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

ACC

10000/141/872

PWB, BAS
OCT. 1944
(1 OF 2)

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

10000/141/872

PWB, BASIC NEWS SUMMARIES
OCT. 1944 – JAN. 1945
(1 OF 2)

Intelligence S/C
INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, AFHQ — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

Sunday — **14 January 1945**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Army launches winter offensive: 8th Army forces clash with enemy: Americans launch new attack in Belgium: Eight more miles gained on Luzon: Allies bomb Mandalay: New Allied landing in Burma: Allies supply Russia through Dardanelles.

LIBERATED ITALY — Kirk confers with Bonomi: Press Office denies Bonomi took modified oath: M.P.'s praise Italian self-rehabilitation: 1914 to 1924 classes called up: New Epuration Commissioner assumes office: Air Minister resigns because of illness: Action Party's program reiterated: Sardinian progress reported by A.C.: No increase in Rome's telephone service.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Government says truce does not affect its policy: Commons to debate on Greece: Royal Yugoslav Government lauds Tito-Subasic agreement.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Espionage plot in Sweden revealed: Nazis extend Skagerrak blockade.

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY LAUNCHES WINTER OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW, January 13 — The Russian Army launched its winter offensive 75 miles northeast of Cracow, and in two days has advanced 25 miles on a 40-mile front, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight in a special order of the day.

Preceded by a tremendous artillery barrage, Marshal Ivan Konlev's 1st Ukrainian Front broke though the German defenses west of Sandomierz, beyond the Vistula River. Unfavorable weather conditions restricted the supporting power of the Soviet Air Force.

Tonight, as the guns of Moscow roared a 20-salvo salute from 224 guns, Soviet troops were 80 miles from the German border and 150 miles from Breslau. Capturing 350 occupied localities in their new drive, Russian forces took Chmielnik,

The two German relief columns north and northwest of the city continued to be beaten back by Soviet tanks, artillery and anti-tank gunners, who inflicted huge losses on the Germans. Press reports said the Germans had lost 800 tanks in eight days.

To the northwest, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops moved into the plain leading to Bratislava and Vienna. They have cut several roads and railways linking Bratislava with Hungary and central Czechoslovakia, and they have inflicted heavy losses on enemy self-propelled guns and armored cars. (OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

8TH ARMY FORCES CLASH WITH ENEMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, January 13 — Eighth Army forces yesterday clashed with German troops guarding the approaches to Porto Garibaldi, on the Adriatic coast north of Ravenna, to end a lull of nearly a week in this sector, it was officially reported here today.

The clash, in which 20 enemy were killed and more than 40 taken prisoner, was described as taking place on the two-mile-wide spit of land between the Comacchio Lagoon and the sea, and would indicate that 8th Army forces have crossed the Reno River to push to within six or seven miles of Porto Garibaldi, the sea outlet for Ferrara.

The engagement along the coast, where German forces have been strengthened by the 710th Infantry Division, rushed from Norway to hold the Reno Line, coincided with strong German raids across the Senio River in two sectors, and strong enemy patrol actions aimed at securing prisoners and unit identification of 8th Army forces drawn up before the 50-miles-long battle line across the southeastern end of the Lombardy Plain.

Schutzstaffel forces in company strength crossed the Senio River near Fusignano, 11½ miles northwest of Ravenna and midway between the two German strongpoints of Alfonsine and Lugo, guarding the roads to Ferrara and Bologna. The first two attempts of the raiding force to establish a foothold on the Allied side of the stream were unsuccessful. On the third try, the enemy troops reached a group of houses on the east bank of the river, and blew them up before an Allied counter-attack drove them back.

A second enemy raiding force, also of company strength and suported by heavy artillery fire, struck across the Senio in the area southeast of Castel Bolognese in a night attack Thursday, but was repulsed before making any penetration of the Allied defenses. Enemy working parties have been active along this stretch of the river, strengthening the German defenses back from the river along the lines of several small watercourses and ditches linked with the Senio.

On the 5th Army front, Allied patrol forces encountered fierce opposition in thrusts into enemy defenses southwest of Imola and due south of Bologna.

LATE BULLETIN

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

Mandalay: New Allied landing in Burma: Allies supply Russia through Dardanelles.

LIBERATED ITALY — Kirk confers with Bonomi: Press Office denies Bonomi took modified oath: M.P.'s praise Italian self-rehabilitation: 1914 to 1924 classes called up: New Epuration Commissioner assumes office: Air Minister resigns because of illness: Action Party's program reiterated: Sardinian progress reported by A. C.: No increase in Rome's telephone service.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Government says truce does not affect its policy: Commons to debate on Greece: Royal Yugoslav Government lauds Tito-Subasic agreement.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Espionage plot in Sweden revealed: Nazis extend Skagerrak blockade.

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY LAUNCHES WINTER OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW, January 13 — The Russian Army launched its winter offensive 75 miles northeast of Cracow, and in two days has advanced 25 miles on a 40-mile front, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight in a special order of the day.

Preceded by a tremendous artillery barrage, Marshal Ivan Konievs 1st Ukrainian Front broke though the German defenses west of Sandomierz, beyond the Vistula River. Unfavorable weather conditions restricted the supporting power of the Soviet Air Force.

Tonight, as the guns of Moscow roared a 20-salvo salute from 224 guns, Soviet troops were 80 miles from the German border and 150 miles from Breslau. Capturing 350 occupied localities in their new drive, Russian forces took Chmielnik, Busko, and Wislica in the central sector between Kielce and Cracow.

Marshal Koniev and his 1st Ukrainian Front — armies which have fought their way almost from Stalingrad to the heart of Poland, and captured the great city of Kiev — struck after nearly a six-month lull. They stopped their summer offensive on the Vistula, as did Marshal Rokossovsky to the north. But before the offensive was spent, Marshal Koniev had captured Sandomierz, and had crossed the upper Vistula.

In Budapest, the Germans' inner defenses were falling before Soviet shock troops and heavy guns today, and keys to the center of the Hungarian capital were captured one after another. The main body of German forces are diminishing hourly, and will have to choose soon between surrender or annihilation, press dispatches said. White flags have been raised from many German-held buildings, but a hard core of SS troops are determined to fight to the last bullet.

While Soviet cannons at point-blank range are reducing buildings used as enemy fortresses, the Germans are blowing up other buildings without warning to the occupants. Thousands of Hungarian citizens have perished, and other thousands are attempting to flee the burning city.

8TH ARMY FORCES CLASH WITH ENEMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, January 13 — Eighth Army forces yesterday clashed with German troops guarding the approaches to Porto Garibaldi, on the Adriatic coast north of Ravenna, to end a lull of nearly a week in this sector, it was officially reported here today.

The clash, in which 20 enemy were killed and more than 40 taken prisoner, was described as taking place on the two-mile-wide spit of land between the Comacchio Lagoon and the sea, and would indicate that 8th Army forces have crossed the Reno River to push to within six or seven miles of Porto Garibaldi, the sea outlet for Ferrara.

The engagement along the coast, where German forces have been strengthened by the 710th Infantry Division, rushed from Norway to hold the Reno Line, coincided with strong German raids across the Senio River in two sectors, and strong enemy patrol actions aimed at securing prisoners and unit identification of 8th Army forces drawn up before the 30-miles-long battle line across the southeastern end of the Lombardy Plain.

Schutzstaffel forces in company strength crossed the Senio River near Fusignano, 11½ miles northwest of Ravenna and midway between the two German strongpoints of Alfonsine and Lugo, guarding the roads to Ferrara and Bologna. The first two attempts of the raiding force to establish a foothold on the Allied side of the stream were unsuccessful. On the third try, the enemy troops reached a group of houses on the east bank of the River, and blew them up before an Allied counter-attack drove them back.

A second enemy raiding force, also of company strength and suported by heavy artillery fire, struck across the Senio in the area southeast of Castel Bolognese in a night attack Thursday, but was repulsed before making any penetration of the Allied defenses. Enemy working parties have been active along this stretch of the river, strengthening the German defenses back from the river along the lines of several small watercourses and ditches linked with the Senio.

On the 5th Army front, Allied patrol forces encountered fierce opposition in thrusts into enemy defenses southwest of Imola and due south of Bologna.

LATE BULLETIN

3RD ARMY REACHES BERTOGNE ROAD JUNCTION

LONDON, January 13 — American 3rd Army forces, driving northward three miles, have entered Bertogne, a road junction in size second only to Houffalize, press dispatches reported late tonight.

The reports said that the 3rd Army had destroyed 317 German tanks since the beginning of its counter-offensive on December 22. (OWI-Reuter)

IMPORTANT

BY DECISION OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES, THIS WILL BE THE LAST ISSUE OF THE PWB PRINTED *BASIC NEWS BULLETIN*.

4063

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

American combat patrols which attacked the two enemy-held villages of Sant'Ansano and Canovetta, just west of the main Bologna highway and in the rough mountainous terrain blocking the entrance into the Savena River Valley, leading north to the Po Plain, met intense rifle, mortar, and grenade fire from the German forces in the two hamlets. The American force which attacked Canovetta withdrew under cover of a protective barrage, while the other patrol, which had attempted to cross the Savena River down in the valley, was also forced to retire under intense enemy mortar fire.

The patrol engagement on the right flank of the 5th Army yesterday occurred when an Allied patrol thrust toward the enemy-held mountain village of La Casetta, nine miles southwest of Imola and midway between the Sillaro and the Santerno Rivers. The German forces put down heavy fire on the Allied combat force and also shelled the town of Fontanelice on the Santerno's southern banks 9½ miles southwest of Imola.

Enemy shelling of 5th Army forward areas continued yesterday, in moderately heavy fire. (PRO)

AMERICANS LAUNCH NEW ATTACK IN BELGIUM

LONDON, January 13 — American forces have launched a new counter-offensive against the northern shoulder of the German salient in Belgium between Stavelot and Malmedy, and they have made a general advance of 1,200 yards against heavy to moderate resistance.

Press dispatches reported that the 9th Army has gone over to the offensive in the Monschau area at the northeastern tip of the German salient.

Advancing through the dense, snowbound Ardennes Forest against strong opposition, other American forces neared the Houffalize-St. Vith highway, the Germans' last major escape route from the Belgian bulge. In multi-pronged drives, they are moving down the western bank of the Salm River from Vielsalm, and are advancing southward on both sides of the road leading into Houffalize. Several local German counter-attacks in the Langlin-Bihain sector have been repulsed with heavy losses.

British and American units approached Erneuville, five miles south of Laroche on the road to Bertogne, but their progress is being slowed by road blocks and minefields. Press dispatches reported that there are no German troops west of a line running south of Laroche other than those left behind by mistake, or who have not received orders to move. The Germans appear to be making a stand on the east bank of the River Ourthe.

British troops are working their way through an 80-square-mile area which the Germans were forced to abandon although the snow-covered minefields are making operations difficult.

After eliminating a strong German wedge southeast of Bastogne, three divisions of the 3rd Army continued their attacks and have advanced three miles in the past 24 hours. Other 3rd Army units are closing their arc around Wiltz, while, farther to the east, they are driving northward to Vianden against strong enemy opposition.

In the lower Vosges salient, 7th Army troops made limited gains in the Bitsch sector, and farther to the east, in the Hagenau Forest, they beat off a strong enemy armored attack at Hatten. German pressure is reported to have been increased both in the Saar and Alsace by a number of counter-attacks.

Along the Rhine south of Strasbourg, German attacks in the vicinity of Rossfeld and Herbsheim were repulsed by French forces, and the enemy has made no further gains toward the major Rhine city.

There was no change in the situation north of Strasbourg. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

American planes supported guerrilla forces by attacking Japanese shipping, supply lines, and communications along the west coast of Lingayen Gulf, destroying more than 50 coastal vessels, the communique reported.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet has decisively blocked the first Japanese attempt to reinforce their army on Luzon from French Indo-China.

American planes are continuing to attack four enemy convoys off the French Indo-China coast after sinking 25 ships, including a cruiser, several destroyers, and 12 loaded transports in the first day's assault yesterday, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced.

In the second communique in six hours, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' headquarters reported at least 12 enemy ships were sunk inside Japanese-held Indo-Chinese harbors — six transports at Saigon, Indo-China's major port and capital city, and six more at Quinhon harbor, 250 miles to the northeast. A previous communique had announced the sinkings, but had not given any details.

Associated Press pointed out that the fact that the transports were loaded probably meant heavy losses of enemy soldiers. It said the troop carriers were being massed for a counter-smash at General Douglas MacArthur's forces on Luzon, less than 1,000 miles west of Saigon.

Last night's communique said the inland sir attack started numerous fires in the vicinity of Saigon. Bombing and strafing attacks on the Thanh Son Nhut airbase near Saigon and at Port Nhabe were particularly successful.

Additional Jap Losses Revealed

The communique also disclosed that an additional 110 Japanese ships and small craft were sunk or crippled, and 66 more planes destroyed in last Monday's attacks on Formosa by carrier planes of the 3rd Fleet.

The newly-announced losses were in addition to those listed in a communique Tuesday. That communique, combining achievements around Formosa and at Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands, listed 14 ships sunk, 17 small ships and luggers damaged, a large tanker left burning, 17 planes destroyed, and another 17 damaged. Four American planes were lost in combat during the Formosa attack.

Last night's communique also disclosed that 7th USAAF heavy bombers have been operating from the Palau Islands in support of General MacArthur's Philippines campaign.

Four days before the Americans landed on the beaches of Lingayen Gulf, Filipino guerrillas in conjunction with American planes blocked strategic defenses and prevented Japanese troop movements, an American correspondent said today in a dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters.

The dispatch said the Filipinos, well supplied with dynamite by American demolition experts, blew up key rail and highway bridges 25 miles northeast of Manila. They blocked defiles through which roads and rail lines pass from southern Luzon to Manila and the central valley areas. The correspondent said the Filipinos' action probably accounted for the apparent failure of the Japanese to react more quickly and powerfully against the American landing. (OWI)

ALLIES BOMB MANDALAY; NEW ALLIED LANDING IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, January 13 — The largest concentration of heavy bombers ever assembled in this theater dropped nearly a million pounds of high explosives on Mandalay at noon today, in a devastating aftermath to landings yesterday on the Myebon Peninsula by troops of the 15th Indian Corps.

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

the German salient in Belgium between Stavelot and Malmédy, and they have made a general advance of 1,000 yards against heavy to moderate resistance.

Press dispatches reported that the 9th Army has gone over to the offensive in the Monschau area at the northeastern tip of the German salient.

Advancing through the dense, snowbound Ardennes Forest against strong opposition, other American forces neared the Houffalize-St. Vith highway, the Germans' last major escape route from the Belgian bulge. In multi-pronged drives, they are moving down the western bank of the Salm River from Vielsalm, and are advancing southward on both sides of the road leading into Houffalize. Several local German counter-attacks in the Langlin-Bihain sector have been repulsed with heavy losses.

British and American units approached Erneuville, five miles south of Laroche on the road to Bertogne, but their progress is being slowed by road blocks and minefields. Press dispatches reported that there are no German troops west of a line running south of Laroche other than those left behind by mistake, or who have not received orders to move. The Germans appear to be making a stand on the east bank of the River Ourthe.

British troops are working their way through an 80-square-mile area which the Germans were forced to abandon although the snow-covered minefields are making operations difficult.

After eliminating a strong German wedge southeast of Bastogne, three divisions of the 3rd Army continued their attacks and have advanced three miles in the past 24 hours. Other 3rd Army units are closing their arc around Wiltz, while, farther to the east, they are driving northward to Viandan against strong enemy opposition.

In the lower Vosges salient, 7th Army troops made limited gains in the Bitsch sector, and farther to the east, in the Hagenau Forest, they beat off a strong enemy armored attack at Hatten. German pressure is reported to have been increased both in the Saar and Alsace by a number of counter-attacks.

Along the Rhine south of Strasbourg, German attacks in the vicinity of Rossfeld and Herbsheim were repulsed by French forces, and the enemy has made no further gains toward the major Rhine city.

There was no change in the situation north of Strasbourg. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

EIGHT MORE MILES GAINED ON LUZON

LUZON, PHILIPPINES, January 13 — American troops on Luzon made their largest one-day gain on the island when they today advanced eight miles inland to reach a point 20 miles from Lingayen Gulf, General MacArthur's communique announced tonight.

Broadening the beachhead sector to 26 miles, the American left flank, striking southward, liberated the towns of Santa Barbara and Mapandan, both highway junctions. Mapandan is 7½ miles inland from the San Fabian beachhead, and Santa Barbara is four miles southwest of Mapandan and seven miles inland.

This drive was reported cutting into roads leading down to the Lingayen corridor from northern Luzon through the Carbello Mountains.

The communique also reported that the north bank of the Agno River had been reached.

On the western sector, American units have pushed past the town of Aguiler, 11 miles from the coast and about 40 miles north of Tarlac, in the central Luzon plains.

A press dispatch said that the advance of American motorized patrols carried them within 87 miles of Manila, capital of the Philippines.

and strafing attacks on the Thanh Son Nhut airbase near Saigon and at Port Nnabe were particularly successful.

Additional Jap Losses Revealed

The communique also disclosed that an additional 110 Japanese ships and small craft were sunk or crippled, and 65 more planes destroyed in last Monday's attacks on Formosa by carrier planes of the 3rd Fleet.

The newly-announced losses were in addition to those listed in a communique Tuesday. That communique, combining achievements around Formosa and at Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands, listed 14 ships sunk 17 small ships and luggers damaged, a large tanker left burning, 17 planes destroyed, and another 17 damaged. Four American planes were lost in combat during the Formosa attack.

Last night's communique also disclosed that 7th USAAF heavy bombers have been operating from the Palau Islands in support of General MacArthur's Philippines campaign.

Four days before the Americans landed on the beaches of Lingayen Gulf, Filipino guerrillas in conjunction with American planes blocked strategic defenses and prevented Japanese troop movements, an American correspondent said today in a dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters.

The dispatch said the Filipinos, well supplied with dynamite by American demolition experts, blew up key rail and highway bridges 25 miles northeast of Manila. They blocked defiles through which roads and rail lines pass from southern Luzon to Manila and the central valley areas. The correspondent said the Filipinos' action probably accounted for the apparent failure of the Japanese to react more quickly and powerfully against the American landing. (OWI)

ALLIES BOMB MANDALAY; NEW ALLIED LANDING IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, January 13 — The largest concentration of heavy bombers ever assembled in this theater dropped nearly a million pounds of high explosives on Mandalay at noon today, in a devastating aftermath to landings yesterday on the Myebon Peninsula by troops of the 15th Indian Corps.

As the newly landed forces press inward on the peninsula, 30 miles southeast of the recently-captured port of Akyab, in what is obviously the western prong of a pincers on Mandalay, the huge air armada pounded Mandalay, in the center of Burma ahead of the southward advance of 14th Army troops moving in from Shwebo.

United States Army Air Force bombers and Liberator squadrons of the Strategic Air Force operating from an RAF base in Bengal, hurled their heavy concentration of explosives within a space of 10 minutes. Targets were in the area of the town, where the Japanese are believed to be concentrating ready for a withdrawal, and on the north side of the ferry at Sagaing, eight miles away, where great stocks of equipment and transport have been banked up for transfer across the river.

Meanwhile, American Thunderbolts searched out anti-aircraft positions and put out of action gun after gun. One fire with smoke 7,000 feet high was burning 75 minutes after the planes left the area, a Reuter dispatch said.

Chinese troops operating southwest of Wanting, near the Burmese border, have repelled repeated enemy counter-attacks, the Chinese communique said tonight. Small gains were made south of Wanting, while other forces are closing

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

in on the city, the capture of which will enable them to join Allied troops advancing from Burma.

The landing on Myebon was made yesterday in Hunter's Bay by commando troops who fought their way ashore in the face of Japanese artillery and machine-gun fire, under a smoke screen and supported by heavy naval and air bombardment. Units of the Royal Indian Navy were among the supporting warships.

A late dispatch said that the Allied troops were less than half a mile from the town of Myebon, which lies two miles north of the landing beaches. According to correspondents, this latest landing on the Arakan coast of Burma threatens to cut off the Japanese withdrawing southward from the Kaladan area.

Northeast of Akyab, Japanese troops attacked Allied positions under the cover of darkness at Yongon, on the west bank of the Kaladan River.

In central Burma, troops of the British 14th Army yesterday liberated Gangaw, approximately 75 miles due south of Kalemyo, following a heavy air attack by the RAF. Enemy aircraft were active over the Shwebo area.

Fighting continued in the area south of Tonkwa, and Chinese 1st Army troops continued patrol action along the Shweli River near the Yunnan-Burma frontier.

Eastern Air Command heavy bombers yesterday hit jetties and attacked shipping at the important south Burma port of Mergui, while fighters supported the new landings at Myebon by attacking enemy positions around Hunter's Bay. Other aircraft supported ground troops closely in the northern combat area, and flew numerous sorties in attacking communications in central Burma.

Allied Flying Described

An Associated Press correspondent said in a dispatch yesterday that the recent Allied successes in driving the Japanese from Burma were due mainly to intelligent and well-founded Allied strategy and decisions.

Describing the bitter struggle for air supremacy and the Allied air forces' assault against Japanese communications, the correspondent said:

« Fliers in this theater really cover the country. American and RAF Liberators regularly fly 2,500-mile round trips, and an RAF squadron recently made a 3,000-mile mission. They fly, too, in some of the world's worst weather.

« Allied ground forces are utterly dependent on air-dropped supplies in the forward areas, and air transport of troops and equipment is routine. No other theater has such complete and necessary integration of ground and air operations. »

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China, told an Associated Press correspondent recently that, in his opinion, the Japanese may still attempt to launch an offensive westward into China, despite the American landings on Luzon in the Philippines. General Wedemeyer said, however, that China's defensive position had improved, and the enemy knew that any future American effort in China will be more than a « pinprick » and therefore they are not going to turn their back to the east coast. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

YUGOSLAVS TAKE BISTRICA

LONDON, January 13 — Yugoslav forces which captured Prijepolje, in the Lim River Valley, have also taken Bistrica and Caninico, and are pushing the Germans northward toward Visegrad, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Capture of Bistrica brings into Yugoslav hands a strongpoint which has been the goal of Partisan forces for approximately five weeks.

In the eight days from December 18 to 26, the Yugoslavs killed 428 Germans and captured another 400, besides capturing multi-barrelled mortars, two tanks, and 72 trucks, the dispatch said. The German attempt to take the town has been stopped.

In other military action, Marshal Tito's communique reported today that a train was blown up on the Sunja-Kostajnica rail line, a branch of the main Belgrade-Zagreb railway running southwest from Zagreb. The line itself was cut in 40 places.

The Kralovac-Ozalj line, another branch of the Zagreb-Belgrade railway, stretching southeast from Zagreb, was destroyed for a distance of 500 yards, thus further hampering the enemy's ability to feed supplies over these two key communications. (OWI)

ALLIES SUPPLY RUSSIA THROUGH DARDANELLES

LONDON, January 13 — Allied war supplies are being shipped through the Dardanelles to the Soviet Union with Turkey's permission, a British Foreign Office spokesman announced here yesterday.

He said that the supplies had not been sent through the strait before, because of the danger of enemy air attack, adding that the shipments had begun, without any objection from the Turkish Government, after the German airbases in the Ionian Sea and the Balkans had been neutralized by the Allies.

Under the terms of the Dardanelles Conference held among interested nations at Montreux, Switzerland, in July, 1936, no armed ships are permitted to pass the strait in wartime, although the right to use the Dardanelles for supply ships is automatic.

When shipments through the Dardanelles were resumed, the time needed for the transport of supplies from the United States east coast to the U.S.S.R. was reduced by 10 days.

At the same time, the 2,000-mile journey across Iran to the Eastern Front was eliminated. The necessity of using the route around the North Cape to Murmansk was also reduced.

The distance from the port of London to Odessa is about 3,535 miles. The distance from the port of London to the top of the Persian Gulf is nearly three times as long. By sending supplies from Britain to Russia through the Dardanelles, instead of *via* the Persian Gulf, there is a saving of two-thirds of the main sea journey, and of the merchant shipping and naval escort forces involved. (OWI-BBC)

BAD WEATHER AGAIN HAMPERS M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — Bad weather, which has cancelled operations of heavy bombers in the Mediterranean Theater for the past four days, again yesterday drastically restricted operations of the MAAF.

Fewer than 500 sorties were flown, less than one-quarter of normal operation figures, and these were concentrated on enemy communications lines and transport north of the Po, along the Milan-Treviso line, and in the Spezia area.

More than 100 enemy motor vehicles, along with an equal number of rail cars, were destroyed or damaged and hits were scored on enemy gun positions and storage dumps in the Pontremoli-Massa area, just north of the Serchio River Valley, scene of a recent German drive against the 5th Army. (PRO)

FRENCH DESTROYER ESCAPES ATTACK

ADVANCE, AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — The French destroyer *Le Fortune* some days ago successfully repelled an enemy attack by what were described as « explosive boats » in an engagement off San Remo along the Riviera coast, it was disclosed here today.

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

Eastern Air Command heavy bombers yesterday hit jetties and attacked shipping at the important south Burma port of Mergui, while fighters supported the new landings at Myebon by attacking enemy positions around Hunter's Bay. Other aircraft supported ground troops closely in the northern combat area, and flew numerous sorties in attacking communications in central Burma.

Allied Flying Described

An Associated Press correspondent said in a dispatch yesterday that the recent Allied successes in driving the Japanese from Burma were due mainly to intelligent and well-founded Allied strategy and decisions.

Describing the bitter struggle for air supremacy and the Allied air forces' assault against Japanese communications, the correspondent said:

« Fliers in this theater really cover the country. American and RAF Liberators regularly fly 2,500-mile round trips, and an RAF squadron recently made a 3,000-mile mission. They fly, too, in some of the world's worst weather.

« Allied ground forces are utterly dependent on air-dropped supplies in the forward areas, and air transport of troops and equipment is routine. No other theater has such complete and necessary integration of ground and air operations. »

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China, told an Associated Press correspondent recently that, in his opinion, the Japanese may still attempt to launch an offensive westward into China, despite the American landings on Luzon in the Philippines. General Wedemeyer said, however, that China's defensive position had improved, and the enemy knew that any future American effort in China will be more than a « pinprick » and therefore they are not going to turn their back to the east coast. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

YUGOSLAVS TAKE BISTRICA

LONDON, January 13 — Yugoslav forces which captured Prijepolje, in the Lim River Valley, have also taken Bistrica and Canjnice, and are pushing the Germans northward toward Visegrad, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Capture of Bistrica brings into Yugoslav hands a strongpoint which has been the goal of Partisan forces for approximately five weeks.

Fighting for Prijepolje, Bistrica, and Canjnice took place in bitter weather, which press dispatches have said is the coldest in Yugoslavia in 50 years. The advance on the German strongpoints was made over some of the most mountainous country in central Yugoslavia.

The communique also reported separate actions in Bosnia, in which 250 Germans were killed.

In the Podravina section of Croatia, Yugoslav units are driving the enemy west from Virovitica, and have inflicted heavy losses. In Slovenia, an enemy column was repulsed in the Djakova sector.

In eastern Bosnia, during mopping-up operations in the Majevica sector, Marshal Tito's forces killed over 1,100 German officers and men, the communique said.

Yugoslav troops have successfully defended the town of Travnik, communications center on the road of the German retreat from southern Bosnia northward, the Yugoslav News Agency reported today.

The Germans tried desperately to take Travnik and free one of the last defenses blocking their way home. Fighting for Travnik began December 18 and, in the first days, groups of Yugoslav miners destroyed seven miles of track leading into the town, and blew up five bridges. About this time, the Germans threw in large forces assembled from Zenica and Bussovec, the dispatch said.

bases in the Ionian Sea and the Balkans had been neutralized by the Allies.

Under the terms of the Dardanelles Conference held among interested nations at Montreux, Switzerland, in July, 1936, no armed ships are permitted to pass the strait in wartime, although the right to use the Dardanelles for supply ships is automatic.

When shipments through the Dardanelles were resumed, the time needed for the transport of supplies from the United States east coast to the U.S.S.R. was reduced by 10 days.

At the same time, the 2,000-mile journey across Iran to the Eastern Front was eliminated. The necessity of using the route around the North Cape to Murmansk was also reduced.

The distance from the port of London to Odessa is about 3,555 miles. The distance from the port of London to the top of the Persian Gulf is nearly three times as long. By sending supplies from Britain to Russia through the Dardanelles, instead of *via* the Persian Gulf, there is a saving of two-thirds of the main sea journey, and of the merchant shipping and naval escort forces involved. (OWI-BBC)

BAD WEATHER AGAIN HAMPERS M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — Bad weather, which has cancelled operations of heavy bombers in the Mediterranean Theater for the past four days, again yesterday drastically restricted operations of the MAAF.

Fewer than 500 sorties were flown, less than one-quarter of normal operation figures, and these were concentrated on enemy communications lines and transport north of the Po, along the Milan-Treviso line, and in the Spezia area.

More than 100 enemy motor vehicles, along with an equal number of rail cars, were destroyed or damaged and hits were scored on enemy gun positions and storage dumps in the Pontremoli-Massa area, just north of the Serchio River Valley, scene of a recent German drive against the 5th Army. (PRO)

FRENCH DESTROYER ESCAPES ATTACK

ADVANCE, AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — The French destroyer *Le Fortune* some days ago successfully repelled an enemy attack by what were described as « explosive boats » in an engagement off San Remo along the Riviera coast, it was disclosed here today.

The destroyer sank one of the explosive boats sent out to attack it and continued to bombard enemy troop concentrations and transport which had been its targets. (PRO)

KESSELRING AGAIN COMMANDS GERMANS IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of the German armies in Italy and rumored to have been ill or wounded, is apparently once more in active command of his troops, it was reported here today.

A captured German order of the day, issued on the first of the year and signed by the Field Marshal, stated that Kesselring was leading the German 10th and 14th Armies « in the battle of 1945. » (PRO)

AMERICAN LIEUTENANT DECORATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — Second Lieutenant Ernest H. Dervishian, an American officer who won his commission on the Anzio beachhead, yesterday was presented with the Medal of Honor, highest American award for a combat soldier, by Lt. General Mark W. Clark, 15th Army Group commander, it was announced here today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785521

The Lieutenant was one of a group of 11 soldiers decorated at ceremonies held at a 5th Army post high in the snow-covered Apennines.

Lieutenant Dervishian was cited for an action on May 23, when, during the break-through of American forces from the Anzio beachhead, he was responsible for the capture of 40 Germans and the elimination of three enemy machine-gun positions. (PRO)

RHINE RAIL TARGETS BOMBED

LONDON, January 13 — Rail targets along the Rhine were pounded today by more than 900 American heavy bombers, which had been snowbound to their British bases for two days, and an escort of more than 400 fighters.

A total of seven bridges were hit, at Rüdesheim, Worms, Mannheim, Germersheim, and Karlsruhe, and two at Mainz. Rail yards at Bischoffsheim, near Mainz, and at Kaiserslautern, also were attacked.

The RAF, in a concentrated assault, bombed rail communications at Saarbrücken this afternoon.

Photographic reconnaissance showed that earlier attacks against rail targets between Cologne and Coblenz have rendered unusable five large bridges, and damaged two others.

On January 10, 8th USAAF bombers scored two direct hits on the Hohenzollern road and rail bridges, paralyzing four rail lines and a highway. The five-span Ludendorff bridge was destroyed at both ends on January 1 when bombers hit the approaches, rendering it unserviceable. At Coblenz, they damaged one of the two rail bridges with direct hits.

Wintry weather over the battlefront held tactical air support to a minimum yesterday, but SHAEF said a few fighter-bombers attacked a supply dump near Freckenfeld, east of Wissembourg.

Last night, RAF Lancasters dropped six tons of bombs on U-boat pens at Bergen, Norway. Three of the big bombers were reported missing from this operation.

Mosquito planes struck German transport vehicles of the western battlefront near Vlanden. A 2nd TAF spokesman said, «The Germans were caught completely napping.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

R. N. ATTACKS CONVOY OFF NORWAY

LONDON, January 13 — The British Navy yesterday attacked and almost completely destroyed a German convoy of seven or eight ships carrying vital war supplies, despite German shore batteries, torpedo planes, and submarines, it was announced tonight.

The engagement occurred off Norway near the harbor of Egersund, south of Stavanger. The British force included a cruiser, two escort carriers, and a destroyer. Despite enemy resistance, the British ships sustained neither damage nor casualties, the Admiralty communique said.

Preliminary reports indicated that three or four German ships were sunk and the remainder severely damaged or set on fire. Some of them were driven ashore.

The Germans joined in the action with their coastal batteries, but without effect. A U-boat tried to interfere, but was forced to submerge. It was not learned what happened to the submarine as a result of depth charges, but it was prevented from striking.

When the British ships were retiring from the scene, German torpedo-carrying planes attempted to attack them. British naval fighters intercepted and broke up the attack, downing one German plane. Two of the naval fighters were lost, but their pilots were rescued. (Reuter)

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN REPORTED

WASHINGTON, January 13 — Earthquakes in or near Japan were reported today by both Weston College, Weston, Massachusetts, and the Japanese News Agency, Domei.

The Rev. Daniel Linehan, S.J., seismologist of Weston College, said that a severe three-hour earthquake occurred in or near Japan yesterday afternoon. He said that, although it was not so intense as the one last month, it still «would have done considerable damage if it occurred on land.»

Domei reported that a «slight earthquake» shook central Honshu, main Japanese island, at 0345 hours today, Tokyo time, damaging a number of houses. It said the earthquake struck the Chubu district which stretches north to south across Honshu at a point west and south of Tokyo. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

KIRK CONFERS WITH BONOMI

ROME, January 13 — Alexander Kirk, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, conferred with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi at the Palazzo Viminale this morning. (UNN)

OFFICE DENIES BONOMI TOOK MODIFIED OATH

ROME, January 13 — The Government Press Office tonight branded as «absolutely false,» a statement to the effect that Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi had taken an oath of office different from that taken by the other cabinet ministers. This statement was printed recently by *La Voce Repubblicana*, Republican Party daily newspaper. (UNN)

M. P.' S. PRAISE ITALIAN SELF-REHABILITATION

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 13 — Traveling through several newly-liberated Italian towns on the 8th Army front, the six members of the British House of Commons on a three-week visit to the Italian Front were greatly impressed by the industry of Italian civilians in reconstructing their battered homes and reëstablishing themselves and their families, writes a UNN correspondent.

«It is one of the most heartening scenes possible,» one of the Members of Parliament said. «It is quite clear that the Italians in this area realize that there is no time to be lost in reconstruction, and it is most encouraging to see them helping themselves, and not sitting back waiting for someone to come to their aid. My respect for the Italians has increased as a result of my recent observations of their willingness to shoulder, at the earliest possible moment, the big task awaiting them.»

During the day the party spoke with British troops of all ranks, visiting gun pits, cook houses, and forward positions. Requests for private interviews were granted immediately, and many soldiers were assured that their personal troubles would be investigated.

A commanding general gave the party a full description of the tactics, strategy, and actual events leading up to the fall of the vital heights overlooking Faenza from the south.

They were greatly impressed by the morale of the troops and the difficult conditions prevailing at the snow-covered front. One member said:

«Conditions here are as bad, if not worse, than those on the Western Front. It is a fact that Allied forces out here, by keeping many German divisions busily occupied, have paved the way for the progress on other fronts.» (UNN)

1914 TO 1924 CLASSES CALLED UP

ROME, January 13 — Soldiers and non-commissioned

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

On January 10, 8th USAAF bombers scored two direct hits on the Hohenzollern road and rail bridges, paralyzing four rail lines and a highway. The five-span Ludendorff bridge was destroyed at both ends on January 1 when bombers hit the approaches, rendering it unserviceable. At Coblenz, they damaged one of the two rail bridges with direct hits.

Wintry weather over the battlefront held tactical air support to a minimum yesterday, but SHAEF said a few fighter-bombers attacked a supply dump near Freckenfeld, east of Wissembourg.

Last night, RAF Lancasters dropped six tons of bombs on U-boat pens at Bergen, Norway. Three of the big bombers were reported missing from this operation.

Mosquito planes struck German transport vehicles of the western battlefront near Vianden. A 2nd TAF spokesman said, « The Germans were caught completely napping. »

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

R. N. ATTACKS CONVOY OFF NORWAY

LONDON, January 13 — The British Navy yesterday attacked and almost completely destroyed a German convoy of seven or eight ships carrying vital war supplies, despite German shore batteries, torpedo planes, and submarines, it was announced tonight.

The engagement occurred off Norway near the harbor of Egersund, south of Stavanger. The British force included a cruiser, two escort carriers, and a destroyer. Despite enemy resistance, the British ships sustained neither damage nor casualties, the Admiralty communique said.

Preliminary reports indicated that three or four German ships were sunk and the remainder severely damaged or set on fire. Some of them were driven ashore.

The Germans joined in the action with their coastal batteries, but without effect. A U-boat tried to interfere, but was forced to submerge. It was not learned what happened to the submarine as a result of depth charges, but it was prevented from striking.

When the British ships were retiring from the scene, German torpedo-carrying planes attempted to attack them. British naval fighters intercepted and broke up the attack, downing one German plane. Two of the naval fighters were lost, but their pilots were rescued. (Reuter)

EARLY TO GO TO S.H.A.E.F.

WASHINGTON, January 13 — Stephen Early, personal secretary to President Roosevelt, will serve in an advisory capacity on general public relations matters at SHAEF for several weeks, beginning in February, the War Department announced today.

Mr. Early's services were requested by Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, chief of the Public Relations Division of SHAEF. The request has been approved by President Roosevelt.

A BBC broadcast from London today said that Early will make preliminary arrangements for the President's intended visit to France. (OWI - BBC)

LEDO ROAD CONVOYS BEGIN

MYITKYINA, BURMA, January 13 — The first Allied motor convoy destined for China in 2½ years, and the first ever to cross Burma from India, is ready to leave Ledo, India, with vital war supplies, an Associated press dispatch said today.

The trucks will travel 1,000 miles over the Ledo Road, construction of which was begun more than 18 months ago, the dispatch said. (OWI)

OFFICE DENIES BONOMI TOOK MODIFIED OATH

ROME, January 13 — The Government Press Office tonight branded as « absolutely false, » a statement to the effect that Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi had taken an oath of office different from that taken by the other cabinet ministers. This statement was printed recently by *La Voce Repubblicana*, Republican Party daily newspaper. (UNN)

M. P.' S. PRAISE ITALIAN SELF-REHABILITATION

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 13 — Traveling through several newly-liberated Italian towns on the 8th Army front, the six members of the British House of Commons on a three-week visit to the Italian Front were greatly impressed by the industry of Italian civilians in reconstructing their battered homes and reestablishing themselves and their families, writes a UNN correspondent.

« It is one of the most heartening scenes possible, » one of the Members of Parliament said. « It is quite clear that the Italians in this area realize that there is no time to be lost in reconstruction, and it is most encouraging to see them helping themselves, and not sitting back waiting for someone to come to their aid. My respect for the Italians has increased as a result of my recent observations of their willingness to shoulder, at the earliest possible moment, the big task awaiting them. »

During the day the party spoke with British troops of all ranks, visiting gun pits, cook houses, and forward positions. Requests for private interviews were granted immediately, and many soldiers were assured that their personal troubles would be investigated.

A commanding general gave the party a full description of the tactics, strategy, and actual events leading up to the fall of the vital heights overlooking Faenza from the south.

They were greatly impressed by the morale of the troops and the difficult conditions prevailing at the snow-covered front. One member said:

« Conditions here are as bad, if not worse, than those on the Western Front. It is a fact that Allied forces out here, by keeping many German divisions busily occupied, have paved the way for the progress on other fronts. »

(UNN)

1914 TO 1924 CLASSES CALLED UP

ROME, January 13 — Soldiers and non-commissioned officers born between 1914 and 1924 have been called to military service in Italy today. There was no official announcement except the posting of large green placards throughout the city this morning, which took the populace by surprise and caused endless discussion.

The posters specifically included Jews in the draft. They had been barred from military service under the Fascists. The announcement on the poster said all men are ordered to report to their military units before January 31. (UNN)

EPURATION COMMISSIONER ASSUMES OFFICE

ROME, January 13 — Ruggero Grieco, new Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration, said today that, within the next few days, the main phase of his job will be to speed up epuration and to appoint additional commissions.

He today assumed the office left vacant by the appointment of the former Deputy High Commissioner, Mauro Scoccimarro, to the post of Minister of Occupied Italy.

Epuration proceedings must be expedited in the provinces as a means of accelerating trials there, Grieco added.

Four new Assistant Deputy High Commissioners for Sanctions against Fascism were appointed today by the Italian Government.

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

Salvatore Italia was appointed Assistant Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes; Tullio Mulas, for Administrative Epuration; Dr. Nino Mazzotti, for the Confiscation of Fascist Profits; and Mario Paone for the Liquidation of Fascist Property. (UNN)

AIR MINISTER RESIGNS BECAUSE OF ILLNESS

ROME, January 13 — Air Minister Carlo Scialoia has resigned his post because of illness, and Luigi Gasparotto, War Minister in the Bonomi Cabinet of 1921, has been appointed to succeed him, the Government Press Bureau announced tonight. (UNN)

ACTION PARTY'S PROGRAM REITERATED

NAPLES, January 13 — In a speech yesterday at the headquarters of the Action Party here, Alberto Cianca reiterated his party's platform on Italian internal and external affairs.

The Action Party, Cianca declared, desires the establishment of a Republic « in order to break definitely with any connexion with the world of the past. » Cianca also called for the decentralization of the administrative government to insure local and institutional autonomy, a more rigid epuration of Fascist elements and a greater participation by Italy in the war.

The Action Party leader recalled the need for a « new life » for the Italian army both in body and spirit to make this greater participation in the war effort more effective, and suggested that the volunteer and Patriot movements be given the full credit they deserve.

In the international field, Cianca called for the end of the old nationalistic policy.

The speaker pointed out the necessity of closer contact between the Government and the people, favoring the convening of a national meeting of the Committee of National Liberation, and the formation of a consultative assembly to create an atmosphere in which every citizen would feel his responsibility concerning the grave problems of national reconstruction.

« Even the Sicilian problem, » Cianca stated, « would be more easily solved by a closer contact between the Sicilian C.L.N. and the Government. »

Cianca warned that the inability of the political parties to solve the present problems in Italy constituted a danger to the country.

« There is no material problem which cannot be considered an aspect of a political problem, and which is not conditioned by it. » (UNN)

SARDINIAN PROGRESS REPORTED BY A. C.

ROME, January 13 — Steady progress toward building up Sardinia's commerce during 1944 and restoring conditions in the island to normal was reported yesterday by the Sardinia Region of the Allied Commission.

The year closed with a month of brisk shipping activity. December exports totalling nearly 38,000 tons. During the whole of the year, Sardinia exported over 230,000 tons of her production, including:

Antimony	72 tons
Barite	15 »
Cadmium	3 »
Cheese	750 »
Coal	256,280 »
Colored earth	87 »
Cork	258 »
Fiber	44 »
Firebricks (304,333)	843 »

oil crop is reported to be exceptionally good. Meat prices are reasonably low, the seasonal stock of lambs selling at less than 10 lire a kilogram. In addition, surplus horses, cattle, and sheep are available for export to the mainland as breeding stock to replenish depleted herds.

Repairs to schools and other buildings and to roads are continuing throughout the island. In Cagliari alone, 900,000 lire have been spent on clearing war debris.

Work on agricultural and anti-malarial drainage is continuing in all three provinces. Cagliari's gas and electric lighting facilities have been extended, and there is now street lighting in the main towns of the island. Work continues on the hydro-electric installation at Flumendosa.

There was some increase in murders and armed robberies, including a shepherds' vendetta in the course of which a flock of 315 sheep were slaughtered.

Regular steamer service with the mainland began on December 30, when the *Abbazia* left on her first trip to Naples. The ship will sail on a bi-monthly schedule, taking up to 300 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo each trip. (PWB - AC)

COLLABORATOR GIVEN FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE

ROME, January 13 — Rafaelle Longo, 21-year-old student, and former agent of the Italian Fascist police, was found guilty of collaboration with the Nazis and sentenced today by a Military Tribunal to five years' imprisonment.

Longo was found guilty of giving information which led to the arrest of two Patriots during the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome. (UNN)

CUSTOMS GUARDS SENTENCED FOR SUGAR THEFT

CATANZARO, January 13 — Stiff sentences were meted out by an Italian military court here following conviction of three Italian customs guards and seven civilians on charges of stealing 920 kilograms of sugar from an Allied Commission warehouse which had been placed under the surveillance of the Guardie di Finanza (customs guards).

Two of the guards were sentenced to six years of military confinement; the third, to 5 1/2 years of the same punishment. The seven civilians were given sentences totalling 26 years and fined a total of 3,000 lire. (UNN)

NO INCREASE IN ROME'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

ROME, January 13 — No material increase in this city's telephone service for private subscribers can be expected until the electric power supply is considerably more reliable, a study just completed showed today.

Before the war, the telephone company had excellent alternative power supplies available from the city's two electrical companies, the Allied Commission's Communications Sub-Commission pointed out. Emergency power plants attached to exchanges were not needed then.

Now, when power fails, the few emergency plants available are not sufficient for the telephone service.

Through deliberate German demolitions, power failure is frequent. A few hours failure results in the closing of many exchanges — even with the present restricted service.

If unrestricted telephone calls were permitted, the service would be forced to close after a power failure for a very short period. Hence, neither the Italian Government nor the Allied authorities can find any method of lifting present restrictions.

The number of calls now being made here is almost half those of pre-war years. Calls made currently by ordinary subscribers here, in relation to the number of calls in pre-war years, compare favorably with telephone services in Allied countries, which also have been forced to restrict

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

called for the decentralization of the administrative government to insure local and institutional autonomy, a more rigid epuration of Fascist elements and a greater participation by Italy in the war.

The Action Party leader recalled the need for a «new life» for the Italian army both in body and spirit to make this greater participation in the war effort more effective, and suggested that the volunteer and Patriot movements be given the full credit they deserve.

In the international field, Cianca called for the end of the old nationalistic policy.

The speaker pointed out the necessity of closer contact between the Government and the people, favoring the convening of a national meeting of the Committee of National Liberation, and the formation of a consultative assembly to create an atmosphere in which every citizen would feel his responsibility concerning the grave problems of national reconstruction.

«Even the Sicilian problem,» Cianca stated, «would be more easily solved by a closer contact between the Sicilian C.L.N. and the Government.»

Cianca warned that the inability of the political parties to solve the present problems in Italy constituted a danger to the country.

«There is no material problem which cannot be considered an aspect of a political problem, and which is not conditioned by it.» (UNN)

SARDINIAN PROGRESS REPORTED BY A. C.

ROME, January 13 — Steady progress toward building up Sardinia's commerce during 1944 and restoring conditions in the island to normal was reported yesterday by the Sardinia Region of the Allied Commission.

The year closed with a month of brisk shipping activity. December exports totalling nearly 38,000 tons. During the whole of the year, Sardinia exported over 230,000 tons of her production, including:

Antimony	72 tons
Barite	15 »
Cadmium	3 »
Cheese	750 »
Coal	256,280 »
Colored earth	67 »
Cork	256 »
Fiber	44 »
Firebricks (304,333)	843 »
Fireclay	2,300 »
Hides	146 »
Kalite (fertilizer)	739 »
Kaolin	1,300 »
Lead	2,561 »
Magnesium sulfate	1,104 »
Paint pigment	2,300 »
Refractory cement	738 »
Salt	10,465 »
Skins (880,000)	494 »
Synthetic coffee	4 »
Talc	170 »
Willows	20 »
Zinc Oxide	10 »

More than 97 per cent of the total exports were for civilian or semi-military uses. Sardinia's total production of coal for the year amounted to 376,000 tons.

Imports in December included 5,300 tons of wheat and 7,200 tons of barley, 750 tons of rock phosphate, and two months' supply of tobacco for the tobacco monopoly. Two hundred and ninety-two quintals of white bean seed also arrived and were distributed.

A spell of unusually dry weather before the heavy rains started on December 25 was particularly good for winter cultivation. Total grain collections for 1944 were 273,589 quintals of wheat and 29,966 quintals of barley. The olive

COLLABORATOR GIVEN FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE

ROME, January 13 — Rafaelle Longo, 21-year-old student, and former agent of the Italian Fascist police, was found guilty of collaboration with the Nazis and sentenced today by a Military Tribunal to five years' imprisonment.

Longo was found guilty of giving information which led to the arrest of two Patriots during the Nazi-Fascist occupation of Rome. (UNN)

CUSTOMS GUARDS SENTENCED FOR SUGAR THEFT

CATANZARO, January 13 — Stiff sentences were meted out by an Italian military court here following conviction of three Italian customs guards and seven civilians on charges of stealing 920 kilograms of sugar from an Allied Commission warehouse which had been placed under the surveillance of the Guardie di Finanza (customs guards).

Two of the guards were sentenced to six years of military confinement; the third, to 5 1/2 years of the same punishment. The seven civilians were given sentences totalling 26 years and fined a total of 3,000 lire. (UNN)

NO INCREASE IN ROME'S TELEPHONE SERVICE

ROME, January 13 — No material increase in this city's telephone service for private subscribers can be expected until the electric power supply is considerably more reliable, a study just completed showed today.

Before the war, the telephone company had excellent alternative power supplies available from the city's two electrical companies, the Allied Commission's Communications Sub-Commission pointed out. Emergency power plants attached to exchanges were not needed then.

Now, when power fails, the few emergency plants available are not sufficient for the telephone service.

Through deliberate German demolitions, power failure is frequent. A few hours failure results in the closing of many exchanges — even with the present restricted service.

If unrestricted telephone calls were permitted, the service would be forced to close after a power failure for a very short period. Hence, neither the Italian Government nor the Allied authorities can find any method of lifting present restrictions.

The number of calls now being made here is almost half those of pre-war years. Calls made currently by ordinary subscribers here, in relation to the number of calls in pre-war years, compare favorably with telephone services in Allied countries, which also have been forced to restrict private users in favor of official business. (PWB-AC)

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 13 — Sicily, the formation of a larger Italian Army, and the forthcoming Roatta-Suvich-Jacomoni trial, formed the basis of comment in today's Rome press.

Umberto Calosso, in *Avanti* (Socialist), commented on the commemoration of the 1848 Sicilian Revolution made yesterday by Luigi Gasparotto, pre-Fascist Member of Parliament and one-time Under Secretary for War.

Calosso wrote: «That movement in 1848 began to the cry of 'Long Live the 1812 Constitution,' which was the famous Sicilian Constitution granted by Lord Bentinck. England's popularity in Italy and in Europe owed much to that Constitution. And it was largely due to this popularity, which identified England with liberty, that England, after Napoleon's downfall, was able to maintain the peace for a century.

«In 1848, a crucial year for Europe, that popularity was still intact and Sicily, which started the European risings, still remembered that constitution and made it its ensign...»

«Today, once more, Sicily has been the first corner of Europe to be liberated. After giving the Allies an enthusiastic welcome, the Sicilians have cooled down. After counting on enthusiastic Anti-Fascism on the part of the Govern-

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

ment, Sicily has brought to light problems which in the rest of liberated Italy are less evident. The inadequacy of a monarchy which was responsible for war, and anti-nationalism of the large land-owning classes, are iflings which appear clearly in Sicily. The Fascist danger which is reëmerging in the whole of Italy, the Fascist reactionary stab in the back of the war of liberation are apparent in Sicily, and constitute a lesson for the whole country.

«The lack of initiative which characterizes the present policy of the Government, shows itself in Sicily in its true colors: those of dangerous policy, unconsciously furthering Fascism...

«The Allies have a direct interest in the situation. From a thousand signs it is evident that in Sicily there is a systematic German-Fascist campaign.

«England, in particular, is touched by this enemy propaganda. And yet she had in Italy, in Sicily, traditions of political ability to which Italian democracy has always looked for inspiration.

«It is not too late to take up again those traditions.»

Formation of Army

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal) commented on the formation of a national army: «The national army might have been formed with a large number of volunteers at the moment of the liberation of Rome.

«The difficulties existing up to that time could have been overcome as soon as the Allies came into contact with a mass of people. Thousands of men had waited for the liberation of Rome in order to take up their place in the army... But as town after town and region after region was liberated, there was no military organization ready to welcome the Partisans who had valiantly fought against the Germans until then...

«The situation began to change slowly. But the slowness of the process had a discouraging effect on the soldiers and the men who wanted to enlist. Discussions and polemics were brought up...

«Would it not be possible now to give an answer to some of the doubts which harass the soldiers and the would-be volunteers? Could not the generic promises regarding the future, formulated at the time when Italian cobelligerency was declared, be somewhat defined?

«But whether or not the Allies decide to do this, the volunteers will respond to the appeal made to their patriotism. Of one last obstacle the ground should be cleared, of the conviction that it is too late.

«Germany is condemned, but not vanquished yet; we are still in time to fight against her.

«The war which is being fought in the east is the same war as here. When the efforts of the United Nations will turn toward these far regions, an Italian expeditionary corps should go with the Allied armies.»

The forthcoming Roatta trial still draws the attention of the newspapers. *L'Unita* (Communist), under the headline, «Complicity of French Fascists in the criminal operations of Roatta and Company» gave a list of the cases in which the French operated in favor of the Fascist war in Spain.

Italia Libera (Action) and *Voce Repubblicana* (Republican) gave details of defendant Zenone Benini's illicit gains in Albania. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PLASTIRAS COMMENTS ON TRUCE

ATHENS, January 13 — The Greek Government will continue its policy of «establishment of the rule of law throughout the country,» General Nicholas Plastiras, Premier, said last night, regardless of the truce between ELAS

Radio Athens reported yesterday that the president of the Supreme Court of Gre[illegible] has set up 25 committees to investigate the cases of ELAS members under arrest.

Another development here today was the placing of 17 Greek generals on the retired list, including General George Tsolacoglu, who signed the armistice with the Germans after the Nazi break-through to Salonika in April, 1941. Others who were retired included appointees of the quisling ex-Premier John D. Rhallis.

A delegation of about 50 union officials called on British Ambassador Rex Leeper last night to thank him for British aid in the fight against ELAS, according to a Reuter dispatch. They asked for further British assistance in alleviating the lot of Greek workers.

The military situation continued to be quiet. Press dispatches reported that British troops had entered Lamia, 95 miles northwest of here, and former ELAS headquarters. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

COMMONS TO DEBATE ON GREECE

LONDON, January 13 — Prime Minister Churchill is expected to open a two-day debate on the war and on the Greek situation in the House of Commons next Thursday, the BBC reported today. (BBC)

GOVERNMENT LAUDS TITO-SUBASIC AGREEMENT

LONDON, January 13 — The Information Department of the Royal Yugoslav Government in London stated over the BBC's European service tonight that the «Subasic-Tito agreement [between Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Ivan Subasic] is designed to strengthen Yugoslav unity and to reinforce the ideal of a federal democratic organization.»

The statement added that the agreement is designed also to «build up a new Yugoslavia which in accordance with the new times and with the urgent needs of the people will be able to establish a new collective and individual life for the citizens of Yugoslavia.

«Those unwilling to take account of these facts, which are fundamental for Yugoslav democracy, will never be able to grasp with objective appreciation or forecast the further developments of our political conditions.»

King Peter of Yugoslavia objected yesterday to two of the important provisions of the agreement — the form of a regency for Yugoslavia and placing of legislative power in the hands of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation. (Reuter)

STETTINIUS TO HEAD U. S. DELEGATION

WASHINGTON, January 13 — Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, will head the U. S. delegation to a special wartime conference of American republics to be held in Mexico City February 15, it was announced today.

Nelson D. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, will be the alternate delegate.

Argentina and El Salvador are not expected to be represented at the conference, the latter because it has yet to establish diplomatic relations with the other American republics. If such relations are established before February 15, El Salvador will probably send a delegate, it was explained.

The Pan-American Union at its monthly meeting, recently, decided unanimously to abstain from voting on Argentina's request for a conclave of American foreign ministers to consider the foreign policy of the Buenos Aires régime, and to afford Argentina an opportunity to plead its case for return to the family of American nations. (OWI)

CHAUVEL GIVEN FOREIGN AFFAIRS POST

PARIS, January 13 — Jean Chauvel, a career diplomat and Patriot leader, has been named Secretary General of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with ambassadorial

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

have been formed with a large number of volunteers at the moment of the liberation of Rome.

«The difficulties existing up to that time could have been overcome as soon as the Allies came into contact with a mass of people. Thousands of men had waited for the liberation of Rome in order to take up their place in the army... But as town after town and region after region was liberated, there was no military organization ready to welcome the Partisans who had valiantly fought against the Germans until then...

«The situation began to change slowly. But the slowness of the process had a discouraging effect on the soldiers and the men who wanted to enlist. Discussions and polemics were brought up...

«Would it not be possible now to give an answer to some of the doubts which harass the soldiers and the would-be volunteers? Could not the generic promises regarding the future, formulated at the time when Italian cobelligerency was declared, be somewhat defined?

«But whether or not the Allies decide to do this, the volunteers will respond to the appeal made to their patriotism. Of one last obstacle the ground should be cleared, of the conviction that it is too late.

«Germany is condemned, but not vanquished yet; we are still in time to fight against her.

«The war which is being fought in the east is the same war as here. When the efforts of the United Nations will turn toward these far regions, an Italian expeditionary corps should go with the Allied armies.»

The forthcoming Roatta trial still draws the attention of the newspapers. *L'Unità* (Communist), under the headline, «Complicity of French Fascists in the criminal operations of Roatta and Company» gave a list of the cases in which the French operated in favor of the Fascist war in Spain.

Italia Libera (Action) and *Voce Repubblicana* (Republican) gave details of defendant Zenone Benini's illicit gains in Albania. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PLASTIRAS COMMENTS ON TRUCE

ATHENS, January 13 — The Greek Government will continue its policy of «establishment of the rule of law throughout the country,» General Nicholas Plastiras, Premier, said last night, regardless of the truce between ELAS forces and the British commander, Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie.

«The truce between General Scobie and ELAS representatives does not prejudge the attitude of the Greek Government, whose policy will not deviate from the line laid down according to which the Government's care is, and will be, establishment of the rule of law throughout the country,» Plastiras' statement said.

It was issued after a long cabinet meeting, at which terms of the truce were discussed.

An Associated Press dispatch said today that the ELAS refusal to release civilian hostages was influenced by the arrest of EAM adherents here. According to the dispatch, the ELAS felt the holding of hostages was «in self defense.»

The Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, last night repeated his condemnation of the ELAS authorities for their action in taking hostages, the BBC said today. The Regent was quoted as saying that as ELAS withdrew northward they were taking thousands of civilians with them. He charged ELAS with denying freedom to all those who did not agree with them.

Archbishop Damaskinos said that it was not true to describe the present conflict as a collision between the Left and the Right. The conflict was due to the wish of armed bands to seize power, he asserted.

GOVERNMENT LAUDS TITO-SUBASIC AGREEMENT

LONDON, January 13 — The Information Department of the Royal Yugoslav Government in London stated over the BBC's European service tonight that the «Subasic-Tito agreement [between Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Ivan Subasic] is designed to strengthen Yugoslav unity and to reinforce the ideal of a federal democratic organization.»

The statement added that the agreement is designed also to «build up a new Yugoslavia which in accordance with the new times and with the urgent needs of the people will be able to establish a new collective and individual life for the citizens of Yugoslavia.

«Those unwilling to take account of these facts, which are fundamental for Yugoslav democracy, will never be able to grasp with objective appreciation or forecast the further developments of our political conditions.»

King Peter of Yugoslavia objected yesterday to two of the important provisions of the agreement — the form of a regency for Yugoslavia and placing of legislative power in the hands of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation. (Reuter)

STETTINIUS TO HEAD U. S. DELEGATION

WASHINGTON, January 13 — Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, will head the U. S. delegation to a special wartime conference of American republics to be held in Mexico City February 15, it was announced today.

Nelson D. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, will be the alternate delegate.

Argentina and El Salvador are not expected to be represented at the conference, the latter because it has yet to establish diplomatic relations with the other American republics. If such relations are established before February 15, El Salvador will probably send a delegate, it was explained.

The Pan-American Union at its monthly meeting, recently, decided unanimously to abstain from voting on Argentina's request for a conclave of American foreign ministers to consider the foreign policy of the Buenos Aires régime, and to afford Argentina an opportunity to plead its case for return to the family of American nations. (OWI)

CHAUVEL GIVEN FOREIGN AFFAIRS POST

PARIS, January 13 — Jean Chauvel, a career diplomat and Patriot leader, has been named Secretary General of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with ambassadorial rank.

As founder and director of the intelligence sector within the resistance movement, Chauvel was responsible for the continuous flow of information to the Allies and to General de Gaulle's London headquarters. His organization aided immeasurably in the liberation of Paris. He is a former Secretary General of the Free French Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in Algiers. (OWI)

FRENCH PRESS COMMISSION SET UP

PARIS, January 13 — The French Provisional Government will set up a Consultative Commission of the Press to advise on allocation of paper quotas, circulations, and reductions and increases in size, a Reuter dispatch said today. The Ministers of Information, Interior, and Finance will be represented on the commission. (OWI)

PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, January 13 — President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth has returned from the islands to the United States, the War Department announced last night.

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

He will confer with various Government officials concerning relief and rehabilitation measures for the Filipinos as a result of destruction wrought by the Japanese.

President Osmena will return to the Philippines as soon as he completes his conference here. (OWI)

AMERICAN JOURNALISTS MAKE WORLD TOUR

LONDON, January 13 — Three American journalists representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors arrived here today to begin a world tour designed to promote an unrestricted post-war distribution of news.

The committee, which will invite the cooperation of editors in all countries they visit, will also familiarize the peoples of foreign lands with the American-sponsored movement for free international exchange of information.

It is made up of Wilbur Forrest of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Ralph E. McGill of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, in New York.

Forrest said that the group plans to talk to British editors and Government leaders, and then go to liberated and neutral countries, and later to the Middle East, Russia, India, China, Australia, South Africa, South America, and Central America. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

ESPIONAGE PLOT IN SWEDEN REVEALED

STOCKHOLM, January 13 — What Swedish police say is Sweden's biggest espionage plot of the war, directed against British, American, and Norwegian legations here, was revealed at the trial of J. Lönnegren, Swedish subject and former Stockholm chief of the German-controlled Scandanavian *Telegraph Bureau*, a Reuter dispatch said today.

Lönnegren admitted giving an official of the German Legation «a complete dossier of the entire staff of the British, American, and Norwegian legations,» and revealing the date of arrival and departure of «a high British officer and of another person reported to belong to the Allied secret service,» the dispatch said.

It was also revealed at the trial that Lönnegren was aided and abetted by B. Paulson, an official of the Swedish Aliens Department. Paulson is accused of giving Lönnegren names and addresses of Norwegian refugees, which were passed on to the German Legation so that reprisals might be taken against the refugees' relations in Norway, according to the dispatch. (Reuter)

NAZIS EXTEND SKAGERRAK BLOCKADE

STOCKHOLM, January 13 — The Skagerrak blockade belt will be widened 10 nautical miles eastward, and all ships entering the zone without permission from the German Admiralty run the risk of destruction, the German High Command has announced, according to the Swedish Foreign Office.

As the measure means the richest fishing banks of the Skagerrak will be closed to Swedish fishermen, the Swedish Legation at Berlin has been instructed to protest strongly. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS SENTENCE FIVE IN REPRISAL

LONDON, January 13 — The German Government has

now in liberated Italy, had their cases adjourned. For this same reason the case against Marshal Badoglio and Prince Umberto, also accused of the same charge, also was adjourned. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 13 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Both the 5th and 8th Army fronts were quiet.

Navy:

It is reported from the south of France that on January 10, the French destroyer *Le Fortune* was attacked by enemy explosive boats south of San Remo. One of them was sunk by gunfire. On the same day *Le Fortune* successfully bombarded enemy transport and troop concentrations, damage being observed.

On January 11, the French cruiser *Georges Leygues* bombarded and obtained direct hits on a vessel on the slips at Pietra Ligure, a small port on the Italian coast between Savona and Imperia.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were again restricted on account of unfavorable weather. Tactical fighter-bombers and fighters concentrated against enemy communications north of the Po Valley and in the Spezia area. Other targets included enemy-occupied buildings, gun positions, oil and other storage dumps, and rail and road transport.

On the night of January 11/12, intruder aircraft destroyed enemy transport in the Po Valley, while light bombers flew armed reconnaissance over the battle area and the northeastern area of the Po Valley, attacking enemy road targets.

Shipping in the upper Adriatic and enemy road transport in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Coastal Air Force.

MAAF flew under 500 sorties.

One of our aircraft is missing.

Land Forces Greece:

Mobile columns continue patrolling north and west from Athens.

A quantity of arms and ammunition has been found.

In Patras, ELAS troops have withdrawn from the town.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAFF, January 13 — Today's communique:

Land:

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, Allied forces made slight progress southeast of Bihain and have taken Langlir. But we are meeting strong resistance in this area, and have repulsed several local counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy.

We advanced about a mile toward Bois de Wibren, southeast of Samree, and also along the road from Laroche to Bertogne.

South of Laroche, progress has been made, but a num- [illegible] enemy mines are being encountered.

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

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

ESPIONAGE PLOT IN SWEDEN REVEALED

STOCKHOLM, January 13 — What Swedish police say is Sweden's biggest espionage plot of the war, directed against British, American, and Norwegian legations here, was revealed at the trial of J. Lönnegren, Swedish subject and former Stockholm chief of the German-controlled Scandanavian *Telegraph Bureau*, a Reuter dispatch said today.

Lönnegren admitted giving an official of the German Legation «a complete dossier of the entire staff of the British, American, and Norwegian legations,» and revealing the date of arrival and departure of «a high British officer and of another person reported to belong to the Allied secret service,» the dispatch said.

It was also revealed at the trial that Lönnegren was aided and abetted by R. Paulson, an official of the Swedish Aliens Department. Paulson is accused of giving Lönnegren names and addresses of Norwegian refugees, which were passed on to the German Legation so that reprisals might be taken against the refugees' relations in Norway, according to the dispatch. (Reuter)

NAZIS EXTEND SKAGERRAK BLOCKADE

STOCKHOLM, January 13 — The Skagerrak blockade belt will be widened 10 nautical miles eastward, and all ships entering the zone without permission from the German Admiralty run the risk of destruction, the German High Command has announced, according to the Swedish Foreign Office.

As the measure means the richest fishing banks of the Skagerrak will be closed to Swedish fishermen, the Swedish Legation at Berlin has been instructed to protest strongly. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS SENTENCE FIVE IN REPRISAL

LONDON, January 13 — The German Government has sentenced to death five men, described as followers of General de Gaulle, as a reprisal for punishment given to Franco-German collaborationists in France, the German Foreign Office announced today through Transocean, the German overseas news agency.

Alleging that the men were tried before an ordinary court, the announcement added that others were now being tried. Names were not given. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

FASCIST COURT TRIES ITALIAN GENERALS

WASHINGTON, January 13 — Two Italian generals were sentenced to death by the Fascist court in Chiasso for having favored a *coup d'état* on 25 July 1943, a dispatch to the Swiss Telegraph Agency said recently.

The generals condemned to death were Roboti and Caracciolo. The sentence, however, was commuted to 15 years of military prison, since both are invalids and holders of military awards.

Five other generals also were tried on the same charge. Generals Vecchiarelli and Garibaldi were sentenced to 10 years of military prison. Generals Roatta and Ambrosia, bombarded and obtained direct hits on a vessel on the slips at Pietra Ligure, a small port on the Italian coast between Savona and Imperia.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were again restricted on account of unfavorable weather. Tactical fighter-bombers and fighters concentrated against enemy communications north of the Po Valley and in the Spezia area. Other targets included enemy-occupied buildings, gun positions, oil and other storage dumps, and rail and road transport.

On the night of January 11/12, intruder aircraft destroyed enemy transport in the Po Valley, while light bombers flew armed reconnaissance over the battle area and the northeastern area of the Po Valley, attacking enemy road targets.

Shipping in the upper Adriatic and enemy road transport in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Coastal Air Force.

MAAF flew under 500 sorties.

One of our aircraft is missing.

Land Forces Greece:

Mobile columns continue patrolling north and west from Athens.

A quantity of arms and ammunition has been found.

In Patras, ELAS troops have withdrawn from the town.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 13 — Today's communique:

Land:

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, Allied forces made slight progress southeast of Bihain and have taken Langlir. But we are meeting strong resistance in this area, and have repulsed several local counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy.

We advanced about a mile toward Bois de Wibren, southeast of Samree, and also along the road from Laroche to Bertogne.

South of Laroche, progress has been made, but a number of roadblocks and many mines are being encountered.

We occupied Hines and Mierchamps, and reached the outskirts of Champlon. Our units which encircled a small enemy pocket sountheast of Bastogne continued to close in from the east and west.

The link-up of our forces was made near Bras. Wardin and Bras are now in our hands, and we have made gains beyond Doncols. An enemy convoy attempting to leave the pocket was heavily damaged by our artillery.

South of Wiltz, we gained more than a mile in the vicinity of Nocher.

East of Luxembourg, our units cleared the village of Machtum, on the west bank of the Moselle River, 1½ miles south of Grevenmacher.

In the lower Vosges saliert, we occupied Althorn, and made limited gains north and south of the village despite continued stubborn resistance.

Local gains were also made on the southern flank of the enemy bulge.

We have frustrated an enemy break-through attempt, and inflicted heavy losses during hard fighting in the Maginot Line positions north of the Hagenau Forest.

The enemy has been cleared from Rittershofen, except for a strongpoint in the southern outskirts.

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

Fighting continued in Hatten.

In the Alsace Plain south of Strasbourg, hostile attacks in the vicinity of Rossfeld, Herbsheim, and Benfled were repulsed.

Air:

Weather again severely limited air operations yesterday but fighter-bombers attacked a supply dump near Freckenfeld, west of Wissembourg.

During the afternoon, escorted heavy bombers attacked U-boat shelters and enemy shipping at Bergen.

Three of our bombers are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW January 13 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front passed over to the offensive on January 12 from the area west of Sandomierz, and, in spite of bad weather, which denied them the support of aviation, broke through the strongly fortified defenses of the enemy on a 40-kilometer front. A decisive factor in the break-through was the powerful and well organized artillery offensive.

During two days of offensive battles, troops of this front advanced up to 40 kilometers and expanded the breach up to 60 kilometers along the front. In the course of the offensive, our troops captured by storm the following powerful strongpoints of the enemy defenses: Szydlow, Chmielnik, Buskozdruy (Busko), and [illegible]lica, and also occupied in fighting over 350 other populated localities, including Chizhuk, Schetnok, Selchitse, Lubanya, Kladku, Mienov, Galub, Posturka, Bobushitse, Zagod, Kosniki, Strozhivka, and Zhostkuv.

In Budapest our troops continuing fighting for the annihilation of the encircled German-Hungarian groupings, occupied 94 city blocks.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

On January 12 our troops disabled or destroyed, on all fronts, 36 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, eight enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 13 — Today's communique:

Groups of Patriots blew up a railway line near Alpignano, in Turin Province, the night of December 27.

A brigade of Patriots hit with mortar and machine-gun fire units of Fascist SS troops and German headquarters at Berghetto di Vara, in Liguria. Other Patriots destroyed two enemy transports in this sector on January 1.

The increasing activity of Patriots forced the enemy to send troops to the Spezia-Genova highway. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 13 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Ardennes, the fierceness of the enemy attacks abated owing to our counter-attacks. North of Laroche, our troops repulsed the enemy who had made local gains, in part in nightly encounters. Southeast of Bastogne, the Americans were pushed back by our counter-attacks. A gap punched into our lines, yesterday, was sealed off.

In Alsace, at Hatten and Rittershofen, the captured fortified zone of the Maginct line is being cleared of the enemy. The Americans who launched unsuccessful counter-attacks throughout the whole day, suffered high losses by our concentrated fire. South of Erstein, our troops wiped out the second encircled enemy force. According to incomplete statements, the enemy lost an ascertained number of 250 killed. Twenty six officers and more than 700 men were made prisoner.

Italy:

On the central Italian fronts, bad weather conditions limited the fighting activities. On the Adriatic coast, the British launched some isolated and unsuccessful thrusts.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, yesterday, there was only local fighting. The enemy made fierce attacks on the southeastern districts of Budapest. They were frustrated by our garrison in grim fighting. North of the Danube our attacks made further progress despite the increased enemy resistance. Soviet attempts at cutting off our spearheads by attacks on the flanks, were frustrated.

At the southern frontier of Slovakia, attempts at break-[illegible] by seven Soviet rifle divisions between

teries of the Navy shot down two additional enemy aircraft. Over the bight of Kiel, night fighters shot down another six heavy British bombers.

London continues to be subjected to a retalintory bombardment.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: Sertorius describes the situation in the eastern Ardennes as «fluid,» because neither of the opposing parties is prepared for trench-warfare; he claims, however, that generally there has been no Allied advance beyond «the scheduled German disengaging movements.» In Alsace, he admits the «further intensification of Allied counter-measures,» but maintains that the initiative is still in German hands, and that «slow but steady German progress» is being made everywhere in this sector.

Eastern Front: Alfred von Olberg, Transocean correspondent, in his despatch describes the Russian offensive moves in various sectors of the Eastern Front. He claims that, in spite of extremely strong concentration of forces, the Russians were stopped everywhere, at the Vistula as well as in East Prussia and on the Slovakian border, with the exception of the centre of the Baranov bridgehead, where «several breaches were made in the German lines...» He envisages further heavy battles in this particular area. Writing about the fighting in Hungary, he states that it «recedes somewhat into the background» in comparison with the other Russian offensives, although he admits that «the battle for Budapest could hardly be intensified any further,» and that «the struggle for the belt of fortifications screening the heart of the city rages unceasingly.»

Yugoslavia: At a Wilhelmstrasse press conference, Von Stumm, German Foreign Office spokesman, dealt with King Peter's communique concerning the recent Tito-Subasic agreement. Von Stumm alleged that the communique revealed London's complete abandonment of Peter; he found the reference to the second clause of the agreement

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

to 60 kilometers along the front. In the course of the offensive, our troops captured by storm the following powerful strongpoints of the enemy defenses: Szydlow, Chmielnik,

The increasing activity of Patriots forced the enemy to send troops to the Spezia-Genova highway. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 13 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Ardennes, the fierceness of the enemy attacks abated owing to our counter-attacks. North of Laroche, our troops repulsed the enemy who had made local gains, in part in nightly encounters. Southeast of Bastogne, the Americans were pushed back by our counter-attacks. A gap punched into our lines, yesterday, was sealed off.

In Alsace, at Hatten and Rittershofen, the captured fortified zone of the Maginot line is being cleared of the enemy. The Americans who launched unsuccessful counter-attacks throughout the whole day, suffered high losses by our concentrated fire. South of Erstein, our troops wiped out the second encircled enemy force. According to incomplete statements, the enemy lost an ascertained number of 250 killed. Twenty six officers and more than 700 men were made prisoner.

Italy:

On the central Italian fronts, bad weather conditions limited the fighting activities. On the Adriatic coast, the British launched some isolated and unsuccessful thrusts.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, yesterday, there was only local fighting. The enemy made fierce attacks on the southeastern districts of Budapest. They were frustrated by our garrison in grim fighting. North of the Danube our attacks made further progress despite the increased enemy resistance. Soviet attempts at cutting off our spearheads by attacks on the flanks, were frustrated.

At the southern frontier of Slovakia, attempts at breaking through made by several Soviet rifle divisions between Losonc and the Hernad, failed.

On the Vistula front, the long expected Bolshevik winter offensive has started. At the western front of the Baranov bridgehead, the enemy, after an extremely intense artillery preparation, attacked with numerous rifle divisions and tank formations. Fierce fighting developed. South of the Vistula and in the northern sector of the Baranov bridgehead, minor attacks were repulsed.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, on both sides of the Romintern Heath, our positions were subjected to an intense enemy artillery bombardment. Numerous Soviet attacks in battalion strength were repulsed. In the northern part of the Memel bridgehead, enemy attacks also failed.

Air:

Yesterday, the fighters of the enemy Air Force made some raids on the Reich territory. In the evening hours, British nuisance raiders dropped bombs on the Rhineland and Westphalia.

During an unsuccessful raid of 40 British four-engined bombers on the coast of Norway, at Bergen, 10 German fighters brought down 11 enemy planes. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Navy shot down two additional enemy aircraft. Over the bight of Kiel, night fighters shot down another six heavy British bombers.

London continues to be subjected to a retaliatory bombardment.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: Sertorius describes the situation in the eastern Ardennes as «fluid,» because neither of the opposing parties is prepared for trench-warfare; he claims, however, that generally there has been no Allied advance beyond «the scheduled German disengaging movements.» In Alsace, he admits the «further intensification of Allied counter-measures,» but maintains that the initiative is still in German hands, and that «slow but steady German progress» is being made everywhere in this sector.

Eastern Front: Alfred von Olberg, Transocean correspondent, in his despatch describes the Russian offensive moves in various sectors of the Eastern Front. He claims that, in spite of extremely strong concentration of forces, the Russians were stopped everywhere, at the Vistula as well as in East Prussia and on the Slovakian border, with the exception of the centre of the Baranov bridgehead, where «several breaches were made in the German lines...» He envisages further heavy battles in this particular area. Writing about the fighting in Hungary, he states that it «recedes somewhat into the background» in comparison with the other Russian offensives, although he admits that «the battle for Budapest could hardly be intensified any further,» and that «the struggle for the belt of fortifications screening the heart of the city rages unceasingly.»

Yugoslavia: At a Wilhelmstrasse press conference, Von Stumm, German Foreign Office spokesman, dealt with King Peter's communique concerning the recent Tito-Subasic agreement. Von Stumm alleged that the communique revealed London's complete abandonment of Peter; he found the reference to the second clause of the agreement «hitherto unknown» especially remarkable (the provision that «the so-called Anti-Fascist Council in Yugoslavia should have unlimited power until the coming elections.») It amounted to nothing less in his opinion than that «Tito, in other words the Kremlin,» should run the country until the elections, which would thus take place under the Tito régime. Von Stumm regarded this as a further violation of the Atlantic Charter by the Allies.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Sicily: Although resistance is said to have ceased at Comiso as well as at Vittoria and Giarratano, the Fascist Radio reports the outbreak of fresh disorders in the sulfur mines and the appearance of Allied troops in support of the local police. According to the Fascist Radio, the Fascist movement is gaining momentum in Calabria. At Catanzaro, 88 Fascists are said to have been arrested. They will face a Tribunal in the near future.

Death of Ada Negri: Ada Negri, member of the Italian Academy, Mussolini prize-winner in 1931 (literature) has died in Milan. She was 70 years of age.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division PWB AFHQ

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

Inferior 5/6

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday **10 January 1945**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans effect new landings on Luzon, secure four beachheads against light opposition; Superfortresses bomb Tokyo: Formosa targets hit: Further Allied gains north of salient; 50,000 tons of bombs on enemy in 18 days: Ski patrols clash on Italy front: Bombers hit targets in Austria: Soviet advance continues: U-boat warfare increased in December: Yugoslavs capture four German bases: British M.P.'s visit front-line troops: Bronze Star for General Bradley: U. S. 3rd Army switch saved Luzembourg.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review: Sicilian press review; Italian Government does not oppose publication of armistice terms: Women renew demands for suffrage: Gas rationing starts in Rome: Insurance for farm workers adopted by Government.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens returning to normal: President Roosevelt submits budget: Belgian resistance groups aid government; 23 killed in Clipper crash: Soviet awards for British officials: Soldiers sentenced for theft.

INSIDE GERMANY — Germans uniting with foreign workers.

NEUTRAL — New Lebanese Premier appointed.

WAR FRONTS

LANDINGS ON LUZON SECURE 4 BEACHHEADS; OPPOSITION LIGHT; SHIPS AND PLANES ATTACK

LEYTE, Philippines, January 9 — American forces, led personally by General Douglas MacArthur, landed at 0930 hours Pacific time today on Luzon Island, largest and most important island of the Philippines, it was announced

In pre-landing assaults on Luzon and in adjacent enemy waters, 67 enemy ships were destroyed or damaged since December 20.

A Reuter dispatch said that in the sea and air operation — the prelude to the landing — Jap planes tried in vain to break the cohesion of the American movement covering troop ships and landing vessels as the troops began to go ashore.

A communique from General MacArthur reported today the destruction of 79 Japanese aircraft, two destroyers, a midget submarine and a cargo ship in the last few days as the enemy attempted to fight off the huge U. S. convoy bringing the troops to Luzon.

Enemy not prepared

An Associated Press dispatch pointed out that although the Tokyo radio had boasted that Luzon could be reached only at terrific cost, U. S. material and manpower losses in the preparations and in the actual landing operation were light.

«The enemy evidently had not prepared for a landing in the Lingayen sector and as a result of this strategic surprise, our landing losses were insignificant,» the communique said.

«We are now in his lair,» it added, as press dispatches recalled that when General MacArthur went ashore with landing forces on Leyte he dramatically remarked «We have returned» to fulfill the promise he made when he was forced to leave Corregidor and Bataan in March, 1942.

The return of American soldiers to Luzon brings them to the scene of the heroic but hopeless five-month stand by American and Filipino soldiers which ended at Bataan and Corregidor. Since then, Luzon has been the island most frequently complained about in Jap broadcasts as the site of intense patriot activities.

The landings on Luzon were the third major step in the American offensive in the Philippines. On October 19, landings were made on Leyte, which was liberated completely in 10 weeks. On December 15, landings were made on Mindoro and as the Americans moved their positions northward in the direction of Luzon, only last Friday, Marinduque, a small island 30 miles on Mindoro and south of Luzon, was occupied by MacArthur's forces without opposition.

Luzon covers about one-third of the total area of the archipelago. The island contains about one-third of the 18 million population in the Philippines, 80 per cent of the railroads and half the highway mileage of the Philippines.

Manila, its capital, is 1,865 miles southwest of Tokyo. The entire island of Luzon covers an area of 41,000 square miles, almost twice the size of Holland and Belgium combined and about the same size as Bulgaria.

Lingayen Gulf has low, sandy shores which make it favorable for amphibious operations. The Japanese landed at this point in December 1941, soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor. One writer, one of the most important events

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

Tokyo; Formosa targets hit; Further Allied gains north of salient: 50,000 tons of bombs on enemy in 18 days: Ski patrols clash on Italy front: Bombers hit targets in Austria: Soviet advance continues: U-boat warfare increased in December: Yugoslavs capture four German bases: British M.P.'s visit front-line troops: Bronze Star for General Bradley: U.S. 3rd Army switch saved Luzembourg.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review: Sicilian press review: Italian Government does not oppose publication of armistice terms: Women renew demands for suffrage: Gas rationing starts in Rome: Insurance for farm workers adopted by Government.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens returning to normal: President Roosevelt submits budget: Belgian resistance groups aid government: 23 killed in Clipper crash: Soviet awards for British officials: Soldiers sentenced for theft.

INSIDE GERMANY — Germans uniting with foreign workers.

NEUTRAL — New Lebanese Premier appointed.

WAR FRONTS

LANDINGS ON LUZON SECURE 4 BEACHHEADS: OPPOSITION LIGHT; SHIPS AND PLANES ATTACK

LEYTE, Philippines, January 9 — American forces, led personally by General Douglas MacArthur, landed at 0930 hours Pacific time today on Luzon Island, largest and most important island of the Philippines, it was announced tonight.

The landings were made in the Lingayen Gulf, in the center of the western part of the island and about 100 miles north of Manila and about 450 miles south of Formosa.

Opposition was said to be light and the announcement said that American losses are «insignificant.» Four of the sandy beaches of the gulf already have been taken by American forces.

Terrific attacks from American warships and planes preceded the landings, the communique said. The Japanese air force struck repeatedly and desperately at Allied naval units, inflicting some damage, it added.

Press dispatches described the American forces as «huge» and headquarters here disclosed that the troops which went ashore were ground forces of the US 6th Army, under command of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger — the same army which spearheaded the Leyte campaign.

The landing was prepared by warships and land and Navy planes which steadily have been hitting targets from the Kuriles to the Philippines.

Before the landings today, air strikes were concentrated for 10 consecutive days on aerodromes on the island, particularly at Clark Field, northwest of Manila. These and similar strikes have cost the enemy 385 planes destroyed or damaged since December 20.

midget submarine and a cargo ship in the last few days as the enemy attempted to fight off the huge U. S. convoy bringing the troops to Luzon.

Enemy not prepared

An Associated Press dispatch pointed out that although the Tokyo radio had boasted that Luzon could be reached only at terrific cost, U. S. material and manpower losses in the preparations and in the actual landing operation were light.

«The enemy evidently had not prepared for a landing in the Lingayen sector and as a result of this strategic surprise, our landing losses were insignificant,» the communique said.

«We are now in his lair,» it added, as press dispatches recalled that when General MacArthur went ashore with landing forces on Leyte he dramatically remarked «We have returned» to fulfill the promise he made when he was forced to leave Corregidor and Bataan in March, 1942.

The return of American soldiers to Luzon brings them to the scene of the heroic but hopeless five-month stand by American and Filipino soldiers which ended at Bataan and Corregidor. Since then, Luzon has been the island most frequently complained about in Jap broadcasts as the site of intense patriot activities.

The landings on Luzon were the third major step in the American offensive in the Philippines. On October 19, landings were made on Leyte, which was liberated completely in 10 weeks. On December 15, landings were made on Mindoro and as the Americans moved their positions northward in the direction of Luzon, only last Friday, Marinduque, a small island 50 miles on Mindoro and south of Luzon, was occupied by MacArthur's forces without opposition.

Luzon covers about one-third of the total area of the archipelago. The island contains about one-third of the 18 million population in the Philippines, 80 per cent of the railroads and half the highway mileage of the Philippines.

Manila, its capital, is 1,865 miles southwest of Tokyo. The entire island of Luzon covers an area of 41,000 square miles, almost twice the size of Holland and Belgium combined and about the same size as Bulgaria.

Lingayen Gulf has low, sandy shores which make it favorable for amphibious operations. The Japanese landed at this point in December 1941, soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The gulf is one of the most important seaways on the western coast of Luzon Island. It juts into the land from northwest to southeast. Its mouth is 25 miles across and its length about 35 miles.

The gulf has two deep seaports, San Fernando in the province of La Union, and Lingayen City in the province of Pangasinan. The entire La Union shore line has wide sandy beaches leading to tropical vegetation that in most places marks about a mile of flat terrain, ending in an abrupt rise into the mountains.

Press dispatches said that San Fernando most likely has been Japan's main shipping port on Luzon since American Army and Navy planes made Manilla Bay virtually untenable. (OWI - Reuter)

LATE BULLETIN

TANK BATTLE RAGING IN BELGIUM

4062

LONDON, January 9 — A large tank battle was raging tonight for the strategic village of Samree, three miles northeast of Laroche on the northern flank of the German salient in Belgium, late press dispatches reported. (Reuter)

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

SUPERFORTRESSES BOMB TOKYO

GUAM, January 9 — Superfortresses of the 21st Bomber Command today bombed the industrial area of Tokyo in the sixth aerial attack of the war on the Japanese capital, according to an official announcement.

It was the first time Tokyo has been hit since December 27. Yesterday, Superfortresses attacked the industrial city of Nagoya.

These attacks and the bombing of Formosa today by China-based Superfortresses were followed by the official report tonight that American troops had landed on Luzon Island in the Philippines.

An announcement from Pacific Fleet headquarters last night said that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, had conferred with General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, presumably on a timetable for the defeat of Japan.

Australian soldiers have relieved United States forces in the Solomons, New Britain and British New Guinea, areas where enemy garrisons have been by-passed and pinned down for some time, according to an announcement from General MacArthur's headquarters.

Within a week of taking over the positions on Bougainville, the Australians opened an offensive supported by Australian and New Zealand planes and drove the Japanese from a hill, smashed a counter-attack and then went on to attack another position, the BBC reported.

The Australians have been engaged in large scale operations since November in British New Guinea and on Bougainville and are garrisoning the Treasury Islands, dispatches said.

A message from Sydney, Australia, revealed that British Spitfires are among Allied planes now operating from Halmahera south of the Philippines. (OWI-BBC)

FORMOSA TARGETS HIT

WASHINGTON, January 9 — Superfortresses, flying from bases on Saipan and in China, today struck the enemy from two directions, attacking targets on the Japanese-held island of Formosa. This island guards the China coast.

Saipan-based Superforts of the 21st Bomber Command also attacked Honshu, the island upon which Tokyo stands.

Later today a communique from Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor announced that carrier-based planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet attacked Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands which lie between Formosa and the Japanese home islands.

Formosa is 90 miles from the China coast and 225 miles north of the capital Philippine island of Luzon. Nagoya is the industrial heart of the Japanese empire.

The War Navy Department announcements came on the heels of a statement by General Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, that his flyers are « in a great many ways prepared to support a landing on the China coast. »

General Chennault told reporters in Chungking today that he was « greatly encouraged » by successes of his own airmen and developments in the Pacific. He made particular reference to the air offensive against Formosa and Luzon. His pilots he said, had wiped out about one-third of the Japanese air forces in China last month.

« You can almost count the shipping and planes left to Japan, » he said. « The overall destruction — that is by all the forces engaged in fighting against Japan — has exceeded the most authoritative estimate of Japanese aeroplane production. »

FURTHER ALLIED GAINS NORTH OF SALIENT

LONDON, January 9 — The Allied counter-offensive in the Belgian battle area made small but important gains in bitter weather today on the northern flank of the German salient.

American armor and infantry forces advanced 2,500 yards over ice and snow-covered ground to take the village of Cielle, within a mile of the road and rail junction of Laroche. It is at this point that the corridor between the American 1st and 3rd Armies is 10 miles wide.

The greatest threat to the German salient, however, occurred to the northeast, where troops of the 82nd Airborne Division by-passed Vielsalm to reach Provedroux, four miles from the last German supply highway from St. Vith to Houffalize. The Americans are north of a point where the highway splits in two for a stretch of six miles. When the southern loop is reached, the German Army will be forced to fall back on difficult mountain roads to supply food, fuel and ammunition to their forces in the bulge.

At the western tip of the German thrust, British 6th Airborne troops forced the Germans to make a 1,000-yard withdrawal east of Marche. The Germans are fighting a stiff rear-guard battle around Bure but the British are advancing on a two-mile front.

The Germans were officially said to be on the defensive all along the northern flank of the Ardennes sector and there have been no enemy counter-attacks in 24 hours. The Allied spokesman said that although the Allies were rolling back the German line on a 25-mile front, it did not necessarily mean that the entire German line was collapsing.

On the southern flank, 3rd Army troops advanced a mile in the Flamierge area, six miles northwest of Bastogne, but later withdrew to their original positions under heavy German counter-attacks.

Between Bastogne and Wiltz, thousands of American heavy guns were trained on an area 35 miles square and the continuous fire 24 hours a day has broken up more than 50 German counter-thrusts, press dispatches reported. Despite a heavy snowstorm and a strong wind there was no letup in firing yesterday, and press reports estimated that at least 15 enemy artillery batteries a day have been temporarily neutralized or knocked out.

Two German counter-attacks were beaten off in this area and valuable ground was regained by 3rd Army troops. Disorganized remnants of the two German attacks are being rounded up.

Seventh Army forces ground out a gain of half a mile in the German bulge west of Bitsch, the SHAEF communique reported, while to the east of Saargemund Allied forces recaptured Rimlingen.

Press dispatches reported minor activity on the narrow German bridgehead across the Rhine, 12 miles above Strasbourg, and that the German offensive in this sector had been checked. Below Strasbourg, German armor and infantry elements continued aggressive action and on the perimeter of the Colmar bulge were said to have broken through Allied outpost lines.

On the French Atlantic coast in the St. Nazaire area, where a large force of Germans are still holding out, a 12-day truce was declared in order to evacuate 12,000 civilians from the battle area, Supreme Headquarters announced today. The truce will begin January 18. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

50,000 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED IN 18 DAYS

LONDON, January 9 — Fifty thousand tons of bombs have been dropped on German rail lines and marshalling yards by Allied aircraft since December 21, the BBC report-

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

Within a week of taking over the positions on Bougainville, the Australians opened an offensive supported by Australian and New Zealand planes and drove the Japanese from a hill, smashed a counter-attack and then went on to attack another position, the BBC reported.

The Australians have been engaged in large scale operations since November in British New Guinea and on Bougainville and are garrisoning the Treasury Islands, dispatches said.

A message from Sydney, Australia, revealed that British Spitfires are among Allied planes now operating from Halmahera south of the Philippines. (OWI-BBC)

FORMOSA TARGETS HIT

WASHINGTON, January 9 — Superfortresses, flying from bases on Saipan and in China, today struck the enemy from two directions, attacking targets on the Japanese-held island of Formosa. This island guards the China coast.

Saipan-based Superforts of the 21st Bomber Command also attacked Honshu, the island upon which Tokyo stands.

Later today a communique from Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor announced that carrier-based planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet attacked Formosa and the Ryukyu islands which lie between Formosa and the Japanese home islands.

Formosa is 90 miles from the China coast and 225 miles north of the capital Philippine island of Luzon. Nagoya is the industrial heart of the Japanese empire.

The War Navy Department announcements came on the heels of a statement by General Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, that his flyers are « in a great many ways prepared to support a landing on the China coast. »

General Chennault told reporters in Chungking today that he was « greatly encouraged » by successes of his own airmen and developments in the Pacific. He made particular reference to the air offensive against Formosa and Luzon. His pilots he said, had wiped out about one-third of the Japanese air forces in China last month.

« You can almost count the shipping and planes left to Japan, » he said. « The overall destruction — that is by all the forces engaged in fighting against Japan — has exceeded the most authoritative estimate of Japanese aeroplane production. »

British Closing In

In Burma, Indian troops of the British 14th Army on Sunday entered Shwebo, 50 miles northwest of Mandalay and have consolidated their positions, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported. The Japanese are holding out in the south of the town, the BBC said. Other British forces are closing in from the northeast and northwest.

Liberation of Shwebo will be a serious blow to the Japanese plan of the defense of Mandalay, correspondents said. It was the northern apex of the Shwebo-Monywa-Mandalay communications triangle. The only natural barrier now between the 14th Army and Mandalay is the Irrawaddy River, which the Japanese are reported to be mining in preparation for a probable stand at Mandalay, the BBC said.

China-based Liberators today sank a Japanese freighter, part of an enemy convoy off Swatow on the South China coast in Kwang Tung Province. Targets in Samah Bay and on Hainan Island were also attacked. One Liberator failed to return.

Eastern Air Command heavies bombed bridges on the Burma-Siam railway, engine sheds at Moulmein, oil installations and a warehouse in central Burma. Fighter-bombers Sunday attacked enemy troops, administrative quarters, and river craft in the Arakan coastal area. (BBC-OWI)

on a two-mile front.

The Germans were officially said to be on the defensive all along the northern flank of the Ardennes sector and there have been no enemy counter-attacks in 24 hours. The Allied spokesman said that although the Allies were rolling back the German line on a 25-mile front, it did not necessarily mean that the entire German line was collapsing.

On the southern flank, 3rd Army troops advanced a mile in the Flamierge area, six miles northwest of Bastogne, but later withdrew to their original positions under heavy German counter-attacks.

Between Bastogne and Wiltz, thousands of American heavy guns were trained on an area 35 miles square and the continuous fire 24 hours a day has broken up more than 50 German counter-thrusts, press dispatches reported. Despite a heavy snowstorm and a strong wind there was no letup in firing yesterday, and press reports estimated that at least 15 enemy artillery batteries a day have been temporarily neutralized or knocked out.

Two German counter-attacks were beaten off in this area and valuable ground was regained by 3rd Army troops. Disorganized remnants of the two German attacks are being rounded up.

Seventh Army forces ground out a gain of half a mile in the German bulge west of Bitsch, the SHAEF communique reported, while to the east of Saargemünd Allied forces recaptured Rimlingen.

Press dispatches reported minor activity on the narrow German bridgehead across the Rhine, 12 miles above Strasbourg, and that the German offensive in this sector had been checked. Below Strasbourg, German armor and infantry elements continued aggressive action and on the perimeter of the Colmar bulge were said to have broken through Allied outpost lines.

On the French Atlantic coast in the St. Nazaire area, where a large force of Germans are still holding out, a 12-day truce was declared in order to evacuate 12,000 civilians from the battle area, Supreme Headquarters announced today. The truce will begin January 16. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

50,000 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED IN 18 DAYS

LONDON, January 9 — Fifty thousand tons of bombs have been dropped on German rail lines and marshalling yards by Allied aircraft since December 21, the BBC reported today.

Heavy bombers operating from bases in Britain hit Coblenz eight times, Cologne six times, Trier four times, Kaiserlautern three times, Frankfurt twice, and Hanover twice. These German communications centers are among more than 50 marshalling yards and railway junctions which have formed the almost exclusive targets of heavy strategic bombers which have sometimes made 2,000 sorties in 24 hours.

These attacks, the BBC correspondent said, have been almost unopposed by the Luftwaffe, except for five days and one night out of the 18. On two of these occasions, Allied planes struck at oil targets.

The heavy air raid damage to important German war factories and the lack of Luftwaffe opposition has forced Hitler to order that the production of arms and ammunition for the Luftwaffe be given priority over all other forms of war production, a report in the Swedish paper *Aftonbladet* said.

Articles in the Swiss paper *St. Galler Tagblatt* said that since the beginning of the Allied air offensive against German transport in December, a large rail bridge and rail installations at th important junction of Singen have been destroyed and that Donau Eschingen, another rail center, has been devastated. The Swiss report said that scores of important rail lines, bridges and sidings have been plowed up by Allied carpet bombings, which have compelled the

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

German railway service to operate provisionally on constantly repaired single tracks.

To further facilitate the operation of the Allied air offensive, the headquarters of the U.S. Strategic Air Force in Europe has been moved from Britain to France, it was announced today. This headquarters co-ordinates the operations of the 8th USAAF in Britain and the 15th USAAF in Italy. (OWI - BBC)

SKI PATROLS CLASH ON ITALY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 9 — White-clad ski patrols of the 5th Army were active all along the snowbound Apennines slopes yesterday as wintry weather virtually immobilized all major operations on the Italian front, it was officially reported here today.

Enemy forces also employed white overalls to cross the snow-covered slopes of the Santerno River Valley, southeast of Bologna, in an attack against Allied positions in the Monte Grande area. The enemy force, numbering about 30 men, was repulsed. In a night clash, a patrol from the American 361st Infantry Regiment encountered heavy enemy resistance in the vicinity of the enemy-held village of Barchetta, some nine miles south of Bologna and just east of the main Bologna Highway.

On the 8th Army front, Allied patrols were active along the Senio River front which stretches for 30 miles across the southeastern end of the Po Plain. A small enemy patrol crossed the Reno River near its mouth, south of Porto Garibaldi, but was driven back. Prisoners were taken.

There was no change in forward positions anywhere along the Italian Front yesterday. (PRO)

BOMBERS HIT TARGETS IN AUSTRIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 9 — Despite heavy weather which obscured all targets, yesterday Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the 15th USAAF attacked four key communication targets in Austria, using instruments, it was reported here today.

The main attack was concentrated on the communications and industrial area at Linz, 95 miles west of Vienna and the choke-point for traffic to Vienna, Regensburg, Salzburg and Munich. Other communications points hit were those at Klagenfurt, Graz and Villach, also in Austria.

The cloudy weather and snowstorms restricted fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force to 324 sorties, less than one-third its normal operations. (PRO)

SOVIETS ADVANCE CONTINUES

MOSCOW, January 9 — As the battle for Budapest entered its second week today, Red Army troops made steady gains on the northern banks of the Danube, while other Russian forces held two strong German relief columns driving on Budapest.

The Soviet flanking drive northwest of Budapest was reported to be within eight miles of the important communications center of Komarno and tonight's Soviet communique said that several more towns had been captured. Russian tank and infantry forces were on the immediate approaches to the Czechoslovak rail junction and their artillery fire straddled the rail line leading to Bratislava, 60 miles distant.

German pressure to break through to their besieged garrison at Budapest was strengthened by reinforcements of armor and infantry despite severe tank losses. The Germans were last reported 15 miles from the capital, and [illegible] breaking through the Soviet lines

expanding armies all over the world, enabling them to resist attack[illegible] or to drive back the foe».

The Allies, the statement said, continued to sink enemy undersea craft in widely separated parts of the Atlantic. The announcement of the recent landing of the enemy from U-boats on the Maine coast is another indication that the menace of Germany's undersea fleet is real and continuing, the joint report said. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE FOUR GERMAN BASES

LONDON, January 9 — Yugoslav forces have captured four German strongholds in northwestern Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Three of the strongholds were captured in the Dolenjska sector of Slovenia. They were Zuromberk, Aidovec and Lipovec, captured after several days fighting. In addition, the Yugoslavs took by assault the important German base at Polom and thus prevented the Germans from bringing reinforcements from Kocevje to their forces on the left bank of the Krka River.

Yugoslav forces also blew up a bridge on the Celje-Maribor railway line and blew up a train in Styria. (OWI)

BRITISH M.P'S VISIT FRONT-LINE TROOPS

FLORENCE, January 9 — The six members of the British Parliament who are making a three-week tour of liberated Italy began their front-line visit today. They arrived here yesterday from Rome.

The MPs, Mr. J. J. Lawson (Labor), Captain F. J. Bellenger (Labor), Wing Commander A. W. H. James (Conservative), Major H. G. Studholme (Conservative), Mr. J. D. Campbell (Conservative), and Captain R. H. Bernays (Liberal), began their tour of forward areas today with a visit to 5th Army headquarters, continuing to other forward elements in a program which continued until the evening.

During the day they talked to men of the British and Dominion armies in Italy and visited forward areas held by troops of the 6th South African Armored Division.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., 5th Army Commander, gave the MPs a talk on the local military situation.

Captain Bellenger, said: «The men look very fit and are in great form. We came out here to see the troops and answer their questions. We are on the lookout for problems that may be worrying them and to give them first-hand news of what is going on at home.»

The party will continue its tour of other sectors of the 5th Army. (PRO-UNN)

BRONZE STAR FOR GEN. BRADLEY

HQ, 12TH ARMY GROUP, January 9 — Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, told a press conference today that German losses in the Rundstedt counter-offensive have been so serious that they may effect materially the course of the war on the Western Front.

The thwarting of the Rundstedt attack in the Ardennes sector of the Belgian bulge may have reduced Germany's ability to prolong the war, he said, adding, however, that the Germans are not on the verge of collapse and that «there is considerable fighting ahead.»

General Bradley discussed the Rundstedt counter-offensive for the first time soon after it was announced at SHAEF that he had been awarded the Bronze Star by General Eisenhower, for disrupting Rundstedt's plan of attack. He also received congratulations from Prime Minister Churchill for leading American troops in the «epic of Bastogne.»

[illegible] Rundstedt opened his counter-offensive December

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

east of the main Bologna highway.

On the 8th Army front, Allied patrols were active along the Senio River front which stretches for 30 miles across the southeastern end of the Po Plain. A small enemy patrol crossed the Reno River near its mouth, south of Porto Garibaldi, but was driven back. Prisoners were taken.

There was no change in forward positions anywhere along the Italian Front yesterday. (PRO)

BOMBERS HIT TARGETS IN AUSTRIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 9 — Despite heavy weather which obscured all targets, yesterday Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the 15th USAAF attacked four key communication targets in Austria, using instruments, it was reported here today.

The main attack was concentrated on the communications and industrial area at Linz, 95 miles west of Vienna and the choke-point for traffic to Vienna, Regensburg, Salzburg and Munich. Other communications points hit were those at Klagenfurt, Graz and Villach, also in Austria.

The cloudy weather and snowstorms restricted fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force to 324 sorties, less than one-third its normal operations. (PRO)

SOVIETS ADVANCE CONTINUES

MOSCOW, January 9 — As the battle for Budapest entered its second week today, Red Army troops made steady gains on the northern banks of the Danube, while other Russian forces held two strong German relief columns driving on Budapest.

The Soviet flanking drive northwest of Budapest was reported to be within eight miles of the important communications center of Komarno and tonight's Soviet communique said that several more towns had been captured. Russian tank and infantry forces were on the immediate approaches to the Czechoslovak rail junction and their artillery fire straddled the rail line leading to Bratislava, 60 miles distant.

German pressure to break through to their besieged garrison at Budapest was strengthened by reinforcements of armor and infantry despite severe tank losses. The Germans were last reported 15 miles from the capital, and should they succeed in breaking through the Soviet lines they would have to cross the bridgeless Danube to Pest.

A heavy battle is in progress near Esztergom and at the railway junction of Bicske, 17 miles west of Budapest, where the fighting is growing in intensity. Press dispatches reported that more than 400 tanks have been knocked out since the German drive was launched last week.

Tonight's communique said that Red Army troops tightened the circle around the Hungarian capital today and captured 350 blocks of houses, including a racetrack which had been converted into an airfield. The suburb of Kispest was captured after a heavy 18-hour battle, in which the Russians attacked with tanks, flamethrowers and mortar and artillery fire. (OWI - Radio Moscow - Reuter)

U-BOAT WARFARE INCREASED IN DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, January 9 — German U-boat warfare flared up during December, it was announced tonight in a joint statement issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Increased losses in Allied merchant craft were officially recorded as a result of the U-boat spurt last month. The announcement said: « This is but another index that the European war is far from over. Despite these losses, the United Nations regularly continue to supply their

BRITISH M.P'S VISIT FRONT-LINE TROOPS

FLORENCE, January 9 — The six members of the British Parliament who are making a three-week tour of liberated Italy began their front-line visit today. They arrived here yesterday from Rome.

The MPs, Mr. J. J. Lawson (Labor), Captain F. J. Bellenger (Labor), Wing Commander A. W. H. James (Conservative), Major H. G. Studholme (Conservative), Mr. J. D. Campbell (Conservative), and Captain R. H. Bernays (Liberal), began their tour of forward areas today with a visit to 5th Army headquarters, continuing to other forward elements in a program which continued until the evening.

During the day they talked to men of the British and Dominion armies in Italy and visited forward areas held by troops of the 6th South African Armored Division.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., 5th Army Commander, gave the M.P.s a talk on the local military situation.

Captain Bellenger, said: « The men look very fit and are in great form. We come out here to see the troops and answer their questions. We are on the lookout for problems that may be worrying them and to give them first-hand news of what is going on at home. »

The party will continue its tour of other sectors of the 5th Army. (PRO-UNN)

BRONZE STAR FOR GEN. BRADLEY

HQ, 12TH ARMY GROUP, January 9 — Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group, told a press conference today that German losses in the Rundstedt counter-offensive have been so serious that they may affect materially the course of the war on the Western Front.

The thwarting of the Rundstedt attack in the Ardennes sector of the Belgian bulge may have reduced Germany's ability to prolong the war, he said, adding, however, that the Germans are not on the verge of collapse and that « there is considerable fighting ahead. »

General Bradley discussed the Rundstedt counter-offensive for the first time soon after it was announced at SHAEF that he had been awarded the Bronze Star by General Eisenhower, for disrupting Rundstedt's plan of attack. He also received congratulations from Prime Minister Churchill for leading American troops in the « epic of Bastogne. »

Since Rundstedt opened his counter-offensive December 16, General Bradley asserted, there have been more German prisoners taken by the American armies alone than the number of Americans reported captured by the Germans in that attack or missing in action.

General Bradley said that the Rundstedt attack was the direct result of the pressure which the American 1st, 3rd and 9th Armies and forces of the 6th Army Group brought to bear against a weakening German defense line in the northern sector of the Western Front. The Allied advances, he explained, were threatening vital German areas and the enemy had to launch some diversionary attack.

The Allied command studied the possibility of a German counter-attack through the Ardennes, General Bradley added, but « the actual timing of the attack and its strength were somewhat of a surprise. »

« In leaving the Ardennes line lightly held, we took what is known as a calculated risk to strengthen our northern and southern drives more, » he explained.

« In other words, instead of employing our surplus divisions in the then-quiet Ardennes, we used them to attack on other sectors. This technique — of striking boldly while taking calculated risks — is what has got us to the German border.

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

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

«In my opinion, had we followed more cautious policies we would still be fighting west of Paris. We felt, in the case of the Ardennes, that we could take this risk because this territory contained no strategic objectives or large supply installations and when Rundstedt sent his troops into action with orders to live on American dumps they found slim pickings in an empty pocket.

«Many of the prisoners we have captured have been hungry and we have now captured many tanks and vehicles stalled for lack of fuel.»

The Bronze Star award cited General Bradley's «tactical skill» and also lauded the great fighting qualities of the 12th Army Group, which consists of all Allied forces on the southern flank of the Ardennes bulge.

The citation accompanying the award said: «As (Rundstedt's) hostile attack drove forward in the center, General Bradley instantly sensed the points at which the principal defensive measures should be concentrated. Realizing that maintenance of communications with his northern flank would be difficult, he turned over to Field Marshal Montgomery temporary operational control of the 9th Army and part of the 1st Army north of the penetration, while he devoted himself to the southern flank.

«With his tactical skill, clear insight and decision and unfaltering determination, he not only made rapid counter-attacks to ensure the integrity of keypoints of his positions, but eventually withstood furious attacks on the main force by hostile forces and seriously disrupted a hostile plan of attack.»

Prime Minister Churchill's telegram said: «I congratulate you whole-heartedly upon the signal mark of merit which has been conferred upon you by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. It seems to embody the feelings that we Britons all have about your part in this great battle in which U.S. troops have won such high renown and above all the epic of Bastogne.

«We are proud to serve in loyal comradeship with your soldiers and to march with them to final victory.»

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

3RD ARMY SWITCH SAVED LUXEMBOURG

WITH THE U.S. 3RD ARMY, January 9 — The switching of U.S. 3rd Army divisions from the Saar Basin into Luxembourg and Belgium, saved the city of Luxembourg, relieved the American garrison at Bastogne and wrested the initiative from the Germans, a correspondent reported on Sunday.

The 320th Regiment of the 35th Division, previously in position east of Saargemünd, in 32 hours, advanced across the Sure River in Luxembourg, gained four miles and took three towns, the report said. The feat of this unit was representative of the military accomplishments of the 3rd Army in its amazingly swift attack, which helped to break Rundstedt's offensive on the Western Front.

On December 16, when the German attack was launched, the 3rd Army was slowly advancing into the Siegfried Line at Saarlautern and Dillingen and nearing the Siegfried Line in the Saargemünd sector. Plans for a new offensive were ready.

The decision to expand and shift the weight of the 3rd Army to the north to attack the southern German flank was made on December 18. By next day, the 3rd Army started to move and by the 22nd its units were striking northeast, north and west from Luxembourg city and north toward Bastogne.

Six of the eight divisions moved or started to move within three days and the last was committed or in position to attack on the new front by December 27. Many thousands of men in division, corps and army, with their vehicles and guns, were moved laterally from 70 to 110 miles. The roads were jammed for miles within 10 minutes'

DIVISION COMMANDER DECORATED

SHAEF, January 9 — Brig. Gen. Robert Masbrouck, commander of the U. S. 7th Armored Division, today was awarded the Silver Star for «personally directing a successful operation which materially assisted other units in stopping the German drive on Liege». (Reuter)

THIRD BAR TO D.S.O. FOR AIRMAN

LONDON, January 9 — Wing Commander J. B. Tait, leader of three attacks against the German battleship *Tirpitz*, has been awarded a third bar to the Distinguished Service Order, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The award — the first of its kind ever given an RAF airman — is a rare distinction, having occurred only twice in the Royal Navy and not at all in the Army.

Commander Tait was cited for completing 98 difficult sorties against dangerous targets and for the brilliant results obtained, which were due to his leadership and skill.

(Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME PRESS DAILY REVIEW

ROME, January 9 — Depositions in the forthcoming Roatta trial, Alberto Cianca's speech, an issue between Italy and Yugoslavia and the Sicilian Fascist reaction form the basis of comment in today's Rome newspapers.

Avanti! (Socialist) reports a statement made by Francesco Jacomoni, former Governor of Albania, one of the defendants in the forthcoming Suvich-Roatta trial: «Ciano told me that he intended to make King Zog disappear; by disappear he meant to kill.»

Unità (Communist) writes: «If things did not go well in Albania, according to Jacomoni, it was largely due to Zenone Benini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs, who saw in Albania only a country to be exploited. He (Jacomoni) more than once energetically opposed speculations of the under secretary, which would have damaged the Albanian people.»

Tempo (Independent) writes: «Jacomoni denies that the occupation of Albania was an 'aggression'.»

Italia Libera (Acion Party) publishes a confidential document which it defines as proof of the Mussolini Government's «cynicism and irresponsibility.» It is the report of the Cabinet meeting held on May 29, 1940, in which the war against France was decided.

The same newspaper gives the full text of the speech made on Sunday morning at the Brancaccio Theater by Alberto Cianca, Action Party leader and Minister without Portfolio in the first Bonomi Cabinet, in which he defined the policy of his party.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat), commenting on the speech, writes: «Alberto Cianca, among many interesting and true things, inserted a few which do not correspond to the truth: 'We have been against the Badoglio Government, because Badoglio is not only one of the principle Fascist culprits but also a typical representative of the reaction forces. Nevertheless the Action Party representatives were very glad to become members of the Badoglio Cabinet in South Italy.

«'After Bonomi's sudden resignation we decided that we would have betrayed our cause, if we collaborated again with him.'

«But the facts show that if the British had'nt placed a veto on Sforza's becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs

unfaltering determination, he not only made rapid counter-attacks to ensure the integrity of keypoints of his positions, but eventually withstood furious attacks on the main force by hostile forces and seriously disrupted a hostile plan of attack.»

Prime Minister Churchill's telegram said: «I congratulate you whole-heartedly upon the signal mark of merit which has been conferred upon you by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. It seems to embody the feelings that we Britons all have about your part in this great battle in which U.S. troops have won such high renown and above all the epic of Bastogne.

«We are proud to serve in loyal comradeship with your soldiers and to march with them to final victory.»

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

3RD ARMY SWITCH SAVED LUXEMBOURG

WITH THE U.S. 3RD ARMY, January 9 — The switching of U.S. 3rd Army divisions from the Saar Basin into Luxembourg and Belgium, saved the city of Luxembourg, relieved the American garrison at Bastogne and wrested the initiative from the Germans, a correspondent reported on Sunday.

The 320th Regiment of the 35th Division, previously in position east of Saargemünd, in 32 hours, advanced across the Sure River in Luxembourg, gained four miles and took three towns, the report said. The feat of this unit was representative of the military accomplishments of the 3rd Army in its amazingly swift attack, which helped to break Rundstedt's offensive on the Western Front.

On December 16, when the German attack was launched, the 3rd Army was slowly advancing into the Siegfried Line at Saarlautern and Dillingen and nearing the Siegfried Line in the Saargemünd sector. Plans for a new offensive were ready.

The decision to expand and shift the weight of the 3rd Army to the north to attack the southern German flank was made on December 18. By next day, the 3rd Army started to move and by the 22nd its units were striking northeast, north and west from Luxembourg city and north toward Bastogne.

Six of the eight divisions moved or started to move within three days and the last was committed or in position to attack on the new front by December 27. Many thousands of men in division, corps and army, with their vehicles and guns, were moved laterally from 70 to 110 miles. The roads were jammed for miles within 10 minutes' fighter-plane time from the German lines. But the movement was carried out with negligible loss.

The 90th Division pulled all its men and all but one of its tanks back across the bridgeless Saar at Düllingen without the loss of a man. The 95th Division pulled out of the Saarlautern suburb of Ensdorf also across an unbridged Saar.

The 4th Infantry Division northeast of Luxembourg city was joined by the 5th Division by December 23 and together they nullified any German threat to the city in two days.

On December 22 the 4th Armored Division, formerly in the Bitsch area, jumped off from a point 20 miles south of Bastogne and drove northward over frozen ground with a speed and power reminiscent of the drive across France. They relieved the Bastogne garrison by December 27.

(OWI)

GERMAN CARGO SHIP SET ON FIRE

LONDON, January 9 — Royal Air Force Mosquito bombers and Beaufighters made three sweeps over Norwegian fjords this afternoon and in their wake they left a modern German cargo ship ablaze, a small merchantman sinking, and a large ship and two smaller craft burning.

The Air Ministry tonight described these attacks as some of the most damaging made in recent weeks. (Reuter)

ROME PRESS DAILY REVIEW

ROME, January 9 — Depositions in the forthcoming Roatta trial, Alberto Cianca's speech, an issue between Italy and Yugoslavia and the Sicilian Fascist reaction form the basis of comment in today's Rome newspapers.

Avanti! (Socialist) reports a statement made by Francesco Jacomoni, former Governor of Albania, one of the defendants in the forthcoming Suvich-Roatta trial: «Ciano told me that he intended to make King Zog disappear; by disappear he meant to kill.»

Unità (Communist) writes: «If things did not go well in Albania, according to Jacomoni, it was largely due to Zenone Benini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs, who saw in Albania only a country to be exploited. He (Jacomoni) more than once energetically opposed speculations of the under secretary, which would have damaged the Albanian people.»

Tempo (Independent) writes: «Jacomoni denies that the occupation of Albania was an 'aggression'.»

Italia Libera (Acion Party) publishes a confidential document which it defines as proof of the Mussolini Government's «cynicism and irresponsibility.» It is the report of the Cabinet meeting held on May 29, 1940, in which the war against France was decided.

The same newspaper gives the full text of the speech made on Sunday morning at the Brancaccio Theater by Alberto Cianca, Action Party leader and Minister without Portfolio in the first Bonomi Cabinet, in which he defined the policy of his party.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat), commenting on the speech, writes: «Alberto Cianca, among many interesting and true things, inserted a few which do not correspond to the truth: 'We have been against the Badoglio Government, because Badoglio is not only one of the principle Fascist culprits but also a typical representative of the reaction forces. Nevertheless the Action Party representatives were very glad to become members of the Badoglio Cabinet in South Italy.

«'After Bonomi's sudden resignation we decided that we would have betrayed our cause, if we collaborated again with him.'

«But the facts show that if the British had'nt placed a veto on Sforza's becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cianca and his friends would'nt have dreamt of leaving the Government.»

Italy and Yugoslavia

Under the headline «Between Italy and Yugoslavia,» Bruno Pincherle in *Italia Libera* (Acion) comments on the Statement made by the Yugoslav Commissar for Foreign Affairs in London, and according to which «peace is possible between Italy and Yugoslavia only after Trieste, Fiume and the other districts annexed to Italy have been ceded to Yugoslavia.»

Pincherle writes, «Trieste, Gorizia, the Istrian coast are undeniably Italian in tradition, customs and culture.

«The fact that Yugoslavia will be one of the victors of the war is not a reason for Marshal Tito to pass from a national policy to a nationalistic one.»

Writing on the Fascist reaction in Sicily, Edoard D'Onofrio writes in *Unità* (Communist): «Coming from the Continent, one is surprised to see the force which the reaction still has and the abundance of Fascist residues which still infest Sicilian life. In Sicily, the epuration is still a myth and the Fascists not only walk in the streets undisturbed, but have got together again, and are doing their best to organize anti-democratic plots and manifestations of sabotage against the Government and the war for national liberation.

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

« In Palermo, as in the rest of Sicily, the blame for this situation is placed on the policy followed by the AMG on the morrow of the invasion. Having received an enthusiastic welcome from most of the population, they thought it would be a wise policy to leave reactionaries or even agents of Fascism in office, in order to avoid who-knows-what political and social risings. (UNN)

SICILIAN PRESS REVIEW

PALERMO, January 9 — President Roosevelt's message to Congress received considerable space in all the Sicilian newspapers.

Il Giornale di Sicilia wrote: « Roosevelt's words are received with satisfaction by those nations which, having borne the consequences of dictatorship, now long for freedom and security. »

Among the home problems, separatism and large estates drew most attention.

La Voce Socialista wrote: « The transformation of the large estates into municipal cooperatives will eliminate the centers of reactionary infection, turning them into centers of modern agricultural economics. » The same paper advocates « the socialization of mines » (sulphur mines), and plans for public works.

The Action Party weekly, *L'Azione del Popolo*, asks that measures be taken against Separatists (UNN)

ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS PUBLICATION

ROME, January 9 — The Italian Government does not oppose the publication of the Italian armistice terms and is unaware of the military reasons why the terms should not be made public, Armando Rossini, chief of the Government Press Bureau, declared today at a press conference.

An official statement handed to reporters by Rossini discussed the announcement of a « new deal » for Italy made a few days ago by Harold Macmillan, acting president of the Allied Commission for Italy, and recent disturbances in Sicily.

Rossini's declaration on the armistice terms was made in response to a reporter's request for comment on President Roosevelt's recent announcement that military considerations are still important factors in keeping the terms secret.

The statement said: « The Italian Government welcomes the recent declarations of Resident Minister Macmillan concerning the Allied (new deal) for Italy ».

Following a *resume* of Macmillan's statement, the release said: « These principles are in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Italian policy.

Referring to the disturbances in Sicily, the release said: « The situation was serious for several days in various places in the province of Ragusa. In one clash between demonstrators and the police near Giarratana, a lieutenant and several soldiers were killed.

« According to the latest news reaching Rome, it appears that the well-armed rebels were overcome following energetic steps taken by the government ».

The release stated that order has been restored at Ragusa. « Hotbeds of sedition at Comiso, Vittoria and Giarratana still exist but is is believed that they also will soon be under control ». (UNN)

WOMEN RENEW DEMANDS FOR SUFFRAGE

ROME, January 9 — An inter-party committee of women today renewed its demands for the right to vote in memorandum to Giuseppe Spataro, Under Secretary to the Office of the Council President.

ocratic - Labor, Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist parties, in addition to the Alliance of Women's Associations for Suffrage and the Italian Association of University Women. (UNN)

GAS RATIONING BEGINS TOMORROW

ROME, January 9 — Gas for cooking will be rationed in Rome beginning from tomorrow.

The gas will be rationed to permit all consumers an equal amount for cooking between 1230 and 1400 hours. The maximum monthly consumption allowed will be 50 cubic meters, equivalent to 1.67 cubic meters daily.

Before the war the average monthly consumption was 60 cubic meters. The new daily ration of gas permits the use of three ordinary burners for an hour and a half.

Reading of gas meters will begin tomorrow and will take about a month. On each round a sheet of paper will be left for consumers, marking the number on the meter and showing the rules to be observed.

No restrictions will be imposed on hospitals, clinics and other public institutions. (OWI)

INSURANCE FOR FARM WORKERS ADOPTED

ROME, January 9 — Setting up of a central commission in Rome and of local commissions in municipalities throughout liberated Italy to co-ordinate and administer insurance for agricultural workers was approved at a recent meeting of the Council of Ministers, it was announced here today.

Local commissions will compile the lists of farm workers eligible for insurance and supervise collection of insurance fees from employers, the announcement added.

It was also stated that the central administrative commission, composed of representatives of the Italian General Confederation of Labor and national employers' organizations, will be presided over by an official appointed by the Minister of Public Works. Local commissions will be headed ex-officio by the mayor of the municipality, and will comprise local workers' and employers' delegates. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS RETURNING TO NORMAL

ATHENS, January 9 — The Greek Government today issued an appeal to all residents to return to work without delay so that life in the capital may return to normal.

The appeal was addressed to tradesmen, drivers, dock workers and relief workers, who, it was said, are urgently needed to restore normal living and working conditions to the city.

At the same time, Allied authorities and the International Red Cross asked for the coöperation of the Athens population so that « food and medicine can be distributed without delay to all regardless of their parties or political convictions. »

Meanwhile Athens Radio said that British troops have entered the city of Thebes, about 35 miles northwest of Athens. Earlier reports had said that British armored columns had been held up in a mountain pass about 10 miles below Thebes.

Official sources in London today denied a report by the Athens press that warrants had been issued for the arrest of 150 ELAS « leaders of the rebellion. »

The Foreign Office in London said tonight that Prime Minister Churchill had received a message from representative workers in the port of Piraeus condemning « the fratricidal strife » and expressing gratitude to Mr. Churchill and the gallant British Army for their most generous

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

plans for public works.

The Action Party weekly, *L'Azione del Popolo*, asks that measures be taken against Separatists. (UNN)

ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS PUBLICATION

ROME, January 9 — The Italian Government does not oppose the publication of the Italian armistice terms and is unaware of the military reasons why the terms should not be made public, Armando Rossini, chief of the Government Press Bureau, declared today at a press conference.

An official statement handed to reporters by Rossini discussed the announcement of a « new deal » for Italy made a few days ago by Harold Macmillan, acting president of the Allied Commission for Italy, and recent disturbances in Sicily.

Rossini's declaration on the armistice terms was made in response to a reporter's request for comment on President Roosevelt's recent announcement that military considerations are still important factors in keeping the terms secret.

The statement said: « The Italian Government welcomes the recent declarations of Resident Minister Macmillan concerning the Allied (new deal) for Italy ».

Following a *resumé* of Macmillan's statement, the release said: « These principles are in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Italian policy.

Referring to the disturbances in Sicily, the release said: « The situation was serious for several days in various places in the province of Ragusa. In one clash between demonstrators and the police near Giarratana, a lieutenant and several soldiers were killed.

« According to the latest news reaching Rome, it appears that the well-armed rebels were overcome following energetic steps taken by the government ».

The release stated that order has been restored at Ragusa. « Hotbeds of sedition at Comiso, Vittoria and Giarratana still exist but is is believed that they also will soon be under control ». (UNN)

WOMEN RENEW DEMANDS FOR SUFFRAGE

ROME, January 9 — An inter-party committee of women today renewed its demands for the right to vote in memorandum to Giuseppe Spataro, Under Secretary to the Office of the Council President.

« If the Government refuses our rights, » the committee told Spataro, « we are determined to use every means within our power to arouse public sentiment in our favor. »

The memorandum asked for « immediate inclusion in election registry lists before lack of time becomes an obstacle to the effective participation of women in the elections. »

Recalling that the Government already had declared itself in favor of women's suffrage, the memorandum said that a denial of their right to vote would be: « 1 - Contrary to the most elementary democratic principle, which grants every citizen the right to vote, regardless of race, creed or sex. 2 - A grave act of injustice to Italian women, who have proved their political and social maturity by their valor in the past years of struggle. 3 - An obstacle to the restoration of Italy to its rightful place beside the civilized nations of the world, which without exception have felt the necessity of granting women the vote.

The memorandum concluded with a request for a clear-cut reply.

Spataro declared himself personally in favor of the women's demands and promised to bring the memorandum to the attention of the Government. He added, however, that inclusion of women on the registry lists might delay the date of the coming elections.

Represented on the committee were the Liberal, Democratic in Rome and of local commissions in municipalities throughout liberated Italy to co-ordinate and administer insurance for agricultural workers was approved at a recent meeting of the Council of Ministers, it was announced here today.

Local commissions will compile the lists of farm workers eligible for insurance and supervise collection of insurance fees from employers, the announcement added.

It was also stated that the central administrative commission, composed of representatives of the Italian General Confederation of Labor and national employers' organizations, will be presided over by an official appointed by the Minister of Public Works. Local commissions will be headed ex-officio by the mayor of the municipality, and will comprise local workers' and employers' delegates. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS RETURNING TO NORMAL

ATHENS, January 9 — The Greek Government today issued an appeal to all residents to return to work without delay so that life in the capital may return to normal.

The appeal was addressed to tradesmen, drivers, dock workers and relief workers, who, it was said, are urgently needed to restore normal living and working conditions to the city.

At the same time, Allied authorities and the International Red Cross asked for the cooperation of the Athens population so that « food and medicine can be distributed without delay to all regardless of their parties or political convictions. »

Meanwhile Athens Radio said that British troops have entered the city of Thebes, about 35 miles northwest of Athens. Earlier reports had said that British armored columns had been held up in a mountain pass about 10 miles below Thebes.

Official sources in London today denied a report by the Athens press that warrants had been issued for the arrest of 150 ELAS « leaders of the rebellion. »

The Foreign Office in London said tonight that Prime Minister Churchill had received a message from representative workers in the port of Piraeus condemning « the fratricidal strife » and expressing gratitude to Mr. Churchill and « the gallant British Army for their most generous help and assistance. »

General Scobie, in an order of the day to his troops, praised all ranks for the « disregard of danger and the restraint under provocation » which resulted in complete expulsion of the forces opposed to law and order with a minimum of damage to the innocent civilian population. »

Correspondents said today that ELAS forces are estimated to have lost half their forces engaged in the battle of Athens or about 4,000 killed or wounded and 8,000 taken prisoner.

Arrests by Police Only

The Greek Minister of the Interior, Pericles Rhallis, announced today that he has ordered all arrests in future to be carried out solely by the police and only when an offense had been committed against « law and the public rights. » He added: « In the future no citizen is to be arrested because of his political convictions. »

Three new members were added today to the Greek Cabinet, headed by General Plastiras. Dimitrios Hadziskos became Minister for Supplies, Peter Levantis was sworn in as Minister for Social Welfare and Health, and Athanasios Sbarounis was namd Under Secretary of Finance. Sbarounis was Minister of Finance from December 3, 1944, to New

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

Year's Day in the government headed by former Prime Minister Papandreou.

The Athens newspaper, *Eletheria* reported today that EAM and ELAS are operating now under the direction of a political and military triumvirate consisting of Siantos, Secretary General of the Communist Party in Greece; Zevgos, Communist and former Minister of Agriculture in the Papandreou Cabinet, and Ionnades, member of the political Bureau of the Communist Party in Greece.

As Greece began to return to normal, the Swiss Radio announced today that the Swiss Federal Council has decided to reoccupy the Swiss Legation here, which was forced to suspend its activities last summer during the German occupation of Greece.

Pierre Bonat, head of the Foreign Section of the Political Department (Swiss Foreign Ministry), has been named Minister to Greece. He will be replaced in the Foreign Ministry post by Dr. Walter Stucki, former Swiss Minister to France. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SUBMITS BUDGET

WASHINGTON, January 9 — President Roosevelt today submitted to the United States Congress a government budget for the 1945-1946 fiscal year, beginning July 1 which he said was transmitting at a time when it is « the supreme duty » of the American people to back their fighting men and women « to the limit. »

The budget, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget to cover the year starting next July 1, outlines more than 75,000-million dollars in appropriations and authorizations for war purposes and in addition more than 13,000 million for other government expenses, the total being estimated at 87,000-million dollars. Each agency will submit its estimates of needs to Congress within the framework of this budget.

Included in the war budget are increased expenditures for pay and subsistence of the armed forces based on maintaining almost 12 million men and women in the armed services because of the higher pay for the larger number of soldiers and sailors stationed overseas; increased expenditures for mustering out payments because of the considerable turnover in the armed forces and continuance of subsidies to assure war output and stabilize the cost of living.

The President warned that America's task in Europe would not end with the end of the war.

Mr. Roosevelt said: « The war will not be won unless we accept our share of the responsibility for the administration of the occupied territories and for the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated areas. The expenditures for these tasks are part of the war budget. »

Mr. Roosevelt added that if appropriations to UNRRA under current agreements become inadequate, « we must take additional measures in co-operation with other nations to make sure that the peoples of the liberated countries have essential relief from the devastation of war. »

Discussing benefits for service men, the President said: « Although the full impact of the veterans' program will not be felt until years following demobilization, the total estimated requirements for 1946 of 2,623 million dollars represent about 20 per cent of the total appropriations for direct war purposes. »

In his budget message, President Roosevelt disclosed that the U.S. had furnished 36,000 million dollars in lend-lease goods and service to the Allies since July 1, 1940, and that the Allies during this period had supplied the U.S. with 4,500 million dollars in reverse lend-lease.

Veterans' Administration

BELGIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS AID GOVERNMENT

LONDON, January 9 — A national consultative committee of Belgian resistance is to be established on the initiative of the Belgian Government, a British correspondent said today in a dispatch from Brussels.

All resistance movements will be represented in order to safeguard the interest of those who belonged to the resistance before the day of liberation, the correspondent said. He reported that there is general satisfaction with the result of preliminary discussions in which representatives of the former armed groups, the clandestine press and intelligence services have taken part.

Discussing the role Belgian resistance is playing in liberated Belgium, the correspondent said that two thirds of the effective of the battalions of the new Belgian army now in the field originate from the resistance groups.
(OWI-Reuter)

23 KILLED IN CLIPPER CRASH

MIAMI, Florida, January 9 — Twenty-three persons were killed when a Pan-American Airways Clipper crashed today, near Port of Spain, Trinidad. Seven other persons aboard the plane were believed to have survived, Pan-American officials said.

The plane carried 17 passengers and 13 crew members. The cause of the disaster is unknown. (Reuter)

SOVIET AWARDS GIVEN BRITISH OFFICIALS

LONDON, January 9 — Soviet orders were presented here today by Fyodor Gusev, Soviet Ambassador to England, to two members of the British Cabinet and three British military leaders. The awards were made on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet at an informal ceremony at the Soviet Embassy.

Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, and Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production, received the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, for outstanding services in organizing the delivery of supplies to the Soviet Union.

The same order was conferred on Field Marshal Montgomery and was accepted by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary of State. The Order of Ushakov, First Degree, was awarded posthumously to Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, and the Order of Kutozov, First Class, was given posthumously to Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

Field Marshal Montgomery and Admiral Ramsay were cited for « outstanding direction of operations in the forcing of the English Channel and the invasion of France. »

Sir Alexander also accepted the award for Admiral Ramsay. Thomas Leigh-Mallory accepted the order on behalf of his father, who is believed to have been killed on November 14 while en route by plane to take up his appointment as Air Commander-in-Chief of the Southeast Asia Command.

In making the presentations, Ambassador Gusev said that heavy battles still are ahead, but he expressed confidence that the active co-operation of all Allied forces would lead to the defeat of Germany and the liberation of Europe. (Reuter-OWI)

SOLDIERS SENTENCED FOR THEFTS

PARIS, January 9 — Four American soldiers — a staff sergeant and three privates — today were sentenced to long prison terms by a general court martial for the theft of large quantities of cigarettes, salt and other property belonging to the United States Government.

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

budget for the 1945-1946 fiscal year, beginning July 1 which he said was transmitting at a time when it is « the supreme duty » of the American people to back their fighting men and women « to the limit. »

The budget, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget to cover the year starting next July 1, outlines more than 75,000-million dollars in new positions and authorizations for war purposes and in addition more than 13,000 million for other government expenses, the total being estimated at 87,000-million dollars. Each agency will submit its estimates of needs to Congress within the framework of this budget.

Included in the war budget are increased expenditures for pay and subsistence of the armed forces based on maintaining almost 12 million men and women in the armed services because of the higher pay for the larger number of soldiers and sailors stationed overseas; increased expenditures for mustering out payments because of the considerable turnover in the armed forces and continuance of subsidies to assure war output and stabilize the cost of living.

The President warned that America's task in Europe would not end with the end of the war.

Mr. Roosevelt said: « The war will not be won unless we accept our share of the responsibility for the administration of the occupied territories and for the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated areas. The expenditures for these tasks are part of the war budget. »

Mr. Roosevelt added that if appropriations to UNRRA under current agreements become inadequate, « we must take additional measures in co-operation with other nations to make sure that the peoples of the liberated countries have essential relief from the devastation of war. »

Discussing benefits for service men, the President said: « Although the full impact of the veterans' program will not be felt until years following demobilization, the total estimated requirements for 1946 of 2,623 million dollars represent about 20 per cent of the total appropriations for direct war purposes. »

In his budget message, President Roosevelt disclosed that the U.S. had furnished 36,000 million dollars in lend-lease goods and service to the Allies since July 1, 1940, and that the Allies during this period had supplied the U.S. with 4,500 million dollars in reverse lend-lease.

Veterans' Administration

The budget did not include estimates of appropriations for the War or Navy Departments. Estimates of appropriations for the Navy are to be submitted as part of a supplementary budget in the spring.

The largest direct expenditure of the United States government for an independent office was 2,622 million dollars for a Veterans' Administration to cover such services as hospital care, pensions and compensation for ex-servicemen. By June 30, 1944, Government insurance policies had been issued covering more than 11,500,000 individuals in the services with more than 114,623 million dollars insurance.

The budget called for additional funds for the State Department for « continued expansion to meet the needs and problems of liberated areas and conquered territory and to enable the department to prepare for and participate in the coming period of intensive international co-operation. »

A total appropriation of 42 million 487,000 dollars was asked for the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and air commerce. This represented an increase of 10 million 106,745 dollars.

The budget stated that the need for food production will not be lessened in the immediate future and that the United States must be prepared to meet the needs of its armed forces, its civilian population and its Allies as well as the requirements of war-torn countries. (OWI-Reuter)

aboard the plane were believed to have survived, Pan-American officials said.

The plane carried 17 passengers and 13 crew members. The cause of the disaster is unknown. (Reuter)

SOVIET AWARDS GIVEN BRITISH OFFICIALS

LONDON, January 9 — Soviet orders were presented here today by Fyodor Gusev, Soviet Ambassador to England, to two members of the British Cabinet and three British military leaders. The awards were made on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet at an informal ceremony at the Soviet Embassy.

Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, and Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production, received the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, for outstanding services in organizing the delivery of supplies to the Soviet Union.

The same order was conferred on Field Marshal Montgomery and was accepted by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary of State. The Order of Ushakov, First Degree, was awarded posthumously to Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, and the Order of Kutozov, First Class, was given posthumously to Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

Field Marshal Montgomery and Admiral Ramsay were cited for « outstanding direction of operations in the forcing of the English Channel and the invasion of France. »

Sir Alexander also accepted the award for Admiral Ramsay. Thomas Leigh-Mallory accepted the order on behalf of his father, who is believed to have been killed on November 14 while en route by plane to take up his appointment as Air Commander-in-Chief of the Southeast Asia Command.

In making the presentations, Ambassador Gusev said that heavy battles still are ahead, but he expressed confidence that the active co-operation of all Allied forces would lead to the defeat of Germany and the liberation of Europe. (Reuter-OWI)

SOLDIERS SENTENCED FOR THEFTS

PARIS, January 9 — Four American soldiers — a staff sergeant and three privates — today were sentenced to long prison terms by a general court martial for the theft of large quantities of cigarettes, salt and other property belonging to the United States Government.

The four were part of a group of two officers and 182 enlisted men arrested by Army authorities on charges of theft and subsequent sale of Government property. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS UNITING WITH FOREIGN WORKERS

LONDON, January 9 — German citizens, facing a severe food shortage, the aggravations of seriously dislocated transportation and breakdown in governmental administration, more stringent labor measures, and the constant danger of Allied bombings, are increasingly uniting with foreign workers in the Reich to oppose the Nazis, reports reaching here indicated yesterday.

A neutral who has just returned from Cologne saw joint German and foreign worker demonstrations there during the past fortnight, *Exchange Telegraph* reported from Zurich.

Other neutral travelers said the Gestapo had admitted the existence of « Stalingradbund » organizations in Hannover and Ludwigshafen in addition to Hamburg, where they had been reported earlier. The « Stalingradbund » is

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

composed of Germans who believe it was futile to continue the war after the defeat at Stalingrad.

Other reports from Zurich reveal that a new group in the Rhineland, « The Red Eagle, » comprising both German and foreign workers, is engaging in sabotage and anti-Nazi agitation.

In a Stockholm dispatch to the *New York Times*, George Axelsson said that « by early spring the German civilians will be faced with near starvation » according to information reaching there from various sources. Forty per cent of the Germans are already being fed from army or communal kitchens and canteens, he said.

A dispatch from Berne indicated that Nazi authorities anticipate panic as a result of the growing food shortage. It quoted the *Essener National Zeitung* as saying German authorities warned the population « not to be alarmed by the bottlenecks in food supply that may arise, and to abstain from panic purchases. »

A Swiss, who recently took seven days to travel the 650 miles from Hannover to St. Margreten in Switzerland, said Germany's transportation crisis is most acute where it counts most — in the industrial section of the Rhineland.

The traveller said he found transport facilities at Hannover smashed. When he reached Hanau, the city was in flames and passengers were forced to walk the 18 miles to Frankfurt. Intermittent air attacks halted the train, destroyed locomotives and impeded the journey to Heidelburg, where he had to wait two days for a train.

Allied air attack on communications is so effective that a package mailed in Cologne to a place « some 60 miles distant » arrives five or six weeks later at the destination, a Berne dispatch to the *Chicago Daily News* said.

Other reports from Germany show the increasing breakdown of Nazi administration. The *Essener National Zeitung* said that at Mulheim, hastily-built air raid shelters become flooded after heavy rains, implying that thousands are without protection.

Pressure on labor, meanwhile, increases. The Stockholm paper *Morgontidningen* said the Nazis are forcing hundreds of thousands of German and foreign workers to work in subterranean factories in abandoned coal mines or hastily constructed plants.

Berlin Radio broadcast a new decree ordering German boys and girls 12 to 14 years old to work in offices. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

NEW LEBANESE PREMIER APPOINTED

BEIRUT, January 9 — Following the resignation yesterday of the Lebanese Cabinet, former deputy Aadel Hamid Karamah has been appointed new premier and is trying to form a cabinet. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 9 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have attacked and destroyed the enemy position recently established on the west bank of the River Maas at Wanssum.

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, we have cleared the west bank of the River Salm as far as Vielsalm.

Towns on the perimeter of the enemy salient were shelled by his artillery.

The upper Alsace plain was mostly quiet. South of Strasbourg enemy armor and infantry elements continued to be aggressive. Southeast of Strasbourg fighter-bombers attacked a railway station at Gengenbach and a bridge at Zell.

More than 700 heavy bombers, escorted by over 200 fighters, attacked a railway marshalling yard at Frankfurt and marshalling yards, bridges and road and rail junctions inside the enemy lines in Luxembourg and Belgium and on routes leading to the Ardennes and Saar areas. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 9 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

There has been no change to the forward positions on either the 5th Army or 8th Army fronts.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces:

A number of communication targets in Austria were attacked yesterday by medium forces of heavy bombers with escort. Centers attacked included Linz, Klagenfurt, Graz and Villach.

Although weather restricted operations by the Tactical Force, a small force of fighter-bombers and fighters attacked targets in the eastern area of the north Italian battle area. Enemy-occupied buildings were hit, road and rail transport destroyed, and rail cuts effected. An ammunition dump south of Imola was attacked and hit by light bombers.

On the night of January 7-8 light bombers and intruder aircraft attacked an airfield and enemy transport in northern Italy.

Coastal aircraft yesterday carried out routine patrols, and intruders bombed bridges and strafed enemy road movements in the area of the Italian Riviera.

Nine of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 1200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The situation in Athens-Piraeus remains quiet. Clearing the city and searching for arms, ammunition and explosives continue satisfactorily. Mobile columns are continuing their operations outside the city.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 9 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting to annihilate the enemy groupings in the city, and tightening the ring of encirclement, occupied the main race track—which was converted by the Germans into an aerodrome—the city park Nepliget, petrolium refinery, machine and tank building plant Hofherr-Schrantz, city district of Pestszenterzsebet, and were clearing off the enemy city district of Kispest. During the day of fighting, our troops occupied over 350 blocks in the city.

Northwest and west of Budapest, our troops were successfully beating back attacks of enemy infantry and tanks.

In battles during January 8, in this area, 60 German tanks were disabled or destroyed.

On the northern bank of the Danube, northeast and

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

nover smashed. When he reached Hanau, the city was in flames and passengers were forced to walk the 18 miles to Frankfurt. Intermittent air attacks halted the train, destroyed locomotives and impeded the journey to Heidelburg, where he had to wait two days for a train.

Allied air attack on communications is so effective that a package mailed in Cologne to a place «some 60 miles distant» arrives five or six weeks later at the destination, a Berne dispatch to the *Chicago Daily News* said.

Other reports from Germany show the increasing breakdown of Nazi administration. The *Essener National Zeitung* said that at Mülheim, hastily-built air raid shelters become flooded after heavy rains, implying that thousands are without protection.

Pressure on labor, meanwhile, increases. The Stockholm paper *Morgontidningen* said the Nazis are forcing hundreds of thousands of German and foreign workers to work in subterranean factories in abandoned coal mines or hastily constructed plants.

Berlin Radio broadcast a new decree ordering German boys and girls 12 to 14 years old to work in offices. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

NEW LEBANESE PREMIER APPOINTED

BEIRUT, January 9 — Following the resignation yesterday of the Lebanese Cabinet, former deputy Aodel Hamid Karamah has been appointed new premier and is trying to form a cabinet. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 9 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have attacked and destroyed the enemy position recently established on the west bank of the River Maas at Wanssum.

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, we have cleared the west bank of the River Salm as far as Vielsalm. We have extended our hold on the St. Vith-Laroche Highway east of Regne, which we have now captured. The villages of Sart and Verleumont are also in our hands.

In the sector southwest of Grandmenil we have taken Dochamps and have cleared the east bank of the River Ourthe as far south as Marcourt, which we have occupied.

On the southern flank of the salient, Bonnerue, six miles east of St. Hubert, has been cleared after having changed hands twice in the past few days. Increasingly heavy resistance is being met just east of Tillet. Southeast of Bastogne, four enemy columns were dispersed by our artillery, tank and automatic weapon fire as they converged about a half a mile north of Wardin.

Southeast of Wiltz an enemy counter-attack was repulsed by our troops in the vicinity of Dahl. Enemy artillery has been active in the area of Dickweiler, three miles southeast of Echternach.

Our units entered Rimlingen in a local advance eight miles east of Saargemünd.

A gain of a half a mile was made west of Bitsche at the western base of the enemy salient in the Lower Vosges Mountains.

Fighters and fighter-bombers, which operated on a very small scale owing to adverse weather, strafed two enemy transport columns in the Bitsche area and hit objectives at Muterhausen.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces:

A number of communication targets in Austria were attacked yesterday by medium forces of heavy bombers with escort. Centers attacked included Linz, Klagenfurt, Graz and Villach.

Although weather restricted operations by the Tactical Force, a small force of fighter-bombers and fighters attacked targets in the eastern area of the north Italian battle area. Enemy-occupied buildings were hit, road and rail transport destroyed, and rail cuts effected. An ammunition dump south of Imola was attacked and hit by light bombers.

On the night of January 7-8 light bombers and intruder aircraft attacked an airfield and enemy transport in northern Italy.

Coastal aircraft yesterday carried out routine patrols, and intruders bombed bridges and strafed enemy road movements in the area of the Italian Riviera.

Nine of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 1200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The situation in Athens-Piraeus remains quiet. Clearing the city and searching for arms, ammunition and explosives continue satisfactorily. Mobile columns are continuing their operations outside the city.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 9 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting to annihilate the enemy groupings in the city, and tightening the ring of encirclement, occupied the main race track—which was converted by the Germans into an aerodrome—the city park Nepliget, petrolium refinery, machine and tank building plant Hofherr-Schrantz, city district of Pestszenterzsebet, and were clearing off the enemy city district of Kispest. During the day of fighting, our troops occupied over 350 blocks in the city.

Northwest and west of Budapest, our troops were successfully beating back attacks of enemy infantry and tanks.

In battles during January 8, in this area, 60 German tanks were disabled or destroyed.

On the northern bank of the Danube, northeast and east of Komarno, our troops continued their offensive and captured the large populated localities of Soldiny, Novaya Diava, Sviatoy Peter, Hetin, Kratkeketi and Izha.

During January 8, in this area, our troops captured over 1,000 men.

On other sectors of the front, there were no essential changes.

During January 8, in air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 13 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 9 — Today's communique:

In the Apennines, after bitter fighting, a Patriot brigade succeeded in breaking out of an encirclement effected by the «Acata» battalion of Fascist Alpine troops. The battle lasted a whole afternoon. Five Patriots were killed. Enemy losses amounted to 25 killed and 30 wounded.

It is reported that explosions in the Osoppo (Udine) powder works, which took place on November 30 as a result of sabotage activities, lasted three hours. A million shells and more than 22 tons of explosives were destroyed. (UNN)

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

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE:

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 9 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, in the northern Ardennes, our troops were again engaged in grim and successful defensive fighting against the Americans who, between the Salm and Ourthe, since midday, were again attempting to break through. Gaps temporarily punched into our lines were sealed off in counter-attacks and numerous prisoners captured. German forces encircled in hotly contested villages extricated themselves. Southeast of Bastogne, American attempts at cutting off our protruding front bulge were frustrated by the successful attacks of the last few days.

On the western slopes of the Lower Vosges and in the mountains themselves, enemy counter-attacks failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Rhine plain, south and southeast of Wissembourg in Alsace, our troops captured the whole glacis of the Maginot line broadening and deepening their penetrations into the fortifications in grim pillbox fighting. North of Strasbourg, resumed attacks of enemy tanks on our bridgehead were repulsed. South of Erstein, the captured territory was cleared of the enemy.

A grim raid on the wellknown bathing resort, Royan, on the Gironde estuary, resulted in reducing most of the town to rubble and the destruction of all hospitals. About 1,000 Frenchmen, one-half of the inhabitants who had remained in the town, fell victim to the Anglo-American terror attack. The surviving people are deprived of food and clothing. The German troops lost 13 killed.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British 8th Army is making new preparations to attack.

Eastern Front:

In southeastern Croatia, the enemy who attacked south of Vukovar on the Danube was repulsed and suffered heavy losses.

In Hungary, south of the Vertes mountains, our formations advanced to the area north of Szekesfehervar in face of grim Soviet resistance. Between the Vertes mountains and the Danube, they frustrated grim enemy counter-attacks. The Bolshevik attacks launched by day and night on the eastern front of Budapest were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the defenders. On both sides of the Danube, another 99 Bolshevik tanks were destroyed and 98 guns captured during the frustration of numerous attacks.

German bomber formations, despite adverse weather conditions and snow falls, joined in the ground fighting and destroyed another 27 Soviet tanks. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force also destroyed 10 tanks.

Yesterday, the Bolsheviks lost a total of 136 tanks in Hungary.

In the western part of the bridgehead of Baranow on the Vistula, there was brisk fighting on both sides.

In Courland, north of Dobler, a considerable number of tanks was destroyed in local offensive and defensive

GERMAN

Germans Sponsor «Greek National Committee»: «Taking advantage of the dispute in Greece between the Greek Government and the EAM, German sources today announce their sponsorship of a third claimant, called the «Greek National Committee.» This third claimant, however, exists on German rather than Greek soil and is composed of men such as Thiornikos, who had collaborated with the Germans as the «deputy premier» of their Athens government during their occupation of Greece.

That the formation of this committee is part of a larger German plan appears indicated by the fact that only a few days ago the German Radio announced the formation of a French «Committee of Liberation», also on German soil. In both cases, the German Radio stresses the rôle of these committees as part of what it calls the «European front against Bolshevism.»

Committee's Three Functions: From a compilation of the facts about this new Greek committee, as derived partly from Transocean and partly from the German Home Radio, it appears that the committee will have three main functions: (1) within Germany: to «safeguard the welfare of the numerous Greek workers» employed there; (2) within Greece: to «safeguard the national interests» there against the Allies; (3) within Europe: to work with Nazi Germany on the «front against Bolshevism.»

The German stress on these Nazi-sponsored Greek and French committees, taken together with the recent continuous German stress upon the Polish crisis, indicates that the encouragement and exploitation of Allied disunity within the liberated countries has now become by far the most prominent propaganda trend of the German Radio.

Renewed Optimism about Western Front: Today the propaganda picture of the German western offensive has entered a third phase. The first phase was the extreme, almost unqualified optimism which accompanied the original launching of the drive in December. The second phase was the almost pessimistic stress upon the Allied counter-moves, a stress especially prominent in the despatches by Sertorius during the past week. A third phase, one of renewed but more cautious optimism, is initiated by the two chief western front reports of this evening, one by Weber over Transocean from Rundstedt's Headquarters and one by Dr. Krull over D.N.B.

Both these reports are, in their optimism and their dire predictions of Allied disasters, in perceptible contrast with the relative pessimism prevailing through the Sertorius reports of the past week and are characterized by such boasts as the following, by Weber:

«The Germans are driving the Americans further away from the old Reich borders... Rundstedt has complete freedom of action along the entire western front.»

Eastern Front: The D.N.B. correspondent today places his chief stress on the German counter-drive advancing from south of the Danube in the battle for Hungary.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Japanese Ambassador on Republic: In Tuesday's «Review of the Press» the Fascist Radio quotes an interview reported in the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, which was granted by the Japanese ambassador to Italy, M. Hidaka. Announcing that «he had spent the greater part of 1944 travelling all over the Republic», the ambassador expressed his conviction that «a new conscience has arisen in the hearts of the masses who mean... to achieve victory at any price in order to prevent a collapse of national resistance.» This, he said, was mainly due to the Duce and also to the personal experiences of people in the territories that had been «liberated». The ambassador praised Marshal Graziani who

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

Maginot line broadening and deepening their penetrations into the fortifications in grim pillbox fighting. North of Strasbourg, resumed attacks of enemy tanks on our bridgehead were repulsed. South of Erstein, the captured territory was cleared of the enemy.

A grim raid on the wellknown bathing resort, Royan, on the Gironde estuary, resulted in reducing most of the town to rubble and the destruction of all hospitals. About 1.000 Frenchmen, one-half of the inhabitants who had remained in the town, fell victim to the Anglo-American terror attack. The surviving people are deprived of food and clothing. The German troops lost 13 killed.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British 8th Army is making new preparations to attack.

Eastern Front:

In southeastern Croatia, the enemy who attacked south of Vukovar on the Danube was repulsed and suffered heavy losses.

In Hungary, south of the Vertes mountains, our formations advanced to the area north of Szekesfehervar in face of grim Soviet resistance. Between the Vertes mountains and the Danube, they frustrated grim enemy counter-attacks. The Bolshevik attacks launched by day and night on the eastern front of Budapest were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the defenders. On both sides of the Danube, another 99 Bolshevik tanks were destroyed and 98 guns captured during the frustration of numerous attacks.

German bomber formations, despite adverse weather conditions and snow falls, joined in the ground fighting and destroyed another 27 Soviet tanks. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force also destroyed 10 tanks.

Yesterday, the Bolsheviks lost a total of 136 tanks in Hungary.

In the western part of the bridgehead of Baranow on the Vistula, there was brisk fighting on both sides.

In Courland, north of Doblen, a considerable number of tanks was destroyed in local offensive and defensive fighting.

Air:

Yesterday, American terror formations, protected by an overcast sky, dropped bombs on localities in western, southwestern and southeastern Germany.

Greater London continues to be subjected to our retaliatory fire.

Units of the Navy shot down nine enemy bombers off the Guld of Genova and the Norwegian coast. (Radio Berlin)

numerous Greek workers » employed there; (2) within Greece: to « safeguard the national interests » there against the Allies; (3) within Europe: to work with Nazi Germany on the « front against Bolshevism. »

The German stress on these Nazi-sponsored Greek and French committees, taken together with the recent continuous German stress upon the Polish crisis, indicates that the encouragement and exploitation of Allied disunity within the liberated countries has now become by far the most prominent propaganda trend of the German Radio.

Renewed Optimism about Western Front: Today the propaganda picture of the German western offensive has entered a third phase. The first phase was the extreme, almost unqualified optimism which accompanied the original launching of the drive in December. The second phase was the almost pessimistic stress upon the Allied counter-moves, a stress especially prominent in the despatches by Sertorius during the past week. A third phase, one of renewed but more cautious optimism, is initiated by the two chief western front reports of this evening, one by Weber over Transocean from Rundstedt's Headquarters and one by Dr. Krull over D.N.B.

Both these reports are, in their optimism and their dire predictions of Allied disasters, in perceptible contrast with the relative pessimism prevailing through the Sertorius reports of the past week and are characterized by such boasts as the following, by Weber:

« The Germans are driving the Americans further away from the old Reich borders... Rundstedt has complete freedom of action along the entire western front. »

Eastern Front: The D.N.B. correspondent today places his chief stress on the German counter-drive advancing from south of the Danube in the battle for Hungary.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Japanese Ambassador on Republic: In Tuesday's « Review of the Press » the Fascist Radio quotes an interview reported in the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, which was granted by the Japanese ambassador to Italy, M. Hidaka. Announcing that « he had spent the greater part of 1944 travelling all over the Republic », the ambassador expressed his conviction that « a new conscience has arisen in the hearts of the masses who mean... to achieve victory at any price in order to prevent a collapse of national resistance. » This, he said, was mainly due to the Duce and also to the personal experiences of people in the territories that had been « liberated ». The ambassador praised Marshal Graziani who « had created an army out of nothing, in the course of a few months... » He reviewed the war situation, especially as regards Japan. He said that the Japanese « had no nerves, were not in a hurry, talked little, preferring instead to act... » He, too, considered 1945 a decisive year and wished good luck to the Italian people.

Southern Front: The Fascist Radio on Tuesday night mentions the likelihood of a renewed Allied attack in the Adriatic sector, basing its view on the bringing up of new reinforcements.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

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

Inferior Sta Local Gov

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday — 9 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans gain north of bulge. Nazis Rhine bridgehead strengthened: Munich flames after night attack; Heavy snowfall brings lull on Italy front; Heavy bombers hit targets in Austria; TAF aircraft again over Genoa; Russians nearing Komarno; Yugoslavs blitz Nazi motor column; Japs make new landing on China coast; Homeland of Japan hit twice in one day; Three Dutch spies to die; New U. S. cruiser commissioned; Norwegian navy units attack German convoy; Bechuanas serve with 8th Army.

LIBERATED ITALY — Revision of Fascist legal codes studied; Lazio-Umbria reconstruction plans; Mail facilities for Italian POW in Russia; Ragusa marshland to be reclaimed; Italian Press Federation resolution; Parcels for Italians fighting in Tito's forces.

UNITED NATIONS — British forces capture Thebes; AMG finds radium store in Aachen hospital; Maritime conference opens in London; Soviet critic derides Japanese book on war; Riots, strikes, reported in North Italy; Drought cuts Australian crops.

INSIDE GERMANY — German POW criticise German army; Nazis ask Dutch to end rail strike.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN NORTH OF BULGE; NAZI RHINE BRIDGEHEAD STRONGER

LONDON, January 8 — American 1st Army airborne and armored troops, attacking on the northern flank of the German bulge in Belgium, made gains of up to two miles

wiped out four German infantry columns totalling a regiment, as they attempted to reinforce their garrison. Apparently unaware that the Americans were so close, the Germans were fired on at short range. The Americans reached the southern bank of the Wiltz River, less than a mile from the city, in this advance.

On the 7th Army front, the German counter-offensive in the Bitsch area appeared to have been contained, although heavy fighting continued. Further to the east, German forces gained some ground south of Wissembourg.

The German threat to the Rhine city of Strasbourg apparently has lessened, a spokesman at Supreme Allied headquarters said today, adding that all German forces along the Rhine were gradually being whittled down.

North of Strasbourg, the Germans' bridgehead over the Rhine has been reinforced by troops, tanks and guns which were ferried over under cover of bad weather. They hold Gambsheim, Offendorf and Drusenheim but a late announcement from Allied headquarters said that the Germans had been pushed back.

Below Strasbourg, French 1st Army forces opened a counter-attack against German forces who previously had advanced along the Rhine-Rhone canal to Herbsheim and north of Friesenheim. The German advance was stopped by demolitions and enemy forces were turned back by attacking French troops.

At the northern end of the Allied front, the Germans yesterday established a new bridgehead over the Meuse (Maas) River between Venlo and Roermond. No new developments in this sector were reported by headquarters but some short patrol clashes occurred. At the mouth of the Meuse River Canadian forces are mopping up German units in an outpost on the southern bank of the river east of Geertruidenberg. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

TOUGH FIGHTING IN ARDENNES

LONDON, January 8 — Allied troops are fighting in the Ardennes salient against tremendous difficulties, having to crawl through deep snow and make their way through undergrowth « that is tougher than German resistance, » a British correspondent wrote in a dispatch today.

He continued: « The supply problem is such that every bit of ammunition and food needed by front-line troops in this sector has had to be run through tracks in the woods. Men have to crawl up bleak ridges on hands and knees and sometimes inch forward on their stomachs, being shot at all the time. »

An American correspondent said the cutting of the St. Vith-La Roche highway represented a gain of five miles into the spearhead of the German salient and « was made in terrible conditions. »

He said: « The Germans fought fiercely for their roadway, using dug-in, self-propelled guns against our tanks

hit targets in Austria: TAF aircraft again over Genoa: Russians nearing Komarno: Yugoslavs blitz Nazi motor column: Japs make new landing on China coast: Homeland of Japan hit twice in one day: Three Dutch spies to die: New U. S. cruiser commissioned: Norwegian navy units attack German convoy: Bechuanas serve with 8th Army.

LIBERATED ITALY — Revision of Fascist legal codes studied: Lazio-Umbria reconstruction plans: Mail facilities for Italian POW in Russia: Ragusa marshland to be reclaimed: Italian Press Federation resolution: Parcels for Italians fighting in Tito's forces.

UNITED NATIONS — British forces capture Thebes: AMG finds radium store in Aachen hospital: Maritime conference opens in London: Soviet critic derides Japanese book on war: Riots, strikes, reported in North Italy: Drought cuts Australian crops.

INSIDE GERMANY — German POW criticise German army: Nazis ask Dutch to end rail strike.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN NORTH OF BULGE; NAZI RHINE BRIDGEHEAD STRONGER

LONDON, January 8 — American 1st Army airborne and armored troops, attacking on the northern flank of the German bulge in Belgium, made gains of up to two miles today, capturing the town of Bodnamps, five miles northeast of Laroche, late press dispatches reported tonight.

American forces cut the important German supply route from St. Vith to Laroche in three places yesterday and now control a 10-mile stretch of the highway. The only remaining German supply route from St. Vith to Houmaize to Saint Hubert is under heavy shellfire and is directly threatened by 3rd Army troops who advanced to within a mile of the road and captured Flamierge. Press dispatches said the corridor separating the two American armies is 10 miles wide.

German forces on the northern flank have fallen back to a series of strongpoints rather than along a connected line, a spokesman at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters said today. There is some evidence, he went on, that German armor is being withdrawn to the base of the German salient while their infantry holds the strongpoints.

British 2nd Army forces in the Marche-Rochefort sector gained 2,000 yards in heavy fighting. Dispatches reported that there are indications of a local German withdrawal in this sector.

American forces in the area of Vielsalm are said to be closing in on the large communications hub and have captured an important ridge to the southwest of the city. Small villages taken in this sector were heavily mined and booby-trapped.

On the southern flank of the German salient, 3rd Army forces advancing on the Luxembourg rail center of Wiltz apparently has lessened, a spokesman at Supreme Allied headquarters said today, adding that all German forces along the Rhine were gradually being whittled down.

North of Strasbourg, the Germans' bridgehead over the Rhine has been reinforced by troops, tanks and guns which were ferried over under cover of bad weather. They hold Gambsheim, Offendorf and Drusenheim but a late announcement from Allied headquarters said that the Germans had been pushed back.

Below Strasbourg, French 1st Army forces opened a counter-attack against German forces who previously had advanced along the Rhine-Rhone canal to Herbsheim and north of Friesenheim. The German advance was stopped by demolitions and enemy forces were turned back by attacking French troops.

At the northern end of the Allied front, the Germans yesterday established a new bridgehead over the Meuse (Maas) River between Venlo and Roermond. No new developments in this sector were reported by headquarters but some short patrol clashes occurred. At the mouth of the Meuse River Canadian forces are mopping up German units in an outpost on the southern bank of the river east of Geertruidenberg. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

TOUGH FIGHTING IN ARDENNES

LONDON, January 8 — Allied troops are fighting in the Ardennes salient against tremendous difficulties, having to crawl through deep snow and make their way through undergrowth «that is tougher than German resistance,» a British correspondent wrote in a dispatch today.

He continued: «The supply problem is such that every bit of ammunition and food needed by front-line troops in this sector has had to be run through tracks in the woods. Men have to crawl up bleak ridges on hands and knees and sometimes inch forward on their stomachs, being shot at all the time.»

An American correspondent said the cutting of the St. Vith-La Roche highway represented a gain of five miles into the spearhead of the German salient and «was made in terrible conditions.»

He said: «The Germans fought fiercely for their roadway, using dug-in, self-propelled guns against our tanks.

LATE BULLETINS

GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD OVER MEUSE WIPED OUT

LONDON, January 8 — The German bridgehead over the Meuse River at Wanssum, 12 miles north of Venlo, was wiped out today by British troops, it was reported late tonight. The British attack, made in a heavy snowstorm, eliminated the German threat to drive a wedge between the British and Canadian forces holding the northern flank of the Western Front.

Third Army forces east of Bastogne re-established their lines after laying down the greatest concentration of artillery fire ever maintained against German forces by this army. An estimated 100 German tanks were knocked out and vital ammunition and supply dumps were blown up. (OWI-Reuter)

4061

GERMANS CLEARED FROM WEST BANK OF SALM

SHAEF, January 8 — Troops of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division have cleared all German forces from the west bank of the Salm River from Stavelot to just north of the key junction of Vielsalm, it was announced tonight. (OWI)

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

Our tanks reached the objective several hours ahead of schedule, despite the difficulty of detecting the road, which was covered with snow.

«The American tanks were so eager that they charged into the jaws of the tank traps and hidden anti-tank gun positions and went sliding and spinning on their way down the snow-covered slopes to the roadway. In their dash the tanks captured 300 German prisoners.» (OWI)

MUNICH FLAMES AFTER NIGHT STRAFE

LONDON, January 8 — More than 700 American heavy bombers and 200 escorting fighters pounded German transport today in the 16th day of air assaults in the last 17 days.

Targets were the marshalling yards at Frankfurt, road and rail junctions in Germany just opposite the Ardennes bulge and within the bulge itself at points in Belgium and Luxembourg, and rail yards supplying German troops on the Saar front.

Six bombers previously reported missing from yesterday's mission have been found, making a total of three bombers and one fighter missing from the operations.

The American assaults followed two RAF attacks last night on Munich, Hanover, Nuremburg, and Hanau. Night fighters and intruder aircraft supported the bombers and attacked airfields. Fifteen planes are missing.

The bombing of Munich by the RAF was made by two waves of heavies, which hit the target two hours apart. The glow of fires started in the first attack could be seen by crews in the second while more than 100 miles away. The second wave struck with even greater effect.

Well over 1,000 acres of the central area of Munich, an industrial city and routing terminal for railroads carrying supplies to the battlefronts, have been devastated, according to the Air Ministry.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

HEAVY SNOW BRINGS LULL ON ITALY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 8 — A heavy fall of snow, which has piled into impassable drifts in the mountains and has covered the eastern end of the Po plain with slush and flood waters, yesterday forced a lull in the fighting on the Italian front.

The only change in front-line positions mentioned in the official reports occurred in the sector north of Ravenna, where British and Canadian troops pushed through marsh and pinelands as far as the village of Casal Borsetti, 10 miles from Ravenna.

Further inland, other 8th Army units reached the banks of the Reno River, at a point 11 miles north of Ravenna, where the Ravenna-Porto Garibaldi Highway crosses this stream just east of the Comacchio Lagoon.

Canadian and British troops have cleared 50 square miles of coastal lowland between Ravenna and the broad inland Valli di Comacchio in the past four days, official reports stated. As a result of the swift Canadian armored thrust which severed the enemy positions along the southern shores of the lagoon, some 600 enemy prisoners were taken and four German field guns captured intact. Eight tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed.

Most of the area taken over by the 8th Army forces was heavily mined, with enemy demolitions and floods blocking off much of the few roads which traversed the swampy area.

Today's official reports contained no information regarding the German troops cut off in the marshlands south of Mandriole, an area apparently covered in the along the 8th Army front, especially in the areas about Imola and Alfonsine, and on the narrow spit of land east of the Comacchio Lagoon, leading to Porto Garibaldi on the Adriatic coast.

Fighter-bombers also attacked the Brenner Pass highway, which runs parallel to the railway through the Alps. They also struck at small shipping on Lake Garda and transport in the general region of the valley of the Po.

(PRO)

TAF AGAIN OVER GENOA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 8 — Fighters and fighters-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, in virtually the only missions flown in the bad weather, yesterday continued their attacks on enemy shipping in the Genoa area, it was announced here today.

Diving through heavy cloud cover, these planes attacked a 550-foot tanker and dock installation at Savona, as well as a dry dock at Sestri Ponente and vessels at San Remo harbor, near the French Riviera border. (PRO)

RUSSIANS NEARING KOMARNO

MOSCOW, January 8 — The Red Army spearhead under the command of Marshal Malinovsky drove closer to Komarno, on the north bank of the Danube, while Marshal Tolbukhin's forces met strong attacks from two German relief columns south of the Danube.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported that large German tank and infantry forces driving to relieve their besieged garrison at Budapest were being repelled by Red Army troops. The two German columns at Eszertergom (abandoned yesterday by the Russians) and south at Bicske continued to throw in strong attacks despite heavy losses in manpower and material. Press dispatches reported the area was strewn with burning German tanks and mobile guns as Soviet aircraft attacked fresh forces moving up to the line.

North of the Danube the Russian forces advanced on a 30-mile front toward Bratislava and Vienna, less than 60 miles to the west. All German attempts to halt this drive have been smashed and the enemy forces were pressed back with heavy losses. Tonight's communique reported a number of localities taken in this sector as the Russians neared the Nitra River.

The German-held section of Budapest was narrowed today as Russian troops captured 130 blocks of houses. Of the 4,500 blocks in the Hungarian capital Russian troops hold about 2,000, including the Houses of Parliament and the Stock Exchange, which were captured before the Germans had time to demolish them. Reports tonight said that the fighting in the city continues undiminished in intensity and that all bridges over the Danube had been blown by the Germans.

The communique announced that 90 German tanks were knocked out yesterday in the Russian drive northwest of Budapest and that 1,520 German soldiers had been captured. (Radio Moscow-Reuter-OWI)

YUGOSLAVS BLITZ NAZI MOTOR COLUMN

LONDON, January 8 — Yugoslav units, in a series of successful counter-attacks, have stemmed a German advance in the Podravina section of Croatia, today's communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation said. In Slavonia, several German attacks in the direction of Nasice were repelled.

In eastern Bosnia, the Germans brought up reinforcements in the Bijeljina-Brcko-Celic sector. Heavy fighting continued along the Han-Pijesak-Vlasenica line, where an

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

three bombers and one fighter missing.

The American assaults followed two RAF attacks last night on Munich, Hanover, Nuremburg, and Hanau. Night fighters and intruder aircraft supported the bombers and attacked airfields. Fifteen planes are missing.

The bombing of Munich by the RAF was made by two waves of heavies, which hit the target two hours apart. The glow of fires started in the first attack could be seen by crews in the second while more than 100 miles away. The second wave struck with even greater effect.

Well over 1,000 acres of the central area of Munich, an industrial city and routing terminal for railroads carrying supplies to the battlefronts, have been devastated, according to the Air Ministry.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

HEAVY SNOW BRINGS LULL ON ITALY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 8 — A heavy fall of snow, which has piled into impassable drifts in the mountains and has covered the eastern end of the Po plain with slush and flood waters, yesterday forced a lull in the fighting on the Italian front.

The only change in front-line positions mentioned in the official reports occurred in the sector north of Ravenna, where British and Canadian troops pushed through marsh and pinelands as far as the village of Casal Borsetti, 10 miles from Ravenna.

Further inland, other 8th Army units reached the banks of the Reno River, at a point 11 miles north of Ravenna, where the Ravenna-Porto Garibaldi Highway crosses this stream just east of the Comacchio Lagoon.

Canadian and British troops have cleared 50 square miles of coastal lowland between Ravenna and the broad inland Valli di Comacchio in the past four days, official reports stated. As a result of the swift Canadian armored thrust which severed the enemy positions along the southern shores of the lagoon, some 600 enemy prisoners were taken and four German field guns captured intact. Eight tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed.

Most of the area taken over by the 8th Army forces was heavily mined, with enemy demolitions and floods blocking off much of the few roads which traversed the swampy area.

Today's official reports contained no information regarding the German troops cut off in the marshlands south of Mandriole, an area apparently covered in the Canadian mopping-up operations.

On the 5th Army battle-front patrols along the Apennines' heights, through drifted snow, icy mountain paths and swollen streams were difficult and perilous, while snow flurries and mountain mists reduced visibility to a few yards. The Allied troops were forced to employ either snowshoes or skis in the mountains, reports stated.

Sharp clashes occurred along the slopes in the Monte Grande and Monte Belmonte sector, south and southeast of Bologna, and also southwest of Monte Belvedere, German-held summit west of the Pistoia-Bologna road. In this latter sector, a 15-man enemy patrol was revealed by flares as it attempted to penetrate 5th Army defenses by night, and was subjected to heavy small arms and mortar fire.

(PRO)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT TARGETS IN AUSTRIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 8 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF, off the ground for the first time after four days of bad weather, attacked communications targets in the Linz area in Austria for the second time in a fortnight, it was announced here this afternoon.

The attack was carried out in bad weather and over the target, the Liberators and Flying Fortresses used instruments to bomb.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today concentrated on enemy gun positions and strongpoints

MOSCOW, January 8 — The Red Army spearhead under the command of Marshal Malinovsky drove closer to Komarno, on the north bank of the Danube, while Marshal Tolbukhin's forces met strong attacks from two German relief columns south of the Danube.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported that large German tank and infantry forces driving to relieve their besieged garrison at Budapest were being repelled by Red Army troops. The two German columns at Eszteriegom (abandoned yesterday by the Russians) and south at Bicske continued to throw in strong attacks despite heavy losses in manpower and material. Press dispatches reported the area was strewn with burning German tanks and mobile guns as Soviet aircraft attacked fresh forces moving up to the line.

North of the Danube the Russian forces advanced on a 30-mile front toward Bratislava and Vienna, less than 60 miles to the west. All German attempts to halt this drive have been smashed and the enemy forces were pressed back with heavy losses. Tonight's communique reported a number of localities taken in this sector as the Russians neared the Nitra River.

The German-held section of Budapest was narrowed today as Russian troops captured 130 blocks of houses. Of the 4,500 blocks in the Hungarian capital Russian troops hold about 2,000, including the Houses of Parliament and the Stock Exchange, which were captured before the Germans had time to demolish them. Reports tonight said that the fighting in the city continues undiminished in intensity and that all bridges over the Danube had been blown by the Germans.

The communique announced that 90 German tanks were knocked out yesterday in the Russian drive northwest of Budapest and that 1,520 German soldiers had been captured.

(Radio Moscow-Reuter-OWI)

YUGOSLAVS BLITZ NAZI MOTOR COLUMN

LONDON, January 8 — Yugoslav units, in a series of successful counter-attacks, have stemmed a German advance in the Podravina section of Croatia, today's communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation said. In Slavonia, several German attacks in the direction of Nasice were repelled.

In eastern Bosnia, the Germans brought up reinforcements in the Bijeljina-Brcko-Celic sector. Heavy fighting continued along the Han-Pijesak-Vlasenica line, where an enemy column attempted to break through to Zvornik and Capardi. In the Lim Valley, the Yugoslavs continued to harass enemy rear-guards.

In Slovenia, fierce battles continued on the Nono-Mesto-Ljubljana line, where the enemy tried to restore the traffic. Heavy losses were inflicted on a strong enemy motorized column west of Trebjne, and on the Ljubljana-Jesenice line six enemy trains were wrecked.

(OWI)

JAPS MAKE NEW LANDING ON CHINA COAST

CHUNGKING, January 8 — Japanese forces have landed fresh troops on the coast of northeastern Fukien Province in China, opposite Formosa, apparently to counter any American attempt to establish beachheads on the Asiatic mainland, the Chinese High Command announced today.

The Japanese landed on December 26 and advanced inland, occupying the town of Saipu, about 70 miles northeast of Japanese-held Foochow, the announcement said. Chinese troops counter-attacked the new landing and the enemy retreated slightly to the east, the report said.

Although the Japanese have bisected China with a corridor to Indo-China, much of the territory east of their line between Hankow and Indo-China remains in Chinese hands. The Chinese hold most of the territory from Hangchow Bay southward.

General Tang En-po yesterday told of a 2,000-mile march of Chinese troops to Kweichow Province in southwestern

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

China to balk a Japanese threat to the Burma Road. The general led the march on foot from Honan Province in north central China to the Kweichow Province mountains in lower China. He said that the Japanese, in withdrawing to Kwangsi Province after a thrust at Kweiyang, in Kweichow Province, have lost from 4,000 to 5,000 troops killed since November.

Maj. Gen. Chennault said yesterday that the Japanese are using some kind of flying bomb against the Allies in China.

The General said it had not been determined whether the bombs were launched from planes or the ground and so far they have had no great success. The Japanese, he added, were «incapable of defense so they are bound to try to work out something.»

Bad weather prevented flying on most of the China fronts, a communique from the 14th USAAF said today. Yesterday, however, Liberator bombers sank an enemy freighter off Swatow.

During November and December, the 14th USAAF destroyed 223 Japanese locomotives in attacks on the enemy's corridor from Indo-China to north China. In addition, the units destroyed 34 bridges, two tunnels and 20 trains.

In Burma, the Japanese are reported to be putting up stiff resistance to the Allied advance through Arakan Province. Troops of the 15th Indian Corps, in the Kaladan Valley, have repulsed a Japanese night attack which was supported by artillery, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced. The Kaladan area provides the only escape route of the Japanese in northern Arakan and this has probably forced them to make a stand in this sector, correspondents said.

Brigadier S. F. Irwin, chief of staff to the British 14th Army, yesterday revealed how Indian troops had turned their early reverse in Burma to profit. The Indian army destroyed the major part of 10 Japanese divisions in Burma fighting which has finally resulted in their entry into the Burmese town of Akyab, he said. He said the story of the victory «is the story of the big come-back of the Indian army in Burma.» (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

JAP HOMELAND HIT TWICE IN ONE DAY

WASHINGTON, January 8 — Superfortresses in two raids today bombed the big industrial city of Nagoya on the Japanese main island of Honshu while American bombers again struck at Japanese aerodromes on Luzon Island in the Philippines.

Details of the latest B-29 attack on Japan are not yet available, the War Department said in making the announcement.

A late communique from General Douglas MacArthur said tonight that Liberator and Mitchell bombers hit Clark Field northwest of Manila and aerodromes around Batangas, south of Luzon's chief city.

Destruction of 18 Japanese planes on the ground on the island of Luzon, reported in last night's communique, brought to 372 the total of Japanese planes destroyed in five days of operations by U. S. carrier planes extending from Luzon to Formosa and Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands. The first assault on the island was made on December 20.

Meanwhile, on Leyte Island, mopping-up operations continued and 697 Japanese were killed, with 11 taken prisoners, during the last two days. Other mopping-up operations of enemy remnants at Morotai in the Moluccas, Dutch New Guineas, resulted in the annihilation of 554 Japanese troops and the capture of 86, together with the liberation of 12 friendly nationals.

Suribachi on Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands, which was bombarded by units of the Pacific fleet, is the strongest [illegible] the northern Pacific, it [illegible]

Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland, the Soviet Navy newspaper *Red Fleet* said on Thursday.

The article, entitled «Return to the Philippines,» lauded American successes on Mindoro and Leyte and said these gains give the Americans two extremely important bases in the center of the Philippine Archipelago.

This makes it possible for the Americans to control the so-called «internal sea,» the newspaper said, adding: «As it is known, the Japanese command expected that with the transfer of operations in the regions of the Philippines, the American naval and air forces would depend more and more on their extended communications, which would decrease considerably the cruising range of American aircraft. However, the expectation of the Japanese command did not come true.

«The considerable predominance in force made it possible for American aircraft to overcome such great difficulties of extended communications and the absence of secure land bases.»

The article cited Admiral Nimitz's statement of December 31 which said the initial phase of the battle for bases closer to the Japanese homeland, necessary for a successful invasion of the mainland, had been completed and that 1945 would see the seizure of more bases still closer to the Japanese mainland. (OWI)

FLYING SKY GIANTS TO JAPAN

NEW YORK, January 8 — The Saipan-to-Japan sky trail involves the most difficult bombing problems in the world, according to Superfortress crews who have been hammering industrial targets in Tokyo, Nagoya and other Japanese cities.

An American correspondent in a dispatch from the 21st U.S. Bomber Command headquarters on Guam said that the navigator runs the show until the plane reaches the Japanese continent and takes over again on leaving Japan. The flight involves all possible conditions of weather, altitude and winds—like no others in the world.

If a man can navigate on this run he can fly anywhere in the world, the correspondent asserted. The winds are bad in the daytime, but at night the Superfortresses sometimes must buck wind velocities reaching 260 miles an hour.

Superfortress crews paid high tribute to the scientists that made it possible for the huge B-29's to fly through undercasts and bomb through the aid of instruments. (OWI)

THREE DUTCH SPIES TO DIE

21ST ARMY GROUP, HQ, January 8 — Three Dutchmen have been sentenced to death by their own countrymen at Eindhoven as agents of the German intelligence service, it was disclosed here today.

The three had hidden explosives with the intention of using them against British tanks and vehicles. Challenged by a Dutch police patrol on reaching the Allied lines, they posed as refugees. However, they confessed their mission when the police found their sabotage material.

Two other agents were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. (Reuter)

NEW U. S. CRUISER COMMISSIONED

PHILADELPHIA, January 8 — A new 10,000-ton light cruiser, the *Dayton*, has been commissioned at the navy yard here, it is reported.

The vessel was the third cruiser accepted here by the Navy within a month. (OWI)

NAZI GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

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

vince. Troops of the 15th Indian Corps, in the Kaladan Valley, have repulsed a Japanese night attack which was supported by artillery, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced. The Kaladan area provides the only escape route of the Japanese in northern Arakan and this has probably forced them to make a stand in this sector, correspondents said.

Brigadier S. F. Irwin, chief of staff to the British 14th Army, yesterday revealed how Indian troops had turned their early reverse in Burma to profit. The Indian army destroyed the major part of 10 Japanese divisions in Burma fighting which has finally resulted in their entry into the Burmese town of Akyab, he said. He said the story of the victory « is the story of the big come-back of the Indian army in Burma. » (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

JAP HOMELAND HIT TWICE IN ONE DAY

WASHINGTON, January 8 — Superfortresses in two raids today bombed the big industrial city of Nagoya on the Japanese main island of Honshu while American bombers again struck at Japanese aerodromes on Luzon Island in the Philippines.

Details of the latest B-29 attack on Japan are not yet available, the War Department said in making the announcement.

A late communique from General Douglas MacArthur said tonight that Liberator and Mitchell bombers hit Clark Field northwest of Manila and aerodromes around Batangas, south of Luzon's chief city.

Destruction of 18 Japanese planes on the ground on the island of Luzon, reported in last night's communique, brought to 372 the total of Japanese planes destroyed in five days of operations by U. S. carrier planes extending from Luzon to Formosa and Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands. The first assault on the island was made on December 20.

Meanwhile, on Leyte Island, mopping-up operations continued and 697 Japanese were killed, with 11 taken prisoners, during the last two days. Other mopping-up operations of enemy remnants at Morotai in the Moluccas, Dutch New Guinea, resulted in the annihilation of 558 Japanese troops and the capture of 86, together with the liberation of 12 friendly nationals.

Suribachi on Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands, which was bombarded by units of the Pacific fleet, is the strongest Japanese naval base in the northern Pacific, it lies 2,600 miles north of Manila.

On Mindoro Island in the Philippines, General MacArthur's troops liberated Paluan, 84 miles from San Jose, thus extending American positions to within 87 miles of Manila. During this operation, Japanese supply dumps and communications facilities were destroyed.

American forces landed on southwest Mindoro on December 15, and on January 2 they made new landings on the west coast below Paluan, 34 miles across the northwestern arm of Mindoro and the narrow Cape Verde Island passage from the Batangas area of southwestern Luzon, where the Japanese made one of their landings more than three years ago.

Navy PT boats sank a 1,000-ton Japanese freighter off Cebu Island in the central Philipines and also destroyed two luggers and four barges. (OWI)

SOVIET PAPER PRAISES PACIFIC PROGRESS

MOSCOW, January 8 — The « Internal sea » of the Philippine Archipelago is already closed to Japanese forces and those Japanese divisions which are still in the southern part of the Philippines are cut off and facing the same destiny that befell Japanese armies on the islands of New

FLYING SKY GIANTS TO JAPAN

NEW YORK, January 8 — The Saipan-to-Japan sky trail involves the most difficult bombing problems in the world, according to Superfortress crews who have been hammering industrial targets in Tokyo, Nagoya and other Japanese cities.

An American correspondent in a dispatch from the 21st U.S. Bomber Command headquarters on Guam said that the navigator runs the show until the plane reaches the Japanese continent and takes over again on leaving Japan. The flight involves all possible conditions of weather, altitude and winds—like no others in the world.

If a man can navigate on this run he can fly anywhere in the world, the correspondent asserted. The winds are bad in the daytime, but at night the Superfortresses sometimes must buck wind velocities reaching 260 miles an hour.

Superfortress crews paid high tribute to the scientists that made it possible for the huge B-29's to fly through undercasts and bomb through the aid of instruments. (OWI)

THREE DUTCH SPIES TO DIE

21ST ARMY GROUP, HQ, January 8 — Taree Dutchmen have been sentenced to death by their own countrymen at Eindhoven as agents of the German intelligence service, it was disclosed here today.

The three had hidden explosives with the intention of using them against British tanks and vehicles. Challenged by a Dutch police patrol on reaching the Allied lines, they posed as refugees. However, they confessed their mission when the police found their sabotage material.

Two other agents were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. (Reuter)

NEW U. S. CRUISER COMMISSIONED

PHILADELPHIA, January 8 — A new 10,000-ton light cruiser, the *Dayton*, has been commissioned at the navy yard here, it is reported.

The vessel was the third cruiser accepted here by the Navy within a month. (OWI)

NAZI GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

NEW YORK, January 8 — Maj. Gen. Willy Brandner of the Nazi SS Elite Guard, has been killed in action, according to a DNB broadcast monitored here. (OWI)

NORWEGIAN NAVY HITS GERMAN SHIPPING

LONDON, January 8 — Light coastal forces manned by men of the Royal Norwegian Navy recently intercepted a German convoy off the entrance to Stav Fjord, about 70 miles north of Bergen. They sank one German supply ship, severely damaged another with torpedo hits, and repeatedly hit one of the escort ships with gunfire, according to an official Norwegian naval communique tonight.

The Norwegian ships suffered no damage or casualties. (Reuter)

NORWEGIANS SAVE TOWN FROM NAZIS

LONDON, January 8 — Norwegian Patriots fooled Nazi troops into believing Russian troops had landed on Varanger Peninsula, and so saved the town of Vadsoe from destruction, according to a story told in Norwegian circles here recently.

The Patriots cut telephone cables between Vardoe on the northeastern tip of the peninsula and Vadsoe on the

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

eastern coast, about 30 miles south of Vardoe. Nazi troops in Vardoe, suspecting a Red Army landing, began a hasty retreat to the south and in passing through Varsoe started fires instead of carrying through their demolition plans. The Patriots extinguished the fires after the German troops withdrew.

The Patriots, armed with ammunition left behind by the Germans and reinforced by the first Russian troops to arrive in the district, repelled groups of Nazi commands, who were later sent back to try to complete the demolition of Vadsoe. (OWI)

BECHUANAS SERVE WITH 8TH ARMY

LONDON, January 8 — Troops of a Pioneer Corps belonging to a Bechuana Company from South Africa have achieved remarkable results in serving the 8th Army in Italy, a BBC correspondent said today.

When a harbour was set on fire by German raiders, a company of the Pioneer Corps saved large quantities of stores while working near an ammunition ship which was expected to explode at any minute.

Another company toiled along the beaches at Salerno for more than a month, unloading ships, evacuating wounded and bringing in ammunition. The pioneers were also at Cassino, where they laid an excellent road at top speed through the mine-strewn ruins of the town. (BBC)

GERMAN SHIP BLOWS UP OFF DENMARK

STOCKHOLM, January 8 — Danish Underground reports on the explosion that occurred on Saturday night in Kalundberg Fiord, off the west coast of Sjaeland between Denmark and Sweden, said that the German ship blew up by itself and not as a result of a collision with a German ammunition ship as previously believed.

The reports said that the destroyed vessel is thought to have been the auxiliary cruiser *Kaiser* and that she had 1,600 men on board. Casualties are believed to have been heavy, reports said. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

REVISION OF FASCIST LEGAL CODES STUDIED

ROME, January 8 — The change-over in Italian legislation from Fascist laws and procedure to democratic methods was begun today by a special committee of 48 lawyers and judges appointed by the Ministry of Justice.

Minister of Justice Umberto Tupini said that in addition to removing the Fascist influence from the law, the purpose of the revision was to achieve « equilibrium between the power of the State and the individual and between public authority and personal liberty. »

When its investigations are completed, the committee will suggest to the Government laws or law revisions which should be enacted immediately, and will make recommendations to guide the enactment of future legislation.

The committee is in four sections. Two sections will suggest revisions in civil law and procedure, and the other two in criminal law and procedure. (UNN)

LAZIO-UMBRIA RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

ROME, January 8 — Plans for more than 2,000 works projects for the reconstruction of the Lazio-Umbria region of central Italy have been drawn up since the liberation of Rome, it was reported here today. Most of these projects have already been approved and many are currently being

The decision was made in reply to a request made by the Italian government. Mail to Italian prisoners in Russia will be handled by the Italian Red Cross, while the Prisoner of War Information Office in Moscow will forward prisoners' mail to Italy. (UNN)

RAGUSA MARSHLAND TO BE RECLAIMED

PALERMO, January 8 — One hundred and seventy five acres of marshland near Ragusa have been requisitioned by the Ragusa Prefect and turned over to 400 members of a local workers' co-operative for reclamation it was announced today. The owner of the land will be paid a rental fee.

After the land has been reclaimed, the announcement added, it will be divided and assigned to about 200 families. (UNN)

ITALIAN PRESS FEDERATION REQUEST

ROME, January 8 — A resolution passed today by the central committee of the National Press Federation asked for « maximum freedom of the press at the present time compatible with military security, public welfare and the shortage of paper. »

In order to safeguard the public welfare, the resolution said, it is necessary to subject every periodical, especially daily papers, to a strict examination of « political and moral policy, management, sources of income and the organization it represents. » (UNN)

ROME SCHOOLS HELP REFUGEE CHILDREN

ROME, January 8 — Pupils of this city's elementary and secondary schools have responded with donations of fruit, sweets and toys to an appeal for children of war victims by the Education Officer of the Lazio-Umbria region AMG, it was reported here today.

More than 2,500 gift parcels were distributed to the needy children on the day of the feast of the Epiphany. Most of the parcels contained toys made by young students under the guidance of their instructors. (UNN)

GIFTS FOR ITALIANS FIGHTING WITH TITO

ROME, January 8 — Four thousand Christmas packages containing cigarettes, food, winter clothing and other personal articles have been sent by relatives and friends to Italian troops of the « Garibaldi » Division fighting with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, it was reported here today. (UNN)

WOMEN AID FOOD DISTRIBUTION

ROME, January 8 — Formation of women's committees to assist Azienda Servizi Annonari (Rome food distributing agency) officials was reported here today following a meeting of representatives of the Italian Women's Union and the Catholic Action and Christian Aid societies.

The work of these committees will consist primarily of helping ASA officials charged with distribution of food and disciplining of food prices. (UNN)

NEW NAPLES MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

NAPLES, January 8 — The new Naples Municipal Council will be composed of two members from each of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation and one each from the War Veterans' Association and the Disabled Servicemen's Association, the Naples CNL announced today. (UNN)

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

and bringing in ammunition. The pioneers were also at Cassino, where they laid an excellent road at top speed through the mine-strewn ruins of the town. (BBC)

GERMAN SHIP BLOWS UP OFF DENMARK

STOCKHOLM, January 8 — Danish Underground reports on the explosion that occurred on Saturday night in Kalundberg Fiord, off the west coast of Sjaeland between Denmark and Sweden, said that the German ship blew up by itself and not as a result of a collision with a German ammunition ship as previously believed.

The reports said that the destroyed vessel is thought to have been the auxiliary cruiser *Kaiser* and that she had 1,600 men on board. Casualties are believed to have been heavy, reports said. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

REVISION OF FASCIST LEGAL CODES STUDIED

ROME, January 8 — The change-over in Italian legislation from Fascist laws and procedure to democratic methods was begun today by a special committee of 48 lawyers and judges appointed by the Ministry of Justice.

Minister of Justice Umberto Tupini said that in addition to removing the Fascist influence from the law, the purpose of the revision was to achieve « equilibrium between the power of the State and the individual and between public authority and personal liberty. »

When its investigations are completed, the committee will suggest to the Government laws or law revisions which should be enacted immediately, and will make recommendations to guide the enactment of future legislation.

The committee is in four sections. Two sections will suggest revisions in civil law and procedure, and the other two in criminal law and procedure. (UNN)

LAZIO-UMBRIA RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

ROME, January 8 — Plans for more than 2,000 works projects for the reconstruction of the Lazio-Umbria region of central Italy have been drawn up since the liberation of Rome, it was reported here today. Most of these projects have already been approved and many are currently being carried out, the report added. The speeding up of the work planned will be achieved by the elimination of red tape and by granting authority to zone inspectors of the Civil Engineering Corps to proceed directly on instruction from the Ministry of Public Works.

Construction of temporary and permanent houses for homeless war refugees, building of bridges, and repairs to public and private buildings and highways will take precedence over other work. (UNN)

KIRK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

ROME, January 8 — American Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk presented his credentials here today to Prince Humbert, Lieutenant General of the Realm, in elaborate ceremonies in the throne room of the Quirinal Palace. He was the first ambassador to present credentials to the head of the Italian state since the armistice of 1943.

Ambassador Kirk presented eight members of his staff to the Prince. (UNN)

MAIL FACILITIES FOR ITALIAN POW IN U.S.S.R.

ROME, January 8 — The Russian Embassy announced here today a decision by the Soviet Government to allow Italian prisoners in Russia to exchange mail with their families in Italy.

[illegible] said, it is necessary to subject every periodical, especially daily papers, to a strict examination of « political and moral policy, management, sources of income and the organization it represents. » (UNN)

ROME SCHOOLS HELP REFUGEE CHILDREN

ROME, January 8 — Pupils of this city's elementary and secondary schools have responded with donations of fruit, sweets and toys to an appeal for children of war victims by the Education Officer of the Lazio-Umbria region AMG, it was reported here today.

More than 2,500 gift parcels were distributed to the needy children on the day of the feast of the Epiphany. Most of the parcels contained toys made by young students under the guidance of their instructors. (UNN)

GIFTS FOR ITALIANS FIGHTING WITH TITO

ROME, January 8 — Four thousand Christmas packages containing cigarettes, food, winter clothing and other personal articles have been sent by relatives and friends to Italian troops of the « Garibaldi » Division fighting with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, it was reported here today. (UNN)

WOMEN AID FOOD DISTRIBUTION

ROME, January 8 — Formation of women's committees to assist Azienda Servizi Annonari (Rome food distributing agency) officials was reported here today following a meeting of representatives of the Italian Women's Union and the Catholic Action and Christian Aid societies.

The work of these committees will consist primarily of helping ASA officials charged with distribution of food and disciplining of food prices. (UNN)

NEW NAPLES MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

NAPLES, January 8 — The new Naples Municipal Council will be composed of two members from each of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation and one each from the War Veterans' Association and the Disabled Servicemen's Association, the Naples CNL announced today. (UNN)

FAMOUS PAINTINGS TO BE EXHIBITED

ROME, January 8 — Works of the famous modern Italian painter Gino Severini will be placed on Exhibition next Tuesday on the premises of *Présence*, the French newspaper in Italy. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE THEBES

ATHENS, January 8 — British mobile troops, striking northward in pursuit of retreating ELAS forces, today captured the city of Thebes, 50 miles northwest of here, Radio Athens announced late tonight. Earlier today British forces had pushed their spearheads through the city of Eleusis.

An estimated number of 1,500 ELAS troops were holding out in a pass on the edge of the Thebes plain when heavy rain clouds closed down over the opposing forces, bringing the fighting to a temporary halt.

Other British columns advancing to the southeast of the Greek capital almost reached the tip of the Attic peninsula. In the last 48 hours, British forces have captured a large quantity of ELAS machine guns and rifles and over 10 tons of explosives in this southward drive.

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

General Scobie announced that the peace terms previously offered the ELAS had been withdrawn and that any future negotiations would be based on the fair treatment given British prisoners held by the ELAS.

While the advancing forces have taken some ELAS munition stores in their offensive, press dispatches said that the main ELAS supply dumps are not yet in British hands. The ELAS mountain divisions, under General Seraphis, which bore the brunt of the fighting against the Germans in the liberation of Greece, are still intact. Most of the fighting here was by the ELAS brigade made up of workers and students.

Sixty-three ELAS soldiers were killed in yesterday's fighting, and 196 captured. Among the prisoners was the commander of the ELAS Athens Brigade.

A London Radio report quoted General Plastiras, the new Premier, as announcing that if ELAS does not lay down its arms «he would put himself at the head of an army of liquidation.»

Greek civilians were warned today to turn in all Greek, Allied or enemy war material by Friday and the order added that those failing to comply would be prosecuted.

The broadcast also said that all civilians wearing military clothing would be punished.

Two new members were appointed to the Greek Cabinet. Professor Constantine Amandos, conservative, was named Minister of Education, while John Macropulos was appointed Minister of Agriculture. The former Minister of Agriculture, Glavanis, was given the post of Minister of National Economy.

Meanwhile, relief measures continued in the city. The Regent has speeded up plans for establishment of emergency kitchens in the liberated districts, both here and in the Piraeus, while military liaison authorities said distribution of the December food rations would be completed as rapidly as possible. A delay in unloading ships in the harbor resulted in a request to the public to preserve their present food allotments as long as possible.

Premier's warning

Minister of Interior Rhallis issued an order today instructing police to make arrests only in cases of breaches of law or action against the public security. No citizen is to be arrested simply for his political convictions, the order said.

General Plastiras' statement said: «If the rebels respond to my appeal and lay down their arms then my authority as Minister of the Forces will be limited to the creation of an army capable of fighting.

«But if the rebels persist in their intransigeance, I will put myself at the head of the liquidation army. From the moment that I assume the clearing up of the rest of Greece after the purge of Athens, only a few weeks will suffice to re-establish authority throughout the entire country.

«I shall set up personally the rapid organization of our national forces in order to constitute quantitatively a force capable of defending our frontiers and also of participation actively in the United Nations' effort.

«I prefer elections for a constituent assembly, rather than a plebiscite, but guarantee that the demonstration of the national will will be carried out with perfect impartiality.» (OWI-Reuter)

A. M. G. FINDS RADIUM STORE AT AACHEN

LUXEMBOURG, January 8 — Twenty-seven miligrams of radium were found in a hospital in occupied Aachen, along

SOVIET CRITIC DERIDES JAP BOOK ON WAR

MOSCOW, January 8 — A Russian expert on Japanese affairs, in a review of a new Japanese book on «The Origin of the Pacific War,» said on Saturday that the book «constituted an attempt to whitewash Japan as a down-trodden angel of peace.»

Writing in *War and the Working Class*, E. Zhukov described the assertions of the Japanese author as being «as far from the truth as the sky is from the earth.»

Characterizing the volume as «one-sided,» Zhukov added that the author's attempt to convince foreign opinion of Japanese innocence in the war is «sufficiently hopeless but can anyone doubt that this very wish will be intensified as a result of the impossible course of the Pacific war?

«It is impossible to overlook the chapter devoted to Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East where tricks of falsification hide the truth that Japanese imperialism stubbornly persisted for four long years in pillaging and robbing Soviet Far-Eastern territories,» Zhukov wrote.

He added that while the book portrayed Japan as «the poor victim of insatiable American designs for world hegemony,» it preserved a «strange silence concerning activization of Japanese imperialism in the invasion of Manchuria and China and the perfidious attack on Pearl Harbor.» (OWI)

RIOTS, STRIKES, REPORTED IN NORTH ITALY

LONDON, January 8 — Riots have broken out in several northern Italy cities where the economic and food situations are particularly serious, according to the London radio today.

«In Milan, according to reports reaching Zurich, a series of strikes has been followed by riots,» the broadcast said. «The Germans arrested hundreds of persons and deported them to Germany for compulsory labor service.

«The riots started in Turin at the beginning of last month. The workers of the Fiat works refused to step up production. Then strikes broke out in Milan and Bergamo because of the lack of coal and foodstuffs. In other places the workers have gone on solidarity strikes.»

The Fascist radio last night announced a decree ordering the requisition within 24 hours of machinery of all industrial and commercial enterprises producing or selling foodstuffs.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* also reported strike trouble in northern Italy. He said Milan and Turin were the centers of clashes betwen munition workers and German authorities.

He further reported systematic dismantling of northern Italy factories by the Germans, who are concentrating machinery and tools at Bolzano before taking them to Germany. The Germans are making frantic efforts to keep the Brenner pass line open for this purpose in spite of intensive bombing by Allied Mediterranean airforces. In addition to industrial equipment, the Germans are trying to remove large numbers of livestock from Italy, especially from Emilia and Veneto, the dispatch reported. (OWI-Reuter)

KUOMINTANG TO CONVENE CONGRESS

CHUNGKING, January 8 — The standing committee of the Kuomintang voted today to convene a party congress on May 6, the first to be called since that held at Hankow in 1938, it is reported today.

It is expected the meeting would deal with arrangements for the People's Assembly which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has promised to call before the end of the war to introduce constitutional government in China. (OWI)

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

Two new members were appointed to the Greek Cabinet. Professor Constantine Amandos, conservative, was named Minister of Education, while John Macropulos was appointed Minister of Agriculture. The former Minister of Agriculture, Glavanis, was given the post of Minister of National Economy.

Meanwhile, relief measures continued in the city. The Regent has speeded up plans for establishment of emergency kitchens in the liberated districts, both here and in the Piraeus, while military liaison authorities said distribution of the December food rations would be completed as rapidly as possible. A delay in unloading ships in the harbor resulted in a request to the public to preserve their present food allotments as long as possible.

Premier's warning

Minister of Interior Rhallis issued an order today instructing police to make arrests only in cases of breaches of law or action against the public security. No citizen is to be arrested simply for his political convictions, the order said.

General Plastiras' statement said: «If the rebels respond to my appeal and lay down their arms then my authority as Minister of the Forces will be limited to the creation of an army capable of fighting.

«But if the rebels persist in their intransigeance, I will put myself at the head of the liquidation army. From the moment that I assume the clearing up of the rest of Greece after the purge of Athens, only a few weeks will suffice to re-establish authority throughout the entire country.

«I shall set up personally the rapid organization of our national forces in order to constitute quantitatively a force capable of defending our frontiers and also of participation actively in the United Nations' effort.

«I prefer elections for a constituent assembly, rather than a plebiscite, but guarantee that the demonstration of the national will will be carried out with perfect impartiality.» (OWI-Reuter)

A. M. G. FINDS RADIUM STORE AT AACHEN

LUXEMBOURG, January 8 — Twenty-seven milligrams of radium were found in a hospital in occupied Aachen, along with documents written in French and bearing the signature of Madame Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, according to press dispatches tonight.

American Military Government officials assumed custody of the property and began an investigation to determine its lawful owner, the report said.

The action was in accordance with Gen. Eisenhower's message to the Germans on Allied Military Government plans for Germany which said: «The property of the United Nations or nationals thereof will be protected and preserved for the rightful owners.» (OWI)

MARITIME CONFERENCE OPENS IN LONDON

LONDON, January 8 — Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, welcoming a joint maritime conference of shipowners and seamen representing 13 nations, which opened today, urged United Nations agreement on approved standards of ship accomodations, the BBC reported tonight.

Bevin said the British Government intended to go ahead with seamen's welfare schemes and added that he hoped other countries would work together to provide first-class facilities in every port in the world.

The international charter for seamen prepared by the trade unions will be discussed by the commission. (BBC)

RIOTS, STRIKES, REPORTED IN NORTH ITALY

LONDON, January 8 — Riots have broken out in several northern Italy cities where the economic and food situations are particularly serious, according to the London radio today.

«In Milan, according to reports reaching Zurich, a series of strikes has been followed by riots,» the broadcast said. «The Germans arrested hundreds of persons and deported them to Germany for compulsory labor service.

«The riots started in Turin at the beginning of last month. The workers of the Fiat works refused to step up production. Then strikes broke out in Milan and Bergamo because of the lack of coal and foodstuffs. In other places the workers have gone on solidarity strikes.»

The Fascist radio last night announced a decree ordering the requisition within 24 hours of machinery of all industrial and commercial enterprises producing or selling foodstuffs.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* also reported strike trouble in northern Italy. He said Milan and Turin were the centers of clashes betwen munition workers and German authorities.

He further reported systematic dismantling of northern Italy factories by the Germans, who are concentrating machinery and tools at Bolzano before taking them to Germany. The Germans are making frantic efforts to keep the Brenner pass line open for this purpose in spite of intensive bombing by Allied Mediterranean airforces. In addition to industrial equipment, the Germans are trying to remove large numbers of livestock from Italy, especially from Emilia and Veneto, the dispatch reported. (OWI-Reuter)

KUOMINTANG TO CONVENE CONGRESS

CHUNGKING, January 8 — The standing committee of the Kuomintang voted today to convene a party congress on May 6, the first to be called since that held at Hankow in 1938, it is reported today.

It is expected the meeting would deal with arrangements for the People's Assembly which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has promised to call before the end of the war to introduce constitutional government in China. (OWI)

DROUGHT CUTS AUSTRALIAN CROPS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, January 8 — Acting Prime Minister Francis E. Forde said today that there will be a reduction in Australian food supplies to U.S. armed forces in 1945 due to the severe drought, which has affected cereals particularly, a report states.

During 1944, Australia supplied U.S. armed forces, under reciprocal Lend-Lease agreements, with food valued at 400 million pounds. This year's estimated value will be about 35 million pounds. (OWI)

MOSCOW RECOGNITION OF LUBLIN

LONDON, January 8 — The BBC today quoted a statement by the Polish Government in London which deplored the Soviet Union's recognition of the Lublin Committee of Liberation as the Polish Provisional Government.

The statement said: «The Polish Government, which earnestly desires a lasting understanding between Poland and the Soviet Union, deeply regrets this action of the Soviet Government, which makes such an understanding more difficult and will not contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity of the United Nations, so necessary in the struggle against the common foe.»

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

The statement also said that the Moscow recognition violated the right of the Polish nation to a genuinely independent state free from foreign intervention and to organize their internal existence as they see fit.
(BBC - Monitoring)

FRENCH TRADE UNIONISTS FOR MOSCOW

PARIS, January 8 — A French trade union delegation left here today for Moscow, at the invitation of Soviet trade unionists. (Reuter)

FRANCE TACKLES BLACK MARKETS

PARIS, January 8 — All profits resulting either from dealings with the enemy in violation of price controls or from profitable operations resulting from German control will be confiscated under a decree published by the French official journal today.

Committees will be set up by the Ministry of Finance to hear appeals from persons sentenced by the department committees, the official organ stated. (OWI - Reuter)

BELGIAN WAR CRIMES INQUIRY SOON

BRUSSELS, January 8 — The commission set up by the Belgian Ministry of Justice and both Houses of Parliament to investigate war criminals will shortly begin work, Radio Brussels said today. (OWI)

U.S. RESTORES MIDWAY-GUAM CABLES

WASHINGTON, January 8 — The restoration to service last month of the Midway-Guam cable, severed by the U.S. Navy as a security measure two and a half years ago, was a remarkable achievement, the *New York Herald Tribune* said last week in describing the feat.

While the severed ends of the cable had been marked with buoys, the dispatch pointed out that location of the cable and reassembling the broken ends involved a major project. An Army vessel, one of the few in the world equipped to do the job, was used, and with Navy technicians aboard, located the cable. New lines were laid and the split lines repaired.

At one point, the end of the cable which had been raised at Midway fell back into the sea just as it was being lifted aboard, taking with it vital equipment. Substitute supplies were rushed to the scene and the job completed on schedule. (OWI)

CHINA HAPPY OVER ROOSEVELT SPEECH

WASHINGTON, January 8 — Newspapers in the United States and abroad today continued to comment on President Roosevelt's « State of The Union » message to Congress.

The London *Sunday Times* welcomed the news that Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill will meet in the near future and commented: « President Roosevelt's message to Congress shows that he will bring to the conference a stout heart and a faith in collaboration with the Allies stretching beyond the end of the war. He predicts a substantial beginning of the organization for world peace before the year is out. The President recognized differences but is not discouraged by them. »

Buenos Aires newspapers yesterday gave prominence to President Roosevelt's message to Congress. *La Prensa* devoted its main editorial to the message, which, it said, « reveals great energy and decision to meet the international post-war problems. »

The area affected at present is situated south of Tengchung between the old Burma Road and the new Myitkyina-Tengchung cut-off.

Besides fighting the 300 cases on hand, the U. S. army is also engaged in a preventive campaign involving mass inoculation among 250,000 people. The report said that about 100 people have died.

Serum and vaccines, many of them of Chinese manufacture, have been flown into the area, along with a powerful flea powder (OWI - AP)

GRIPSHOLM SAILS AGAIN

NEW YORK, January 8 — The Swedish liner *Gripsholm*, carrying German prisoners of war and enemy civilians, left here yesterday for Marseilles. The repatriates, who are sick or seriously wounded, will be exchanged for U.S. nationals.

It was officially announced last week that the exchange is scheduled to take place in Switzerland during the third week in January.

The British Foreign Office announced last week that the British liner *Arundel Castle* is to sail from Britain in connection with a similar exchange of British Commonwealth and German wounded and seriously ill prisoners of war at present in Switzerland.

The last exchange of Allied and German prisoners took place through Goteborg, Sweden, last September. (Reuter)

U. S.-HOLLAND MAIL SERVICE RESUMED

WASHINGTON, January 8 — Civilian mail service between the United States and the Netherlands, south of the River Scheldt, will be resumed on January 15, it was announced yesterday.

Mail can also be transmitted after that date to the cities of Eindhoven, Geldrop, Valkenswaard, Tilburg, Oisterwijk, Boxtel and Schijndel. (OWI)

CHURCHILL CONFERS WITH SUBASIC

LONDON, January 8 — Prime Minister Churchill today conferred with Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic. (OWI)

NEW COMMANDER FOR PERSIAN GULF

TEHERAN, January 8 — Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, U. S. Army, has been appointed commander of the Persian Gulf Command, succeeding Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, who has been recalled to the United States.

U. S. Lend-Lease supplies for Russia enter by Persian Gulf ports and are transported 900 miles by the Trans-Iranian Railway to the Russian border, where the Russians take delivery. (OWI)

ABBEY SERVICE FOR ADMIRAL RAMSAY

LONDON, January 8 — A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey today for the late Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied naval commander in the European Theater, and those killed with him in a plane crash in France last Tuesday.

King George and Prime Minister Churchill were represented and many service chiefs were present, including Gen. Eisenhower and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith; the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, and Minister for War James Grigg.

The French Ambassador, M. Rene Massigli, represented France; Admiral Harold R. Stark, the United States; and Maj. Gen. Vasiliev the USSR. (Reuter)

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

BELGIAN WAR CRIMES INQUIRY SOON

BRUSSELS, January 8 — The commission set up by the Belgian Ministry of Justice and both Houses of Parliament to investigate war criminals will shortly begin work, Radio Brussels said today. (OWI)

U.S. RESTORES MIDWAY-GUAM CABLES

WASHINGTON, January 8 — The restoration to service last month of the Midway-Guam cable, severed by the U.S. Navy as a security measure two and a half years ago, was a remarkable achievement, the *New York Herald Tribune* said last week in describing the feat.

While the severed ends of the cable had been marked with buoys, the dispatch pointed out that location of the cable and reassembling the broken ends involved a major project. An Army vessel, one of the few in the world equipped to do the job, was used, and with Navy technicians aboard, located the cable. New lines were laid and the split lines repaired.

At one point, the end of the cable which had been raised at Midway fell back into the sea just as it was being lifted aboard, taking with it vital equipment. Substitute supplies were rushed to the scene and the job completed on schedule. (OWI)

CHINA HAPPY OVER ROOSEVELT SPEECH

WASHINGTON, January 8 — Newspapers in the United States and abroad today continued to comment on President Roosevelt's « State of The Union » message to Congress.

The London *Sunday Times* welcomed the news that Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill will meet in the near future and commented: « President Roosevelt's message to Congress shows that he will bring to the conference a stout heart and a faith in collaboration with the Allies stretching beyond the end of the war. He predicts a substantial beginning of the organization for world peace before the year is out. The President recognized differences but is not discouraged by them. »

Buenos Aires newspapers yesterday gave prominence to President Roosevelt's message to Congress. *La Prensa* devoted its main editorial to the message, which, it said, « reveals great energy and decision to meet the international post-war problems. »

La Prensa added that the message revealed that the President « fully appreciated the post-war responsibilities » of the United States and « is conscious that if the United States does not discharge its big responsibility the grounds for a third world war will be laid. »

The Baltimore, Maryland, *Sun* said: « Mr. Roosevelt is counselling patience and forebearance and he is not counselling an abandonment of hope for the erection of a better world. »

In Chungking the President's message was given wide prominence and praised in editorials. *Ta Kung Pao* said the message « symbolized the world's hope for 1945. »

The *New China Daily* said: « Not only the Americans but all anti-Fascists must have felt happy over the President's message. » (OWI)

BUBONIC PLAGUE ON CHINA BORDER

KUNMING, CHINA, January 8 — The U. S. Army Medical Department and a Friends' (Quaker) Ambulance unit, made up chiefly of American, British and Canadian conscientious objectors, have been engaged in a new vast campaign against bubonic plague since last May along the Burma-China border, it was reported today.

The last exchange of Allied and German prisoners took place through Goteborg, Sweden, last September. (Reuter)

U. S.-HOLLAND MAIL SERVICE RESUMED

WASHINGTON, January 8 — Civilian mail service between the United States and the Netherlands, south of the River Scheldt, will be resumed on January 15, it was announced yesterday.

Mail can also be transmitted after that date to the cities of Eindhoven, Geldrop, Valkenswaard, Tilburg, Oisterwijk, Boxtel and Schijndel. (OWI)

CHURCHILL CONFERS WITH SUBASIC

LONDON, January 8 — Prime Minister Churchill today conferred with Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic. (OWI)

NEW COMMANDER FOR PERSIAN GULF

TEHERAN, January 8 — Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, U. S. Army, has been appointed commander of the Persian Gulf Command, succeeding Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, who has been recalled to the United States.

U. S. Lend-Lease supplies for Russia enter by Persian Gulf ports and are transported 900 miles by the Trans-Iranian Railway to the Russian border, where the Russians take delivery. (OWI)

ABBEY SERVICE FOR ADMIRAL RAMSAY

LONDON, January 8 — A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey today for the late Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied naval commander in the European Theater, and those killed with him in a plane crash in France last Tuesday.

King George and Prime Minister Churchill were represented and many service chiefs were present, including Gen. Eisenhower and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith; the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, and Minister for War James Grigg.

The French Ambassador, M. Rene Massigli, represented France; Admiral Harold R. Stark, the United States; and Maj. Gen. Vasiliev the USSR. (Reuter)

MORE BIRTHS IN BRITAIN; DEATH RATE FALLS

LONDON, January 8 — During 1944, the fifth year of the war, London and the major towns of England and Wales enjoyed a record standard of health, according to statistics compiled by the Registrar General and made public today.

The figures showed 5,000 fewer deaths in 1944 than in the previous year, which was one of Britain's healthiest war years. Nearly 30,000 more babies were born in 1944 than in 1943. (OWI)

BRITAIN HAS HAD RATIONING FOR 5 YEARS

LONDON, January 8 — Food rationing for the British people began five years ago today, with butter, sugar and meat the first foods to be limited. Since then, virtually every other kind of foodstuff has been brought within the coupon or points system, with the result that all sections of the community, no matter to what income class they belong, have about the same standard of nutrition.

The British rationing scheme is the most comprehensive in the world and black market penalties are extremely severe. People have been encouraged to grow their own

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

vegetables and in rural areas pigs are fed on household scraps.

The average standard of health is stated to have been improved by the more scientific dieting, in spite of certain deficiencies. Citrus fruits, for example, have been practically non-existent since 1940, though limited supplies arrived last year from Spain and South Africa. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

POW'S CRITICISE GERMAN ARMY

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP, January 8 — Criticism of the German army and government is contained in many letters sent by German prisoners from prisoner-of-war camps.

One of the prisoners wrote that he had fought for three and a half years with the best of faith in victory for the good of the people « but I learnt differently in the summer of this year. »

The prisoner continued: « There I learned what was the real mood of the people and even our family circle agreed that it was senseless to continue the fight. »

Another prisoner wrote that he was disillusioned when his platoon faced the enemy and that « our fine lieutenant hadn't forgotten how to run. »

In a letter to his wife one German wrote that « the day of my capture was not a dark one but a day to celebrate all my life. »

After telling his mother not to take his fate too hard, another German wrote: « We have to thank Hitler for all that; it is he who gave us our ill fortune. Those gentlemen in Germany will yet run into difficult days. Now, my dear mother, I beg you go with Laura to Reutlingen, for one is well off with the Americans. » (OWI)

NAZIS ASK DUTCH TO END RAIL STRIKE

LONDON, January 8 — A German admission that the Dutch rail strike, in effect since last September, has partially paralyzed enemy transport in Holland was contained in a speech yesterday by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissar for the occupied portion of the country.

In a talk lasting for an hour and a half over the Nazi-controlled Hilversum Radio, Seyss-Inquart alternately threatened and cajoled the Dutch people to end the strike. The strike has been continuing on instructions of the Netherlands government in London.

Seyss-Inquart also made the admission that thousands of Netherlanders are being transported to Germany as forced labor and that « these men are carried off tightly packed in open boats without cover. » The Nazi official's explanation to the Dutch people was that « total war has given Germany the right to act like this. »

He added that labor reserves were needed in the Reich to replace Germans killed in the war. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

BEIRUT, January 8 — The Lebanese government resigned today, a British press agency reported. The dispatch said that internal politics had brought about the resignation, and

repulsed. Other hostile elements entered Drusenheim nearby after we had inflicted losses and destroyed three of five tanks.

Fighting continues at Gamsheim. Enemy transport near Gamsheim was attacked by a small number of bombers.

In the Alsace Plain 20 miles south of Strasbourg an enemy force supported by tanks drove northward along the Rhine-Rhone canal and forced our troops from Witternheim and Friesenheim. Fighting continued north of these towns.

Weather again restricted air operations over the battle zone yesterday.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers, escorted by 850 fighters, attacked railway yards, bridges and communications in western Germany, from Hamm in the north to Rastatt in the south. Among the targets attacked were railway yards at Hamm, Bellefelz, Baderborn, Cologne and Rastatt, and road and rail junctions east of the Ardennes salient. Heavy bombers in great strength attacked industrial and railway centers of Munich last night. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 8 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Winter conditions continue to restrict activity to patrolling on the front of both the 5th and 8th Armies.

Navy:

Referring to yesterday's naval communique, it is learned that the U.S. destroyer *Woolsey* and His Majesty's ship *Lookout* bombarded enemy positions near Massa on January 6. The target area was well covered and a fire was started.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although air operations were restricted by weather, fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday attacked shipping off the coast of northwestern Italy and flew a limited number of sorties against Po Valley and Brenner rail and road communications.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

MAAF flew about 175 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The situation in Athens and Piraeus is quiet. In the surrounding country British mobile columns are operating against detachments of ELAS forces withdrawing to the north.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 8 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops annihilating groupings of the enemy encircled in the city, occupied 130 blocks.

Northwest and west of Budapest, attacks of large forces of tanks and infantry of the enemy, were being repulsed by our troops. During January 7, in this area, 90 German tanks were disabled or destroyed.

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

real mood of the people and even our family circle agreed that it was senseless to continue the fight.»

Another prisoner wrote that he was disillusioned when his platoon faced the enemy and that «our fine lieutenant hadn't forgotten how to run.»

In a letter to his wife one German wrote that «the day of my capture was not a dark one but a day to celebrate all my life.»

After telling his mother not to take his fate too hard, another German wrote: «We have to thank Hitler for all that; it is he who gave us our ill fortune. Those gentlemen in Germany will yet run into difficult days. Now, my dear mother, I beg you go with Laura to Reutlingen, for one is well off with the Americans.» (OWI)

NAZIS ASK DUTCH TO END RAIL STRIKE

LONDON, January 8 — A German admission that the Dutch rail strike, in effect since last September, has partially paralyzed enemy transport in Holland was contained in a speech yesterday by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissar for the occupied portion of the country.

In a talk lasting for an hour and a half over the Nazi-controlled Hilversum Radio, Seyss-Inquart alternately threatened and cajoled the Dutch people to end the strike. The strike has been continuing on instructions of the Netherlands government in London.

Seyss-Inquart also made the admission that thousands of Netherlanders are being transported to Germany as forced labor and that «these men are carried off tightly packed in open boats without cover.» The Nazi official's explanation to the Dutch people was that «total war has given Germany the right to act like this.»

He added that labor reserves were needed in the Reich to replace Germans killed in the war. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

BEIRUT, January 8 — The Lebanese government resigned today, a British press agency reported. The dispatch said that internal politics had brought about the resignation, and added that President Bechara el Khoury was consulting parliamentarians with a view to forming a new government of national unity. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 8 — Today's communique:

Along the Maas River there have been some short patrol clashes. East of Geertruidenberg an enemy outpost on the south bank of the river was attacked by Allied forces and after spirited fighting mopping up is in progress.

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient our attack has been continued with advances in both sectors against stubborn enemy resistance.

South of Lierneux we gained two miles. Farther west we captured La Palaise and Fraiture and cut the St. Vith-La Roche highway in three places.

South of Wissembourg enemy infantry supported by tanks made four attacks in which some ground was lost by our forward elements. In one attack three of nine tanks were knocked out.

On the west bank of the Rhine an attack against Rohrweiler by enemy units that had crossed the river was

day's communique:

15th Army Group:

Winter conditions continue to restrict activity to patrolling on the front of both the 5th and 8th Armies.

Navy:

Referring to yesterday's naval communique, it is learned that the U.S. destroyer *Woolsey* and His Majesty's ship *Lookout* bombarded enemy positions near Massa on January 6. The target area was well covered and a fire was started.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although air operations were restricted by weather, fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday attacked shipping off the coast of northwestern Italy and flew a limited number of sorties against Po Valley and Brenner rail and road communications.

All of our aircraft returned safely.

MAAF flew about 175 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The situation in Athens and Piraeus is quiet. In the surrounding country British mobile columns are operating against detachments of ELAS forces withdrawing to the north.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 8 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops annihilating groupings of the enemy encircled in the city, occupied 130 blocks.

Northwest and west of Budapest, attacks of large forces of tanks and infantry of the enemy, were being repulsed by our troops. During January 7, in this area, 90 German tanks were disabled or destroyed.

On the northern bank of the Danube, north of the town Komarno, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Ivak, Sharkan, Shalobarovo, Marsolovo, Mocha, Virthova, Pushatina and Radban.

In battles during January 7, in this area, our troops captured 1,520 soldiers and officers of the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, there were no essential changes.

During January 7, in air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, nine enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 8 — Today's communique:

It can now be revealed that the attack launched by the enemy against Patriot forces northeast of Genoa lasted 24 days. The Patriot «Lombardy» Division suffered considerable losses. Despite the fact that it also sustained numerous casualties, the «Liguria» Division was able to foil an enemy encircling maneuver and thus save the greater part of its military equipment.

In the Valtellina area, Patriots disrupted enemy traffic by blowing up a tunnel on the Sondrio-Lanzata railway line. (UNN)

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

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE:

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 8 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the northern and southwestern flanks of the front bulge between the Meuse and the Moselle, our formations maintained themselves in grim fighting in face of the resumed attempts at breaking through made by the American 1st Army which had been reinforced by British divisions. Our troops again destroyed many enemy tanks.

East of Bastogne, the enemy did not achieve successes but was repulsed farther back by our attacks.

In the southern sector of the Western Front, in Alsace and on the upper reaches of the Rhine, there was major fighting. South of Weissenburg, our troops penetrated into the Maginot line. South of Strasbourg, in a surprise thrust launched from the regions west of the Rhine northward, our troops smashed the enemy bolt positions. The enemy lost 14 tanks in unsuccessful counter-attacks with troops which had hastily been brought up. In addition, more than 100 enemy vehicles were destroyed.

Liège and Antwerp are subjected to an incessant long range bombardment.

Italy:

In Italy, yesterday, there were only reconnaissance encounters along the whole front.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS, in offensive fighting lasting several days, broke through the enemy positions and, north of the Vertes Mountains, gained up to 40 kilometers in an easterly direction. Gran was recaptured. One hundred and fifty nine tanks and 425 guns were so far either destroyed or captured in the course of these successful operations. The enemy suffered high losses. The fighting is still in progress.

The gallant German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest holds out against the Soviets attacking from an easterly direction. In the southeastern district Kispest, grim house-to-house fighting is in progress.

During the last two days, 101 tanks were destroyed in the area of the enemy penetration north of the Danube. Most of them fell victim to « Tank Fists. » A tank division destroyed 58 tanks with close range weapons in one single day.

In the southern frontier area of Slovakia, our positions were improved by German counter-attacks.

In Courland, north of Doblen, our troops repulsed the Bolsheviks farther back despite an intensified resistance. According to incomplete reports, more than 500 prisoners were captured and 58 tanks as well as guns of all kinds destroyed or captured in the fighting.

Air:

Yesterday, American terror formations attacked western and southwestern Reich territory. The bombs were foremostly dropped on residential districts. Two consecutive British night attacks on the capital of the movement (*Translator's note:* National-Socialist movement) caused serious damage to buildings particularly in the central districts of Munich and destroyed numerous cultural monuments.

Reaction to Roosevelt Speech: German propaganda for the second consecutive day discusses the recent speech by President Roosevelt. DNB carries a long analysis of it by Wilhelmstrasse circles. The trend in discussing the speech is to pick out all items calculated to show American material losses and psychological disillusionment. « Roosevelt today feels compelled to admit military setbacks in western Europe and in the Pacific, involving enormous losses. »

Polish Crisis Still Featured: One of the longest-sustained features of German propaganda in recent weeks, continuing day after day, is the Polish crisis. A number of items appear on this subject today. However, no new aspect is given to them; rather, they are used to reinforce and reiterate the German allegations about inter-Allied disunity. For example, the German Home Radio this afternoon calls attention to the fact that « representatives of the Soviet-Polish régime appointed by the Kremlin in Lublin have sharply attacked the London Poles, » calling them « saboteurs and terrorists. »

Western Front: A DNB despatch describes the fighting in Alsace and adds to a purely military account a political point of view, with regard to the supposed preference of the population of Alsace for the « German liberators » as opposed to the American « occupation » troops.

Describing the battle in the Ardennes, the same source uses strong language such as « murderous fighting » and « unimaginable ferocity. »

Eastern Front: In the double battle of Hungary south and north of the Danube, the fighting, according to DNB, is « continuously growing in fury and nearing its climax. » In addition to Budapest itself, the possible threat to Vienna is mentioned in the following connection: « The Soviet Command, apparently failing to recognise the change in the situation and underestimating German strength, stubbornly continued its break-through attempts aiming at Vienna. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: The Fascist Radio has announced further attacks by the Canadians on the British 8th Army sector, between the Valli di Comacchio and the Adriatic, but claims that « they were checked south of the Reno estuary in victorious counter-attacks carried out by the Germans... » The commentator adds, however, that a continuous stream of reinforcements indicates that the British will persist in their efforts in this sector.

Assistance To Refugees: The Foreign Ministry of the Social Republic has decided to make a supplementary allowance to refugees from " invaded " Italy who are unable to receive assistance from their families. The allowance will be made in addition to the one granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Allies Bomb Hospital: Radio Litorale Adriatico reports that enemy fighter-bombers dropped bombs in the hospital area of Bologna on December 29, seriously damaging the archbishop's residence and a hospital wing, and causing casualties among patients.

News Agencies and Italian Press: Commenting on the news that, as from January 15 the news papers of " invaded " Italy will be allowed to establish direct contact with the various Allied news agencies, the Fascist Radio remarks that this amounts to a system of slavery for the Italian papers, which will be able « to publish only Allied-controlled news... » According to the commentator « the system of control presently applied to the press » will eventually be extended to Italian industry and commerce as well, giving to the Italians « the freedom of passive starvation and death... »

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

14 tanks in unsuccessful counter-attacks with troops which had hastily been brought up. In addition, more than 100 enemy vehicles were destroyed.

Liége and Antwerp are subjected to an incessant long range bombardment.

Italy:

In Italy, yesterday, there were only reconnaissance encounters along the whole front.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS, in offensive fighting lasting several days, broke through the enemy positions and, north of the Vertes Mountains, gained up to 40 kilometers in an easterly direction. Gran was recaptured. One hundred and fifty nine tanks and 425 guns were so far either destroyed or captured in the course of these successful operations. The enemy suffered high losses. The fighting is still in progress.

The gallant German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest holds out against the Soviets attacking from an easterly direction. In the southeastern district Kispest, grim house-to-house fighting is in progress.

During the last two days, 101 tanks were destroyed in the area of the enemy penetration north of the Danube. Most of them fell victim to «Tank Fists.» A tank division destroyed 58 tanks with close range weapons in one single day.

In the southern frontier area of Slovakia, our positions were improved by German counter-attacks.

In Courland, north of Doblen, our troops repulsed the Bolsheviks farther back despite an intensified resistance. According to incomplete reports, more than 500 prisoners were captured and 58 tanks as well as guns of all kinds destroyed or captured in the fighting.

Air:

Yesterday, American terror formations attacked western and southwestern Reich territory. The bombs were foremostly dropped on residential districts. Two consecutive British night attacks on the capital of the movement (*Translator's note:* National-Socialist movement) caused serious damage to buildings particularly in the central districts of Munich and destroyed numerous cultural monuments.

Air Defense forces brought down 27 four-engined bombers.

London continues to be subjected to a retaliatory fire.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Allied News Service in Italy: The German Overseas Radio tonight reports that the Allied Commission (which German propaganda still calls the «Allied Control Commission») has informed Italian newspapers that they may obtain news only from the «four big British and American news agencies» (AP, UP, INS, and Reuter). Following the established German propaganda trend of presenting Allied relations with Italy as a subjection and humiliation of the latter, The German Radio concludes: «The creation of an *Italian* news agency is not permitted.» (See Fascist Radio reaction to the same subject, below.)

the population of Alsace for the «German liberation» opposed to the American «occupation» troops.

Describing the battle in the Ardennes, the same source uses strong language such as «murderous fighting» and «unimaginable ferocity.»

Eastern Front: In the double battle of Hungary south and north of the Danube, the fighting, according to DNB, is «continuously growing in fury and nearing its climax.» In addition to Budapest itself, the possible threat to Vienna is mentioned in the following connection: «The Soviet Command, apparently failing to recognise the change in the situation and underestimating German strength, stubbornly continued its break-through attempts aiming at Vienna.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: The Fascist Radio has announced further attacks by the Canadians on the British 8th Army sector, between the Valli di Comacchio and the Adriatic, but claims that «they were checked south of the Reno estuary in victorious counter-attacks carried out by the Germans...» The commentator adds, however, that a continuous stream of reinforcements indicates that the British will persist in their efforts in this sector.

Assistance To Refugees: The Foreign Ministry of the Social Republic has decided to make a supplementary allowance to refugees from "invaded" Italy who are unable to receive assistance from their families. The allowance will be made in addition to the one granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Allies Bomb Hospital: Radio Litorale Adriatico reports that enemy fighter-bombers dropped bombs in the hospital area of Bologna on December 29, seriously damaging the archbishop's residence and a hospital wing, and causing casualties among patients.

News Agencies and Italian Press: Commenting on the news that, as from January 15 the news papers of "invaded" Italy will be allowed to establish direct contact with the various Allied news agencies, the Fascist Radio remarks that this amounts to a system of slavery for the Italian papers, which will be able «to publish only Allied-controlled news...» According to the commentator «the system of control presently applied to the press» will eventually be extended to Italian industry and commerce as well, giving to the Italians «the freedom of passive starvation and death...»

Total War: The Fascist Radio once more holds up the Germans as an example for the people of the Social Republic. Whilst in Germany «everything superfluous has been eliminated» and civilian life organised on «what might be termed a military» basis, in the Republic «some thing is evidently still lacking...» The commentator finds an excuse for this in «the tragic circumstances» of the armistice of 8 September, 1943. He then asks that everybody be treated on an equal basis, soldiers and civilians alike because otherwise disproportions would arise which would be, to say the least, «unpleasant for those who do the fighting...» He goes on to say that «the tasks of war should be equally divided amongst all Italians so that the fighting men may feel behind them the support of the working population, and that there is no exploitation of their suffering and present inability to work and make money...» Persons who do not subscribe to this principle should be punished «by the sword of justice», according to the commentator.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division PWB AFHQ

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

Interior - S/S

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, AFHQ — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

Saturday — **13 January 1945**

INFORMATION DIVISION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 25 Jap ships sunk, 13 damaged, off Indo-China; Patrol clashes sharpen action on 5th Army front; Belgian bulge shrinks as Germans withdraw; Budapest battle enters final stage; U. S. troops continue advance on Luzon; Massed bombers attack Japs in Burma; Parliament group visits 8th Army front; U. S. opens informal relations with Finland.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi receives U.N.R.R.A. head; I.C.L. calls to north Italy workers; Spellman says Italy has ability to rebuild; Order restored in Ragusa Province; 30,000 pounds of Brazilian coffee arrive in Rome; Wine shipment to be rationed; Black market in medicines uncovered.

UNITED NATIONS — Truce ends fighting in Greece; King Peter questions Subasic-Tito agreement; Roosevelt accepts Landis' resignation.

WAR FRONTS

25 JAP SHIPS SUNK, 13 DAMAGED, OFF INDO-CHINA

PEARL HARBOR, January 12 — Twenty-five Japanese ships were sunk and 13 others damaged by carrier-borne aircraft of the U.S. 3rd Pacific Fleet in a sea battle which still is continuing off the Indo-China coast, it was officially reported tonight.

The ships were part of four Japanese convoys rushing reinforcements to their garrison on Luzon Island in the Philippines. Earlier today, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique announced that carrier aircraft were attacking the enemy off French Indo-China between Saigon and Cam-Ranh Bay.

A light Japanese cruiser of the *Katori* class and several destroyers and destroyer escorts were sent to the bottom in the new sea battle. The communique said that the U.S. 3rd Fleet suffered no damage.

The carrier-based aircraft also swept inland to attack Japanese airbases in Indo-China from Saigon to Guinhon Harbor, 250 miles to the northeast, destroying 39 enemy planes. They scattered other enemy vessels, in addition to attacking the Japanese convoys.

An Associated Press dispatch pointed out that this is

northwest on the Ye-U Mandalay railroad, the Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

Other Allied troops, fanning out from recently-captured Shwebo, seized two towns east of the city on the Irrawaddy River.

Chinese troops operating inside their own borders, near the Burma frontier, occupied the main Loiwing airfield on the north bank of the Shweli River yesterday. The advance brought the Chinese forces — part of the new 1st Army — to a point three miles due north of the Japanese stronghold at Namhkam, located across the Shweli River.

At Ponnagyun, 14 miles northeast of Akyab and reported occupied by Indian troops yesterday, a Japanese force landed from boats under cover of darkness. In an hour-long battle, Indian troops inflicted a substantial number of casualties on the enemy.

Enemy aircraft attacked Shwebo and Ye-U and made a low-level attack on Akyab harbor.

Bombers of the 10th USAAF yesterday struck at enemy communications by bombing cliffs overhanging the Lashio-Mandalay railroad. Hundreds of tons of earth covered the track near Shipaw, making the line unusable.

Seven Japanese river craft were sunk and many others hit and damaged when RAF Beaufighters attacked Burmese waterways on the Kaladan front, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday.

Chinese Supported From Air

Heavy support to Chinese ground forces in the Wanting area of the China-Burma border was given by fighters and bombers of the 14th USAAF yesterday, according to official statements. Fires and explosions followed bombing and strafing attacks on Japanese fortified positions northeast of the city which lies in China on the Burma Road, about 110 miles northeast of Mandalay.

A three-way strategic air campaign against the Japanese in China has been opened by 14th USAAF fighter planes under Brig. Gen. Russell Randall.

First importance is to be given to the destruction of Japanese air strength; second, to the destruction of enemy

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS IN WESTERN ARDENNES CEASE FIGHTING

LONDON, January 12 — Press dispatches said late tonight that all German resistance in the western tip of the Ardennes salient has ceased, and that the enemy was falling back to the east, abandoning almost 100 square miles of Belgium and Luxembourg to the Allies.

The Germans also were reported by press dispatches to be in «full flight» from the Ardennes salient, and threatened with entrapment by the American 1st Army, which has advanced to within two miles of the Houffalize-Et. Vith escape highway. (OWI-AP)

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

Luzon; Massed bombers attack Japs in Burma; Parliament group visits 8th Army front; U. S. opens informal relations with Finland.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi receives U.N.R.R.A. head; I.C.L. calls to north Italy workers; Spellman says Italy has ability to rebuild; Order restored in Ragusa Province; 30,000 pounds of Brazilian coffee arrive in Rome; Wine shipment to be rationed; Black market in medicines uncovered.

UNITED NATIONS — Truce ends fighting in Greece; King Peter questions Subasic-Tito agreement; Roosevelt accepts Landis' resignation.

WAR FRONTS

25 JAP SHIPS SUNK, 13 DAMAGED, OFF INDO-CHINA

PEARL HARBOR, January 12 — Twenty-five Japanese ships were sunk and 13 others damaged by carrier-borne aircraft of the U.S. 3rd Pacific Fleet in a sea battle which still is continuing off the Indo-China coast, it was officially reported tonight.

The ships were part of four Japanese convoys rushing reinforcements to their garrison on Luzon Island in the Philippines. Earlier today, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communique announced that carrier aircraft were attacking the enemy off French Indo-China between Saigon and Cam-Ranh Bay.

A light Japanese cruiser of the *Katori* class and several destroyers and destroyer escorts were sent to the bottom in the new sea battle. The communique said that the U.S. 3rd Fleet suffered no damage.

The carrier-based aircraft also swept inland to attack Japanese airbases in Indo-China from Saigon to Guinhon Harbor, 250 miles to the northeast, destroying 39 enemy planes. They scattered other enemy vessels, in addition to attacking the Japanese convoys.

An Associated Press dispatch pointed out that this is the first time that the Pacific Fleet has gone into action so far south in the South China Sea. The report said that Cam-Ranh Bay, on the eastern coast of Saigon, is one of the finest natural harbors in Asia, with a large protected anchorage for capital warships. The enemy fleet base is 1,000 miles from Manila.

45,000-Ton Battleship Sunk

Tonight's communique also confirmed the destruction of the new Japanese 45,000-ton battleship *Musashi* during an air attack October 24. Its sister ship, the *Yamato*, was damaged.

The *Musashi* and the *Yamato* were the backbone of one of the three Japanese fleets which were turned back after passing San Bernardino Strait and attacking the U.S. 7th Fleet off Samar in the Philippines. The communique said that the *Musashi* blew up before sinking.

The construction of the *Musashi* was begun in 1937, and she joined the Japanese fleet in 1940. She was 870 feet long and was armed with nine 16-inch guns and heavy secondary batteries. Her known speed was 25 knots.

Increasing their threat to the inland port of Mandalay, British 14th Army troops captured Budalin, 60 miles to the northwest, after a fierce battle with Japanese defenders. Other troops landed from boats under cover of darkness. In an hour-long battle, Indian troops inflicted a substantial number of casualties on the enemy.

Enemy aircraft attacked Shwebo and Ye-U and made a low-level attack on Akyab harbor.

Bombers of the 10th USAAF yesterday struck at enemy communications by bombing cliffs overhanging the Lashio-Mandalay railroad. Hundreds of tons of earth covered the track near Shipaw, making the line unusable.

Seven Japanese river craft were sunk and many others hit and damaged when RAF Beaufighters attacked Burmese waterways on the Kaladan front, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday.

Chinese Supported From Air

Heavy support to Chinese ground forces in the Wanting area of the China-Burma border was given by fighters and bombers of the 14th USAAF yesterday, according to official statements. Fires and explosions followed bombing and strafing attacks on Japanese fortified positions northeast of the city which lies in China on the Burma Road, about 110 miles northeast of Mandalay.

A three-way strategic air campaign against the Japanese in China has been opened by 14th USAAF fighter planes under Brig. Gen. Russell Randall.

First importance is to be given to the destruction of Japanese air strength; second, to the destruction of enemy

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS IN WESTERN ARDENNES CEASE FIGHTING

LONDON, January 12 — Press dispatches said late tonight that all German resistance in the western tip of the Ardennes salient has ceased, and that the enemy was falling back to the east, abandoning almost 100 square miles of Belgium and Luxembourg to the Allies.

The Germans also were reported by press dispatches to be in «full flight» from the Ardennes salient, and threatened with entrapment by the American 1st Army, which has advanced to within two miles of the Houffalize-Et. Vith escape highway. (OWI-AP)

3RD ARMY WIPES OUT BASTOGNE SALIENT

LONDON, January 12 — The German salient southeast of Bastogne has been wiped out by 3rd Army troops, an official spokesman announced tonight. More than 3,400 prisoners have been taken in the salient.

It also was announced that 3rd Army forces had killed, wounded, or captured an estimated 30,000 Germans, equal to about 10 divisions, since they counter-attacked on the southern flank last month. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS TAKE IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION

LONDON, January, 12 — The Yugoslav Liberation Army and Partisan units, pursuing the Germans along the Lim River, have captured Prjepolje, important road and rail junction in south-central Yugoslavia, it was announced in a special communique tonight.

The city, midway between Mitrovica and Sarajevo, was taken so quickly by Yugoslav troops that the Germans abandoned all their motor vehicles and had no time to demolish the bridges over the river. (Reuter)

4460

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

locomotives; and, third, to the bombing of bridges along the Japanese corridor to Singapore.

A review of the 14th USAAF's accomplishments since it began operations 4 July, 1942, disclosed that the enemy had lost 1,763 planes in the air and on the ground, against 121 American planes lost in air combat during the same period. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

PATROL CLASHES ON 5TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — Fierce patrol clashes, particularly in the sector south of Bologna, sharpened action on the 5th Army front yesterday, it was officially reported here today.

Thrusting deep into strongly-held enemy territory, Allied raiding parties engaged enemy forces in savage hand-to-hand combat and in short range bazooka, small arms, and grenade fights. In one of the more spectacular clashes, an American infantryman grappled with three enemy soldiers in bare-handed conflict in the tiny village of Disotta, just east of the Setta River and 11½ miles south of Bologna.

Clear weather also enabled 5th Army artillery, working in coördination with air and ground operations, to blast enemy strongpoints and other targets all along the front. German forces also employed artillery barrages, as well as heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, to turn back the determined Allied patrol thrusts. Along the Ligurian coast sector, the enemy have laid out extensive barbed wire and mine fields, covered by machine-gun and mortar fire, to prevent Allied penetration into the Goth Line defenses which guard this area.

On the 8th Army front, across the southeastern edge of the Po Plain, the Germans continued to hold small outposts all along the eastern banks of the Senio River, based on flood embankments thrown up 50 to 100 yards inland from the river's normal course. With steep banks affording excellent observation over the surrounding lowlands, these enemy outposts form strong outlying positions for the main Senio River defenses.

At Cotignola, six miles north of Faenza along the Senio, an 8th Army patrol which attempted to reach the railway bridge across the stream met extremely heavy opposition from these outposts, and was unable to register any headway. Southwest of Faenza, at the southern extremity of the Senio River line, the Germans established a patrol force in buildings on the south bank of the stream, apparently with the intent of strengthening this portion of their defenses against a possible Allied crossing. Allied forces were said to be "dealing with" this enemy outpost. (PRO)

BELGIAN BULGE SHRINKS AS GERMANS WITHDRAW

LONDON, January 12 — Allied troops tonight closed in from three sides on the Ardennes salient despite fog, snow, and near-zero weather, and Supreme Headquarters announced that the Germans were continuing their orderly withdrawal from the western end of the bulge to their new defense line of Vielsalm-Houffalize-Wiltz.

The German Army, retreating east of the Laroche-St. Hubert road, has been forced to drop back 25 miles from its westernmost point of penetration at Beauraing. The equivalent strength of two panzer divisions has been wiped out by the American 1st Army alone, which has destroyed or captured 239 German tanks since the German offensive began December 16.

Press dispatches reported tonight that the chances of trapping a sizeable number of German troops in the Belgian bulge had passed sometime ago, but that the Allies held the tactical initiative. The Germans still are strongly defending the shoulders of the salient which is 15 miles wide in the sector between Vielsalm and Bastogne.

There are no German troops west of the Laroche-St. Hubert road, and British and American troops have joined forces at St. Hubert, where street fighting with German

The Germans launched a strong attack with 25 tanks against American positions north of the Hagenau Forest at Hatten, nine miles south of the frontier city of Wissembourg. Six enemy tanks have been knocked out, and press reports said that fighting still was in progress.

Along the Rhine River 12 miles north of Strasbourg, the Americans withdrew from Herlisheim, and south of the Rhine city French troops lost Obenheim after it had been overrun by a German tank-supported force. The Allies also withdrew from Herbsheim on the western side of the Rhine-Rhone Canal, but later threw in westward counter-attacks on an eight mile front from Witternheim to Kraft.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

BUDAPEST BATTLE ENTERS FINAL STAGE

MOSCOW, January 12 — The Russians launched their final assault against the German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest today as Red Army tanks, two and three abreast, attacked the enemy-held area from three sides.

Crack Russian troops followed the armored spearheads and drove the Germans into the broad avenues in the center of the city. Tonight's Soviet communique reported that 135 more blocks of houses were captured, and 1,270 German and Hungarian troops taken prisoner.

Press dispatches reported that the Germans may make a last attempt to fight their way across the Danube from Pest, where they have been able to re-assemble, and join the badly-mauled relief columns 15 miles to the west. Moscow reports said, however, that the Germans have been cut off from their food and ammunition supplies and are short of petrol. The Germans have lost so much ground that stores dropped by plane fall outside of their lines.

In the final battle for the Hungarian capital, the Russians have captured a freight railway station with 31 locomotives and 5,100 rail cars. The Germans also lost a tank-producing plant inside of the city, where 50 tanks a day were assembled.

In the two German drives, attempting to relieve their Budapest garrison, the enemy threw in strong tank and infantry attacks again today which were held by Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's forces. The German attacks are being made with the same determination but on narrower sectors. Press dispatches reported from Moscow that since the beginning of the German drives made with seven to eight tank divisions and numerous infantry divisions over a week ago, the Germans have lost over 300 tanks and have suffered enormous casualties.

Meanwhile, on the northern banks of the Danube, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops continued to advance on a wide front toward the Nitra River. With stiffered German resistance failing to halt the Soviet tank columns, the Germans were reported to be finishing a series of fortifications in Komarno in readiness for a house-to-house battle.

(BBC-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

U.S. TROOPS CONTINUE ADVANCE ON LUZON

LUZON, PHILIPPINES, January 12 — Ten miles of the only railway between Lingayen Gulf and Manila have been taken by American forces, who today continued their push southward from the landing beaches toward the important lines of communication leading to the central plains of Luzon.

A comunique tonight from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said that 6th Army troops advanced three more miles today for a total inland penetration of 12 miles since the initial landings Tuesday.

Two more towns — San Carlos and Malasiqui — along the Agno River and keypoints of highways in the gulf area, were liberated by units operating in the central sectors from the Lingayen-Dagupen beachheads.

The communique reported that resistance is increasing all along the line, with particularly sharp fighting in the

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

heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, to turn back the determined Allied patrol thrusts. Along the Ligurian coast sector, the enemy have laid out extensive barbed wire and mine fields, covered by machine-gun and mortar fire, to prevent Allied penetration into the Goth Line defenses which guard this area.

On the 8th Army front, across the southeastern edge of the Po Plain, the Germans continued to hold small outposts all along the eastern banks of the Senio River, based on flood embankments thrown up 50 to 100 yards inland from the river's normal course. With steep banks affording excellent observation over the surrounding lowlands, these enemy outposts form strong outlying positions for the main Senio River defenses.

At Cotignola, six miles north of Faenza along the Senio, an 8th Army patrol which attempted to reach the railway bridge across the stream met extremely heavy opposition from these outposts, and was unable to register any headway. Southwest of Faenza, at the southern extremity of the Senio River line, the Germans established a patrol force in buildings on the south bank of the stream, apparently with the intent of strengthening this portion of their defenses against a possible Allied crossing. Allied forces were said to be "dealing with" this enemy outpost. (PRO)

BELGIAN BULGE SHRINKS AS GERMANS WITHDRAW

LONDON, January 12 — Allied troops tonight closed in from three sides on the Ardennes salient despite fog, snow, and near-zero weather, and Supreme Headquarters announced that the Germans were continuing their orderly withdrawal from the western end of the bulge to their new defense line of Vielsalm-Houffalize-Wiltz.

The German Army, retreating east of the Laroche-St. Hubert road, has been forced to drop back 25 miles from its westernmost point of penetration at Beauraing. The equivalent strength of two panzer divisions has been wiped out by the American 1st Army alone, which has destroyed or captured 239 German tanks since the German offensive began December 16.

Press dispatches reported tonight that the chances of trapping a sizeable number of German troops in the Belgian bulge had passed sometime ago, but that the Allies held the tactical initiative. The Germans still are strongly defending the shoulders of the salient which is 15 miles wide in the sector between Vielsalm and Bastogne.

There are no German troops west of the Laroche-St. Huberi road, and British and American troops have joined forces at St. Hubert, where street fighting with German rearguards is in progress. British and American forces, trying to establish contact with the retreating Germans, have been slowed considerably by minefields, but have recaptured a number of villages.

The heaviest opposition was met by American troops advancing from Bihain southeast toward Langlir, which they reached last night. Three German counter-thrusts were beaten off, but the enemy appeared to have considerable strength in this sector. The Germans are attempting to keep the Allies from reaching their last major Wehrmacht escape route.

On the southern flank, 3rd Army forces, which yesterday halved a small German salient southeast of Bastogne in 11 hours, have cut the only road leading from the pocket at Doncols. Over 1,200 prisoners, mostly paratroopers, have been taken. The pocket has not yet been completely sealed off.

In the Saar area, American forces continued to make new gains south of Forbach, but below Bitsch the Germans again attacked to penetrate 7th Army positions at the village of Althorn. After their heavy original thrust, the German attack dwindled to infiltration attempts, and further enemy gains were halted.

Press dispatches reported that the Germans may make a last attempt to fight their way across the Danube from Pest, where they have been able to re-assemble, and join the badly-mauled relief columns 15 miles to the west. Moscow reports said, however, that the Germans have been cut off from their food and ammunition supplies and are short of petrol. The Germans have lost so much ground that stores dropped by plane fall outside of their lines.

In the final battle for the Hungarian capital, the Russians have captured a freight railway station with 31 locomotives and 5,100 rail cars. The Germans also lost a tank-producing plant inside of the city, where 50 tanks a day were assembled.

In the two German drives, attempting to relieve their Budapest garrison, the enemy threw in strong tank and infantry attacks again today which were held by Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's forces. The German attacks are being made with the same determination but on narrower sectors. Press dispatches reported from Moscow that since the beginning of the German drives made with seven to eight tank divisions and numerous infantry divisions over a week ago, the Germans have lost over 500 tanks and have suffered enormous casualties.

Meanwhile, on the northern banks of the Danube, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops continued to advance on a wide front toward the Nitra River. With stiffered German resistance failing to halt the Soviet tank columns, the Germans were reported to be finishing a series of fortifications in Komarno in readiness for a house-to-house battle.
(BBC-Router-Radio Moscow)

U.S. TROOPS CONTINUE ADVANCE ON LUZON

LUZON, PHILIPPINES, January 12 — Ten miles of the only railway between Lingayen Gulf and Manila have been taken by American forces, who today continued their push southward from the landing beaches toward the important lines of communication leading to the central plains of Luzon.

A comunique tonight from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said that 6th Army troops advanced three more miles today for a total inland penetration of 12 miles since the initial landings Tuesday.

Two more towns — San Carlos and Malasiqui — along the Agno River and keypoints of highways in the gulf area, were liberated by units operating in the central sectors from the Lingayen-Dagupen beachheads.

The communique reported that resistance is increasing all along the line, with particularly sharp fighting in the eastern sector along the Manaog-Pozorrubio road, about nine miles from San Fabian, the northernmost beachhead established by the Allies.

The eastern flank spearhead is near the edge of the flat country, and enemy opposition in that sector comes from the hills, press dispatches reported. A BBC dispatch tonight said that each time the Japanese fire from the hills, American warships of the shore return the fire.

The communique tonight said that American naval units yesterday sank or damaged 46 small Japanese freighters and coastal vessels attempting to unload at San Fernando, the important Japanese port at the northernmost part of Lingayen Gulf, 32 miles above the Allied beachhead at San Fabian.

The fast strike at the 109-mile railway which connects central Luzon with the southern part of the island puts the southernmost American units 90 miles from Manila.

American troops now are on five main highways leading to Manila. San Carlos, taken today, is the intersection of all these five roads, and Malasiqui is a highway junction to the east.

American air forces continued to hammer Japanese base installations at Manila and Batangas and the enemy

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

columns of tanks and troops reported moving up toward the central plains. Press dispatches said that American planes are already operating from Lingayen airfield, captured Wednesday, and that light reconnaissance planes are taking off steadily as workers continued to prepare the airport for larger planes.

Press dispatches said that American losses on Luzon still are «extremely light,» but they also emphasized that tough fighting is not far distant.

A German DNB news agency report said today that General Tokoyki Yamashita, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, is personally leading his forces in the Lingayen Gulf area, presumably concentrating so far on the Allies left flank.

Despite the element of resistance on the left flank, the crossing of the Agno was effected by small reconnaissance parties at points 18 to 20 miles inland, a press service reported. An officer told a correspondent that as a result of the havoc created by air attacks on enemy forces attempting to move up from the south, the Agno probably could be crossed in force now without major opposition, if it were not for the threat to the left flank.

Full cover for transfer of supplies and equipment to the beachheads continued to be provided today by American warships and an Australian sea squadron. Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the amphibious forces in the Lingayen Gulf landings, disclosed today that the Allies put 80,000 tons of supplies and equipment ashore on the first day of the operations. Quick, efficient unloading of men and material was accomplished despite a heavy surf, which failed to slow operations to any great extent.

Francis M. Forde, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, said today in Melbourne that Australian units will be «substantially represented» in the Luzon campaign.

«Just as U.S. forces shared the fighting on land, sea, and in the air in New Guinea and ajacent waters, so, too, will Australians have substantial representation in the fight to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines.»

Activities of Filipino Patriots

Front-line dispatches also told today of the activities of Filipino Patriots in the interior of Luzon as they intensified their harassing operations against the Japanese forces moving northward. Correspondents said that the Patriots are informing the American forces by radio of conditions ahead, and also that they are preparing to attack enemy units.

The German news agency, DNB, in a dispatch yesterday from its Tokyo correspondent quoted General Masaharu Homma, former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines, as saying: «It is to be assumed that the Japanese Grand Fleet will now abandon its passiveness.»

«The moment for Japan's all-out effort has come,» because Allied operations on Luzon «constitute a threat to Japan's position in east Asia — a threat which cannot be ignored,» Homma said, according to DNB. (OWI)

MASSED BOMBERS ATTACK JAPS IN BURMA

HQ, 14TH ARMY, BURMA, January 12 — Precision bombing by formations of Mitchells, Thunderbolts, Hurricanes, and other fighter-bombers of the 12th Bombardment Group was introduced yesterday to Japanese forces entrenched in the village of Gangaw in western Burma, a Reuter dispatch disclosed tonight.

Gangaw was chosen for the debut of precision bombing in this theater because the Japanese had barricaded themselves behind a series of heavy bunkers and as a result the advance of the British 14th Army had been temporarily

which grounded strategic bombers, it was announced here today.

Principal targets of the hard-hitting fighter-bombers were rail lines north of Verona and on the Padua-Trieste and Vicenza-Udine routes, although transport, gun positions, supply dumps, and buildings, power stations, and an alcohol refinery were included in the objectives attacked.

In their first offensive operations in five days of bad weather over the Balkans, rocket-firing Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Force yesterday attacked gun positions and an ammunition dump on the German-held Dalmatian Island of Lussin. The assault was the fourth against the strategic German position in the northern Dalmatians within a month. (PRO)

ESCORT CARRIER COMPLETES RECORD OPERATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — The British escort carrier *Emperor* commanded by Captain T. J. N. Hilken, has recently completed what is probably a record period of continuous aircraft operation from such a vessel, in an 11-day voyage in the Aegean in which 260 sorties were flown and more than 200 bombs and 155,000 rounds of ammunition expended, it was reported here today.

In the entire operations, in which 30 of the escort's planes were hit by enemy flak, only one failed to return safely to the carrier, and not one of the pilots was seriously injured.

In one of the more dramatic of the missions, a Netherlands pilot dropped bombs at the mouth of an enemy ammunition dump concealed in a cave, and, then returned at low level to strafe directly into the stores piled in the rock shelter, which finally exploded with a tremendous flash. (PRO)

PARLIAMENT GROUP VISITS 8TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — Six members of the British House of Commons, on a three weeks' visit to the Italian Front, yesterday were taken on a tour of front areas held by the 1st Canadian Corps, under the guidance of Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, its commander, it was announced here today.

The Parliamentary party visited Bagnacavallo, Russi, and Ravenna, as well as inspecting the recently-captured enemy defensive works along the line of the Lamone River, north of Faenza. One of the party, Major H. G. Studholme, Conservative member for Tavistock, declared that the personal inspection of the enemy lines and observance of conditions in the front areas of the flooded Po Plain, had been an «eye-opener» for the entire group. He said that all the Parliamentary group were determined to stress the importance of the Italian campaign to their people on their return to England.

From a senior officer of a Canadian unit they learned the full details of the first crossing of the Lamone River. The officer pointed out the actual places where the Allied troops forced a crossing amid the most difficult obstacles. Here, Germans troops had dug slit trenches. The M.P.'s saw where the bridge was blown up by the enemy, where Allied troops threw up a new bridge and maintained it while the Germans shelled the area thoroughly for 48 hours.

The M. P.'s paid high tribute to the valor and stamina of Allied soldiers who took part in that operation. Later, they visited the town most recently liberated. The battered town was practically uninhabited because of continued enemy shelling, but a few of the more hardy residents greeted the visitors. The M. P.'s were then given an exhibition of captured enemy equipment.

The M. P.'s showed first-hand knowledge of weapons,

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

the beachheads continued to be provided today by American warships and an Australian sea squadron. Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the amphibious forces in the Lingayen Gulf landings, disclosed today that the Allies put 80,000 tons of supplies and equipment ashore on the first day of the operations. Quick, efficient unloading of men and material was accomplished despite a heavy surf which failed to slow operations to any great extent.

Francis M. Forde, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, said today in Melbourne that Australian units will be «substantially represented» in the Luzon campaign.

«Just as U.S. forces shared the fighting on land, sea, and in the air in New Guinea and ajacent waters, so, too, will Australians have substantial representation in the fight to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines.»

Activities of Filipino Patriots

Front-line dispatches also told today of the activities of Filipino Patriots in the interior of Luzon as they intensified their harassing operations against the Japanese forces moving northward. Correspondents said that the Patriots are informing the American forces by radio of conditions ahead, and also that they are preparing to attack enemy units.

The German news agency, DNB, in a dispatch yesterday from its Tokyo correspondent quoted General Masaharu Homma, former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines, as saying: «It is to be assumed that the Japanese Grand Fleet will now abandon its passiveness.»

«The moment for Japan's all-out effort has come,» because Allied operations on Luzon «constitute a threat to Japan's position in east Asia — a threat which cannot be ignored,» Homma said, according to DNB. (OWI)

MASSED BOMBERS ATTACK JAPS IN BURMA

HQ. 14TH ARMY, BURMA, January 12 — Precision bombing by formations of Mitchells, Thunderbolts, Hurricanes, and other fighter-bombers of the 12th Bombardment Group was introduced yesterday to Japanese forces entrenched in the village of Gangaw in western Burma, a Reuter dispatch disclosed tonight.

Gangaw was chosen for the debut of precision bombing in this theater because the Japanese had barricaded themselves behind a series of heavy bunkers and as a result the advance of the British 14th Army had been temporarily halted. Details for the attack were worked out by a staff officer, using as his guide the pattern adopted by the Allied Supreme Command in Europe for the bombing of the Germans entrenched at Caen, France.

From the moment the first wave of bombers and fighter-bombers passed over the target area, the earth began to shake and a heavy haze arose from the village blotting everything from sight. Into this inferno, fighter-bombers dropped their bombs. Fighter planes came next to strafe any enemy troops who might have escaped from the bunkers and begun to withdraw from the village.

Simultaneously, British artillery began to shell suspected Japanese strongpoints farther up the river. Under cover of further strafing attacks, British infantry moved into Gangaw and forced the stunned Japanese out of the bunkers at the point of the bayonet.

The bombing was watched by Lt. Gen. Sir William Slim, commander of the 14th Army, and his staff, from a forward observation post. (Reuter)

T. A. F. MAKES 1,000 SORTIES IN BAD WEATHER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — British, American, Dominion, and Brazilian fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday concentrated more than 1,000 sorties against enemy strongpoints and communications in northern Italy, despite limited visibility and bad weather of ammunition expended. It was reported

In the entire operations, in which 30 of the escort's planes were hit by enemy flak, only one failed to return safely to the carrier, and not one of the pilots was seriously injured.

In one of the more dramatic of the missions, a Netherlands pilot dropped bombs at the mouth of an enemy ammunition dump concealed in a cave, and, then returned at low level to strafe directly into the stores piled in the rock shelter, which finally exploded with a tremendous flash. (PRO)

PARLIAMENT GROUP VISITS 8TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — Six members of the British House of Commons, on a three weeks' visit to the Italian Front, yesterday were taken on a tour of front areas held by the 1st Canadian Corps, under the guidance of Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, its commander, it was announced here today.

The Parliamentary party visited Bagnacavallo, Russi, and Ravenna, as well as inspecting the recently-captured enemy defensive works along the line of the Lamone River, north of Faenza. One of the party, Major H. G. Studholme, Conservative member for Tavistock, declared that the personal inspection of the enemy lines and observance of conditions in the front areas of the flooded Po Plain, had been an «eye-opener» for the entire group. He said that all the Parliamentary group were determined to stress the importance of the Italian campaign to their people on their return to England.

From a senior officer of a Canadian unit they learned the full details of the first crossing of the Lamone River. The officer pointed out the actual places where the Allied troops forced a crossing amid the most difficult obstacles. Here, Germans troops had dug slit trenches. The M.P.'s saw where the bridge was blown up by the enemy, where Allied troops threw up a new bridge and maintained it while the Germans shelled the area thoroughly for 48 hours.

The M. P.'s paid high tribute to the valor and stamina of Allied soldiers who took part in that operation. Later, they visited the town most recently liberated. The battered town was practically uninhabited because of continued enemy shelling, but a few of the more hardy residents greeted the visitors. The M. P.'s were then given an exhibition of captured enemy equipment.

The M. P.'s showed first-hand knowledge of weapons, several of them being veterans of the last war. One stated that he is still wearing his army overcoat from the last war.

The visitors met an Allied Military Government officer and learned of the methods employed by AMG. They made inquiries regarding the feeding of the hungry and the supplying of food and medicines.

Praise for Italian Partisans

A high-ranking Canadian officer gave unstinting praise to Italian Partisans for their work in coöperating with the Allies in many of the most hazardous military operations. He gave the fullest credit to Patriots for hindering and sabotaging the enemy war effort in Italy.

One officer said to the M. P.'s:

«Without their [Patriots'] efforts, big and small, our task of defeating the enemy in Italy and liberating the country would have been doubly difficult and three times as costly in men and material».

The M. P.'s asked an officer to compliment the Partisan leaders in their behalf, and expressed the hope that the Partisan efforts would soon be crowned with complete success and with the final defeat of the enemy.

At the end of the day, one M. P. stated: «We have learned much which will indicate to the British people how important and how immense is the task confronting the Allied troops in Italy». (UNN)

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

LANCASTERS ATTACK U-BOAT BASE IN NORWAY

LONDON, January 12 — The major German submarine base at Bergen, Norway, was hammered today by two squadrons of RAF Lancasters dropping six-ton bombs in a resumption of Allied aerial blows against renewed enemy submarine activity.

Shipping in and near the harbor also was attacked, and crews reported seeing one enemy ship sink after a bomb hit. Three of the RAF bombers are missing.

On patrol off the Norwegian coast yesterday, Coastal Command aircraft destroyed four enemy planes for a loss of three.

American heavy bombers were grounded by adverse weather for the second successive day. Meanwhile, the 8th USAAF disclosed in a communique issued tonight that 25 bombers and four fighters are missing from Wednesday's heavy attacks against German escape routes leading out of the Belgian bulge.

According to aerial reconnaissance photographs of Wednesday's attacks, the marshalling yards at Karlsruhe were severely damaged by Fortresses of that command.

The marshalling yard, handling military traffic for both the Saar and Strasbourg sectors of the Western Front, was heavily loaded at the time, and the pictures showed five concentrations of bombs hitting the target area.

Four airfields for enemy tactical fighters in the vicinity of Bonn, Cologne, and Euskirchen also were well hit. (OWI)

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN U. K. ANNOUNCED

LONDON, January 12 — Enemy air attacks directed against Britain during December killed or injured 1,214 men, women, and children, the Ministry of Home Security announced tonight.

Sixty-four children under the age of 16 were killed, and 121 injured; the women killed totalled 192, while 441 were injured; 111 men were killed, and 265 injured. (OWI)

1,000-MILE PIPE LINE RUNS ACROSS BRITAIN

LONDON, January 12 — A secret oil pipeline that stretches for 1,000 miles over Britain suppling all the secret airdromes in the country was made known today by Geoffrey Lloyd, chairman of the Oil Control Board here.

The line now carries more than five million gallons of oil and petrol daily, and to date has carried more than 2,400 million gallons of high-grade aviation gasoline and oils. The line, built at a cost of seven million pounds sterling, links all oil discharge ports on the southwest and northwest coasts to the London area and to the secret airdromes throughout Britain.

Decision to build the line was taken early in 1941, when severe air raids on the oil discharge ports on the east and southeast coasts made it impossible for tankers to discharge in the vicinity of London, which in peacetime used 25 per cent of the nation's entire oil imports.

By November of that year the first oil was trickling out of the London end from the experimental pumpings. In the winter of 1941-1942, work was begun on a new pipeline linking the northwest coast ports with the southwest of the London line.

The second line was working at the end of May, 1942. By the summer of that year, when the General Staff was already thinking in terms of D-Day, a new special line was begun to carry high octane gasoline from the west coast ports to the airdromes, and it was this line that kept the

Germans and six of the tankmen taken prisoner. The six men were lined up in the road, robbed of all worthy possessions, and then shot to death. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS ADVANCE TOWARD HUNGARY

LONDON, January 12 — Yugoslav units are driving the Germans northward along the Hungarian border in the sector where Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's Russian forces are swinging around Lake Balaton to advance on Vienna.

In a sector just southeast of Virovitica, Yugoslav troops inflicted heavy losses on the Germans in a heavy action, killed or captured 300 officers and men, and knocked out seven tanks.

In eastern Bosnia, 75 miles west of Belgrade, the Germans were cleared from a part of the Majevica Mountains during a battle in which 100 German troops were killed and a quantity of war material captured. (PWB)

INFORMAL FINNISH-U. S. RELATIONS OPENED

WASHINGTON, January 12 — The United States has resumed relations with Finland on an informal basis, the State Department announced today. President Roosevelt has approved the assignment of a foreign service officer, with the personal rank of minister, to Helsinki, the announcement said.

Pending the arrival of the minister, an officer has been dispatched from Stockholm to handle American affairs at the Finnish capital.

The official statement asserted that this move does not constitute a resumption of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that Russia and Britain have been kept fully informed.

The United States broke off relations with Finland completely last June, after all efforts to arrange a Russo-Finnish peace had failed. At that time, the Finnish Minister to the U.S., Hjalmar J. Procope, was given his passport with the remark that he had engaged in activities «inimical to the interests of the United States.»

After Finland's acceptance of the Russian armistice terms and her withdrawal from the war on Germany's side, the question of resumption of diplomatic relations between Finland and the U.S., was reopened. (OWI)

5,000 PLANES FLOWN FROM CANADA TO U.S.S.R.

LONDON, January 12 — Five thousand planes have been flown from northwest Canada to Russia, a BBC dispatch reported today. (BBC)

U. S. SUPPLIES TO CHINA INCREASE

WASHINGTON, January 12 — A four-fold increase in U. S. supplies to China since last September was revealed in a report issued here today by the Office of War Information.

The report stated that shipments flown to China over the mountains from India were up to 30,000 tons a month by last November. Bottlenecks at the receiving end prevented efficient distribution in China, but Chinese and American experts now have removed them.

«Despite recent reverses, China still is in the war and battling the Japanese after seven years of resistance,» the OWI report stated. «Her people are united in their hostility toward the Japanese, and they impose a constant threat on Japanese dreams of dominance over east Asia.» (OWI)

GREW WARNS AGAINST FALSE OPTIMISM

WASHINGTON, January 12 — Joseph Grew, Acting

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

The marshalling yard, handling military traffic for both the Saar and Strasbourg sectors of the Western Front, was heavily loaded at the time, and the pictures showed five concentrations of bombs hitting the target area.

Four airfields for enemy tactical fighters in the vicinity of Bonn, Cologne, and Euskirchen also were well hit. (OWI)

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN U. K. ANNOUNCED

LONDON, January 12 — Enemy air attacks directed against Britain during December killed or injured 1,214 men, women, and children, the Ministry of Home Security announced tonight.

Sixty-four children under the age of 16 were killed, and 121 injured; the women killed totalled 192, while 441 were injured; 111 men were killed, and 285 injured. (OWI)

1,000-MILE PIPE LINE RUNS ACROSS BRITAIN

LONDON, January 12 — A secret oil pipeline that stretches for 1,000 miles over Britain suppling all the secret airdromes in the country was made known today by Geoffrey Lloyd, chairman of the Oil Control Board here.

The line now carries more than five million gallons of oil and petrol daily, and to date has carried more than 2,400 million gallons of high-grade aviation gasoline and oils. The line, built at a cost of seven million pounds sterling, links all oil discharge ports on the southwest and northwest coasts to the London area and to the secret airdromes throughout Britain.

Decision to build the line was taken early in 1941, when severe air raids on the oil discharge ports on the east and southeast coasts made it impossible for tankers to discharge in the vicinity of London, which in peacetime used 25 per cent of the nation's entire oil imports.

By November of that year the first oil was trickling out of the London end from the experimental pumpings. In the winter of 1941-1942, work was begun on a new pipeline linking the northwest coast ports with the southwest of the London line.

The second line was working at the end of May, 1942. By the summer of that year, when the General Staff was already thinking in terms of D-Day, a new special line was begun to carry high octane gasoline from the west coast ports to the airdromes, and it was this line that kept the RAF and USAAF on the attack.

In the autumn and winter of 1943, further extensions of the lines were planned to prepare for D-Day, and all were working by mid-March of 1944.

All the work was done by the British Petroleum Board — an association of the various companies in Britain set up by the Government at the outbreak of war. (Reuter)

GERMANS KILL ADDITIONAL PRISONERS

HQ, U.S. 1ST ARMY, January 12 — The German forces are continuing to act on orders from a higher lever by carrying out their policy of murdering their prisoners, a Reuter report disclosed late tonight.

Lieut. Col. Francke, of a Volksgrenadier division, who committed suicide when about to be captured, was reported by prisoners to have told his troops: « Prisoners are a hindrance, and we cannot spare food for them. You know what I mean. »

Prisoners from another Volksgrenadier division stated that an order had been issued stating that all prisoners were an economic burden to the Reich, and that shooting them was easier than feeding them.

Latest reports confirmed the instance of the shooting of Allied prisoners which took place about three days ago in the Odeigne area. A small reconnaissance tank column from the U.S. 3rd Armored Division was shot up by the

State Department announced today that it had approved the assignment of a foreign service officer, with the personal rank of minister, to Helsinki, the announcement said.

Pending the arrival of the minister, an officer has been dispatched from Stockholm to handle American affairs at the Finnish capital.

The official statement asserted that this move does not constitute a resumption of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that Russia and Britain have been kept fully informed.

The United States broke off relations with Finland completely last June, after all efforts to arrange a Russo-Finnish peace had failed. At that time, the Finnish Minister to the U.S., Hjalmar J. Procope, was given his passport with the remark that he had engaged in activities « inimical to the interests of the United States. »

After Finland's acceptance of the Russian armistice terms and her withdrawal from the war on Germany's side, the question of resumption of diplomatic relations between Finland and the U.S., was reopened. (OWI)

5,000 PLANES FLOWN FROM CANADA TO U.S.S.R.

LONDON, January 12 — Five thousand planes have been flown from northwest Canada to Russia, a BBC dispatch reported today. (BBC)

U. S. SUPPLIES TO CHINA INCREASE

WASHINGTON, January 12 — A four-fold increase in U. S. supplies to China since last September was revealed in a report issued here today by the Office of War Information.

The report stated that shipments flown to China over the mountains from India were up to 30,000 tons a month by last November. Bottlenecks at the receiving end prevented efficient distribution in China, but Chinese and American experts now have removed them.

« Despite recent reverses, China still is in the war and battling the Japanese after seven years of resistance, » the OWI report stated. « Her people are united in their hostility toward the Japanese, and they impose a constant threat on Japanese dreams of dominance over east Asia. » (OWI)

GREW WARNS AGAINST FALSE OPTIMISM

WASHINGTON, January 12 — Joseph Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the successful American landing on Luzon would make the Japanese fight harder. He warned against false optimism, and said that the U.S. must intensify its efforts, and that the Allies cannot afford to relax for a minute.

In the absence of Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, Mr. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan for 10 years before the war, said that he readily could see that the Luzon landings were causing great perturbation in Tokyo.

« We have a long, hard row ahead, and we should make up our minds to that, » Mr. Grew asserted. « We must intensify our efforts not only on the war front, but on the home front. »

Mr. Grew was asked about progress of Allied plans to punish enemy war criminals, to which he replied:

« The whole subject of war crimes continues to receive the most earnest and active consideration of this government, and all appropriate steps will be taken to give effect to the pronouncements of the several governments that war criminals shall be brought to justice. »

The prospect of an entire United Nations meeting during 1945 was confirmed by Secretary Grew.

Secretary Grew added that a meeting of the same parties who assembled in autumn, 1944, to consider the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, was not being contemplated. (OWI)

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

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI RECEIVES U.N.R.R.A. HEAD

ROME, January 12 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi today received S. M. Keeny, head of the U.N.R.R.A. mission in Italy, together with members of his staff. (UNN)

I. C. L. CALLS TO NORTH ITALY WORKERS

ROME, January 12 — An appeal to workers in northern Italy to intensify their war effort in the struggle against the Germans was made tonight by Giuseppe di Vittorio, secretary general of the Italian Confederation of Labor, in a radio broadcast.

«Italian workers have the right and the honor to proclaim to their brothers in Allied countries and in the rest of the world that the working classes and the Italian people have made their own valuable contribution in the struggle for the destruction of Fascism and Nazism,» the secretary said.

Recalling the general strikes which took place in northern Italy in 1943, and the railway workers' strike in Turin and Piedmont in September, 1944, Di Vittorio said that the working classes of liberated Italy were doing all in their power to increase their contribution to national liberation. (UNN)

SPELLMAN SAYS ITALY HAS ABILITY TO REBUILD

NEW YORK, January 12 — Despite her economic devastation, Italy has «the head, heart, and hands to rebuild her economic structure if given the chance,» Archbishop Francis J. Spellman said in an article appearing in the current issue of *Collier's Magazine*, a national weekly.

The Archbishop recently made a tour of American battlefronts, including Italy. Describing Italy, the Archbishop said:

«Few people outside of the country, and even the Italians themselves — and I have talked to hundreds — can conceive the death blow that has been dealt the Italian economy. The wanton scorched-earth tactics of the German Army have caused one of the greatest tragedies of this war, and I have seen this tragedy.

«Deliberate mining of the power and industrial plants, bombing of bridges and strategic rail centers, systematic flooding of vast land reclamation projects, expert demolition of port facilities and communications, the looting and leveling of homes — these have set Italy back half a century.»

The Archbishop said of Premier Bonomi:

«Premier Bonomi's lifetime of integrity, his intense desire to do everything to cooperate with the Allies in reconstructing Italy, are factors helpful to him in this gigantic task of governing his nation.»

Archbishop Spellman told how, during his tour of the battlefronts, he saw and came to know thousands of American soldiers, of whom he said:

«They are fighting, not brutally to kill and enslave, but to achieve a victory and a peace that men may live once again as men — not as killers. America fights not for gain, but for freedom's fruit, the liberty of men and of nations.»

He described his visit to Washington to say goodbye to President Roosevelt before leaving for Rome.

«The President explained that we have no intention of destroying the German nation or of killing or enslaving 80 million German people. The end we seek and the terms on which we rightly insist are those which eliminate the possibility of Germany's ever again becoming the aggres-

Benini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs and a defendant in the Roatta-Suvich trial, is charged with helping keep Fascism in power. He will be tried *in absentia*.

The depositions, made at the request of the court-assigned defense counsel, said that Benini was arrested by the Fascist Republicans for having contributed to the fall of Mussolini. They also said that Benini was jailed with former Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano at Verona «for reasons which will be revealed at the trial.»

Assistant Crown Attorney Corradino Berardi stated that Benini was a schoolmate of Count Ciano, and described Benini as an unscrupulous «instrument of political aggression» intent upon furthering «economic feudalism» in Albania for the benefit of the Fascist Party. (UNN)

30,000 POUNDS OF BRAZILIAN COFFEE ARRIVE

ROME, January 12 — Thirty thousand pounds of coffee, a gift of the Brazilian government to Italy, have arrived here.

One load of coffee, transported in a Brazilian Army truck, left immediately for the Province of Aquila to be distributed to the hospitals.

The coffee also will reach other war-devastated areas, officials said. (UNN)

WINE SHIPMENT TO BE RATIONED

ROME, January 12 — In an effort to keep down the retail price of wine, the SEPRAL (Rome Province food control body) has purchased 1,270,000 liters of wine which will be rationed to the public at a price considerably lower than the one demanded locally for wine of equal alcoholic content, SEPRAL officials announced here today.

The wine was brought to Rome from Riposto, Sicily and Brindisi by transport furnished by Allied authorities. Similar purchases and distributions are planned for the future, SEPRAL spokesmen said. (UNN)

BLACK MARKET IN MEDICINES UNCOVERED

ROME, January 12 — More than four tons of medical supplies have been recovered so far by Questura mobile squads since their discovery of the vast network of racketeers engaged in selling stolen pharmaceutical products on the black market, the Questura announced yesterday.

Police inquiries, started a few days ago, led them to Giorgio Moschini, owner of a pharmacy in Via Cavour, 71; Mario Manciati, a surgeon; Ferdinando Mayer (alias Mannara), and Gian Luigi Talamo, all of whom have been detained. Marchese Enrico dell'Isola has been identified as an alleged accomplice of the others.

The investigation established that the supplies were stolen by Mayer and Talamo, then delivered to dell'Isola and Manciati who arranged for their sale at an enormous profit.

It was also established that a consignment of these supplies, obtained by the racketeers at a price of 257,000 lire, was sold at 800,000 lire.

Among the supplies so far recovered were 1,000 atabrine fials, 1,000 test tubes of opium antidote, 7,500 fials of calcium bromide, 10,000 concentrated tablets of quinine bisulfate and 5,000 of hydrochlorate of quinine, 50 fials of insulin, and two quintals of cough mixture. Great quantities of chemicals were also found, some of which are extremely rare.

The supplies recovered are to be consigned to the Head Office of Public Health and to the Health Office of the Commune. (UNN)

SARDINIAN CATTLE MOVED TO ITALY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3-3/NND No. 785021

and Piedmont in September, 1944. Di Vittorio said that the working classes of liberated Italy were doing all in their power to increase their contribution to national liberation. (UNN)

SPELLMAN SAYS ITALY HAS ABILITY TO REBUILD

NEW YORK, January 12 — Despite her economic devastation, Italy has «the head, heart, and hands to rebuild her economic structure if given the chance,» Archbishop Francis J. Spellman said in an article appearing in the current issue of *Collier's Magazine*, a national weekly.

The Archbishop recently made a tour of American battlefronts, including Italy. Describing Italy, the Archbishop said:

«Few people outside of the country, and even the Italians themselves — and I have talked to hundreds — can conceive the death blow that has been dealt the Italian economy. The wanton scorched-earth tactics of the German Army have caused one of the greatest tragedies of this war, and I have seen this tragedy.

«Deliberate mining of the power and industrial plants, bombing of bridges and strategic rail centers, systematic flooding of vast land reclamation projects, expert demolition of port facilities and communications, the looting and leveling of homes — these have set Italy back half a century.»

The Archbishop said of Premier Bonomi:

«Premier Bonomi's lifetime of integrity, his intense desire to do everything to coöperate with the Allies in reconstructing Italy, are factors helpful to him in this gigantic task of governing his nation.»

Archbishop Spellman told how, during his tour of the battlefronts, he saw and came to know thousands of American soldiers, of whom he said:

«They are fighting, not brutally to kill and enslave, but to achieve a victory and a peace that men may live once again as men — not as killers. America fights not for gain, but for freedom's fruit, the liberty of men and of nations.»

He described his visit to Washington to say goodbye to President Roosevelt before leaving for Rome.

«The President explained that we have no intention of destroying the German nation or of killing or enslaving 80 million German people. The end we seek and the terms on which we rightly insist are those which eliminate the possibility of Germany's ever again becoming the aggressor.»

The Archbishop said that in Rome the Pope denounced to him the errors and abuses of totalitarian systems, and said that the right of a nation to live was as sacred as the right of an individual, but the will of one nation to live must never become the death sentence of another. (OWI)

ORDER RESTORED IN RAGUSA PROVINCE

ROME, January 12 — With the surrender of the last insurgent town of Comiso, order can now be considered restored in the whole of the Sicilian province of Ragusa, the Press Office of the Prime Minister said in an announcement issued today which quoted reports reaching the Ministry of the Interior.

The announcement said the insurgents have handed back prisoners they had taken from Italian Army columns sent against them, and added that authorities have the situation under control. (UNN)

DEFENSE WITNESSES APPEAR FOR BENINI

ROME, January 12 — Defense witnesses, making pretrial depositions in favor of Zenone Benini, said today that Benini was persecuted by the Nazi-Fascists following the Italian armistice.

officials said.

WINE SHIPMENT TO BE RATIONED

ROME, January 12 — In an effort to keep down the retail price of wine, the SEPRAL (Rome Province food control body) has purchased 1,270,000 liters of wine which will be rationed to the public at a price considerably lower than the one demanded locally for wine of equal alcoholic content, SEPRAL officials announced here today.

The wine was brought to Rome from Riposto, Sicily and Brindisi by transport furnished by Allied authorities. Similar purchases and distributions are planned for the future, SEPRAL spokesmen said. (UNN)

BLACK MARKET IN MEDICINES UNCOVERED

ROME, January 12 — More than four tons of medical supplies have been recovered so far by Questura mobile squads since their discovery of the vast network of racketeers engaged in selling stolen pharmaceutical products on the black market, the Questura announced yesterday.

Police inquiries, started a few days ago, led them to Giorgio Moschini, owner of a pharmacy in Via Cavour, 71; Mario Manciati, a surgeon; Ferdinando Mayer (alias Mannara), and Gian Luigi Talamo, all of whom have been detained. Marchese Enrico dell'Isola has been identified as an alleged accomplice of the others.

The investigation established that the supplies were stolen by Mayer and Talamo, then delivered to dell'Isola and Manciati who arranged for their sale at an enormous profit.

It was also established that a consignment of these supplies, obtained by the racketeers at a price of 257,000 lire, was sold at 800,000 lire.

Among the supplies so far recovered were 1,000 stabrine fials, 1,000 test tubes of opium antidote,7,500 fials of calcium bromide, 10,000 concentrated tablets of quinine bisulfate and 5,000 of hydrochlorate of quinine, 50 fials of insulin, and two quintals of cough mixture. Great quantities of chemicals were also found, some of which are extremely rare.

The supplies recovered are to be consigned to the Head Office of Public Health and to the Health Office of the Commune. (UNN)

SARDINIAN CATTLE MOVED TO ITALY

ROME, January 12 — The first part of the plan to transfer livestock from Sardinia to the Italian mainland, where the Germans looted or destroyed much of the livestock, went into operation yesterday with the arrival of 34 cows, 34 oxen, and seven bulls.

The plan calls for importing 5,000 cattle, 6,000 horses and 50,000 sheep into the Lazio region near Rome by next June.

Under the plan, the farmers' need of oxen for the spring sowing can be met, and the problem of providing milk for children and old people will be partially solved.

The plan is operating with the assistance of Allied authorities, who arranged sea transport for the consignment. (UNN)

TOSCANINI DONATES THREE TRUCKS

NEW YORK, January 12 — The world-famous conductor, Arturo Toscanini, and his son Walter have donated three new trucks to American Relief for Italy to be used in distributing Italian relief supplies, Justice Juvenal Marchisio, president of the organization, announced today.

In making the announcement, Justice Marchisio said:

«The Germans either stole or destroyed all railroads and conveyances as they retreated northward, and so trucks are

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

the only efficient manner in which to distribute supplies to the 27 million people of liberated Italy.

« Trucks can be used also to smash the black market in Italy by distributing food, clothing, medical supplies, and other essentials to all cities and isolated rural areas. » (OWI)

WAR REFUGEES IN SICILY TO BE REPATRIATED

ROME, January 12 — Plans for the gradual repatriation of Frosinone and Littoria provinces' war refugees now in Sicily have been completed by a recently-formed committee of representatives of the Allied Commission, the Italian Government, and the Vatican, it was announced here today. Return of the refugees to their homes will begin in the near future, the announcement added. (UNN)

SICILY SULFUR INDUSTRY TO BE REORGANIZED

PALERMO, January 12 — High Commissioner Selvatore Aldisio today appointed Carmelo Cottone to reorganize the sulfur-producing industry in Sicily. The sulfur industry is one of the most important in Sicily, and its reactivation will absorb a sizable number of workers at present unemployed. (UNN)

ROME PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 12 — The National Liberation Committee's resolution on rebuilding the Army and Italian reconstruction and epuration problems and an article by General Arnaldo Azzi drew the attention of the Roman press today.

L'Unità (Communist), under the headline « Volunteering for the Army, » wrote:

« Communists, who are bringing their best efforts to the resistance front in the north, must also give the greatest contribution possible to the creation of a large army in liberated Italy.

« With precedence over all other preoccupations, even the very serious economic ones, it is necessary to turn our attention to what is the most important task at the moment — participation in the war. »

Guido Gonella wrote in *Il Popolo* (Christian Democrat):

« Italy simply wishes to get out of this ambiguous state of cobelligerency in order to become formally what she is substantially, an ally of the United Nations in the war for freedom. »

Resolution Published

Italia Nuova (Democratic) published a resolution voted by the Democratic Party and stating: « The Italian people since September 1939 took a hostile attitude towards the war of aggression declared by Germany... This attitude, which was in contrast with the position taken by the dictatorship then in power, had a decisive influence in bringing about the present international and political situation. The Italian people therefore ask that the attitude taken by it spontaneously now find a definite expression in the formation of a large national army, which may contribute, together with the United Nations, to the military operations against Germany and her allies, in order to liberate the country and regain prestige for it, and in order to maintain the integrity of national territory and to assure the triumph of the principles of democracy in the world. »

Lucio Labriola, in *Il Tempo* (Independent) wrote on the subject of reconstruction: « The mysticism of economic 'plans' has various origins: in Russia it sprang out of the necessity of organizing the country for war... It was taken up by the Fascist nations with similar views in mind...

Azzi wrote today:

« Among the numerous factors which help to build up the morale of a military organization, of particular importance is the confidence of the nation and of the army in the leaders.

« By reading the newspapers and listening to the speeches of party leaders, to the conversations between private citizens and military men of all ranks, one gathers that this confidence has been seriously shaken...

« The reasons are, that the military chiefs sympathized with and helped the original Fascist movement, and that they passively submitted to the *'régime,'* even when its corruption in all fields had become perfectly apparent. They made the most of that state of things to get personal advantages...

« They voluntarily participated in the war in Spain. They committed needlessly cruel acts of repression against the Partisan risings in the Balkans... They did nothing to prevent the declaration of war against France and England, although they were well aware that most Italian people were hostile to it... Through their unpardonable behavior in front of the Germans, they brought about the disgraceful events of September, 1943...

« Therefore, radical changes are necessary... The Allied offensive on the Italian front cannot be far ahead; our army is to participate in it... and it is not morally prepared.

« As the problem of the leaders is of the greatest importance in this business of morale, it calls for an immediate solution...

« To our mind, the epuration must be made according to rank, but the generals must be immediately eliminated and replaced... » (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

TRUCE ENDS FIGHTING IN GREECE

ATHENS, January 12 — Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, and representatives of ELAS (National Liberation Militia) have signed a truce ending the 40-day-old Greek civil strife, it was officially announced here this morning.

The cease-firing agreement was completed at 2230 hours last night, following two days of negotiations between Greek and British officials.

It provides for a formal end to hostilities at 0001 hours Monday morning so as to allow for transmittal of the necessary orders, and commits the ELAS forces to withdraw behind designated lines outside of the local area. No mention is made in the truce terms of disarmament of ELAS troops.

The preamble to the agreement stated that an end to hostilities is essential « in order that discussions may take place between the Greek Government and representatives of ELAS-EAM for settlement of outstanding questions. »

Hostage Question Unsettled

The British Government announced tonight that it endorses the terms of the truce with the qualification, however, that ELAS must return hostages, before the terms can be lasting.

A statement issued at 10, Downing Street, in London, said:

« The terms signed by British and ELAS representatives for a truce are endorsed by His Majesty's Government. The taking and holding of hostages is, however, a barbarous custom condemned by international law.

« His Majesty's Government must make it clear there

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

ROME PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 12 — The National Liberation Committee's resolution on rebuilding the Army and Italian reconstruction and epuration problems and an article by General Arnaldo Azzi drew the attention of the Roman press today.

L'Unità (Communist), under the headline «Volunteering for the Army,» wrote:

«Communists, who are bringing their best efforts to the resistance front in the north, must also give the greatest contribution possible to the creation of a large army in liberated Italy.

«With precedence over all other preoccupations, even the very serious economic ones, it is necessary to turn our attention to what is the most important task at the moment — participation in the war.»

Guido Gonella wrote in *Il Popolo* (Christian Democrat):

«Italy simply wishes to get out of this ambiguous state of cobelligerency in order to become formally what she is substantially, an ally of the United Nations in the war for freedom.»

Resolution Published

Italia Nuova (Democratic) published a resolution voted by the Democratic Party and stating: «The Italian people since September 1939 took a hostile attitude towards the war of aggression declared by Germany... This attitude, which was in contrast with the position taken by the dictatorship then in power, had a decisive influence in bringing about the present international and political situation; The Italian people therefore ask that the attitude taken by it spontaneously now find a definite expression in the formation of a large national army, which may contribute, together with the United Nations, to the military operations against Germany and her allies, in order to liberate the country and regain prestige for it, and in order to maintain the integrity of national territory and to assure the triumph of the principles of democracy in the world.»

Lucio Labriola, in *Il Tempo* (Independent) wrote on the subject of reconstruction: «The mysticism of economic 'plans' has various origins; in Russia it sprang out of the necessity of organizing the country for war... It was taken up by the Fascist nations with similar views in mind... But that a 'plan' policy can help accelerate the process of reconstruction is a new idea, against which I think it is time to rebel.

«On the subject of reconstruction, we say this: give us freedom, the liberty to move about, the liberty to work at whatever job we consider fit, and reconstruction will begin.

«Some people talk of making an inventory; then there will be the business of drawing up plans for financing. Time will be wasted. And when the plan is ready, 20 of the 40 millions of Italians will have starved.»

L'Unità (Communist) insisted today on the necessity of «crushing Fascism.» «A number of dangerous Fascists are still at large; many of them hold important posts... Seven months after the liberation of Rome, and 15 after the liberation of Naples, the arrest of a Fascist provincial secretary still seems almost an achievement, a great success... The new laws, the anti-Fascist laws, are not having practical application...

«The danger has become so serious today that urgent measures must absolutely be taken.»

Italia Libera (Action) published an article called «The Army and its Leaders» by General Arnaldo Azzi, who was retired December 26 for advocating, in the same newspaper, the reform of the army.

[illegible] lied offensive on the Italian front cannot be far ahead; our army is to participate in it... and it be not morally prepared.

«As the problem of the leaders is of the greatest importance in this business of morale, it calls for an immediate solution...

«To our mind, the epuration must be made according to rank, but the generals must be immediately eliminated and replaced...»

(UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

TRUCE ENDS FIGHTING IN GREECE

ATHENS, January 12 — Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, and representatives of ELAS (National Liberation Militia) have signed a truce ending the 40-day-old Greek civil strife, it was officially announced here this morning.

The cease-firing agreement was completed at 2230 hours last night, following two days of negotiations between Greek and British officials.

It provides for a formal end to hostilities at 0001 hours Monday morning so as to allow for transmittal of the necessary orders, and commits the ELAS forces to withdraw behind designated lines outside of the local area. No mention is made in the truce terms of disarmament of ELAS troops.

The preamble to the agreement stated that an end to hostilities is essential «in order that discussions may take place between the Greek Government and representatives of ELAS-EAM for settlement of outstanding questions.»

Hostage Question Unsettled

The British Government announced tonight that it endorses the terms of the truce with the qualification, however, that ELAS must return hostages, before the terms can be lasting.

A statement issued at 10, Downing Street, in London, said:

«The terms signed by British and ELAS representatives for a truce are endorsed by His Majesty's Government. The taking and holding of hostages is, however, a barbarous custom condemned by international law.

«His Majesty's Government must make it clear, therefore, that no truce can be enduring or ripen into peace unless or until hostages taken by ELAS have been effectually safeguarded and released.»

Return of hostages held by the ELAS to their homes had been a major stumbling block to completion of the truce. As finally approved, the agreement provides for release by ELAS of all military prisoners, including Greek police and gendarmerie, as well as Greek civilians who were in possession of arms when captured.

Civilians detained by the EAM civil police will not be released, however. This indicates that ELAS had yielded partially on the question of hostages.

The British agreed to release ELAS prisoners held by them equal in number to the total set free by the opposing army. Gravely wounded prisoners of both sides will be freed without regard to this limitation.

British civilians captured by ELAS must be set free «irrespective of the identity of their captors,» either at the place where they were captured or in the area where they are being held prisoner.

ELAS agreed to withdraw their units at present east and south of a general line described as running through Itea-Amphisa-Lamiadiz-Dhomokos-Farsala, and then east along the road to the village of Ambelia, continuing along the road Sorestinon-Kanalia-Alrkavos-Kouscoumbour. The units will

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

pull back west and north of this line, allowing unhindered use of the roads, and will evacuate all towns and villages named in the line designation. Evacuation must be completed by 0001 hours on January 18.

The Salonika area must also be evacuated by 0001 hours on Janaury 17.

ELAS troops are also to leave the Peloponnesus area if they are not residents of the section. ELAS inhabitants of the Peloponnesus now outside of the area may return to their homes. Together with all other ELAS residents of the area, they will withdraw to the sector south of the line from Pyrgos to Argos, taking up their headquarters there by 0001 hours on January 19.

ELAS forces resident in Zante, Euboea, Kithera, Cyclades, and Sporades islands must evacuate the islands under the terms of the truce.

In the case of the Peloponnesus evacuation and clearing of the islands, the British commander is to be notified of the strength and location of the ELAS forces, and the method and routes of withdrawal.

Evacuation of these areas means that ELAS forces will be moved from the entire southeastern corner of Greece, retiring behind a line varying from 80 to 120 miles from here.

Failure to observe completely the terms of the truce by ELAS, or attacks by ELAS forces on British or Greek Government troops, will be regarded as a breach of the agreement.

General Scobie signed for the British. Signing for the Central ELAS Committee were John Zevgos, Demetrios Partsalides, Theodore Macridis, and Athanasios Athenilis.

Today's land forces Greece communique said that mobile columns were continuing their advance north and northwest of here without encountering opposition. Quiet prevailed in the local area.

A message delivered to the ELAS delegates by the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, yesterday, said that the Regent was «profoundly shocked to hear of their [ELAS] refusal to release men and women taken, in many thousands, as hostages.» The message also said:

«If the ELAS Central Committee feel they could assist in the establishment of law and order such as should exist in a civilized state under the rule of law, he [the Regent] would be ready to facilitate a meeting between them and representatives of the Greek Government.» (OWI -Reuter)

KING PETER QUESTIONS SUBASIC-TITO AGREEMENT

LONDON, January 12 — King Peter II of Yugoslavia yesterday objected to the regency plan and proposals for a Yugoslav provisional government incorporated in the draft agreement drawn up by Prime Minister Ivan Subasic and Marshal Tito.

The King, in a communique, said that he agrees with some of the clauses of the plan and that he favors popular choice of government. He added that he would look upon it «as his sacred duty» to see that the people are consulted and «their freely-expressed will be given full respect.»

While accepting the proposal of a regency, the statement was not in agreement with the form of regency suggested in the Tito-Subasic proposals.

The King also objected to placing legislative power solely in the hands of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation until the proposed Constituent Assembly had finished its work.

«King Peter believes, on the contrary, that the setting up of an all-party government, comprising every political movement, would furnish a valid guarantee for new and better unity in the country, to which he hopes shortly to return,» the statement said.

Earlier in the week, King Peter conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden. According to British newspapers today, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden will give full respect. The King of Yugoslavia wholehearted welcomes the interest with which the Allied nations envisage reorganization of post-war Europe on the basis of the freely-recorded will of its people.

«He fully agrees with their established policy that the widest possible grouping of the democratic parties is the only guarantee of the free expression of popular will. He is deeply convinced that the same path must be followed in his country...»

The communique also expressed admiration for the part Russia has played in the war. «King Peter, who brought his country into this war on the side of the great Allies, like the whole population of Yugoslavia, has followed with the keenest sympathy and admiration the magnificent prowess of the Russian armies under Marshal Stalin.

«Fraternity with Russia is the basic sentiment of the Slav peoples. The King has the greatest regard for Marshal Stalin, whose name has meant so much to the Yugoslav people in their heroic resistance.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS LANDIS' RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, January 12 — President Roosevelt today accepted the resignation of James M. Landis as the American director of economic operations for the Middle East and principal U.S. representative to the Middle East Supply Center.

In a message to Landis, President Roosevelt lauded the contribution Landis made toward solving the economic problems of the Middle East and of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the Middle East and the U.S. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

An improvement in the weather conditions has produced an increase in patrol activities on the front of both the 5th and 8th Armies.

Navy:

During the early hours of January 11, in spite of bad weather, a force of British and U.S. light craft on patrol to the southeast of Genoa met and engaged a convoy of enemy F-Lighters. Torpedoes were fired. Hits on two of the Lighters resulted in fires and heavy explosions. Probable hits on a third Lighter also produced an explosion.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Very strong forces of fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday continued their campaign against enemy communications, stores, and front-line installations in northern Italy.

Light bombers attacked a rail yard in northeastern Italy.

Balkan Air Force fighters made rocket attacks on an ammunition dump on an Adriatic island. On the night of January 10/11, light bombers and rocket-carrying fighters attacked communications in northern Italy.

From these operations, five of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,100 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Mobile columns continue operations north and northwest of Athens, meeting no opposition.

Complete quiet prevails in Athens-Piraeus. Relief measures continue.

The situation is unchanged elsewhere in Greece.

(The following communique was released last night:)

A truce between the Land Forces of Greece and the

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

by ELAS, or attacks by ELAS forces on British or Greek Government troops, will be regarded as a breech of the agreement.

General Scobie signed for the British. Signing for the Central ELAS Committee were John Zevgos, Demetrios Partsalides, Theodore Macridis, and Athanasios Athenilis.

Today's land forces Greece communique said that mobile columns were continuing their advance north and northwest of here without encountering opposition. Quiet prevailed in the local area.

A message delivered to the ELAS delegates by the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, yesterday, said that the Regent was «profoundly shocked to hear of their [ELAS] refusal to release men and women taken, in many thousands, as hostages.» The message also said:

«If the ELAS Central Committee feel they could assist in the establishment of law and order such as should exist in a civilized state under the rule of law, he [the Regent] would be ready to facilitate a meeting between them and representatives of the Greek Government.» (OWI -Reuter)

KING PETER QUESTIONS SUBASIC-TITO AGREEMENT

LONDON, January 12 — King Peter II of Yugoslavia yesterday objected to the regency plan and proposals for a Yugoslav provisional government incorporated in the draft agreement drawn up by Prime Minister Ivan Subasic and Marshal Tito.

The King, in a communique, said that he agrees with some of the clauses of the plan and that he favors popular choice of government. He added that he would look upon it «as his sacred duty» to see that the people are consulted and «their freely-expressed will be given full respect.»

While accepting the proposal of a regency, the statement was not in agreement with the form of regency suggested in the Tito-Subasic proposals.

The King also objected to placing legislative power solely in the hands of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation until the proposed Constituent Assembly had finished its work.

«King Peter believes, on the contrary, that the setting up of an all-party government, comprising every political movement, would furnish a valid guarantee for new and better unity in the country, to which he hopes shortly to return,» the statement said.

Earlier in the week, King Peter conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden. According to British newspapers today, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden told King Peter that the British Government favored his acceptance of the Tito-Subasic agreement.

British newspapers today said that the Yugoslav King's objections were accorded a «hostile reception» by the British public, and were of «utmost surprise» to the British Government.

The cabinet headed by Subasic met here this morning, but no statement had been made by late tonight.

King Peter's statement yesterday said, in part:

«King Peter II of Yugoslavia has closely studied the draft agreement prepared by Dr. Subasic, Prime Minister of the Royal Yugoslav Government, and by Marshal Tito, President of the National Liberation Movement of Yugoslavia, for a solution of pending problems.

«Faithful to the democratic traditions of his forefathers, King Peter II approves the basic proposals laid down in the draft agreement and its amendments, whereby the future constitution and form of government of his country shall be determined solely by the free decision of the people of Yugoslavia.

«The King will accept such a decision, but, as the constitutional monarch, it is his sacred duty to see to it that the people shall be consulted, and their freely-expressed

Supply Center.

In a message to Landis, President Roosevelt lauded the contribution Landis made toward solving the economic problems of the Middle East and of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the Middle East and the U.S. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 12 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

An improvement in the weather conditions has produced an increase in patrol activities on the front of both the 5th and 8th Armies.

Navy:

During the early hours of January 11, in spite of bad weather, a force of British and U.S. light craft on patrol to the southeast of Genoa met and engaged a convoy of enemy F-Lighters. Torpedoes were fired. Hits on two of the Lighters resulted in fires and heavy explosions. Probable hits on a third Lighter also produced an explosion.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Very strong forces of fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday continued their campaign against enemy communications, stores, and front-line installations in northern Italy.

Light bombers attacked a rail yard in northeastern Italy.

Balkan Air Force fighters made rocket attacks on an ammunition dump on an Adriatic island. On the night of January 10/11, light bombers and rocket-carrying fighters attacked communications in northern Italy.

From these operations, five of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,100 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Mobile columns continue operations north and northwest of Athens, meeting no opposition.

Complete quiet prevails in Athens-Piraeus. Relief measures continue.

The situation is unchanged elsewhere in Greece.

(The following communique was released last night:)

A truce between the Land Forces of Greece and the central committee of ELAS was signed in Athens at half past eleven on January 11 by Lieutenant General Scobie on the one hand, and by John Zevgos, Dimitrio Partsalides, Theodore Macridis, and Athanasios Athenilis on the other hand.

At the request of ELAS representatives, hostilities will cease at 0001 on January 15, in order to give them time to issue the necessary orders. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 12 — Today's communique:

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, Allied forces have taken Bihain and Laroche, farther to the west. Enemy opposition was generally less severe.

The enemy has continued his withdrawal from the extremity of the salient, and our units following up have occupied Grune and cut the Laroche-Champlon road in the vicinity of Ronchamps.

On the southern flank of the salient, we have entered St. Hubert, and our forces have cleared the enemy from Cesqueville, thee miles to the southeast.

Farther east, our units advancing northward have cut the St. Hubert-Bastogne road northwest of Tillet.

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

Southeast of Bastogne, our forces are reducing a small enemy pocket north of Harlange. The only road from the pocket has been cut near the village of Doncols, which is now in our hands, and our units at the southern end of the pocket have taken Tarchamps.

On the Luxembourg-German border, an attempt by the enemy infantry to cross the Sauer River southeast of Wallendorf was broken up by our artillery.

Bad weather continued to limit air operations over the battle zones yesterday.

Medium and light bombers attacked road junctions at Houffalize and Clervaux.

Fighter-bombers hit rolling stock near Prum. East of the Ardennes salient, other fighter-bombers destroyed an ammunition dump at Mayen and light bombers attacked a railway bridge spanning the Simmer River at Simmern.

In the afternoon, escorted heavy bombers attacked a railway marshalling yard in Uerdingen, district of Krefeld. South of Saarbrücken, we made another local gain and took Behren against light resistance.

In the southern part of Bitsch salient, the enemy attempted to infiltrate our positions without success.

A strong hostile attack, supported by approximately 15 tanks, of which we destroyed four, was launched in the Rhine Valley in the Hatten area, where hard fighting continues. The enemy attempted to infiltrate toward Rittershofen. The enemy continued to be aggressive in the Rhine bridgehead north of Strasbourg, where we withdrew a short distance east of Herlisheim to a more favorable position.

In the Alsace Plain south of Strasbourg, the village of Obenheim was over-run by a tank-supported enemy force after our troops had been supplied by air.

There was hard fighting at Rossfeld and Herbsheim.

Southeast of Strasbourg, fighter-bombers attacked targets at Ausach in Germany. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 12 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Budapest, our troops tightening the ring of the encircled German-Hungarian groupings, captured Városliget city park, the city cemetery of Kerepes, and a naphtha purificative plant, a gun factory, and a fertilizer plant, thus occupying 135 blocks.

During January 11, in Budapest, our troops captured 1,270 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

At the railway freight station, 5,100 rail-cars and 31 locomotives were seized.

Northwest and west of Budapest, enemy tank and infantry attacks were repulsed by our troops. During yesterday, in this area, 67 German tanks were disabled or destroyed, and six enemy planes were shot down.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 12 — Today's communique:

The enemy has launched attacks against Patriot forces north of Genoa and north of Spezia, where Black Brigades are operating with German troops.

Enemy action is also reported on the Piacenza plain, in the Emilia region, where roundups of men up to 26 years of age are being carried out, mainly for deportation to Germany. Other attacks by Fascist troops are reported in the Bologna and Modena areas. In the latter region, Patriots are actively opposing enemy operations and have blown up the Lama Mocogno and Cadignano bridges.

In Piedmont, an enemy offensive got under way on January 2 in the Serre area. Although they are in unfavorable positions, the Patriots are resisting effectively. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 12 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the winter battle of the Ardennes, yesterday, our brave divisions again held out against stubbornly continued American attacks. At the northern side of the front bulge, the enemy infantry and tank formations, shortly after the resumption of the attack, collapsed in our fire.

At the southern side, southeast of Bastogne, the enemy increased his pressure and penetrated our front with three divisions massed in a small sector. The fighting is still in progress.

In the lower Vosges, at Reipertsweiler, mountain troops are engaged in a successful attack.

South of Wissembourg, tanks and tank grenadiers neutralized additional pillbox groups of the Maginot Line and penetrated deeply into the fortifications. The strongpoint Rittershoien was captured, and counter-attacks of American reserves were frustrated.

North of Strasbourg, yesterday, the enemy, weakened by his tank losses, did not resume his attacks.

In central Alsace, enemy forces which had been encircled at Obenheim were wiped out. The number of prisoners has risen to more than 1,000. Many guns, as well as light and heavy machine-guns, were captured. A relief attempt from a westerly direction having been frustrated, the resistance of the second encircled enemy force began.

North of the Danube, the offensive and defensive fighting continues.

In the other parts of the Eastern Front, the fighting flared up in some sectors.

Air:

Yesterday, British terror bombers attacked Krefeld.

Fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down nine out of a formation of 30 two-engined bombers, thus frustrating the planned attack, off the Norwegian coast.

London continues to be subjected to our harassing fire.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Third Day of «Atrocity» Campaign: One of the most emphasized propaganda trends of the last three days was the reporting of various alleged American atrocities on the Western Front. Perhaps in reply to recent American charges against German machine-gunning of prisoners, the campaign began two days ago with German clamor over American «inhuman treatment» of German prisoners. Yesterday, the campaign shifted its stress to German civilians in the Aix-la-Chapelle area, supposedly tortured by «the American gangsters in uniform.» Today, the campaign reaches new heights in a broadcast over the German Home Radio by Wilfred von Oven, entitled «Allied Atrocities.»

«Murderous Lust» of «Drunken Monsters:» The use of such strong phrases as these indicates the intensity of the current German «atrocity» campaign. Von Oven charges that American soldiers attacked a German marked with the German Red Cross insignia, beat him till covered with

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

continues. The enemy attempted to infiltrate ... tershofen. The enemy continued to be aggressive in the Rhine bridgehead north of Strasbourg, where we withdrew a short distance east of Herlisheim to a more favorable position.

In the Alsace Plain south of Strasbourg, the village of Obenheim was over-run by a tank-supported enemy force after our troops had been supplied by air.

There was hard fighting at Rossfeld and Herbsheim.

Southeast of Strasbourg, fighter-bombers attacked targets at Ausach in Germany. (Reuter)

Enemy action is also reported ... in the Emilia region, where roundups of men up to 26 years of age are being carried out, mainly for deportation to Germany. Other attacks by Fascist troops are reported in the Bologna and Modena areas. In the latter region, Patriots are actively opposing enemy operations and have blown up the Lama Mocogno and Cadignano bridges.

In Piedmont, an enemy offensive got under way on January 2 in the Serra area. Although they are in unfavorable positions, the Patriots are resisting effectively. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 12 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the winter battle of the Ardennes, yesterday, our brave divisions again held out against stubbornly continued American attacks. At the northern side of the front bulge, the enemy infantry and tank formations, shortly after the resumption of the attack, collapsed in our fire.

At the southern side, southeast of Bastogne, the enemy increased his pressure and penetrated our front with three divisions massed in a small sector. The fighting is still in progress.

In the lower Vosges, at Reipertsweiler, mountain troops are engaged in a successful attack.

South of Wissembourg, tanks and tank grenadiers neutralized additional pillbox groups of the Maginot Line and penetrated deeply into the fortifications. The strongpoint Rittershofen was captured, and counter-attacks of American reserves were frustrated.

North of Strasbourg, yesterday, the enemy, weakened by his tank losses, did not resume his attacks.

In central Alsace, enemy forces which had been encircled at Obenheim were wiped out. The number of prisoners has risen to more than 1,000. Many guns, as well as light and heavy machine-guns, were captured. A relief attempt from a westerly direction having been frustrated, the resistance of the second encircled enemy force began to abate.

Italy:

On the fronts of central Italy, there were reconnaissance activities on both sides.

In the rear areas, 2,500 bandits were captured during mopping-up operations.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, north of Szekesfehervar, our troops smashed the stubborn Bolshevik resistance, captured the village of Zamoly, and warded off enemy counter-attacks. Thirty one tanks and assault guns, 35 guns, and three loaded enemy cargo gliders were either captured or destroyed.

Between the Vertes Mountains and the Danube, numerous Bolshevik attacks failed.

In the Pilis Mountains, on the bend of the Danube, our formations continued to advance despite difficult weather and ground conditions. The brave German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest frustrated grim enemy attempts at breaking through in bitter house-to-house fighting in the eastern part of the city.

North of the Danube, the offensive and defensive fighting continues.

In the other parts of the Eastern Front, the fighting flared up in some sectors.

Air:

Yesterday, British terror bombers attacked Krefeld.

Fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down nine out of a formation of 30 two-engined bombers, thus frustrating the planned attack, off the Norwegian coast.

London continues to be subjected to our harassing fire. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Third Day of «Atrocity» Campaign: One of the most emphasized propaganda trends of the last three days was the reporting of various alleged American atrocities on the Western Front. Perhaps in reply to recent American charges against German machine-gunning of prisoners, the campaign began two days ago with German clamor over American «inhuman treatment» of German prisoners. Yesterday, the campaign shifted its stress to German civilians in the Aix-la-Chapelle area, supposedly tortured by «the American gangsters in uniform.» Today, the campaign reaches new heights in a broadcast over the German Home Radio by Wilfred von Ofen, entitled «Allied Atrocities.»

«Murderous Lust» of «Drunken Monsters:» The use of such strong phrases as these indicates the intensity of the current German «atrocity» campaign. Von Ofen charges that American soldiers attacked a German marked with the German Red Cross insignia, beat him till covered with blood, and then «vented their murderous lust on the blood-stained German...» Negro soldiers are described as «drunken monsters» throwing hand-grenades at «playing children.»

Atrocities in the East: Meanwhile, the German Radio is also reviving its atrocity propaganda concerning the Eastern Front, especially in connexion with its usual anti-Semitism. The German Home Radio gives «eye-witness reports» from Hungary as the source for such strongly-worded accusations as: «The ugly face of the Jew beams over raped corpses and slaughtered children, women, and old people.» Exploiting its atrocity propaganda for the purpose of arousing the fighting spirit of its listeners, the German Radio urges them to «hurl fanatical hatred against the invaders roused up by the Jews.»

German Withdrawal on Western Front: Sertorius notes the beginning of a «new» phase in the central sector of this front, owing to the «withdrawal of German troops to the eastern bank of the Ourthe.» He admits that, in consequence, «the German front salient has been deprived of its narrow nose, jutting out toward the west.» But he draws the consolation that this «nose» was too «exposed to enemy attacks» and, by becoming «flatter,» can now be more readily defended.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

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

Jnfo Con S/C

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Friday 12 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans retreating from salient. Allied lines straightened; RAF bombs Krefeld. Hanover; Luzon forces move nine-miles inland; New German division in Adriatic line; Fighters damage enemy transport; Russians reach River Nitra in Czechoslovakia; Superfortresses bomb Singapore; Filipino Patriots to help U. S. forces on Luzon; Yugoslavs capture Brodarevo; Leaflets tell Germans they have failed; RAF sinks seven German ships in Norwegian waters; British general killed in action.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; Russians in Italy to return home; Tiber river transport to start again; Bigger part in war asked by Central C. N. L.; Rome-Naples rail service to begin; Naples black market smashed; Treasury Under-Secretary discusses tax reform.

UNITED NATIONS — Progress made in Athens talks; Stinson reviews progress of war, asks 150,000 men drafted in March; French army of 1,200,000 in Spring; Lublin Committee shares out land; Accused in Moyne trial in court, remanded; British M.P's sign Florence Golden Book; Medical stores flown to Czechoslovakia.

NEUTRAL — Argentina plays lone hand.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS RETREATING FROM SALIENT, ALLIED LINES STRAIGHTENED

LONDON, January 11 — The German army in the Ardennes salient is making an organized retreat under heavy Allied pressure, press dispatches reported tonight. The German withdrawal was covered by small-scale counter-attacks and determined resistance on their flanks. Thousands of

The British 6th Airborne Division swung southward from Laroche to capture Halleux and then drove four miles to cut the north-south road between Laroche and St. Hubert. British patrols reached Champlon with little enemy opposition and have narrowed the corridor between the 1st and 3rd Armies to six miles.

On the southern flank, U.S. 3rd Army forces attacked the German pocket southeast of Bastogne from three sides today and in 11 hours wiped out half the area, press reports said tonight. Resistance in the remainder of the small German salient was collapsing rapidly. At the start of the American attack, the pocket was five miles long and four miles wide.

The Germans fought grimly to maintain their penetrations at five points along the German border and the Rhine. American troops are meeting strong resistance on both sides of the Bitsch salient where the Germans are throwing in counter-attacks in battalion strength.

South of Strasbourg the Germans have driven up the Rhine-Rhone Canal to the area of Kraft and have kept up heavy pressure against the Americans who have maintained their positions. The Alsace situation was officially described as «static,» giving the impression that the Allied commanders are not unduly worried. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RAF BOMBS KREFELD AND HANOVER

LONDON, January 11 — Escorted RAF Lancasters today attacked marshalling yards in Krefeld, Germany, following the two-ton blockbuster attack on Hanover last night by RAF Mosquitos. Hanover is an important rail center in northwestern Germany.

Yesterday, heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF carried out widespread attacks on bridges, railway yards and airfields in western Germany, and roads, bridges and junctions on the German-Belgian frontier at the base of the Ardennes salient. The targets included road and rail bridges over the Rhine at Cologne; airfields in the areas of Cologne, Bonn and Euskirchen; and marshalling yards at Karlsruhe.

Fighter-bombers, ranging the Rhine Valley from Landau to near the Swiss border, struck at ammunition and supply dumps, bridges and enemy communications. Between Colmar and Mulhouse the railway was cut at a number of places.

Headquarters of the 8th USAAF announced today that in the 24 days since the start of the German Ardennes offensive the force has flown a total of 15,750 heavy-bomber sorties and 11,250 fighter sorties. All the attacks have been directed against tactical targets controlling the German movement of supplies and men into the area.

The 8th USAAF dropped a total of 40,600 tons of bombs in their 24 day offensive, during which they made 19 attacks. Cologne, the heaviest hit of any German city by American planes, received 13,250 tons of the total.

Last night enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast was attacked by RAF planes. Two German merchant ships were sunk, another left on fire, and two others damaged. All RAF planes returned safely.

The Air Ministry announced here this morning that in the 24-hour period ending at dawn these had been enemy air

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

Fighters damage enemy transport; Russians reach River Nitra in Czechoslovakia; Superfortresses bomb Singapore; Filipino Patriots to help U. S. forces on Luzon; Yugoslavs capture Brodarevo; Leaflets tell Germans they have failed; RAF sinks seven German ships in Norwegian waters; British general killed in action.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; Russians in Italy to return home; Tiber river transport to start again; Bigger part in war asked by Central C. N. L.; Rome-Naples rail service to begin; Naples black market smashed; Treasury Under-Secretary discusses tax reform.

UNITED NATIONS — Progress made in Athens talks; Stimson reviews progress of war, asks 150,000 men drafted in March; French army of 1,200,000 in Spring; Lublin Committee shares out land; Accused in Moyne trial in court, remanded; British M.P's sign Florence Golden Book; Medical stores flown to Czechoslovakia.

NEUTRAL — Argentina plays lone hand.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS RETREATING FROM SALIENT, ALLIED LINES STRAIGHTENED

LONDON, January 11 — The German army in the Ardennes salient is making an organized retreat under heavy Allied pressure, press dispatches reported tonight. The German withdrawal was covered by small-scale counter-attacks and determined resistance on their flanks. Thousands of wood, plastic and other non-metallic mines have been buried in the snow-covered battle area to delay the Allied advance.

Since the Allied armies stopped the German advance and took over the offensive, more than one-third of the salient in Belgium has been recaptured and official reports estimate German losses at 100,000 men. A total of 26,369 prisoners has been taken by the U.S. 1st and 3rd Armies alone since the start of the German offensive.

Reports stated that the Allied forces were not closing a pincers on the German army since the bulk of the enemy forces had been withdrawn. The German forces were estimated to number 25 divisions, eight of which were armoured. The Germans appeared to have reinforced key positions on a shorter line about 20 to 25 miles west of their starting point, correspondents said.

Laroche, the main German communications center on the northern flank, was captured today by American troops, who first entered the road junction town yesterday. Only nine prisoners were taken, as the Germans had withdrawn their main forces.

At the northeastern end of the Belgian bulge, American forces cleared the west bank of the Salm River as far south as Salmchateau and established a bridgehead on the east bank. Vielsalm was entered but the communications center is still strongly held by German SS troops.

American attack, the pocket was five miles long and four miles wide.

The Germans fought grimly to maintain their penetrations at five points along the German border and the Rhine. American troops are meeting strong resistance on both sides of the Bitsch salient where the Germans are throwing in counter-attacks in battalion strength.

South of Strasbourg the Germans have driven up the Rhine-Rhone Canal to the area of Kraft and have kept up heavy pressure against the Americans who have maintained their positions. The Alsace situation was officially described as «static,» giving the impression that the Allied commanders are not unduly worried. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RAF BOMBS KREFELD AND HANOVER

LONDON, January 11 — Escorted RAF Lancasters today attacked marshalling yards in Krefeld, Germany, following the two-ton blockbuster attack on Hanover last night by RAF Mosquitos. Hanover is an important rail center in northwestern Germany.

Yesterday, heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF carried out widespread attacks on bridges, railway yards and airfields in western Germany, and roads, bridges and junctions on the German-Belgian frontier at the base of the Ardennes salient. The targets included road and rail bridges over the Rhine at Cologne; airfields in the areas of Cologne, Bonn and Euskirchen; and marshalling yards at Karlsruhe.

Fighter-bombers, ranging the Rhine Valley from Landau to near the Swiss border, struck at ammunition and supply dumps, bridges and enemy communications. Between Colmar and Mulhouse the railway was cut at a number of places.

Headquarters of the 8th USAAF announced today that in the 24 days since the start of the German Ardennes offensive the force has flown a total of 15,750 heavy-bomber sorties and 11,250 fighter sorties. All the attacks have been directed against tactical targets controlling the German movement of supplies and men into the area.

The 8th USAAF dropped a total of 40,600 tons of bombs in their 24 day offensive, during which they made 19 attacks. Cologne, the heaviest hit of any German city by American planes, received 13,250 tons of the total.

Last night enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast was attacked by RAF planes. Two German merchant ships were sunk, another left on fire, and two others damaged. All RAF planes returned safely.

The Air Ministry announced here this morning that in the 24 hours ending at dawn there had been enemy air activity against southern England. Damage and casualties resulted. (OWI-Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

350 GERMAN SAILORS KILLED BY SEA MINE

LONDON, January 11 — About 350 German sailors were killed when a cruiser struck a mine north of Roesnaes lighthouse off Kalundborg, the Swedish radio reported early this morning.

«Only some 20 of the crew were saved,» the broadcast said. After the «explosion, panic and mutiny ensued aboard ship.» (Reuter)

MAIL TO PHILIPPINES RESUMED

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Restricted mail service will be resumed tomorrow to Leyte, Samar and Mindoro Islands in the Philippines, it was officially announced tonight. (OWI)

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

LUZON FORCES MOVE NINE MILES INLAND

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, January 11 — Spreading out rapidly on all sectors from their Lingayen Gulf beachheads, American troops advanced five miles inland today, for a total penetration of nine miles since the initial landings Tuesday on Luzon Island.

A communique from General Douglas MacArthur said late tonight that the beachheads have been further extended to 22 miles along the southern shores of the gulf, while press dispatches reported that the U.S. 6th Army vanguards already have liberated about 30 towns and villages and are within 90 miles from Manila.

The communique added that the right flank of the offensive is now beyond Umanday, seven miles inland, and correspondents said that patrols had reached the Agno River, the most important river of central Luzon, at a point between 18 and 20 miles from the gulf coast.

The Japanese have not yet offered any serious resistance anywhere and their activity is minor, the communique reported. The American forces came in contact with the enemy in only one sector — on the left flank nine miles from the coast.

Widening of the beachheads was concentrated on the extreme west flank, where the landing forces liberated Labroador, a gulf town four miles west of the town of Lingayen.

Units moved steadily, without opposition, in a southeasterly direction, apparently headed toward the central plains leading to Manila. They passed the small towns of Calasio and Bulog, five miles inland from Dagupan, and moved toward the Agno River, the mouth of which was secured by troops on the west flank.

A press dispatch said that patrols were moving inland so fast at some points, that they were ordered to slow up because their communications and supplies could not keep up with them.

At a press conference today in Washington, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said that the 6th Army had pushed inland as much as 15 miles, which correspondents also set as the current depth of the penetration.

Reinforcements pour ashore

As the 6th Army units continued to successfully tighten their grip around the perimeter, supplies and reinforcements continued to pour ashore. The communique said that light Jap naval craft raided the Allied anchorage early yesterday damaging shipping, but that it was dispersed by American planes which, headquarters announced, dominate the skies in the Philippines.

The air offensive in the Pacific also stretched out in all directions in concert with the current land operations, as an announcement tonight from Admiral Nimitz told of new strikes on Tuesday by Army bombers against strategic installations in the Bonin and Kurile islands. The Bonin objectives were hit by planes based in the Marianas. Army bombers in the Aleutians struck at Suribachi in the Kuriles.

While the American forces continued to fan out in the Lingayen area, the Japanese were reported to be rushing reinforcements from Manila and from Batangas, at the southernmost tip of Luzon Island, to the central plains, where correspondents expect the first major clash of the campaign.

This forward route became the objective yesterday and today of bomber and fighter planes which attacked communications, wrecking road and railway bridges about 25 miles north of Manila and hit and destroyed vehicles and troops in the column moving northward.

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident General of the Philippines, said today in Washington that it was estimated

The extensive air operations in the Pacific met little opposition anywhere from the enemy. Admiral Nimitz's communique said that a day before the strikes at Japanese installations in the Bonin and Kurile Islands, Liberator bombers pounded Iwo Jima, the Volcano Island base from which enemy planes have been harassing the Superfortress field at Saipan to the south.

Other attacks also were against Badeltuap in the Palaus, the island of Nauru, west of the Gilberts and remaining positions in the Marshalls.

Armada Movements

Press dispatches today continued to describe phases of the daring armada movements through enemy lanes to bring troops to Luzon. A correspondent said that Admiral William F. Halsey's 3rd U.S. Fleet struck hard at Formosa, huge island off the China coast, as part of the maneuvers before the Luzon landings.

The gigantic invasion convoy moved in the direction of Formosa, deliberately sailing by Lingayen Gulf in daylight on Monday. Then, before dawn Tuesday, the ships turned around and sailed into the gulf. At 0700 hours Pacific time, every ship of the 3rd and 7th battle fleets, covering the landing forces, opened fire with every gun. At the same time, hundreds of aircraft unloaded their bombs on Japanese coastal defenses. (OWI-BBC-ABSIE)

NEW NAZI DIVISION ON ADRIATIC LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 11 — The German 10th Army has been reinforced with a fresh division of coast defense troops from Norway to hold the line of the Reno River at all costs, it was officially reported here today.

The arrival of reinforcements for the hard-pressed German Jaeger and Schutzstaffel formations, split in two by the Canadians and driven to the east and west around the shores of the Comacchio Lagoon, was revealed when 10 prisoners were captured. The prisoners came from a strong German patrol which was surprised as it crossed the Reno River to infiltrate Canadian positions along the coast. All of the German prisoners were members of the 710th Division, which had been stationed on the coast of Norway.

The prisoners were reported to have said that they had heard that Hitler himself had ordered the line of the Reno River held «at all costs.»

In this coastal sector, the Reno River forms the last natural defensive line guarding the small port of Porto Garibaldi, Adriatic link for the inland town of Ferrara.

Indications that the enemy are also bolstering up their defensive positions along the Senio River, was given in official reports that the German 278th Infantry Division, a formation in position between the Ferrara and the Bologna Highways, was using Italian members of the Todt Labor Organization in patrol actions across the stream.

The Italians, when captured on the east bank of the Senio, claimed that they had been driven ahead of the patrol to act as a protective screen, presumably to draw fire and to detonate Allied mines.

Elsewhere along the snowcovered Italian front, several brisk fights occurred, as both Allied and German patrols donned white camouflage suits and skis to crisscross the icy battle lines.

Engineer sections of the 5th Army, aided by Italian labour, kept all main traffic arteries open to supply vehicles by using snow ploughs, bulldozers, scrapers, wreckers and relief trucks. (PRO)

FIGHTERS DAMAGE NAZI TRANSPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 11 — Despite bad weather which cancelled all missions of heavy and medium

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

extreme west flank, where the landing forces entered Labrondor, a gulf town four miles west of the town of Lingayen.

Units moved steadily, without opposition, in a southeasterly direction, apparently headed toward the central plains leading to Manila. They passed the small towns of Calasio and Bulog, five miles inland from Dagupan, and moved toward the Agno River, the mouth of which was secured by troops on the west flank.

A press dispatch said that patrols were moving inland so fast at some points, that they were ordered to slow up because their communications and supplies could not keep up with them.

At a press conference today in Washington, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said that the 6th Army had pushed inland as much as 15 miles, which correspondents also set as the current depth of the penetration.

Reinforcements pour ashore

As the 6th Army units continued to successfully tighten their grip around the perimeter, supplies and reinforcements continued to pour ashore. The communique said that light Jap naval craft raided the Allied anchorage early yesterday damaging shipping, but that it was dispersed by American planes which, headquarters announced, dominate the skies in the Philippines.

The air offensive in the Pacific also stretched out in all directions in concert with the current land operations, as an announcement tonight from Admiral Nimitz told of new strikes on Tuesday by Army bombers against strategic installations in the Bonin and Kurile Islands. The Bonin objectives were hit by planes based in the Marianas. Army bombers in the Aleutians struck at Suribachi in the Kuriles.

While the American forces continued to fan out in the Lingayen area, the Japanese were reported to be rushing reinforcements from Manila and from Batangas, at the southernmost tip of Luzon Island, to the central plains, where correspondents expect the first major clash of the campaign.

This forward route became the objective yesterday and today of bomber and fighter planes which attacked communications, wrecking road and railway bridges about 25 miles north of Manila and hit and destroyed vehicles and troops in the column moving northward.

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident General of the Philippines, said today in Washington that it was estimated conservatively that there are between 150,000 and 200,000 Japanese on Luzon Island.

Air operations also were concentrated on the Nielson and Nicholas airfields, both on the southern outskirts of Manila. Bombers of the Far East Air Force started large fires there.

The air action also struck at enemy installations in the sector east and north of the consolidated beachheads in direct support of the ground forces. Carrier-based planes of the 7th U.S. Fleet, under Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, wrecked ammunition and supply dumps, warehouses, barracks, war plants and motor vehicles in the 30-mile area comprising the Lingayen gulf port of San Fernando, one of the most important enemy strongholds on Luzon; Baguio and Rosario. Six enemy planes also were destroyed.

« Enemy air activity over Luzon has now been reduced to a negligible scale by our constant attack and patrols and continuous interdiction of air bases, » an announcement from General MacArthur said this morning.

American units continued to mop up the remnants of enemy resistance on Leyte, killing 415 more Japanese. On Mindanao, bombers attacked Ibby airdrome and small craft at Davao, demolishing several buildings and sinking three barges.

coastal defenses. (OWI-BBC-AFSIE)

NEW NAZI DIVISION ON ADRIATIC LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 11 — The German 10th Army has been reinforced with a fresh division of coast defense troops from Norway to hold the line of the Reno River at all costs, it was officially reported here today.

The arrival of reinforcements for the hard-pressed German Jaeger and Schutzstaffel formations, split in two by the Canadians and driven to the east and west around the shores of the Comacchio Lagoon, was revealed when 10 prisoners were captured. The prisoners came from a strong German patrol which was surprised as it crossed the Reno River to infiltrate Canadian positions along the coast. All of the German prisoners were members of the 710th Division, which had been stationed on the coast of Norway.

The prisoners were reported to have said that they had heard that Hitler himself had ordered the line of the Reno River held « at all costs. »

In this coastal sector, the Reno River forms the last natural defensive line guarding the small port of Porto Garibaldi, Adriatic link for the inland town of Ferrara.

Indications that the enemy are also bolstering up their defensive positions along the Senio River, was given in official reports that the German 278th Infantry Division, a formation in position between the Ferrara and the Bologna Highways, was using Italian members of the Todt Labor Organization in patrol actions across the stream.

The Italians, when captured on the east bank of the Senio, claimed that they had been driven ahead of the patrol to act as a protective screen, presumably to draw fire and to detonate Allied mines.

Elsewhere along the snowcovered Italian front, several brisk fights occurred, as both Allied and German patrols donned white camouflage suits and skis to crisscross the icy battle lines.

Engineer sections of the 5th Army, aided by Italian labour, kept all main traffic arteries open to supply vehicles by using snow ploughs, bulldozers, scrapers, wreckers and relief trucks. (PRO)

FIGHTERS DAMAGE NAZI TRANSPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 11 — Despite bad weather which cancelled all missions of heavy and medium bombers, as well as the Balkan Air Force, TAF fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday continued their heavy attacks on enemy communication lines, transport and shipping in northern Italy.

In more than 700 sorties, the Mustangs, Thunderbolts, Spitfires and Kittyhawks of the Desert Air Force and U.S. 22nd Tactical Air Command destroyed or damaged 146 motor vehicles, the same number of rail cars, and 35 locomotives. They also cut rail tracks in 68 places from just west of Trieste, on the Latisana-Cervignano Line, to the Milan-Turin area of the western Lombardy Plain.

A 400-foot vessel was sunk off Venice by these planes, and a schooner and five other small vessels were damaged off Genoa and Portofino on the opposite coast.

A limited number of sorties were flown against close-support targets on the 8th Army Front, where enemy-occupied buildings, guns, and fuel and amunition dumps were hit. (PRO)

RUSSIANS REACH RIVER NITRA

MOSCOW, January 11 — Soviet tanks and cavalry maneuvered into position today to force a crossing of the River Nitra, an important German-held water line barring

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

the way to the Bratislava gap, and to continue their spectacular drive toward Vienna, 80 miles to the west.

News that powerful Russian columns were lining the banks of the Nitra after a lightning dash along the northern bank of the Danube from the Hron River was given in today's supplement to the Soviet communique.

The Red Army, according to official statements, were fighting on the near approaches to Komarno, key Czechoslovak river point at the junction of the Danube and the Nitra. Position after position fell before Soviet attacks and repeated German counter-thrusts resulted in the destruction of picked Wehrmacht units.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported that Russian forces captured more than 1,000 German and Hungarian soldiers as Soviet tanks and «street-cleaning parties» of stormtroops and artillery struck deep into the remaining German-held portion of Budapest. The battle raged in a snowstorm and the Russians made bayonet charges in the city's shopping center.

Red Army forces have occupied 3,500 out of a total of 4,500 blocks of buildings in the Hungarian capital. Today they captured 150 blocks, including a railway and a goods station and an industrial plant.

It is reported that while SS units are still resisting strongly, the enemy showed definite signs of cracking. Long columns of prisoners have been marched out through the torn suburbs of the city.

The desperate German attempt to breakthrough to the city could now be considered a costly failure, correspondents reported. For the second day, the German relief attacks west and northwest of the city have been repelled with no ground gained and with heavy tank losses.

(Reuter-Radio Moscow)

SUPERFORTS BOMB SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON, January 11 — India-based Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command today attacked Singapore, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, in the second B-29 attack on the city since it fell to the Japanese in 1942, according to an official announcement tonight. The first attack took place on November 5.

The port's shipping installations were hit in visual bombing with «good results,» the communique said. Fighter opposition was «weak to moderate.» Anti-aircraft fire was «meager and inaccurate.» Four Japanese aircraft are claimed destroyed, one probably destroyed, and 20 damaged. None of the attacking force was lost.

The Superforts flew over 3,500 miles on this mission, according to a dispatch from the base in India. Besides bombing Singapore, they attacked shipping and habor installations at Georgetown, on Penang Island, off the northwest coast of the Malay States. Georgetown is stated to be a Japanese submarine base, the dispatch added.

Further details of Tuesday's attack on Tokyo were also revealed in the communique. It stated that Superfortresses, on that mission, destroyed 14 Japanese fighter planes, probably destroyed three more and damaged nine. Two Superfortresses are missing and presumed lost from the attack.

To the north, in central Burma, Shwebo now is completely in Allied hands and its liberators have advanced south of the town, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported. Shwebo is the last large town on the road to Mandalay, about 55 miles away. With a population of 12,000, it is the biggest town next to Akyab to have been re-occupied.

Other Allied troops are investing Budalin on the branch

FILIPINOS TO HELP U. S. PUSH ON LUZON

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Filipino patriots on Luzon will give full assistance to the American liberation forces and will supply information about movements of Japanese troops and their defense strength, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner for the Philippines, promised today.

General Romulo said that two Filipino patriot groups — armed guerrillas and the civilian underground — assisted in making possible the initial American landings on Luzon by supplying accurate, reliable intelligence reports to General MacArthur.

He predicted that intensification of patriot activities commensurate with the American landings will save a great number of lives in the fighting ahead. The patriots, he added, now operate in well-organized groups.

«The American Army has an advantage in the Philippines which it has had nowhere else in the Pacific, except in Leyte, where the activities of the guerrillas and the underground dovetailed perfectly,» General Romulo continued.

«In the Philippines, the Americans fight not only from without but with active help from within. This will cut casualties tremendously. This advantage becomes more important as the Army moves into battle position with the Japs. General MacArthur led the Japs to believe that the landings would be made from the south and that is where Jap strength is undoubtedly centered.

«As the Japs move north to intercept the Americans on the network of roads leading from Lingayen to Manila, the Filipinos will be of the utmost help to MacArthur's forces.»

General Romulo said that conservative estimates indicated that there are from 150,000 to 200,000 Japs on the island of Luzon. He added: «It will be a tough, uphill fight.»

The Filipinos would operate to sabotage Jap equipment, act as guides to American forces, and help to unload supplies and to rebuild captured airfields which have been damaged or destroyed.

(OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE BRODAREVO

LONDON, January 11 — Marshal Tito's forces have advanced 35 miles from the northern Albanian border with the taking of Brodarevo, on the Lim River, a Yugoslav communique reported today. At the same time, the communique said, all enemy attacks in eastern Bosnia have been repelled.

Yugoslav troops are attacking enemy columns retreating northward through the Lim Valley.

In the Una Valley, in southwest Bosnia, Yugoslav forces yesterday liberated Grahovo. No important changes were reported from the Drahа Valley sector.

Enemy activity was reported from southwest Slovenia, where the Germans have been attacking from their base at Kocevje, 19 miles southeast of Fiume.

Fighting in other sectors of Yugoslavia was limited to patrols and local skirmishes. A German thrust was turned back in the Celichkoraj area of central Yugoslavia. (Reuter)

LEAFLETS TELL GERMANS THEY HAVE FAILED

LONDON, January 11 — The Germans' surprise offensive has failed and «the rope is being drawn hourly tighter round his neck.» Nazi soldiers in the Ardennes were told by leaflets dropped to them by Allied planes, Reuter reported today.

The leaflets said: «Whoever wants to match his strength with the Allies needs unlimited and constant reserves in tanks, planes, men and artillery. In spite of the absence of these reserves, Rundstedt and Himmler staked everything on this last card and have lost the

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

station and an industrial plant.

It is reported that while SS units are still resisting strongly, the enemy showed definite signs of cracking. Long columns of prisoners have been marched out through the torn suburbs of the city.

The desperate German attempt to breakthrough to the city could now be considered a costly failure, correspondents reported. For the second day, the German relief attacks west and northwest of the city have been repelled with no ground gained and with heavy tank losses.

(Reuter-Radio Moscow)

SUPERFORTS BOMB SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON, January 11 — India-based Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command today attacked Singapore, at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, in the second B-29 attack on the city since it fell to the Japanese in 1942, according to an official announcement tonight. The first attack took place on November 5.

The port's shipping installations were hit in visual bombing with « good results, » the communique said. Fighter opposition was « weak to moderate. » Anti-aircraft fire was « meager and inaccurate. » Four Japanese aircraft are claimed destroyed, one probably destroyed, and 20 damaged. None of the attacking force was lost.

The Superforts flew over 3,500 miles on this mission, according to a dispatch from the base in India. Besides bombing Singapore, they attacked shipping and habor installations at Georgetown, on Penang Island, off the northwest coast of the Malay States. Georgetown is stated to be a Japanese submarine base, the dispatch added.

Further details of Tuesday's attack on Tokyo were also revealed in the communique. It stated that Superfortresses, on that mission, destroyed 14 Japanese fighter planes, probably destroyed three more and damaged nine. Two Superfortresses are missing and presumed lost from the attack.

To the north, in central Burma, Shwebo now is completely in Allied hands and its liberators have advanced south of the town, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported. Shwebo is the last large town on the road to Mandalay, about 55 miles away. With a population of 12,000, it is the biggest town next to Akyab to have been re-occupied.

Other Allied troops are investing Budalin on the branch railway between Ye-U and Mandalay, 38 miles south of Shwebo.

Indian units have entered Ponnagyun, a steamer station on the Kaladan River, 15 miles northwest of Akyab on the Arakan sector of the front.

Chinese Capture Airfield

On the eastern frontier, Chinese units captured an airfield four miles from Loiwing. Allied fighters shot down five or six enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb Akyab Harbor yesterday.

A dispatch today said a high Chinese military source reported that the Japanese, alarmed by the fast-breaking American campaign in the Philippines, were rushing anti-invasion defenses for Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai on the China coast.

He charged that the Japanese were commandeering thousands of Chinese for construction work, then massacring them to conceal military secrets after the projects have been completed.

Chinese Information Minister Wang Shih-chieh said the Japanese also were increasing their pressure against Chinese troops in the east coast area, attempting to drive them deeper inland to prevent any junction between the Chinese army and Allied landing forces. (Reuter)

casualties tremendously. This adventure is all the more important as the Army moves into battle position with the Japs. General MacArthur led the Japs to believe that the landings would be made from the south and that is where Jap strength is undoubtedly centered.

« As the Japs move north to intercept the Americans on the network of roads leading from Lingayen to Manila, the Filipinos will be of the utmost help to MacArthur's forces. »

General Romulo said that conservative estimates indicated that there are from 150,000 to 200,000 Japs on the island of Luzon. He added: « It will be a tough, uphill fight. »

The Filipinos would operate to sabotage Jap equipment, act as guides to American forces, and help to unload supplies and to rebuild captured airfields which have been damaged or destroyed. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE BRODAREVO

LONDON, January 11 — Marshal Tito's forces have advanced 35 miles from the northern Albanian border with the taking of Brodarevo, on the Lim River, a Yugoslav communique reported today. At the same time, the communique said, all enemy attacks in eastern Bosnia have been repelled.

Yugoslav troops are attacking enemy columns retreating northward through the Lim Valley.

In the Una Valley, in southwest Bosnia, Yugoslav forces yesterday liberated Grahovo. No important changes were reported from the Draha Valley sector.

Enemy activity was reported from southwest Slovenia, where the Germans have been attacking from their base at Kocevje, 19 miles southeast of Fiume.

Fighting in other sectors of Yugoslavia was limited to patrols and local skirmishes. A German thrust was turned back in the Celichkoraj area of central Yugoslavia. (Reuter)

LEAFLETS TELL GERMANS THEY HAVE FAILED

LONDON, January 11 — The Germans' surprise offensive has failed and « the rope is being drawn hourly tighter round his neck, » Nazi soldiers in the Ardennes were told by leaflets dropped to them by Allied planes, Reuter reported today.

The leaflets said: « Whoever wants to match his strength with the Allies needs unlimited and constant reserves in tanks, planes, men and artillery. In spite of the absence of these reserves, Rundstedt and Himmler staked everything on this last card and have lost the game. » (Reuter)

RAF SINKS SEVEN GERMAN SHIPS

STOCKHOLM, January 11 — At least seven German munitions ships and warships were sunk in Norwegian waters by the RAF just before and after the first of the year, Norwegian legation sources here said yesterday.

Quoting underground reports, the reports said the 8,000-ton *Norrad* was sunk in Oslo Harbor on December 28, but her bomb cargo did not explode. Seventy Germans aboard were killed. The next day one or two German submarines were destroyed at the Horden naval base.

Another 8,000-ton munitions ship was sunk in Oslo Harbor December 31 and two munitions ships were blown up in Flekke Fjord.

Shortly after the new year, the German cruiser *Koeln* arrived in Oslo in a damaged condition and two small German warships were sunk in Oslo Fjord. (OWI)

†BRITISH GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, January 11 — Lt. Gen. H. Lumsden, special British representative to General MacArthur, was killed by enemy air action last Saturday while on the bridge of an American warship in the Pacific, the War Office announced today. He was 47 years old.

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

General Lumsden was appointed special representative to General MacArthur in 1943. He commanded the 12th Lancers in 1938-40, after which he was appointed a brigadier.

In a message to Prime Minister Churchill, General MacArthur said: «His (Lumsden's) general service and usefulness to the Allied cause was beyond praise. My own personal sorrow is inexpressible.» (OWI)

WEDEMEYER GETS OAK LEAF CLUSTER

CHUNGKING, January 11 — Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the U.S. forces in the China Theater, today was awarded an oak leaf cluster for «exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service» as deputy chief of staff of the Southeast Asia Command from November 13, 1943, to November 24, 1944.

The award, was given in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal. (OWI)

PARATROOPERS DESTROY RAILWAY IN NORWAY

LONDON, January 11 — Hundreds of sections of the most important north-south railway lines in Norway have been destroyed within the past two weeks by Norwegian parachutists flown from England, the Norwegian Information Office here announced tonight.

The paratroopers also destroyed two bridges, and it is believed that German railway engineers will be not be able to replace them for some time.

The attacks were directed against three of the main railway lines: the Roeros and Dovre Railways, which connect northern Norway, via Trondheim, with Oslo and other southern Norway ports, and the Raum Railway, which connects the port of Sandalanes, in western Norway, with the Dovre Railway. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT'S ITALY TRIBUTE «WELL DESERVED»

WASHINGTON, January 11 — The tribute paid by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress to Allied troops fighting on the Italian front was timely and well deserved, a *Post* editorial said today.

It added: «The American, British, Indian, Brazilian and other Allied troops inching their way toward the Po — despite the lack of numerical superiority and in the face of extremely difficult obstacles in the way of weather and terrain — are performing a very valuable military service and thus making their contribution to the ultimate victory. They are tying up something like 20 German divisions.» (OWI)

U. S. CASUALTIES TOTAL 646,380

WASHINGTON, January 11 — American Army casualties have reached a total of 504,351, excluding the casualties suffered in the German counter-offensive launched December 16, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today.

Coupled with the latest figure of Navy casualties of 82,029, overall American casualties have reached 646,380 since Pearl Harbor.

Stimson said that his report covered data compiled through December 29 but which actually reflected casualties two or three weeks earlier. A report on the casualties suffered during the German counter-offensive was expected next week, he said.

The Army casualties included 106,952 killed; 333,349 wounded; 64,283 missing; and 59,267 prisoners of war. The details of Navy casualties was not available. (OWI)

fighting for the liberation of their country, of serving the cause of Italy and the Allies.

«For this reason the demand for a large Italian Army is not only a common desire of all Italians, but the vindication of a right.»

Mario Ferrara in *Risorgimento Liberale* writes: «One cannot deny that in this matter, the National Liberation Committee represents the full expression of the Italian people. They are not Monarchists, Republicans, Socialists, Conservatives, Communists or Liberals; they are Italians, just Italians who say to their friends yesterday, today, and tomorrow: 'You have come to give us back freedom and many of you have died for this. You cannot now deny us the liberty of dying for our country. We must fight with you. This is the first thing to do. We must get rid of the Fascist residues. Let us fight and the real epuration will take place of its own accord. We will then have the touchstone for the sincerity of feelings and will know who is saying the truth and who is lying. Listen to the voice of these Italians who are asking to fight for their country and who, in exchange, do not even ask that the armistice clauses be modified...'»

Alberto Cianca, in *Italia Libera* (Action), comments on the Sicilian anti-conscription disorders: «The blame lies in a large measure on the ineffectiveness of the Government, which is caused by the fact that many of its members show they do not sufficiently realize that the war against the Germans and the fight against Fascism are one and the same thing.»

Italia Nuova (Democrat) writes: «Sicily has been cut out from the Italian political movements, from the day of the Armistice, up to today. Sicily has not directly participated in the political life of the country and therefore lacks the 'conscience' to which the Government makes an appeal for the re-organization of the national army.»

Pietro Nenni, in *Avanti!* (Socialist) comments on the Giulian National Liberation Committee's resolution, advocating collaboration between Italians and Slavs: «Without the beastly nationalistic policy followed by the Fascists in 20 years, the problem of Venezia Giulia (Region in Northeastern Italy) would be very different today.

«There now exists a question regarding our northeastern frontier, which must be faced and solved by the new democratic Italy and the new democratic Yugoslavia in a spirit of mutual understanding and justice, bearing in mind not only traditions and more or less reliable statistics, but also of the real will of the population.»

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal) reports further details on the Italian aggression against Greece as disclosed in a deposition made in connection with the forth-coming Roatta-Suvich-Jacomoni trial.

The witness was Ambassador Pompeo Aloisi, who was Ciano's head of cabinet: «It was a page of ignoble history, because in Greece the aggression constituted a great surprise: just consider that the Italian minister received orders to present the ultimatum while he was at a theater together with some members of the Greek government.»

«About the incident which was to constitute the pretext for the Italian attack,» continues *Risorgimento Liberale*, «we have a precise statement made by an eye-witness, Crispino Agostinucci, who was then a colonel of the Carabinieri.

«Agostinucci, who had been charged with the duty of organizing the Albanian police in 1939, stated: 'On the morning of October 24, 1940, I was told that some bombs had been thrown against the Italian consulate, damaging the building and wounding the Carabinieri, allegedly by some Greeks. But I then learned to my great astonishment that the bombs had been thrown by some Italian elements because the Rome Government had thus decided to justify the declaration of war on Greece.'» (UNN)

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

most important north-south railway lines in Norway have been destroyed within the past two weeks by Norwegian parachutists flown from England, the Norwegian Information Office here announced tonight.

The paratroopers also destroyed two bridges, and it is believed that German railway engineers will be not be able to replace them for some time.

The attacks were directed against three of the main railway lines: the Roeros and Dovre Railways, which connect northern Norway, via Trondheim, with Oslo and other southern Norway ports, and the Raum Railway, which connects the port of Sandalanes, in western Norway, with the Dovre Railway. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT'S ITALY TRIBUTE «WELL DESERVED»

WASHINGTON, January 11 — The tribute paid by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress to Allied troops fighting on the Italian front was timely and well deserved, a *Post* editorial said today.

It added: «The American, British, Indian, Brazilian and other Allied troops inching their way toward the Po — despite the lack of numerical superiority and in the face of extremely difficult obstacles in the way of weather and terrain — are performing a very valuable military service and thus making their contribution to the ultimate victory. They are tying up something like 20 German divisions.» (OWI)

U. S. CASUALTIES TOTAL 646,380

WASHINGTON, January 11 — American Army casualties have reached a total of 564,351, excluding the casualties suffered in the German counter-offensive launched December 16, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today.

Coupled with the latest figure of Navy casualties of 82,029, overall American casualties have reached 646,380 since Pearl Harbor.

Stimson said that his report covered data compiled through December 29 but which actually reflected casualties two or three weeks earlier. A report on the casualties suffered during the German counter-offensive was expected next week, he said.

The Army casualties included 106,952 killed; 333,849 wounded; 64,283 missing; and 59,267 prisoners of war. The details of Navy casualties was not available. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 11 — The National Liberation Committee's resolution urging more Italian participation in the war, the Sicilian anti-conscription disorders, the Giuliap National Liberation Committee's resolution, and the forthcoming Roatta trial are in the headlines of the Roman press today.

Unità (Communist) makes a comment on the resolution presented yesterday to premier Bonomi by the Central Committee of National Liberation: «For the Liberation of our country, men of all countries and of all nationalities are fighting — Indians, Negroes, Japanese from the Hawaian Islands.

«We find it perfectly natural that American soldiers of Japanese origin should be fighting on our soil against Nazism and Fascism. But seeing them fight in Italy against Italy's enemy, we can't help remarking that there are no Italians on the same front.

«And we believe, with good reason, that Italian soldiers striving for the liberation of their country would fight just as well, and with greater enthusiasm and more ardent faith.

«We repeat what we have said a hundred times, certain rights may well be denied the Italians, but not that of

which is caused by the fact that many of its members show they do not sufficiently realize that the war against the Germans and the fight against Fascism are one and the same thing.»

Italia Nuova (Democrat) writes: «Sicily has been cut out from the Italian political movements, from the day of the Armistice, up to today. Sicily has not directly participated in the political life of the country and therefore lacks the 'conscience' to which the Government makes an appeal for the re-organization of the national army.»

Pietro Nenni, in *Avanti!* (Socialist) comments on the Giulian National Liberation Committee's resolution, advocating collaboration between Italians and Slavs: «Without the beastly nationalistic policy followed by the Fascists in 20 years, the problem of Venezia Giulia (Region in Northeastern Italy) would be very different today.

«There now exists a question regarding our northeastern frontier, which must be faced and solved by the new democratic Italy and the new democratic Yugoslavia in a spirit of mutual understanding and justice, bearing in mind not only traditions and more or less reliable statistics, but also of the real will of the population.»

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal) reports further details on the Italian aggression against Greece as disclosed in a deposition made in connection with the forth-coming Roatta-Suvich-Jacomoni trial.

The witness was Ambassador Pompeo Aloisi, who was Ciano's head of cabinet: «It was a page of ignoble history, because in Greece the aggression constituted a great surprise: just consider that the Italian minister received orders to present the ultimatum while he was at a theater together with some members of the Greek government.»

«About the incident which was to constitute the pretext for the Italian attack,» continues *Risorgimento Liberale*, «we have a precise statement made by an eye-witness, Crispino Agostinucci, who was then a colonel of the Carabinieri.

«Agostinucci, who had been charged with the duty of organizing the Albanian police in 1939, stated: 'On the morning of October 24, 1940, I was told that some bombs had been thrown against the Italian consulate, damaging the building and wounding the Carabinieri, allegedly by some Greeks. But I then learned to my great astonishment that the bombs had been thrown by some Italian elements because the Rome Government had thus decided to justify the declaration of war on Greece.'» (UNN)

RUSSIANS IN ITALY TO RETURN HOME

ROME, January 11 — Soviet citizens now in Italy — either prisoners of war or those who were deported by the Germans — were invited to return to their homeland by Colonel Alexander Riumin, representative of the Office for Repatriation of Soviet Citizens in Italy in a communique issued today. (OWI)

TIBER RIVER TRANSPORT TO START

ROME, January 11 — The Tiber River will be reopened for transportation within a few days, when a schooner will haul 250 tons of coal to the Rome gas works, the Allied Commission Transportation Sub-Commission announced today.

The coal has already been loaded at Gaeta from Italian stocks in that port, Captain G. N. Hart, port liaison officer, announced. Captain Hart directed soundings of the Tiber to ascertain its navigability.

In the near future tugs will tow barges up the Tiber from Civitavecchia for Rome's public utilities as a further step in the use of the river, Captain Hart added. Pilots will guide all shipping up the river from Fiumicino to Rome.

Efforts toward restoring Italian water traffic in nearby areas of the Tyrrhenian Sea have received attention from the Transportation Sub-Commission.

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

For example, at Gaeta, a small double-tracked railroad had to be built on a ramp over a destroyed dock to help load the coal. At Fiumicino the harbor was dredged, and that once-idle town is now resuming activity.

Restoration of water traffic will lighten the loads carried by railroads and trucks. (UNN)

BIGGER PART IN WAR ASKED BY CENTRAL C.N.L.

ROME, January 10 — Greater Italian participation in the national war of liberation, with the formation of a strong army to fight alongside the Allies was asked yesterday in a resolution sent to Prime Minister Bonomi by the Central Committee of National Liberation.

The resolution was signed by representatives of the Liberal, Communist, Action, Socialist, Democratic Labor and Christian Democrat parties. (UNN)

ROME-NAPLES RAIL SERVICE TO BEGIN

ROME, January 11 — The first scheduled civilian passenger train to travel between here and Naples will leave for Naples at 0730 hours on January 22, the Transportation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

The train, which has been named « Stella Roma, » will carry 640 passengers. Its first journey will take about 12 hours but it is hoped this time will be considerably reduced. The train will operate three times a week according to present schedules. (UNN)

NAPLES BLACK MARKET SMASHED

NAPLES, January 11 — Eighteen Italian civilians, two American soldiers and one Canadian soldier have been arrested here by Allied and Italian police on charges of complicity in a black market ring dealing in Allied goods stolen in Naples harbor warehouses, the Criminal Investigation Division of the Allied Military Police revealed here. Two civilians were killed and another wounded during police operations which smashed the ring.

Both the civilian and military defendants are alleged to have participated in a number of « deals » involving merchandise valued on the black market at more than 125,000 dollars. The CID report also said the deals involved the paying out of « gifts » to port gate guards.

The list of stolen Allied goods, part of which was recovered by the police, comprises 4,500 articles of clothing, 14,000 packages of cigarettes, in addition to matches, razor blades, parachutes, gasoline, mineral oil, vaseline and other items.

Activities of the gang were brought to an end, the CID report added, when military police closed traps on ring members on November 17 and November 27 after allowing truckloads of « stolen » goods to pass unmolested through the port gates. When the trucks had reached their rendezvous, MP's stepped in to demand surrender of the raiders and the stolen goods. In the shooting which followed each of the operations two civilians were killed and 25 others arrested. Some of the civilians were later released for lack of evidence.

The two American soldiers and the Canadian soldier will face charges by their respective military courts.

Another report from Naples said 924 houses of prostitution have been closed during the period from October 1 to December 31 of last year. During the same period, the report added, more than 27,000 arrests of denunciations were made on charges of black market operations or for infractions of price-control regulations. (UNN)

RELIEF FOR ITALY PROMPTLY DISTRIBUTED

NEW YORK, January 11 — Relief materials contributed by Americans for Italian civilians are distributed promptly and efficiently as soon as they arrive, Justice Juvenal Marchisio, president of American Relief for Italy, said here yesterday.

Marchisio said the people of America have been generous in contributing relief materials to Italy. Six shiploads of supplies have already been sent to liberated areas to aid the 27 million women and children living there.

American Relief for Italy, Inc., was founded last year by Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican. Mr. Taylor was its first president and was succeeded by Justice Marchisio when Mr. Taylor resumed his duties at the Vatican.

The Italian distributing medium for American relief is an organization composed of representatives of the Italian Government, the Italian Red Cross and the Vatican. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PROGRESS MADE IN ATHENS TALKS

ATHENS, January 11 — Considerable progress has been made in the peace negotiations now taking place between General Scobie and official representatives of ELAS, a communique announced this afternoon.

« The conversations with ELAS representatives, which started on Wednesday afternoon, lasted until 0130 hours this morning, » the communique said. « A large measure of agreement over terms of a cease-fire order was reached. »

It was also officially stated that the ELAS representatives agreed to an exchange of prisoners on a reciprocal basis, but a proposal for a release of hostages was still a serious stumbling block to a settlement.

The conversations, which were resumed this morning, were still in progress, at the time the communique was issued.

Meanwhile, ELD (The Union of Popular Democrats) and the SKE (Greek Socialist Party) issued statements today announcing their withdrawal from the EAM (National Liberation Committee). The ELD was the largest component of EAM next to the Communist Party.

In a statement condemning the armed clash and maintaining that hostilities were begun without ELD's approval, the organization said that « the civil war and its continuation are contrary to ELD's principles. »

The statement continued: « The armed clash with Allied forces, temporarily in our country after an agreement with the three Allies, is a tragic event and contrary to the party's foreign policy as well as to national rights and interests of the united Allied front. The need for the democratic development of our political life and protection of the people's freedom demand complete and sincere agreement with the people's sentiments and democratic principles. »

The Greek Socialist Party, in a statement to the British Ambassador, Mr. Rex Leeper yesterday, condemned the civil war and armed conflict. The party broke away from EAM when fighting began here.

Workers' confidence in Plastiras

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

today.

The train, which has been named « Stella Roma, » will carry 640 passengers. Its first journey will take about 12 hours but it is hoped this time will be considerably reduced. The train will operate three times a week according to present schedules. (UNN)

NAPLES BLACK MARKET SMASHED

NAPLES, January 11 — Eighteen Italian civilians, two American soldiers and one Canadian soldier have been arrested here by Allied and Italian police on charges of complicity in a black market ring dealing in Allied goods stolen in Naples harbor warehouses, the Criminal Investigation Division of the Allied Military Police revealed here. Two civilians were killed and another wounded during police operations which smashed the ring.

Both the civilian and military defendants are alleged to have participated in a number of « deals » involving merchandise valued on the black market at more than 125,000 dollars. The CID report also said the deals involved the paying out of « gifts » to port gate guards.

The list of stolen Allied goods, part of which was recovered by the police, comprises 4,500 articles of clothing, 14,000 packages of cigarettes, in addition to matches, razor blades, parachutes, gasoline, mineral oil, vaseline and other items.

Activities of the gang were brought to an end, the CID report added, when military police closed traps on ring members on November 17 and November 27 after allowing truckloads of « stolen » goods to pass unmolested through the port gates. When the trucks had reached their rendezvous, MP's stepped in to demand surrender of the raiders and the stolen goods. In the shooting which followed each of the operations two civilians were killed and 25 others arrested. Some of the civilians were later released for lack of evidence.

The two American soldiers and the Canadian soldier will face charges by their respective military courts.

Another report from Naples said 924 houses of prostitution have been closed during the period from October 1 to December 31 of last year. During the same period, the report added, more than 27,000 arrests of denunciations were made on charges of black market operations or for infractions of price-control regulations. (UNN)

TREASURY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TAX REFORM

ROME, January 11 — Levying of state taxes should be based on the principle of the citizen's ability to pay, Salvatore Scoca, Under Secretary of State for the Treasury, said today in an article in *Il Tempo* in which he discussed taxation reform in Italy.

« In practice, » he said, « this means tax exemption on incomes necessary to provide the minimum necessities of life, moderate taxes on incomes above the minimum requirements and progressive taxation of wealth. »

Tax exemption on low incomes, Scoca said, was necessary to improve the standard of living of the low-income groups and to offer them the opportunity to acquire that personal property « which constitutes a guarantee of personal liberty and economic independence. » (UNN)

FASCIST LAWS MUST BE REFORMED

ROME, January 11 — Reform of the existing Fascist laws must be completed as soon as the rest of Italy is liberated. Attorney General Rubbiani said today at the official 1945 opening of the Court of Appeals.

In a review of the past years' activities of the Court, which Rubbiani said was characterized by Fascist persecution, he recalled how Judge Mario Fioretti was killed by Fascists. (UNN)

PROGRESS MADE IN ATHENS TALKS

ATHENS, January 11 — Considerable progress has been made in the peace negotiations now taking place between General Scobie and official representatives of ELAS, a communique announced this afternoon.

« The conversations with ELAS representatives, which started on Wednesday afternoon, lasted until 0130 hours this morning, » the communique said. « A large measure of agreement over terms of a cease-fire order was reached. »

It was also officially stated that the ELAS representatives agreed to an exchange of prisoners on a reciprocal basis, but a proposal for a release of hostages was still a serious stumbling block to a settlement.

The conversations, which were resumed this morning, were still in progress, at the time the communique was issued.

Meanwhile, ELD (The Union of Popular Democrats) and the SKE (Greek Socialist Party) issued statements today announcing their withdrawal from the EAM (National Liberation Committee). The ELD was the largest component of EAM next to the Communist Party.

In a statement condemning the armed clash and maintaining that hostilities were begun without ELD's approval, the organization said that « the civil war and its continuation are contrary to ELD's principles. »

The statement continued: « The armed clash with Allied forces, temporarily in our country after an agreement with the three Allies, is a tragic event and contrary to the party's foreign policy as well as to national rights and interests of the united Allied front. The need for the democratic development of our political life and protection of the people's freedom demand complete and sincere agreement with the people's sentiments and democratic principles. »

The Greek Socialist Party, in a statement to the British Ambassador, Mr. Rex Leeper yesterday, condemned the civil war and armed conflict. The party broke away from EAM when fighting began here.

Workers' confidence in Plastiras

Calling on all workers and ELAS troops to lay down their arms, the declaration said: « The committee declares officially that the Greek Socialist Party will continue its honest struggle for a united Greece and for the protection of genuine democratic principles, which are an indispensable condition for the political, moral, and economic rebirth of the country. »

A Greek trade union delegation, representing 15 unions, also called on the British ambassador today to express its appreciation for British action in the country. The delegation said that the Greek working class had complete confidence in Prime Minister Nicholas Plastiras, who heads the new government.

Three new members have been added to the Cabinet. They are: Dimitrios Hatziskos, Minister of Supply; Petros Levantis, Minister of Social Welfare and Public Health; and Athanastos Smarounis, Deputy Minister of Finance.

There was still fighting between ELAS and British forces. According to the Associated Press, a British armored column encountered stiff resistance at Khalkis, 20 miles north of Thebes, where guerrillas retreating into the mountains laid down a heavy mortar barrage.

Another British column has reached the Corinth Canal, which cuts the isthmus linking the Peloponnesus and the Greek mainland, press dispatches said. The advance of the column was halted by demolished bridges. (OWI-Reuter)

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

STIMSON REVIEWS PROGRESS OF THE WAR

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said today that the liberation of Luzon « will not be an easy task, » that Allied superiority is driving the enemy back in Burma, and that while the German advances in the Rhine valley are serious « they do not yet justify military anxiety. »

Stimson reviewed the war at his weekly press conference, at which he constantly emphasized that operations in the Pacific, Far East and European theaters of war must be expected to cost a large price in fighting men.

Discussing advantages to be gained by the Allies through the Pacific campaign, Stimson asserted that liberation of Luzon will cut Japan off from oil, rubber and other trade in the East Indies and the Allies will then have additional bases from which to attack the Japs in Indo-China, Formosa, China and Japan itself.

One of the results of the American advance in the Philippines, he said, is the retreat of the Japs in Burma.

The return of American troops to Luzon with the landings in Lingayen Gulf on Tuesday is a « milestone on the path of victory over Japan, » Stimson said, asserting, however, that « an extended campaign against a well-armed numerous and hard-fighting enemy lies ahead of us. »

He explained that with American forces now committed to the landing at Lingayen, « the Japanese can now better concentrate their strength » and that while good roads and valley routes make Lingayen a natural avenue for American forces on the offensive, they also provide the Japs with facilities to move troops and concentrate their defenses swiftly.

March towards Japan

Stimson cited another difficulty in the Luzon campaign: the Americans are at the end of supply lines which run about 7,000 miles across the Pacific, while the Japs have the advantage through consolidation of their supplies and troops on the island since December, 1941. He said also that the Army and Navy now have « the continuously difficult task » of intercepting enemy reinforcements and protecting the U.S. supply line.

Noting the increasing air attacks on other Jap-held areas, he described the Superfortress bombings of Tokyo's war industries as a reminder to the Japs of « our steady march toward their homeland. »

The enemy has lacked air support, adequate supplies and medical attention in Burma, Stimson said as he reviewed the tightening of the ring around the Japanese through British and Indian occupation of Akyab and with American British and Chinese advances toward Mandalay in central Burma. He said that the Allies have learned all the enemy methods of jungle warfare and have improved upon them.

Regarding the Western Front, the Secretary of War said that the Allied position in the Ardennes salient of the Belgian bulge is materially improved, and that despite the « Stiffest kind of enemy resistance » on the south side of the salient, in general Allied forces have enlarged their holdings around Bastogne.

« It is possible that the bulk of the Germans may now be slowly withdrawing but it is only because they have been compelled to do so, » he said. « Always they maintain the power to strike again. Yet much of the latent German power in mid-December has been dissipated in the losses they suffered in their own offensive. » (OWI)

STIMSON ASKS 150,000 MEN DRAFTED IN MARCH

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Secretary of War Henry [illegible] requested an increase in the March draft

Radio Paris reported tonight that the publication ban on the newspaper *France Soir* had been lifted following leading articles in most Paris papers yesterday protesting the suspension. The ban was imposed two days ago by Dietheim because the paper had left blank spaces to indicate passages deleted by military censorship. (OWI-Reuter)

LUBLIN COMMITTEE SHARES OUT LAND

LUBLIN, January 11 — A large proportion of the big estates in liberated Poland between the Bug and the Vistula rivers have already been shared out among Polish peasants, it was reported today.

A representative of the Lublin Committee said that peasants in this area have been given parcels of land averaging about three hectares. About 11,000 families were sharing land carved from estates belonging before the war to 648 families.

The spokesman added that 10,500 families held all the arable land in pre-war Poland. Under the changes now taking place in the liberated areas, he said, about a million families will enlarge their present small holdings or acquire new land.

Another Lublin Committee representative said that a 7,000-hectare estate belonging to one man before the war had ben divided into small lots and shared among 900 peasants.

Those dispossessed are allowed to keep their personal belongings and are given the choice of five hectares of land or a state pension. (OWI)

MOYNE ACCUSEDS' TRIAL ADJOURNED

CAIRO, January 11 The trial of the two Palestinian Jews who assassinated Lord Moyne was adjourned today until Saturday, after both accused had addressed the court. The two men are Eliahou Ben Souri and Aliahou Hakim, said to be members of the terrorist « Stern gang. »

Souri, giving evidence when the trial reopened today, said he came to Cairo with his associate under instructions from a secret organization, of which they are members, to assassinate Lord Moyne. He gave the court a detailed account of the killing. He was followed by Hakim, who made a brief statement justifying the action. (Reuter)

BRITISH M.P'S SIGN FLORENCE GOLDEN BOOK

FLORENCE, January 11 — After spending two days visiting sectors of the 5th Army front, the group of members of the British Parliament who are on a three-week tour of the Italian theater spent yesterday inspecting rest camps and military institutions in and around Florence.

The M.P.'s signed the famous Golden Book of Florence, whose signatories include Queen Victoria and Emile Zola. This ceremony took place at the Palazzo Vecchio, following lunch with Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, 5th Army.

The morning was spent inspecting a British rest camp and British and Indian clubs. During the afternoon the party visited an information center, they were accompanied on their tour of places of interest by the Vice-Prefect of Florence and two members of his staff.

The day's activities ended with a visit to Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force headquarters, where officers explained the organization of MATAF operations.

A three-day tour of the 8th Army front, during which the party will visit corps headquarters and divisional air force, will begin today. (UNN)

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

numerous and hard-fighting enemy lies ahead of us.»

He explained that with American forces now committed to the landing at Lingayen, «the Japanese can now better concentrate their strength» and that while good roads and valley routes make Lingayen a natural avenue for American forces on the offensive, they also provide the Japs with facilities to move troops and concentrate their defenses swiftly.

March towards Japan

Stimson cited another difficulty in the Luzon campaign: the Americans are at the end of supply lines which run about 7,000 miles across the Pacific, while the Japs have the advantage through consolidation of their supplies and troops on the island since December, 1941. He said also that the Army and Navy now have «the continuously difficult task» of intercepting enemy reinforcements and protecting the U.S. supply line.

Noting the increasing air attacks on other Jap-held areas, he described the Superfortress bombings of Tokyo's war industries as a reminder to the Japs of «our steady march toward their homeland.»

The enemy has lacked air support, adequate supplies and medical attention in Burma, Stimson said as he reviewed the tightening of the ring around the Japanese through British and Indian occupation of Akyab and with American British and Chinese advances toward Mandalay in central Burma. He said that the Allies have learned all the enemy methods of jungle warfare and have improved upon them.

Regarding the Western Front, the Secretary of War said that the Allied position in the Ardennes salient of the Belgian bulge is materially improved, and that despite the «Stiffest kind of enemy resistance» on the south side of the salient, in general Allied forces have enlarged their holdings around Bastogne.

«It is possible that the bulk of the Germans may now be slowly withdrawing but it is only because they have been compelled to do so,» he said. «Always they maintain the power to strike again. Yet much of the latent German power in mid-December has been dissipated in the losses they suffered in their own offensive.» (OWI)

STIMSON ASKS 150,000 MEN DRAFTED IN MARCH

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today requested an increase in the March draft quota to 150,000 men. Making the announcement at a press conference, the Secretary of War also requested that 300,000 more workers be made available by June 30.

Stimson said the increase in the tempo of the war in Europe and in the Pacific had made necessary the demand for an increase of all physically qualified men under 30 years of age. (OWI)

FRENCH ARMY OF 1,200,000 SOON

PARIS, January 11 — France will have an army of 1,200,000 in the spring when the mobilization of the 1943-1945 age groups is completed, French Minister of War André Diethelm said in a statement quoted by Radio Paris today.

The new army will be trained according to «a new conception of waging war and there will no longer be any trace of the old Maginot Line mentality,» Diethelm said. He said that the French Forces of the Interior had been completely fused with the regular army. A delivery of heavy armament sufficient to equip 60,000 French soldiers, was expected from America early in February.

The French National Council of Resistance asked that General de Gaulle receive their representatives to discuss the French Government's ban on a visit to North Africa by a delegation of the Council. The delegation was to investigate the political and economic situation in North Africa.

7,000-hectare estate belonging to one man before the war had ben divided into small lots and shared among 900 peasants.

Those dispossessed are allowed to keep their personal belongings and are given the choice of five hectares of land or a state pension. (OWI)

MOYNE ACCUSEDS' TRIAL ADJOURNED

CAIRO, January 11 The trial of the two Palestinian Jews who assassinated Lord Moyne was adjourned today until Saturday, after both accused had addressed the court. The two men are Eliahou Ben Souri and Aliahou Hakim, said to be members of the terrorist «Stern gang.»

Souri, giving evidence when the trial reopened today, said he came to Cairo with his associate under instructions from a secret organization, of which they are members, to assassinate Lord Moyne. He gave the court a detailed account of the killing. He was followed by Hakim, who made a brief statement justifying the action. (Reuter)

BRITISH M.P'S SIGN FLORENCE GOLDEN BOOK

FLORENCE, January 11 — After spending two days visiting sectors of the 5th Army front, the group of members of the British Parliament who are on a three-week tour of the Italian theater spent yesterday inspecting rest camps and military institutions in and around Florence.

The M.P.'s signed the famous Golden Book of Florence, whose signatories include Queen Victoria and Emile Zola. This ceremony took place at the Palazzo Vecchio, following lunch with Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, 5th Army.

The morning was spent inspecting a British rest camp and British and Indian clubs. During the afternoon the party visited an information center, they were accompanied on their tour of places of interest by the Vice-Prefect of Florence and two members of his staff.

The day's activities ended with a visit to Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force headquarters, where officers explained the organization of MATAF operations.

A three-day tour of the 8th Army front, during which the party will visit corps headquarters and divisional air force, will begin today. (UNN)

MEDICAL STORES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, January 11 — Eighty crates of medical supplies provided by UNRRA for liberated Czechoslovak territory are being flown from Britain to Moscow, it was officially announced today.

The supplies were dispatched in response to a request from the Czechoslovak Government for immediate aid for that part of the country liberated by Soviet forces. A much larger consignment of UNRRA supplies will go by sea in the near future. (OWI)

PETER APPROVES SUBASIC-TITO AGREEMENT

LONDON, January 11 — King Peter of Yugoslavia today approved the basic proposals laid down in the draft agreement drawn up by Prime Minister Ivan Subasic and Marshal Tito, whereby the future constitution and form of government of Yugoslavia will be determined solely by the free decision of the people.

The communique said: «The King will accept such a decision, but as the constitutional monarch it is his sacred duty to see to it that the people shall be consulted and their freely expressed will given full respect. The King of Yugoslavia wholeheartedly welcomes the interest with which the Allied nations envisage reorganization of post-

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

war Europe on the basis of the freely-recorded will of its people.

« He fully agrees with their established policy that the widest possible grouping of the democratic parties is the only guarantee of the free expression of popular will. He is deeply convinced that the same path must be followed in his country. »

Two essential objections to the agreement in its present form were raised, the communique said. The first concerned the suggested form of regency, and the second, the provision of Article 2 of the amendment by which the anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation would wield unrestricted legislative power until the Constituent Assembly had finished its work. This, the King said, suggested the transfer of power in Yugoslavia to a single political group.

« King Peter believes, on the contrary, that the setting up of an all-party government comprising every political movement would furnish a valid guarantee for new and better unity in the country to which he hopes shortly to return, » the communique continued. (Reuter)

PIERLOT REPORTS ON LONDON TALKS

BRUSSELS, January 11 — Premier Pierlot reported to his Cabinet today following his talks in London with Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden and the British Minister of War Transport, Lord Leathers, concerning supplies to Belgium.

He said the matters discussed included the position of bombed-out people in Belgium and it was decided that they should have priority in food distribution.

Military authorities announced today that Belgian civilians had been allocated 31 per cent of the country's increased coal production in December, while an additional 63 per cent went to national industry and transport.

The remaining six per cent was assigned to the Allied armies for use in heating and operating hospitals and workshops, the authorities said. Coal trains have been given priority over all other traffic. (OWI)

ADMIRAL BYRD DECORATED

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd today was decorated with the Legion of Merit by President Roosevelt.

The award was given for « exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services » during a confidential mission to the Pacific from August 27 to December 5, 1943. The citation said that Admiral Byrd's work at that time « will be of great value to the national defense and the United States government. »

It was disclosed at the White House that Admiral Byrd has been on two confidential missions to the Pacific, and has just returned from Belgium where he studied the use of air power in support of ground troops. (OWI)

BELGIAN QUISLINGS TO DIE

BRUSSELS, January 11 — Albert Verpoorten, Belgian journalist, and Louis Calonne, a Belgian Army officer on active service, were sentenced to death at a court martial held in their absence on charges of joining the German SS and thereby « prolonging the sufferings of the Belgian people, » the British United Press reported today. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS SHORT OF FOOD, FUEL, CLOTHES

LONDON, January 11 — Food, fuel, and clothing shortages are making themselves increasingly felt inside [illegible] reports reaching

« growing shortage of coal, oil and other fuels has reached the point where the « fuel supply has become the central point in the conduct of the war, » a German technical journal said recently.

The serious clothing shortage inside the Reich is forcing the Nazis to requisition clothing of the Wehrmacht dead, including those killed in battle, Berlin Radio said today.

The broadcast called on Wehrmacht members to turn in uniforms and equipment of fallen fellow soldiers.

In addition, troops on leave are told to submit civilian clothing and other textiles from the households of their relatives, which will be used to meet the severe textile shortage. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA PLAYS LONE HAND

BUENOS AIRES, January 11 — Argentina yesterday severed her last connection with the American nations as a group, temporarily at least, by announcing that she would not participate in future meetings of the Pan-American Union. The announcement followed the Union's decision on Monday to postpone consideration of Argentina's request for a consultative meeting to discuss her relations with other nations of North and South America.

A new Argentine decree has been passed giving President Farrell stronger control of military and civil aviation, it is reported. The new decree provides for the setting up of an aeronautical general secretariat headed by Commodore Bartholome de la Colina, who will have the status of a minister of state and be responsible directly to Farrell. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 11 — Today's communique:

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, Allied forces have cleared the west bank of the Salm River as far south as Salmchateau. The village of Samree has been taken after heavy fighting.

Farther west, our units continued to follow up the withdrawing enemy. Hodister has been captured and we are patrolling forward to the Laroche-Marche road.

South of Marche, we have crossed the River Homme and have occupied Ambly. Opposition has been slight, but mines are plentiful.

On the southern flank of the salient, Tillet is in our hands after hard fighting. In the wooded area just west of the town our troops have made gains of about a quarter of a mile. We have been forced back from Flamierge.

Our units have reached points four and one half miles directly north of Bastogne and have taken Recogne.

In the sector south and east of Bastogne, our forces have cleared the enemy from Villers-la-Bonne-Eau and Harlange.

Farther east we have taken Berle and our units are one half of a mile north of the town. We hold the high ground one and a half miles southwest of Wiltz. Fighter-bombers, operating in this sector, attacked enemy transportation and troop barracks.

More than 1,100 heavy bombers, escorted by 300 fighters, attacked bridges, railway yards and airfields in western Germany and road bridges and junctions on the German-Belgian frontier at the base of the Ardennes salient. Targets included road and rail bridges over the Rhine at Cologne; airfields in the areas of Cologne, Bonn and Euskirchen and marshalling yards at Karlsruhe.

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

Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden and the British Minister of War Transport, Lord Leathers, concerning supplies to Belgium.

He said the matters discussed included the position of bombed-out people in Belgium and it was decided that they should have priority in food distribution.

Military authorities announced today that Belgian civilians had been allocated 31 per cent of the country's increased coal production in December, while an additional 63 per cent went to national industry and transport.

The remaining six per cent was assigned to the Allied armies for use in heating and operating hospitals and workshops, the authorities said. Coal trains have been given priority over all other traffic. (OWI)

ADMIRAL BYRD DECORATED

WASHINGTON, January 11 — Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd today was decorated with the Legion of Merit by President Roosevelt.

The award was given for «exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services» during a confidential mission to the Pacific from August 27 to December 5, 1943. The citation said that Admiral Byrd's work at that time «will be of great value to the national defense and the United States government.»

It was disclosed at the White House that Admiral Byrd has been on two confidential missions to the Pacific, and has just returned from Belgium where he studied the use of air power in support of ground troops. (OWI)

BELGIAN QUISLINGS TO DIE

BRUSSELS, January 11 — Albert Verpoorten, Belgian journalist, and Louis Calonne, a Belgian Army officer on active service, were sentenced to death at a court martial held in their absence on charges of joining the German SS and thereby «prolonging the sufferings of the Belgian people,» the British United Press reported today. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS SHORT OF FOOD, FUEL, CLOTHES

LONDON, January 11 — Food, fuel, and clothing shortages are making themselves increasingly felt inside Germany during this sixth winter of war, reports reaching here from the Reich and neutral sources indicate.

According to the Swiss paper *Arbeiterzeitung*, of Schaffhausen, the demand for ration-free bread has become so heavy that the price has gone as high as 20 marks for one kilogram. Before the war, the same bread cost seven pfennigs a kilogram.

The same paper reports an increase in the theft of chickens and rabbits by people who have resorted to this to get food.

In an article titled «Where Has the Milk Gone To?,» the Nazi farm journal, *Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft*, attempts to answer the question by saying that «Farm maids are frequently using far too much whole milk. Moreover, farm employees, particularly foreign ones, don't hesitate to drink whole milk from pails and churns.»

Another farm journal explains the milk shortage by saying that «in order to reduce the consumption of driving fuel, milk hitherto fetched by motor trucks from the collection offices is now mostly transported by the farmers' own horse-drawn vehicles directly to the dairies or by railway.»

The same paper urged utmost economy in the use of fodder for feeding horses since «oats must be reserved primarily for the Wehrmacht.»

with other nations of North and South America.

A new Argentine decree has been passed giving President Farrell stronger control of military and civil aviation, it is reported. The new decree provides for the setting up of an aeronautical general secretariat headed by Commodore Bartholome de la Colina, who will have the status of a minister of state and be responsible directly to Farrell. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 11 — Today's communique:

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, Allied forces have cleared the west bank of the Salm River as far south as Salmchateau. The village of Samree has been taken after heavy fighting.

Farther west, our units continued to follow up the withdrawing enemy. Hodister has been captured and we are patrolling forward to the Laroche-Marche road.

South of Marche, we have crossed the River Homme and have occupied Ambly. Opposition has been slight, but mines are plentiful.

On the southern flank of the salient, Tillet is in our hands after hard fighting. In the wooded area just west of the town our troops have made gains of about a quarter of a mile. We have been forced back from Flamierge.

Our units have reached points four and one half miles directly north of Bastogne and have taken Recogne.

In the sector south and east of Bastogne, our forces have cleared the enemy from Villers-la-Bonne-Eau and Harlange.

Farther east we have taken Berle and our units are one half of a mile north of the town. We hold the high ground one and a half miles southwest of Wiltz. Fighter-bombers, operating in this sector, attacked enemy transportation and troop barracks.

More than 1,100 heavy bombers, escorted by 300 fighters, attacked bridges, railway yards and airfields in western Germany and road bridges and junctions on the German-Belgian frontier at the base of the Ardennes salient. Targets included road and rail bridges over the Rhine at Cologne; airfields in the areas of Cologne, Bonn and Euskirchen and marshalling yards at Karlsruhe.

Southwest of Saarbrücken we made gains against moderate resistance and entered Oetingen.

Progress was also made on the east side of the enemy wedge in the Lower Vosges Mountains, where Obermühlthal was occupied by our forces.

In the Rhine Valley, north of the Hagenau forest, fighting continues at Hatten, where a strong enemy thrust was turned back on Tuesday. Along the Rhine nearby, there was fighting at several points in the enemy bridgehead north of Strasbourg.

Enemy attacks were repulsed in the Alsace Plain between Strasbourg and Colmar.

Supply dumps at Zweibrücken and Pirmasens were destroyed by fighter-bombers.

Striking along the Rhine Valley from Landau southward to Mülhouse, other fighter-bombers destroyed an ammunition dump at Landau and hit a supply dump at Durbach; bombed and strafed targets at Rastatt, Freistett and Wittenweier; destroyed 10 enemy tanks and damaged others northeast of Colmar and east of Emmendingen; hit a bridge at Riegel and cut the railway line in a number of places between Colmar and Mülhouse.

Early last night a force of light bombers attacked Hannover. (Reuter)

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

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 11 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Activity on the fronts of the 5th and 8th Armies continues to be limited to patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical force, out in strength yesterday, made widespread attacks on enemy communications and road and rail traffic in northern Italy. Fuel and ammunition dumps, storage buildings and coastal and river transport were also attacked.

Heavy and medium bombers did not operate.

On the night of January 9-10, light bombers attacked road and rail targets in north Italy, while yesterday Coastal planes strafed river transport at the mouth of the Po.

Three of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew over 700 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

In Athens-Piraeus the situation remains quiet.

An average of over 6,000 free meals and over 300,000 free rations are being issued daily.

Outside the cities mobile columns continue their operations. Little opposition has been encountered.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting for the annihilation of the encircled enemy groupings in the city, captured city district of Anelken, railway station Rakoszi, barracks of Palsi and Andrashi, railway freight stations, machine building plant of Hans Tante, and thus occupied 150 blocks.

During January 10, in Budapest, over 1,000 German and Hungarian officers and soldiers were captured.

Northwest and west of Budapest, our troops repulsed attacks of large infantry forces and enemy tanks and inflicted huge losses.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During January 10, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts a total of 42 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 11 — Today's communique:

In the Veneto region, on the night of December 25-26, Patriot detachments blew up the new bridge over the Brenta River at Capo S. Martino.

In the Piedmont region, Patriot sabotage activity resulted in the destruction of a railway bridge near Ivrea on December 23.

It can now be revealed that Patriots occupied Sestri Ponente, in Liguria, during the first days of December and held it against the enemy for a night after they had disarmed Fascist Republican police, killed several Fascist leaders and engaged troops of the Black Brigade in battle in the streets of the city. Following the departure of the Patriots, the enemy carried out fierce reprisals against the civilian population. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE:

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 11 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The protruding part of our front bulge stretching across the Ourthe westward, and the town St. Hubert were evacuated in order to shorten our deep flanks in the Ardennes. The enemy did not interfere with the withdrawal. The English divisions in this sector follow up only slowly.

At the northern flank of the battle area southwest of Vielsalm, the American attacks failed in face of our strong resistance.

In the Bastogne area, the front lines remained virtually unchanged despite the incessant enemy pressure in a northerly direction.

In Lorraine, our troops captured Rimling, a village north of Rohrbach which had for days been fought for. The forest fighting for the control of the outlets of the Lower Vosges is in full swing.

In the Rhine plain, at Hatten, the German formations captured additional fortifications of the Maginot line and liberated numerous localities in central Alsace. South of Erstein, encircled enemy forces were wiped out after grim fighting. Their remnants — 300-men strong — were taken prisoner.

Liège and Anwerp are subjected to an intensified long range bombardment to harass the enemy supplies.

Italy:

early evening hours, fast British bombers dropped bombs on Hannover.

Greater London is permanently subjected to the German retaliatory fire. (Radio-Berlin)

GERMAN

Another Small Nation Sacrificed: The paramount German propaganda trend of the last two weeks, which consists of emphasising day after day the charge that England and America are sacrificing small nations to Russia and that only Germany can save them from Bolshevism, is today applied to Yugoslavia. The same arguments are used as were used by German sources during the last two weeks with regard to Greece and Poland. King Peter is the «latest victim,» according to the German Home Radio this evening. Churchill's «pressure» on him to form a Yugoslav regency is characterized as «by order of the Kremlin» and is viewed as «merely the democratic façade for the creation of a Bolshevik-Tito dictatorship.»

Western Front: The longest despatch on this front tonight (by Walter Plato *via* Transocean) is mainly an attempt to justify strategically the German evacuation of their front bulge in the Ardennes area across the Ourthe and St. Hubert. This evacuation has already been admitted briefly in the earlier part of the day (see first sentence of Wehrmacht communiqué above). The Transocean despatch claims that the withdrawal was intentional and elaborates the military gains which it brings to Rundstedt.

Eastern Front: Colonel von Hammer views the battle for Hungary as still undecided but as reaching its climax, with both sides «incessantly sending new reinforcements into battle in order to force a decision at last.»

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

Outside the cities mobile columns continue their operations. Little opposition has been encountered.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting for the annihilation of the encircled enemy

ber 28.

It can now be revealed that Patriots occupied Sestri Ponente, in Liguria, during the first days of December and held it against the enemy for a night after they had disarmed Fascist Republican police, killed several Fascist leaders and engaged troops of the Black Brigade in battle in the streets of the city. Following the departure of the Patriots, the enemy carried out fierce reprisals against the civilian population. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE:

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 11 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The protruding part of our front bulge stretching across the Ourthe westward, and the town St. Hubert were evacuated in order to shorten our deep flanks in the Ardennes. The enemy did not interfere with the withdrawal. The English divisions in this sector follow up only slowly.

At the northern flank of the battle area southwest of Vielsalm, the American attacks failed in face of our strong resistance.

In the Bastogne area, the front lines remained virtually unchanged despite the incessant enemy pressure in a northerly direction.

In Lorraine, our troops captured Rimling, a village north of Rohrbach which had for days been fought for. The forest fighting for the control of the outlets of the Lower Vosges is in full swing.

In the Rhine plain, at Hatten, the German formations captured additional fortifications of the Maginot line and liberated numerous localities in central Alsace. South of Erstein, encircled enemy forces were wiped out after grim fighting. Their remnants — 300-men strong — were taken prisoner.

Liége and Antwerp are subjected to an intensified long range bombardment to harass the enemy supplies.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fighting lull continues.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, south and northeast of the Vertes Mountains, numerous enemy attacks launched in heavy snow storms were frustrated and 16 Soviet tanks destroyed.

On the eastern front of Budapest, the enemy resumed his attacks only in the afternoon. They were all frustrated owing to the stubborn resistance of the garrison despite the use of numerous tank-borne flame throwers. North of the Danube, our formations narrowed down the enemy penetration in attacks progressing successfully. Seventeen Bolshevik tanks were destroyed during the frustration of enemy counter-attacks.

At the Memel bridgehead, German grenadiers and tanks penetrated the enemy position on a front of four kilometers in a surprise attack and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets. Our own losses were slight.

In the other parts of the Eastern Front, there was only minor fighting.

Air:

Yesterday, American terror bombers attacked the western areas near the front and localities on the Rhine. In the early evening hours, fast British bombers dropped bombs on Hannover.

Greater London is permanently subjected to the German retaliatory fire. (Radio-Berlin)

GERMAN

Another Small Nation Sacrificed: The paramount German propaganda trend of the last two weeks, which consists of emphasising day after day the charge that England and America are sacrificing small nations to Russia and that only Germany can save them from Bolshevism, is today applied to Yugoslavia. The same arguments are used as were used by German sources during the last two weeks with regard to Greece and Poland. King Peter is the «latest victim,» according to the German Home Radio this evening. Churchill's «pressure» on him to form a Yugoslav regency is characterized as «by order of the Kremlin» and is viewed as «merely the democratic façade for the creation of a Bolshevik-Tito dictatorship.»

Western Front: The longest despatch on this front tonight (by Walter Plato *via* Transocean) is mainly an attempt to justify strategically the German evacuation of their front bulge in the Ardennes area across the Ourthe and St. Hubert. This evacuation has already been admitted briefly in the earlier part of the day (see first sentence of Wehrmacht communiqué above). The Transocean despatch claims that the withdrawal was intentional and elaborates the military gains which it brings to Rundstedt.

Eastern Front: Colonel von Hammer views the battle for Hungary as still undecided but as reaching its climax, with both sides «incessantly sending new reinforcements into battle in order to force a decision at last.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Riots in Sicily: The Fascist Radio reports renewed riots in various parts of Sicily, as a protest against conscription. The police are said to have intervened at Ragusa and Giarratana; barricades are reported in the streets of Comiso. According to the Fascist Radio, some British newspapers attribute the disorders to the activity of Soviet propaganda agents in Sicily.

Trial of Generals: After a four-day session of the «Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State,» sentences were pronounced in the case of seven Italian generals, who, at the time of the armistice, failed to take decisive action and thus «contributed to the disaster.» Whilst the court placed the greatest part of the responsibility on the shoulders of Badoglio, Ambrosio, Roatta, Carbone, Zanussi and others who «created the necessary conditions for the collapse...», the seven generals in question were also inculpated although they actually «did not participate in the plot.» Only two of the generals were acquitted of the charge; two were sentenced to fifteen years' military imprisonment, two others to ten years' military imprisonment and in the seventh case the trial was deferred.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Thursday **11 January 1945**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans advance four miles on Luzon, take Lingayen airfield; Allies gain all along north flank of Belgian salient; U. S. heavies hit German communications; Bad weather causes lull on Italy front; TAF hits bridges at Milan and Parma; Ledo road through Burma complete; Russians on outskirts of Komarno; Yugoslavs capture Nazi base in Bosnia; Large British force destined for Far East; Free Luzon radio on the air again; Italian Patriots occupy vital Cesa Pass behind Po Plain Germans; Parachutists drop in Norway, cut railway; Treatment of French Patriots. Nazis warned.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; President Roosevelt asks for more food for Italians; Law exacts retribution after 21 years; Farmers receive uncultivated land; Patriot tells of German prison camp horrors; Two collaborators held.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Premier promises elections soon; President Roosevelt reaffirms war aims; British M.P's visit 5th Army sectors; Western Yugoslav inhabitants starving; King Peter confers with Churchill; Shipping position easier; U. K. - U. S. oil agreement to be revised; Belgian High Command set up.

INSIDE GERMANY — Compulsory recruiting for Volkssturm; Death penalty for old clothes sabotage.

NEUTRAL — Egyptian election progress; Swiss-Hungarian communications cut; Turkish port of Alexandretta opened.

Luzon and at the same time concentrated on northward movements of Jap forces.

Clark Field, near Manila, was bombed again and 34 Jap planes were destroyed or damaged, the communique reported. American planes also smashed a main railroad bridge and two important highway bridges north of Manila and destroyed « innumerable troops and vehicles. »

Although the official announcement recorded the first day's gains at a maximum of 15 miles along the Lingayen coast, late press dispatches tonight said that American forces now hold 25 miles of the beach and that headed by tanks, they are fanning out to the interior, driving along major highways leading to Manila, 100 miles away.

The route the U.S. 6th Army troops apparently are taking, is along good tank country in the San Fernando Valley between the landing areas and Manila. The landings were made at the beginning of the dry season in Luzon and all river flats and roads from the Lingayen Gulf to Manila are dry and offer virtually no physical hazards to mobile equipment, they added.

Throughout today, troops disembarked from the 800-ship convoy which brought them through a three-day gauntlet of Jap air and sea attack in Pacific waters, to the beachheads on the south and east sides of Lingayen Gulf. Correspondents estimated that there were at least 50 per cent more troops for the Luzon landings than in the Leyte landings in October, and that the huge armada included 2,500 landing craft carrying an enormous amount of guns, armored equipment and supplies.

No soldiers lost in landing

Among the first units to land were the engineers who immediately began to lay strips. A dispatch tonight said that immediately after the capture of Lingayen Airfield, just east of the town of Lingayen, engineers began to lengthen its runways.

A broadcast from Luzon said today that the Allied convoy reached the island without the loss of a single soldier. The announcer said that in the first wave that went ashore there were four divisions and that General MacArthur told a correspondent that the Lingayen Gulf operation was progressing « better than could have been expected. »

The landings culminated the greatest amphibious undertaking in the Far East, under cover of an Army and Navy air umbrella and the guns of units of the U.S. 3rd and 7th Fleets.

Correspondents today told of the desperate but futile attacks for three days by Jap sea and air craft as they attempted to head off the gigantic armada bringing Allied assault troops to Luzon.

The huge convoy beat off all the attacks, and with full steam ahead, and virtually oblivious of the opposition, continued through waters fenced by enemy-held islands. The flotilla never deviated from its course despite reckless assaults by planes hurled at the ships, by enemy submarines and by destroyers which constantly tried to cut across the path of the convoy.

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

weather causes lull on Italy front; PAF hits bridges at Milan and Parma; Ledo road through Burma complete; Russians on outskirts of Komarno; Yugoslavs capture Nazi base in Bosnia; Large British force destined for Far East; Free Luzon radio on the air again; Italian Patriots occupy vital Cesa Pass behind Po Plain Germans; Parachutists drop in Norway, cut railway; Treatment of French Patriots, Nazis warned.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; President Roosevelt asks for more food for Italians; Law exacts retribution after 21 years; Farmers receive uncultivated land; Patriot tells of German prison camp horrors; Two collaborators held.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Premier promises elections soon; President Roosevelt reaffirms war aims; British M.P's visit 5th Army sectors; Western Yugoslav inhabitants starving; King Peter confers with Churchill; Shipping position easier; U. K. - U. S. oil agreement to be revised; Belgian High Command set up.

INSIDE GERMANY — Compulsory recruiting for Volkssturm; Death penalty for old clothes sabotage.

NEUTRAL — Egyptian election progress; Swiss-Hungarian communications cut; Turkish port of Alexandretta opened.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS ADVANCE FOUR MILES ON LUZON; TAKE LINGAYEN AIRFIELD

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, January 10 — American forces which landed yesterday morning on Luzon Island have captured Lingayen airfield and have moved four miles inland and established their positions firmly along 15 miles of the Lingayen Gulf coast, General MacArthur announced tonight.

All these gains were made within 24 hours after the initial landings on four beaches — at Lingayen, Dagupan, Mangaldan and San Fabian, forming a quarter-circle arc in a northwestern direction. The four beachheads are now linked and troops are still pouring onto the beachheads from landing craft, press dispatches reported. The four towns now have been liberated.

The MacArthur communique said that the Japanese have been unable to mount any serious resistance yet and are feverishly bringing up reinforcements from southern Luzon.

While the landing forces were consolidating their gains along the Lingayen Gulf, American planes intensified their assault on vital Jap installations in the southern part of Luzon. Fighters and bombers struck at Clark Field, Fort Stotsenburg and Cabanatuan, all inland from the Lingayen beaches, and at Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon. Other planes attacked Jap shipping in Lingayen Gulf and in the China Sea off the west coast of Luzon.

Fighters and bombers of the Philippines Air Force, which has been operating from Leyte since the invasion of that island, have been joined by planes of the Seventh Fleet's escort carriers, which have been supporting the landings.

Jap resistance to the landings has been light, and the Japanese have not yet launched any counter-attacks. Their air force has been unable to interfere with the landings, and their ground troops have been unable to mount any serious opposition. Correspondents said that the Japanese are running out to the interior, trying, apparently, to reach highways leading to Manila, 100 miles away.

The route the U.S. 6th Army troops apparently are taking, is along good tank country in the San Fernando Valley between the landing areas and Manila. The landings were made at the beginning of the dry season in Luzon and all river flats and roads from the Lingayen Gulf to Manila are dry and offer virtually no physical hazards to mobile equipment, they added.

Throughout today, troops disembarked from the 800-ship convoy which brought them through a three-day gauntlet of Jap air and sea attack in Pacific waters, to the beachheads on the south and east sides of Lingayen Gulf. Correspondents estimated that there were at least 50 per cent more troops for the Luzon landings than in the Leyte landings in October, and that the huge armada included 2,500 landing craft carrying an enormous amount of guns, armored equipment and supplies.

No soldiers lost in landing

Among the first units to land were the engineers who immediately began to lay strips. A dispatch tonight said that immediately after the capture of Lingayen Airfield, just east of the town of Lingayen, engineers began to lengthen its runways.

A broadcast from Luzon said today that the Allied convoy reached the island without the loss of a single soldier. The announcer said that in the first wave that went ashore there were four divisions and that General MacArthur told a correspondent that the Lingayen Gulf operation was progressing « better than could have been expected. »

The landings culminated the greatest amphibious undertaking in the Far East, under cover of an Army and Navy air umbrella and the guns of units of the U.S. 3rd and 7th Fleets.

Correspondents today told of the desperate but futile attacks for three days by Jap sea and air craft as they attempted to head on the gigantic armada bringing Allied assault troops to Luzon.

The huge convoy beat off all the attacks, and with full steam ahead, and virtually oblivious of the opposition, continued through waters fenced by enemy-held islands. The flotilla never deviated from its course despite reckless assaults by planes hurled at the ships, by enemy submarines and by destroyers which constantly tried to cut across the path of the convoy.

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH ADVANCE TWO MILES

LONDON, January 10 — British forces pursuing the retreating Germans from the western tip of the Belgian salient gained an additional two miles in an advance from Ferriers to Ambly, five miles southeast of Rochefort, it was reported late tonight.

British forces have joined the Americans fighting in the German communications center of Laroche. The Americans had previously by-passed Laroche on both sides but later swung around and took German defenses in the rear. (OWI)

RAF BOMBS HANOVER

LONDON, January 10 — RAF Mosquitos early tonight bombed the large German railway and industrial center of Hanover, correspondents reported. The Mosquitos carried 4,000 pound bombs. (Reuter)

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

A correspondent told how a midget submarine attacking the convoy was brought to the surface by depth charges and then finished off with head-on ramming.

Destroyer Sinks two Enemy Ships

Not far from Manila, three Japanese destroyers made a dash for Manila Bay, but a destroyer gave chase and sank two of the enemy vessels.

Before the troops reached Lingayen Gulf, small Jap fighter planes, carrying a 100-pound bomb under each wing, and dive-bombers again tried to frustrate the landing operations, but they were overwhelmed.

The full magnitude of the convoy was not evident until the warships, fast transports, slow landing-craft and huge supply trains were drawn up before the four landing beaches on Tuesday morning. Then, as the troops, supplies and armored equipment began to pour ashore, Allied dreadnoughts and cruisers, including one Australian squadron, bombarded the shore, although there was virtually no interference.

« Coastal defenses in Lingayen Gulf proved disappointing to eager American naval gunners, » a dispatch said. « It was so bad Tuesday that there were not enough targets for the big battleship guns. »

Spotter planes reported that they found the only concentration of heavy coast artillery at San Fernando, at the northern end of the gulf, while entrances to the southern end were apparently free from big guns. Minesweepers reported that there were less than a dozen mines throughout the gulf and there were no shallow-water defenses at the beaches.

In the pre-landing bombardments, it was said, the Japs deserted pillboxes and gun positions on the beaches.

As the first American troops began to land, hundreds of Filipinos waving American flags came down to the beaches to welcome them, shouting « Victory » and showering the troops with gifts, correspondents reported. Americans were welcomed as the town of San Fabian, 10 miles north of Dagupan, and at San Fabian a building bore a huge sign reading « No Japs here. » (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

ALLIES GAIN ALONG NORTH FLANK OF BULGE

LONDON, January 10 — American and British troops all along the northern flank of the German salient in Belgium made strategic gains of up to two miles today through four to five feet of snow and over icy roads.

American forces crossed the Salm River and entered Vielsalm, by-passed yesterday by troops who advanced several miles southward to within two miles of the northern loop of St. Vith-Houffalize highway. Other American columns extended their control of the vital German supply line from Vielsalm to Laroche by a southward advance of a mile to capture Bihain.

After one of the biggest tank battles held on the northern flank, 2nd Armored Division forces captured Samree, under cover of a smokescreen, following 30 hours of hard fighting. The Germans threw in large quantities of men and equipment to hold the strategic village which is four miles northeast of Laroche on the highway to Vielsalm.

As American forces fought on the outskirts of the communications center of Laroche, British troops moving southeastward from Cheoux advanced two miles to capture Hodister, less than four miles from the German strongpoint.

The Germans were officially reported to have pulled back on a five-mile front from the western tip of the contracting bulge in what appears to be the start of a step-by-step withdrawal. The area of the withdrawal is between Marche, Rochefort and St. Hubert. British forces are pursuing the retreating Germans although their advance has been slowed due to closely-sown mines laid in deep snow. The bitterly contested towns of Bure and Forrieres southeast of Rochefort were re-occupied. British troops have advanced pocket. American and French forces withdrew from Boofsheim on the western banks of the Rhine. The German drive was slowed and at some points checked, press reports said.

Far to the north on the comparatively quiet Canadian 1st Army front, Allied forces made a sudden advance of one mile in the Wyler area, five miles southeast of Nijmegen and seven miles west of Cleve. (OWI-BBC-Reuter-AP)

U. S. HEAVIES HIT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, January 10 — The Allied air offensive against German communications targets was resumed today when more than 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck airfields, bridges and road and rail junctions along the Belgian-German frontier at the base of the Ardennes salient. The attack was the 16th in 18 days.

Escorted by over 300 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, which took off from iced runways, the heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF dropped a bomb load of 4,600 tons on four large airfields and landing grounds in the vicinity of Bonn, Cologne and Euskirchen, as well as on road and rail bridges over the Rhine at Cologne, it was officially announced. Cologne has already received 11,000 tons of bombs, the BBC said, adding that that was the largest bomb load dropped on any German city.

A large railroad yard at Karlsruhe, which supplies the German army attacking in the Alsace bulge, was also hit.

The announcement said that six bombers and two fighters were missing from last Monday's operation.

Early press reports of today's attacks made no mention of opposition from German fighters, which have been inactive since their surprise New Year's Day attack on Allied airbases in Belgium, when they lost 363 planes. (PWB-OWI-BBC)

LULL CONTINUES ON ITALY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Bitter cold and deep drifting snows which blanket the battle front again yesterday restricted action in north Italy to patrolling, it was announced here today.

Enemy patrols jabbed at Allied positions in several areas, from just inland from the mouth of the Reno River on the Adriatic to a point more than 100 miles up this stream near its source, southwest of Bologna. All the enemy attacks were repulsed.

The patrol clashes were mostly in the sectors which have figured in recent actions — south of Porto Garibaldi along the Adriatic coast, in the southern end of the enemy's Senio River defenses south of Imola, in the crucial sectors south and just southeast of Bologna, and along the upper stretches of the Reno Valley, west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road.

Eighth army reports singled out the action of Desert Air Force fighter-bombers, which have blocked the vital road bridge across the Senio River at Alfonsine, center point of the German defenses guarding the approaches to Ferrara.

In the Serchio River Valley, Allied patrol forces were reported to have neared the village of Calomoni, a mile and a half west of Gallicano, only to be met by heavy enemy bazooka and small-arms fire. Calomoni is some 15 miles north of Lucca, and the presence of Allied forces in this area would indicate that the 5th Army has regained all the ground lost west of the Serchio River in the German attack of some weeks ago.

An announcement on January 1 said that all positions east of the Serchio River had been restored as a result of enemy withdrawal. (PRO)

TAF HITS BRIDGES AT MILAN AND PARMA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday knocked out one bridge and damaged approaches of four others in the Milan

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

northern end of the gun, while entrances to the southern end were apparently free from big guns. Minesweepers reported that there were less than a dozen mines throughout the gun and there were no shallow-water defenses at the beaches.

In the pre-landing bombardments, it was said, the Japs deserted pillboxes and gun positions on the beaches.

As the first American troops began to land, hundreds of Filipinos waving American flags came down to the beaches cheering jubilantly shouting «victory» and showering the troops with gifts, correspondents reported. Americans were welcomed at the town of San Fabian, 10 miles north of Lingayen, and at San Fabian a building bore a huge sign reading «No Japs Here.» (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

ALLIES GAIN ALONG NORTH FLANK OF BULGE

LONDON, January 10 — American and British troops all along the northern flank of the German salient in Belgium made strategic gains of up to two miles today through four to five feet of snow and over icy roads.

American forces crossed the Salm River and entered Vielsalm, by-passed yesterday by troops who advanced several miles southward to within two miles of the northern loop of St. Vith-Houffalize highway. Other American columns extended their control of the vital German supply line from Vielsalm to Laroche by a southward advance of a mile to capture Bihain.

After one of the biggest tank battles held on the northern flank, 2nd Armored Division forces captured Samree, under cover of a smokescreen, following 30 hours of hard fighting. The Germans threw in large quantities of men and equipment to hold the strategic village which is four miles northeast of Laroche on the highway to Vielsalm.

As American forces fought on the outskirts of the communications center of Laroche, British troops moving southeastward from Cheoux advanced two miles to capture Hodister, less than four miles from the German strongpoint.

The Germans were officially reported to have pulled back on a five-mile front from the western tip of the contracting bulge in what appears to be the start of a step-by-step withdrawal. The area of the withdrawal is between Marche, Rochefort and St. Hubert. British forces are pursuing the retreating Germans although their advance has been slowed due to closely-sown mines laid in deep snow. The bitterly contested towns of Bure and Forrieres southeast of Rochefort were re-occupied. British troops have advanced beyond Bure and were reported to have crossed the Homme River in several places.

The Germans, however, put up stubborn resistance on the southern flank where they launched two heavy counter-attacks above Bastogne. The attacks were held by American airborne troops. Other 3rd Army forces made gains of two miles in some sectors between Bastogne and Wiltz.

Far to the southeast, American 7th Army forces recaptured Rimlingen and broke up two German counter-thrusts near Lemberg and Reyersweiler, south of Bitsch. The German offensive in this area east of Saargemünd, and in the Bitsch sector, was reported checked.

Along the German border further to the east, the enemy yesterday threw at least 100 armored vehicles into an assault 10 miles below the French frontier town of Wissembourg and encircled the village of Hatten. By last night, however, the German drive had been stopped and the enemy withdrew with heavy losses.

Along the Rhine north of Strasbourg, American troops re-entered Gambsheim where the Germans first established their bridgehead, today's SHAEF communique reported.

South of Strasbourg the Germans attempted to exploit gains made on Sunday in their drive north from the Colmar

German army attacking in the Alsace bulge was [illegible].

The announcement said that six bombers and two fighters were missing from last Monday's operation.

Early press reports of today's attacks made no mention of opposition from German fighters, which have been inactive since their surprise New Year's Day attack on Allied airbases in Belgium, when they lost 363 planes. (PWB-OWI-BBC)

LULL CONTINUES ON ITALY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Bitter cold and deep drifting snows which blanket the battle front again yesterday restricted action in north Italy to patrolling, it was announced here today.

Enemy patrols jabbed at Allied positions in several areas, from just inland from the mouth of the Reno River on the Adriatic to a point more than 100 miles up this stream near its source, southwest of Bologna. All the enemy attacks were repulsed.

The patrol clashes were mostly in the sectors which have figured in recent actions — south of Porto Garibaldi along the Adriatic coast, in the southern end of the enemy's Senio River defenses south of Imola, in the crucial sectors south and just southeast of Bologna, and along the upper stretches of the Reno Valley, west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road.

Eighth army reports singled out the action of Desert Air Force fighter-bombers, which have blocked the vital road bridge across the Senio River at Alfonsine, center point of the German defenses guarding the approaches to Ferrara.

In the Serchio River Valley, Allied patrol forces were reported to have neared the village of Calomoni, a mile and a half west of Gallicano, only to be met by heavy enemy bazooka and small-arms fire. Calomoni is some 15 miles north of Lucca, and the presence of Allied forces in this area would indicate that the 5th Army has regained all the ground lost west of the Serchio River in the German attack of some weeks ago.

An announcement on January 1 said that all positions east of the Serchio River had been restored as a result of enemy withdrawal. (PRO)

TAF HITS BRIDGES AT MILAN AND PARMA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday knocked out one bridge and damaged approaches of four others in the Milan and Parma areas, in their continuing attacks on enemy communication lines in the vital rear area of the Valley of the Po, it was announced here today.

The medium bombers also bombed an enemy troop concentration at Crestallano, 10 miles west of Bologna.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers strafed enemy ammunition dumps 15 and 20 miles southwest of Parma, causing fires and explosions. Havoc light bombers, in a night attack, set huge fires along the Brenner Highway west of Lake Garda, where it is believed enemy fuel stores had been concentrated. (PRO)

LEDO ROAD THROUGH BURMA COMPLETE

NEW DELHI, January 10 — The Ledo road through Burma has been completed so far as new construction is concerned, according to a Reuter report today.

The road links the Ledo railhead in eastern India with the Chinese artery roads leading into Burma. It was started in December, 1942. The main engineering problems now will be improvement and maintenance. The task of hacking through jungles and crossing mountains to open the vital supply route has been finished.

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

Meanwhile, to the south, British 14th Army troops fighting near Shwebo, a central Burma town on the railway from Myitkyina to Mandalay, captured the crossroads three miles northwest of the town, the Shwebo airfield, and a village seven miles northwest of the town.

In the Kaladan valley the Japanese still are resisting fiercely 13 miles southeast of Kyauktaw, despite heavy air strikes, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported.

The 10th USAAF, according to a delayed *Associated Press* dispatch from Myitkyina, has been attacking the Burmese Bawdin mines, 20 miles northwest of Lashio, which air officers say produce 60 percent of the the lead and 40 percent of the zinc required by the Japanese.

Along the China coast Chinese troops cut off the Japanese transcontinental corridor from their western bases and have recaptured three cities, according to front dispatches received at Chungking. The Chinese struck from the western Kwangtung mountains to retake the towns of Yanhsien and Limchow in western Kwangtung Province and Siapu on the northeastern Fukien coast, where the Japanese landed December 26.

Siapu lies across the straits northwest of Formosa, which was bombed by China-based Superfortresses yesterday. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered and there was no anti-aircraft fire, and no losses to the American aircraft. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RUSSIANS ON OUTSKIRTS OF KOMARNO

MOSCOW, January 10 — Soviet forces, driving westward along the banks of the Danube, have reached the outskirts of the large communications center of Komarno after capturing a rail station just over a mile from the city, tonight's Soviet communique announced. The Russian drive is threatening the base of all German counter-operations against Budapest.

Russian forces have also captured Stara Dala, a rail station 10 miles north of Komarno and just east of the Nitra River. The Russians have smashed fresh German forces, which were thrown into the battle in an effort to restore their lines, and over 800 German prisoners were taken.

The twin German drives toward Budapest were halted 15 miles from the encircled city of Budapest and Russian forces are reported to have gone over to the offensive. The latest German relief attacks have cost the enemy up to 100 tanks, mobile guns and armored troop carriers.

The annihilation of the encircled German forces in Budapest continued today as Red Army troops closed in on the enemy garrison. The Soviet communique reported that over 1,000 blocks of houses had been taken and over 3,000 Germans and Hungarians were captured.

Soviet troops occupied several central streets and captured the island of Obuda with its shipbuilding wharves. The large outskirting districts of Ujnest, Csepel and Rakospalota were captured after heavy fighting. (BBC-Radio Moscow)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE NAZI BASE IN BOSNIA

LONDON, January 10 — Yugoslav forces have captured Kresevo, large German base in Bosnia, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Kresevo was taken after two days' fighting. More heavy fighting was reported in progress along the road from Zepce to Doboj, and also in Bosnia, where Partisan forces have engaged two German columns.

Capture of Kresevo, only 25 miles west of Sarajevo, indicates a tightening of Yugoslav forces around the area

LUZON RADIO ON THE AIR AGAIN

WASHINGTON, January 10 — The Voice of Freedom radio, which had not broadcast from Luzon since the fall of Corregidor, came back on the air yesterday shortly after the Luzon landings, the Associated Press reported.

The broadcast repeated General MacArthur's first communique on the landings.

The station last broadcast from Luzon a few hours before the Japanese took over Corregidor. (OWI)

ITALIAN PATRIOTS OCCUPY CESA PASS

ZURICH, January 10 — Italian Patriots have occupied Cesa Pass, the main communication link between the German front in Tuscany and the Po plain, the Swiss paper, *Gazette de Lausanne*, reported today. Nazi and Fascist troops immediately opened a strong offensive in an attempt to regain control of this vital line. (UNN)

PARACHUTISTS DROP IN NORWAY, CUT RAILWAY

LONDON, January 10 — Norwegian parachutists, dropped into Norway, have cut the main railway between Trondheim and Oslo, over which the Nazis were being evacuated to Germany, a Norwegian Government official disclosed today.

He said also that two German divisions recently in Norway are now fighting with Rundstedt on the Western Front, and that the Germans are trying to get eight other divisions out of Norway. (OWI)

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PATRIOTS, NAZIS WARNED

PARIS, January 10 — The French Government today warned Germans who mistreat French Patriots from Alsace or Lorraine that they will be treated as war criminals.

Press dispatches said the statement had been provoked by reports that Germans in their recent advance into the territory arrested and condemned a number of Alsatians as traitors to the German nation. (Reuter)

FRENCH CALL UP RESERVE OFFICERS

PARIS, January 10 — The French Ministry of Defense has called up all reserve officers of the 1931-1940 classes for active service, Radio Paris said today.

Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men with special qualifications from the 1936-1940 classes are also being called up, the radio said.

Radio Paris today quoted the French official journal as publishing a decree concerning the call-up of French citizens of the whole of the 1943 class. Exceptions will be made in the case of married men with children, whose call up will be deferred by one class for each child. Mass calling up will begin next Monday. (OWI-Reuter)

LIBERATION OF PHILIPPINES IN FINAL STAGE

NEW YORK, January 10 — Commenting on the American landing on Luzon, main island of the Philippines, the *Times* said today that the liberation of the Philippines from Japanese rule has entered upon the final stage.

"With Luzon in American hands, as both a naval and air base, Japan's whole position in western Asia would be in gravest danger and even Formosa and Hong Kong would become objectives within easy range of American operations on the way to Tokio.

"A measure of how strong the Japanese consider themselves to be on Luzon may be surmised from the Tokyo statement that conquest of the island would require at least

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

was bombed by China-based Superfortresses yesterday. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered and there was no anti-aircraft fire, and no losses to the American aircraft. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RUSSIANS ON OUTSKIRTS OF KOMARNO

MOSCOW, January 10 — Soviet forces, driving westward along the banks of the Danube, have reached the outskirts of the large communications center of Komarno after capturing a rail station just over a mile from the city, tonight's Soviet communique announced. The Russian drive is threatening the base of all German counter-operations against Budapest.

Russian forces have also captured Stara Dala, a rail station 10 miles north of Komarno and just east of the Nitra River. The Russians have smashed fresh German forces, which were thrown into the battle in an effort to restore their lines, and over 800 German prisoners were taken.

The twin German drives toward Budapest were halted 15 miles from the encircled city of Budapest and Russian forces are reported to have gone over to the offensive. The latest German relief attacks have cost the enemy up to 100 tanks, mobile guns and armored troop carriers.

The annihilation of the encircled German forces in Budapest continued today as Red Army troops closed in on the enemy garrison. The Soviet communique reported that over 1,000 blocks of houses had been taken and over 3,000 Germans and Hungarians were captured.

Soviet troops occupied several central streets and captured the island of Obuda with its shipbuilding wharves. The large outskirting districts of Ujpest, Csepel and Zalotcsalota were captured after heavy fighting. (BBC-Radio Moscow)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE NAZI BASE IN BOSNIA

LONDON, January 10 — Yugoslav forces have captured Kresevo, large German base in Bosnia, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Kresevo was taken after two days' fighting. More heavy fighting was reported in progress along the road from Zepce to Doboj, and also in Bosnia, where Partisan forces have engaged two German columns.

Capture of Kresevo, only 25 miles west of Sarajevo, indicates a tightening of Yugoslav forces around the area where trapped German forces in central Yugoslavia have been converging for three months.

In attacking the communications route to Doboj, the Yugoslavs have cut off still another route to the north and Yugoslavia's main railway running from Belgrade to Slovenia and north into Austria. It is this Germany-bound railroad, formerly the route of the famous Oriental Express, that the Germans have been attempting to reach from all parts of Yugoslavia. (OWI)

LARGE BRITISH FORCE DESTINED FOR FAR EAST

LONDON, January 10 — Vast plans already are worked out in detail for transferring the main weight of the British forces to the Far East, Minister of War Transport Lord Leathers revealed in the annual survey number of *Shipping World*, published today.

As the war in Europe moves to a climax, the Merchant Navy awaits the signal which will put these plans into operation, he said, adding: « The British Merchant Navy, though sadly depleted, will emerge from the war in better shape to meet future demands on shipping than even the most optimistic at one time thought possible. Given a fair international field and no favor, we can face the future without fear. » (Reuter)

ped into Norway, have cut the main railway between Trondheim and Oslo, over which the Nazis were being evacuated to Germany, a Norwegian Government official disclosed today.

He said also that two German divisions recently in Norway are now fighting with Rundstedt on the Western Front, and that the Germans are trying to get eight other divisions out of Norway. (OWI)

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PATRIOTS, NAZIS WARNED

PARIS, January 10 — The French Government today warned Germans who mistreat French Patriots from Alsace or Lorraine that they will be treated as war criminals.

Press dispatches said the statement had been provoked by reports that Germans in their recent advance into the territory arrested and condemned a number of Alsatians as traitors to the German nation. (Reuter)

FRENCH CALL UP RESERVE OFFICERS

PARIS, January 10 — The French Ministry of Defense has called up all reserve officers of the 1931-1940 classes for active service, Radio Paris said today.

Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men with special qualifications from the 1936-1940 classes are also being called up, the radio said.

Radio Paris today quoted the French official journal as publishing a decree concerning the call-up of French citizens of the whole of the 1943 class. Exceptions will be made in the case of married men with children, whose call up will be deferred by one class for each child. Mass calling up will begin next Monday. (OWI-Reuter)

LIBERATION OF PHILIPPINES IN FINAL STAGE

NEW YORK, January 10 — Commenting on the American landing on Luzon, main island of the Philippines, the *Times* said today that the liberation of the Philippines from Japanese rule has entered upon the final stage.

« With Luzon in American hands, as both a naval and air base, Japan's whole position in western Asia would be in gravest danger and even Formosa and Hong Kong would become objectives within easy range of American operations on the way to Tokio.

« A measure of how strong the Japanese consider themselves to be on Luzon may be surmised from the Tokyo statement that conquest of the island would require at least 10 divisions and three million tons of shipping. But the fact that General MacArthur has landed there is proof enough that he considers himself strong enough to handle the situation. He has never failed to achieve his objective since the American offensive in the Pacific began. He will not fail now. » (Reuter)

5TH ARMY AA SHOT DOWN 463 PLANES IN YEAR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Anti-aircraft gunners of the 5th Army destroyed 463 enemy aircraft and probably destroyed 393 others in the year following their landings at Salerno and Paestum on September 9, 1943, it was announced here today. (PRO)

NAZIS ORDER PRISONERS SHOT

MOSCOW, January 10 — German documents ordering wholesale shooting of Soviet prisoners of war have been captured in East Prussia, an official Soviet statement said today.

The captured order said: « Should Russian officers and men be captured, one or two of them must be brought to headquarters at once, and all the others are to be shot. » (OWI)

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

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

900,000 TO BE INDUCTED IN US FORCES

WASHINGTON, January 10 — At least 900,000 men will be inducted into the U.S. armed forces during the first six months of this year, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told Congress today.

The induction of 15,000 men a month will be necessary to meet manpower needs in the forces and industry, Patterson said, urging quick enactment of national service legislation. The Under Secretary advised the House Military Affairs Committee that some form of national service would be needed to meet manpower needs for the war effort. Those needs include 700,000 persons for war production and war-supporting activities as well as those for military needs, he said.

«The only complete and adequate legislation» would be national war service legislation «of the most comprehensible nature,» he said, asserting that such legislation would shorten the war and minimize the loss of life.

(OWI-Reuter)

10 U. S. SHIPS LOST IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, January 10 — Three American destroyers were lost in a typhoon in the western Pacific, and seven smaller U.S. craft were lost as a result of enemy action in the Pacific, the Navy Department announced tonight. (OWI)

U. S. ITALY THEATER APPOINTMENT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Maj. Gen. Otto L. Nelson, former assistant deputy chief of staff, United States War Department, has arrived in Italy to assume the post of Deputy Theater Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, it was officially announced here today.

General Nelson succeeds Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, who held the American Army post in an acting capacity. General Nelson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal on his arrival in Italy last week, in recognition of his services with the office of the United States Chief of Staff in Washington. Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander and commanding general of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, presented the award. (PRO)

100,000 WOUNDED EVACUATED BY AIR

LONDON, January 10 — Ambulance planes of the U.S. Troop Carrier Command have evacuated more than 100,000 wounded from European battlefields since the Normandy landings on June 6 without the loss of one patient through an air accident, it was reported here today.

Evacuation of American, British, Canadian, French, Belgian and Dutch wounded troops was carried out by the air ambulances in all types of weather.

Troop carriers have flown more than 150,000 tons of freight also from England since D-day. More than 100,000 airborne troops were carried, mostly during airborne landings, and 100,000 other passengers were taken from England to the continent and between points on the continent. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROMAN DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 10 — The Sicilian anti-conscription disorders, the order of the day issued by the Giulian National Liberation Committee and the Italian Press Bureau statement on the publication of the Armistice clauses, draw

«Those who have already served long terms and who have suffered most from the war should have been excluded from conscription.»

Fascist Elements Thrive

Edoardo D'Onofrio in *Unità* (Communist) writes: «How can the democratic government rule the provinces of Sicily, with local prefects who don't know the meaning of democratic policy, of anti-Fascism, of the war for liberation and who are not in a position to clear the public administrations and the towns of the Fascist elements which are thriving there.»

Italia Nuova (Democratic) commenting on the order of the day issued by the Giulian National Liberation Committee writes: «It is obvious to anyone who knows the history of Trieste and is used to considering facts objectively that the organization of a free port in Trieste will be a powerful drive toward economic settlement in east-central and Danubian Europe.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat), under the headline «Venezia Giulia Belongs to Italy,» stresses the first point of the order of the day, which reads: «The parties adhering to the N. C. L. consider as sacred and inviolable the principle of the Unity of Italy, which was reached in these regions through the sacrifice of many lives.»

L'Italia Libera (Action Party) has a caption reading «Autonomy of Venezia Giulia and Collaboration Between Italians and Slavs.»

Almost all the newspapers report a statement made by Armando Rossini, the head of the Italian Press Bureau, in reply to a question by a journalist. Rossini asserted that the Italian Government is ready to disclose the clauses of the Armistice, whenever the military reasons, because of which they so far have been kept secret, cease to exist.

(UNN)

ROOSEVELT ASKS MORE FOOD FOR ITALY

WASHINGTON, January 10 — In reply to a question at his news conference yesterday regarding the report that the United States and Britain were on the verge of agreeing on a new plan for aid to Italy, President Roosevelt recalled that a couple of weeks ago he asked for an increase to 300 grams of bread per day per person in Italy, and added that the Allies were having trouble getting ships.

«We are working,» he said, «to get more grams there, to get the figure up to 300 grams of bread per person per day.»

(OWI)

LAW EXACTS RETRIBUTION AFTER 21 YEARS

ROME, January 10 — Italian justice is catching up with perpetrators of Fascist crimes committed as long as 21 years ago, the Allied Commission's Legal Sub-Commission announced today in a report dealing with the courts of the Province of Grosseto.

The report said that sentences are being passed after trials under the Italian law of July 21, 1944, enforcement of which is entirely in the hands of Italian authorities.

An example of how far back the Italian law is reaching was the recent trial of 11 civilians in the Tribunale (court) of Grosseto. The 11 were found guilty of violating the Italian penal code by forcing four anti-fascists in the commune of Pancole di Scansano (near Grosseto) to drink castor oil on February 13, 1923.

The crimes had been pardoned by royal decree on October 31, 1923, but the pardons were revoked on November 9, 1944, under the present epuration law.

One of the defendants, a former secretary of the local

WASHINGTON, January 10 — Three American destroyers were lost in a typhoon in the western Pacific, and seven smaller U.S. craft were lost as a result of enemy action in the Pacific, the Navy Department announced tonight. (OWI)

U. S. ITALY THEATER APPOINTMENT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Maj. Gen. Otto L. Nelson, former assistant deputy chief of staff, United States War Department, has arrived in Italy to assume the post of Deputy Theater Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, it was officially announced here today.

General Nelson succeeds Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, who held the American Army post in an acting capacity. General Nelson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal on his arrival in Italy last week, in recognition of his services with the office of the United States Chief of Staff in Washington. Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander and commanding general of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, presented the award. (PRO)

100,000 WOUNDED EVACUATED BY AIR

LONDON, January 10 — Ambulance planes of the U.S. Troop Carrier Command have evacuated more than 100,000 wounded from European battlefields since the Normandy landings on June 6 without the loss of one patient through an air accident, it was reported here today.

Evacuation of American, British, Canadian, French, Belgian and Dutch wounded troops was carried out by the air ambulances in all types of weather.

Troop carriers have flown more than 150,000 tons of freight also from England since D-day. More than 100,000 airborne troops were carried, mostly during airborne landings, and 160,000 other passengers were taken from England to the continent and between points on the continent. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROMAN DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 10 — The Sicilian anti-conscription disorders, the order of the day issued by the Giulian National Liberation Committee and the Italian Press Bureau statement on the publication of the Armistice clauses, draw the attention of the Roman newspapers today.

Avanti (Socialist), publishes an editorial by Pietro Nenni on the Sicilian disorders. He says, «Behind the students who, by their refusal to be conscripted, mean to protest against the monarchy or against hard clauses of the armistice, there is the old feudal, agrarian, clerical and Fascist Sicily which is lifting its head again. In Sicily we are gathering in the fruits of an easy-going policy of abstention, of which we have always pointed out the dangers.

«There have been no sanctions against the Fascist leaders: there has been no epuration. Thus the weakness of the Government and the complicity of the Administration with the neo-Fascist reaction are producing riots and risings, inflicting the humiliation of separatism on the island and on the nation.

«The Government must be careful. Under another disguise, with other slogans, what is happening now in Sicily, might well happen in other regions, precipitating the country into a chaotic situation.»

Italia Nuova (Democrat) writes: «In a situation as serious as that in Sicily, where one cannot help admitting that certain claims are fair, the Government's duty is not only to repress but also to forestall. It should, above all, avoid circumstances which might make matters worse. The Government is to blame for not having followed fairer criterions in the business of conscription.

of the Unity of Italy, which was reached in these regions through the sacrifice of many lives.»

L'Italia Libera (Action Party) has a caption reading «Autonomy of Venezia Giulia and Collaboration Between Italians and Slavs.»

Almost all the newspapers report a statement made by Armando Rossini, the head of the Italian Press Bureau, in reply to a question by a journalist. Rossini asserted that the Italian Government is ready to disclose the clauses of the Armistice, whenever the military reasons, because of which they so far have been kept secret, cease to exist. (UNN)

ROOSEVELT ASKS MORE FOOD FOR ITALY

WASHINGTON, January 10 — In reply to a question at his news conference yesterday regarding the report that the United States and Britain were on the verge of agreeing on a new plan for aid to Italy, President Roosevelt recalled that a couple of weeks ago he asked for an increase to 300 grams of bread per day per person in Italy, and added that the Allies were having trouble getting ships.

«We are working» he said, «to get more grams there, to get the figure up to 300 grams of bread per person per day.» (OWI)

LAW EXACTS RETRIBUTION AFTER 21 YEARS

ROME, January 10 — Italian justice is catching up with perpetrators of Fascist crimes committed as long as 21 years ago, the Allied Commission's Legal Sub-Commission announced today in a report dealing with the courts of the Province of Grosseto.

The report said that sentences are being passed after trials under the Italian law of July 21, 1944, enforcement of which is entirely in the hands of Italian authorities.

An example of how far back the Italian law is reaching was the recent trial of 11 civilians in the Tribunale (court) of Grosseto. The 11 were found guilty of violating the Italian penal code by forcing four anti-fascists in the commune of Pancole di Scansano (near Grosseto) to drink castor oil on February 13, 1923.

The crimes had been pardoned by royal decree on October 31, 1923, but the pardons were revoked on November 9, 1944, under the present epuration law.

One of the defendants, a former secretary of the local fascio, was sentenced to three years, four months and 25 days of imprisonment, and fined 564 lire.

Seven others will spend three years and six months in prison, after paying fines. The remaining three, who were lads 14 to 18 years old when the crimes were committed, went to prison for a year and nine months and paid fines.

About the same time in 1923, a citizen of Porto Ercole was forced to drink castor oil. For this five other defendants were recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, with a fine of 1,000 lire. One of them was formerly secretary of the fascio in the commune of Orbetello, in Grosseto Province.

When the Grosseto Tribunale reopened on August 7, 1944, three Fascists were convicted of forcing public subscriptions after the Armistice of September 8, 1943, to purchase supplies for the army.

One of this trio, Lorenzo Frosi, secretary of the Republican Fascist Party of Scarlino, was sent to prison for 18 years and fined 15,000 lire on charges of private violence, illegal detention of persons, swindling and threatening.

The other two, both vice-secretaries of the party, were sentenced for embezzlement, swindling and illegal detention of citizens. One, Liveno Novelli, was punished with four

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

years in prison and a 20,000-lire fine. The other, Archimede Petri, will serve 13 years in jail, after a 25,000-lire fine.

In its January sessions the Tribunale will try 20 others charged with personal violence, all in 1922 or 1923. (UNN)

FARMERS RECEIVE UNCULTIVATED LAND

ROME, January 10 — A number of farmers have each received 5,000 square meters of arable land at Fiano Romano for 29 years, it was announced today by Amulio Galletti, workers' representative on the Provincial Commission, which assigns uncultivated or insufficiently cultivated land to farmers upon request.

The law provides that the assignment be completed within four years, Galletti said.

The Commission has received 105 requests from farmers for land. Sixty-three of these requests will be examined at hearing by the Commission.

Owing to delays caused by the lack of transport, the Commission has studied only 48 cases. In 13 cases steps have been taken for an inspection of the land claimed to be uncultivated.

Six controversies which arose between landowners and farmers have been settled, Galletti said.

One request made by a farmer was rejected when a survey proved the land to be sufficiently cultivated. Another request was refused because the persons applying were not farmers.

«All attempts on the part of speculators to take advantage of a provision which should only benefit the tillers of the soil will be frustrated, said Galletti. (UNN)

PATRIOT TELLS OF NAZI PRISON HORRORS

FLORENCE, January 10 — The sufferings of a group of local Patriots, arrested by the German SS last June, were described to a UNN correspondent here recently by one of the Patriots, who escaped and has just returned to Florence.

He related how the Patriots were arrested on the evening of June 7 by the SS in a Florence apartment, where they were operating a clandestine radio transmitter.

After a short struggle, in which a German officer was killed, the Patriots were carried off to SS headquarters where torture was applied to force them to reveal the names of their comrades. None of them spoke, but one of them died under the torture and another was taken to the nearby village of Cecina and shot.

The rest, including the recently returned Patriot, were transported to the concentration camp at Carpi.

On June 21, a series of reprisals were started against the camps internees, and the first to be shot were Avvocato Gasparotto, of the Action Party, and a Signorina Kirie, of Florence.

During the next fortnight, another 70 persons were murdered, among whom were an Italian general and two colonels.

On July 28, the Patriots were taken from the camp and made to march toward Verona, from where they were to be deported to Germany. During the journey, the Patriot escaped. Armed with false documents, he passed through Bologna, Faenza and Modigliana in an attempt to cross the enemy lines into liberated territory.

He was recaptured near the front and forced to dig fortifications by the Germans until, broken in health, he was taken into hospital at Modigliana from which he escaped. (UNN)

SHOE FACTORY IN PRODUCTION AGAIN

PISTOIA, January 10 — Aided by the local AMG authorities, an important shoe manufacturing concern has just gone into production again here, it was announced yesterday.

In spite of the many difficulties to be overcome — greatest of which was the scarcity of electric power, which obliged the firm to manufacture exclusively by hand — a number of shoes priced at 700 lire per pair have been put on the market.

The sale of these shoes will be controlled by a ration system which will prevent hoarding and give precedence of distribution to the workers. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GREEK ELECTIONS SOON — PLASTIRAS

ATHENS, January 10 — A new Greek assembly will be elected by the Greek people as soon as possible and Allied observers will attend the elections as an assurance that the peoples' will is genuinely expressed, General Nicholas Plastiras, Greek premier, said today.

General Plastiras said everything possible is being done to guide Greek life into normal channels again. He said that the Greek Army is to be reorganised and he has asked Britain to send a police mission to Greece to assist in the army's regeneration. The Premier again asked that Greek citizens lay down their arms.

General Plastiras said that all who collaborated with the enemy will be brought to trial, that everything possible will be done to revive the economic life of the country and that «we will strive to provide opportunity for full employment and we will ensure to the working classes their full rights of free association, of which they were deprived under the Metaxas dictatorship.»

The Premier said that the army, gendarmerie and police would be re-organized on a «voluntary basis.»

«We have pledged our honor to regain our place among the United Nations in the final battle against Fascism,» he added, after calling on all Greeks «of good faith» to support him in carrying out this program.

In a statement made to a British correspondent, answering criticisms of his attitude towards EAM, General Plastiras said: «I have been misunderstood in a statement attributed to me concerning inclusion of EAM in my government.

«Although I am entitled to express my disapproval of EAM after their part in the insurrection, the point I wanted to make was that free elections would be held at the earliest possible moment and that it would be for the people through their representatives and constituent assembly to say who would join the new government. It would be undemocratic for me to assume the responsibility of including in the government representatives of a party who were in a state of war with Greece at the time I formed my government and whom none of my colleagues would accept and who had demanded 50 per cent of the ministries from Papandreou without authorization of popular support.»

«I never wanted to be Prime Minister. I accepted the task at the request of the Right. I am well known in Greece for my democratic principles and I shall adhere to these in what I conceive to be the discharge of my duty to my country.»

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

Six controversies which arose between landowners and farmers have been settled, Galletti said.

One request made by a farmer was rejected when a survey proved the land to be sufficiently cultivated. Another request was refused because the persons applying were not farmers.

«All attempts on the part of speculators to take advantage of a provision which should only benefit the tillers of the soil will be frustrated, said Galletti. (UNN)

PATRIOT TELLS OF NAZI PRISON HORRORS

FLORENCE, January 10 — The sufferings of a group of local Patriots, arrested by the German SS last June, were described to a UNN correspondent here recently by one of the Patriots, who escaped and has just returned to Florence.

He related how the Patriots were arrested on the evening of June 7 by the SS in a Florence apartment, where they were operating a clandestine radio transmitter.

After a short struggle, in which a German officer was killed, the Patriots were carried off to SS headquarters where torture was applied to force them to reveal the names of their comrades. None of them spoke, but one of them died under the torture and another was taken to the nearby village of Cecina and shot.

The rest, including the recently returned Patriot, were transported to the concentration camp at Carpi.

On June 21, a series of reprisals were started against the camps' internees, and the first to be shot were Avvocato Gasperotto, of the Action Party, and a Signorina Kirie, of Florence.

During the next fortnight, another 70 persons were murdered, among whom were an Italian general and two colonels.

On July 28, the Patriots were taken from the camp and made to march toward Verona, from where they were to be deported to Germany. During the journey, the Patriot escaped. Armed with false documents, he passed through Bologna, Faenza and Medigliana in an attempt to cross the enemy lines into liberated territory.

He was recaptured near the front and forced to dig fortifications by the Germans until, broken in health, he was taken into hospital at Medigliana from which he escaped. (UNN)

TWO FASCIST COLLABORATORS HELD

ROME, January 10 — The arrest here of a Nazi-Fascist on charges of receiving bribes and divulging to the Nazis the location of a quantity of arms intended for Italian Patriots, and the detention of another, accused of writing pamphlets in favor of Mussolini and Fascism, were announced today by the Questura.

Mario Guadalti, the alleged informer, was a former «confidence man» for the Republican Fascist Guard, and was paid 230,000 lire for giving information concerning the arms to the Nazi-Fascists, who were then in occupation of Rome, police said. After the liberation he escaped detection for a time by posing as a Patriot and displaying spurious decorations, which he said were conferred on him by Patriot leaders.

Luigi Gianturco, Fascist Inspector and Fascist National Councillor for the City of Milan, was detained for questioning concerning his alleged authorship of the Fascist pamphlets. (UNN)

FASCIST GENERAL REPORTED KILLED

ROME, January 10 — General Archimede Mischi, Chief of Staff of the Fascist Republican Army, has been executed by Turin Patriots, *Italia Combatte* said yesterday, quoting neutral reports. (UNN)

be elected by the Greek people as soon as possible and allied observers will attend the elections as an assurance that the peoples' will is genuinely expressed, General Nicholas Plastiras, Greek premier, said today.

General Plastiras said everything possible is being done to guide Greek life into normal channels again. He said that the Greek Army is to be reorganised and he has asked Britain to send a police mission to Greece to assist in the army's regeneration. The Premier again asked that Greek citizens lay down their arms.

General Plastiras said that all who collaborated with the enemy will be brought to trial, that everything possible will be done to revive the economic life of the country and that «we will strive to provide opportunity for full employment and we will ensure to the working classes their full rights of free association, of which they were deprived under the Metaxas dictatorship.»

The Premier said that the army, gendarmerie and police would be re-organized on a «voluntary basis.»

«We have pledged our honor to regain our place among the United Nations in the final battle against Fascism,» he added, after calling on all Greeks «of good faith» to support him in carrying out this program.

In a statement made to a British correspondent, answering criticisms of his attitude towards EAM, General Plastiras said: «I have been misunderstood in a statement attributed to me concerning inclusion of EAM in my government.

«Although I am entitled to express my disapproval of EAM after their part in the insurrection, the point I wanted to make was that free elections would be held at the earliest possible moment and that it would be for the people through their representatives and constituent assembly to say who would join the new government. It would be undemocratic for me to assume the responsibility of including in the government representatives of a party who were in a state of war with Greece at the time I formed my government and whom none of my colleagues would accept and who had demanded 50 per cent of the ministries from Papandreou without authorization of popular support.»

«I never wanted to be Prime Minister. I accepted the task at the request of the Right. I am well known in Greece for my democratic principles and I shall adhere to these in what I conceive to be the discharge of my duty to my country.»

ELAS-Scobie Discussions

Discussions between General Scobie, and four ELAS delegates were resumed today after a long session yesterday. It was announced officially that the General's terms for a truce would be presented to the delegates.

A Reuter dispatch reported today that the Greek War Ministry has ordered disbandment of remnants of the right-wing EDES forces, which had withdrawn toward Corfu from Epirus. The Ministry also called up for military service all men of the 1934 to 1940 class who live in Corfu.

Fighting continued north of Athens with a British armored column reaching the town of Lavadia, 70 miles to the northeast. A patrol which entered Lavadia found that the insurgent forces had left. A second British column, striking north from Thebes, has approached to within four miles of Khalkis.

General Scobie today issued an order banning all public meetings in the city, prohibiting the publication of leaflets, the painting of signs and slogans or the spreading of news «liable to cause uneasiness,» according to an Associated Press report late tonight.

The order said that the Press Ministry of the Government would later announce details of a preventative censorship and the suspension of certain newspapers.
(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

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

ROOSEVELT REAFFIRMS WAR AIMS

WASHINGTON, January 10 — President Roosevelt, in a message to the U. S. Congress requesting more than 73,000 million dollars for war expenditures between June 30, 1945, and July 1, 1946, yesterday reaffirmed American determination for total defeat of Germany and Japan as the first condition for peace.

«I have not in the past, and I shall not now make any prediction concerning the length of the war,» the President said. «My only prediction is that our enemies will be totally defeated before we lay down our arms.»

The President also restated his belief that America will co-operate in the post-war world both in international, political and economic spheres. «We have learned that just as the United States cannot afford to be isolationist in its political philosophy, neither can it stand the malignant effects of economic isolationism.» he said.

Submitting the new budget at a time when it is «the supreme duty» of the American people to back their fighting men and women «to the limit,» the President asked for 13,000 million dollars for regular government expenses in addition to the 73,000 dollars for war spending.

Half of the requested sum is expected to be met by taxes on the American people, with the remainder to be raised by borrowing.

The message pointed out that at the start of the war, America had a threefold task: to build up a new munitions industry; to produce equipment and transport for the new American army; and to give assistance to the Allies. War construction and initial equipment for the armed forces have virtually been completed, the President said, while Lend-Lease operations for supplying the Allies will continue as long as they are necessary to win the war.

One-sixth of all U. S. war expenditures are now going for Lend-Lease and foreign relief and rehabilitation needs, the President revealed, adding that 36,000 million dollars in Lend-Lease aid has already been provided in goods and services to the Allies. About 4,500 million dollars in reciprocal Lend-Lease aid has been given to U. S. forces.

Major supply problem

One of the major supply problems which will have to be met is a larger cargo and tanker fleet in the U. S. merchant marine, the message said. Already four times its pre-war size, the fleet is still under «the terrific strain of global warfare,» the President said.

Recalling the contribution of 1,350 million dollars by the United States to UNRRA, the President added that if more is needed the United States and other nations must «make sure that the people of liberated countries have essential relief from the devastation of war.»

Defeat of Japan, President Roosevelt warned, will be a task that should not be underestimated. He pointed out that Japan still holds an area twice that controlled by the Nazis at the height of their power, and that supply lines to American forces in the Pacific are two and three times the distance of those to Europe.

The American people «must be ready to throw their whole effort into the campaign against Japan as fast as the war in Europe permits,» the message said. Looking to full liberation of the Philippines, on which American troops are now fighting, the new budget requests 200,000 dollars for the Office of High Commissioner to the Philippines, compared to 198,000 dollars in the current appropriation.

Elaborating on his advocacy of American participation in the international economic field, the President urged the Congress to take two immediate steps: (1) Enact approval of the United Nations monetary and financial agreements drafted at Bretton Woods last July; and (2) Repeal the Johnson Act, which permits U. S. loans only to those [illegible] did not default on loans made during the

After returning to lunch at General Kirkman's headquarters, the group continued its tour to another sector of the front. The party is now visiting rest camps and institutions in the Florence area. (UNN)

WESTERN YUGOSLAVIA INHABITANTS STARVING

BARI, January 10 — Starvation is prevalent in western Yugoslavia, as the inhabitants have used up their inadequate 1944 crop, a Reuter correspondent said today. According to reliable information, the reporter said, 43 persons died of starvation, in and around Split, between November 22 and Christmas Day. His dispatch continued: «The first Allied foodship carrying 500 tons of food and medical stores arrived in Split last week. Larger-scale, immediate shipments are called for if citizens are to be saved from suffering and death. Local markets are empty. In Split I saw an old woman exchanging a pair of pijama trousers and a pair of long woollen underpants for a quarter of a liter of crude olive oil.

«Money prices are exceedingly high. Salted pork would sell for 10,000 kuna a kilogram. A kuna officially is exchanged at 3,200 per pacer pound sterling. The situation is made worse by the coldest weather experienced in Dubrovnik and the surrounding area in nearly 50 years.»
(Reuter)

KING PETER CONFERS WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, January 10 — King Peter of Yugoslavia, who conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today, will receive the press tomorrow and issue a communique, Reuter reported tonight.

According to press dispatches, during the conference King Peter asked Churchill's advice on the formation of a Yugoslav Government of National Unity and the creation of a regency as proposed in the agreement between Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Prime Minister Subasic. (Reuter)

SHIPPING SITUATION EASIER

WASHINGTON, January 10 — The War Shipping Administration announced today that there will be sufficient ships available this month to handle all high-priority cargo demands, despite a «tight» shipping situation.

The WSA said that the favorable situation for January was a result of a reduction in the number of vessels required by military forces as storage ships in war theaters and of a re-examination of all requests for shipping space.

Although a spokesman for the WSA said that no predictions could be made more than a month in advance, «we hope to do as well in February as in the current month» if more ships are released. (OWI)

UK-US OIL AGREEMENT TO BE REVISED

WASHINGTON, January 10 — President Roosevelt, in a letter today, asked for withdrawal of the British-American petroleum agreement from the Senate so that revisions may be made in consultation with the British Government, to remove misunderstandings concerning the purpose and scope of the agreement.

The President sent the oil agreement to the Senate on August 24 for ratification. However, opposition to some phases of the agreement by certain Senators and by the domestic oil industry delayed a Senate decision.

Asking for its return, President Roosevelt asserted in his letter that he had not changed his view that «the agreement constituted an important step forward in removing possible causes of friction in the international trade in petroleum and in promoting co-operation among the nation.

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

on the American people, with the remainder to be raised by borrowing.

The message pointed out that at the start of the war, America had a threefold task: to build up a new munitions industry; to produce equipment and transport for the new American army; and to give assistance to the Allies. War construction and initial equipment for the armed forces have virtually been completed, the President said, while Lend-Lease operations for supplying the Allies will continue as long as they are necessary to win the war.

One-sixth of all U. S. war expenditures are now going for Lend-Lease and foreign relief and rehabilitation needs, the President revealed, adding that 36,000 million dollars in Lend-Lease aid has already been provided in goods and services to the Allies. About 4,500 million dollars in reciprocal Lend-Lease aid has been given to U. S. forces.

Major supply problem

One of the major supply problems which will have to be met is a larger cargo and tanker fleet in the U. S. merchant marine, the message said. Already four times its pre-war size, the fleet is still under «the terrific strain of global warfare,» the President said.

Recalling the contribution of 1,350 million dollars by the United States to UNRRA, the President added that if more is needed the United States and other nations must «make sure that the people of liberated countries have essential relief from the devastation of war.»

Defeat of Japan, President Roosevelt warned, will be a task that should not be underestimated. He pointed out that Japan still holds an area twice that controlled by the Nazis at the height of their power, and that supply lines to American forces in the Pacific are two and three times the distance of those to Europe.

The American people «must be ready to throw their whole effort into the campaign against Japan as fast as the war in Europe permits,» the message said. Looking to full liberation of the Philippines, on which American troops are now fighting, the new budget requests 296,000 dollars for the Office of High Commissioner to the Philippines, compared to 198,000 dollars in the current appropriation.

Elaborating on his advocacy of American participation in the international economic field, the President urged the Congress to take two immediate steps: (1) Enact approval of the United Nations monetary and financial agreements drafted at Bretton Woods last July; and (2) Repeal the Johnson Act, which permits U. S. loans only to those countries which did not default on loans made during the last war. (OWI - Reuter)

BRITISH M.P'S VISIT 5TH ARMY SECTORS

FLORENCE, January 10 — The first party of British Members of Parliament to visit the Italian theater spent the fifth day of their tour seeing something of the difficult country and bad weather conditions that troops have had to overcome here, reported a *UNN* correspondent.

Leaving Florence in the early morning, the six M.P's first visited Lt. General S. C. Kirkman, the Commander of 13th Corps and congratulated him on receiving the American Legion of Merit. Afterwards the Members split into groups to visit different 5th Army sectors.

Travelling by jeep over icy roads, one group, consisting of Captain F.J. Bellenger, and Major H.G. Studholme, accompanied by Brigadier H.C. Partridge, were taken first to see part of the Gothic Line defenses and Colle di Cassoglia, the German strongpoint which was taken in an assault by the British 1st Division.

During the day, the Parliamentarians spoke to several parties of British soldiers on the road.

As they drove along the snow-covered mountain roads, the party saw long lines of Italian volunteers working on reconstruction and clearing roads and bridges.

KING PETER CONFERS WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, January 10 — King Peter of Yugoslavia, who conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today, will receive the press tomorrow and issue a communique, Reuter reported tonight.

According to press dispatches, during the conference King Peter asked Churchill's advice on the formation of a Yugoslav Government of National Unity and the creation of a regency as proposed in the agreement between Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Prime Minister Subasic. (Reuter)

SHIPPING SITUATION EASIER

WASHINGTON, January 10 — The War Shipping Administration announced today that there will be sufficient ships available this month to handle all high-priority cargo demands, despite a «tight» shipping situation.

The WSA said that the favorable situation for January was a result of a reduction in the number of vessels required by military forces as storage ships in war theaters and of a re-examination of all requests for shipping space.

Although a spokesman for the WSA said that no predictions could be made more than a month in advance, «we hope to do as well in February as in the current month» if more ships are released. (OWI)

UK-US OIL AGREEMENT TO BE REVISED

WASHINGTON, January 10 — President Roosevelt, in a letter today, asked for withdrawal of the British-American petroleum agreement from the Senate so that revisions may be made in consultation with the British Government, to remove misunderstandings concerning the purpose and scope of the agreement.

The President sent the oil agreement to the Senate on August 24 for ratification. However, opposition to some phases of the agreement by certain Senators and by the domestic oil industry delayed a Senate decision.

Asking for its return, President Roosevelt asserted in his letter that he had not changed his view that «the agreement constituted an important step forward in removing possible causes of friction in the international trade in petroleum and in promoting co-operation among the nations in the development of that trade.»

The President added: «I am informed that fears have been expressed as to the scope and effect of the document as it is now worded; some voicing concern lest it authorize acts by the petroleum industry inconsistent with provisions of the existing law; others lest it hold potentialities harmful to industry.

«It is my belief that these fears are without foundation and certainly no such possibilities were intended or designed by American representatives who negotiated the agreement.»

Secretary of State Stettinius, issued the following statement: «The State Department has consistently advocated development of broad international understandings for promotion of sound trade and commerce between nations as essential to building world-wide peace and prosperity.

«The Anglo-American oil agreement was concluded in an endeavor to apply this co-operation as an approach to particular problems and to lay a basis for removal of possible causes of friction in the field of international oil.»

The purpose of withdrawing the agreement from the Senate, Stettinius explained, «is to permit consideration of the best way to achieve fundamental purposes underlying the agreement — preventing friction between nations from growing out of problems of foreign oil, and assuring to all an adequate supply.»

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

« It appears to the State Department, » he concluded « that misunderstandings which have arisen come not from lack of agreement upon these objectives but from implementing features attending them. » (Reuter-BBC)

BELGIAN HIGH COMMAND SET UP

BRUSSELS, January 10 — The Belgian Minister of National Defense, Fernand Demets, has announced plans to set up a high command of the Belgian Army under Maj. Gen. Bernhard, a former vice governor of the Belgian Congo, and commander of a cavalry division during the struggle against the Germans in 1940, Brussels Radio said today. (OWI)

PIERLOT'S STATESMANSHIP PRAISED

LONDON, January 10 — The establishment of a committee representing all resistance groups to safeguard morale and material interests of Belgian resistance is a tribute to the statesmanship of Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot and his colleagues, *The Times* said in an editorial today.

The editorial continued:

« The new committee will advise on the task of reabsorbing into normal social life numerous Belgians who during the last four years have lived a perilous underground existence in circumstances which must necessarily render difficult the resumption of ordinary civilian activities.

« Only a few weeks ago relations between Belgian resistance groups and the Belgian Government gave cause for anxiety.

« Part of the credit for averting a crisis may be claimed by British military authorities, whose steady impartiality enabled them to convince all concerned of the paramount military importance of a peaceful settlement. But Pierlot's Government — which radically reorganized on its return home, to provide for a powerful representation of resistance groups — must take the major share of praise. (OWI)

BERLE NAMED U. S. AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, January 10 — Adolph A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, was nominated by President Roosevelt today as the new American Ambassador to Brazil. He will fill the vacancy created when Jefferson Caffery left Brazil to become American Ambassador to France.

Berle resigned as Assistant Secretary when President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, reorganized the State Department a month ago. (OWI)

CANADA BUILT 1,000 SHIPS DURING WAR

OTTAWA, January 10 — Canadian shipyards have built more than 1,000 ships of all kinds since the beginning of the war, it was officially anounced here today.

About 400 of the vessels were merchant ships totalling about 2,700,000 tons. The remainder were naval craft, including destroyers, landing craft and wooden scows, the announcement said. (OWI)

MOYNE DEFENDANTS PLEAD GUILTY

CAIRO, January 10 — Defendants on trial for the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, pleaded guilty today, Reuter reported.

The two men are Elishou Ben Souri and Aliahou Hakim, Palestinian Jews, said to be members of a terrorist band, the « Stern gang. » (Reuter)

THREE COLLABORATIONISTS TO DIE

PARIS, January 10 — Three French collaborationists it is proposed to release a certain number of Jewish doctors from concentration camps to assist in the treatment of infectious diseases and help relieve the serious doctor shortage. The chief of the medical services of the Wehrmacht decreed that medical officers of the Wehrmacht, working in Germany or on leave, must help care for civilians, and that Wehrmacht hospitals must arrange out-patient consulting hours for civilians. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

DEATH PENALTY FOR CLOTHES SABOTAGE

LONDON, January 10 — The German news agency, DNB, tonight published a decree issued by Hitler establishing the death penalty for anyone found guilty of sabotaging the current « old clothes collection in Germany, » Reuter reported. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS PROGRESS

CAIRO, January 10 — Out of 159 Egyptian deputies so far elected, 82 are Saadists and 41 Liberals, indicating a large majority for Premier Maher Pasha's party, dispatches said today. (OWI)

SWISS-HUNGARY COMMUNICATIONS CUT

LONDON, January 10 — Telegraphic services between Switzerland and Hungary have been suspended, Swiss Radio said today. (OWI)

TURKISH PORT OF ALEXANDRETTA OPENED

ANKARA, January 10 — The Turkish port of Alexandretta, most easterly port in the Mediterranean, was opened yesterday, Ankara Radio said today.

The Turkish Minister of Public Works, Sirri Day, said that the building of port installations was the outcome of British and Turkish efforts. The dockyard installations were built by a British engineering firm which started work two years ago. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 10 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Ardennes salient continued to make progress on some sectors of the northern flank, notably south of Dochamps where enemy armor has been engaged by our artillery. Operations have been hindered by deep snow.

Around Marcourt mopping up continued while the village of Cielle, to the south, has been taken and Allied units are now thrusting in the direction of Laroche. Southeast of Marche we cleared Bois de Nolaumont and occupied the village of Forrières southeast of Rochefort.

West of Bastogne bitter fighting continues in the area of Bonnerue and Tillet, about two miles west of Mande, and an enemy counter-attack was repulsed with the destruction of nine of 18 enemy tanks engaged.

Southeast of Bastogne our troops made gains against strongly-defended enemy positions. Enemy attacks were broken up in the Rimlingen area and near Reyersweiler and Lemberg in the enemy's Lower Vosges salient.

In the Rhine Valley, north of Hagenau Forest, a strong enemy attack supported by tanks was repulsed. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and he withdrew northward. We made some progress on the Rhine River bank and reen-

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

absorbing into normal social life numerous Belgians who during the last four years have lived a perilous underground existence in circumstances which must necessarily render difficult the resumption of ordinary civilian activities.

« Only a few weeks ago relations between Belgian resistance groups and the Belgian Government gave cause for anxiety.

« Part of the credit for averting a crisis may be claimed by British military authorities, whose steady impartiality enabled them to convince all concerned of the paramount military importance of a peaceful settlement. But Pierlot's Government — which radically reorganized on its return home, to provide for a powerful representation of resistance groups — must take the major share of praise. (OWI)

BERLE NAMED U. S. AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, January 10 — Adolph A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, was nominated by President Roosevelt today as the new American Ambassador to Brazil. He will fill the vacancy created when Jefferson Caffery left Brazil to become American Ambassador to France.

Berle resigned as Assistant Secretary when President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, reorganized the State Department a month ago. (OWI)

CANADA BUILT 1,000 SHIPS DURING WAR

OTTAWA, January 10 — Canadian shipyards have built more than 1,000 ships of all kinds since the beginning of the war, it was officially anounced here today.

About 400 of the vessels were merchant ships totalling about 2,700,000 tons. The remainder were naval craft, including destroyers, landing craft and wooden scows, the announcement said. (OWI)

MOYNE DEFENDANTS PLEAD GUILTY

CAIRO, January 10 — Defendants on trial for the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, pleaded guilty today, Reuter reported.

The two men are Elishou Ben Souri and Aliahou Hakim, Palestinian Jews, said to be members of a terrorist band, the « Stern gang. » (Reuter)

THREE COLLABORATIONISTS TO DIE

PARIS, January 10 — Three French collaborationists were sentenced to death at Avignon today, the Paris radio said. They are Robert Conrad and Antoine Midoni, both of whom worked for the Gestapo in Avignon, and Albert Bassaigmet, a former member of the Vichy militia. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

COMPULSORY RECRUITING FOR VOLKSSTURM

LONDON, January 10 — The Germans are being forced to resort to compulsory measures to recruit members for their Volkssturm and auxiliary forces, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

The Essen *National Zeitung* stated that committees have been formed in all localities to secure the necessary number of women volunteers for the German Army's auxiliary forces by compulsory mobilization, according to BBC.

The British radio reported that Berliners between 16 and 60 will not get their new food cards unless they produce documentary evidence that they have registered for the Volkssturm.

Meanwhile the drain on labor for replacements to the Wehrmacht continues. A German press report stated that

SWISS-HUNGARY COMMUNICATIONS CUT

LONDON, January 10 — Telegraphic services between Switzerland and Hungary have been suspended, Swiss Radio said today. (OWI)

TURKISH PORT OF ALEXANDRETTA OPENED

ANKARA, January 10 — The Turkish port of Alexandretta, most easterly port in the Mediterranean, was opened yesterday, Ankara Radio said today.

The Turkish Minister of Public Works, Sirri Day, said that the building of port installations was the outcome of British and Turkish efforts. The dockyard installations were built by a British engineering firm which started work two years ago. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 10 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Ardennes salient continued to make progress on some sectors of the northern flank, notably south of Dochamps where enemy armor has been engaged by our artillery. Operations have been hindered by deep snow.

Around Marcourt mopping up continued while the village of Cielle, to the south, has been taken and Allied units are now thrusting in the direction of Laroche. Southeast of Marche we cleared Bois de Nolaumont and occupied the village of Forrières southeast of Rochefort.

West of Bastogne bitter fighting continues in the area of Bonnerue and Tillet, about two miles west of Mande, and an enemy counter-attack was repulsed with the destruction of nine of 18 enemy tanks engaged.

Southeast of Bastogne our troops made gains against strongly-defended enemy positions. Enemy attacks were broken up in the Rimlingen area and near Reyersweiler and Lemberg in the enemy's Lower Vosges salient.

In the Rhine Valley, north of Hagenau Forest, a strong enemy attack supported by tanks was repulsed. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and he withdrew northward. We made some progress on the Rhine River bank and reentered Gambsheim.

Weather severely restricted air operations yesterday, but a small force of medium bombers attacked a railway embankment and bridge at Rimmthal, west of Landau and fighter-bombers attacked railyards at Neustadt and Rastatt. South of Strasbourg the enemy continued aggressive attempts to exploit gains he made on Sunday. We withdrew from Boofsheim.

In the Vosges, west of Colmar, our troops occupied high ground near Turkheim. Fighter-bombers attacked a bridge across the Rhine-Rhone Canal near Girzfelden. An enemy ground-force attack in the outskirts of Mülhouse was beaten off.

In all air operations five enemy aircraft were shot down. Ten of our fighters are missing. (OWI)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 10 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Severe weather again kept activity at a minimum on the 5th and 8th Army fronts.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

Navy:

In spite of rough weather off the south coast of France, warships continue to give gunfire support to the army in the neighbourhood of the Franco Italian-frontier. Both the French cruiser *Emile Bertin* and the destroyer *Trombe* have bombarded enemy batteries and positions within the last few days. Direct hits were obtained on an enemy battery, while a bridge was damaged and a road blocked with masonry.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Rail and road bridges in the central and western Po Valley yesterday were the principal targets of medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force. Light bombers attacked troop installations and fighters and fighter-bombers flew close-support missions over the 5th and 8th Army fronts.

Coastal Air Force fighters attacked a railway station in northwestern Italy.

From these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 975 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Athens-Piraeus remains quiet.

Mobile columns continue patrolling with little opposition.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged.

(PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 10 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northeast of Komarno, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Binya, Bar, Nova Vyezdka, Perbete, Staraya Dyala and Mariosz, and the railway stations of Nova Vyezdka, Staraya Dyala, Hesin and Komarno-Tegelnya, two kilometers northeast of Komarno. During yesterday in this area, our troops captured over 300 German soldiers and officers.

In Budapest, our troops tightening the ring of encircled German-Hungarian groupings, occupied in fighting the following city districts:

Kaposztasmegyer, Ujpest, Rakospalota, Palotaujfalu, Pestujhely, Kispest, Kossuthnalva, large Csepel industrial district and the island of Obuda with its ship building wharves. During the day of fighting, our troops occupied over 1,000 blocks in the city.

In battles in the area of Budapest during January 9, over 3,000 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers were taken prisoners.

Northwest and west of Budapest, attacks of enemy infantry and tanks were being successfully repulsed by our troops. During yesterday in this area, 40 German tanks were disabled or destroyed.

On other sectors of the front, there were no essential changes

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 10 — Today's communique:

In the Piedmont region, Patriot detachments of the «Vercelli» and «Bixio» Brigades carried out an attack against the Fascist Republican garrison at Ciglione, in the province of Alessandria. Arms and ammunition and 10 prisoners were captured. Three Patriots were killed in the clash.

On December 8, in the Emilia region, the 62nd «Garibaldi» Brigade attacked a column of the Fascist «Italia» division on its way to the front in a locality south of Piacenza. Four 75 millimeter cannon, ammunition, transport vehicles, a number of horses and considerable other material were captured. Two officers and 60 men, in addition to five Germans attached to the division, were also captured.

(UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE:

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the northern Ardennes, the defensive battle is in full progress. Yesterday, the Americans attempted again to force the breakthrough toward Houffalize by grim attacks on our northern and southern flanks. Our troops, in fierce forest and house-to-house fighting on difficult and ice-encrusted ground, repulsed the attackers and launched counter-attacks at many points. The enemy was prevented from making major gains. In this sector and in local fighting in Lorraine, about 500 prisoners were captured.

At Hatten, southeast of Wissembourg in Alsace, tank grenadiers and tanks punched a gap into the Maginot line and made 300 Americans prisoner in the captured fortifications.

North of Strasbourg, the enemy lost 14 tanks in repeated attempts at smashing our bridgehead.

On the upper Rhine, south of Erstein, several enemy formations were cut off and encircled.

On the Western Front, more than 350 enemy tanks were either destroyed or captured.

Italy:

In central Italy, north of Faenza, the British launched

GERMAN

«Inhuman Treatment»: D.N.B. says that German prisoners, released by an exchange at St. Nazaire, testify to the «inhuman treatment» which their American and French captors inflicted «even upon the wounded.» Guards are said to perpetrate any number of misdeeds upon German prisoners, ranging from simply «annoying» them and «swearing» at them to actually beating them with fists and gun-butts and shooting at them. All this is deplored by the Nazi News Agency as «contrary to international law.»

Western Front: The Transocean correspondent from Rundstedt's Headquarters sees the «most surprising event of the past 48 hours» in the presumed fact that General Patton has thrown his army on the defensive for the first time since the beginning of the invasion. «This proves that the American Third Army, which had made the famous Avranches break-through in France, has lost the greater part of its offensive power.»

Budapest Siege Minimized: «The grim fight of the Budapest garrison,» notes the correspondent von Oiberg, «recedes somewhat into the background when compared with the great strategic importance of the double battle on both sides of the Danube.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

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

Athens-Piraeus remains quiet.

Mobile columns continue patrolling with little opposition.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged.

(PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 10 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northeast of Komarno, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Binya, Bar, Nova Vyezdka, Perbete, Staraya Dyala and Martosz, and the railway stations of Nova Vyezdka, Staraya Dyala, Hesin and Komarno-Tegelnya, two kilometers northeast of

« Vercelli » and « [illegible] » against the Fascist Republican garrison at Ciglione, in the province of Alessandria. Arms and ammunition and 10 prisoners were captured. Three Patriots were killed in the clash.

On December 8, in the Emilia region, the 62nd « Garibaldi » Brigade attacked a column of the Fascist « Italia » division on its way to the front in a locality south of Piacenza. Four 75 millimeter cannon, ammunition, transport vehicles, a number of horses and considerable other material were captured. Two officers and 60 men, in addition to five Germans attached to the division, were also captured.

(UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE:

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the northern Ardennes, the defensive battle is in full progress. Yesterday, the Americans attempted again to force the breakthrough toward Houffalize by grim attacks on our northern and southern flanks. Our troops, in fierce forest and house-to-house fighting on difficult and ice-encrusted ground, repulsed the attackers and launched counter-attacks at many points. The enemy was prevented from making major gains. In this sector and in local fighting in Lorraine, about 500 prisoners were captured.

At Hatten, southeast of Wissembourg in Alsace, tank grenadiers and tanks punched a gap into the Maginot line and made 300 Americans prisoner in the captured fortifications.

North of Strasbourg, the enemy lost 14 tanks in repeated attempts at smashing our bridgehead.

On the upper Rhine, south of Erstein, several enemy formations were cut off and encircled.

On the Western Front, more than 350 enemy tanks were either destroyed or captured.

Italy:

In central Italy, north of Faenza, the British launched only some unsuccessful attacks. They suffered high losses at the hands of our shock detachments.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, north of Szekesfehervar, German formations repulsed the counter-attack of a Bolshevik motorized corps and destroyed 73 out of an attacking force of 120 tanks. The gains made yesterday remained firmly in our hands. On the northeastern fringe of the Vertes mountains, enemy counter-attacks failed. On the western foothills of the Vertes mountains and south of the Danube, German counter-attacks were successful.

In Budapest, particularly on both sides of the East Station, grim fighting is in progress.

North of the Danube, Soviet attempts at broadening their penetration were thwarted. The enemy lost 22 tanks.

Nothing of moment is reported from the other parts of the Eastern Front.

Air:

Yesterday, the enemy Air Force confined itself to isolated raids on southwestern Germany.

London continues to be subjected to the fire of our retaliatory arms.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

« Inhuman Treatment »: D.N.B. says that German prisoners, released by an exchange at St. Nazaire, testify to the « inhuman treatment » which their American and French captors inflicted « even upon the wounded. » Guards are said to perpetrate any number of misdeeds upon German prisoners, ranging from simply « annoying » them and « swearing » at them to actually beating them with fists and gun-butts and shooting at them. All this is deplored by the Nazi News Agency as «contrary to international law. »

Western Front: The Transocean correspondent from Rundstedt's Headquarters sees the « most surprising event of the past 48 hours » in the presumed fact that General Patton has thrown his army on the defensive for the first time since the beginning of the invasion. « This proves that the American Third Army, which had made the famous Avranches break-through in France, has lost the greater part of its offensive power. »

Budapest Siege Minimized: « The grim fight of the Budapest garrison, » notes the correspondent von Oiberg, « recedes somewhat into the background when compared with the great strategic importance of the double battle on both sides of the Danube. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: The Fascist Radio on Wednesday night reported a continued lull in fighting in spite of improved weather conditions. In the Adriatic sector the British are said to be re-grouping for the coming assault.

Enemy Air Raids: The Fascist Radio reports over Milan and its neighborhood indiscriminate strafing and bombing raids, with resulting casualties. The towns of Pavia and Voghera also are said to have been subjected to machine-gunning and bombing. A raid on Udine is reported to have rendered many houses uninhabitable; there are 150 dead and the same number of wounded. Thousands of incendiaries were dropped.

Government Measures Made Public: The latest government measures with regard to the control of food-supplies, communal canteens, the defence of currency, suppression of speculation and the black market, continued to receive much attention from the Fascist Radio in Wednesday's broadcasts. The following are typical extracts: « ... The lira you are called upon to defend... is the only basis of your wealth... the tangible proof of your work. It means security for your children. You must defend it from speculators... » « In their own interest... Italians must denounce speculators and black-market traders... » « Food discipline is a guarantee of fulfilling one's needs... » « In the restaurants, where rich meals used to be served to rich people, any modest worker can obtain a decent meal at a reasonable price... »

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

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

Interior S/C

INFORMATION DIVISION
8 JAN 1945

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Monday — 8 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — « Germans have lost the initiative. » Montgomery says, praises courage of American soldiers; Allies gain three miles in new attack, cut Germans' Belgium supply route; Enemy communications again attacked; 8th Army Canadians reach the sea north of Ravenna, isolate German groups; Carrier force strikes Luzon Island; Soviets abandon Eszertergom; Aircraft carrier hit at Genoa; Yugoslavs halt German thrusts; United States TAF placed under British Command; France to call up new class.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; Free exchange of news in Italy; Public debt reaches 600 billion lire; Minister of Public Works speaks on labor and public economy; 5,184 persons deferred for epuration proceedings; Bonus for Allied civilian workers.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens free of ELAS insurgents; Composition of Greek Cabinet; United States press supports Roosevelt message; Yugoslav territorial claims; China will play full part, Chiang says.

INSIDE GERMANY — Nazi officials flee from Vienna.

WAR FRONTS

« GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIATIVE » SAYS MONTGOMERY

21ST ARMY GROUP HQ, January 7 — Field Marshal Montgomery asserted today that while the battle of the Ardennes salient in Belgium is « far from over, » Rundstedt's counter-offensive has been converted into a ground defensive by the Germans and the initiative now is in Allied hands.

This turnabout, he said, was accomplished by Allied

He explained that a heavy toll is being taken of the enemy forces by Allied ground and air action and that Rundstedt has been unable to gain any great advantage from his initial successes in the Ardennes sector. He listed as one of the main reasons for the German slowdown the inability of the Luftwaffe to protect the German army and, by comparison, he described Allied TAF operations as the « biggest terror » of the enemy ground troops.

Asserting that the Allies have recovered from a « sharp blow » dealt by Rundstedt, the Field Marshal said that the German commander has « failed in his strategic purpose unless the prize is smaller than his men were told. »

Affection for American Soldier

When the Germans attacked on December 16, they obtained a « tactical surprise » by driving a deep wedge into the center of the American 1st Army and by splitting American forces in two, Field Marshal Montgomery said.

« But the whole Allied team rallied to meet the danger, » he continued. « National considerations were thrown overboard; General Eisenhower placed me in command of the whole northern front. I employed the whole available power of the British groups of armies. This power was brought into play very gradually and in such a way that it would not interfere with American lines of communication. Finally it was put into battle with a bang and today British divisions are fighting hard on the right flank of the U.S. 1st Army. This is a fine Allied picture. »

The Field Marshal described generally the initial steps he took to « tidy up » the battle area. He said the first move was to head off the enemy from the vital places and « get things in balance. » This was done, he declared by regrouping the American 1st and 9th Armies and the British Armies on the Western Front into the 7th Army Corps for offensive purposes.

« The 7th Corps now is attacking, » he noted. « You can not hurry these things. »

In his tribute to American troops, Field Marshal Montgomery said:

« I formed a very high opinion of the American soldier in Italy and Sicily. I have spent my life with the British soldier and I love the British soldier, but I have formed a great affection for the American soldier who is a very brave fighting man, who has the tenacity in battle that makes him a great soldier. »

He singled out for his plaudits the 2nd and 7th U.S. Armored Divisions, the 82nd and 101st U.S. Airborne Divisions, and the 106th Infantry. He disclosed that the British 6th Airborne Division is one of the British units fighting on the Belgian bulge.

The Field Marshal praised General Eisenhower's leadership and called him the « captain of our team. »

« I am devoted to General 'Ike', » he said. « We are all in this fight together and we must not allow any wedges to be driven between us. This Allied solidarity is terribly important. Teamwork wins battles and battle victories win wars. »

(OWI-BBC-Reuter)

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

in new attack, cut Germans' Bulgarian supply route; Enemy communications again attacked; 8th Army Canadians reach the sea north of Ravenna, isolate German groups; Carrier force strikes Luzon Island; Soviets abandon Eszertergom; Aircraft carrier hit at Genoa; Yugoslavs halt German thrusts; United States TAF placed under British Command; France to call up new class.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; Free exchange of news in Italy; Public debt reaches 600 billion lire; Minister of Public Works speaks on labor and public economy; 5,184 persons deferred for epuration proceedings; Bonus for Allied civilian workers.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens free of ELAS insurgents; Composition of Greek Cabinet; United States press supports Roosevelt message; Yugoslav territorial claims; China will play full part, Chiang says.

INSIDE GERMANY — Nazi officials flee from Vienna.

WAR FRONTS

« GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIATIVE » SAYS MONTGOMERY

21ST ARMY GROUP HQ, January 7 — Field Marshal Montgomery asserted today that while the battle of the Ardennes salient in Belgium is « far from over, » Rundstedt's counter-offensive has been converted into a ground defensive by the Germans and the initiative now is in Allied hands.

This turnabout, he said, was accomplished by Allied teamwork and especially the inherent « courage and good fighting quality » of American troops. The American soldiers, he emphasized, are « basically responsible for stopping Rundstedt from what he set out to do. » Field Marshal Montgomery praised American troops' « tenacity in battle that makes a great soldier, » and emphasized that their stands at St. Vith, Bastogne and south of Monschau saved the situation.

The German counter-offensive was « halted, then sealed off and we are now in the process of writing the Germans off » he declared, adding: « German divisions have suffered heavily but I say this about a battle — it is a very grest mistake to think it is over. The worst parts are over but a great deal more must de done. »

Field Marshal Montgomery, who now commands four armies north of the German bulge, discussed the Rundstedt counter-offensive and how he (Montgomery) moved to meet it.

At the first press conference he has held in several months, he said: « Rundstedt told his troops before the battle began, that it was the last great effort by Germany to win the war. On the map you can see his gains and that he will not win the war. He has not achieved a great deal. I shall always feel that Rundstedt really was beaten by the fighting qualities of the American soldier and by the teamwork of the Allies. »

unless the prize is smaller than his men were told. »

Affection for American Soldier

When the Germans attacked on December 16, they obtained a « tactical surprise » by driving a deep wedge into the center of the American 1st Army and by splitting American forces in two, Field Marshal Montgomery said.

« But the whole Allied team rallied to meet the danger, » he continued. « National considerations were thrown overboard; General Eisenhower placed me in command of the whole northern front. I employed the whole available power of the British groups of armies. This power was brought into play very gradually and in such a way that it would not interfere with American lines of communication. Finally it was put into battle with a bang and today British divisions are fighting hard on the right flank of the U.S. 1st Army. This is a one Allied picture. »

The Field Marshal described generally the initial steps he took to « tidy up » the battle area. He said the first move was to head off the enemy from the vital places and « get things in balance. » This was done, he declared by regrouping the American 1st and 9th Armies and the British Armies on the Western Front into the 7th Army Corps for offensive purposes.

« The 7th Corps now is attacking, » he noted. « You can not hurry these things. »

In his tribute to American troops, Field Marshal Montgomery said:

« I formed a very high opinion of the American soldier in Italy and Sicily. I have spent my life with the British soldier and I love the British soldier, but I have formed a great affection for the American soldier who is a very brave fighting man, who has the tenacity in battle that makes him a great soldier. »

He singled out for his plaudits the 2nd and 7th U.S. Armored Divisions, the 82nd and 101st U.S. Airborne Divisions, and the 106th Infantry. He disclosed that the British 6th Airborne Division is one of the British units fighting on the Belgian bulge.

The Field Marshal praised General Eisenhower's leadership and called him the « captain of our team. »

« I am devoted to General 'Ike', » he said. « We are all in this fight together and we must not allow any wedges to be driven between us. This Allied solidarity is terribly important. Teamwork wins battles and battle victories win wars. »

(OWI-BBC-Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

R.A.F. ATTACKS MUNICH TWICE

LONDON, January 7 — Royal Air Force heavy bombers made two attacks « in great strength » on the German city of Munich tonight, the Air Ministry announced. This is the third night in the last four days that the R.A.F. has twice attacked a German target in one evening.

Tonight's attacks were directed against industrial objectives and railroad marshalling yards in and near the city.

(Reuter)

BRITISH DRIVE NORTH OF ATHENS

ATHENS, January 7 — British tank and infantry columns have driven 15 to 20 miles northwest of this city in pursuit of the retreating ELAS forces, a late press dispatch reported tonight. All organized ELAS troops have been pushed across the so-called « Scobie Line » over which Gen. Scobie demanded the ELAS forces be withdrawn preliminary to discussing armistice terms.

(OWI)

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

1057

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

GERMANS' BELGIUM SUPPLY ROUTE CUT: ALLIES GAIN THREE MILES IN NEW ATTACK

LONDON, January 7 — Tanks of the U.S. 3rd Armored Division today severed the vital La Roche-St. Vith road, one of the two major German supply routes inside the German salient in Belgium.

All along the northern flank of the salient, steady advances by American and British troops under Field Marshal Montgomery were reported in press dispatches tonight. The progress today by the Allies resulted in their deepest penetration since the new attack began three days ago.

The rapid advance by the American 1st Army southwest of Stavelot, which gained three miles, and the breach of the supply route from St. Vith, 25 miles west to La Roche, were described as the major developments of the day.

Units of the 1st Army were said to be only 10 miles from the 3rd Army salient pushing up from Bastogne.

American troops cut the St. Vith-La Roche supply line soon after they recaptured the small town of Ardenna, while further west other units re-occupied Liernieux, nine miles southwest of Stavelot. Here, the 82nd Airborne Division is pushing eastward toward the waist of the bulge.

The St. Vith-La Roche road was breached inside the salient in three places by units of the 82nd Airborne Division after the vital road junction of Fraiture was captured on the main enemy supply line. The severing of this vital traffic artery leaves the Germans with only one other lateral east-west feed line from Germany into the salient. That road is from St. Hubert to Houffalaize to St. Vith and that, too, is being threatened by 3rd Army troops which are pressing steadily. Cutting of this route will leave only secondary roads by which Rundstedt may attempt to move supplies, a press dispatch said.

While Allied forces were moving steadily along many other roadways branching off northward in the arc of the Ardennes salient, 1,000 American heavy bombers battered German communication centers close behind the front in the 15th heavy attack in 16 days.

However, above and below the Belgian salient, the Germans established a new bridgehead across the Maas (Meuse) River and reinforced two others over the west bank of the Rhine north of Strasbourg. A Reuter dispatch tonight said that the Germans reinforced a battalion which crossed the Rhine 11 miles north of Strasbourg and now hold a bridgehead roughly five miles long in that sector.

German tanks cross the Rhine

While earlier reports said that the U.S. 7th Army appears to be holding the enemy from breaking into the Alsace plain, a BBC dispatch tonight said that during the night, the Germans ferried a few tanks across the Rhine, south of Strasbourg, and fanned out today with this armored support to deepen the bridgehead to three miles.

At the southern tip of the German salient, 15 miles into France, 7th Army units surrounded German remnants in the rail town of Wingen, about 10 miles below Bitsch. The 7th Army also lashed back against the flanks of the salient below Bitsch clearing Philippsbourg on the last eight miles southeast of Bitsch and reaching Gros and Achen, nine and 11 miles west of Bitsch.

SHAEF announced today that small gains were made two miles east of St. Hubert and at other southern flank points, but that the Germans still are counter-attacking in the Bastogne area. Artillery northeast of the St. Hubert road hub broke up a heavy enemy counter-attack made with eight tanks and an estimated battalion of infantry.

Correspondents reported yesterday that 3rd Army troops repulsed an enemy counter-blow near Harlange and that the American troops crossed the Sure River to capture Goesdorf and Lahl. The 3rd Army is said to be attacking

Cologne, through which supplies are funneled to the German armies in the bulge of Rundstedt's salient.

No German fighters were encountered by the American bombers in contrast to the enemy opposition encountered yesterday. Anti-aircraft fire was described as meager. The attack, the 15th in 16 days, was carried out despite temperatures of 50 degrees below freezing and bombing was done through clouds by instrument. Nine bombers and one fighter are missing, it was reported.

In the two weeks since the German counter-offensive began, U. S. and RAF heavy bombers have bombed 44 German railyards, 14 bridges and 63 road and rail junctions, nearly all of them within a 10,000-square mile area at or behind the German western front. Most of the bombing was done in adverse weather, according to a press agency dispatch.

An Air Ministry communique today said that in addition to the bombing of Hanau last night, RAF bombers also made attacks on Neuss, an advanced base and railway center west of the Rhine.

Aerial photographs made during an attack on a large railroad yard at Frankfurt on Friday by 8th USAAF heavy bombers showed that tracks were cut and two road-over-rail bridges were damaged.

Despite snowstorms, RAF Spitfires today maintained their attacks upon V-2 sites in the Netherlands. The weather was so severe that the Spitfires returned with their guns and airframes caked with ice. All aircraft returned safely.

During the 24 hours ending at dawn today there was enemy air activity directed against southern England. Some damage and casualties were caused. (OWI-Reuter)

CANADIANS REACH SEA NORTH OF RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 7 — Canadian tank and infantry forces, continuing their pursuit of the retreating German troops northwest of Ravenna, have now reached the sea nine miles from that city, it was announced here today. At least two companies of Germans which formerly held a line on the right flank of the 8th Army have been cut off.

Other enemy forces which retreated to the west over the Reno river, overran their own reinforcements in the confusion and lost four field guns and their crews to the Canadians. Enemy detachments are now cornered in the swamplands south of Mandriole and eight miles north of Ravenna.

The 8th Army now hold an unbroken stretch of 30 miles along the Senio river from south of Imola to just south of Alfonsine, on the Ferrara road. It was reported here today that enemy artillery and mortar fire have been increased, and that the Germans are sending patrols, some equipped with flame throwers to try and penetrate the Allied line.

Isolated pockets of Germans are still holding out along the east bank of the stream.

On the 5th Army front, heavy snow hampered movement. Patrol clashes are reported in the area south of Imola and Allied positions in the Monte Grande area were shelled. (PRO)

CARRIER FORCE STRIKES LUZON ISLAND

PEARL HARBOR, January 7 — Luzon Island in the Philippines was struck on Friday by carrier-based planes from the U.S. 3rd Fleet, a communique from Admiral Nimitz, said tonight.

Incomplete reports showed 27 Japanese planes were destroyed and 14 others damaged. Details on the damage to Luzon shipping and ground installations are not yet available.

The Admiral said that surface units of another force

after the vital road junction of Trainure was captured on the main enemy supply line. The severing of this vital traffic artery leaves the Germans with only one other lateral east-west feed line from Germany into the salient. That road is from St. Hubert to Houmalize to St. Vith and that, too, is being threatened by 3rd Army troops which are pressing steadily. Cutting of this route will leave only secondary roads by which Rundstedt may attempt to move supplies, a press dispatch said.

While Allied forces were moving steadily along many other roadways branching off northward in the arc of the Ardennes salient, 1,000 American heavy bombers battered German communication centers close behind the front in the 15th heavy attack in 16 days.

However, above and below the Belgian salient, the Germans established a new bridgehead across the Maas (Meuse) River and reinforced two others over the west bank of the Rhine north of Strasbourg. A Reuter dispatch tonight said that the Germans reinforced a battalion which crossed the Rhine 11 miles north of Strasbourg and now hold a bridgehead roughly five miles long in that sector.

German tanks cross the Rhine

While earlier reports said that the U.S. 7th Army appears to be holding the enemy from breaking into the Alsace plain, a BBC dispatch tonight said that during the night, the Germans ferried a few tanks across the Rhine, south of Strasbourg, and fanned out today with this armored support to deepen the bridgehead to three miles.

At the southern tip of the German salient, 15 miles into France, 7th Army units surrounded German remnants in the ruin town of Wingen, about 10 miles below Bitsch. The 7th Army also lashed back against the flanks of the salient below Bitsch clearing Philippsbourg on the last eight miles southeast of Bitsch and reaching Gros and Achen, nine and 11 miles west of Bitsch.

SHAEF announced today that small gains were made two miles east of St. Hubert and at other southern flank points, but that the Germans still are counter-attacking in the Bastogne area. Artillery northeast of the St. Hubert road hub broke up a heavy enemy counter-attack made with eight tanks and an estimated battalion of infantry.

Correspondents reported yesterday that 3rd Army troops repulsed an enemy counter-blow near Harlange and that the American troops crossed the Sure River to capture Goesdorf and Dahl. The 3rd Army is said to be attacking over treacherous ice-bound "mountain goat" terrain, and dispatches said the infantrymen had to scale icy cliffs to take Dahl.

Further east, units were within two and one-half miles of the Luxembourg city of Wiltz, BBC reported tonight.

Along the western tip of the Belgian salient, British 2nd Army troops were thrown back a mile and relinquished the town of Bure, five miles south of Rochefort, a road junction held by the Allies. The British troops, however, gained at other points on the western end in the face of tough enemy resistance. (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AGAIN ATTACKED

LONDON, January 7 — American bombers today kept up the day and night Allied air offensive against Germany when more than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF attacked five German marshalling yards, two Rhine bridges and six rail junctions over a wide area.

The bombers were escorted by more than 650 Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the same command. The widespread onslaught, carried out in bitter weather, extended from Hamm, just northeast of the Ruhr, to Achern, southwest of Karlsruhe. Targets included the freight yards of Hamm and their attacks upon V-2 sites in the Netherlands. The weather was so severe that the Spitfires returned with their guns and airframes caked with ice. All aircraft returned safely.

During the 24 hours ending at dawn today there was enemy air activity directed against southern England. Some damage and casualties were caused. (OWI-Reuter)

CANADIANS REACH SEA NORTH OF RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 7 — Canadian tank and infantry forces, continuing their pursuit of the retreating German troops northwest of Ravenna, have now reached the sea nine miles from that city, it was announced here today. At least two companies of Germans which formerly held a line on the right flank of the 8th Army have been cut off.

Other enemy forces which retreated to the west over the Reno river, overran their own reinforcements in the confusion and lost four field guns and their crews to the Canadians. Enemy detachments are now cornered in the swamplands south of Mandriole and eight miles north of Ravenna.

The 8th Army now hold an unbroken stretch of 30 miles along the Senio river from south of Imola to just south of Alfonsine, on the Ferrara road. It was reported here today that enemy artillery and mortar fire have been increased, and that the Germans are sending patrols, some equipped with flame throwers to try and penetrate the Allied line.

Isolated pockets of Germans are still holding out along the east bank of the stream.

On the 5th Army front, heavy snow hampered movement. Patrol clashes are reported in the area south of Imola and Allied positions in the Monte Grande area were shelled. (PRO)

CARRIER FORCE STRIKES LUZON ISLAND

PEARL HARBOR, January 7 — Luzon Island in the Philippines was struck on Friday by carrier-based planes from the U.S. 3rd Fleet, a communique from Admiral Nimitz, said tonight.

Incomplete reports showed 27 Japanese planes were destroyed and 14 others damaged. Details on the damage to Luzon shipping and ground installations are not yet available.

The Admiral said that surface units of another force on the same day attacked Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles Islands, 1,350 miles north of Tokyo. A number of fires were started despite enemy action. The attacking forces suffered no damage.

General MacArthur reported tonight that American forces liberated Paluan in northwest Mindoro Island in the Philippines on Thursday. Paluan is 13 miles north of the original landing made by American troops last Tuesday.

A correspondent said that an amphibious landing was made seven miles below Paluan and the remaining distance northward was covered in a land advance that smashed Japanese supply lines and communications.

General MacArthur's communique also reported that Liberator bombers struck Clark Field and two other airfields on Luzon Island, destroying 18 grounded enemy planes.

American amphibious forces have gone ashore on Fais Island in the western Carolines, Admiral Nimitz announced last night. Fais is 380 miles southwest of Guam and 425 miles northeast of the Palau Islands. It is also known as Tromelin Island.

The occupation of Fais gives the Americans another hold among the cluster of 48 islands making up the Caroline group. It is only 65 feet above sea level at its highest point and is covered with coconut palms.

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

Pacific Fleet headquarters revised the Japanese losses inflicted in the carrier strike on Tuesday against Formosa and Okinawa. Admiral Nimitz announced that 13 cargo vessels, one patrol ship and 11 small craft were sunk or destroyed in the two-day assault.

A further revision showed one destroyer, four destroyer escorts, six patrol craft, 38 cargo ships, two landing craft and seven small ships were damaged. This made a total of 53 instead of the previously announced figure of enemy ships reported as damaged.

Ground installations on Formosa also took a heavy pounding from the carrier planes. Eleven locomotives, four tank cars and several freight cars were destroyed. Several buildings also were ruined. American losses were 17 planes.

The Navy Department announced today that a lone flying boat, while on a night mission, scored a direct hit and a probable hit on a large Japanese aircraft carrier off the southern Celebes. (OWI-AP)

SOVIETS ABANDON ESZERTERGOM

MOSCOW, January 7 — Russian troops have abandoned Eszertergom, 20 miles northwest of Budapest, on one of the main highways to the Hungarian capital, tonight's Soviet communique reported.

Eszertergom, just south of the Danube River, tips one prong of the German drive aimed at perforating the Russian encirclement of Budapest.

Other German forces labbed south to Bicske, 18 miles from the western outskirts of the Hungarian capital, according to press dispatches. This is the rail junction on a line to Austria which Marshal Tolbukhin made in his outflanking sweep around Budapest.

In a desperate attempt to relieve their trapped garrison, the Germans are throwing in troops and tanks originally intended for the defense of Austria, a Reuter correspondent said.

Front-line reports indicated that the Red Army is preparing to meet the climax of this assault during the next 24 hours, according to Reuter.

«Sixty tanks at a time are charging Soviet positions,» Reuter correspondent Duncan Hooper, wrote. «Then the infantry moved in. The Russians are relying on firepower from the air as well as from artillery to stem the rush. While the Germans are throwing in every available man, it is believed that the Russians have not yet called on their total reserves.

In Budapest, the Germans are fighting what they believe is the last round before relief reaches them. Street by street the battle is swaying on either side of the city with the Russians offering individual garrisons the choice of surrender or death. If the Germans stay to fight it out, «Katushas» or mobile guns carry the Russian reply.»

Forty per cent of the Hungarian capital now is in Russian hands, a correspondent reported today.

Tonight's communique said 116 additional blocks of houses have been captured by Red Army troops.

On the northern bank of the Danube, north of Esztergom, the Russians smashed enemy resistance and advanced 12 miles west of the Hron River, capturing a number of inhabited places.

The supplement to last night's communique said Red Army troops captured the Messerschmidt Aircraft Engine Plant in Budapest, a radio plant, and a number of other enterprises. Yesterday Soviet forces captured 1,300 enemy officers and men, 54 tanks and 28 guns in fighting in and around Budapest.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place yesterday. On all fronts yesterday the Russians damaged or destroyed a total of 116 German tanks. In aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire 52 enemy planes were shot down. (OWI-PW-BBC-Reuter)

Marshal Tito's communique said today. Repeated enemy attempts to wipe out a Yugoslav bridgehead have all been defeated.

Farther west, the Zagreb-Novska railway, running parallel to the Sava River, has been cut in 54 places, and two bridges have been destroyed.

In the valley of the Lim River, Yugoslav and Albanian troops have liberated the large town of Bijelo Polje, about 25 miles north of the Albanian frontier.

In western Bosnia, enemy attempts to break through toward Travnik, 45 miles northwest of Sarajevo, were repulsed.

Fighting continues in eastern Bosnia along the Sokolac-Vlasenica railway. (OWI)

U.S. TAF PLACED UNDER BRITISH

LONDON, January 7 — The United States 29th Tactical Air Force has been placed under the command of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Cunningham's British 2nd Tactical Air Force in the shift of assignments, it was announced yesterday.

The shift was incident to the change in which Field Marshal Montgomery, commander of the 21st Army Group, took over the U.S. 1st and 9th Armies. (OWI)

FRANCE TO CALL UP NEW CLASSES

PARIS, January 7 — Frenchmen who came of military age in 1943 will be drafted into the army at the end of this month and the 1944 class will be called in the spring, Minister of War Andre Diethelm announced today.

Diethelm also was quoted as saying the classes of 1940, 1941, and 1942 would be called as soon as possible to join units of the re-equipped FFI and the North African Army at the front. (OWI)

JAP RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, January 7 — British 14th Army troops, pressing from bridgeheads east of the Mu River, encountered stiff enemy opposition in the Kabo and Ye-U sectors and severe fighting is in progress, the Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

To the north, Chinese forces driving along the Bhamo-Namhkam road near the Burma-Yunnan front yesterday occupied Manwing, five miles west of Namhkam.

Allied planes sank enemy rivercraft northeast of Akyab, bombed communications south and southwest of Mandalay in support of ground troops, and damaged airfields in central Burma.

Meanwhile, in China Chinese troops repulsed a Japanese counter-attack at Yiyang, 95 miles northwest of enemy-held Changsha, according to the Chinese High Command today.

Other Chinese troops in the Paoching area 60 miles west of Japanese-held Hengyang, intercepted a Japanese column and bitter fighting resulted.

Chinese mobile units southeast of Paoching attacked Japanese positions about 70 miles northeast of Kweilin, inflicting heavy casualties and taking some prisoners, the communique reported.

A British correspondent reported today that Hurricane bombers now are attacking the enemy in support of Allied ground actions from the first airstrip to be built in re-occupied Burma. Other squadrons of Spitfires and Hurricanes were flying before Christmas from airfields which less than a month earlier had been held by the Japanese, the correspondent said.

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

Soviet communique reported.

Esztergom, just south of the Danube River, tips one prong of the German drive aimed at perforating the Russian encirclement of Budapest.

Other German forces labbed south to Bicske, 18 miles from the western outskirts of the Hungarian capital, according to press dispatches. This is the rail junction on a line to Austria which Marshal Tolbukhin made in his outflanking sweep around Budapest.

In a desperate attempt to relieve their trapped garrison, the Germans are throwing in troops and tanks originally intended for the defense of Austria, a Reuter correspondent said.

Front-line reports indicated that the Red Army is preparing to meet the climax of this assault during the next 24 hours, according to Reuter.

«Sixty tanks at a time are charging Soviet positions,» Reuter correspondent Duncan Hooper, wrote. «Then the infantry moved in. The Russians are relying on firepower from the air as well as from artillery to stem the rush. While the Germans are throwing in every available man, it is believed that the Russians have not yet called on their total reserves.

In Budapest, the Germans are fighting what they believe is the last round before relief reaches them. Street by street the battle is swaying on either side of the city with the Russians offering individual garrisons the choice of surrender or death. If the Germans stay to fight it out, «Katushas» or mobile guns carry the Russian reply.»

Forty per cent of the Hungarian capital now is in Russian hands, a correspondent reported today.

Tonight's communique said 116 additional blocks of houses have been captured by Red Army troops.

On the northern bank of the Danube, north of Esztergom, the Russians smashed enemy resistance and advanced 12 miles west of the Hron River, capturing a number of inhabited places.

The supplement to last night's communique said Red Army troops captured the Messerschmidt Aircraft Engine Plant in Budapest, a radio plant, and a number of other enterprises. Yesterday Soviet forces captured 1,300 enemy officers and men, 54 tanks and 28 guns in fighting in and around Budapest.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place yesterday. On all fronts yesterday the Russians damaged or destroyed a total of 116 German tanks. In aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire 52 enemy planes were shot down. (OWI-PW-BBC-Reuter)

AIRCRAFT CARRIER HIT AT GENOA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 7 — Thunderbolt fighter bombers of the 12th USAAF yesterday struck and set afire the 32,000-ton aircraft carrier *Aquila*, formerly the Italian luxury liner *Roma*, in an attack on shipping in Genoa harbor, it was announced here today.

The fighter bombers scored two direct hits and four near misses on the big ship. The *Aquila* had been converted from its peace time service to an aircraft carrier and was undergoing trials at the time of the Italian armistice.

Although the carrier was incapacitated by previous fighter bomber attacks last June, when five direct hits were scored on the vessel, it was evidently being placed in service again. The vessel fired at the attacking planes.

Bad weather yesterday restricted MAAF operations to about 200 sorties. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS HALT GERMAN ATTACKS

LONDON, January 7 — Yugoslav forces, operating on the left flank of the Soviet forces in south Hungary, have repulsed the Germans in the region of Virovitica, in the Drava Valley about 10 miles south of the Hungarian border, took over the U.S. 1st and 9th Armies. (OWI)

FRANCE TO CALL UP NEW CLASSES

PARIS, January 7 — Frenchmen who came of military age in 1943 will be drafted into the army at the end of this month and the 1944 class will be called in the spring, Minister of War Andre Diethelm announced today.

Diethelm also was quoted as saying the classes of 1940, 1941, and 1942 would be called as soon as possible to join units of the re-equipped FFI and the North African Army at the front. (OWI)

JAP RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, January 7 — British 14th Army troops, pressing from bridgeheads east of the Mu River, encountered stiff enemy opposition in the Kabo and Ye-U sectors and severe fighting is in progress, the Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

To the north, Chinese forces driving along the Bhamo-Namhkam road near the Burma-Yunnan front yesterday occupied Menwing, five miles west of Namhkam.

Allied planes sank enemy rivercraft northeast of Akyab, bombed communications south and southwest of Mandalay in support of ground troops, and damaged airfields in central Burma.

Meanwhile, in China Chinese troops repulsed a Japanese counter-attack at Yiyang, 95 miles northwest of enemy-held Changsha, according to the Chinese High Command today.

Other Chinese troops in the Paoching area 60 miles west of Japanese-held Hengyang, intercepted a Japanese column and bitter fighting resulted.

Chinese mobile units southeast of Paoching attacked Japanese positions about 70 miles northeast of Kweilin, inflicting heavy casualties and taking some prisoners, the communique reported.

A British correspondent reported today that Hurricane bombers now are attacking the enemy in support of Allied ground actions from the first airstrip to be built in re-occupied Burma. Other squadrons of Spitfires and Hurricanes were flying before Christmas from airfields which less than a month earlier had been held by the Japanese, the correspondent said.

A single fighter group of Maj. Gen. Chennault's Chinese-American Wing destroyed 49 Japanese planes on Friday in an attack on Hankow aerodrome making a total of 89 planes for the first six days of this year.

On Friday's mission, between 30 and 40 Japanese aircraft came up to intercept the Allied fighters. Ten of them were destroyed in the air and 29 fighters and 10 bombers were destroyed on the ground.

During the six-day period which ended in the Hankow attack, the fighter group bombed several other enemy installations in central China. The largest other single strike was made against the Mosuchow aerodrome, when the Americans destroyed 25 enemy planes on the ground, said a communique from an advanced China base. (OWI)

BRITISH BURMA TROOPS REACH HOME

LONDON, January 7 — London and Scotland trains today unloaded British Imperial troops home on leave after nearly five years of overseas duties, during which time they saw neither their family nor friends.

The troops came from some of the furthest war theaters, including Burma, Persia and Iraq. (BBC)

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

U.S. BROADCASTS WAR NEWS TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, January 7 — Allied military victories in the Pacific are being reported factually and truthfully to the Japanese people through the two new radio stations in the central Pacific operated by the U.S. Office of War Information, a military commentator reported today.

Japanese warlords are «in panic» over the «human voices hurtling through the ether from the two new stations,» the correspondent said.

«These voices are telling the Japanese people for the first time the truth about the war,» he went on.

This week Elmer Davis, director of OWI said that when Superfortresses attack Japan, radio airlines are temporarily cleared by the Japanese, and this permits the flow of American news to the Japanese people.

«This is producing effects in Japan,» Davis said. «It is the custom of the Saipan station to transmit just as the domestic transmission from the Japanese radio ends. On January 1 this station began pleading with listeners 'to turn off your radio as soon as this broadcast is over.' The plea added: 'Please carry out this request from tonight.'» (OWI)

POLISH AWARD TO GENS CLARK, GRUENTHER

ADVANCE ARMY ITALY, January 7 — The Commander of the Polish Corps, Lt. Gen. Anders yesterday presented Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group with the Virtuti Militari Medal, highest Polish military decoration, it was announced here today.

The award was also awarded to Maj Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff of the 15th Army Group.

General Anders praised General Clark's role in the historic landings at Salerno and Anzio, the Battle for Rome, and the smashing of the principal enemy defensive line in Italy, the Goth Line along the Apennines crests.

Troops of the Polish Corps, Gen. Anders said, had participated in Allied victories in Italy, and that the Polish Republic had faith that they would participate in the great final victory of the ideals for which their soldiers fought side by side with their Allies. (PRO)

GERMAN TROOPSHIP BLOWN UP

LONDON, January 7 — A German troopship, believed to be carrying 3,000 men, collided with an ammunition ship in Kalundborg Fiord, off the west coast of Sjaeland yesterday and blew up, press dispatches from Stockholm said today.

Doctors and ambulances were summoned from Copenhagen, 60 miles away on the other side of the island.

Sjaeland is situated between the Danish mainland and Sweden. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 7 — President Roosevelt's message to Congress, the accusations of Drew Pearson, Washington newspaperman, on alleged disagreement between America and Britain on aid to Italy, and Italian problems, are featured in today's Rome morning newspapers.

Corriere di Roma devoted eight columns of text to President Roosevelt's message to Congress. All other papers, under large headlines, quoted the most important passages of his message, particularly those referring to Italy.

The sub-heads read as follows: *Il Tempo* (Independent): «We and our Allies will go on fighting together to ultimate [illegible]

contrasts to try and obtain some advantages for Italy. Being fellow countrymen of Machiavelli, we are fully aware of the fact that there is nothing more harmful and base than common Machiavellism.»

Il Tempo (Independent), discussing the Sicilian situation, states that the driving power behind the students' rising and the separatist movement is probably «hunger and not anti-patriotism.»

l'Unità (Communist) published a resolution voted by the Central Directorate of the Communist Party, stating the aims of the party's policy. The main points are: 1) intensification of the war effort; 2) defense of the interest of the working classes; 3) destruction of Fascism; 4) speedier democratization of Italian political life; 5) economic reconstruction based on principles of national solidarity. The resolution also suggests «the National Liberation committees be considered as auxiliary agencies of the Government.» The (Communist) party organizations and members are to work as closely as possible with the Socialist organizations for the realization of the common political program. The article continues:

«The Communists must devote themselves to trade union propaganda and organization so that the General Italian Labor Federation may become the great common organization of Italian workers which assures and defends their bread, their social achievements and their liberty.» (UNN)

FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS IN ITALY

ROME, January 7 — Rome will enjoy the first free interchange of news in more than 20 years on January 15 when domestic and world news agencies such as the Associated Press, United Press, Reuter and International News Service, will begin distribution of news directly to Rome newspapers, it was announced today by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The announcement added that the transfer of news operations in Rome to private interests is the first step in the tranfer of news operations planned for all of liberated Italy in the near future.

World news agencies will be free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper, and the newspapers in turn will be free to buy any world or domestic news service they wish.

Stefani, Mussolini's and Fascist Italy's mouthpiece of world and domestic propaganda, will not resume operations. (A.C.)

PUBLIC DEBT REACHES 600 BILLION LIRE

ROME, January 7 — The public debt of Italy today stands at about 600 billion lire, Finance Minister Marcello Soleri said in a broadcast here last night. This figure, the minister added, includes accumulated deficits and deferred annuities to date but does not include debts contracted by the Fascist Republican government, regarding which the Italian government has formulated «formal, ample reserves.»

The minister pointed out that the Italian public debt had risen from three billion lire in 1921 to 405 billion 823 million lire at the time of the first Badoglio government. To this last figure must be added, he said, 21 billion lire in occupation expenses paid the Germans by the Fascist Republicans for the three months of October-December 1943, the transfer of machinery, goods and Bank-of-Italy gold to the north, and the payment of German occupation expenses by the Fascist government for the year 1944.

Soleri said the deficit for the 1944 fiscal year in the 36 provinces of liberated Italy amounted to about 60 billion lire (the difference between expenditures of 73 billion and receipts of 13 billion lire.) Of these 73 billion, he added, 39 billion cover expenditures connected with the war of libera-[illegible]

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

POLISH AWARD TO GENS CLARK, GRUENTHER

ADVANCE AHQ, ITALY, January 7 — The Commander of the Polish Corps, Lt. Gen. Anders yesterday presented Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, with the Virtuti Militari Medal, highest Polish military decoration, it was announced here today.

The award was also awarded to Maj Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff of the 15th Army Group.

General Anders praised General Clark's role in the historic landings at Salerno and Anzio, the Battle for Rome, and the smashing of the principal enemy defensive line in Italy, the Goth Line along the Apennines crests.

Troops of the Polish Corps, Gen. Anders said, had participated in Allied victories in Italy, and that the Polish Republic had faith that they would participate in the great final victory of the ideals for which their soldiers fought side by side with their Allies. (PRO)

GERMAN TROOPSHIP BLOWN UP

LONDON, January 7 — A German troopship, believed to be carrying 3,000 men, collided with an ammunition ship in Kalundborg Fiord, off the west coast of Sjaeland yesterday and blew up, press dispatches from Stockholm said today.

Doctors and ambulances were summoned from Copenhagen, 60 miles away on the other side of the island.

Sjaeland is situated between the Danish mainland and Sweden. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 7 — President Roosevelt's message to Congress, the accurations of Drew Pearson, Washington newspaperman, on alleged disagreement between America and Britain on aid to Italy, and Italian problems, are featured in today's Rome morning newspapers.

Corriere di Roma devoted eight columns of text to President Roosevelt's message to Congress. All other papers, under large headlines, quoted the most important passages of his message, particularly those referring to Italy.

The sub-heads read as follows: *Il Tempo* (Independent): « We and our Allies will go on fighting together to ultimate victory. » *L'Italia Libera* (Action): « It is our purpose to help peace-loving peoples of Europe to live together as good neighbors. » *l'Unità* (Communist): « We shall not hesitate to use our influence to the end that the principles of the Atlantic Charter be activated. »

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat), in a leading article by Guido Gonella, recalls President Roosevelt's 1942 message to Congress in which he proclaimed that all peoples of the earth had the right to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear » in our time and for the present generation. » Gonella writes: « If the sacrifice of so many lives is not to have been made in vain, this generation of Italians too must be freed from want. » The article quoted the statement of the Allied Commission Acting President, Harold Macmillan: « Italians, working harmoniously at our side, may help us to make our service effective, » and then added: « It is from this collaboration that our people can expect the freedom from want for which it is striving so hard. »

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal), commenting on Drew Pearson's publication of confidential documents from which it would appear that the British and American governments did not agree as to the help to be given Italy, writes: « The British and American view-points are not always identical. It would be foolish to hide this fact. But it would be even more foolish and narrow-minded to use these occasional tion of Italian workers which assures and defends their bread, their social achievements and their liberty. » (UNN)

FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS IN ITALY

ROME, January 7 — Rome will enjoy the first free interchange of news in more than 20 years on January 15 when domestic and world news agencies such as the Associated Press, United Press, Reuter and International News Service, will begin distribution of news directly to Rome newspapers, it was announced today by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The announcement added that the transfer of news operations in Rome to private interests is the first step in the tranfer of news operations planned for all of liberated Italy in the near future.

World news agencies will be free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper, and the newspapers in turn will be free to buy any world or domestic news service they wish.

Stefani, Mussolini's and Fascist Italy's mouthpiece of world and domestic propaganda, will not resume operations. (A.C.)

PUBLIC DEBT REACHES 600 BILLION LIRE

ROME, January 7 — The public debt of Italy today stands at about 600 billion lire, Finance Minister Marcello Soleri said in a broadcast here last night. This figure, the minister added, includes accumulated deficits and deferred annuities to date but does not include debts contracted by the Fascist Republican government, regarding which the Italian government has formulated « formal, ample reserves. »

The minister pointed out that the Italian public debt had risen from three billion lire in 1921 to 405 billion 823 million lire at the time of the first Badoglio government. To this last figure must be added, he said, 21 billion lire in occupation expenses paid the Germans by the Fascist Republicans for the three months of October-December 1943, the transfer of machinery, goods and Bank-of-Italy gold to the north, and the payment of German occupation expenses by the Fascist government for the year 1944.

Soleri said the deficit for the 1944 fiscal year in the 36 provinces of liberated Italy amounted to about 60 billion lire (the difference between expenditures of 73 billion and receipts of 13 billion lire) Of these 73 billion, he added, 39 billion cover expenditures connected with the war of liberation.

Total circulation in Italy, exclusive of issues made by the Fascist Republican government after August 1, 1944, amounts to 233 billion lire, the Finance Minister said, and does not include the 3 billion lire issued monthly by the Allies during a part of 1944.

Soleri said the waste of the national income carried out by the Fascist government through « spectacular public works and war adventures and enterprises » had produced a deficit unheard of in Italian finance.

He concluded:

« The size of the circulation does not preclude the hope of rectifying the situation by the savings of the people, taxes on wealth and the launching of national loans. The reduction in circulation thus obtained, plus Allied co-operation and Italian participation in international economic bodies such as those proposed at Bretton Woods, will permit the stabilization of Italian currency on a solid basis. » (UNN)

LABOR AND ITALIAN ECONOMY

ROME, January 7 — The rebirth of Italian economy can only take place with the aid of Italian labor and with a « new deal » based on the principles of democracy and the right of labor, said Meuccio Ruini, Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction in an address last night at Lecce.

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

Outlining the extent of destruction in Italy, Ruini said he saw reason for hope in the spirit that animates Patriots and volunteers serving in the army, which must recover its prestige and be worthy of the tradition of the Carso and the Piave.

Speaking of the problems of reconstruction, Ruini said that the rebirth of agriculture and the development of local industries are necessary before these can be achieved. Ruini warned against a « fifth column » which is « seeking to cause a rift between Italy and the Allies ». He asked for a « spirit of collaboration and faith » in the Allies.

Ruini said hope for the democratization of Italy lies in agreement between the middle classes and workers and farmers. (UNN)

BONUS FOR ALLIES' ITALIAN WORKERS

FLORENCE, January 7 — Italian civilians employed by the Allies will receive a cost of living bonus, the Provincial Office announced here today.

This measure, designed to meet the high living costs, is indicative of the interest « the Allies are taking in view of the present abnormal Italian situation » the announcement said. (UNN)

« This day marks an important stage for our nation and the whole Allied struggle. »

General Scobie, in an official announcement said that he was prepared to discuss with ELAS leaders « conditions for a cease-fire, suitable to the changed conditions. » At the same time he announced that the two conditions on which he had, on December 12, offered to call an immediate truce with ELAS for the purpose of negotiation, had been withdrawn due to the changed circumstances.

The announcement recalled the two conditions offered by the British commander-in-chief on December 12. Firstly, ELAS troops should be withdrawn beyond the boundaries of Attica. This condition, the announcement pointed out, « allowed regular ELAS forces to retire behind a certain line but to retain their arms, equipment and formations. »

Secondly, those citizens of Athens who had taken up arms in support of ELAS should hand in their arms. This was « clearly necessary if peaceful conditions were to be restored to Athens with reasonable security, » General Scobie said.

The purpose of these proposals was to spare Athens the miseries of civil conflict and to ensure a period of truce during which the Greeks might negotiate a permanent settlement of outstanding questions, the announcement said.

These proposals had been repeated by General Scobie on three different occasions, the last on January 1, and by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on December 26 during his visit here. « Unfortunately, ELAS leaders never agreed to carry out these purely military conditions, » the announcement said, adding that ELAS leaders « attempted to secure certain prior concessions regarding the very questions for discussion of which it was the purpose of the truce to provide a calm atmosphere. »

The announcement continued: « Meanwhile many things have taken place during the recent weeks which make the original terms of the truce no longer applicable.

British civilians as hostages

« A considerable number of prisoners of war have been taken belonging to both ELAS forces on the one hand and regular Greek and British forces on the other.

« Despite repeated requests by General Scobie and the International Red Cross, ELAS authorities have refused to give permission for the International Red Cross to visit prisoners' camps or give any assurance that they are being conducted according to recognized conventions. It is clear that any truce must contain conditions dealing with the whole question of prisoners.

« Moreover, ELAS have taken a large number of Greek civilians, and some British civilians, as hostages and are continuing to do so. The taking of civilian hostages is wholly contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. It would be intolerable if a truce did not cover this situation. »

General Scobie's announcement said that the appointment of the Archbishop of Athens as Regent and the formation of a new government had proved groundless « the two alleged fears of ELAS: that of foreign interference to impose a monarchy; and that of a *coup d'etat* by reactionary forces. »

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean and Harold Macmillan, British Minister Resident in the Mediterranean, returned here yesterday and had conferences with General Scobie, Archbishop Damaskinos and Premier Plastiras.

Premier Plastiras told a press conference yesterday that he was confident that with Attica cleared, order would be restored to all of Greece within a few weeks, adding « I hope the rebellion will end with the rebels laying down their arms. »

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

These proposals had been repeated by General Scobie on three different occasions, the last on January 1, and by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on December 26 during his visit here. «Unfortunately, ELAS leaders never agreed to carry out these purely military conditions,» the announcement said, adding that ELAS leaders «attempted to secure certain prior concessions regarding the very questions for discussion of which it was the purpose of the truce to provide a calm atmosphere.»

The announcement continued: «Meanwhile many things have taken place during the recent weeks which make the original terms of the truce no longer applicable.

British civilians as hostages

«A considerable number of prisoners of war have been taken belonging to both ELAS forces on the one hand and regular Greek and British forces on the other.

«Despite repeated requests by General Scobie and the International Red Cross, ELAS authorities have refused to give permission for the International Red Cross to visit prisoners' camps or give any assurance that they are being conducted according to recognized conventions. It is clear that any truce must contain conditions dealing with the whole question of prisoners.

«Moreover, ELAS have taken a large number of Greek civilians, and some British civilians, as hostages and are continuing to do so. The taking of civilian hostages is wholly contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. It would be intolerable if a truce did not cover this situation.»

General Scobie's announcement said that the appointment of the Archbishop of Athens as Regent and the formation of a new government had proved groundless «the two alleged fears of ELAS: that of foreign interference to impose a monarchy; and that of a *coup d'etat* by reactionary forces.»

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean and Harold Macmillan, British Minister Resident in the Mediterranean, returned here yesterday and had conferences with General Scobie, Archbishop Damaskinos and Premier Plastiras.

Premier Plastiras told a press conference yesterday that he was confident that with Attica cleared, order would be restored to all of Greece within a few weeks, adding «I hope the rebellion will end with the rebels laying down their arms.»

Plastiras said that he took the portfolios of war, navy and air in addition to the premiership because «the situation in Greece is purely military.»

Plastiras said: «If the rebels respond to my invitation to lay down their arms, trusting my word that I will not allow the establishment of a dictatorship, then my job as war minister will be confined to the creation of a first-class National Army. If not, then I will naturally be compelled to head the clearing of the situation by force.»

Meanwhile, since the capital has been cleared of ELAS insurgents, the issue of food has been greatly increased, the BBC correspondent said today.

The correspondent added that the rebel forces who appear to have pulled out of the City last Wednesday night were making for the hills to the north, east and west. British armored columns were pursuing the enemy and had already reached some hills four miles from here. Other British troops were continuing to fan out from the City. The suburbs were still being searched for arms. He said that it was not known whether the ELAS supporters inside the capital had left with their troops or had simply stopped fighting.

At the same time, Athens Radio had warned the people that they should continue to take all necessary precautions as the fighting in Greece had not ended. (OWI-BBC)

BONUS FOR ALLIES' ITALIAN WORKERS

FLORENCE, January 7 — Italian civilians employed by the Allies will receive a cost of living bonus, the Provincial Office announced here today.

This measure, designed to meet the high living costs, is indicative of the interest «the Allies are taking in view of the present abnormal Italian situation» the announcement said. (UNN)

POSTAL SERVICES TO PISA RESUMED

PISA, January 7 — Postal services between here and Liberated Italy have been resumed, it was announced today. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS FREE OF ELAS INSURGENTS

ATHENS, January 7 — The virtual clearing of Athens and the Piraeus has now been achieved, General Scobie, said in a letter today to Greek Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

The letter said: «It is my happy duty to inform you that Athens and the Piraeus are now virtually free of the insurgent forces, and that the citizens of this area may take advantage of this as soon as possible to proceed about their peaceful and lawful occasion.»

The Regent replied expressing his «deep comfort that the citizens may now, undisturbed and free, proceed about their lawful tasks» and his appreciation of General Scobie's «unpleasant and painful task.» The Archbishop added:

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

COMPOSITION OF GREEK CABINET

ROME, January 7 — It was pointed out by Greek authoritative circles today that, contrary to information published in the press, only two of the 12 members of the newly-formed Greek cabinet come from families which may be called «prominent» and these two may be so described only because of outstanding services rendered to their country, but whose traditions far from being «rightist» are well known as having always been democratic and liberal. They are Capt. Th. Kountouriotis, son of the late Admiral P. Kountouriotis who was a member of the revolutionary triumvirate headed by Venizelos in 1917, when the latter led Greece on the side of the Allies into the last war, and M. G. Melas, who joined the same national movement at Salonika as a diplomatic official. Both of them belong to the left wing of the Liberal Party and have repeatedly given evidence of their faith in democracy. (UNN)

U. S. PRESS SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, January 7 — Leading American papers here and in New York today hailed President Roosevelt's message to Congress for its insistence on enactment of stronger national service legislation in the United States.

The *New York Times* said: «We hope and believe that a new Congress which has met at a critical moment in the war will give its prompt endorsement to the proposal made yesterday by President Roosevelt for the adoption of a national war service act. We believe that such a measure would be useful in solving the problems of manpower.

«The prompt adoption of a national war service act would be equal to the dispatch of a whole new army to the western battlefront. It would give fresh faith and spirit to our Allies. Above all, it would say to our own fighting men on the battlefronts that they are really going to be backed up by the full strength of this nation.

«There cannot be much room for doubt, at this late date, that we owe it to our troops abroad to impose upon the whole adult population of this country the same binding, legal obligation to help win this war which has hitherto rested exclusively on young men of draft age.»

The *New York Herald Tribune* said: «The tone of his message on the state of the nation was calmly confident, but not jaunty; his review of the strategy of the war to date and Allied achievements therein was comprehensive and persuasive, his words on the general political problem of the Allies were wise and he faced the home-front difficulties squarely.

«Most important and most concrete of the President's contributions in this message was his renewed recommendations that Congress enact National Service Legislation. He put the case for such legislations — both from the practical standpoint of insuring continued production at a high level and because of the effect upon the morale of American service men and the enemy — very strongly.

«In the field of diplomatic action, the President reaffirmed the American faith in a world system which shall use power without being used by 'power politics'. In his warnings against the dangers of perfectionism, Mr. Roosevelt made ample allowance for difficulties and disappointments, for error and the possibility of correcting error.»

Today's *Post* said the speech «must be read against the sobering background of the news from Europe. The President did not dwell at length on the reverses and losses our forces have suffered in France, but he did emphasize the fact that we have reached the most crucial phase of the war. That fact is underlined by his compelling recommendations for acceleration of the war effort on the home

YUGOSLAV TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LONDON, January 7 — Doctor Josip Smodlaka, Yugoslav Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Committee of National Liberation, said yesterday that he could see no way of ensuring a sincere and lasting peace between Yugoslavia and Italy other than for Trieste and Fiume, and the other districts annexed by Italy, to be joined to Yugoslavia with a full guarantee of linguistic rights to the Italian minority. (Reuter)

CHINA WILL PLAY FULL PART, CHIANG SAYS

CHUNGKING, January 7 — Generalissimo Chiang

(OWI)

LATIN AMERICA PLEDGES MONEY TO UNRRA

WASHINGTON, January 7 — Latin American countries have pledged themselves to contribute 42 million dollars to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Dr. Eduardo Santos, Deputy Director-General of UNRRA, said today on his return from a tour as head of the Latin American mission.

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

message to Congress for its insistence on enactment of stronger national service legislation in the United States.

The *New York Times* said: «We hope and believe that a new Congress which has met at a critical moment in the war will give its prompt endorsement to the proposal made yesterday by President Roosevelt for the adoption of a national war service act. We believe that such a measure would be useful in solving the problems of manpower.

«The prompt adoption of a national war service act would be equal to the dispatch of a whole new army to the western battlefront. It would give fresh faith and spirit to our Allies. Above all, it would say to our own fighting men on the battlefronts that they are really going to be backed up by the full strength of this nation.

«There cannot be much room for doubt, at this late date, that we owe it to our troops abroad to impose upon the whole adult population of this country the same binding, legal obligation to help win this war which has hitherto rested exclusively on young men of draft age.»

The *New York Herald Tribune* said: «The tone of his message on the state of the nation was calmly confident, but not jaunty; his review of the strategy of the war to date and Allied achievements therein was comprehensive and persuasive, his words on the general political problem of the Allies were wise and he faced the home-front difficulties squarely.

«Most important and most concrete of the President's contributions in this message was his renewed recommendations that Congress enact National Service Legislation. He put the case for such legislations — both from the practical standpoint of insuring continued production at a high level and because of the effect upon the morale of American service men and the enemy — very strongly.

«In the field of diplomatic action, the President reaffirmed the American faith in a world system which shall use power without being used by 'power politics'. In his warnings against the dangers of perfectionism, Mr. Roosevelt made ample allowance for difficulties and disappointments, for error and the possibility of correcting error.»

Today's *Post* said the speech «must be read against the sobering background of the news from Europe. The President did not dwell at length on the reverses and losses our forces have suffered in France, but he did emphasize the fact that we have reached the most crucial phase of the war. That fact is underlined by his compelling recommendations for acceleration of the war effort on the home front. The President has joined the army and navy in endorsing strongly National Service legislation.»

In London, the *Sunday Express*, printed the full text of the message and commented that it «laid down firmly the vital principle of winning both the war and the peace.» Quoting his statement that «We propose to stand together with the United Nations as an association not of government but of people,» the paper added: «Thus, one of the great triumvirate blows away like so much froth the petty bickerings which had begun to hinder us. Together we can stem all assaults and hew Germany in pieces. Together we can lay on sure foundations a peace which may be worth the lives of men, the tears of women, and the endurance of people.»

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent said the President «stands for an international policy based on and concordant with the ideals and principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter, as opposed to a policy of expediency.

«All together, the declaration on foreign policy is bound to impress British readers for its breadth of view as for its firmness of tone. His observations are certain to be carefully studied and are likely to be well received, indeed widely welcomed in London. This is effectively plain speaking for which there has been a call on both sides of the Atlantic.» (OWI-Reuter)

(OWI)

LATIN AMERICA PLEDGES MONEY TO UNRRA

WASHINGTON, January 7 — Latin American countries have pledged themselves to contribute 42 million dollars to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Dr. Eduardo Santos, Deputy Director-General of UNRRA, said today on his return from a tour as head of the Latin American mission.

Santos said: «It was a real sacrifice for Latin American countries to make these contributions. They made them because understanding that the peace and welfare of the Western Hemisphere are dependent upon the recovery of those countries devastated by war and their participation once again in the family of nations.» (OWI)

TRADE UNIONS RESTARTED IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, January 7 — The Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation has decreed the re-opening of workers' trade unions in the areas under its control, Free Yugoslav Radio said today. This follows the submission to the committee of a report on their work, by representatives of the trade union movement. (OWI)

21 MORE U.S. CARGO SHIPS LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, January 7 — The launching of 21 cargo ships in the United States during the past week was announced yesterday by the U.S. Maritime Commission. This brings the total number launched since America entered the war in December, 1941, to 4,323 ships. (OWI)

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

NEW PACT STOPS DOUBLE TAXATION

PARIS, January 7 — France's Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and U.S. Ambassador to France Jefferson Caffery yesterday signed an agreement which reaffirms that citizens of both countries will be guarded against double taxation.

The agreement, existing since 1939, provides that citizens of either country living in the other country will be treated in the same way as inhabitants and will be taxed only in the country where they follow their profession.

The two countries also pledged mutual aid in prosecuting tax evasions and the mutual exchange of information between the governments of both countries regarding taxation matters. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI OFFICIALS FLEE FROM VIENNA

SOFIA, January 7 — Austrians were called upon yesterday to help in the liberation of their country through the sabotage of German transport and industry.

The appeal, issued over the Sofia radio by a group of Austrians in Bulgaria, said: Austrians, do you realize that Budapest's tragedy is a warning? The same must not happen to Vienna.

Sabotage the fortification works and armament enterprises. Support foreign workers — they are our friends. Help them flee, and if you can bear arms, contact the armed resistance groups.»

Meanwhile, further reports reached London today revealing Nazi anxiety over the approach of the Red Army to the frontiers of Austria, and growing Austrian opposition to German defensive measures.

One Swedish newspaper reported on Friday that the evacuation of Vienna and other Austrian frontier areas began early in December, with Reich Germans and Nazi officials the first to leave.

All Austrian roads are crowded with civilians forced to leave by Party leaders, the reports said, adding that the rough treatment these people are receiving from the authorities, particularly the SS, is resulting in increased bitterness and resistance.

Inscriptions are nightly written on the walls of all Austrian towns, the reports said. Typical of the slogans are: «We may thank the Fuehrer for the destruction of our Fatherland,» and «One hundred people killed to let the Fuehrer live another month.» (OWI)

MARSEILLES COMING TO LIFE AGAIN

PARIS, January 7 — Marseilles, the second largest city and the first port of France, is slowly emerging from the dust, destruction and debris left by the Germans and by the August liberation, a Chicago *Daily News* correspondent said in a dispatch from here yesterday.

The dispatch added: «The port which the Germans did everything in their power to render useless serves as a supply base for the American 7th Army and, in addition, for French imports from African territories.

«At first when driving into Marseilles the city appears little changed. Here and there are shelled houses, tokens of a fought-over city. The Cannebiere, which Marseillesis consider more beautiful than Paris' Champs Elysees, is relatively untouched.

«The old port section is a gigantic heap of rubble, the result of German dynamiting two years ago.

«The port itself looks as Naples, Cherbourg, and all other European ports which the Germans have attempted to demolish—great cranes hanging crazily over the water packed with sunken shipping, fine modern warehouses and

We have made small gains north of the St. Hubert-Bastogne road two miles east of St. Hubert and have reached Tillet. Two miles southeast of Tillet our artillery broke up a counter-attack by enemy infantry.

Northeast of Bastogne an enemy counter-attack with eight tanks and an estimated battalion of infantry was broken up by fire from our tanks and artillery just north of Mageret. Probing activity by enemy tanks and infantry continues along the east side of the Bastogne bulge, particularly in the Mageret area.

South of Wiltz our troops have crossed the Sure River, one and a half miles northeast of Eschdorf and have cleared Goesdorf and Dahl.

Our units have made progress toward reducing the enemy salient southeast of Bitsche against strong enemy resistance.

We have made gains of more than 1,000 yards in an attack north of Reipertsweiler near the southernmost point of the salient.

Remaining elements of the enemy force which infiltrated Wingen are surrounded.

On the west bank of the Rhine, enemy units which crossed the river on Thursday were mopped up at all points of the penetration except at Gamsheim where stubborn opposition still was being met.

Heavy bombers in great strength with a strong fighter escort attacked bridges across the Rhine at Cologne and Bonn, railway marshalling yards at Cologne, Coblenz, and Ludwigshafen and other railway yards and junctions behind the battle areas.

Some of the escorting fighters strafed railway transport between Stuttgart and Wurzburg and an airfield near Bebelsdorf. Thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Weather restricted air operations over the battle zones yesterday.

Railway transport in the Zutphen area between Arnhem and Roermond was attacked by rocket-firing fighters, and fighter-bombers also struck at enemy troop quarters at Vianen, south of Utrecht. Other fighter-bombers hit a radio station at Kalverdijk, south of Den Helder.

Medium bombers struck at a highway bridge crossing the Prum River at Prum.

From these operations seven heavy bombers and 11 fighters are missing.

Early last night heavy bombers, again in great strength, were over Germany with the important railway and industrial center of Hanau as the main objective. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 7 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Canadian troops of the 8th Army have now reached the sea nine miles north of Ravenna and have reached the southern end of the isthmus between the Valli di Comacchio and the sea. By their rapid advance they have cut off a number of enemy detachments in the swampy ground north of Ravenna.

In the 5th Army sector extreme winter conditions have restricted operations.

Navy Communique:

Yesterday, January 6, in support of the army, enemy batteries and occupied buildings — in the area east southeast of Spezia — were bombarded by His Majesty's destroyer *Lookout*. Direct hits were obtained and the area was well covered.

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

Budapest's tragedy is a warning? The same must not happen to Vienna.

Sabotage the fortification works and armament enterprises. Support foreign workers — they are our friends. Help them flee, and if you can bear arms, contact the armed resistance groups.»

Meanwhile, further reports reached London today revealing Nazi anxiety over the approach of the Red Army to the frontiers of Austria, and growing Austrian opposition to German defensive measures.

One Swedish newspaper reported on Friday that the evacuation of Vienna and other Austrian frontier areas began early in December, with Reich Germans and Nazi officials the first to leave.

All Austrian roads are crowded with civilians forced to leave by Party leaders, the reports said, adding that the rough treatment these people are receiving from the authorities, particularly the SS, is resulting in increased bitterness and resistance.

Inscriptions are nightly written on the walls of all Austrian towns, the reports said. Typical of the slogans are: «We may thank the Fuehrer for the destruction of our Fatherland,» and «One hundred people killed to let the Fuehrer live another month.» (OWI)

MARSEILLES COMING TO LIFE AGAIN

PARIS, January 7 — Marseilles, the second largest city and the first port of France, is slowly emerging from the dust, destruction and debris left by the Germans and by the August liberation, a *Chicago Daily News* correspondent said in a dispatch from here yesterday.

The dispatch added: «The port which the Germans did everything in their power to render useless serves as a supply base for the American 7th Army and, in addition, for French imports from African territories.

«At first when driving into Marseilles the city appears little changed. Here and there are shelled houses, tokens of a fought-over city. The Cannebière, which Marseillesais consider more beautiful than Paris' Champs Elysees, is relatively untouched.

«The old port section is a gigantic heap of rubble, the result of German dynamiting two years ago.

«The port itself looks as Naples, Cherbourg, and all other European ports which the Germans have attempted to demolish—great cranes hanging crazily over the water packed with sunken shipping, fine modern warehouses and wharf budings sagging or broken into bits like abandoned doll houses.

«Food is slowly coming in. Those who want work can find it with the American army or in reviving the economic life of the region. In official quarters there is a decided acceleration in the pace of the work according to those who have been there since Marseilles was liberated.

«Here, as in few other sections of France since Normandy, we found French and American officials intermingled in military and civil offices working in harmony and with an efficiency seldom achieved elsewhere where liaison is effected by means of telephones, formal letters and missions.» (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 7 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued to maintain pressure on the northern flank of the Ardennes salient southwest of Stavelot. The attack across the River Ambleve by our units achieved an initial gain of 2,000 yards. Farther west the villages of Odeigne and Lierneux have been taken.

position still was being met.

Heavy bombers in great strength with a strong fighter escort attacked bridges across the Rhine at Cologne and Bonn, railway marshalling yards at Cologne, Coblenz, and Ludwigshafen and other railway yards and junctions behind the battle areas.

Some of the escorting fighters strafed railway transport between Stuttgart and Wurzburg and an airfield near Bebelsadt. Thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Weather restricted air operations over the battle zones yesterday.

Railway transport in the Zutphen area between Arnhem and Roermond was attacked by rocket-firing fighters, and fighter-bombers also struck at enemy troop quarters at Vianen, south of Utrecht. Other fighter-bombers hit a radio station at Kalverdijk, south of Den Helder.

Medium bombers struck at a highway bridge crossing the Prum River at Prum.

From these operations seven heavy bombers and 11 fighters are missing.

Early last night heavy bombers, again in great strength, were over Germany with the important railway and industrial center of Hanau as the main objective. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 7 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Canadian troops of the 8th Army have now reached the sea nine miles north of Ravenna and have reached the southern end of the isthmus between the Valli di Comacchio and the sea. By their rapid advance they have cut off a number of enemy detachments in the swampy ground north of Ravenna.

In the 5th Army sector extreme winter conditions have restricted operations.

Navy Communique:

Yesterday, January 6, in support of the army, enemy batteries and occupied buildings — in the area southeast of Spezia — were bombarded by His Majesty's destroyer *Lookout*. Direct hits were obtained and the area was well covered.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were severely hampered by bad weather. Fighter and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force successfully attacked enemy communications, supply dumps, enemy-occupied buildings, oil and gas tanks, and shipping in northwest Italy. Hits were scored on an aircraft carrier at Genoa, and on a motor vessel at Imperia, in the Italian Riviera.

On the night of January 5-6, light bombers flew armed reconnaissances over the battle areas of northeast Italy, and in the region of the northeast Po Valley. Enemy transport, roads, and a supply dump were attacked.

Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew under 200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The clearing of the outskirts and the suburbs of Athens-Piraeus is proceeding without opposition.

British mobile columns moved out this morning to Kaflsfia and Eleusis, some 15 miles northeast and northwest of Athens respectively. Only slight opposition was encountered and a few prisoners were taken.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 7 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops fought engagements to clear the enemy from the city and occupied 110 blocks.

Northwest and west of Budapest, our troops were beating on enemy attacks of large tank and infantry forces, which attempted to break through to Budapest in spite of heavy losses. After stubborn fighting, our troops abandoned the town of Esztergom.

On the northern bank of the Danube, north of Esztergom, our troops overwhelmed enemy resistance, advanced over 20 kilometers to the west from Hron river, and occupied the large populated localities of Kamengin, Libak, Beia, Mutla, Kibelkut, Batrovketi, Guch, Karva and Matar. In this area, during January 6, our troops captured 1,300 soldiers and officers of the enemy, and seized 54 tanks and 28 guns.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During January 6, our troops damaged or destroyed, on all fronts, a total of 116 German tanks, including 88 tanks northwest of Budapest.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 52 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 7 — Today's communique:

Following violent enemy attacks, Patriots suffered some losses in Emilia. Due to bad winter conditions and the scarcity of food supplies, other Patriot formations have been forced to break up into small groups until conditions improve. Some groups continue their guerrilla operations with efficiency. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FROM THE FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, January 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Near Wanssum in eastern Holland, our troops, during the past days, formed a bridgehead across the Meuse and crushed all counter-attacks by the 3rd British Division which suffered heavy losses.

In the northern Ardennes, the Americans under the impression of their heavy losses suffered on the previous days reduced their attacks yesterday.

In the Bastogne region, our formations succeeded in breaking further strong-points out of the enemy front bulge around the city despite stubborn enemy defence.

Fighting in Lorraine and Alsace scored new successes for our troops. Counter-attacks by American formations which meanwhile had been brought up were frustrated northwest of Rohrbach as well as at the valley exits of the Lower Vosges.

At Philippsburg, a fortification of the Maginot Line with its entire American garrison capitulated.

In the Rhine plane, north of Hagenau Forest, our troops liberated numerous localities and consolidated their bridgehead, north of Strasbourg, despite enemy counter-attacks.

In the West, 73 enemy tanks were shot up, yesterday, and numerous guns and anti-tank weapons were captured.

Liège and Antwerp are subjected to our long-range fire.

The area of Greater London is being continuously subjected to our retaliatory fire.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British, yesterday, carried out isolated unsuccessful thrusts in Romagna. Heavy fighting continues between Lake Comacchio and the Adriatic coast.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the gallant garrison of Budapest warded off violent Bolshevist attacks. North of the Danube, the enemy with strong forces launced an attack on the Gran front. The majority of attacks were checked by our fire. In bitter fighting for sealing off a deep penetration immediately north of the Danube, 23 enemy tanks were knocked

GERMAN

Western Front: In a dispatch from Rundstedt's headquarters Guenther Weber, the Transocean correspondent, declared that the Allied counter-ouensive against the German salient has failed in so far as « it did not succeed in bringing about a quick link-up between the northern and southern fighting groups, nor the isolation of the German spearhead. » On the other hand, « the Germans », continued Weber, « achieved their most important goal by having the initiative firmly in their hands. »

DNB reported « strong American counter-pressure » using fresh tank forces on the Saar front, as well as in the Lower Vosges, but it is claimed that they could not achieve any important changes. The Germans are said to have captured a fort in the Maginot line, the American garrison having surrendered after two days of encirclement. North of Strasbourg the Americans were unable to eliminate the German bridgehead at Gamsheim, according to *DNB*.

Budapest: « After two weeks of fierce fighting... the inner city of the Hungarian capital still lies within the protection of the outer defence ring... », writes Karl Bluecher, Transocean correspondent. From the north, east and south, he says, fighting is still raging in the suburbs; only in the southwest « are the Soviet troops able to advance along the western bank of the Danube close to the suburb of Csepel. For that reason the important railway bridge across the Danube has been blown up... »

Roosevelt's Message: DNB quoted « Berlin political circles » declaring that the message to Congress was mainly intended to dispel « the impression of discord as regards the conduct of war and war aims in the Allied camp. » The same source claimed that « the message showed clearly the existence of Allied unity on one point only, that the backbone of Germany must be broken. As to plans of peace and reconstruction Roosevelt said nothing... » went on the DNB report, adding that the message « confirmed the effectiveness of German measures indicated by the Fuehrer in his New Year's broadcast... »

« *Pravda* » *on the Pope:* Commenting on the Pravda's recent article questioning the Pope's attitude toward democracy, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* remarked that whilst the Vatican was « carefully refraining from taking any political sides... especially during the present world conconct...», the Kremlin could afford to demand the Pope's

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

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FROM THE FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, January 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Near Wanssum in eastern Holland, our troops, during the past days, formed a bridgehead across the Meuse and crushed all counter-attacks by the 3rd British Division which suffered heavy losses.

In the northern Ardennes, the Americans under the impression of their heavy losses suffered on the previous days reduced their attacks yesterday.

In the Bastogne region, our formations succeeded in breaking further strong-points out of the enemy front bulge around the city despite stubborn enemy defence.

Fighting in Lorraine and Alsace scored new successes for our troops. Counter-attacks by American formations which meanwhile had been brought up were frustrated northwest of Rohrbach as well as at the valley exits of the Lower Vosges.

At Philippsburg, a fortification of the Maginot Line with its entire American garrison capitulated.

In the Rhine plane, north of Hagenau Forest, our troops liberated numerous localities and consolidated their bridgehead, north of Strasbourg, despite enemy counter-attacks.

In the West, 73 enemy tanks were shot up, yesterday, and numerous guns and anti-tank weapons were captured.

Liège and Antwerp are subjected to our long-range fire.

The area of Greater London is being continuously subjected to our retaliatory fire.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British, yesterday, carried out isolated unsuccessful thrusts in Romagna. Heavy fighting continues between Lake Comacchio and the Adriatic coast.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the gallant garrison of Budapest warded off violent Bolshevist attacks. North of the Danube, the enemy with strong forces launced an attack on the Gran front. The majority of attacks were checked by our fire. In bitter fighting for sealing off a deep penetration immediately north of the Danube, 23 enemy tanks were knocked out, according to reports available.

In the southern border district of Slovakia, the Bolsheviks continued their attacks with locally concentrated forces, particularly near Pucanec, Blauenstein and Lucenec. They scored no noteworthy successes.

In Courland, our troops broke deeply into the enemy main battlefield, north of Doblen. Fighting there is in full swing.

Air:

American bombers which yesterday continued their terror attacks against western Germany and the Rhine-Main region, dropped bombs particularly on the center of the cities of Mannheim and Worms. In the evening hours, the British hit chiefly the residential quarters of Hanau and Neuss. Air-defence forces brought down 25 Anglo-American planes mostly four-engined bombers.

Sea:

In the battle against the enemy supply traffic, our submarines in the first days of January sank five ships totalling 36,400 tons, as well as five destroyers and escort vessels. Another steamer was torpedoed. Ships sunk included one large troop transport of 11,000 tons which was sunk off Cherbourg. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: In a dispatch from Rundstedt's headquarters Guenther Weber, the Transocean correspondent, declared that the Allied counter-offensive against the German salient has failed in so far as « it did not succeed in bringing about a quick link-up between the northern and southern fighting groups, nor the isolation of the German spearhead. » On the other hand, « the Germans », continued Weber, « achieved their most important goal by having the initiative firmly in their hands. »

DNB reported « strong American counter-pressure » using fresh tank forces on the Saar front, as well as in the Lower Vosges, but it is claimed that they could not achieve any important changes. The Germans are said to have captured a fort in the Maginot line, the American garrison having surrendered after two days of encirclement. North of Strasbourg the Americans were unable to eliminate the German bridgehead at Gamsheim, according to *DNB*.

Budapest: « After two weeks of fierce fighting... the inner city of the Hungarian capital still lies within the protection of the outer defence ring... », writes Karl Bluecher, Transocean correspondent. From the north, east and south, he says, fighting is still raging in the suburbs; only in the southwest « are the Soviet troops able to advance along the western bank of the Danube close to the suburb of Csepel. For that reason the important railway bridge across the Danube has been blown up... »

Roosevelt's Message: DNB quoted « Berlin political circles » declaring that the message to Congress was mainly intended to dispel « the impression of discord as regards the conduct of war and war aims in the Allied camp. » The same source claimed that « the message showed clearly the existence of Allied unity on one point only, that the backbone of Germany must be broken. As to plans of peace and reconstruction Roosevelt said nothing... » went on the DNB report, adding that the message « confirmed the effectiveness of German measures indicated by the Fuehrer in his New Year's broadcast... »

« Pravda » on the Pope: Commenting on the Pravda's recent article questioning the Pope's attitude toward democracy, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* remarked that whilst the Vatican was « carefully refraining from taking any political sides... especially during the present world conconct... », the Kremlin could afford to demand the Pope's « confession to democracy. » This, according to the paper, only showed Stalin's superior position « thanks to the servility of London and Washington... »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Against Speculation: The Fascist Radio broadcast a strong appeal to the people of the Social Republic to coöperate with the authorities in the execution of the latest decrees regarding collective messes and the requisitioning of wholesale concerns. At the same time the broadcast threatened with « inexorable sanctions and, in some cases, even death sentence » all those who « for selfish interests suck the blood of the people and increase their hardships... »

HUNGARIAN

GPU Women In Russian-Occupied Hungary: In a Sunday night broadcast the Nazi-controlled Hungarian radio commented with horror on the presence of female GPU agents in Russian-occupied Hungarian territories, surpassing in cruelty their male counterparts as members of the « blood-courts. »

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

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

Exterior S/C

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Sunday — 7 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — President Roosevelt reviews war in « State of Union » address, praises 5th, 8th Armies; Northern Allied armies gain ground; RAF hits Germany in great strength; 8th Army Canadians break-through again; Bad weather limits MAAF sorties; Reds throw back German bid to relieve Budapest garrison; Japs re-capture key town on Burma Road; Heavy air blows at Pacific Japs; Yugoslavs rout enemy columns; Daring sea-air rescue by RAF; December was best month for 14th USAAF; British destroyer lost; Byrnes asks war-time ban on conventions.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; Traffic changes on Foligno east coast road; Action Party asks members to volunteer; Italian Red Cross thanks U. S. for relief; Policeman arrested as collaborationist; Engineers wanted by War Ministry.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Cabinet named; U. S. press urges new Congress to win war; French to fight in Pacific; British Parliamentarians visit Cassino; Next ILO conference in Europe; Police chief gets 20 years' prison term.

WAR FRONTS

ROOSEVELT ON « ULTIMATE VICTORY »: WARNS LOSSES WILL BE HEAVY

WASHINGTON, January 6 — President Roosevelt said today in his « State of the Union » message to Congress that despite a setback for the Allied armies on the Western Front at the end of 1944, there is no question of ultimate victory over Germany and Japan.

He said that the war must be and is being waged « with the greatest and most persistent intensity » and that there is « no question of cost; our losses will be heavy. »

The Germans have sustained « considerable losses », the President said, while failing to obtain their objective in the German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was possible because we have our Supreme Commander in complete control of all Allied armies in France. General Eisenhower faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

« Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

« I would express most serious warning against the poisonous effect of enemy propaganda. The wedge the Germans attempted to drive in western Europe is less dangerous in actual terms of winning the war than the wedges they continually are attempting to drive between ourselves and our Allies.

« Evil, baseless rumors »

« There are evil, baseless rumors against the Russians, against the British and against our own American commanders. You will observe that every one of these rumors bears the same trademark: « Made in Germany. »

« President Roosevelt said that despite those persons who called on the U. S. to concentrate mainly on defeating Japan, priority for action against the Germans was justified.

« In Europe, we will resume the attack and despite temporary setbacks here or there, we shall continue to attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated, » he asserted. « Always, from the very day we were attacked, it was right militarily, as well as morally, to reject arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese.

« Our decision to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany was based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests and convert her manpower resources in conquered territory into a war potential.

« We cannot forget how Britain held the line alone in 1940 to 1941 and, at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from the air, built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at Alamein in 1942.

« We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives which destroyed formidable German armies.

« In the future, we must never forget the lesson we have learned — we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought on our side in war. Now we have reached the most critical phase of this war.

« The cross-Channel invasion overshadowed all other operations of this or any other war in its immensity. It is a tribute to the ability of the two nations, Britain and

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

Canadians break-through again: Bad weather limits MAAF sorties: Reds throw back German bid to relieve Budapest garrison: Japs re-capture key town on Burma Road: Heavy air blows at Pacific Japs: Yugoslavs rout enemy columns: Daring sea-air rescue by RAF: December was best month for 14th USAAF: British destroyer lost: Byrnes asks war-time ban on conventions.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review: Traffic changes on Foligno east coast road: Action Party asks members to volunteer: Italian Red Cross thanks U. S. for relief: Policeman arrested as collaborationist: Engineers wanted by War Ministry.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Cabinet named: U. S. press urges new Congress to win war: French to fight in Pacific: British Parliamentarians visit Cassino: Next ILO conference in Europe: Police chief gets 20 years' prison term.

WAR FRONTS

ROOSEVELT ON «ULTIMATE VICTORY»: WARNS LOSSES WILL BE HEAVY

WASHINGTON, January 6 — President Roosevelt said today in his «State of the Union» message to Congress that despite a setback for the Allied armies on the Western Front at the end of 1944, there is no question of ultimate victory over Germany and Japan.

He said that the war must be and is being waged «with the greatest and most persistent intensity» and that there is «no question of cost; our losses will be heavy.»

The Germans have sustained «considerable losses», the President said, while failing to obtain their objective in the Rundstedt counter-offensive, and that General Eisenhower has his full confidence.

There must be no assumption that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered, and the President gave «a most serious warning» against enemy propagandn designed to create a rift among the United Nations.

Discussing foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt said that 1945 «can and must see the substantial beginning of an organization for world peace» and that the U. S. will stand together with the United Nations «not for war alone but for victory for which war is fought.»

«This new year can be the greatest achievement in human history. The new year can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe as well as the closing-in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.»

Declaring that «everything we have is at stake,» President Roosevelt said: «We and our Allies will go on fighting together to ultimate victory.» He added: «It is not only common danger which unites us but common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples — and the peoples' hope is of peace.

«We have seen a year marked on the whole by substantial progress toward victory even though the year ended with a setback for our armies,» he continued. «Our last Nazi has surrendered.

«I would express most serious warning against the poisonous effect of enemy propaganda. The wedge the Germans attempted to drive in western Europe is less dangerous in actual terms of winning the war than the wedges they continually are attempting to drive between ourselves and our Allies.

«Evil, baseless rumors»

«There are evil, baseless rumors against the Russians, against the British and against our own American commanders. You will observe that every one of these rumors bears the same trademark: «Made in Germany.»

President Roosevelt said that despite those persons who called on the U. S. to concentrate mainly on defeating Japan, priority for action against the Germans was justified.

«In Europe, we will resume the attack and despite temporary setbacks here or there, we shall continue to attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated,» he asserted. «Always, from the very day we were attacked, it was right militarily, as well as morally, to reject arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese

«Our decision to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany was based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests and convert her manpower resources in conquered territory into a war potential.

«We cannot forget how Britain held the line alone in 1940 to 1941 and, at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from the air, built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at Alamein in 1942.

«We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives which destroyed formidable German armies.

«In the future, we must never forget the lesson we have learned — we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought on our side in war. Now we have reached the most critical phase of this war.

«The cross-Channel invasion overshadowed all other operations of this or any other war in its immensity. It is a tribute to the ability of the two nations, Britain and America, to plan together, work together and fight together in perfect co-operation and harmony.»

Mr. Roosevelt reported that the Germans recently have increased their U-boat activities and they may succeed in improving their submarines and crews.

«The battle of the Atlantic demands eternal vigilance,» he said.

The President spoke of the Italian front and emphasized that the strategic value of Allied operations there have

LATE BULLETIN

1ST ARMY STILL ADVANCING

LONDON, January 6 — First Army troops are within a few hundred yards of the St. Vith-La Roche road, one of two major supply routes to German forces at the western end of the Ardennes salient, the *BBC* reported late tonight.

A late Reuter dispatch said that German units which crossed the Rhine near Strasbourg have been pushed out of five villages which they had occupied on the main Strasbourg-Selz highway. (BBC-Reuter)

4056

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

been under-rated; that the Allied offensive will continue. Outlining the war in the Pacific, he described Allied operations as « the fastest-moving offensive in the history of modern warfare. »

« The place of the Italian front in the strategic conduct of the war has been obscured and under-rated, » Mr. Roosevelt explained. « What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is well considered a part of our strategy in Europe.

« The greatest tribute that can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that, although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive. The offensive in Italy will continue. »

Invitation to Jap Navy

In the Pacific theater of operations, Mr. Roosevelt said Japan has been driven back more than 3,000 miles, and he cited the blow Japan will suffer by liberation of the Philippines, by being cut off from her conquest of the East Indies.

Discussing the defeat of a large part of the Japanese fleet in Philippine waters virtually simultaneously with the successful Allied landings on Leyte, the President invited the Japanese Navy to come out and fight again.

« Not until last October were we really able to engage the major portion of the Japanese Navy in combat, » he said. « That engagement was the heaviest blow ever struck against Japanese seapower. Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again. »

Mr. Roosevelt continued: « The history of generalship in this war has been a history of teamwork and co-ordination of skill and daring. »

The President disclosed that the invasion of Leyte Island was a result of a change in plans completed within 24 hours. He said that when ships sailed to Philippine waters in September the plan was to take three other islands.

On China, the President said: « Despite almost insuperable difficulties, we increased our aid to China in 1944. By the end of the year the Air Transport Command was carrying tonnage supplies three times as great as a year ago and much more, monthly, than the Burma Road ever delivered. The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardship and demanded exceptional fortitude and determination. »

On the home front, Mr. Roosevelt called for increased production, stating: « As we continue into decisive phases of the war, munitions we expend will mount daily. »

The President said that in October, the Army was shipping more men to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

On France, Mr. Roosevelt said: « The rise of France is one of the year's most heartening events. » He said that her liberation means that her great influence « will again be available in meeting the problems of peace. »

Mr. Roosevelt continued: « We fully realize France's vital interest in a lasting solution of the German problem and the contribution which she can make in achieving international security. »

In one field of foreign policy the President made a direct commitment. America, he said, shall not hesitate to use its influence now « to secure so far as is humanly possible the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. »

He went on: « We have not shrunk from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle. »

The President said he would not be frank if he did not admit concern about many situations, « the Greek and Polish,

While the war continues, the President said, the United Nations will go forward in creating an integrated world security system. « The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure in this supreme endeavor, » he said.

Discussing new armament, the President said that the Army has developed a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast vehicle. Thousands will be needed in 1945, he said.

Mr. Roosevelt called again for a National Service Act, which he said was « the most efficient and democratic way of ensuring full war production. » He then asked that a National Service Act be enacted « at the earliest possible moment. »

Referring again to foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt said: « The nearer we come to vanquishing our enemies, the more we inevitably become conscious of the differences among the victors. We must not let those differences divide us or blind us to our more important common and continuing interests in winning the war and building peace. »

The President said that in the future world « the misuse of power as implied in the term 'power politics' must not be the controlling factor in international relations. » He added:

« In a democratic world, power must be linked with responsibility to defend and justify itself within the framework of general good. Perfectionism, no less than isolationism, imperialism or power politics may obstruct the paths to international peace. »

Continuing on the situation in Europe, Mr. Roosevelt said: « It is our purpose to help peace-loving peoples in Europe to live together as good neighbors and recognize common interests, not nurse traditional grievances against one another. But we must not permit any specific immediate problems of adjustment to delay establishment of permanent machinery for maintenance of peace.

« The United Nations must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving states, so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer. An atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination finds that the ground of common understanding which surrounded the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing a democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which those preparatory conversations were directed.

« We and other United Nations are going forward with vigor and resolution in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.

On future trade and commerce, the President said: « We Americans are opposed to restrictions which distort or impair commerce, transit and trade. We have house-cleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope that trade, commerce and access to material and markets may be freer after this war than ever before in history. »

The President said the United States must have military training after the war as « an essential factor in maintaining peace. » An enduring peace cannot be maintained, he said, without an America which is strong in the social and economic sense as well as in the military.

« In the United States, » he said, « we must make sure that private enterprise works on the basis of initiative and vigorous competition without the stifling presence of monopolies and cartels. »

The President compared conditions in liberated countries with the conditions in early American history. He said: « We ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult process of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it difficulties we worked out for ourselves, as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves. »

In concluding, the President said: « We Americans of

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

the Japanese Navy to come out and fight again.

«Not until last October were we really able to engage the major portion of the Japanese Navy in combat,» he said. «That engagement was the heaviest blow ever struck against Japanese seapower. Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again.»

Mr. Roosevelt continued: «The history of generalship in this war has been a history of teamwork and co-ordination of skill and daring.»

The President disclosed that the invasion of Leyte Island was a result of a change in plans completed within 24 hours. He said that when ships sailed to Philippine waters in September the plan was to take three other islands.

On China, the President said: «Despite almost insuperable difficulties, we increased our aid to China in 1944. By the end of the year the Air Transport Command was carrying tonnage supplies three times as great as a year ago and much more, monthly, than the Burma Road ever delivered. The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardship and demanded exceptional fortitude and determination.»

On the home front, Mr. Roosevelt called for increased production, stating: «As we continue into decisive phases of the war, munitions we expend will mount daily.»

The President said that in October, the Army was shipping more men to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

On France, Mr. Roosevelt said: «The rise of France is one of the year's most heartening events.» He said that her liberation means that her great influence «will again be available in meeting the problems of peace.»

Mr. Roosevelt continued: «We fully realize France's vital interest in a lasting solution of the German problem and the contribution which she can make in achieving international security.»

In one field of foreign policy the President made a direct commitment. America, he said, shall not hesitate to use its influence now «to secure so far as is humanly possible the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.»

He went on: «We have not shrunk from the military responsibilities brought on by this war. We cannot and will not shrink from the political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle.»

The President said he would not be frank if he did not admit concern about many situations «the Greek and Polish, for example.»

«But these situations are not as simple to deal with as some spokesmen — whose sincerity I do not question — would have us believe. We have obligations not necessarily legal to the exiled governments, to the underground leaders and to our major Allies, who came much nearer the shadow than we did. We and our Allies have declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to guess the kind of self-government the people really want.»

World Security System

The President went on to say that during the interim period this country and the Allies have a duty «to use our influence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual exercise of the people's right freely to choose the government and institutions under which they are to live.»

The task, he said, is «not helped by stubborn partisanship by opposing internal factions.»

ism, imperialism or [illegible] to international peace.»

Continuing on the situation in Europe, Mr. Roosevelt said: «It is our purpose to help peace-loving peoples in Europe to live together as good neighbors and recognize common interests, not nurse traditional grievances against one another. But we must not permit any specific immediate problems of adjustment to delay establishment of permanent machinery for maintenance of peace.

«The United Nations must now join together to make secure the independence and freedom of all peace-loving states, so that never again shall tyranny be able to divide and conquer. An atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and determination finds that the ground of common understanding which surrounded the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks gives us reason to hope that future discussions will succeed in developing a democratic and fully integrated world security system toward which these preparatory conversations were directed.

«We and other United Nations are going forward with vigor and resolution in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and cooperative action.»

On future trade and commerce, the President said: «We Americans are opposed to restrictions which distort or impair commerce, transit and trade. We have house-cleaning of our own to do in this regard. But it is our hope that trade, commerce and access to material and markets may be freer after this war than ever before in history.»

The President said the United States must have military training after the war as «an essential factor in maintaining peace.» An enduring peace cannot be maintained, he said, without an America which is strong in the social and economic sense as well as in the military.

«In the United States,» he said, «we must make sure that private enterprise works on the basis of initiative and vigorous competition without the stifling presence of monopolies and cartels.»

The President compared conditions in liberated countries with the conditions in early American history. He said: «We ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult process of liberation and adjustment, know of our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties peculiar to any continent or any nation. Our own Revolutionary War left behind it difficulties we worked out for ourselves, as the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe, faced with complex problems of adjustment, will work out their difficulties for themselves.»

In concluding, the President said: «We Americans of today, together with our Allies, are making history and I hope it will be better history than ever has been made before. We pray that we may be worthy of the unlimited opportunities that God has given us.» (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO 5TH, 8TH ARMIES

WASHINGTON, January 6 — President Roosevelt took occasion to correct misconceptions about the importance of the Italian Front in his annual «State of The Union» message to Congress today.

The President pointed out that the tremendous operations in western Europe have overshadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian Front.

He said: «Its place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured and—by some people—unfortunately underrated. It is quite important that any misconception on that score be corrected. What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is a well considered part of our strategy in Europe now aimed at only one objective—the total defeat of the Germans. These valiant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German army under

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

constant pressure—including some 20 first-line German divisions and the necessary supply, transport and replacement troops—all of which our enemy need so badly elsewhere.

Over the very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions, our 5th Army and the British 8th Army—reinforced by units from other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped unit of the Brazilian army—have in the past year pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead and through Rome until now they occupy a height overlooking the valley of the Po.

"The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continually on the offensive. The offensive will continue."

"The American people—and every soldier now fighting in the Apennines—should remember that the Italian Front has not lost any of the importance which it had in the days when it was the only Allied Front in Europe."

(OWI)

NORTHERN ALLIED ARMIES GAIN GROUND

LONDON, January 6 — British and American armies pushing their way forward against the northern flank of the German salient gained vital ground today as the enemy offensive on the 7th Army sector, 150 miles to the south, threatened serious penetrations into Allied positions.

Gains of the American 1st and British 2nd Army troops driving against the enemy's right flank inside Belgium were measured in a few thousand yards. All reports stressed that the main German fortifications have been reached and that progress will be slow as the enemy troops take advantage of the weather and terrain.

Since the start of the drive, the Allies have advanced an average of four miles on a 21-mile front. They now stand between two and three miles from the Laroche-Vielsalm highway, the major enemy supply route, but ahead of them is dense forest land trickly sown with mines and protected with entrenched enemy guns and tanks. The Allied line, east to west, runs from Bergeval to Arbrefontaine, Lierneux, Odeigne, the Bois de Tave and is anchored at Rendeux, on the west, where it branches north to the March-Hotton highway.

The advancing line is being resisted by the Germans with all the power left to the Wehrmacht. A late report from Reuter said that fresh enemy troops are being thrown into the battle, and estimated that 30 German divisions are now committed to defend the salient. There are no indications that the enemy is planning a withdrawal or abandonment of the gains inside Belgium.

Substantiating that view were late reports of a new drive against British troops holding the western tip of the salient in the vicinity of Rochefort. The reports said that the counter-blow had again given the Germans Bure, four miles south of Rochefort, which was taken by the Allies earlier in the week.

The British were also encountering bitter resistance in their push down from Marche, to the northwest, but have so far succeeded in making a 1,500-yard advance.

At the northeastern wing of the salient, American troops were reported to have battered their way ahead from Stavelot, crossed the Ambleve River to the south, and reached the banks of the Salm River. These units are estimated to have gained six miles in their drive during the past few days.

In Luxembourg, the Americans crossed the Sure River, established a bridgehead in force on the northern bank and pushed into the town of Goesdorf, three and a half miles southwest of Wiltz, already menaced by American troops, but press reports declared tonight that the important supply route between Sarreguemines and Hagenau has been cut.

Saarunion is under enemy artillery fire tonight, Reuter reported. A SHAEF appraisal today put German casualties inside the Belgium salient at 100,000 so far. Allied casualties have been far below this figure, it was said, and they were described as not particularly high compared with the scale of action involved.

(OWI-BBC-Reuter)

RAF HITS GERMANY IN GREAT STRENGTH

LONDON, January 6 — Aircraft of the RAF Bomber Command were over Germany tonight in great strength, dropping a great weight of bombs, it was officially announced. Hanau, an important railway and industrial center, 10 miles east of Frankfurt-on-Main was the chief objective.

More than 800 heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF, escorted by nearly 600 fighters, today attacked targets in the Reich for the 14th time in 15 days.

Most of the targets were in western Germany. Three road and rail bridges across the River Rhine at Cologne and Bonn were bombed. Other targets attacked included several marshalling yards and communication centers in western Germany.

During last night, more than 1,500 Lancasters, Halifaxes and Mosquitos of RAF Bomber Command dropped over 5,000 tons of bombs during five separate assaults against targets in the Reich. Hannover and Berlin each received two visits from the RAF planes, and German troop concentrations in and around Houffalize in the Ardennes salient, 10 miles northeast of Bastogne, were heavily attacked.

The Luftwaffe in a desperate attempt to prevent or minimize the assault on Hanover put up every available night fighter in their futile effort, the Air Ministry said today.

In the first attack just before 1930 hours, the enemy night fighters were out over a great part of the route and the target itself. Despite the combined force of enemy fighters and anti-aircraft defenses, the Lancasters and Halifaxes set the target ablaze with fires visible 200 miles away.

The second attack, some 90 minutes later, also was met by night fighters in strength, but the enemy interceptors were less successful that during the earlier attack, and more fires were started which completely blotted out the city.

Both assaults on Berlin were made by squadrons of Mosquitos for the second successive night. The attacks were well-concentrated and many 4,000-pound blockbusters were dropped.

Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night. Thirty-three Bomber Command aircraft failed to return and three RAF Fighter Command planes were lost.

(Reuter-OWI)

8TH ARMY CANADIANS BREAK-THROUGH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — Canadian tanks and infantry supported by aircraft of the Desert Air Force, have penetrated the German defenses northwest of Ravenna, it was announced here today.

The Germans were driven eastward along the shores of the Comacchio lagoon to within a few miles of the sea. Harried from the air and confused by the Canadian breakthrough, the Germans evacuated their strongholds at Sant'Alberto and scattered. Today Canadian leading elements were reported here to have reached a point three miles beyond Sant'Alberto on the road leading round the lagoon.

In the area between the Canale Naviglio and the Senio [illegible] British infantry and armor cleared

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

LONDON, January 6 — British and American armies pushing their way forward against the northern flank of the German salient gained vital ground today as the enemy offensive on the 7th Army sector, 150 miles to the south, threatened serious penetrations into Allied positions.

Gains of the American 1st and British 2nd Army troops driving against the enemy's right flank inside Belgium were measured in a few thousand yards. All reports stressed that the main German fortifications have been reached and that progress will be slow as the enemy troops take advantage of the weather and terrain.

Since the start of the drive, the Allies have advanced an average of four miles on a 21-mile front. They now stand between two and three miles from the Laroche-Vielsalm highway, the major enemy supply route, but ahead of them is dense forest land trickly sown with mines and protected with entrenched enemy guns and tanks. The Allied line, east to west, runs from Bergeval to Arbrefontaine, Lierneux, Odeigne, the Bois de Tave and is anchored at Rendeux, on the west, where it branches north to the March-Hotton highway.

The advancing line is being resisted by the Germans with all the power left to the Wehrmacht. A late report from Reuter said that fresh enemy troops are being thrown into the battle, and estimated that 30 German divisions are now committed to defend the salient. There are no indications that the enemy is planning a withdrawal or abandonment of the gains inside Belgium.

Substantiating that view were late reports of a new drive against British troops holding the western tip of the salient in the vicinity of Rochefort. The reports said that the counter-blow had again given the Germans Bure, four miles south of Rochefort, which was taken by the Allies earlier in the week.

The British were also encountering bitter resistance in their push down from Marche, to the northwest, but have so far succeeded in making a 1,500-yard advance.

At the northeastern wing of the salient, American troops were reported to have battered their way ahead from Stavelot, crossed the Ambleve River to the south, and reached the banks of the Salm River. These units are estimated to have gained six miles in their drive during the past few days.

In Luxembourg, the Americans crossed the Sure River, established a bridgehead in force on the northern bank and pushed into the town of Goesdorf, three and a half miles southwest of Wiltz, already menaced by American troops.

7th Army Pulled Back

Third Army forces, opposed by an estimated 10 divisions, held their positions except at one point, Michamps, two miles northeast of Bastogne. A withdrawal from the village was announced today by SHAEF which said the troops established new positions on higher ground to the south. Eight miles to the west of Bastogne, Tillet was cleared. A German attempt to drive a spearhead into the town was thrown back in bitter fighting.

Enemy forces which have driven 7th Army troops back in the Saar and Palatinate sectors, east and southeast of Saargemund on a 75-mile front, broadened their offensive to threaten Allied positions in northern Alsace, between Wissenbourg and the Rhine. The crossing of the Rhine on Thursday night near Gamsheim, only 11 miles north of Strasbourg, was made in battalion strength, Reuter said tonight. The bridgehead represents a threat to 7th Army troops to the north who have pulled back from their positions inside Germany to a new line just above the Hagenau Forest. The German landing is south of this new line.

The enemy salient southeast of Bitsch is being held but there is heavy fighting in the area. The spearhead of the salient, at Wingen, 12 miles east of Saarunion on the road leading to Hagenau, was driven back, SHAEF said today.

During last night, more than [illegible] and Mosquitos of RAF Bomber Command dropped over 5,600 tons of bombs during five separate assaults against targets in the Reich. Hannover and Berlin each received two visits from the RAF planes, and German troop concentrations in and around Houffalize in the Ardennes salient, 10 miles northeast of Bastogne, were heavily attacked.

The Luftwaffe in a desperate attempt to prevent or minimize the assault on Hanover put up every available night fighter in their futile effort, the Air Ministry said today.

In the first attack just before 1930 hours, the enemy night fighters were out over a great part of the route and the target itself. Despite the combined force of enemy fighters and anti-aircraft defenses, the Lancasters and Halifaxes set the target ablaze with fires visible 200 miles away.

The second attack, some 90 minutes later, also was met by night fighters in strength, but the enemy interceptors were less successful that during the earlier attack, and more fires were started which completely blotted out the city.

Both assaults on Berlin were made by squadrons of Mosquitos for the second successive night. The attacks were well-concentrated and many 4,000-pound blockbusters were dropped.

Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night. Thirty-three Bomber Command aircraft failed to return and three RAF Fighter Command planes were lost.
(Reuter-OWI)

8TH ARMY CANADIANS BREAK-THROUGH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — Canadian tanks and infantry supported by aircraft of the Desert Air Force, have penetrated the German defenses northwest of Ravenna, it was announced here today.

The Germans were driven eastward along the shores of the Comacchio lagoon to within a few miles of the sea. Harried from the air and confused by the Canadian breakthrough, the Germans evacuated their strongholds at Sant'Alberto and scattered. Today Canadian leading elements were reported here to have reached a point three miles beyond Sant'Alberto on the road leading round the lagoon.

In the area between the Canale Naviglio and the Senio river south of Coignola, British infantry and armor cleared the remnants of the German salient, taking 300 prisoners. Only in the area east of Alfonsine does the enemy retain positions on the other side of the river, and here the salient is only about 1,000 yards in depth. The positions follow the line of the Fosso Vecchio, a drainage ditch which runs parallel to the river.

The German force which formerly harrassed the 8th Army flank at Alfonsine have now only one contact route with the main enemy body, and that lies round the northern shore of the Comacchio lagoon.

The 5th Army celebrated its second anniversary since its formation in North Africa yesterday in patrols along the snow-covered line from the west coast to the area south of Imola. Several patrol clashes with the enemy are reported.

A small German patrol which attempted to penetrate the 5th Army positions north of Livergnano was driven back.
(PRO)

BAD WEATHER LIMITS MAAF SORTIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — Bad weather yesterday reduced operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to one-quarter of its full strength, it was reported here today.

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

Despite bad weather, Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers carried out 219 sorties in close-support operations against enemy forces northwest of Ravenna, and against strongpoints along the Senio River line from south of Imola to near Alfonsine.

Fighters of the 15th USAAF and medium and heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force switched to daylight operation and carried out coordinated attacks against two rail bridges near Doboj in Yugoslavia. Balkan Air Force planes carried out attacks on enemy transport in Yugoslavia and as far north as Vienna, and attacked enemy installations on the Isle of Lussin, in the Dalmatian chain. (PRO)

REDS RING BUDAPEST, THROW BACK ATTACK

MOSCOW, January 6 — Another German bid to relieve the trapped garrison in Budapest from the northwest has failed, correspondents report today.

Throwing in a large tank force, officially estimated at 300 tanks, supported by waves of infantry, the Nazis made only isolated penetrations, which were soon wiped out by the Russian troops. Tonight's Soviet communique reported the destruction of 65 tanks in this sector.

The Germans had committed fresh armored troops from divisions recently transferred to the Hungarian front, including the SS (Elite Guard) Death's Head and Viking tank divisions, in their vain attempt to drive through to the Hungarian capital.

Soviet planes operated in direct support of the ground troops, as well as maintaining an hour-by-hour pounding of the German rear to keep more reinforcements from reaching the attacking Germans.

Meanwhile, in beleaguered Budapest, the annihilation of the German and Hungarian garrison continued. Tonight's communique reported the clearing of another 175 blocks of the city.

Typical of the many battles raging in Budapest was the bitter fighting near the Royal Opera House. The Germans had sandbagged the building, which was bristling with automatic weapons. They had set up machine guns and mortars on the bases of statues in the square.

As the Soviet troops stormed the seven-foot barricade and broke into the Nazi positions, the Germans showered grenades from the windows.

On other sectors of the Eastern Front, the communique reported reconnoissance activity. (Reuter - OWI)

JAPS RECAPTURE KEY TOWN ON BURMA ROAD

CHUNGKING, January 6 — A spokesman at Major Gen. Wedemeyer's headquarters here today said that the Japanese have recaptured the Burma Road town of Wanting the capture of which by Chinese troops on Wednesday was announced by the Chinese High Command. Wanting is virtually the last stronghold preventing the re-opening of the Burma Road.

Chinese forces are expected to assume the initiative « in immediate future », an American staff officer said here today.

Brig. Gen. Mervin E. Gross, assistant chief of staff for plans, said that the Chinese now « are in a position to offer much graver resistance than ever before » to the Japanese and predicted that the new Ledo-Burma Road will be in operation soon.

The recapture of Wanting has direct bearing on opening the new supply line, Gross said.

In the Kebo and Ye-U areas, 14th Army troops are consolidating their bridgehead following successful air [illegible] SEAC headquarters communique said today. South

Admiral Nimitz's communique revealed also that another Pacific Fleet task force yesterday bombarded Japanese installations at Chichi Jima and Hara Jima in the Bonin Islands.

The shelling was concentrated on facilities around a harbor on Chichi Jima and on other targets in Okimura town and Higashi harbor on Haha Jima. Fires were started in Okimura town and an enemy cargo ship was sunk west of Haha Jima.

The U.S. task force suffered only minor damage from retaliatory shore battery fire. Throughout the attacks, only one enemy fighter was seen.

A press correspondent aboard Admiral MacCain's carrier-force flagship off Formosa added that the China coast was attacked for the first time in the Pacific war by U.S. carrier-based planes which struck at Huchow more than 6,000-miles west of the United States.

China-based Superfortresses, striking again in daylight, bombarded industrial targets on Kyushu, the southernmost Japanese island, the U.S. War Department has announced.

An aircraft factory and other industrial and military targets were attacked. One Superfortress did not return.

Meanwhile, medium bombers and fighter-bombers continued their attacks against the southern part of Luzon, the largest Philippine island, General MacArthur's communique announced tonight.

Concentrating their attacks against the railway system, the American planes smashed over 100 freight cars and destroyed or damaged three important railway bridges. (OWI - Reuter - ABSIE)

YUGOSLAVS ROUT ENEMY COLUMNS

LONDON, January 6 — Yugoslav troops fighting in Slovenia routed a strong enemy column on the Ljubljana-Nova-Mesto line with tactical support of Allied planes, today's Yugoslav communique reported. Five other enemy columns in the same area were compelled to withdraw.

The town of Vares, 22 miles north of Sarajevo in eastern Bosnia, was captured by other Yugoslav forces.

Allied aircraft successfully bombed the railway station at Brezice, about 18 miles northwest of Zagreb. In Zagreb and its outskirts six trains and an oil refinery were blown up by Patriot action, the communique said.

Local action occurred on other fronts.

According to figures published by the Croatian Army of National Liberation, Patriots in Croatia during the past year killed, wounded, or took prisoner 502 enemy officers and 1,435 men.

They seized 354 enemy guns, 358 mortars, 2,428 machine guns, over 27,000 rifles, five aircraft, 50 tanks and armored cars, 119 wireless stations and a large quantity of other war material. They also dismantled 265 miles of railway track, cut railway lines in 11,852 places and destroyed 259 bridges, 18 railway stations, 275 locomotives, 1,508 cars, 26 aircraft, 34 armored cars, 124 carloads of war material, six ammunition stores, 154 cars with oil products and a large quantity of other war materials. (OWI - Tass)

DARING AIR-SEA RESCUE BY RAF

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — The American crewmen of a Flying Fortress, forced down in a hail of flak into the heavily-mined waters off German-held Udine in the Adriatic, were rescued by RAF flying boats, the RAF braved an anti-aircraft barrage and enemy fighters to pick up the airmen, it was disclosed here today. The airmen were unhurt.

RAF Spitfires drove off enemy power boats which attempted to capture the airmen as they floated helplessly in rubber dinghies, and also drove back Focke-Wulf fighters [illegible] When the RAF Walrus

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

The Germans had committed fresh armored troops from divisions recently transferred to the Hungarian front, including the SS (Elite Guard) Death's Head and Viking tank divisions, in their vain attempt to drive through to the Hungarian capital.

Soviet planes operated in direct support of the ground troops, as well as maintaining an hour-by-hour pounding of the German rear to keep more reinforcements from reaching the attacking Germans.

Meanwhile, in beleaguered Budapest, the annihilation of the German and Hungarian garrison continued. Tonight's communique reported the clearing of another 175 blocks of the city.

Typical of the many battles raging in Budapest was the bitter fighting near the Royal Opera House. The Germans had sandbagged the building, which was bristling with automatic weapons. They had set up machine guns and mortars on the bases of statues in the square.

As the Soviet troops stormed the seven-foot barricade and broke into the Nazi positions, the Germans showered grenades from the windows.

On other sectors of the Eastern Front, the communique reported reconnaissance activity. (Reuter - OWI)

JAPS RECAPTURE KEY TOWN ON BURMA ROAD

CHUNGKING, January 6 — A spokesman at Major Gen. Wedemeyer's headquarters here today said that the Japanese have recaptured the Burma Road town of Wanting, the capture of which by Chinese troops on Wednesday was announced by the Chinese High Command. Wanting is virtually the last stronghold preventing the re-opening of the Burma Road.

Chinese forces are expected to assume the initiative «in immediate future», an American staff officer said here today.

Brig. Gen. Mervin E. Gross, assistant chief of staff for plans, said that the Chinese now «are in a position to offer much graver resistance than ever before» to the Japanese and predicted that the new Ledo-Burma Road will be in operation soon.

The recapture of Wanting has direct bearing on opening the new supply line, Gross said.

In the Kebo and Ye-U areas, 14th Army troops are consolidating their bridgehead following successful air strikes, a SEAC headquarters communique said today. South of Kanbalu, Allied troops made progress.

Patrol activity was reported from the Kaladan valley. The Eastern Air Command attacked objectives on the Burma-Thailand railway yesterday, blasting targets at Anankwin and Taungup. Bridges were attacked near Toungoo, Sinthegon and Sinthe. Enemy positions in and near Mychaung also were attacked. (OWI)

HEAVY AIR BLOWS AT PACIFIC JAPS

PEARL HARBOR, January 6 — A series of heavy blows against Japanese targets by planes of the United States Navy and Army Air Forces, including Superfortresses, were reported today.

Carrier-based aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet, last Tuesday and Wednesday, destroyed 111 Japanese aircraft, damaged 220 others, sank 27 ships and damaged an additional 68, during offensive sweeps over the islands of Formosa and Okinawa, a communique from Admiral Nimitz said. Almost every enemy operational airfield in the two islands was attacked by the U.S. fliers.

Cloudy weather shielded the approach of the U.S. carrier task force and the American planes were able to inject an element of surprise into their attacks. Little enemy resistance was met.

Concentrating their attacks against the railway system, the American planes smashed over 100 freight cars and destroyed or damaged three important railway bridges. (OWI - Reuter - ABSIE)

YUGOSLAVS ROUT ENEMY COLUMNS

LONDON, January 6 — Yugoslav troops fighting in Slovenia routed a strong enemy column on the Ljubljana-Novo-Mesto line with tactical support of Allied planes, today's Yugoslav communique reported. Five other enemy columns in the same area were compelled to withdraw.

The town of Vares, 22 miles north of Sarajevo in eastern Bosnia, was captured by other Yugoslav forces.

Allied aircraft successfully bombed the railway station at Brezice, about 18 miles northwest of Zagreb. In Zagreb and its outskirts six trains and an oil refinery were blown up by Patriot action, the communique said.

Local action occurred on other fronts.

According to figures published by the Croatian Army of National Liberation, Patriots in Croatia during the past year killed, wounded, or took prisoner 502 enemy officers and 1,435 men.

They seized 354 enemy guns, 358 mortars, 2,428 machine guns, over 27,000 rifles, five aircraft, 50 tanks and armored cars, 119 wireless stations and a large quantity of other war material. They also dismantled 265 miles of railway track, cut railway lines in 11,852 places and destroyed 259 bridges, 18 railway stations, 275 locomotives, 1,508 cars, 26 aircraft, 34 armored cars, 124 carloads of war material, six ammunition stores, 154 cars with oil products and a large quantity of other war materials. (OWI - Tass)

DARING AIR-SEA RESCUE BY RAF

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — The American crewmen of a Flying Fortress, forced down in a hail of flak into the heavily-mined waters off German-held Udine in the Adriatic, were rescued by RAF flying boats, the RAF braved an anti-aircraft barrage and enemy fighters to pick up the airmen, it was disclosed here today. The airmen were unhurt.

RAF Spitfires drove off enemy power boats which attempted to capture the airmen as they floated helplessly in rubber dinghies, and also drove back Focke-Wulf fighters which attempted to strafe the men. When the RAF Walrus flying boat arrived, and picked up the men, it was unable to take off because of overload, and had to taxi in the midst of gunfire over the dangerous waters.

Finally a second flying boat arrived and took aboard some of the flyers. Although this second craft was able to get off, the original flying boat still could not rise above the waters, and was forced to taxi slowly throughout the night. Both rescue planes finally reached safely with the 10 rescued fliers. (PRO)

WAR ROLE FOR OLDER MEN

WASHINGTON, January 6 — Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Director of Selective Service, said in an editorial in an official publication of his bureau that the war «can no longer be regarded as a young man's war,» according to the Associated Press yesterday.

«True, the young man makes the best warrior and should be in the fighting ranks if he is physically fit, unless he is irreplaceable in production most critical to the prosecution of the war,» the editorial said. «The older man who is required for war work and can do it and will not, must be made available for whatever military service he can render.» (OWI)

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

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

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

LONDON, January 6 — The British «Hunt» class destroyer *Aldenham* has been lost, the Admiralty announced tonight.

She had covered nearly 200,000 miles since being commissioned early in 1942, and had seen much service in the Mediterranean. (Reuter)

DECEMBER WAS BEST MONTH FOR 14TH USAAF

CHUNGKING, January 6 — December was the best month in the history of the 14th USAAF despite the loss of 14 American air bases to the Japanese last fall, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the Air Force in China, said yesterday. Japanese planes destroyed during the month, totaled 241, General Chennault reported.

«The enemy planes destroyed represented a substantial portion of the entire Japanese air strength in China and an all-time record for our operations,» the General said. «We ourselves lost only one plane in combat.

«We also struck deeper into enemy territory than ever before. In short, we are hitting the enemy harder and exacting a heavier toll every day.»

«The General also said that his planes sank 73,950 tons of shipping and probably sank or damaged 113,900 tons, as well as three naval ships and many scores of small craft during the month.

General Chennault cited the great gallantry and determination of the Chinese armies in west China who fought on although they were «all but unarmed.» He pointed out that too little credit was given for such remarkable episodes as the defense of Hengyang. (OWI)

15TH FIGHTER COMMAND'S RECORD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — Lightning and Mustang pilots of the veteran 15th Fighter Command have destroyed more than 2,500 enemy planes in the past year, a monthly average of 209 German aircraft destroyed, it was disclosed here today.

Of the total, 1,655 enemy planes were destroyed in the air, and 852 on the ground. (PRO)

BYRNES ASKS BAN ON CONVENTIONS

WASHINGTON, January 6 — War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes last night proposed cancellation of conventions after February 1 unless they are in the war interest. He appointed a committee headed by Director J. M. Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation to pass applications. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 6 — The forthcoming joint Allied statements on a «New Deal» for Italy, the Cabinet's decision to appropriate 5,000 million lire for urgent repair work, the strikes in north Italy, Count Sforza and the Lublin Government were discussed in Rome newspapers today.

Unità (Communist) thanked Harold Macmillan, acting A.C. president for his plan for a «New Deal» for Italy «which contemplates the necessity of a greater collaboration between Italy and the Allies, indicating a greater independence of the Italian government as the principal means. But Mr. Macmillan's statement does not specify the measures which he considers are apt to give the Italian

Avanti! (Socialist), commenting the appropriation of 5,000 million lire for urgent repair work, wrote: «This is not a large amount if we consider the ravages made and the high cost of material and transportation.»

«The Government should see to it that the 2,000 million lire which are to be devoted to the reconstruction of private houses will be employed in such a way as to give priority to popular dwelling-houses which can really accommodate the homeless.

«The many years of favoritism have taught the public to see behind state subsidies the obscure dealings of a bunch of people trying to appropriate public money.»

Italia Nuova (Democrat), *Italia Libera* (Action), *Avanti!* (Socialist) and *l'Unità* (Communist) all praised the resistance to the Nazi-Fascists shown by the workers in North Italy who have gone on strike.

Italia Nuova (Democrat), commenting on Count Sforza's letter of resignation to Bonomi, in which he wrote that different purge methods should be applied in North Italy, said, «We consider this contrary to the idea of justice.»

Italia Nuova also reported the Moscow radio announcement that the U.R.S.S. has recognized the Lublin government, with comments by U.S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, and *Pravda* on the question. (UNN)

TRAFFIC ON FOLIGNO EAST COAST ROAD

ROME, January 6 — Allied Military Government headquarters for the Lazio-Umbria Region today announced the following traffic changes on the Foligno-East Coast road.

«One way traffic will be used between the East Coast and Foligno via routes 76 and 3.

«Owing to the dangerous conditions that prevail on the Fossato pass, all east-bound traffic from Foligno will be diverted via route 77. The Military Police have instructions to route civilian transport similarly.

«Owing to the quantity of military traffic passing over these routes, it is not possible to extend military recovery facilities to civilians. Civilians will move over these routes at their own risk. In the event of breakdown, their vehicles will be dragged off the road at the nearest convenient point.» (AMG)

ACTION PARTY ASKS MEMBERS TO VOLUNTEER

FLORENCE, January 6 — The Action Party Youth Federation today urged its members to volunteer for military service in response to an appeal made recently by the Communist Youth Movement.

The Tuscan Committee of National Liberation has opened an enlistment office here. (PWB)

ITALIAN RED CROSS THANKS U. S. FOR RELIEF

NEW YORK, January 6 — Chairman of the Italian Red Cross Umberto Bianco has asked Myron C. Taylor to convey «feelings of appreciation» to President Roosevelt and American Relief for Italy, Inc., for their efforts on behalf of the 27 million men, women and children in liberated Italy.

This was disclosed today by Justice Marchisio, president of American Relief for Italy, who made public a letter from Bianco to Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican and chairman of the board of American Relief for Italy.

The letter said: «Generous shipments of American relief supplies already are reaching localities where the need is greatest. In this manner, not only is tangible relief material being conveyed but also a solidarity of feelings

tons of shipping and probably sank or damaged 113,000 tons, as well as three naval ships and many scores of small craft during the month.

General Chennault cited the great gallantry and determination of the Chinese armies in west China who fought on although they were «all but unarmed.» He pointed out that too little credit was given for such remarkable episodes as the defense of Hengyang. (OWI)

15TH FIGHTER COMMAND'S RECORD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — Lightning and Mustang pilots of the veteran 15th Fighter Command have destroyed more than 2,500 enemy planes in the past year, a monthly average of 209 German aircraft destroyed, it was disclosed here today.

Of the total, 1,655 enemy planes were destroyed in the air, and 852 on the ground. (PRO)

BYRNES ASKS BAN ON CONVENTIONS

WASHINGTON, January 6 — War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes last night proposed cancellation of conventions after February 1 unless they are in the war interest. He appointed a committee headed by Director J. M. Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation to pass applications. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 6 — The forthcoming joint Allied statements on a «New Deal» for Italy, the Cabinet's decision to appropriate 5,000 million lire for urgent repair work, the strikes in north Italy, Count Sforza and the Lublin Government were discussed in Rome newspapers today.

Unità (Communist) thanked Harold Macmillan, acting A.C. president for his plan for a «New Deal» for Italy «which contemplates the necessity of a greater collaboration between Italy and the Allies, indicating a greater independence of the Italian government as the principal means. But Mr. Macmillan's statement does not specify the measures which he considers are apt to give the Italian government a greater independence. So that, practically, this is a promise, which reminds us of many other promises made in the last few months by many American and British politicians; and promises, which particularly in some of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, were of a categorical and positive nature.

«We realize perfectly the war needs of the Allies and what a large amount of shipping must be devoted exclusively to the armies. But this cannot prevent us remarking that these promises have just been promises. We hope that they will indeed drop the second 'C' (from Commissione Alleata di Controllo—Allied Control Commission) in conformity with the statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, that Mr. Macmillan's words will really prove to be the first announcement of a greater independence for the Italians and of larger power for our government.

L'Italia Libera (Action) wrote: «Mr. Macmillan said that whatever the Allies can do for Italy is as nothing to what the Italians can do for themselves. This is a frank and loyal indication of the spirit in which the Allies consider the independence, autonomy and sense of responsibility of the Italian people.»

All the papers reported Mr. Roosevelt's statements on larger supplies for Italy and on the necessity of continuing to keep the armistice terms a secret.

TRAFFIC ON FOLIGNO EAST COAST ROAD

ROME, January 6 — Allied Military Government headquarters for the Lazio-Umbria Region today announced the following traffic changes on the Foligno-East Coast road:

«One way traffic will be used between the East Coast and Foligno via routes 76 and 3.

«Owing to the dangerous conditions that prevail on the Fossato pass, all east-bound traffic from Foligno will be diverted via route 77. The Military Police have instructions to route civilian transport similarly.

«Owing to the quantity of military traffic passing over these routes, it is not possible to extend military recovery facilities to civilians. Civilians will move over these routes at their own risk. In the event of breakdown, their vehicles will be dragged off the road at the nearest convenient point.» (AMG)

ACTION PARTY ASKS MEMBERS TO VOLUNTEER

FLORENCE, January 6 — The Action Party Youth Federation today urged its members to volunteer for military service in response to an appeal made recently by the Communist Youth Movement.

The Tuscan Committee of National Liberation has opened an enlistment office here. (PWB)

ITALIAN RED CROSS THANKS U. S. FOR RELIEF

NEW YORK, January 6 — Chairman of the Italian Red Cross Umberto Bianco has asked Myron C. Taylor to convey «feelings of appreciation» to President Roosevelt and American Relief for Italy, Inc., for their efforts on behalf of the 27 million men, women and children in liberated Italy.

This was disclosed today by Justice Marchisio, president of American Relief for Italy, who made public a letter from Bianco to Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican and chairman of the board of American Relief for Italy.

The letter said: «Generous shipments of American relief supplies already are reaching localities where the need is greatest. In this manner, not only is tangible relief material being conveyed but also a solidarity of feelings between Italians and Americans shown.

«In Abruzzi, where warfare struck with particular intensity and fury, this relief is being distributed in the most providential manner. Abruzzi is a mountainous region and because of geographical features of the area and its subzero temperatures, living conditions there are truly appalling.» (OWI)

POLICEMAN ARRESTED AS COLLABORATIONIST

ROME, January 6 — The Vice-Commissar of Police, Antonio Colasurdo, was arrested yesterday by the Political Section of the Questura on charges of collaborating with the enemy.

Colasurdo worked in the Political Section under the late Pietro Caruso, Mussolini's last Police head of this city. After June 4, Colasurdo continued to hold his post taking orders from the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism.

During the Caruso-Occhetto treason trial, he testified against the defendants. Roberto Occhetto, in turn, made charges against Colasurdo which subsequently led to the latter's arrest.

As a precautionary measure, two members of Colasurdo's staff have been detained. (UNN)

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

HID 1,200,000 LIRE FROM NAZIS

FAENZA, January 6 — The Germans were foiled in their attempt to take 1,200,000 lire from the bank vaults of this liberated town by an alert bank employee who hid the cash behind a piece of furniture, a UNN correspondent reported today.

The bank will open to take care of the town's needs in a few days. (UNN)

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED IN MESSINA

MESSINA, January 6 — A police raid on a gambling house here resulted in the confiscation of 1,100,000 lire and the arrest of several persons, it was announced today. The announcement said «members of the nobility» and many «new rich,» were among those held. (UNN)

ENGINEERS WANTED BY WAR OFFICE

ROME, January 6 — The War Ministry has issued a call for engineers and surveyors sorely needed to complete reconstruction plans announced at recent meetings of the Council of Ministers, it was officially announced here today.

Reconstruction work contemplated at the present time is mainly repair work to public buildings and private dwellings and repairs to and rebuilding of roads, bridges and other transportation facilities.

The announcement said the technical personnel will be attached to the staff of the Ministry of Public Works. (UNN)

CIGARETTES CONFISCATED IN NAPLES

NAPLES, January 6 — Allied cigarettes worth about 10,000 dollars (2,500 pounds) were confiscated here yesterday by Allied military police.

The cigarettes were found on Italian trucks about to leave for Palermo to supply the black market there. Police reported that some of the Naples gang involved have already been arrested and the gang operating in Sicily is being sought. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GREEK CABINET MEMBERS LISTED

ATHENS, January 6 — Although ELAS forces were reported unofficially to have been cleared from Athens and the port of Piraeus a Reuter dispatch said today that a few snipers still are holding out in the northern end of the capital.

A British column is reported outside Athens moving westward toward an ELAS stronghold at Elevsis, the dispatch added. Since early yesterday, British forces in the city have met no resistance and have now swept around and across three main roads leading northward out of the city, it was reported.

There still was no official confirmation of the end of organized resistance in the capital or its port. A communique last night from General Scobie, said that «armed resistance in Athens-Piraeus was on a much reduced scale today and excellent progress has been made.»

At Patras, ELAS forces still concentrate outside the town perimeter, the communique said.

The Cairo radio said tonight that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Harold Macmillan, and British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean, arrived here today.

On the political front in Greece, no new developments were made public today from the new government headed [illegible] today listed the com-

The only former minister in the new cabinet is Sideris, a leader of the Greek Liberal Party, who had been Minister of the Interior. Two of the new ministers, Giavanias and Melas, formerly were deputies of the Greek Parliament.

Sofianopoulos, with the second most important post—that of Foreign Minister—in the government, is said to be a political opponent of former Prime Minister Papandreou. Sofianopoulos also was an opponent of the late Premier Metaxas, and soon after Sofianopoulos organized the Popular Front Party in 1936, he was imprisoned by the dictator.

Sofianopoulos escaped to Paris, where he remained for four years before returning to Athens. He remained in Greece during the German occupation. He is known to be pro-Russian and friendly to the U.S.

Sofianopoulos founded the Greek Agrarian Party in 1932, which he later combined with the Greek Socialist Party to form «The Union of the Left» (Agrarian Socialists).

Rhallis is a member of the Populist Party; General Conduriotis is a son of the late Admiral Conduriotis, Greek naval hero; and Melas is a career diplomat who served in the Foreign Affairs Ministry until 1933, when he resigned in opposition to the Popular Front Party, then in power. Later he was deputy from Athens in the Parliament.

(Reuter-OWI-BBC)

U.S. PRESS URGES NEW CONGRESS TO WIN WAR

WASHINGTON, January 6 — The American press, in editorials this week charged the 78th U. S. Congress, just convened, with fulfilling its responsibilities to the American people of winning the war and building a stable peace.

The *Chicago Sun* said: «Congress convenes under a clear mandate: firstly, to win the war through unconditional surrender of the enemy; secondly, to write a peoples' peace; thirdly; to march toward a post-war economy of full employment.

«The mandate is not a partisan one. What the people want done in the realm of foreign policy was made clear. With a firm strong voice, the people spoke for the opening of a new chapter in America's relations with the world; for a policy of active, continuous co-operation with other nations in building a lasting peace on democratic foundations.»

The *Philadelphia Record*: «We hope the new Congress will live up to the responsibilities given it by the people of winning the war and building for a stable peace.

«On these two broad fronts, Congress will meet two immediate problems. One is international relations, the other is mobilizing our manpower for victory.

«In considering any resolution on foreign affairs, in debating the Bretton Woods financial accords and the Chicago aviation agreements, in considering Lend Lease structure — Congress should back up the President.

«We can think of no other congress in our history faced with the responsibility of bringing war to a successful ending and building for peace. We have high hopes that the 97th Congress will succeed.» (OWI)

FRENCH TO FIGHT IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, January 6 — Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the U.S., said at a press conference last night that a new French army has been recruited and is awaiting supplies and materials before going into action on the side of Allied troops for the invasion of Germany.

«The young men of the resistance movement who already have shown their mettle are eager to play their part» in the fight against Germany, Bonnet said. «They are only waiting for this equipment.»

[illegible] said that France plans to

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

is mainly repair work to public buildings and private dwellings and repairs to and rebuilding of roads, bridges and other transportation facilities.

The announcement said the technical personnel will be attached to the staff of the Ministry of Public Works. (UNN)

CIGARETTES CONFISCATED IN NAPLES

NAPLES, January 6 — Allied cigarettes worth about 10,000 dollars (2,500 pounds) were confiscated here yesterday by Allied military police.

The cigarettes were found on Italian trucks about to leave for Palermo to supply the black market there. Police reported that some of the Naples gang involved have already been arrested and the gang operating in Sicily is being sought. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GREEK CABINET MEMBERS LISTED

ATHENS, January 6 — Although ELAS forces were reported unofficially to have been cleared from Athens and the port of Piraeus, a Reuter dispatch said today that a few snipers still are holding out in the northern end of the capital.

A British column is reported outside Athens moving westward toward an ELAS stronghold at Elevsis, the dispatch added. Since early yesterday, British forces in the city have met no resistance and have now swept around and across three main roads leading northward out of the city, it was reported.

There still was no official confirmation of the end of organized resistance in the capital or its port. A communique last night from General Scobie, said that «armed resistance in Athens-Piraeus was on a much reduced scale today and excellent progress has been made.»

At Patras, ELAS forces still concentrate outside the town perimeter, the communique said.

The Cairo radio said tonight that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Harold Macmillan, and British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean, arrived here today.

On the political front in Greece, no new developments were made public today from the new government headed by General Plastiras. A press dispatch today listed the composition of the new cabinet, which at present consists of 11 ministers, many of whom hold several portfolios. This is interpreted by press and radio commentators as an indication that some of these portfolios may be turned over to the left-wing factions.

The new cabinet is as follow:

Prime Minister and Minister of War, Navy, Air and Merchant Marine: General Plastiras; Minister of Foreign Affairs: John Sofianopoulos; Minister of Finance: George Sideris; Minister of Justice, Health and Social Welfare: Nicol Calyvas; Minister of Agriculture and National Economy: John Glavanis; Minister of Education and Interior: Pericles Rhallis; Minister of Communications: General Lucas Sakellaropoulos; Under Secretary of War: Leonidas Spais; Under Secretary of Navy: Gen. Teodore Conduriotis; Under Secretary of Air: Wing Commander Peter Cilos; Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs: George Melas; Under Secretary to the Prime Minister: Michael Mavrocordatos.

One Former Minister

The dispatches said that most of the cabinet members have liberal affiliations, but generally, they said, the cabinet could be described as composed of members of prominent families with rightist traditions.

U.S. PRESS URGES NEW CONGRESS TO WIN WAR

WASHINGTON, January 6 — The American press, in editorials this week charged the 79th U. S. Congress, just convened, with fulfilling its responsibilities to the American people of winning the war and building a stable peace.

The *Chicago Sun* said: «Congress convenes under a clear mandate: firstly, to win the war through unconditional surrender of the enemy; secondly, to write a peoples' peace; thirdly; to march toward a post-war economy of full employment.

«The mandate is not a partisan one. What the people want done in the realm of foreign policy was made clear. With a firm strong voice, the people spoke for the opening of a new chapter in America's relations with the world: for a policy of active, continuous co-operation with other nations in building a lasting peace on democratic foundations.»

The *Philadelphia Record*: «We hope the new Congress will live up to the responsibilities given it by the people of winning the war and building for a stable peace.

«On these two broad fronts, Congress will meet two immediate problems. One is international relations, the other is mobilizing our manpower for victory.

«In considering any resolution on foreign affairs, in debating the Bretton Woods financial accords and the Chicago aviation agreements, in considering Lend Lease structure — Congress should back up the President.

«We can think of no other congress in our history faced with the responsibility of bringing war to a successful ending and building for peace. We have high hopes that the 97th Congress will succeed.» (OWI)

FRENCH TO FIGHT IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, January 6 — Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the U.S., said at a press conference last night that a new French army has been recruited and is awaiting supplies and materials before going into action on the side of Allied troops for the invasion of Germany.

«The young men of the resistance movement who already have shown their mettle are eager to play their part» in the fight against Germany, Bonnet said. «They are only waiting for this equipment.»

In reply to questions, Bonnet said that France plans to have a substantial part in the Pacific war against Japan after Germany is defeated.

France, he added, still has a fighting navy and also intended «to make her contribution» to the land fighting in the Pacific and Far East. «France wants to take part in discussion of European and world problems and feels she must share the responsibilities of all the Allies in settling them,» he concluded. (OWI)

BRITISH M.P'S VISIT CASSINO

ROME, January 6 — The six British members of Parliament who are touring forward and rear areas of liberated Italy to inspect operational conditions of troops arrived in Rome this afternoon. This evening they are being received and entertained at dinner by Brigadiers A. Low, M. S. Lush, and G. R. Upjohn and other high-ranking officers of the Allied Commission and the Rome Allied Area Command.

During the journey to Rome this morning, the party stopped at Cassino, where they inspected the ruined town and the former battlefield. The MP's saw Cassino in weather conditions very similar to those under which Allied troops — British, American, Polish and French — battled for the town a year ago. Today there were low clouds, driving rain and, up in the mountains, snow.

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

Monte Cairo, from which the Germans shelled and mortared Allied positions and forward communications for long months, was partly obscured by mist. But Monastery Hill, with the ruined Benedictine Abbey on the top, was clearly visible.

The MP's studied the hill from a position on Highway 6 which marked the furthest forward point to which Allied guns had been brought last May to put down the barrage for the assault which captured the town. A colonel of the London Scottish, who had held a command in the Cassino fighting, pointed out the ground over which a British and Polish assault finaly took the hill in one of the bloodiest actions of the Italian campaign.

Inside the town itself, where the MP's walked among the ruins for more than half an hour, the colonel pointed out the shell of the Hotel Continental, the Baron's Palace and other focal points of the fighting, dug-in German tanks, from which the enemy had been literally smoked out by colored Dominion troops, were also shown. The party, most of whom were men with last-war experience, commented on the excellent fields of fire secured for the enemy by the dug-in tanks and bunkers.

Yesterday, the party was received in naval, army and air force establishments at Allied Forces Headquarters. During the course of a very full program, they were introduced to members of his staff. At FAF headquarters they spoke with Air Marshal Sir John Slesser, deputy commander of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

As the main purpose of the members' visit is to study the conditions of the ordinary soldier, they made a beginning during yesterday, their first full day in Italy, by touring soldiers' canteens in the AFHQ area and talking to individual soldiers.

They told reporters this afternoon that they were well satisfied with everything they had seen so far that was being done for soldiers' welfare. They were pleased with the cleanliness, warmth, brightness, efficiency and general «homelike» atmosphere of NAAFI-EFI, Y.M.C.A. and other canteens that they visited.

A large part of the afternoon was spent in watching the working of the British Army's Compassionate Posting Committee, which is made up of both officers and OR's. The MP's stated this afternoon that they were sure that cases of men applying for compassionate posting home received the utmost consideration from the Committee, who judged cases strictly on their merits, and granted postings to those in which the most hardship was involved.

Tomorrow the MP's leave Rome again for a forward area. (UNN)

NEXT ILO CONFERENCE IN EUROPE

MONTREAL, January 6 — The International Labor Office will suggest to its governing body meeting in London on January 25 that the next ILO conference be held in Europe, preferably some time after October 1 next, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement said ILO would suggest for discussion: 1. Maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion; and 2. Industrial relations, with special reference to collective agreements.

The governing body will also decide on measures to set up the international joint industrial committees authorized by the last session of the conference held in Philadelphia last April. (OWI)

POLICE CHIEF GETS 20 YEAR PRISON TERM

PARIS, January 6 — Adrien Bolte, former police chief at Limoges, has been sentenced to 20 years at hard labor for combatting French Patriot activity during the German occupation, it was announced last night. (OWI)

ued within a few hours after President Roosevelt had warned the country of impending manpower shortages, the order affects 5,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 38.

The order said that «drastically lower physical standards» will be employed in calling up the individuals affected. Only agricultural workers are excluded from the new ruling. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 6 — Today's communique:

Allied patrols were active yesterday along the Maas River.

Our attack from the northern flank of the Ardennes salient continued in the face of stiff and determined opposition. Progress has been slow but gains up to 1,000 yards have been made in several sectors, notably southwest of Stavelot where several enemy counter-attacks were beaten off.

On the southern flank of the salient heavy enemy pressure consisting of tanks and infantry counter-attacks continued. A small enemy thrust was repulsed in an area two miles west of Tillet. A strong counter-attack by a force including 15 to 20 enemy tanks resulted in heavy fighting two miles west of Mande.

Our forces made a withdrawal from the Michamps area to high ground about two miles northeast of Bastogne. Southeast of Bastogne a strong counter-attack by infantry and tanks was repulsed by our artillery in the vicinity of Wardin and a smaller counter-attack was beaten off at Hurlange.

Communication and supply lines in the area of St. Vith and in and behind the Ardennes salient were targets for fighter-bombers which struck at road and rail transport and also attacked armored fighting vehicles and enemy-held buildings.

In addition they went for the rail centers at Ederkoben and Simmern and the enemy-occupied town of Wardin. Escorted medium and light bombers as well as going for communications near St. Vith attacked bridges at Herweiler and Simmern. Last night light bombers harassed the enemy movement behind the salient.

In the Lower Vosges Mountains the enemy's attempt to enlarge his salient southeast of Bitsch was frustrated in a day of hard fighting. Enemy elements which infiltrated southward to the vicinity of Wingen were virtually disposed of. North and east of this sector fighter-bombers attacked road and rail transport in the area of Kaiserslautern, Karlsruhe and Neuenkirchen.

Enemy ground forces crossed the Rhine about eight miles below Strasbourg and entered Gambsheim and Offendorf. Fighting followed in both localities.

German troop forces in the Island of Schouwen and north of the River Maas were attacked by fighter-bombers which also hit a rail bridge at Oulenbourg and a road bridge at Wijnen, south of Utrecht. Fighter-bombers ranging over an arc from Angelo through Munster and Hamm down to Coblenz went for locomotives, rail cars and road transport.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers, escorted by more than 500 fighters, attacked rail centers over broad areas extending from Cologne, south to Karlsruhe, and from the Siegfried Line, east to beyond Frankfurt. Railyards selected were those at Hanau, Frankfurt, Coblenz, Saarbrucken and Kirn, and among the rail centers were those at Kaiserslautern, Pirmasens and Neustadt. In addition a number of other rail and road targets and enemy fighter landing grounds were attacked. Some of the escorting fighters at-

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

members of his staff. At [illegible] Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, deputy commander of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

As the main purpose of the members' visit is to study the conditions of the ordinary soldier, they made a beginning during yesterday, their first full day in Italy, by touring soldiers' canteens in the AFHQ area and talking to individual soldiers.

They told reporters this afternoon that they were well satisfied with everything they had seen so far that was being done for soldiers' welfare. They were pleased with the cleanliness, warmth, brightness, efficiency and general "homelike" atmosphere of NAAFI-EFI, Y.M.C.A. and other canteens that they visited.

A large part of the afternoon was spent in watching the working of the British Army's Compassionate Posting Committee, which is made up of both officers and OR's. The MP's stated this afternoon that they were sure that cases of men applying for compassionate posting home received the utmost consideration from the Committee, who judged cases strictly on their merits, and granted postings to those in which the most hardship was involved.

Tomorrow the MP's leave Rome again for a forward area. (UNN)

NEXT ILO CONFERENCE IN EUROPE

MONTREAL, January 6 — The International Labor Office will suggest to its governing body meeting in London on January 25 that the next ILO conference be held in Europe, preferably some time after October 1 next, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement said ILO would suggest for discussion: 1. Maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion; and 2. Industrial relations, with special reference to collective agreements.

The governing body will also decide on measures to set up the international joint industrial committees authorized by the last session of the conference held in Philadelphia last April. (OWI)

POLICE CHIEF GETS 20 YEAR PRISON TERM

PARIS, January 6 — Adrien Bolte, former police chief at Limoges, has been sentenced to 20 years at hard labor for combatting French Patriot activity during the German occupation, it was announced last night. (OWI)

U. S. SENATORS INVESTIGATE SALVAGE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 6 — Two United States senators, members of the Mead Committee for the investigation of war spending by U.S. Civilian, military and naval agencies, have arrived in Italy, it was announced here today.

The two Senators, James M. Tunnel, Democrat of Delaware, and Harold H. Burton, Republican of Ohio, are members of a subcommittee which is acting as a fact-finding body to determine the amount of salvageable surplus American war materials and properties and their post-war value to the United States in the war effort and post-war planning.

The Senators are also investigating the co-operation between U.S. civilian and military agencies in the prosecution of the war and in post-war planning.

The Senators are only expected to remain for three days. (PRO)

U.S. TIGHTENS DRAFT LAW

WASHINGTON, January 6 — U.S. Selective Service officials tonight ordered military conscription of all occupationally deferred men who leave war-essential jobs without permission of their draft boards.

continued. A small enemy thrust was repulsed in an area two miles west of Tillet. A strong counter-attack by a force including 15 to 20 enemy tanks resulted in heavy fighting two miles west of Mande.

Our forces made a withdrawal from the Michamps area to high ground about two miles northeast of Bastogne. Southeast of Bastogne a strong counter-attack by infantry and tanks was repulsed by our artillery in the vicinity of Wardin and a smaller counter-attack was beaten off at Herlange.

Communication and supply lines in the area of St. Vith and in and behind the Ardennes salient were targets for fighter-bombers which struck at road and rail transport and also attacked armored fighting vehicles and enemy-held buildings.

In addition they went for the rail centers of Erdenkoben and Simmern and the enemy-occupied town of Wardin. Escorted medium and light bombers as well as going for communications near St. Vith attacked bridges at Herweiler and Simmern. Last night light bombers harassed the enemy movement behind the salient.

In the Lower Vosges Mountains the enemy's attempt to enlarge his salient southeast of Bitsch was frustrated in a day of hard fighting. Enemy elements which infiltrated southward to the vicinity of Wingen were virtually disposed of. North and east of this sector fighter-bombers attacked road and rail transport in the area of Kaiserslautern, Karlsruhe and Neuenkirchen.

Enemy ground forces crossed the Rhine about eight miles below Strasbourg and entered Gamsheim and Offendorf. Fighting followed in both localities.

German troop forces in the Island of Schouwen and north of the River Maas were attacked by fighter-bombers which also hit a rail bridge at Oulenbourg and a road bridge at Wianen, south of Utrecht. Fighter-bombers ranging over an arc from Angelo through Munster and Hamm down to Coblenz went for locomotives, rail cars and road transport.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers, escorted by more than 500 fighters, attacked rail centers over broad areas extending from Cologne, south to Karlsruhe, and from the Siegfried Line, east to beyond Frankfurt. Railyards attacked were those at Hanau, Frankfurt, Coblenz, Sobernheim and Kirn and among the rail centers were those at Kaiserslautern, Pirmasens and Neustadt. In addition a number of other rail and road targets and enemy fighter landing grounds were attacked. Some of the escorting fighters attacked locomotives, rail cars and an airfield in the Frankfurt area shooting down nine enemy aircraft and destroying four on the ground.

Other escorted heavy bombers attacked rail yards at Ludwigshafen.

Last night heavy bombers in very great strength made two attacks on Hannover. Fighter-bombers attacked Berlin. Before dawn this morning heavy bombers attacked concentrations of German troops and armor in and around Houffalize. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 5 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

On the right of the 8th Army sector, the leading Canadian troops have reached the River Reno and occupied Sant'Alberto.

Farther south, other troops of the 8th Army have eliminated all organized enemy resistance east of the Senio River, south of Cotignola.

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

On the 5th Army front, there were sh[illegible] and extensive patrol clashes.

Navy Communique:

During the last eight days naval gunfire support has continued to be given to the army in the neighborhood of the Franco-Italian frontier. The French destroyers *Trombe*, *Le Fortune* and *L'Alcyon* have all carried out successful bombardments on enemy targets in spite of very rough weather.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

A small force of fighter-escorted medium and heavy bombers and long-range fighters of the Strategic Air Force yesterday bombed bridges in Yugoslavia.

Despite adverse weather that curtailed air operations, Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers again flew close-support missions over the Italian front and attacked road and rail targets behind the German lines.

Balkan Air Force fighters attacked positions and road and rail movement in Yugoslavia.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

MAAF flew about 600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Armed resistance in Athens-Piraeus was on a much reduced scale today and excellent progress has been made.

Considerable areas of the town and suburbs still remain to be searched and cleared of arms.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged, except at Patras where ELAS forces still continue to concentrate outside the town area. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 6 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting for the annihilation of encircled enemy groupings and occupied 173 blocks. In battles during January 5, in Budapest, our troops captured 1,630 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

Northwest of Budapest, our troops were beating-back attacks of large forces of infantry and tanks of the enemy, and inflicted on him huge losses in manpower and equipment.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During January 5, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts 130 German tanks, including 65 tanks northwest of Budapest.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 17 enemy craft were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 6 — Today's communique:

In Piedmont, the black «Resega» brigade operated against the Partisans of the Cuneo area. An enemy attack is still going on east of Monsala.

The Patriots, however, are carrying on acts of sabotage against enemy traffic. The Susa railway line was cut for several days and a road bridge was blown up at Ivrea. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Grim fighting is in progress on the flanks of the front bulge between the Meuse and Moselle. The American 1st Army which attacked our northern front with strong forces collapsed in our defensive fire after having suffered high losses. In the Bastogne sector, our tank formations attacking from a northerly and easterly direction, repulsed the enemy toward the town and captured more than 400 prisoners.

In Alsace and Lorraine, our troops are advancing. We pursued the enemy and cleared of the Americans the whole area between Weissenburg and Selz on the Rhine. Numerous localities were recaptured. North of Strasbourg our troops forced the crossing of the Rhine at several points in a surprise attack.

Yesterday, more than 85 enemy tanks were either captured or destroyed.

Strong shock detachments of the garrison of Gironde Nord blew up the railway line of Saujon on a breadth of six kilometers and destroyed the enemy field fortifications in this sector.

Italy:

In central Italy, north of Faenza, our troops repulsed the enemy attacks. On the southern banks of Lake Comacchio, attacking British formations were halted in front of new defensive positions.

Eastern Front:

on the town area of Hannover. At the same time, fast British bombers dropped bombs on the Reich capital. Night fighters brought down 28 and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force another 21 enemy planes almost all of them four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

French «Liberation» Committee: Since the flight of the Vichy Government from France, German propaganda has been devoting very little attention to the subject of the Petain Government or of any German-sponsored government of France. This fact makes it all the more noteworthy that tonight the German Home Radio is playing up the formation of what is called — in apparent imitation of the terminology of de Gaulle's original committee — the «French Committee of Liberation.»

Doriot Instead of Laval or Pétain: Equally noteworthy is the fact that the above German broadcast makes no mention whatsoever of the personnel or former existence of the Vichy Government. The French Fascist leader Jacques Doriot is, instead, given the most prominent attention among French leaders and is, indeed, mentioned as the «President» of this «Liberation» Committee. Apparently he has replaced in German esteem the figures of Petain and Laval, neither of whom are so much as mentioned tonight or in other recent German broadcasts.

Western Front: Sertorius continues his trend of the last two days of warning his audience of powerful counter-forces being set into motion by the Allies. «After bringing up a considerable number of British divisions from the Netherlands to reinforce the American First Army, pressing against the northern flank of the German wedge, the Allies have now thrown two-thirds of their forces, available in the west, into the region between the Meuse and the Moselle.»

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

Armed resistance in Athens-Piraeus was on a much reduced scale today and excellent progress has been made.

Considerable areas of the town and suburbs still remain to be searched and cleared of arms.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged, except at Patras where ELAS forces still continue to concentrate outside the town area. (PRO)

In Piedmont, the black «Resega» brigade operated against the Partisans of the Cuneo area. An enemy attack is still going on east of Monsala.

The Patriots, however, are carrying on acts of sabotage against enemy traffic. The Susa railway line was cut for several days and a road bridge was blown up at Ivrea. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Grim fighting is in progress on the flanks of the front bulge between the Meuse and Moselle. The American 1st Army which attacked our northern front with strong forces collapsed in our defensive fire after having suffered high losses. In the Bastogne sector, our tank formations attacking from a northerly and easterly direction, repulsed the enemy toward the town and captured more than 400 prisoners.

In Alsace and Lorraine, our troops are advancing. We pursued the enemy and cleared of the Americans the whole area between Weissenburg and Selz on the Rhine. Numerous localities were recaptured. North of Strasbourg our troops forced the crossing of the Rhine at several points in a surprise attack.

Yesterday, more than 85 enemy tanks were either captured or destroyed.

Strong shock detachments of the garrison of Gironde Nord blew up the railway line of Saujon on a breadth of six kilometers and destroyed the enemy field fortifications in this sector.

Italy:

In central Italy, north of Faenza, our troops repulsed the enemy attacks. On the southern banks of Lake Comacchio, attacking British formations were halted in front of new defensive positions.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, south of Vukovar on the Danube, the enemy lost an ascertained number of 850 killed in the fighting of the last few days. The fleeing enemy abandoned all his weapons including 96 machine-guns and 22 anti-tank guns. The Germans lost 10 men in the same encounter.

The German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest continued to maintain itself against the Bolshevik attacks which yesterday were launched particularly on the eastern flank.

At the southern frontier of Slovakia, between the Gran and Grosstaffelsdorf, the enemy continued to exert pressure. Most of the Soviet attacks were already frustrated in front of our positions by our defensive fire.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, northwest of Filipow, grenadiers and tanks penetrated the deeply echeloned Soviet trench system in a surprise attack. Having destroyed 15 tanks and 29 guns, they returned with numerous prisoners and captured weapons to their own positions. The enemy suffered particularly high losses during these operations.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers launched day-light attacks on western Germany and the Rhine-Main area. In the evening hours, the British launched two terror attacks on the town area of Hannover. At the same time, fast British bombers dropped bombs on the Reich capital. Night fighters brought down 28 and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force another 21 enemy planes almost all of them four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

French «Liberation» Committee: Since the flight of the Vichy Government from France, German propaganda has been devoting very little attention to the subject of the Pétain Government or of any German-sponsored government of France. This fact makes it all the more noteworthy that tonight the German Home Radio is playing up the formation of what is called — in apparent imitation of the terminology of de Gaulle's original committee — the «French Committee of Liberation.»

Doriot Instead of Laval or Pétain: Equally noteworthy is the fact that the above German broadcast makes no mention whatsoever of the personnel or former existence of the Vichy Government. The French Fascist leader Jacques Doriot is, instead, given the most prominent attention among French leaders and is, indeed, mentioned as the «President» of this «Liberation» Committee. Apparently he has replaced in German esteem the figures of Pétain and Laval, neither of whom are so much as mentioned tonight or in other recent German broadcasts.

Western Front: Sertorius continues his trend of the last two days of warning his audience of powerful counter-forces being set into motion by the Allies. «After bringing up a considerable number of British divisions from the Netherlands to reinforce the American First Army, pressing against the northern flank of the German wedge, the Allies have now thrown two-thirds of their forces, available in the west, into the region between the Meuse and the Moselle.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Aid to «Invaded» Italy: The Fascist Radio discusses in various broadcasts President Roosevelt's declaration on aid to «invaded» Italy. Whilst the President indicated that there would be an increase in the calories of food-supplies intended for Italy, he is said to have stated that supplies are subject to shipping space. According to the commentator, the latter «was naturally not available» and he adds sardonically that «the American president, by juggling with calories and weights, continues to make promises whilst people in the invaded areas continue to wait and starve...»

Southern Front: The Fascist Radio announced Saturday night that an armored thrust of the British 8th Army against the German positions between the Comacchio lagoon and the Adriatic had been checked, after fierce fighting on the verge of the lagoon itself. The British are said to have lost thirteen tanks in the attack and been forced to abandon any further attempt to break through German positions. Local British thrusts north of Faenza ended «without any notable success...»

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — 6 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British join in American 1st Army push: 3rd Army halts 17 enemy counter-attacks: German supply routes attacked: 8th Army Canadians advance further: Fighter-bombers wreck German transport: Montgomery-Bradley command new groups: German attack west of Budapest increases in intensity: British land on Burma coast. Japs flee: Another Philippines island occupied by Americans: Allied air power mounting: Yugoslavs cut German escape routes.

LIBERATED ITALY — U.S.-British accord on economics in Italy: Food for Italians. Roosevelt comments: Livestock for devastated Frosinone area: C.N.L.-Bonomi discuss bigger Italian war effort.

UNITED NATIONS — Fighting reported ended in Athens: Big Three meeting after Roosevelt inauguration: Churchill visits generals in France: Million French troops by Spring: New Archbishop of Canterbury.

NEUTRAL — Swiss shipments to Germany: New Spanish Ambassador to Italy.

INSIDE GERMANY — Nazis ask Germans for old clothes: Berlin Gestapo chief shot.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH JOIN AMERICAN 1ST ARMY PUSH: 3RD ARMY REPEL 17 COUNTER ATTACKS

LONDON, January 5 — Fighting around the perimeter of the German salient reached a new intensity today as combined Allied armies drove forward in several sectors in the face of bitter enemy resistance.

The American 1st Army made slight gains at several points in the north, but the heaviest fighting was in the center where the British 2nd Army, with the help of the U.S. 1st Army, was pushing southward toward Houffalize. Here the Germans threw in 435 enemy tanks — more than half the tank strength employed by the Germans on the southern flank.

One enemy counter-attack centered in an area two miles south of St. Hubert, western anchor of the German salient, but the desperate German effort to break through was frustrated.

Snow-covered Minefields

Snow-covered minefields, road blocks, iced roads, fog, hilly-wooded terrain and well-camouflaged enemy arms and artillery blocked the way of the American forces moving south. Nevertheless, tanks were able to push ahead at least 1,000 yards in some sectors and were last reported within three miles of one of the two major enemy supply routes.

Air support, which had been almost totally lacking over the immediate battle area in the ast two days, came to the support of the Allies again today. *BBC* late this afternoon reported a heavy bombing of German positions situated between the two advancing Allied armies.

A front-line dispatch said that Allied heavy bombers were over the battle area. In formations up to 30, they made pinpoint attacks against enemy targets.

«Slow, steady progress» was an official SHAEF spokesman's summary of the picture on the northern flank. Two enemy counter-attacks southeast of Grandmenil, the starting point of the 3rd Army drive, were repelled.

A SHAEF correspondent reported today that the 1st Army had taken 10,670 prisoners from the start of the Ardennes battle on December 16 through January 3.

Today's SHAEF communique listed the major enemy counter-blows on the southern sector as being centered at Mande, four miles west of Bastogne, at Longchamps, five miles northwest of the city, and at Bourcy, five and a half miles northeast of the city. All were thrown back.

Correspondents said that the main enemy forces are concentrated at Houffalize, which controls the main transportation routes to the west. The nearest Allied forces are five miles from the junction.

Fighting slackened off on the 7th Army sector, although enemy units still were attacking along the Saar and Palatinate borders. An enemy thrust toward Ludweiler, five miles west of the Saar River near Saarbrücken, was held. German forces which crossed the Blies River east of Saargemünd and pushed forward about five miles to Achen were driven back, but the bridgehead remained in enemy hands.

The menacing German penetration six miles south of Bitsch was blunted with the recapture of Meisenthal. Hard fighting continued in the area of Phillipsburg, east of Bitsch.

GERMAN SUPPLY ROUTES ATTACKED

LONDON, January 5 — More than 1,000 escorted Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF struck at 20 communication centers and railway yards behind the German lines today, it was officially announced. The targets covered

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

ers wreck German transport: Montgomery-Bradley command new groups: German attack west of Budapest increases in intensity; British land on Burma coast. Japs flee: Another Philippines island occupied by Americans: Allied air power mounting: Yugoslavs cut German escape routes.

LIBERATED ITALY — U.S.-British accord on economics in Italy; Food for Italians. Roosevelt comments: Livestock for devastated Frosinone area: C.N.L.-Bonomi discuss bigger Italian war effort.

UNITED NATIONS — Fighting reported ended in Athens: Big Three meeting after Roosevelt inauguration: Churchill visits generals in France: Million French troops by Spring: New Archbishop of Canterbury.

NEUTRAL — Swiss shipments to Germany: New Spanish Ambassador to Italy.

INSIDE GERMANY — Nazis ask Germans for old clothes: Berlin Gestapo chief shot.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH JOIN AMERICAN 1ST ARMY PUSH: 3RD ARMY REPEL 17 COUNTER ATTACKS

LONDON, January 5 — Fighting around the perimeter of the German salient reached a new intensity today as combined Allied armies drove forward in several sectors in the face of bitter enemy resistance.

The American 1st Army made slight gains at several points on a 21-mile front and an announcement from SHAEF disclosed that British units have gone into action at the western end of the American line in the vicinity of Marche.

Advances up to 1,500 yards already have been registered by British troops pushing ahead through minefields and difficult terrain. The troops are reported in the vicinity of Rendeux, three miles southeast of Hotton and 10 miles southwest of Grandmenil. Elements of the 1st Army forces are based in Grandmenil.

Meanwhile, SHAEF announced that Field Marshal Montgomery has been placed in charge of all Allied armies north of the enemy salient since the start of the German offensive on December 16. The announcement said also that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley is commanding all troops south of the salient. The decision to divide up the command followed the splitting up of Allied forces by the enemy thrust.

To the south of the salient temporarily dug-in 3rd Army troops were subjected to an intense barrage by German armor in the 24 hours ending at dawn today, during which the enemy launched 17 separate counter-attacks in the Bastogne area. Each of the attacks was held and tonight the American troops were reported in complete control of the situation. An official estimate said that since the 3rd Army was thrown against the salient it has knocked out and artillery blocked the way of the American forces moving south. Nevertheless, tanks were able to push ahead at least 1,000 yards in some sectors and were last reported within three miles of one of the two major enemy supply routes.

Air support, which had been almost totally lacking over the immediate battle area in the ast two days, came to the support of the Allies again today. *BBC* late this afternoon reported a heavy bombing of German positions situated between the two advancing Allied armies.

A front-line dispatch said that Allied heavy bombers were over the battle area. In formations up to 30, they made pinpoint attacks against enemy targets.

« Slow, steady progress » was an official SHAEF spokesman's summary of the picture on the northern flank. Two enemy counter-attacks southeast of Grandmenil, the starting point of the 3rd Army drive, were repelled.

A SHAEF correspondent reported today that the 1st Army had taken 10,670 prisoners from the start of the Ardennes battle on December 16 through January 3.

Today's SHAEF communique listed the major enemy counter-blows on the southern sector as being centered at Mande, four miles west of Bastogne, at Longchamps, five miles northwest of the city, and at Bourcy, five and a half miles northeast of the city. All were thrown back.

Correspondents said that the main enemy forces are concentrated at Houffalize, which controls the main transportation routes to the west. The nearest Allied forces are five miles from the junction.

Fighting slackened off on the 7th Army sector, although enemy units still were attacking along the Saar and Palatinate borders. An enemy thrust toward Ludweiler, five miles west of the Saar River near Saarbrücken, was held. German forces which crossed the Blies River east of Saargemünd and pushed forward about five miles to Achen were driven back, but the bridgehead remained in enemy hands.

The menacing German penetration six miles south of Bitsch was blunted with the recapture of Meisenthal. Hard fighting continued in the area of Phillipsburg, east of Bitsch.

GERMAN SUPPLY ROUTES ATTACKED

LONDON, January 5 — More than 1,000 escorted Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF struck at 20 communication centers and railway yards behind the German lines today, it was officially announced. The targets covered

LATE BULLETINS

MAJOR GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPORTED IN SAAR

SHAEF, January 5 — The German drive in the Saar-Rhine sector has developed into a major offensive, it was announced here tonight.

The announcement said that the Germans are 15 miles past the French frontier in an area 12 miles north of the Saverne Gap through which supplies reach Allied forces on the Rhine.

German troops have crossed the Rhine and made a landing at Gambsheim, 11 miles north of Strasbourg, Reuter said late tonight. Offendorf, two miles further north, has also been entered. (OWI)

BERLIN BOMBED AGAIN AT NIGHT

LONDON, January 5 — Mosquito bombers carrying 4,000-pound bombs attacked Berlin again tonight for the second night in succession, the Air Ministry announced. (Reuter)

40 85

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

a wide area between Cologne in the north; Karlsruhe in the south, and Frankfurt-on-Main in the east.

U.S. Strategic Air Force headquarters here said all the objectives are at important points along the enemy's supply routes to the Western Front.

Earlier today, more than 1,600 tons of bombs were dropped by 350 RAF Lancasters in two attacks on German troops, artillery strongpoints and supply dumps at Royan, near the mouth of the Gironde river, 50 miles northwest of Bordeaux, the Air Ministry announced.

The first attack was carried out at 0400 hours and the second 90 minutes later. Each was controlled by master bombers.

All French civilians previously had been evacuated from the area. Between 5,000 and 10,000 German troops are still holding out there. They are surrounded by French forces, but recently have made frequent raids into the countryside.

RAF Mosquitos twice attacked Berlin last night. The first force was over the German capital just before 2000 hours and the second some three and a half hours later.

Six Allied planes are missing from last night's RAF attacks on Berlin and from those on Royan this morning.

RAF and Polish Spitfire squadrons continued their assault on V-weapon launching sites and storage depots in the Netherlands. (Reuter-OWI)

8TH CANADIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 5 — Canadian infantry and tank forces, advancing through the network of German defenses northwest of Ravenna, have thrust to within 1,000 yards of enemy positions guarding the Ferrara road and the coastal route along the Adriatic, it was reported officially here today. These positions form the hinge of the German line.

In savage fighting, in which the enemy threw in reserve reconnaissance troops of the S.S. and the 26th Panzer Division, and sacrificed at least 10 Tiger tanks and self-propelled guns, the Canadians seized intact a road bridge across a canal southeast of Sant'Alberto. They then advanced to within 800 yards of this strongpoint of the German defenses along the southern shores of the Comacchio Lagoon.

The Canadian forces already hold a two-mile stretch of the Canale Bonifica, a drainage ditch paralleling the ecurse of the Reno River just south of the Comacchio Lagoon, and have cut the single road around the shores of the lagoon at points both southwest and southeast of Sant'Alberto. The remaining escape route for German forces still in this Hamlet in the midst of the canal-intersected lowlands, appears to be northwestward, over a ford across the Reno River, and along the western edges of the Comacchio Lagoon.

In an effort to halt the Canadian penetration, German troops launched heavy counter-attacks along the Senio River northeast of Alfonsine. They struck heavily at the left flank of the Canadian column which pressed northeastward along the Conventello-Sant'Alberto road.

Canadian troops halted the Germans who suffered heavy losses, including 150 prisoners.

Tanks Push On

The intensity of the enemy opposition in this area is probably designed to prevent the 8th Army from bringing its full strength to bear on the Senio River defensive line which now is the main enemy rampart across the southeastern end of the Valley of the Po.

With German troops holding the southern shores of the Comacchio Lagoon, Allied forces were unable to carry

FIGHTER BOMBERS WRECK ENEMY TRANSPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 5 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday exacted a toll of over 600 motor vehicles, locomotives and rail cars, and horse drawn vehicles, in attacks in the Po Valley, northeastern Italy and northern Yugoslavia, it was officially reported here today.

The attacks on the enemy transport were carried out in conjunction with one of the strongest recent assaults on enemy communication targets and battle-line positions by medium, light and fighter-bombers.

Balkan Air Force Marauders and Beaufighters concentrated on German forces billeted in the town of Obcina, west of Zagreb, in Yugoslavia, with both rockets and bombs. (PRO)

MONTGOMERY, BRADLEY COMMAND NEW GROUPS

LONDON, January 5 — Field Marshal Montgomery has commanded all Allied armies north of the German salient since the start of the enemy drive and now is directing the Allied counter-offensive in this sector, SHAEF announced today.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley is commanding all Allied troops south of the salient, the announcement added.

The decision to establish a separate command in the northern sector was due to « tactical, geographical and supply » reasons.

« When the German penetration through the Ardennes created two fronts — one substantially facing south and the other north — by instant agreement of all concerned, that portion of the front facing south was placed under the command of Montgomery and that facing north under command of Bradley, » SHAEF said.

The result of the split in commands was to give Montgomery command of the American 1st and 9th Armies, in addition to the British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies. Elements of the two American Armies south of the salient will continue to come under General Bradley.

In Washington, President Roosevelt said that the creation of the new command was decided upon by General Eisenhower. The President added that the new arrangement does not imply that Montgomery has been made deputy commander to General Eisenhower.

Montgomery was in command of the British troops at El Alamein and it was under his direction that the 8th Army, now fighting in Italy, drove the Germans from the Egyptian border through North Africa and into southeast Italy.

On D-day of the landings in France, Montgomery was commander of all ground troops, with General Bradley serving under him. In August, Bradley took over command of the 12th Army Group, comprising the American 1st, 3rd and 9th Armies. He was given equal status with Montgomery, who then took over command of the 21st Army Group, made up of the British 2nd and the Canadian 1st Armies.

Bradley is considered one of the outstanding strategists in the American Army. He commanded the American drive across Tunisia.

The field commands of Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, heading the U.S. 1st Army, and Lt. Gen. William Simpson, in charge of the U.S. 9th Army, were not affected by the changes. (BBC-OWI-Reuter)

GERMAN ATTACK WEST OF BUDAPEST INCREASES

MOSCOW, January 5 — As Red Army troops continued to batter their way into the heart of Budapest, the drive of the German relief column at Komarno, 30 miles to the northwest, increased.

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

[illegible] the Netherlands. (Reuter-OWI)

8TH CANADIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 5 — Canadian infantry and tank forces, advancing through the network of German defenses northwest of Ravenna, have thrust to within 1,000 yards of enemy positions guarding the Ferrara road and the coastal route along the Adriatic, it was reported officially here today. These positions form the hinge of the German line.

In savage fighting, in which the enemy threw in reserve reconnaissance troops of the S.S. and the 26th Panzer Division, and sacrificed at least 10 Tiger tanks and self-propelled guns, the Canadians seized intact a road bridge across a canal southeast of Sant'Alberto. They then advanced to within 800 yards of this strongpoint of the German defenses along the southern shores of the Comacchio Lagoon.

The Canadian forces already hold a two-mile stretch of the Canale Bonifica, a drainage ditch paralleling the course of the Reno River just south of the Comacchio Lagoon, and have cut the single road around the shores of the lagoon at points both southwest and southeast of Sant'Alberto. The remaining escape route for German forces still in this Hamlet in the midst of the canal-intersected lowlands, appears to be northwestward, over a ford across the Reno River, and along the western edges of the Comacchio Lagoon.

In an effort to halt the Canadian penetration, German troops launched heavy counter-attacks along the Senio River northeast of Alfonsine. They struck heavily at the left flank of the Canadian column which pressed northeastward along the Conventello-Sant'Alberto road.

Canadian troops halted the Germans who suffered heavy losses, including 150 prisoners.

Tanks Push On

The intensity of the enemy opposition in this area is probably designed to prevent the 8th Army from bringing its full strength to bear on the Senio River defensive line, which now is the main enemy rampart across the southeastern end of the Valley of the Po.

With German troops holding the southern shores of the Comacchio Lagoon, Allied forces were unable to carry out a large-scale assault against Alfonsine and the Ferrara road without danger of an enemy flanking move.

British and Canadian troops dealt a second blow to the enemy's delaying campaign in a surprise attack across the Canale Naviglio, which reduced by over half the remaining enemy salient east of the Senio River in the region northeast of Faenza.

The Allied forces, striking across the canal west of Granarolo, five miles northeast of Faenza, established a bridgehead more than a mile wide on the west banks of this watercourse. British tanks supported by infantrymen of the British 56th (London) Division, swept northeast into the narrow strip of land betwen the river and the canal. The German forces were reported to have been thrown into confusion by the surprise attacks, which have forced them back to a half-mile-wide sliver of land, little over two miles in length.

On the 5th Army front, enemy forces raided American positions a mile north of Livergnano, on the Bologna Road, and in an hour's battle, were driven back with casualties. The enemy is rapidly expanding already elaborate defensive works in this area, guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley, direct approach to Bologna, it was reported.

Sharp fighting occurred along several other sectors of the 5th Army front. (PRO)

troops south of the salient, the announcement added.

The decision to establish a separate command in the northern sector was due to «tactical, geographical and supply» reasons.

«When the German penetration through the Ardennes created two fronts — one substantially facing south and the other north — by instant agreement of all concerned, that portion of the front facing south was placed under the command of Montgomery and that facing north under command of Bradley,» SHAEF said.

The result of the split in commands was to give Montgomery command of the American 1st and 9th Armies, in addition to the British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies. Elements of the two American Armies south of the salient will continue to come under General Bradley.

In Washington, President Roosevelt said that the creation of the new command was decided upon by General Eisenhower. The President added that the new arrangement does not imply that Montgomery has been made deputy commander to General Eisenhower.

Montgomery was in command of the British troops at El Alamein and it was under his direction that the 8th Army, now fighting in Italy, drove the Germans from the Egyptian border through North Africa and into southeast Italy.

On D-day of the landings in France, Montgomery was commander of all ground troops, with General Bradley serving under him. In August, Bradley took over command of the 12th Army Group, comprising the American 1st, 3rd and 9th Armies. He was given equal status with Montgomery, who then took over command of the 21st Army Group, made up of the British 2nd and the Canadian 1st Armies.

Bradley is considered one of the outstanding strategists in the American Army. He commanded the American drive across Tunisia.

The field commands of Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, heading the U.S. 1st Army, and Lt. Gen. William Simpson, in charge of the U.S. 9th Army, were not affected by the changes. (BBC-OWI-Reuter)

GERMAN ATTACK WEST OF BUDAPEST INCREASES

MOSCOW, January 5 — As Red Army troops continued to batter their way into the heart of Budapest, the drive of the German relief column at Komarno, 30 miles to the northwest, increased.

The costly German attempt to join forces with the encircled garrisons in the eastern and western sections of the capital and to delay the Soviet advance into Austria is being undertaken by tank elements from six panzer divisions and several infantry formations.

The Luftwaffe appeared in the heaviest strength for months, covering the battlefield along its entire course back to Budapest. Tanks and infantry were thrown «recklessly» against the Russian guns according to front-line dispatches. The guns, however, held firm in prepared lines against numerous attacks while Russian armored reinforcements were rushed to the battlefield.

In the fighting for the remaining German strongpoints inside Budapest, the Russians occupied another 233 blocks of Buildings.

In Buda, the western part of the capital, the Russians cleared the Germans from the old cemetery and advanced on the citadel on Blocksberg mount. The storming of other Buda heights was turned to good account by the Russians, who fired from these commanding positions directly into the eastern half of the city on instructions from separate storm groups who were linked to the opposite bank of the Danube by radio.

In a violent battle with the German reinforcements on the south bank of the Danube, out-numbered Soviet tank

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

units killed more than 1,500 Germans and destroyed 53 tanks and self-propelled guns.

Overcoming tenacious German resistance, Soviet troops are clearing one block of houses after another and are doggedly pushing on toward the center of Hungary's capital. Withdrawing under the pressure of Russian troops, the Germans were blowing up houses and building barricades on the streets, today's Soviet communique said.

Violent fighting took place on the grounds of a textile mill which was taken after Soviet infantry launched a powerful attack. More than 600 Germans were killed in this action and 400 prisoners were taken in the factory's underground workshops.

In the eastern part of the capital, Red Army units dislodged the Germans from fortified positions in the city park and are also fighting toward the center of the city. Fierce fighting took place in the vicinity of an electric railway station which was taken after an outflanking movement to the rear wiped out the enemy garrison.

In the western part of the city the enemy launched repeated counter-attacks. One group of Germans attempting to break out of the city was cut down by Russian artillery and machine-gun fire.

On Czechoslovak territory, Russian troops fought their way forward toward the town of Lucenec despite stubborn enemy resistance. Lucenec is an important industrial center and also a junction of five rail lines and seven roads. Fighting was reported on the immediate approaches to the town. More than 400 Germans were reported to have been killed in this action. (Reuter-BBC-OWI-Radio Moscow)

BRITISH LANDING ON BURMA COAST, JAPS FLEE

KANDY, CAYLON, January 5 — British Commando troops, in the largest combined operation yet launched against the Asiatic mainland, landed on Akyab Island on the Burma coast on Wednesday.

The landing was made after a heavy bombardment and met no opposition, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

Royal Indian Navy cruisers and RAF heavy bombers supported the landing which was made about 12 miles from the town of Akyab itself. The supporting bombardment caused the Japanese to flee and landing troops took the island without firing a shot, press dispatches said.

The landing ends two and a half years of Japanese occupation of the island and gives the British forces control of the Arakan coast west of the Kaladan River. It also puts into Allied hands the best port in Burma west of Rangoon, correspondents said. Ships of 8,000 tons can berth in Akyab harbor.

With the landing, the British are now in a position to cut the Japanese escape route from the Arakan area along the Ryaukkaw-Prome road.

Akyab has seven airfields, several capable of handling the largest aircraft. Correspondents said the fields were found to be only slightly damaged and can be put to immediate use.

SEAC announced that in other fighting in Burma, British troops have established two bridgeheads across the Mu River in the sector of the recently-captured town of Ye-U, 70 miles northwest of Mandalay. The communique also announced that Chinese troops yesterday gained another two miles in bitter fighting in the Namhkan area in central Burma.

In the air Allied planes took advantage of good weather to hit Japanese communications and storage areas with good results. Another bridge was knocked out on the Bangkok-Moulmein railway from Thailand to southeastern Burma [illegible] locomotive and a large building in the same area other action Tuesday and Wednesday. Pacific fleet bombers struck at enemy installations on Marcus Island in the Palau and Marshal Islands.

Superfortress pilots returning from Wednesday's attack on the Japanese industrial city of Nagoya reported great fires producing smoke columns as high as 12,000 feet. Pilots were quoted as saying that Japanese fighter opposition was unusually heavy but a War Department announcement today said that only one Superfort was lost in the attack. (OWI)

ALLIED AIRPOWER MOUNTING

PARIS, January 5 — Allied offensive airpower now is greater than ever and the campaign against Germany will continue relentlessly, Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, said yesterday while giving a general air review of the past year.

Despite heavy losses, Germany had more warplanes today than when the Allies landed in Normandy, the General said, but her pilots were inadequately trained because of fuel shortages and are less to be feared than the enemy's anti-aircraft guns.

By husbanding their craft the Germans were able to put more planes in the air in support of Von Rundstedt's offensive than at any time since D-day.

Spaatz said that German flyers were apparently inferior in training and were no more effective in combat than at the time of their crushing defeat during the summer.

Attacks by American and British heavy bombers, on German oil production and other targets within the Reich, had forced the Germans to use 1,700,000 men — the equivalent of 140 ground divisions — in the defense of important installations.

The concentration of heavy anti-aircraft guns in unparalleled numbers around critical oil targets was also made necessary, Spaatz said, and in addition to her anti-aircraft crews and pilots, Germany had other hundreds of thousands of men engaged in repairing bomb-damaged buildings and factories. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CUT MORE ESCAPE ROUTES

LONDON, January 5 — Yugoslav forces have succeeded in damaging two railway escape routes for the Germans from Slovakia into Austria, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The Maribor-Graz line and a railway line running from Maribor to Dravograd along the Yugoslav-Austrian border were damaged in places. Maribor is on the northern border of Yugoslavia and Graz lies 26 miles inside Austria opposite the junction of the Yugoslav, Hungarian and Austrian borders.

The communique reported that a German column trying to break through Leznica to Zvornik, in East Bosnia, was engaged in heavy fighting by Yugoslav forces. More than 300 enemy soldiers have been killed during the past three days in this sector, it was said. The enemy also lost much war material.

In the valley of the Bosna River, and also in East Bosnia, fierce fighting was reported and all enemy attempts to advance toward Travnik failed, the communique said.

In Croatia, fighting centered along both sides of the Una River and Yugoslav forces were reported to have attacked the Germans successfully from the liberated areas of Croatia. On an enemy-held airport near Zagreb five enemy planes were destroyed.

Tanks were employed by the Yugoslavs in a counter-attack against the Germans in the Srem sector. The counter-attack was successful, Marshal Tito reported, and the Germans lost seven tanks and two armored cars in the engagement. (Free Yugoslav Radio)

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

On Czechoslovak territory, Russian troops fought their way forward toward the town of Lucenec despite stubborn enemy resistance. Lucenec is an important industrial center and also a junction of five rail lines and seven roads. Fighting was reported on the immediate approaches to the town. More than 400 Germans were reported to have been killed in this action. (Reuter-BBC-OWI-Radio Moscow)

BRITISH LANDING ON BURMA COAST, JAPS FLEE

KANDY, CAYLON, January 5 — British Commando troops, in the largest combined operation yet launched against the Asiatic mainland, landed on Akyab Island on the Burma coast on Wednesday.

The landing was made after a heavy bombardment and met no opposition, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

Royal Indian Navy cruisers and RAF heavy bombers supported the landing which was made about 12 miles from the town of Akyab itself. The supporting bombardment caused the Japanese to flee and landing troops took the island without firing a shot, press dispatches said.

The landing ends two and a half years of Japanese occupation of the island and gives the British forces control of the Arakan coast west of the Kaladan River. It also puts into Allied hands the best port in Burma west of Rangoon, correspondents said. Ships of 8,000 tons can berth in Akyab harbor.

With the landing, the British are now in a position to cut the Japanese escape route from the Arakan area along the Ryauktaw-Prome road.

Akyab has seven airfields, several capable of handling the largest aircraft. Correspondents said the fields were found to be only slightly damaged and can be put to immediate use.

SEAC announced that in other fighting in Burma, British troops have established two bridgeheads across the Mu River in the sector of the recently-captured town of Ye-U, 70 miles northwest of Mandalay. The communique also announced that Chinese troops yesterday gained another two miles in bitter fighting in the Namhkan area in central Burma.

In the air Allied planes took advantage of good weather to hit Japanese communications and storage areas with good results. Another bridge was knocked out on the Bangkok-Moulmein railway from Thailand to southeastern Burma and a locomotive and a large building in the same area were destroyed.

From Chungking, a 14th USAAF headquarters communique reported that fighters of the Chinese-American Wing on Wednesday bombed and strafed Japanese rail targets in northeastern China, destroying five locomotives and damaging three others. Twenty-two bombers at an aerodrome in the Hankow area were destroyed by the Chinese and American flyers. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ANOTHER PHILIPPINES ISLAND OCCUPIED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, January 5 — American forces have occupied the island of Marinduque, about 50 miles east of Mindoro Island and just south of Luzon, General MacArthur's communique announced tonight.

The landing was made without opposition, the communique said. Marinduque is a mountainous island about 25 miles square and its occupation gives U.S. forces on Mindoro protection from possible Japanese attempts to counter-attack from the east, correspondents pointed out.

While carrier-based planes were attacking Formosa and Okinawa Island on Tuesday and Wednesday, Liberator bombers attacked the Japanese airbase on Iwo Jima in the Volcano group, for the 27th and 28th consecutive days, a Pacific Fleet Headquarters communique said today. In

fensive than at any time since D-day.

Spaatz said that German flyers were apparently inferior in training and were no more effective in combat than at the time of their crushing defeat during the summer.

Attacks by American and British heavy bombers on German oil production and other targets within the Reich, he said forced the Germans to use 1,700,000 men — the equivalent of 140 ground divisions — in the defense of important installations.

The concentration of heavy anti-aircraft guns in unparalleled numbers around critical oil targets was also made necessary, Spaatz said, and in addition to her anti-aircraft crews and pilots, Germany had other hundreds of thousands of men engaged in repairing bomb-damaged buildings and factories. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CUT MORE ESCAPE ROUTES

LONDON, January 5 — Yugoslav forces have succeeded in damaging two railway escape routes for the Germans from Slovakia into Austria, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The Maribor-Graz line and a railway line running from Maribor to Dravograd along the Yugoslav-Austrian border were damaged in places. Maribor is on the northern border of Yugoslavia and Graz lies 26 miles inside Austria opposite the junction of the Yugoslav, Hungarian and Austrian borders.

The communique reported that a German column trying to break through Leznica to Zvornik, in East Bosnia, was engaged in heavy fighting by Yugoslav forces. More than 300 enemy soldiers have been killed during the past three days in this sector, it was said. The enemy also lost much war material.

In the valley of the Bosna River, and also in East Bosnia, fierce fighting was reported and all enemy attempts to advance foward Travnik failed, the communique said.

In Croatia, fighting centered along both sides of the Una River and Yugoslav forces were reported to have attacked the Germans successfully from the liberated areas of Croatia. On an enemy-held airport near Zagreb five enemy planes were destroyed.

Tanks were employed by the Yugoslavs in a counter-attack against the Germans in the Srem sector. The counter-attack was successful, Marshal Tito reported, and the Germans lost seven tanks and two armored cars in the engagement. (Free Yugoslav Radio)

GERMANS HELP CAPTURE NAZI PARATROOPERS

LUXEMBOURG, January 5 — With the aid of reports made by German civilians, 17 German paratroopers were rounded up in the Allied-held town of Monschau, between December 21 and 26 Radio Luxembourg reported Wednesday.

The broadcast added that Germans who left their homes in what is now Allied-occupied territory are being repatriated. During the last two weeks of November nearly 300 were repatriated from the refugee camp at Aachen.

Wherever practicable, Allied Military Government officials are transferring ill people to the places where the best medical attention is available. (OWI)

AMERICAN COMBAT CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, January 5 — Combat casualties of the U.S. Army and Navy increased 8,529 in the week ending December 21, but these figures do not include the casualties sustained by the U.S. armies in the Rundstedt counter-offensive on the Western Front, it was announced yesterday.

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

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said that the War Department has not yet received an accurate accounting of U.S. personnel and material losses resulting from the German drive.

The total of U.S. combat casualties, other than the current Western Front campaign, was 638,149 including killed, wounded, missing and prisoners of war of the Army and Navy up to December 21.

The latest figures are: Army: killed, 103,001; wounded, 326,137; missing 66,567; prisoners of war, 59,667; total 556,362.

Navy: killed, 31,332; wounded, 36,697; missing, 9,277; prisoners of war, 4,481; total 81,787. (OWI)

MONTGOMERY TRIBUTE TO INVASION CHIEFS

LONDON, January 5 — Field Marshal Montgomery, Commander of the British 21st Army Group, the only surviving member of the trio of British commanders-in-chief who planned and led the landings in western Europe under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, paid tribute in *The Times* today to Sir Bertram Ramsay, killed in a plane crash in France on Tuesday, and Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, reported missing when his plane failed to reach its destination in the Far East last November.

Montgomery's letter, written from his headquarters in Holland, described Sir Bertram and Sir Trafford as «two great friends,» and continued: «This tribute might well come from the whole army, since both were firm friends of many soldiers, and both worked wholeheartedly to establish and maintain those friendly relations between the fighting forces which are so vital at all times.

«We became members of the same team in January, 1944, when General Eisenhower was appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force for the invasion of western Europe, and under him were three c's-in-c: naval, Ramsay; air, Leigh-Mallory; army, myself.

«I have the most happy recollections of the planning period from January to June, and then the assault on June 6 and the subsequent operations. We became knit together as a team of three, owing personal loyalty and devotion to Eisenhower, our chief, who held us all together all the time — a British team under a great American commander, and thus a truly Allied organization.» (OWI)

RED ARMY'S MIGHT IMPRESSES FRENCH GENERAL

ALGIERS, January 5 — The formidable might of the Soviet Army most impressed General Juin, chief of the French General Staff on his recent trip to Russia, Radio Algiers said yesterday.

He added: «Victory has never taken the Russians by surprise, as each Russian offensive had been carefully prepared. The Russian Army has received all attention and has the feeling that the country is backing it. I have been impressed by the mysticism and patriotism of the army and its full spirit of self-sacrifice.» (Radio Algiers)

SIX BRITISH M.P'S VISITING ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 5 — Six members of the British House of Commons, first of a number of Parliamentary members who are to inspect conditions in both forward and rear areas in which troops are operating in Italy, have arrived in Italy, it was officially announced today.

The six M.P.'s, who are expected to stay three weeks, are representatives of three political groups. Their names and affiliations are as follows: J. D. Campbell, Conservative, F. J. Lawson, and Captain F. J. Bellenger, both of the

ANOTHER NAZI GENERAL KILLED

LONDON, January 5 — Major Gen. Kurt Moehring, commander of the Volksgrenadier Division (Elite Infantry) has been killed in action on the Western Front, the German telegraph service reported today.

The dispatch said the general was born in West Prussia 45 years ago. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 5 — The statement yesterday by Harold MacMillan, Acting President of the Allied Commission in Italy, that an announcement of details of a «New Deal» for Italy will be made soon, the Roatta trial and the statement by Ambassador Carandini, before his return to London, were featured in most papers here today.

MacMillan's statement was given the most prominent position in all papers. There are no comments, except those implied by the headlines.

Il Tempo's (Independent) caption read: «Anglo-American agreement reached on aid for Italians.» The article reported MacMillan's speech and also a statement made yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius on the same subject.

Stettinius was quoted as saying: «For military reasons we must help the Italians in rebuilding power stations, railways, roads. We must send to Italy for some time engineers and industrial experts, to help the Italians stand on their feet again.»

Il Popolo's (Christian Democrat) headlines read: «A new Allied plan to help Italy.» They quoted MacMillan's remark: «I believe the Italian people will respond to confidence.»

Italia Libera (Action) announced: «In an atmosphere of greater independence, Italy will be reborn morally and materially.»

All papers except the *Avanti!* (Socialist), quoted in full the sentence: «But whatever we can do for Italy is as nothing to what the Italians can and must do for themselves morally as well as materially.»

Burgled Safes

The *Avanti!* wrote that, according to a deposition made by Colonel Emanuele Santo, General Roatta gave secret codes and confidential documents to the German Intelligence Service, thus placing the Italian service under German control.

Italia Libera (Action) quoted Santo, giving details of how some operations took place: «Documents were taken from the safes of foreign embassies. In every embassy, or at least in almost every embassy, we had assistants who supplied us with the keys, thanks to which we gained admittance to the premises.

«We took away what we needed, photographed the documents, and a few hours later, put the originals back in their place. In one year we successfully laid hands on 16,000 documents.»

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal) gave the full text of the statement made by Count Nicolo Carandini, just before his departure for London.

The Ambassador said: «In reality, British public opinion is free from narrow-minded aversion toward us; British sensitiveness reacts with sympathy to every sign of resur-

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

reported missing when his plane failed to reach its destination in the Far East last November.

Montgomery's letter, written from his headquarters in Holland, described Sir Bertram and Sir Trafford as «two great friends,» and continued: «This tribute might well come from the whole army, since both were firm friends of many soldiers, and both worked wholeheartedly to establish and maintain those friendly relations between the fighting forces which are so vital at all times.

«We became members of the same team in January, 1944, when General Eisenhower was appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force for the invasion of western Europe, and under him were three c's-in-c: naval, Ramsay; air, Leigh-Mallory; army, myself.

«I have the most happy recollections of the planning period from January to June, and then the assault on June 6 and the subsequent operations. We became knit together as a team of three, owing personal loyalty and devotion to Eisenhower, our chief, who held us all together all the time — a British team under a great American commander, and thus a truly Allied organization.» (OWI)

RED ARMY'S MIGHT IMPRESSES FRENCH GENERAL

ALGIERS, January 5 — The formidable might of the Soviet Army most impressed General Juin, chief of the French General Staff on his recent trip to Russia, Radio Algiers said yesterday.

He added: «Victory has never taken the Russians by surprise, as each Russian offensive had been carefully prepared. The Russian Army has received all attention and has the feeling that the country is backing it. I have been impressed by the mysticism and patriotism of the army and its full spirit of self-sacrifice.» (Radio Algiers)

SIX BRITISH M.P'S VISITING ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 5 — Six members of the British House of Commons, first of a number of Parliamentary members who are to inspect conditions in both forward and rear areas in which troops are operating in Italy, have arrived in Italy, it was officially announced today.

The six M.P.'s, who are expected to stay three weeks, are representatives of three political groups. Their names and affiliations are as follows: J. D. Campbell, Conservative, F. J. Lawson, and Captain F. J. Bellenger, both of the Labor Party; Wing Commander A. W. H. James, M. C., Conservative; Captain R. H. Bernays, Liberal Nationalist, and Major H. G. Studholme, Conservative. (PRO)

HITLER APPROVES TORTURE

LONDON, January 5 — Commenting on the report issued recently by military authorities on Nazi brutalities in a Belgian concentration camp, the *Yorkshire Post* said today «there are still some people who believe that Hitler and his colleagues are misrepresented by Allied propaganda and never do the cruel things their own words in praise of violence and revenge have admitted.»

The paper continued; «Let us recall what Hitler said before the war in the presence of Rauschnig: 'Brutality is respected. Why be indignant about tortures? So-called atrocities spare me a hundred thousand individual actions against disobedience and discontent. People will think twice before opposing us when they hear what to expect in the camps. The important thing is the sudden shock of an overwhelming fear of death.'

That was and is Hitler's creed, the creed of a savage with uncontrolled hatred of all who reject his foul doctrines and crazy orders.» (OWI)

implied by the headlines.

Il Tempo's (Independent) caption read: «Anglo-American agreement reached on aid for Italians.» The article reported MacMillan's speech and also a statement made yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius on the same subject.

Stettinius was quoted as saying: «For military reasons we must help the Italians in rebuilding power stations, railways, roads. We must send to Italy for some time engineers and industrial experts, to help the Italians stand on their feet again.»

Il Popolo's (Christian Democrat) headlines read: «A new Allied plan to help Italy.» They quoted MacMillan's remark: «I believe the Italian people will respond to confidence.»

Italia Libera (Action) announced: «In an atmosphere of greater independence, Italy will be reborn morally and materially.»

All papers except the *Avanti!* (Socialist), quoted in full the sentence: «But whatever we can do for Italy is as nothing to what the Italians can and must do for themselves morally as well as materially.»

Burgled Safes

The *Avanti!* wrote that, according to a deposition made by Colonel Emanuele Santo, General Roatta gave secret codes and confidential documents to the German Intelligence Service, thus placing the Italian service under German control.

Italia Libera (Action) quoted Santo, giving details of how some operations took place: «Documents were taken from the safes of foreign embassies. In every embassy, or at least in almost every embassy, we had assistants who supplied us with the keys, thanks to which we gained admittance to the premises.

«We took away what we needed, photographed the documents, and a few hours later, put the originals back in their place. In one year we successfully laid hands on 16,000 documents.»

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal) gave the full text of the statement made by Count Nicolo Carandini, just before his departure for London.

The Ambassador said: «In reality, British public opinion is free from narrow-minded aversion toward us; British sensitiveness reacts with sympathy to every sign of resurrection in us. Errors have been made. Others will probably be made both by us and by the British. But when the Italians realize the kind of life that the British people are leading, the marvellous discipline they have imposed upon themselves, the hardships and responsibilities which are their lot, then they will look with greater indulgence on what we complain are inexplicable mistakes made in dealing with us, on the lack of understanding and contrasts.»

U. S.-BRITISH ACCORD ON ECONOMY IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, January 5, — Secretary of State Stettinius said yesterday that the U.S. and British Government are in «substantial agreement» on a policy of reconstructing economy in Italy.

Stettinius' statement was a formal reply to queries at a press conference yesterday. He said that British and U.S. officials have held conferences on methods to implement their joint policy of reconstruction and that there have been no «major differences» in these discussions.

«It is perfectly clear that the United States and the United Kingdom governments are in basic agreement in a desire to provide assistance to enable the Italians to start rebuilding their economic life and furnish the maximum contribution to the war effort,» the statement added. (OWI)

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

FOOD FOR ITALIANS: ROOSEVELT COMMENTS

WASHINGTON, January 5 — President Roosevelt told a press conference today that a new program for feeding Italy has been agreed upon and that more food is going into that country. He said he could not estimate the increase in pounds but declared there were more calories in the new shipments.

President Roosevelt said shipping is still a very great problem in feeding the Italians.

The President was told that some people believe the Italian armistice terms should be made public on the ground that military considerations are no longer a factor for continued secrecy, but the President replied that military people on the spot still consider this factor important. Some people in this country, he added, seem to know more than the military authorities in the area. (OWI)

LIVESTOCK FOR DEVASTATED FROSINONE AREA

ROME, January 5 — Livestock looted or destroyed by the Germans is gradually being replaced in the war-devastated Frosinone region by the Agricultural Bureau of the Province, with the aid of the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

The first distribution of 31 mules, four horses and four ponies was made a few days ago to aid farmers in starting their crops.

In Frosinone Province more than 1,100 cattle are being distributed from the Province of Macerata. Other livestock is being contributed to the Italian civilian authorities by the Allied Armies. (UNN)

C. N. L.-BONOMI DISCUSS BIGGER WAR EFFORT

ROME, January 5 — Greater Italian participation in the war effort was discussed by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of National Liberation and Prime Minister Bonomi during a conference yesterday. (UNN)

ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM VISITS BONOMI

ROME, January 5 — Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, visited Minister Bonomi tonight. He was accompanied by British Embassy officials and naval officers. (UNN)

CALL-UP CAUSES CLASH IN SICILY

CATANIA, January 5 — Clashes at the town of Ragusa between police and young men called up for military service resulted in the death of a 20-year-old youth, it was reported today. Order was restored shortly after the outbreak.

Authorities took steps to prevent further disturbances by suspending the telephone service and ordered a 1900 hours curfew. (UNN)

EPURATION MORE RAPID IN NORTH, SFORZA SAYS

ROME, January 5 — « Punishment of Fascist crimes and epuration in northern Italy will be infinitely more easy and more rapid than heretofore, » Count Carlo Sforza said in a report summarizing the work of the office of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism issued here today. Publication of the report followed the announcement of Sforza's resignation as chief of that office.

The report said 3,000 investigations have been carried out under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer. One thousand [illegible] have been turned over to civil and military

Deputy High Commissioner Mario Cingolani's section, investigating profits of the regime, carried out 3,006 inquiries, the report said. Most of these resulted in the impounding of properties of former Fascists. Only in 334 cases, the report added, did the courts order outright confiscation. (UNN)

CABINET ACCEPTS SFORZA RESIGNATION

ROME, January 5 — In accepting Count Carlo Sforza's resignation from the post of High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, the Council of Ministers today declared its concurrence in Sforza's view that epuration in northern Italy must be carried out along « different lines » and urged speeding up of epuration proceedings currently under way in liberated Italy.

The Cabinet decided that, until a new High Commissioner is appointed, his work will be carried out by four Deputy High Commissioners under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The Council of Ministers also approved a number of measures for the application of recent laws appropriating 5,000 million lire for repairs to public and private properties in liberated Italian territory. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

FIGHTING ENDS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, January 5 — Organized resistance in this city and the port of Piraeus has ceased, press dispatches and the BBC reported tonight.

Although there was no official confirmation of the end of the fighting which began on December 4, a BBC correspondent said British troops entered the northern section of the city, last area held by ELAS forces, and met no opposition except for occasional sniper fire.

News of the cessation of fighting in the Greek capital came soon after General Plastiras, new Greek Prime Minister, appealed to opposition forces in Greece to lay down their arms and warned that « order will be restored and by all available means. »

Street fighting still was in progress this morning when General Plastiras made his appeal for hostilities to cease. Calling for Greek Unity he said: « Today there is a Regent as well as a Government whose composition should guarantee to the left wing and republicans that there is no ground for their suspicion. »

The Prime Minister asked for a gathering of forces to be sent with the Allied armies against Germany and Japan and expressed a hope that an army of 200,000 to 300,000 men could be raised. A similar expression was made by Greek Foreign Minister Sophianopoulos, who said that « Greece must be restored at the earliest moment as an active member of the United Nations. »

The Soviet Government today announced the appointment of Michael Sergeeiv as the new Soviet Ambassador to Greece. Sergeeiv previously held a diplomatic post at the Soviet Embassy in Greece.

BIG THREE MEETING AFTER JANUARY 20

WASHINGTON, January 5 — President Roosevelt said today that his next meeting with Churchill and Stalin will take place sometime after his inauguration (January 20).

The President said the meeting will differ as to agenda and other plans from the previous meetings at Casablanca,

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

Province, with the aid of the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

The first distribution of 31 mules, four horses and four ponies was made a few days ago to aid farmers in starting their crops.

In Frosinone Province more than 1,100 cattle are being distributed from the Province of Macerata. Other livestock is being contributed to the Italian civilian authorities by the Allied Armies. (UNN)

C. N. L.-BONOMI DISCUSS BIGGER WAR EFFORT

ROME, January 5 — Greater Italian participation in the war effort was discussed by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of National Liberation and Prime Minister Bonomi during a conference yesterday. (UNN)

ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM VISITS BONOMI

ROME, January 5 — Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, visited Minister Bonomi tonight. He was accompanied by British Embassy officials and naval officers. (UNN)

CALL-UP CAUSES CLASH IN SICILY

CATANIA, January 5 — Clashes at the town of Ragusa between police and young men called up for military service resulted in the death of a 20-year-old youth, it was reported today. Order was restored shortly after the outbreak.

Authorities took steps to prevent further disturbances by suspending the telephone service and ordered a 1900 hours curfew. (UNN)

EPURATION MORE RAPID IN NORTH, SFORZA SAYS

ROME, January 5 — « Punishment of Fascist crimes and epuration in northern Italy will be infinitely more easy and more rapid than heretofore, » Count Carlo Sforza said in a report summarizing the work of the office of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism issued here today. Publication of the report followed the announcement of Sforza's resignation as chief of that office.

The report said 3,000 investigations have been carried out under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer. One thousand and thirteen have been turned over to civil and military courts, along with pre-trial proceedings. Of the investigations 225 were followed through to the trial stage by investigating magistrates of the Deputy Commissioner's office.

The report stated that 237 cases of amnesty granted during Fascism for offenses committed against anti-Fascists have been declared null and void and that « many more are in process of annulment. »

The report added: « The delay in the application of article 8 of the law for sanctions against Fascism, which contemplates the loss of political rights and confinement of dangerous Fascists, is due in most cases to the lack of judges to preside over investigating commissions. »

Speaking of the work of the Deputy Commissioner for Epuration (formerly Mauro Scoccimarro, who is now in the cabinet as Minister for Occupied Italy), Sforza said: « The (epuration) task was an arduous one because we had to start by naming about 160 primary epuration commissions and a central committee to hear appeals from decisions of the former. The primary epuration commissions have handed down 3,210 decisions, 539 of which consisted in discharges from employment and 1,316 in the application of minor sanctions. Cases dismissed numbered 1,355.

Civil servants suspended from their jobs at the request of the commissions in the various administrations numbered 2,910. Only 600 persons were suspended at the request of the office of the Deputy High Commissioner. »

in liberated Italian territory.

UNITED NATIONS

FIGHTING ENDS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, January 5 — Organized resistance in this city and the port of Piraeus has ceased, press dispatches and the BBC reported tonight.

Although there was no official confirmation of the end of the fighting which began on December 4, a BBC correspondent said British troops entered the northern section of the city, last area held by ELAS forces, and met no opposition except for occasional sniper fire.

News of the cessation of fighting in the Greek capital came soon after General Plastiras, new Greek Prime Minister, appealed to opposition forces in Greece to lay down their arms and warned that « order will be restored and by all available means. »

Street fighting still was in progress this morning when General Plastiras made his appeal for hostilities to cease. Calling for Greek Unity he said: « Today there is a Regent as well as a Government whose composition should guarantee to the left wing and republicans that there is no ground for their suspicion. »

The Prime Minister asked for a gathering of forces to be sent with the Allied armies against Germany and Japan and expressed a hope that an army of 200,000 to 300,000 men could be raised. A similar expression was made by Greek Foreign Minister Sophianopoulos, who said that « Greece must be restored at the earliest moment as an active member of the United Nations. »

The Soviet Government today announced the appointment of Michael Sergeelv as the new Soviet Ambassador to Greece. Sergeelv previously held a diplomatic post at the Soviet Embassy in Greece.

BIG THREE MEETING AFTER JANUARY 20

WASHINGTON, January 5 — President Roosevelt said today that his next meeting with Churchill and Stalin will take place sometime after his inauguration (January 20).

The President said the meeting will differ as to agenda and other plans from the previous meetings at Casablanca, Quebec and Washington because « every meeting differs in species but belongs to the same genus. »

The President will broadcast to the nation tomorrow night a summary of his State of The Union message to be delivered to Congress earlier in the day. The President told a news conference today that the message would be about 8,000 words in length and would deal among other things with foreign policy and manpower. He indicated his foreign policy discussion may touch on the subject of more materials for the French.

The U.S. Congress continued work today on the heavy agenda, which political commentators said will make the session the busiest in history. (OWI)

SOVIETS RECOGNISE LUBLIN COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, January 5 — The Soviet government has recognized the Polish Provisional Government in Lublin, Radio Moscow said today.

The announcement followed by four days the joint announcement by the United States and British that they stood by the London Polish Government. In Washington, a State Department spokesman reiterated the stand of the United States Government but stated that the State Department had

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

received an advance notice from Russia that they would recognize the Lublin Polish regime as the Polish Provisional Government.

The British Government, continues to recognize the Polish government in London. (OWI - Reuter)

U. S. STAND ON POLAND REAFFIRMED

NEW YORK, January 5 — U. S. Secretary of State, Stettinius in a letter recently to the American-Polish Association of he East, reiterated that the U. S. will use every effort to help attain «a strong, free and independent Polish state, with the untrammeled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit.»

Stettinius' letter was made public here yesterday by Joseph Kaszubowiki, president of the American-Polish group. It was a reply to a memorandum sent by the association to the Secretary of State, urging full implementation of the Atlantic Charter in Poland and other liberated countries, joint administration by the Allied powers of liberated nations and non-recognition of the Lublin Committee, which recently declared itself the Provisional Government of Poland.

Stettinius repeated again that the U. S. continues to recognize the Polish government in London. He told the American-Polish Association that the U. S. is trying to get relief supplies to «the courageous and brave people of Poland.»

«While we are now directing our principal energies to bring about the complete destruction of the Nazi and Japanese menace,» he explained, «we also are endeavoring to get the co-operation and understanding among the United Nations which will make possible the creation of an international organization capable of insuring an era of peace.» (OWI)

CHURCHILL VISITS GENERALS IN FRANCE

LONDON, January 5 — Prime Minister Churchill returned to Britain today after a short visit to France, where he saw Generals Eisenhower and de Gaulle and Field Marshal Montgomery. (Reuter)

MILLION FRENCH TROOPS BY SPRING

PARIS, January 5 — France will have a powerful army of a million well equipped troops by the end of spring and will be able to increase her contribution of the Allied fighting forces, André Diethelm, War Minister, said today.

Dithelm expressed satisfaction at the approval given by the combined chiefs of staff in Washington on December 30 to the French Government's demands for armaments and equipment. He called the approval «a great New Year's present to France.» (Reuter)

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LONDON, January 5 — King George VI yesterday nominated the Rt. Rev and Rt. Hon Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Bishop of London, as the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the Most Reverent William Temple, who died on October 26.

Dr. Fisher, 57, has been Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Prelate of the British Empire since 1939. He will be the 97th Archbishop of Canterbury. (OWI)

FRENCH AIR CHIEF IS MISSING

which British troops will remain during the prosecution of the war were gratuitously placed under British Military administration without prejudice to Ethiopia's sovereign rights. (OWI)

CHINA AND THE PEACE

WASHINGTON, January 5 — Dr. H. H. Kung personal representative of Chiang Kai-shek, presented personal assurance yesterday to President Roosevelt of Chinese support for American ideas of future peace.

Kung, who is vice-president of the Executive branch of the Chinese government, told reporters that «we still believe sincerely that the best thing for the world is close co-operation, not only to win the war but also the peace.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWISS SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY

LONDON, January 5 — Representation to Switzerland asking that shipments of all goods to Nazi Germany be halted will be made soon by Britain, the United States and the Provisional Government of France, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare said here today.

He added that Switzerland will also be asked to deny Germany transhipment rights through Switzerland.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Berne yesterday that the Swiss Federal Council has appointed Federal Councillor Max Petitpierre as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He succeeds Marcel Pilet-Golaz, who resigned recently over the issue of relations with Soviet Russia. (OWI)

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

MADRID, January 5 — Don Raimundo Guesta, Spanish Ambassador to Italy, has been relieved of his post and Don Jose Castro appointed in his stead, according to today's official gazette, reported by Radio Madrid (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS ASK GERMANS FOR OLD CLOTHES

LONDON, January 5 — Two German war correspondents have been condemned to death by the People's Court in Berlin. Both correspondents, who were in Finland and Sweden recently, declared themselves in favor of the Allies.

The increasing shortage of textiles in Germany was underlined by an appeal issued today jointly by Himmler, Goebbels, Economics Minister Funk and Albert Bormann, head of the Nazi Party chancellery.

The appeal was transmitted by the German radio for release in tomorrow's newspapers. Calling for a «people's sacrifice,» the appeal said a drive will be carried out by the German labor front from January 7 to 28 to collect the following articles: uniforms of the Nazi Party, Wehrmacht, police, fire brigade and postal services, as well as shoes, boots, blankets, cooking utensils, steel helmets and spades.

The appeal was issued «on behalf of the Fuehrer» and asked that every German give up of these articles he does not absolutely need. An earlier request for old clothes transmitted by DNB, said, however: «It is not what you

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

Stettinius repeated again that the U. S. continued to recognize the Polish government in London. He told the American-Polish Association that the U. S. is trying to get relief supplies to «the courageous and brave people of Poland.»

«While we are now directing our principal energies to bring about the complete destruction of the Nazi and Japanese menace,» he explained, «we also are endeavoring to get the co-operation and understanding among the United Nations which will make possible the creation of an international organization capable of insuring an era of peace.» (OWI)

CHURCHILL VISITS GENERALS IN FRANCE

LONDON, January 5 — Prime Minister Churchill returned to Britain today after a short visit to France, where he saw Generals Eisenhower and de Gaulle and Field Marshal Montgomery. (Reuter)

MILLION FRENCH TROOPS BY SPRING

PARIS, January 5 — France will have a powerful army of a million well equipped troops by the end of spring and will be able to increase her contribution of the Allied fighting forces, André Diethelm, War Minister, said today.

Dithelm expressed satisfaction at the approval given by the combined chiefs of staff in Washington on December 30 to the French Government's demands for armaments and equipment. He called the approval «a great New Year's present to France.» (Reuter)

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LONDON, January 5 — King George VI yesterday nominated the Rt. Rev and Rt. Hon Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Bishop of London, as the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the Most Reverent William Temple, who died on October 26.

Dr. Fisher, 57, has been Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Prelate of the British Empire since 1939. He will be the 97.th Archbishop of Canterbury. (OWI)

FRENCH AIR CHIEF IS MISSING

PARIS, January 5 — Captain Lionel de Marnier, manager of all French air lines, is missing on a flight from Algiers to Paris, said the Associated Press here yesterday, adding that eight others are said to have been aboard the plane, which took off three days ago.

De Marnier, decorated in the last war and a pioneer in French commercial aviation, commanded the first Fighting French Squadron under General de Gaulle. He accompanied the general to Moscow last month. (OWI-AP)

ETHIOPIA RESUMES SOVEREIGNTY

WASHINGTON, January 5 — Ethiopia now has complete sovereignty, the Ethiopian Legation said here yesterday in explaining terms of a new agreement signed with Britain on December 19.

The terms include: Termination of the British Minister's precedence in Ethiopia; freedom of the Ethiopian Government to choose advisers and judges of any nationality; total freedom in financial matters and withdrawal of British forces, except for the British Military Mission which is training the Ethiopian army.

The statement said that because of Ethiopia's desire to retain the friendship of the British, those territories in

asking that shipments of all goods to Nazi Germany be halted will be made soon by Britain, the United States and the Provisional Government of France, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare said here today.

He added that Switzerland will also be asked to deny Germany transhipment rights through Switzerland.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Berne yesterday that the Swiss Federal Council has appointed Federal Councillor Max Petitpierre as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He succeeds Marcel Pilet-Golaz, who resigned recently over the issue of relations with Soviet Russia. (OWI)

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

MADRID, January 5 — Don Raimundo Guesta, Spanish Ambassador to Italy, has been relieved of his post and Don Jose Castro appointed in his stead, according to today's official gazette, reported by Radio Madrid (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS ASK GERMANS FOR OLD CLOTHES

LONDON, January 5 — Two German war correspondents have been condemned to death by the People's Court in Berlin. Both correspondents, who were in Finland and Sweden recently, declared themselves in favor of the Allies.

The increasing shortage of textiles in Germany was underlined by an appeal issued today jointly by Himmler, Goebbels, Economics Minister Funk and Albert Bormann, head of the Nazi Party chancellery.

The appeal was transmitted by the German radio for release in tomorrow's newspapers. Calling for a «people's sacrifice,» the appeal said a drive will be carried out by the German labor front from January 7 to 28 to collect the following articles: uniforms of the Nazi Party, Wehrmacht, police, fire brigade and postal services, as well as shoes, boots, blankets, cooking utensils, steel helmets and spades.

The appeal was issued «on behalf of the Fuehrer» and asked that every German give up of these articles he does not absolutely need. An earlier request for old clothes transmitted by DNB, said, however: «It is not what you can spare that is expected now, but something that is really useful to you and the loss of which is a privation».

The new Nazi appeal for old clothes is the first time such an emergency call for the German army has been issued since the first disastrous winter offensive in Russia. In December, 1941, after hundreds of thousands of German soldiers had frozen to death on the Eastern Front as a result of inadequate uniforms, a similar appeal, signed by Hitler, called for large contributions of war clothing.

A recent decree ordered that foreign workers in Germany may receive wearable cast off clothes only after their old ones are absolutely unusable. (OWI-Reuter)

BERLIN GESTAPO CHIEF SHOT

BERNE, January 5 — The chief of the Berlin Gestapo was shot and wounded while driving near Berlin on December 23, according to a report reaching here, the London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent said today.

The Gestapo chief's name was not given, but his assailant is believed to have been Werner Kerten, a friend of Count von Helldorf, the Police Chief of Berlin, who was executed by the Nazis on charges of complicity in the alleged plot against Hitler in July. (OWI)

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 5 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Ardennes salient continued their attacks southeast of Grandmenil. Bad visibility, snow and rough terrain made movement difficult. Slow, steady progress has been made.

In the Bois de Tave and Albrefontaine areas enemy counter-attacks have been held.

Southeast of Marche we made gains of 1,500 yards against opposition.

Fighting continued around the Bastogne bulge with the enemy making numerous counter-attacks. One near Mande was repulsed and another made by an estimated 35 tanks and a regiment of infantry at Longchamps was followed by heavy fighting.

Farther east a smaller enemy force made some progress from the direction of Bourcy toward Bastogne but was forced to withdraw. South of Bastogne we are clearing the northeast edge of Lutrebois and have made slight gains east of Herpange against strong enemy resistance.

In the Saar Valley our artillery broke up a small force of enemy infantry attacking from Geislautern toward Ludweiler in the area west of Saarbrücken. East of Saargemünd our troops repulsed an enemy counter-attack south of Bliesbrücken. Farther south the enemy units which had penetrated to Gelois, Rederchingen, and Achen were driven back.

In the Lower Vosges Mountains southeast of Bitsch the enemy kept up pressure by repeated small attacks and by attempts to infiltrate. South of Bitsch our troops regained the village of Meisenthal which had changed hands. Hard fighting continued in the vicinity of Barenthal and Philippsburg. In the Colmar area our reconnaissance elements were active. An enemy attack at Kembs on the upper Rhine was repulsed.

Unfavorable flying conditions yesterday confined our air operations to fighter and fighter-bomber missions. Enemy-occupied factory buildings at Sliedrecht in Holland were hit by rocket-firing fighters. Fighter-bombers attacked rail and road transport and struck communications in northern and eastern Holland and over the German border to Münster and Osnabrück.

In the area of Bitsch fighter-bombers attacked gun positions and defended buildings and struck at the enemy's transport and communications.

Ten enemy aircraft were shot down in these operations. Three of our aircraft are missing.

Berlin was attacked last night by light bombers.

(Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 5 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group.

Northwest of Ravenna, Canadian troops have made further progress against fierce opposition. Leading Canadian armor and infantry have reached the Canale Bonifica one mile south of the River Reno. A number of strong enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Good progress has also been made north of Faenza where 8th Army troops have greatly reduced the German pocket east of the Senio.

On the 5th Army front patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces:

Heavy bombers attacked a rail bridge at Salcano, in northeastern Italy, and dropped supplies in Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked many targets on the Brenner route, while fighter-bombers also attacked enemy communications over a wide area of northern Italy and Yugoslavia. Strong support was also given to the ground forces in north Italy.

On the night of January 3-4 light bombers attacked bridges, roads, railways and enemy transport in northeast Italy, the Po Valley, and the battle areas. Other aircraft bombed an airfield, a refueling point, and stores in north Italy.

Aircraft of the Coastal Air Force attacked shipping in the Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa, road transport in north Italy and Yugoslavia, and intercepted and destroyed one enemy aircraft.

Balkan Air Force planes over Yugoslavia concentrated against enemy road and rail movements, while other aircraft attacked coastal guns and enemy-occupied buildings in Yugoslavia.

Last night RAF bombers attacked a railway bridge in northeast Italy.

In these operations one enemy aircraft was destroyed and 23 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,400 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Although many large built-up areas in Athens-Piraeus still remain to be cleared up, mobile British columns are now operating with success in outlying suburbs. Many prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting including a number of civilians who were forced by ELAS troops to enter their ranks. These surrendered to British troops at the exchange of a few shots.

In the liberated areas of Athens-Piraeus over 320,000 soup-kitchen meals and 100,000 rations were issued to the civilian population.

ELAS continues to abduct hostages in areas not yet occupied by our troops, in many cases leaving young children unattended in their homes with no means of feeding themselves. Efforts are being made to locate such children and provide for their welfare.

(PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops were fighting for the annihilation of the encircled groupings of the enemy in the city, and occupied 233 blocks.

In the course of street fighting, our troops, during January 4, captured 2,400 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

Northwest of Budapest, our troops successfully repulsed several strong infantry and tank counter-attacks of the enemy attempting to break through to Budapest. In battles during January 4, in this area, our troops disabled or destroyed 51 German tanks.

In the aerial combats and by the fire of anti-aircraft, in the area northwest of Budapest, 29 enemy planes were shot down.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 5 — Today's communique:

According to latest information, Patriot activities in the Biellese area during the period between August and October of the past year may be summed up as follows: seven trains derailed, one of which was carrying German

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

of enemy infantry attacking from Geisbaurch toward Ludweiler in the area west of Saarbrücken. East of Saargemünd our troops repulsed an enemy counter-attack south of Bliesbrücken. Farther south the enemy units which had penetrated to Gcioss, Rederchingen, and Achen were driven back.

In the Lower Vosges Mountains southeast of Bitsch the enemy kept up pressure by repeated small attacks and by attempts to infiltrate. South of Bitsch our troops regained the village of Meisenthal which had changed hands. Hard fighting continued in the vicinity of Barenthal and Philippsburg. In the Colmar area our reconnaissance elements were active. An enemy attack at Kembs on the upper Rhine was repulsed.

Unfavorable flying conditions yesterday confined our air operations to fighter and fighter-bomber missions. Enemy-occupied factory buildings at Sliedrecht in Holland were hit by rocket-firing fighters. Fighter-bombers attacked rail and road transport and struck communications in northern and eastern Holland and over the German border to Münster and Osnabrück.

In the area of Bitsch fighter-bombers attacked gun positions and defended buildings and struck at the enemy's transport and communications.

Ten enemy aircraft were shot down in these operations. Three of our aircraft are missing.

Berlin was attacked last night by light bombers.

(Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 5 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Northwest of Ravenna, Canadian troops have made further progress against fierce opposition. Leading Canadian armor and infantry have reached the Canale Bonifica one mile south of the River Reno. A number of strong enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Good progress has also been made north of Faenza where 8th Army troops have greatly reduced the German pocket east of the Senio.

On the 5th Army front patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces:

Medium forces of 15th USAAF escorted heavy bombers yesterday concentrated against enemy supply lines, and attacked several railway yards in northern Italy. Strategic fighters bombed a rail bridge at Cismon, between Trento and Venice.

On the night of January 3-4, RAF heavy and medium

Land Forces Greece:

Although many large built-up areas in Athens-Piraeus still remain to be cleared up, mobile British columns are now operating with success in outlying suburbs. Many prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting including a number of civilians who were forced by ELAS troops to enter their ranks. These surrendered to British troops at the exchange of a few shots.

In the liberated areas of Athens-Piraeus over 320,000 soup-kitchen meals and 100,000 rations were issued to the civilian population.

ELAS continues to abduct hostages in areas not yet occupied by our troops, in many cases leaving young children unattended in their homes with no means of feeding themselves. Efforts are being made to locate such children and provide for their welfare.

(PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops were fighting for the annihilation of the encircled groupings of the enemy in the city, and occupied 233 blocks.

In the course of street fighting, our troops, during January 4, captured 2,400 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

Northwest of Budapest, our troops successfully repulsed several strong infantry and tank counter-attacks of the enemy attempting to break-through to Budapest. In battles during January 4, in this area, our troops disabled or destroyed 51 German tanks.

In the aerial combats and by the fire of anti-aircraft, in the area northwest of Budapest, 29 enemy planes were shot down.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 5 — Today's communique:

According to latest information, Patriot activities in the Biellese area during the period between August and October of the past year may be summed up as follows: seven trains derailed, one of which was carrying German soldiers on leave; many hundreds of yards of track destroyed; six trains stopped and requisitioned; four military trains attacked; 11 German garrisons attacked, four of which were taken prisoner, along with a rich booty of arms; 170 of the enemy killed, including a general and a colonel, and 230 wounded. The Patriots also took many individual prisoners.

(UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 5 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the northern Adennes, yesterday, the battle increased in intensity. The American divisions which again attempted to break through were halted by the concentrated fire of all arms after small initial successes.

In the Bastogne sector, our tank formations maintain their strong pressure. Enemy attacks failed.

Between Sarreguemines and the Rhine, the front is moving. Particularly in the Lower Vosges, our troops are advancing despite the counter-attacks of enemy formations which had been brought up in the meantime.

The town Weissenburg in Alsace and numerous other towns in Lorraine were cleared of the enemy and the Lauter was crossed in a southerly direction.

Yesterday, in the West, 76 tanks and armoured vehicles were either captured or destroyed. Numerous guns and war material of all kinds were seized.

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

Italy:

In central Italy, the grim defensive fighting continues. North of Faenza, our troops held their positions in face of enemy attempts at breaking through. Northwest of Ravenna, they are engaged in grim fighting against enemy formations which had advanced.

Eastern Front:

The battle of Budapest continues. Yesterday, the German and Hungarian defenders again frustrated grim enemy attacks at the eastern fringe of the city. Grim fighting is still in progress at some points of penetration.

Between the Gran and Grossstaffelsdorf, the attacking Bolsheviks did not achieve noteworthy successes. A Bolshevik formation which had penetrated our positions, was cut off and wiped out by a counter-attack of our tanks.

Yesterday, strong German bomber formations again supported the fighting of the Army in Budapest putting 18 tanks out of action. Thirty Soviet planes were brought down, 26 of them in dogfights, by the action of our fighters and bombers.

In Courland, south of Frauenburg, several local Bolshevik attacks failed.

Yesterday, only minor formations of enemy planes flying at a low altitude were over the Reich territory. In the evening hours and at midnight, fast British bombers again attacked the Reich capital.

London was subjected to an intensified bombardment by our retaliatory weapons. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Article by Goebbels: The German Radio tonight broadcast the text of the weekly article in *Das Reich* by the German Minister of Propaganda. His main propaganda is to revive German self-confidence, after the many German defeats, by constantly reiterating that the war has at last taken a «turn in favor of Germany». He ascribes this supposed change to the «strength and insight of the German people,» whose heroism and perseverance he praises lavishly as part of the process of exacting ever more sacrifices from them. On «German war morale,» he says, depends the «final success,» which he confidently predicts.

The other striking trend of the article is a revival of the Fuehrer cult, already noted in the previous article by Goebbels and characterized by the extravagantly worded praise of the «genius» of Hitler.

Clothing Shortage Admitted: An item which may turn out to be of particular significance, is a very long and very urgently worded appeal broadcast tonight by the German Home Radio. This appeal, in the name of the «total war output,» demands that all Germans contribute clothing for the Army and Volkssturm. This request is «by order of the Fuehrer, clothing and equipment being urgently needed for the formation of new units.» All types of clothing, even underwear, are included in this demand. «Every countryman *must* give up everything he does not absolutely need.»

Western Front: The policy of recent days, of warning the German public of the seriousness of the Allied reply to the German offensive, was brought out today and yesterday in the front reports by Seriorius. Tonight he warns: «On the northwestern flank of the German penetration area, the First American Army on Thursday increased its pressure perceptibly.» On the southern flank, likewise, a «major attack» against the German bulge is threatened. (In this case by the Third Army.)

Eastern Front: Aside from the stress on the fierceness of the battle for Budapest, the most striking statement from German sources is the following prediction (made by von Oiberg over Transocean): «Between Memel and Kosice a quiet reigns which calls for the greatest attention, because the expected storm may break loose at any hour.»

of the «Bolshevik Tito bands.» He was supposedly accused of being a member of the «Catholic Fifth Column» and of being an «enemy of the proletariat.» It is further alleged that this «terror sentence» was carried out by shooting the Archbishop in the nape of the neck.

Political Exploitation of Polish Crisis: One of the most persistent German propaganda trends during the last week has been to play up, with varying anti-Allied interpretations, the dispute between the Polish governments at London and Lublin.

Throughout the week, two points have been hammered in again and again by German propaganda, concerning the Polish crisis: 1) that the Allied camp as a whole betrays the small nations; 2) that within the Allied camp there exist grave dissensions, caused by Russia's supposed territorial expansion beyond the bounds suitable to her Allies.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: On Friday night the Fascist Radio reports fierce fighting between «Canadian units and German defensive forces southwest and northeast of Ravenna». It is claimed that the Germans have partly regained the ground they lost on Thursday, destroying some tanks and taking prisoners. The Allies are said to have brought up further reserves.

Sforza Makes Resignation Statement: Fascist Radio discusses the long report Sforza submitted upon his work of persecuting Fascists in 'invaded' Italy and adds with satisfaction that «the purger has been purged.»

Food Supplies To Italy: A Reuter report from New York is quoted by Fascist Radio, telling of the publication by the *New York Daily Mirror* of a secret note sent by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, to the State Department. In this note, the commentaor says, Lord Halifax protested against the United States proposal to increase food supplies to Italy without Britain's consent. «British public opinion would not allow His Majesty's government to be associated in the rehabilitation of Italy.» The commentator points out that Britain wishes to aid Italy only in so far as is absolutely essential for the prosecution of the war against Germany and Japan. The commentator states that while American public opinion is in favor of increasing supplies to Italy, Britain's rigid attitude might well lead to «new political differences between the two countries.» He wonders whether the United States would take the responsibility of provoking such a situation.

Food Control: The Fascist Radio discusses the latest decree by the Republican Government requisitioning all business enterprises connected with food supplies. It admits that this is a measure to eliminate «speculation, which took advantage of supply difficulties... in certain areas.» The culprits are said to be «a few self-centred people... opposed to national unity...» The decree mentions the appointment of «a special commissioner controlling wholesale-dealers.»

John Amery on Jews: In his usual Friday talks, John Amery replied to those listeners who had stated that «these attacks against international Judaism are a very good thing,» and asked of what international Judaism consists.

Amery apologises for not having enlightened his listeners before. He contests the popular belief that anti-semitism is «a German or Nazi invention. For the last two thousand years,» he says, «nearly all great thinkers have ruthlessly condemned the Jews and with them international finance». It was for Germany to reveal the truth» expelling the Jews who sought to exploit the German people. He quoted excerpts from some «great thinkers», including the Italian, Fitturoli, condemning the Jews, and concluded that, as Carthage was, «international Judaism will be destroyed».

Allied Air Raids: The Fascist Radio tells of air raid damage in Alessandria, Voghera, Cremona and Mantua, of civilian casualties and the destruction of dwelling houses. It quotes a sermon by the Bishop of Mantua, deploring the terror raids which recently destroyed his villa, which he had turned into an orphanage, which had resulted in «the

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

evening hours and at midnight, last British bombers again attacked the Reich capital.

London was subjected to an intensified bombardment by our retaliatory weapons. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Article by Goebbels: The German Radio tonight broadcast the text of the weekly article in *Das Reich* by the German Minister of Propaganda. His main propaganda is to revive German self-confidence, after the many German defeats, by constantly reiterating that the war has at last taken a «turn in favor of Germany». He ascribes this supposed change to the «strength and insight of the German people,» whose heroism and perseverance he praises lavishly as part of the process of exacting ever more sacrifices from them. On «German war morale,» he says, depends the «final success,» which he confidently predicts.

The other striking trend of the article is a revival of the Fuehrer cult, already noted in the previous article by Goebbels and characterized by the extravagantly worded praise of the «genius» of Hitler.

Clothing Shortage Admitted: An item which may turn out to be of particular significance, is a very long and very urgently worded appeal broadcast tonight by the German Home Radio. This appeal, in the name of the «total war output,» demands that all Germans contribute clothing for the Army and Volkssturm. This request is «by order of the Fuehrer, clothing and equipment being urgently needed for the formation of new units.» All types of clothing, even underwear, are included in this demand. (Every countryman *must* give up everything he does not absolutely need.»

Western Front: The policy of recent days, of warning the German public of the seriousness of the Allied reply to the German offensive, was brought out today and yesterday in the front reports by Sertorius. Tonight he warns: «On the northwestern flank of the German penetration area, the First American Army on Thursday increased its pressure perceptibly.» On the southern flank, likewise, a «major attack» against the German bulge is threatened, (in this case by the Third Army.)

Eastern Front: Aside from the stress on the fierceness of the battle for Budapest, the most striking statement from German sources is the following prediction (made by von Oiberg over Transocean): «Between Memel and Kosice a quiet reigns which calls for the greatest attention, because the expected storm may break loose at any hour.»

Archbishop of Belgrade Shot: The German Home Radio announced yesterday that the Catholic Archbishop of Belgrade was handed over to the executioners by a tribunal [illegible] cusses the long report Sforza submitted upon his work of persecuting Fascists in 'invaded' Italy and adds with satisfaction that «the purger has been purged.»

Food Supplies To Italy: A Reuter report from New York is quoted by Fascist Radio, telling of the publication by the *New York Daily Mirror* of a secret note sent by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, to the State Department. In this note, the commentaor says, Lord Halifax protested against the United States proposal to increase food supplies to Italy without Britain's consent. «British public opinion would not allow His Majesty's government to be associated in the rehabilitation of Italy.» The commentator points out that Britain wishes to aid Italy only in so far as is absolutely essential for the prosecution of the war against Germany and Japan. The commentator states that while American public opinion is in favor of increasing supplies to Italy, Britain's rigid attitude might well lead to «new political differences between the two countries.» He wonders whether the United States would take the responsibility of provoking such a situation.

Food Control: The Fascist Radio discusses the latest decree by the Republican Government requisitioning all business enterprises connected with food supplies. It admits that this is «measure to eliminate «speculation, which took advantage of supply difficulties... in certain areas.» The culprits are said to be «a few self-centred people... opposed to national unity...» The decree mentions the appointment of «a special commissioner controlling wholesale-dealers.»

John Amery on Jews: In his usual Friday talks, John Amery replied to these listeners who had stated that «these attacks against international Judaism are a very good thing,» and asked of what international Judaism consists.

Amery apologises for not having enlightened his listeners before. He contests the popular belief that anti-semitism is «a German or Nazi invention. For the last two thousand years,» he says, «nearly all great thinkers have ruthlessly condemned the Jews and with then international finance». It was for Germany to reveal the truth» expelling the Jews who sought to exploit the German people. He quoted excerpts from some «great thinkers», including the Italian, Fittaroli, condemning the Jews, and concluded that, as Carthage was, «international Judaism will be destroyed».

Allied Air Raids: The Fascist Radio tells of air raid damage in Alessandria, Voghera, Cremona and Mantua, of civilian casualties and the destruction of dwelling houses. It quotes a sermon by the Bishop of Mantua, deploring the terror raids which recently destroyed his villa, which he had turned into an orphanage, which had resulted in «the death of eleven children and one sister, whilst wounding others...»

Printed by Printing & Paper Division PWB SFHQ

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

Inferior Sub Commission

INFORMATION DIVISION
JAN 1945

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Friday **5 January 1945**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans gain on north flank of salient: Germans advance on 7th Army front: 3,000-bomber attack promised for Germany; 8th Army Canadians within mile of Reno River: North Italy rail targets hit: Superforts bomb Bangkok area; Soviets halt Nazi attack: Allies took 1,700,000 prisoners in 1944: Stimson says Germans still strong enough to attack again; U.S. Submarines set brilliant record: 50 German generals in Russia ask for Hitler's overthrow: Yugoslavs liberate more towns: Teheran strategy to unfold soon, Moscow says.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome Daily Press review; Macmillan says new deal for Italy soon: Italian espionage was Nazi-controlled; I.C.C.L. Congress to meet in Naples: Italian provincial food supplies reviewed.

UNITED NATIONS — Plastiras takes office in Greece; Roosevelt welcomes Turkish break with Japan; Bretton Woods unity dismayed Axis: UNRRA officer killed in Greece; Guatemala offers troops: Belgian horror camp exposed.

INSIDE GERMANY — Germans told of difficulties ahead.

NEUTRAL — New Swiss Cabinet Formed.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN ON NORTH FLANK OF SALIENT: GERMANS ADVANCE ON 7TH FRONT

LONDON, January 4 — A news blackout imposed while the American 1st Army was advancing against the Germans' right flank in Belgium was partially lifted tonight to show a gain of almost four miles on a six-mile front.

In the Bitsch sector, an American withdrawal from the outskirts of the city was reported by Reuter. The report said the troops were pulled back to avoid being cut off by the German southward penetration. A decrease in the intensity of the German attacks south and southeast of the city was reported by SHAEF. Three small-scale attacks were repulsed.

While 1st Army troops continued to advance through the Germans' northern flank on the Belgium salient, 3rd Army forces, driving up from the south made gains, particularly west of Bastogne.

The western wing of the advancing line was reported officially to be one mile south of Vesqueville, which is two miles southeast of St. Hubert, a German strongpoint. Units further to the east pushed ahead two miles to the area east of Bonnerue.

U. S. Airborne Division

Some of the heaviest fighting of the campaign is reported at Longchamps and Michamps, northwest and northeast of Bastogne. At both of these American-held towns, the Germans threw panzer units in an unsuccessful effort to seal off the American penetrations into their salient. A 3rd Army spokesman said that 10 German divisions, including five armored, are in action around the sector, indicating the importance the enemy attaches to the Allied advance.

Press reports said the enemy used 100 tanks in the counter-drive but tonight there were no signs of the Americans giving ground. Included in the American defending forces is the 101st Airborne Division, which played a vital part in holding Bastogne when it was temporarily encircled by German troops during the first seven days of their drive across Luxembourg and Belgium.

American troops have taken Senonchamps, three miles west of Bastogne, while, to the northeast, fighting is reported in the area of Bourcy, one and a half miles past Michamps, which is already in American hands.

German efforts to drive into the supply corridor to Bastogne have been held, but heavy fighting is reported southwest of Villers La Bonne, only two miles from the road at a point south of Bastogne. Lutrebois, three miles south of Bastogne, came under enemy artillery fire.

Further to the east, in what a spokesman described as "terrifically heavy" fighting, American infantry advanced in the Wiltz area, but still are a mile from the town.

All German gains west of Rochefort have been wiped out, press reports said. Today's communique said that a village south of the city was taken in spite of strong enemy resistance.

LATE BULLETINS

1ST ARMY ADVANCES ON 13-MILE FRONT

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

River: North Italy rail targets hit: Superforts bomb Bangkok area: Soviets halt Nazi attack: Allies took 1,760,000 prisoners in 1944: Stimson says Germans still strong enough to attack again; U.S. Submarines set brilliant record: 50 German generals in Russia ask for Hitler's overthrow: Yugoslavs liberate more towns: Teheran strategy to unfold soon, Moscow says.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome Daily Press review; Macmillan says new deal for Italy soon: Italian espionage was Nazi-controlled; I.C.C.L. Congress to meet in Naples: Italian provincial food supplies reviewed.

UNITED NATIONS — Plastiras takes office in Greece: Roosevelt welcomes Turkish break with Japan; Bretton Woods unity dismayed Axis; UNRRA officer killed in Greece; Guatemala offers troops: Belgian horror camp exposed.

INSIDE GERMANY — Germans told of difficulties ahead.

NEUTRAL — New Swiss Cabinet Formed.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN ON NORTH FLANK OF SALIENT: GERMANS ADVANCE ON 7TH FRONT

LONDON, January 4 — A news blackout imposed while the American 1st Army was advancing against the Germans' right flank in Belgium was partially lifted tonight to show a gain of almost four miles on a six-mile front.

The sector of the push was placed by today's SHAEF communique in the Grandmenil area, 21 miles north of Bastogne. This is 16 miles from the nearest 3rd Army units which are driving through the enemy's southern flank in an attempt to bisect the German salient.

A snowstorm shrouded the attacking 1st Army tanks and infantry. Front-line reports said that enemy forward lines and outposts already have been overrun but the main panzer defenses have not yet been reached. The dispatches that have been released indicated that heavy German resistance is anticipated. The enemy is fighting desperately to stave off further American inroads on the salient, which is held by about 200,000 German troops.

On the 70-mile 7th Army front on the edge of the Saar Basin, reports indicated a slackening of the German offensive. The American troops there have made slight withdrawals to more advantageous positions. SHAEF revealed today that the German bridgehead over the Blies River is just south of Habkirchen, four miles southeast of Saargemünd. Enemy units have reached the vicinity of Achen, four miles south of the bridgehead, but American artillery has checked any further advance.

The crossing was made in « small force, » SHAEF said, and was effected only after several previous attempts had been thrown back.

The western wing of the advancing line was reported officially to be one mile south of Vesqueville, which is two miles southeast of St. Hubert, a German strongpoint. Units further to the east pushed ahead two miles to the area east of Bonnerue.

U. S. Airborne Division

Some of the heaviest fighting of the campaign is reported at Longchamps and Michamps, northwest and northeast of Bastogne. At both of these American-held towns, the Germans threw panzer units in an unsuccessful effort to seal off the American penetrations into their salient. A 3rd Army spokesman said that 10 German divisions, including five armored, are in action around the sector, indicating the importance the enemy attaches to the Allied advance.

Press reports said the enemy used 100 tanks in the counter-drive but tonight there were no signs of the Americans giving ground. Included in the American defending forces is the 101st Airborne Division, which played a vital part in holding Bastogne when it was temporarily encircled by German troops during the first seven days of their drive across Luxembourg and Belgium.

American troops have taken Senonchamps, three miles west of Bastogne, while, to the northeast, fighting is reported in the area of Bourcy, one and a half miles past Michamps, which is already in American hands.

German efforts to drive into the supply corridor to Bastogne have been held, but heavy fighting is reported southwest of Villers La Bonne, only two miles from the road at a point south of Bastogne. Lutrebois, three miles south of Bastogne, came under enemy artillery fire.

Further to the east, in what a spokesman described as « terrifically heavy » fighting, American infantry advanced in the Wiltz ares, but still are a mile from the town.

All German gains west of Rochefort have been wiped out, press reports said. Today's communique said that a village south of the city was taken in spite of strong enemy resistance.

LATE BULLETINS

1ST ARMY ADVANCES ON 13-MILE FRONT

LONDON, January 4 — American 1st Army troops have advanced along a 13-mile front against the northern flank of the German salient and now threaten the La Roche-St. Vith road, one of the two major enemy supply routes, Reuter said tonight. Odeigne, two miles north of the road, has been taken. Amonines, five miles due west also has been entered.

A 3rd Army spokesman said tonight that six heavy German counter-attacks in the Bastogne area had temporarily halted the American push against the enemy southern flank. There has been no American withdrawal, however.

(Reuter - BBC - OWI)

BRITISH CLEAR OMONIA SQUARE

ATHENS, January 4 — British forces have cleared Omonia Square here where ELAS troops have been holding out since the outbreak of civil war, a Reuter dispatch reported from here late tonight.

Neighboring areas also have been cleared in the face of strong opposition. It also was reported tonight that two British officers and seven civilians had been killed by ELAS mortar bombs in Constitution Square this morning.

(Reuter)

4054

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

[redacted] behind the

north of Colmar, where an enemy attack was thrown back and ground gained in an Allied counter-attack.

Effective from today, all SHAEF announcements relate to action 12 hours previous. The time lag had been 36 hours. (OWI - BBC - Reuter)

3,000 BOMBER ATTACKS PROMISED

SHAEF, January 4 — Germany can expect her military objectives to be bombed by as many as 3,000 Allied heavy bombers on a single occasion just as soon as the weather permits, it was stated here tonight.

Heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF were kept on the ground today by bad weather over the Continent, after 12 consecutive days of operations in some of the worst weather ever seen in Britain.

Last night, strong forces of Mosquitos of the 2nd TAF attacked the important centers of Houffalize and Saint Vith, in the German Ardennes salient. The bombing was done entirely by instrument.

A spokesman for the USAAF revealed at a press conference here yesterday that AAF planes destroyed 823 German aircraft, probably destroyed 73 others, and damaged 250 on the ground on the Western Front from the opening of the German offensive on December 16 to January 1.

During that period the USAAF flew 33,066 sorties, including 11,036 by heavy bombers, 3,895 by medium and light bombers, and 18,225 by fighters.

The spokesman said that 1,261 German railroad cars were destroyed and another 3,290 damaged; 100 locomotives were destroyed and 278 damaged. There were 226 motor transports destroyed and 283 damaged; 210 armored vehicles, including tanks, destroyed and 129 damaged; and 319 buildings destroyed and 193 damaged.

Summarizing results achieved by the 19th TAF during December, a Reuter correspondent said that in 27 days of good flying weather, 2,564 motor transports were destroyed along with 335 tanks and armored vehicles, 200 gun positions, 1,445 railway cars, and 153 locomotives. Railway lines were cut in 285 places. (OWI - Reuter)

CANADIANS WITHIN MILE OF RENO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY January 4 — Canadian infantry and armored forces, continuing their attacks northwest of Ravenna, have penetrated the hinge of the German defenses guarding the Ferrara and the coastal roads, to thrust to within a mile of the Reno River just south of the Comacchio Lagoon, it was reported here today.

In heavy fighting, in which the enemy brought up Tiger and Panther tanks in an effort to halt the Canadians who threaten to cut the German defenses northwest and north of Ravenna, the 8th Army captured Conventello, a village two miles east of Alfonsine. The 8th Army forces then pushed on northeast to within two miles of the hamlet of Sant'Alberto, six miles northeast of the German stronghold on the Ferrara Road.

A communique issued by 15th Army Group, stated that the enemy launched four counter-attacks against the advancing Canadian forces. All four were repulsed. The official situation reports stated that German light infantry forces were failing, and that the lumbering German tanks were carrying the brunt of the losing battle.

Canadian forces have now pushed more than three miles north of the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway, across the lowlands east of the Fosso Verchio. They have reached to within a mile of the only road running the southern edge of the Comachio Lagoon. This road is important to the German forces holding the coast and the southern approach to Porto Garibaldi, which is 18 miles northeast of Ravenna, and an entry port for the city of Ferrara.

Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the German

The enemy launched a series of weak raids against the Gaggio area, on the north flank of the 5th Army salient west of the Reno River, 28 miles southwest of Bologna. The village of Gaggio is located midway between the Pistoia-Bologna highway along the river and Monte Belvedere, which formed the apex of the Allied penetration until its recapture by the enemy over a month ago.

East of this same highway and some 14 miles to the northeast of Gaggio, South African troops clashed with small enemy groups south of Monte Sole.

In continued hard fighting, 8th Army troops yesterday made gains of 500 yards in their slow battle to reduce the German salient east of the Senio River in the area between Bagnacavallo and Sant'Andrea, three miles northeast of Faenza. (PRO)

NORTH ITALY RAIL TARGETS HIT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 4 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF, returning to the air after five successive days' «stand down» because of bad weather, today struck at five rail yards along the Brenner Pass line in northern Italy.

Fortresses attacked two rail yards at Verona, at the junction of the Brenner line and the Po Valley rail network, while Liberators hit rail points at Trento, Bronzolo and Bolzano, further north. Lightning fighters bombed a bridge at Cismon along a feeder line from Trento to Venice.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Forces struck at 10 road and rail bridges along German supply lines in northern Italy, and carried out close-support attacks on enemy gun positions and battleline strongpoints in the Alfonsine-Lugo-Imola area across the southeastern end of the Po plain.

Railway lines were cut in 67 places and the aircraft also damaged or destroyed 22 locomotives, 244 rail cars, 120 motor vehicles, 67 buildings, 15 railway and two road bridges and a 200-foot vessel. (PRO)

FORMOSA BOMBED TWICE IN TWO DAYS

PEARL HARBOR, January 4 — Carrier-based aircraft of a powerful U.S. Navy task force attacked Formosa yesterday for the second time in two days, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today.

At the same time other American planes hit Okinawa Island, midway between Formosa and the southernmost of the Japanese homeland islands, the announcement said.

Formosa, a major Japanese supply base, is 800 miles southwest of Japan and 200 miles north of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, U.S. ground forces, striking from the east and west coast of Mindoro Island in the Philippines, where they made new amphibious landings early this week, are making good progress. Press dispatches reported today that so far the U.S. troops have met little Japanese resistance.

Sixty miles north of Mindoro, U.S. planes are keeping up a continuous pounding of the island of Luzon in what correspondents termed a «softening up» process. Luzon is the island on which Manila, capital of the Philippines, is located.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight that Japanese troops still are being routed out of hide-outs on the island of Leyte and during yesterday's fighting, 1,287 more of the enemy were killed and 15 taken prisoner. The unsuccessful Japanese attempt to retain Leyte already has cost them a total of 121,064 troops, General MacArthur said. This loss also brought comment from Japanese Premier Koiso who, speaking on the Japanese Radio, conceded that the situation in the Philippines «has reached a very serious phase.»

American planes, ranging over the Philippines on Tuesday and Wednesday sunk or severely damaged 35 Japanese

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

Active patrolling by both sides continued on the British 2nd Army sector in Holland, while at the other extremity of the 400-mile front, there was action on the Alsace plain, north of Colmar, where an enemy attack was thrown back and ground gained in an Allied counter-attack.

Effective from today, all SHAEF announcements relate to action 12 hours previous. The time lag had been 36 hours. (OWI - BBC - Reuter)

3,000 BOMBER ATTACKS PROMISED

SHAEF, January 4 — Germany can expect her military objectives to be bombed by as many as 3,000 Allied heavy bombers on a single occasion just as soon as the weather permits, it was stated here tonight.

Heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF were kept on the ground today by bad weather over the Continent, after 12 consecutive days of operations in some of the worst weather ever seen in Britain.

Last night, strong forces of Mosquitos of the 2nd TAF attacked the important centers of Houffalize and Saint Vith, in the German Ardennes salient. The bombing was done entirely by instrument.

A spokesman for the USAAF revealed at a press conference here yesterday that AAF planes destroyed 823 German aircraft, probably destroyed 73 others, and damaged 250 on the ground on the Western Front from the opening of the German offensive on December 16 to January 1.

During that period the USAAF flew 33,066 sorties, including 11,038 by heavy bombers, 3,805 by medium and light bombers, and 18,225 by fighters.

The spokesman said that 1,261 German railroad cars were destroyed and another 3,290 damaged; 100 locomotives were destroyed and 278 damaged. There were 226 motor transports destroyed and 268 damaged; 210 armored vehicles, including tanks, destroyed and 129 damaged; and 319 buildings destroyed and 193 damaged.

Summarizing results achieved by the 19th TAF during December, a Reuter correspondent said that in 27 days of good flying weather, 2,564 motor transports were destroyed along with 335 tanks and armored vehicles, 200 gun positions, 1,445 railway cars, and 153 locomotives. Railway lines, were cut in 285 places. (OWI - Reuter)

CANADIANS WITHIN MILE OF RENO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY January 4 — Canadian infantry and armored forces, continuing their attacks northwest of Ravenna, have penetrated the hinge of the German defenses guarding the Ferrara and the coastal roads, to thrust to within a mile of the Reno River just south of the Comacchio Lagoon, it was reported here today.

In heavy fighting, in which the enemy brought up Tiger and Panther tanks in an effort to halt the Canadians who threaten to cut the German defenses northwest and north of Ravenna, the 8th Army captured Conventello, a village two miles east of Alfonsine. The 8th Army forces then pushed on northeast to within two miles of the hamlet of Sant'Alberto, six miles northeast of the German stronghold on the Ferrara Road.

A communique issued by 15th Army Group, stated that the enemy launched four counter-attacks against the advancing Canadian forces. All four were repulsed. The official situation reports stated that German light infantry forces were failing, and that the lumbering German tanks were carrying the brunt of the losing battle.

Canadian forces have now pushed more than three miles north of the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway, across the lowlands east of the Fosso Vecchio. They have reached to within a mile of the only road rimming the southern edge of the Comachio Lagoon. This road is important to the German forces holding the coast and the southern approach to Porto Garibaldi, which is 18 miles northeast of Ravenna, and an entry port for the city of Ferrara.

subjected the village of Livergnano, just behind the American front lines, to heavy shelling.

The enemy launched a series of weak raids against the Gaggio area, on the north flank of the 5th Army salient west of the Reno River, 28 miles southwest of Bologna. The village of Gaggio is located midway between the Pistoia-Bologna highway along the river and Monte Belvedere, which formed the apex of the Allied penetration until its recapture by the enemy over a month ago.

East of this same highway and some 14 miles to the northeast of Gaggio, South African troops clashed with small enemy groups south of Monte Sole.

In continued hard fighting, 8th Army troops yesterday made gains of 500 yards in their slow battle to reduce the German salient east of the Senio River in the area between Bagnacavallo and Sant'Andrea, three miles northeast of Faenza. (PRO)

NORTH ITALY RAIL TARGETS HIT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 4 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF, returning to the air after five successive days' «stand down» because of bad weather, today struck at five rail yards along the Brenner Pass line in northern Italy.

Fortresses attacked two rail yards at Verona, at the junction of the Brenner line and the Po Valley rail network, while Liberators hit rail points at Trento, Bronzolo and Bolzano, further north. Lightning fighters bombed a bridge at Cismon along a feeder line from Trento to Venice.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Forces struck at 10 road and rail bridges along German supply lines in northern Italy, and carried out close-support attacks on enemy gun positions and battleline strongpoints in the Alfonsine-Lugo-Imola area across the southeastern end of the Po plain.

Railway lines were cut in 67 places and the aircraft also damaged or destroyed 32 locomotives, 244 rail cars, 120 motor vehicles, 67 buildings, 15 railway and two road bridges and a 200-foot vessel. (PRO)

FORMOSA BOMBED TWICE IN TWO DAYS

PEARL HARBOR, January 4 — Carrier-based aircraft of a powerful U.S. Navy task force attacked Formosa yesterday for the second time in two days, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today.

At the same time other American planes hit Okinawa Island, midway between Formosa and the southernmost of the Japanese homeland islands, the announcement said.

Formosa, a major Japanese supply base, is 300 miles southwest of Japan and 200 miles north of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, U.S. ground forces, striking from the east and west coast of Mindoro Island in the Philippines, where they made new amphibious landings early this week, are making good progress. Press dispatches reported today that so far the U.S. troops have met little Japanese resistance.

Sixty miles north of Mindoro, U.S. planes are keeping up a continuous pounding of the island of Luzon in what correspondents termed a «softening up» process. Luzon is the island on which Manila, capital of the Philippines, is located.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight that Japanese troops still are being routed out of hide-outs on the island of Leyte and during yesterday's fighting, 1,287 more of the enemy were killed and 15 taken prisoner. The unsuccessful Japanese attempt to retain Leyte already has cost them a total of 121,064 troops, General MacArthur said. This loss also brought comment from Japanese Premier Koiso who, speaking on the Japanese Radio, conceded that the situation in the Philippines «has reached a very serious phase.»

American planes, ranging over the Philippines on Tues-

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

ed 250 on the ground on the Western Front from the opening of the German offensive on December 16 to January 1.

During that period the USAAF flew 33,066 sorties, including 11,036 by heavy bombers, 3,805 by medium and light bombers, and 18,225 by fighters.

The spokesman said that 1,261 German railroad cars were destroyed and another 3,290 damaged; 100 locomotives were destroyed and 273 damaged. There were 226 motor transports destroyed and 288 damaged; 210 armored vehicles, including tanks, destroyed and 129 damaged; and 319 buildings destroyed and 193 damaged.

Summarizing results achieved by the 19th TAF during December, a Reuter correspondent said that in 27 days of good flying weather, 2,564 motor transports were destroyed along with 335 tanks and armored vehicles, 200 gun positions, 1,445 railway cars, and 153 locomotives. Railway lines were cut in 285 places. (OWI - Reuter)

CANADIANS WITHIN MILE OF RENO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY January 4 — Canadian infantry and armored forces, continuing their attacks northwest of Ravenna, have penetrated the hinge of the German defenses guarding the Ferrara and the coastal roads, to thrust to within a mile of the Reno River just south of the Comacchio Lagoon, it was reported here today.

In heavy fighting, in which the enemy brought up Tiger and Panther tanks in an effort to halt the Canadians who threaten to cut the German defenses northwest and north of Ravenna, the 8th Army captured Conventello, a village two miles east of Alfonsine. The 8th Army forces then pushed on northeast to within two miles of the hamlet of Sant'Alberto, six miles northeast of the German stronghold on the Ferrara Road.

A communique issued by 15th Army Group, stated that the enemy launched four counter-attacks against the advancing Canadian forces. All four were repulsed. The official situation reports stated that German light infantry forces were failing, and that the lumbering German tanks were carrying the brunt of the losing battle.

Canadian forces have now pushed more than three miles north of the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway, across the lowlands east of the Fosso Verchio. They have reached to within a mile of the only road rimming the southern edge of the Comachio Lagoon. This road is important to the German forces holding the coast and the southern approach to Porto Garibaldi, which is 18 miles northeast of Ravenna, and an entry port for the city of Ferrara.

Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the German Jaeger forces involved in this fighting, and 100 more prisoners from this formation were captured yesterday.

On the 5th Army front, considerable small-scale action occurred yesterday both in the central sector south and southwest of Bologna, and on the right flank, where British forces are battling their way up the Santerno River Valley south of Imola.

Village Shelled

German raiding forces, preceded by a Nebelwerfer barrage, were repulsed in the areas of Monte Del Verro and the Sillara Ridge high ground some eight to nine miles southwest of Imola. Farther east in this sector, British patrol forces which attempted to penetrate into the hamlet of Paradiso, northwest of Tossignano and seven miles southwest of Imola, were forced to withdraw.

Due south of Bologna and a mile and a half northwest of Livergnano, American forces yesterday broke up four successive enemy raids against the hamlet of Sant'Ansano, just west of the main Bologna approach road and 10 miles from Bologna's outskirts. German forces also attempted unsuccessfully to ambush Allied patrols in this area and

junction of the Brenner line and the Po Valley rail network, while Liberators hit rail points at Trento, Bronzolo and Bolzano, further north. Lightning fighters bombed a bridge at Cismon along a feeder line from Trento to Venice.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Forces struck at 10 road and rail bridges along German supply lines in northern Italy, and carried out close-support attacks on enemy gun positions and battleline strongpoints in the Alfonsine-Lugo-Imola area across the southeastern end of the Po plain.

Railway lines were cut in 67 places and the aircraft also damaged or destroyed 32 locomotives, 244 rail cars, 120 motor vehicles, 67 buildings, 15 railway and two road bridges and a 200-foot vessel. (PRO)

FORMOSA BOMBED TWICE IN TWO DAYS

PEARL HARBOR, January 4 — Carrier-based aircraft of a powerful U.S. Navy task force attacked Formosa yesterday for the second time in two days, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today.

At the same time other American planes hit Okinawa Island, midway between Formosa and the southernmost of the Japanese homeland islands, the announcement said.

Formosa, a major Japanese supply base, is 800 miles southwest of Japan and 200 miles north of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, U.S. ground forces, striking from the east and west coast of Mindoro Island in the Philippines, where they made new amphibious landings early this week, are making good progress. Press dispatches reported today that so far the U.S. troops have met little Japanese resistance.

Sixty miles north of Mindoro, U.S. planes are keeping up a continuous pounding of the island of Luzon in what correspondents termed a «softening up» process. Luzon is the island on which Manila, capital of the Philippines, is located.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight that Japanese troops still are being routed out of hide-outs on the island of Leyte and during yesterday's fighting, 1,237 more of the enemy were killed and 15 taken prisoner. The unsuccessful Japanese attempt to retain Leyte already has cost them a total of 121,004 troops, General MacArthur said. This loss also brought comment from Japanese Premier Koiso who, speaking on the Japanese Radio, conceded that the situation in the Philippines «has reached a very serious phase.»

American planes, ranging over the Philippines on Tuesday and Wednesday sunk or severely damaged 35 Japanese ships in Lingayen Gulf and Subic Bay off the island of Luzon, it was officially announced.

In other Pacific aerial action, Babelthuap in the Palau Islands, Rota in the Marianas, and the remaining enemy positions in the Marshalls were hit by American planes, the Pacific Fleet announcement said.

Although sacrificing a tremendous amount of shipping and troops, the «power of the Japanese to strike retaliatory blows on the Philippines is still lively,» Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today. He pointed out that American shipping to Mindoro must run through the dangers of enemy air attack and losses have been suffered. He added «there is no doubt however, of our ability to sustain and reinforce our positions.» (OWI - Reuter)

SOVIETS HALT NAZI ATTACK

MOSCOW, January 4 — The first momentum of the German attack near Komarno, on the Danube 40 miles from Budapest, has been halted after three days of savage fighting. The Russians hurled back nine successive attacks against their positions and the enemy lost several thousand dead. In this costly attempt to gain time for preparing the defenses

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

of Vienna by trying to break through to the beleaguered German garrison in Budapest, the Germans threw in the biggest armored forces seen since the fighting for the Hungarian town of Debrecen.

The methodical reduction of German strongpoints in Budapest continued and 277 additional blocks of houses were occupied by the Red Army. In this area 78 tanks were destroyed yesterday and 58 German planes shot down.

Front-line dispatches said the fighting in the capital continues day and night. The Germans have fortified especially those buildings from which two or three streets can be covered at the same time by machine-gun and artillery fire. Every engagement is fought with extreme violence and usually ends with the annihilation of the German defenders. (Radio Moscow-BBC)

SUPERFORTS HIT BANGKOK AREA

WASHINGTON, January 4 — Joining in the Allied air assault on Japanese communications in Southeast Asia, a medium force of India-based Superfortresses last Tuesday struck at enemy communications in the Bangkok area of Siam, the War Department announced today. Bombing results were good and no bombers were lost.

This was the fourth Superfortress attack on enemy installations at Bangkok. The first attack was made June 5.

The recapture yesterday of Wanting by the Chinese means that the last major obstacle to the re-opening of the Burma Road has gone, a Reuter dispatch said tonight. The Japanese were reported to be retreating southward in disorder.

Wanting in western Yunnan on the Burma-China border, was beseiged for several weeks by American-trained troops under the command of General Wei Li-Huang. Its fall concluded the eight months' Salween campaign in which isolated Japanese garrisons were forced out of their strongholds in difficult terrain.

The Chinese High Command announced today that their forces in south and central China had halted the Japanese forces moving south below Hengyang, enemy-held rail center midway between Hankow and Canton.

Seven Japanese vessels loaded with gasoline were destroyed and another was probably sunk by the 7th USAAF in attacks yesterday on Yangtze River shipping between Hankow and Kiukiang.

Attacking Tsinan airfield in north China, planes of the 14th USAAF destroyed 13 Japanese planes on the ground and damaged an additional 11. On their way home the American aircraft were intercepted by enemy fighters of which they destroyed or damaged another five.

Other units of the 14th USAAF supported Chinese ground troops in the Lung Valley and near Wanting, strafing the enemy and damaging transportation facilities.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, was awarded the Legion of Merit yesterday for the «phenomenal success» which he achieved as commander of the China Air Task Force between July 4, 1942 and March 9, 1943.

In Burma, British troops of the 14th Army who yesterday entered Ye-U, important railhead 70 miles northwest of Mandalay, have encountered enemy opposition from Japanese troops in position across the River Mu, a communique from SEAC headquarters said today. North of Ye-U, other 14th Army troops have enlarged their bridgehead across the Mu River near Kabo Weir in the face of enemy opposition.

Near the China-Burma frontier, Allied troops have taken Japanese positions north and northeast of Kanbalu. (Reuter-OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE MORE TOWNS

added: «The enemy, having made his gamble, is not yet pulling out, and on the contrary he has dug in at certain points on the perimeter of the salient and maintained enough troops in the center to threaten another push.»

He said the U.S. War Department has not yet received a full statement of personnel and material losses resulting from the German drive launched on December 16.

He said that 22,430 German prisoners had been captured in the salient between December 16 and 30.

Referring again to the action on the Saar front, Stimson said the purpose of the Germans is either to discourage the movement of Allied divisions to the Ardennes salient or to exploit the weaknesses created by such movements.

Discussing larger aspects of the German offensive, Stimson said: «Another point of view which must be kept in mind is the close relationship to what is going on in Italy and the prospects of the Russian front. Also included are considerations regarding German withdrawals from Norway, the weakening of garrisons in Denmark and the northward trek of German troops in the Balkan salient. In fact, Europe is a single theater and decidedly so for the Germans.»

NEGRO PILOTS WIN AWARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 4 — The all-Negro 15th USAAF fighter group yesterday celebrated its first anniversary. During the year it has flown nearly 6,000 sorties and has destroyed more than 250 enemy planes.

The Negro pilots of the group have been awarded 24 Distinguished Flying Crosses and more than 200 air medals and Oak Leaf Clusters.

The group is now equipped with long-range Mustang fighters. (PRO)

TEHERAN STRATEGY TO UNFOLD SOON

MOSCOW, January 4 — Strategic plans conceived at the Teheran Conference for the complete defeat of Germany are now about to be carried out, Radio Moscow said tonight.

«The hard blows by the Red Army in 1944 and those of the Allied Nations in the west put the Germans in a catastrophic position. The Red Army, together with the Allied forces, succeeded in accomplishing the strategic encirclement of Germany and at the same time in effecting its external political isolation.» (OWI)

1,500,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON NAZIS IN 1944

LONDON, January 4 — Nearly one and a half million tons of bombs were dropped by the Allied air forces in Europe on targets in Germany and enemy-occupied Europe during 1944.

Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, said today that these forces in Europe and in the Mediterranean area dropped 998,000 tons of bombs during 1944. Combatt losses from all quarters were 9,274 aircraft, while the German aircraft destroyed totalled 15,218.

The RAF Bomber Command dropped more than 525,000 tons of bombs in 1944. This is more than twice the weight dropped in the first four and a quarter years of the war.

The number of Bomber Command aircraft dispatched was seven per cent greater than in all the previous years of the war put together.

Of the bomb tonnage dropped by this command, 52 per cent was dropped on industrial objectives in Germany. The remainder hit German transport directly supporting the Allied armies, ports and shipping, and weapon sites.

Bomber Command operated on 319 nights and 167 days [illegible] bombs dropped on one night was

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

results were good and no bombers were lost.

This was the fourth Superfortress attack on enemy installations at Bangkok. The first attack was made June 5.

The recapture yesterday of Wanting by the Chinese means that the last major obstacle to the re-opening of the Burma Road has gone, a Reuter dispatch said tonight. The Japanese were reported to be retreating southward in disorder.

Wanting in western Yunnan on the Burma-China border, was besieged for several weeks by American-trained troops under the command of General Wei Li-Huang. Its fall concluded the eight months' Salween campaign in which isolated Japanese garrisons were forced out of their strongholds in difficult terrain.

The Chinese High Command announced today that their forces in south and central China had halted the Japanese forces moving south below Hengyang, enemy-held rail center midway between Hankow and Canton.

Seven Japanese vessels loaded with gasoline were destroyed and another was probably sunk by the 7th USAAF in attacks yesterday on Yangtze River shipping between Hankow and Kiukiang.

Attacking Tsinan airfield in north China, planes of the 14th USAAF destroyed 13 Japanese planes on the ground and damaged an additional 11. On their way home the American aircraft were intercepted by enemy fighters of which they destroyed or damaged another five.

Other units of the 14th USAAF supported Chinese ground troops in the Lung Valley and near Wanting, strafing the enemy and damaging transportation facilities.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, was awarded the Legion of Merit yesterday for the «phenomenal success» which he achieved as commander of the China Air Task Force between July 4, 1942 and March 9, 1943.

In Burma, British troops of the 14th Army who yesterday entered Ye-U, important railhead 70 miles northwest of Mandalay, have encountered enemy opposition from Japanese troops in position across the River Mu, a communique from SEAC headquarters said today. North of Ye-U, other 14th Army troops have enlarged their bridgehead across the Mu River near Kabo Weir in the face of enemy opposition.

Near the China-Burma frontier, Allied troops have taken Japanese positions north and northeast of Kanbalu.
(Reuter-OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE MORE TOWNS

LONDON, January 4 — At two points in eastern Bosnia, near the Slavonian border, Yugoslav troops have repulsed German assaults, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

In northeast Bosnia, stiff fighting continues on a wide front. Here, under a night attack, German forces had to retreat and «suffered heavy losses,» the communique added.

In the Una Valley, on the Croatia-Bosnia border, Yugoslav troops liberated the towns of Doljane and Dobro Selo and are advancing toward Lapac.

North of Bihac, Croatia, four localities have been liberated after two days' fighting. Enemy losses, the communique said, amount to over 300 German dead and 30 prisoners. Two howitzers, 300 automatic weapons, a great number of rifles and other war material were captured by the Yugoslavia. (OWI)

«GERMANS STILL STRONG» - STIMSON

WASHINGTON, January 4 — The Germans still hold enough power to launch another, though smaller, offensive on the Western Front, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today.

The Germans are «a tough, diciplined army and will never rest on a passive defense,» he said. The Secretary

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 4 — The all-Negro 15th USAAF fighter group yesterday celebrated its first anniversary. During the year it has flown nearly 6,000 sorties and has destroyed more than 250 enemy planes.

The Negro pilots of the group have been awarded 24 Distinguished Flying Crosses and more than 200 air medals and Oak Leaf Clusters.

The group is now equipped with long-range Mustang fighters. (PRO)

TEHERAN STRATEGY TO UNFOLD SOON

MOSCOW, January 4 — Strategic plans conceived at the Teheran Conference for the complete defeat of Germany are now about to be carried out, Radio Moscow said tonight.

«The hard blows by the Red Army in 1944 and those of the Allied Nations in the west put the Germans in a catastrophic position. The Red Army, together with the Allied forces, succeeded in accomplishing the strategic encirclement of Germany and at the same time in effecting its external political isolation.» (OWI)

1,500,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON NAZIS IN 1944

LONDON, January 4 — Nearly one and a half million tons of bombs were dropped by the Allied air forces in Europe on targets in Germany and enemy-occupied Europe during 1944.

Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, said today that these forces in Europe and in the Mediterranean area dropped 998,000 tons of bombs during 1944. Combatt losses from all quarters were 9,274 aircraft, while the German aircraft destroyed totalled 15,318.

The RAF Bomber Command dropped more than 525,000 tons of bombs in 1944. This is more than twice the weight dropped in the first four and a quarter years of the war.

The number of Bomber Command aircraft dispatched was seven per cent greater than in all the previous years of the war put together.

Of the bomb tonnage dropped by this command, 52 per cent was dropped on industrial objectives in Germany. The remainder hit German transport directly supporting the Allied armies, ports and shipping, and weapon sites.

Bomber Command operated on 319 nights and 167 days. The greatest weight of bombs dropped on one night was 5,500 tons. The greatest weight released in 24 hours was 10,300 tons.

The total area devastated in German industrial towns is now at least 36,000 acres. (Reuter)

ALLIES TOOK 1,700,000 PRISONERS IN 1944

LONDON, January 4 — The Allies took over 1,700,000 German prisoners on the battle fronts of Europe during 1944, a correspondent for an Allied press service estimated today.

At the same time, Radio Moscow estimated total enemy casualties, including killed and wounded, at 4,500,000 during the year.

Allied armies in the west and on the Italian Front captured about 900,000 enemy troops last year, of which 800,000 were taken on the Western Front from June 6 to December 25.

The Red Army took 804,000 Nazi troops during the last 12 months, not including Hungarians Rumanians and other satellites. The bulk of these were captured in the first six months of the year in the offensives which liberated the Ukraine, the Crimea, White Russia and the Leningrad region. Over 130,000 enemy fighters were seized in the fall and winter campaign in the Balkans.

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

Radio Moscow pointed out also that during the year territory equalling six times the total area of Germany was liberated. (OWI-Reuter)

PRIVATE WINS V. C. IN ITALY

LONDON, January 4 — The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Private Richard H. Burton, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, for «magnificent gallantry in the fighting in Italy.»

Last October, two companies of the Regiment attacked an enemy position on a hill. When they were 25 yards away, Private Burton dashed forward with his tommy gun and knocked out the position.

When the assault again was held up by two German machine guns, Burton used his tommy gun until out of ammunition and then picked up a Bren gun and continued firing until the German crews were either killed or wounded.

The Germans counter-attacked strongly and although most of his comrades were either dead or wounded, Burton again «directed such accurate fire that the Germans were forced to retire, leaving the hill feature firmly in our hands.» (BBC)

U. S. SUBMARINES SET BRILLANT RECORD

WASHINGTON, January 4 — American submarines are setting a brillant record in the Pacific and have become one of the deadliest underwater forces in history, the STAR said in an editorial today.

The editorial continued: «Since December 7, 1941, they have sunk 99 Japanese warships, including a large aircraft carrier, and 635 non-combatant vessels aggregating over three million 500,000 tons or about half of Japan's pre-war strength. This record has been achieved at a cost of 38 American submarines. (OWI)

NEW ZEALAND GENERAL DECORATED

LONDON, January 4 — Maj. Gen. H. K. Kippenberger, of the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force, has been awarded the U.S. Legion of Merit, with the degree of commander, for outstanding service to the Allied cause from 1940 to March 6, 1944, it was officially announced today. (OWI)

RENDULIC REPLACES FALKENHORST

WASHINGTON, January 4 — The Nazi-controlled Oslo radio today said that Colonel General Rendulic commands the German armed forces in Norway, replacing Colonel General von Falkenhorst, whose removal from office had been previously reported by the Norwegian underground.

Rendulic formerly commanded the German army in Lapland and conducted the German occupation of Finland and northern Norway. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

NEW DEAL FOR ITALY SOON

ROME, January 4 — A statement containing the details of an Allied «New Deal» for Italy will soon be made by the governments of the United States and Britain, it was stated tonight at a press conference by Harold Macmillan, acting president of the Allied Commission.

The policy will be based on a plan submitted to the two governments by Macmillan, who said that the plan had been approved by the British Cabinet and is now being considered by the United States Government.

gency in Prague as «symptoms of the present Nazi predicament.»

Italia Libera (Action) says: «In America the interruption of relations with Franco is advocated.» The article, quoting Frank Kingdom, writes «so long as Fascism exists in any part of the world, it constitutes a menace to security and to freedom of opinion.»

Under the headline «Freedom of Press» *l'Unità*, (Communist) writes: «Today freedom of the press does not and cannot exist because of the necessity of rationing paper and nobody would dare openly suggest that the Fascists be allowed freedom of opinion. While there is a war being fought against Fascism, the press must be definitely and radically anti-Fascist.»

A new kind of dictatorship is necessary in Italy, according to Scrutor of *Italia Nuova* (Democrat)—the «dictatorship of law, which, in a country that in 80 years has seen the most brazen transgression of the law, will constitute a really revolutionary novelty. And the first step to be taken is the purge. This however will not be possible until the errors made in seven months of purge policy have been frankly admitted..» Not only the inefficiency and incongruities of the High Court of Justice, says the editor, but the law itself is to be criticized. Scrutor adds: «The purge law has been voted by some Ministers who before 1925, were Senators, members of the Parliament and even Ministers under Mussolini and who therefore had a direct responsibility in those illegal acts which culminated in dictatorship.

«A government, members of which were liberals and democrats, who fought with the Fascists on the anti-Bolshevist front could certainly not exact punishment of all those who were responsible.

«Seven months of purge policy have thus inevitably resulted in a series of 'rescues' instead of punishments. We ask that first of all the traitors be punished, that is to say those who collaborated with the Nazi-Fascists after July 25. We ask for the punishment of all those who were in a position to oppose the criminal policy of Fascism and did not; of those who stole public money; for the elimination from public charges of all inefficient men, whether they be militant anti-fascists, or still fascists or apolitical men».

Pietro Nenni also insists on the necessity for a drastic purge, in *Avanti!* (Socialist). Quoting a correspondent from Sicily on separatism he writes: «Those behind the movement are ultra-Fascists, who are attached to the past regime for reasons of personal interest. Without these preliminary acts of justice (necessary) to clear the country nothing can be done in any field—war, reconstruction or supplies.»

Letter to Eden

In an open letter to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Federico Valenzani writes in *Democrazia Internazionale* (no party affiliation): «In all probability you have heard some gossip report that you are considered to be the man who hates Italy more than anybody else in the world and, at the same time, who is most hated in Italy. We don't know how far this state of things was brought about by Signor Mussolini's bad manners.

«It may interest you to hear what we have to say about your recent statements in the Commons concerning our country. We approve every word you said. We are sincerely grateful to you for having put the position in the true perspective».

Valenzani said that in spite of the fact that the country was «intoxicated with the nationalistic poison» which Mussolini served in large helpings we beg you to believe that this is fundamentally a sober country after all. We are steady and sensible if taken one by one; as a political body we are the most gullible and intoxicable nation in the world.

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

U. S. SUBMARINES SET BRILLANT RECORD

WASHINGTON, January 4 — American submarines are setting a brillant record in the Pacific and have become one of the deadliest underwater forces in history, the STAR said in an editorial today.

The editorial continued: « Since December 7, 1941, they have sunk 99 Japanese warships, including a large aircraft carrier, and 235 non-combatant vessels aggregating over three million 500,000 tons or about half of Japan's pre-war strength. This record has been achieved at a cost of 38 American submarines. (OWI)

NEW ZEALAND GENERAL DECORATED

LONDON, January 4 — Maj. Gen. H. K. Kippenberger, of the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force, has been awarded the U.S. Legion of Merit, with the degree of commander, for outstanding service to the Allied cause from 1940 to March 6, 1944, it was officially announced today. (OWI)

RENDULIC REPLACES FALKENHORST

WASHINGTON, January 4 — The Nazi-controlled Oslo radio today said that Colonel General Rendulic commands the German armed forces in Norway, replacing Colonel General von Falkenhorst, whose removal from office had been previously reported by the Norwegian underground.

Rendulic formerly commanded the German army in Lapland and conducted the German occupation of Finland and northern Norway. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

NEW DEAL FOR ITALY SOON

ROME, January 4 — A statement containing the details of an Allied « New Deal » for Italy will soon be made by the governments of the United States and Britain, it was stated tonight at a press conference by Harold Macmillan, acting president of the Allied Commission.

The policy will be based on a plan submitted to the two governments by Macmillan, who said that the plan had been approved by the British Cabinet and is now being considered by the United States Government.

Discussing the plan, Macmillan said that « its hope and its faith is that Italians, with greater independence, yet working harmoniously at our side, may aid us to make our service effective. But whatever we can do for Italy is as nothing to what the Italians can and must do for themselves morally as well as materially. I believe that the Italian people will respond to generosity and confidence. »

Macmillan said he began on November 12, a series of discussions with officers at Allied Force Headquarters and at the Allied Commission on the many problems of Italy. The destruction caused by the Germans in Italy was on an immense scale but the resources of the Allied nations were strained to the utmost for war needs. With all the goodwill in the world, the process of reconstruction in Italy would be tedious and slow. (UNN)

ROME PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 4 — The reported arrest by the Nazis of Prince Albrecht von Wittelsbach to forestall a Bavarian separatist movement, the German declaration of an emergency in Prague, the anti-Franco meeting in New York, and Italian internal problems—including the purge—today were discussed by the Roman newspapers.

Il Tempo (Independent Conservative) considers both the arrest of Prince Albrecht and the declaration of an emergency in Prague as « internal affairs of Germany ». The purge law has been voted by some Ministers who before 1925, were Senators, members of the Parliament and even Ministers under Mussolini and who therefore had a direct responsibility in those illegal acts which culminated in dictatorship.

« A government, members of which were liberals and democrats, who fought with the Fascists on the anti-Bolshevist front could certainly not exact punishment of all those who were responsible.

« Seven months of purge policy have thus inevitably resulted in a series of 'rescues' instead of punishments. We ask that first of all the traitors be punished, that is to say those who collaborated with the Nazi-Fascists after July 25. We ask for the punishment of all those who were in a position to oppose the criminal policy of Fascism and did not; of those who stole public money; for the elimination from public charges of all inefficient men, whether they be militant anti-fascists, or still fascists or apolitical men ».

Pietro Nenni also insists on the necessity for a drastic purge, in *Avanti!* (Socialist). Quoting a correspondent from Sicily on separatism he writes: « Those behind the movement are ultra-Fascists, who are attached to the past regime for reasons of personal interest. Without these preliminary acts of justice (necessary) to clear the country nothing can be done in any field—war, reconstruction or supplies. »

Letter to Eden

In an open letter to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Federico Valenzani writes in *Democrazia Internazionale* (no party affiliation): « In all probability you have heard some gossip report that you are considered to be the man who hates Italy more than anybody else in the world and, at the same time, who is most hated in Italy. We don't know how far this state of things was brought about by Signor Mussolini's bad manners.

« It may interest you to hear what we have to say about your recent statements in the Commons concerning our country. We approve every word you said. We are sincerely grateful to you for having put the position in the true perspective ».

Valenzani said that in spite of the fact that the country was « intoxicated with the nationalistic poison » which Mussolini served in large helpings we beg you to believe that this is fundamentally a sober country after all. We are steady and sensible if taken one by one; as a political body we are the most gullible and intoxicable nation in the world.

« We have brand-new old politicans in Rome. They are men from the Right and they are also men from the Left, who speculate on the lack of common sense in their countrymen, who try to make capital out of the fact that the Italian nation as a body is inadequately provided with critical powers.

This is why we need stern critics so badly, and if we cannot find them at home we must invite and welcome them from abroad. »

Il Tempo (Independent) publishes a Press Bureau communique saying « the Government has suspended the weekly *Cantachiaro* for a week as it considers publication of a speech by the enemy inopportune and damaging to the interests of the country while it is at war. The Ministry of the Interior cannot, however, permit private citizens to withdraw newspapers from circulation, as measures of this kind may only be taken through the initiative of public authority. » (Yesterday the Communist newspaper *l'Unità* expressed approval of this « sequestration »). (UNN)

UNIVERSITY OF ROME CLASSES START

ROME, January 4 — Classes in all departments of the University of Rome will begin on Tuesday. (UNN)

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

ITALIAN ESPIONAGE WAS NAZI-CONTROLLED

ROME, January 4 — Colonel Santo Emanuele, former head of Italian military intelligence, in a pre-trial deposition, accused Gen. Mario Roatta, of having placed the Italian espionage service in the hands of the Germans by revealing secret codes sometime before Mussolini concluded his so-called « pact of steel » with Germany in 1939.

General Roatta, former deputy chief of the Italian General Staff, and former Fascist Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Fulvio Suvich will go on trial on January 22. Both will answer charges preferred by the Italian High Commission for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Colonel Emanuele said that Roatta was a friend of Admiral Canaris, German intelligence head, and had agreed to a union of the Italian and German intelligence services under the Ministry of the Interior.

« Although Ciano was not favorable to the agreement, it took place because it was Mussolini's wish, » Emanuele said. He added that with German interference, « our information lost its autonomy and its independence. » Colonel Emanuele pointed out that turning over Italian secret codes to the Germans placed Italy in a position where it could be controlled by Germany.

Colonel Emanuele revealed how his section carried out its work of espionage and came into possession of the secret codes of other countries.

He said: « The work was carried on mainly by taking documents from the safes of foreign embassies. We had trustworthy persons in almost every embassy who used to supply us with the keys which permitted us to enter by night, carry off what we needed, photograph documents, and return them after a few hours. By this method, we succeeded in getting 16,000 documents in one year without being detected. The codes which I alone took numbered 70. »

Colonel Emanuele went on to say: « The fruit of our activity served not only the army which was what I wished, but also political elements and above all Mussolini and Ciano, who always made military use of them. » (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM

VATICAN CITY, January 4 — Pope Pius XII received in private audience this morning Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. Following the audience, Admiral Cunningham introduced the officers of his staff to the Holy Father. (UNN)

ITALIAN PROVINCIAL FOOD SUPPLIES

ROME, January 4 — Agricultural production in the provinces of Perugia, Terni, Rieti, Viterbo, Rome, Littoria and Frosinone for the year 1944-45 will supply 70 per cent of the food requirements of the population of those provinces, according to a report issued today by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The report said the main difficulties encountered in the agricultural revival of these provinces are the presence of land mines in an estimated 9,600 acres of land; the inundation of large tracts of territory, especially south of the Tiber, and the marked reduction in the livestock population, which in some cases is more than 80 per cent below 1942 levels.

Crop forecasts contained in the report were as follows: wheat, 4,330,000 quintals; rye, 14,057 quintals; barley, 87,048 quintals; oats, 303,845 quintals; vegetables, 3,791,080 quintals; sugar beets 412,000 quintals.

The figure, however, the report added, are conditioned on the assumption that current plans for the procurement of seed, fertilizer and essential farm equipment are suc-

Representatives to the congress will be named on a proportional basis but not more than 15 delegates may be sent. There will be eight delegates for each 50,000 members and not more than 11 delegates for each 80,000 members. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PLASTIRAS TAKES OFFICE IN GREECE

ATHENS, January 4 — General Nicholas Plastiras took over the premiership of Greece today with the declaration that the urgent task of the Greek government was « the full restoration of state authority, » press dispatches reported tonight.

Members of Plastiras' cabinet — composed of seven ministers and five under-secretaries, were sworn in today. The Premier has announced that he will occupy the posts of Minister of War, Navy, Air and the Mercantile Marine in the new government.

Immediate goals set by the new Greek government include the punishment of persons who collaborated in German occupation crimes, relief of the food shortage, stabilization of currency, and assistance to destitute workers.

A BBC dispatch today said that Plastiras had reiterated that general elections will be held as soon as order is restored in Greece.

Fighting continues in the city with correspondents reporting that the British have made gains near the Abolouth prison in the northeastern part of the capital. British guns continue to shell the main roads leading into the city and artillery was used to fire shells which distributed safe conduct passes for use by guerilla fighters wishing to come over to the British side, one correspondent wrote.

L.F.R. Shepherd, chief intelligence officer of the UNRRA mission to Greece, was killed in Athens, Herbert H. Lehman, Director-General for UNRRA, announced in Washington yesterday. It is believed that Shepherd, a British subject, was killed when a mine exploded (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ROOSEVELT WELCOMES TURKEY'S ACTION

WASHINGTON, January 4 — President Roosevelt in a statement today welcomed Turkey's break with Japan. He said:

« Turkey's decision to sever relations with Japan is further evidence of Turkey's desire for the rapid and complete victory of the Allies. This action will result in the closing of Japanese government establishments in Turkey which, since the German establishments were closed by the Turkish government, were the last foothold of the Axis on Turkish soil. I welcome this action by the Republic of Turkey. » (OWI)

BRETTON WOODS UNITY DISMAYED AXIS

NEW YORK, January 4 — The International Financial and Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, last July, strengthened Allied unity and illustrated to the Axis that the United Nations cannot be divided, Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, said in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs Magazine*.

« The United Nations won a great victory at Bretton Woods, for it took the first, most vital, and most difficult step toward putting into effect the sort of international economic program which will be necessary for preserving peace and for creating favorable conditions for world prosperity, » Morgenthau wrote.

« The conference of 54 nations prepared articles of agreement for establishing an International Monetary Fund and

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

be controlled by Germany.

Colonel Emanuele revealed how his section carried out its work of espionage and came into possession of the secret codes of other countries.

He said: «The work was carried on mainly by taking documents from the safes of foreign embassies. We had trustworthy persons in almost every embassy who used to supply us with the keys which permitted us to enter by night, carry off what we needed, photograph documents, and return them after a few hours. By this method, we succeeded in getting 16,000 documents in one year without being detected. The codes which I alone took numbered 70.»

Colonel Emanuele went on to say: «The fruit of our activity served not only the army which was what I wished, but also political elements and above all Mussolini and Ciano, who always made military use of them.» (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM

VATICAN CITY, January 4 — Pope Pius XII received in private audience this morning Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. Following the audience, Admiral Cunningham introduced the officers of his staff to the Holy Father. (UNN)

ITALIAN PROVINCIAL FOOD SUPPLIES

ROME, January 4 — Agricultural production in the provinces of Perugia, Terni, Rieti, Viterbo, Rome, Littoria and Frosinone for the year 1944-45 will supply 70 per cent of the food requirements of the population of those provinces, according to a report issued today by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The report said the main difficulties encountered in the agricultural revival of these provinces are the presence of land mines in an estimated 3,600 acres of land; the inundation of large tracts of territory, especially south of the Tiber, and the marked reduction in the livestock population, which in some cases is more than 80 per cent below 1942 levels.

Crop forecasts contained in the report were as follows: wheat, 4,330,000 quintals; rye, 14,657 quintals; barley, 87,648 quintals; oats, 303,845 quintals; vegetables, 3,731,080 quintals; sugar beets 412,000 quintals.

The figure, however, the report added, are conditioned on the assumption that current plans for the procurement of seeds, fertilizers and essential farm equipment are successful. (UNN)

DANTE SOCIETY RESUMES WORK

FLORENCE, January 4 — The Florentine branch of the Dante Alighieri Society, which during the past 20 years hed been harnessed to the propaganda output of the Fascist regime, has resumed cultural activities in line with its foundation charter.

Before Fascism, the society sponsored the diffusion of Italian culture abroad and among foreigners in Italy through the medium of lectures, concerts, art exhibits and other activities. (UNN)

I.G.C.L. CONGRESS TO MEET IN NAPLES

ROME, January 4 — The first congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor will take place in Naples from January 28 to 31, it was announced today by the IGCL secretary.

Some of the problems to be discussed are the land question, unemployment, social security, national and international unity in trade unions and the economic reconstruction of Italy.

stabilization of currency, and assistance to destitute workers.

A BBC dispatch today said that Plastiras had reiterated that general elections will be held as soon as order is restored in Greece.

Fighting continues in the city with correspondents reporting that the British have made gains near the Abolouth prison in the northeastern part of the capital. British guns continue to shell the main roads leading into the city and artillery was used to fire shells which distributed safe conduct passes for use by guerilla fighters wishing to come over to the British side, one correspondent wrote.

L.F.R. Shepherd, chief intelligence officer of the UNRRA mission to Greece, was killed in Athens, Herbert H. Lehman, Director-General for UNRRA, announced in Washington yesterday. It is believed that Shepherd, a British subject, was killed when a mine exploded (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ROOSEVELT WELCOMES TURKEY'S ACTION

WASHINGTON, January 4 — President Roosevelt in a statement today welcomed Turkey's break with Japan. He said:

«Turkey's decision to sever relations with Japan is further evidence of Turkey's desire for the rapid and complete victory of the Allies. This action will result in the closing of Japanese government establishments in Turkey which, since the German establishments were closed by the Turkish government, were the last foothold of the Axis on Turkish soil. I welcome this action by the Republic of Turkey. (OWI)

BRETTON WOODS UNITY DISMAYED AXIS

NEW YORK, January 4 — The International Financial and Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, last July, strengthened Allied unity and illustrated to the Axis that the United Nations cannot be divided, Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, said in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs Magazine*.

«The United Nations won a great victory at Bretton Woods, for it took the first, most vital, and most difficult step toward putting into effect the sort of international economic program which will be necessary for preserving peace and for creating favorable conditions for world prosperity,» Morgenthau wrote.

«The conference of 54 nations prepared articles of agreement for establishing an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to provide means for consultation and collaboration on international monetary investment problems.

«These agreements demonstrate that the United Nations have the willingness and ability to unite on the most difficult economic issues — issues on which comprehensive agreement had never before been reached, even among countries with essentially similar political economic institutions.

«Victory was thus all the greater in that the Bretton Woods agreements were prepared by countries — of differing degrees of economic development and with very far from similar economic systems — which will operate not merely in the immediate post-war years, but in the longer period ahead.» (OWI)

U. S. MADE 96,369 PLANES IN 1944

WASHINGTON, January 4 — The United States aircraft industry during 1944 turned out a record number of 96,369 planes of all types, an increase of 50 per cent over that for 1943, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, said yesterday.

He also said the average rate of plane production per working day during December was 268. The total output for December was 6,697 planes, Krug said. (OWI)

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

I. L. O. MARITIME COMMISSION TO MEET

LONDON, January 4 — The joint maritime commission of the International Labor Office, composed of representatives of shipowners and of seafarers' organizations, will meet here on January 8. Representatives are drawn from United States, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Holland, France, Greece, India, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

The main item for discussion will be consideration of proposals made by seamen for an international charter governing working conditions for mercantile marines throughout the world. (Reuter)

CROSS-CHANNEL BOATS TO BE RESUMED SOON

LONDON, January 4 — Under an agreement between Britain and the Provisional Government of France, regular boat service across the English Channel is to be resumed the middle of this month, the *BBC* announced today.

The Channel boats will have some accommodations for civilians holding permits. (OWI)

GRIGG DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, January 4 — Sir Edward Grigg, British Resident Minister to Egypt, said yesterday that the welfare of the Middle East, as of all United Nations, « depends on the completeness of our victory. »

Asserting that the Middle East is a « testing place for currency inflation and cost-of-living problems, » Sir Edward also noted that future development of aviation and of oil in the Middle East are of world-wide interest.

« I am greatly struck by the great difference in thinking in Europe and the Middle East, » he said. « The Middle East is generally pre-occupied with post-war settlement, while England still is absorbed in her war effort. »

Sir Edward added that one of the most vital problems of the Middle East will be the transition there from war to peace conditions. (Reuter-BBC)

FRENCH BUDGET ESTIMATED

PARIS, January 4 — The war will absorb the greater part of France's state expenditure during the first quarter of the current year, according to figures published in today's *Journal Officiel*, French government journal.

The budget is estimated at 101,286 million francs, of which 43,000 millions are allotted to the armed forces. The bulk of the remainder is either for the reconstruction of war damage, where this is necessary for the prosecution of the war, or for urgent relief of the distress caused by war. (OWI)

WAR CRIMES COMMISSION HEAD RESIGNS

LONDON, January 4 — Sir Cecil Hurst has resigned as British representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, of which he was chairman, press dispatches said today. Sir Cecil is 75 years old.

The War Crimes Commission examines evidence submitted by the Allied governments concerning crimes committed by the enemy against Allied nationals and is engaged in compiling a list of war criminals. (OWI)

ENLISTMENT OF NORWEGIAN TROOPS STARTS

LONDON, January 4 — Norwegian troops are stationed in all parts of liberated areas in northern Norway where mass enlistment of volunteers to the armed forces is under way, according to the Norwegian Information Bureau.

Describing some of the activities of the Norwegian administration in liberated Norwegian territory, the com-

SOVIET COAL OUTPUT UP 30 PER CENT

MOSCOW, January 4 — Soviet miners during December increased their coal output by 30 per cent over the figure for December, 1943, the Soviet News Agency announced today. (OWI)

BULGARIAN REGENTS ARRIVE FOR TRIAL

SOFIA, January 4 — Three former Bulgarian regents, Prince Cyril, Professor Filov and Gen. Mikhov, have arrived in Sofia from Moscow for trial by the People's Court for war crimes, press dispatches from here said today. (OWI)

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY NOMINATED

LONDON, January 4 — The King has nominated the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Bishop of London, for election by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury as Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England.

The announcement, said a Reuter message, was made from 10 Downing Street tonight. (Reuter)

GUATEMALA OFFERS TROOPS

WASHINGTON, January 4 — Guatemala is ready to offer a light division of combined infantry, artillery and some cavalry for service overseas as part of the U. S. Army, Jorge Toriello, civilian member of the National Junta which is governing Guatemala until a permanent government is installed, said today on a visit here.

« Many of our boys are anxious to get into the U. S. Army, where many already are serving, » he asserted.

Toriello said that as a result of the first free election in 50 years in Guatemala, that Central American nation now is in a position to co-operate fully with the U. S.

« We have been struggling for democracy and now that we have achieved it, we intend to preserve it, » he added. Our people look to the U. S. as an example of democracy which they wish to follow. » (OWI)

FIVE MILLION POLES KILLED BY GERMANS

LONDON, January 4 — At least five million Poles, of whom 2,600,000 were Jews, have died under German rule, the latest estimate of the Polish government here showed tonight, according to a Press Association report.

The dispatch added that 150 concentration camps still function in the occupied part of Poland. Prisoners inside the camps rarely survive longer than nine months.

An additional two 2,400,000 Polish citizens have been deported to the Reich for forced labor. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS TOLD OF TROUBLE AHEAD

LONDON, January 4 — German radio commentator, General Dittmar, warned the Germans in a broadcast on Tuesday that 1945 will bring « more trials and undiminished problems, » in a review of German defeats over the past two years. Dittmar repeated in each instance the same story of insufficient manpower, lack of air cover and mistakes of leadership for which the individual soldier and the civilian has had to pay.

« The year 1943 encumbered our position with many a serious mortgage, » Dittmar continued. « The danger of war on several fronts had become tangible as a result of Italy's defection and Allied landings in Italy. The soft underbelly of the Axis required considerable German support. In the east the threat of invasion developed ever more strongly

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

CAIRO, January 4 — Sir Edward Grigg, British Resident Minister to Egypt, said yesterday that the welfare of the Middle East, as of all United Nations, «depends on the completeness of our victory.»

Asserting that the Middle East is a «testing place for currency inflation and cost-of-living problems,» Sir Edward also noted that future development of aviation and of oil in the Middle East are of world-wide interest.

«I am greatly struck by the great difference in thinking in Europe and the Middle East,» he said. «The Middle East is generally pre-occupied with post-war settlement, while England still is absorbed in her war effort.»

Sir Edward added that one of the most vital problems of the Middle East will be the transition there from war to peace conditions. (Reuter-BBC)

FRENCH BUDGET ESTIMATED

PARIS, January 4 — The war will absorb the greater part of France's state expenditure during the first quarter of the current year, according to figures published in today's *Journal Officiel*, French government journal.

The budget is estimated at 101,286 million francs, of which 43,000 millions are allotted to the armed forces. The bulk of the remainder is either for the reconstruction of war damage, where this is necessary for the prosecution of the war, or for urgent relief of the distress caused by war. (OWI)

WAR CRIMES COMMISSION HEAD RESIGNS

LONDON, January 4 — Sir Cecil Hurst has resigned as British representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, of which he was chairman, press dispatches said today. Sir Cecil is 75 years old.

The War Crimes Commission examines evidence submitted by the Allied governments concerning crimes committed by the enemy against Allied nationals and is engaged in compiling a list of war criminals. (OWI)

ENLISTMENT OF NORWEGIAN TROOPS STARTS

LONDON, January 4 — Norwegian troops are stationed in all parts of liberated areas in northern Norway where mass enlistment of volunteers to the armed forces is under way, according to the Norwegian Information Bureau.

Describing some of the activities of the Norwegian administration in liberated Norwegian territory, the communique said:

«Excellent military collaboration with the Russians continues. The Russians do not intervene in Norwegian domestic affairs but show great interest in how accounts will be settled with the quislings. The Russians help the civilian population on every occasion, particularly when they are able to offer transportation facilities.» (Radio Tass)

BELGIAN HORROR CAMP EXPOSED

LONDON, January 4 — Produced by British Army officers, a 12-page document released yesterday told of eye-witness reports of torture and mutilation by the Germans at the Breendonck concentration camp in Belgium.

A principal witness estimated that 500 men died during his stay in the camp. This figure, he added, includes more than 300 shot and about 15 hanged.

The prisoners, mostly Jews, members of the underground movement or denounced persons who refused to talk, were handcuffed, stripped and subjected to various forms of torture. They were burned on the face or body with cigarette ends. Some had their fingers crushed in a press. Women received exactly the same treatment as the men.

The document, apart from giving photographs, is completely indexed and cross-checked. (Reuter-BBC)

WASHINGTON, January 4 — Guatemala is ready to offer a light division of combined infantry, artillery and some cavalry for service overseas as part of the U. S. Army, Jorge Toriello, civilian member of the National Junta which is governing Guatemala until a permanent government is installed, said today on a visit here.

«Many of our boys are anxious to get into the U. S. Army, where many already are serving,» he asserted.

Toriello said that as a result of the first free election in 50 years in Guatemala, that Central American nation now is in a position to co-operate fully with the U. S.

«We have been struggling for democracy and now that we have achieved it, we intend to preserve it,» he added. «Our people look to the U. S. as an example of democracy which they wish to follow.» (OWI)

FIVE MILLION POLES KILLED BY GERMANS

LONDON, January 4 — At least five million Poles, of whom 2,600,000 were Jews, have died under German rule, the latest estimate of the Polish government here showed tonight, according to a Press Association report.

The dispatch added that 150 concentration camps still function in the occupied part of Poland. Prisoners inside the camps rarely survive longer than nine months.

An additional two 2,400,000 Polish citizens have been deported to the Reich for forced labor. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS TOLD OF TROUBLE AHEAD

LONDON, January 4 — German radio commentator, General Dittmar, warned the Germans in a broadcast on Tuesday that 1943 will bring «more trials and undiminished problems,» in a review of German defeats over the past two years. Dittmar repeated in each instance the same story of insufficient manpower, lack of air cover and mistakes of leadership for which the individual soldier and the civilian has had to pay.

«The year 1943 encumbered our position with many a serious mortgage,» Dittmar continued. «The danger of war on several fronts had become tangible as a result of Italy's defection and Allied landings in Italy. The soft underbelly of the Axis required considerable German support. In the west, the threat of invasion developed ever more strongly. With the new year of 1944, the air war of the western powers stepped up to ever greater impetus. The question whether we shall be able to master this air war has still to be considered open.»

After referring to the loss of vast territories on the Eastern Front, Dittmar said that lack of adequate measures by the military leaders resulted in large casualties, especially in the Cherkassy area.

After cataloguing the Allied landings at Nettuno in January, the fall of Rome, the Normandy invasion and the capture of Cherbourg, Dittmar continued: «By the end of June a bitter fact was clear: the strength of our local defense had not proved strong enough. Under the impact of far superior air power, our operational reserves always arrived late and were under innumerable difficulties.»

He said that next, as a result of insufficient German reserves, the Russians broke through on the central sector into the areas of Lwow, Vilna the upper Nemen, and east of Warsaw.

After the break-through near Avranches, the U.S. armies poured into the interior of France. The whole of the country was in revolt against the numerically weak occupation troops. «At the most critical juncture, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland deserted us. The German south front between the Black Sea and the Carpathians collapsed after Rumanian

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

troops laid down their arms.» German armies were forced «to evacuate positions in the Aegean and southern Balkans, and from the Lapland front. In the Baltic theater, our armies have to be considered as isolated.»

Dittmar concluded: «We know well that the time of trials will continue into the new year and that the number of problems piling up before us has not dimished.»

The Berlin radio today quoted Youth Leader Axmann as having said in his new year message that 70 per cent of all German youths aged 16 are already on active service in the German army.

Swiss observers are agreed that von Rundstedt's offensive in the west has merely postponed the date of Germany's final defeat.

An editorial in *Volksrecht* said the Germans' only hope — a split between the United Nations — «has gone up in smoke. Today's picture of the war front differs completely from the one of a year ago. Rundstedt's offensive has changed nothing in this picture. It will only postpone for a short time the hour of Germany's final defeat.»

Members of the German colony in Switzerland have issued a leaflet urging the expulsion of Gestapo agents from Swiss soil. It said: «We want to talk openly without having to be afraid of reprisals against our wives and children inside Germany. Gestapo agents Daufeld in Lausanne, Gerl and Halfeld in Berne, and Janks and Foszt in Zurich should be expelled from Swiss territory.» (OWI-Tass)

POLISH GROUP BLOWS UP FACTORY

LONDON, January 4 — Thirty-five Polish Jewish engineers gave their lives to destroy a German tire factory in Polish Silesia.

Quoting a survivor, the report said that the engineers were specialists who were kept in the factory. They smuggled in dynamite and placed it in the machinery but, as they were unable to get out, they blew themselves up in the explosion. One survived and escaped.

As a reprisal, the Nazis hanged all the Jews of the nearby village. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

NEW SWISS CABINET

BERNE, January 4 — The Swiss government today announced the formation of a new cabinet for the coming year which comprises virtually the same members as the former cabinet, according to the Swiss radio.

The only exception is Marcel Pilet-Golaz, former Foreign Minister and President-designate, who announced his resignation recently. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 4 — Today's communique:

Active patrolling by Allied forces and by the enemy continues in Holland. In the Ardennes salient we counter-attacked yesterday morning in the Grandmenil area. Good progress is being made against stiff opposition.

Gains were made to the south of Rochefort where some commanding ground and a village have been taken against strong enemy resistance.

On the southern flank of the salient our forces gained ground about one mile south of Vesqueville and are fighting in the wooded area east of Bonnerue and meeting stubborn [illegible] on high ground one and a half miles southwest.

In the Alsace plain north of Colmar, our troops repulsed an enemy attack and gained some ground in a counter-attack. Enemy attempts to infiltrate the Lake Noir region of the Vosges were turned back.

More than 1,100 heavy bombers escorted by approximately 600 fighters attacked enemy communications yesterday. Targets included railway and road centers near the Belgian-German frontier and northwest of Karlsruhe, railway marshalling yards at Aschaffenburg and in the vicinity of Cologne.

Escorted heavy bombers attacked two benzol plants in the Ruhr, the Castrop-Rauxel and Hansa Works near Dortmund.

Other air operation were on a small scale due to adverse weather.

Railway yards at Emmendingen north of Freiburg and gun positions around Colmar were attacked by fighter-bombers. The fighters destroyed three enemy aircraft. Three of our heavy bombers and nine fighters are missing according to reports received so far. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 4 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Northwest of Ravenna, Canadian troops have made further progress east of the Fosso Vecchio against continued strong resistance, and four determined enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

There has been considerable patrol activity by both sides on the front of the 5th Army.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Very strong forces of Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers yesterday operated against rail and road networks feeding into the Italian battle area, and gun positions, strongpoints and troop concentrations opposite the 5th and 8th Army lines. Medium and light bombers bombed rail bridges, an ammunition dump and a concentration of armor in northern Italy and a rail yard in Yugoslavia.

Coastal Air Force fighter-bombers attacked German-occupied buildings in northwestern Italy.

Balkan Air Force medium and fighter-bombers attacked enemy rail and harbor installations in Yugoslavia.

Fighters and light bombers flew intruder and armed reconnaissance missions over northern Italy on the night of January 2/3.

From these operations nine of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Good progress has been made in clearing insurgents from further areas in the center and east of Athens and numbers of prisoners have been taken.

In the Piraeus British troops have liberated further sectors south of the Athens-Piraeus road.

Units of the Greek National Guard are assisting British troops in holding areas cleared of insurgent forces. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 4 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued battles to clear the city from the enemy and occupied 277 blocks.

Simultaneously, northwest of Budapest, our troops were repulsing attacks of large enemy infantry and tank forces, attempting, in spite of enormous losses, to break-through to help his encircled groupings in the city of Budapest.

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

Halfeld in Berne, and Janks and Pozzt in Zurich should be expelled from Swiss territory." (OWI-Tass)

POLISH GROUP BLOWS UP FACTORY

LONDON, January 4 — Thirty-five Polish Jewish engineers gave their lives to destroy a German tire factory in Polish Silesia.

Quoting a survivor, the report said that the engineers were specialists who were kept in the factory. They smuggled in dynamite and placed it in the machinery but, as they were unable to get out, they blew themselves up in the explosion. One survived and escaped.

As a reprisal, the Nazis hanged all the Jews of the nearby village. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

NEW SWISS CABINET

BERNE, January 4 — The Swiss government today announced the formation of a new cabinet for the coming year which comprises virtually the same members as the former cabinet, according to the Swiss radio.

The only exception is Marcel Pilet-Golaz, former Foreign Minister and President-designate, who announced his resignation recently. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 4 — Today's communique:

Active patrolling by Allied forces and by the enemy continues in Holland. In the Ardennes salient we counter-attacked yesterday morning in the Grandmenil area. Good progress is being made against stiff opposition.

Gains were made to the south of Rochefort where some commanding ground and a village have been taken against strong enemy resistance.

On the southern flank of the salient our forces gained ground about one mile south of Vesqueville and are fighting in the wooded area east of Bonnerue and meeting stubborn opposition on high ground one and a half miles southwest of Tillet.

In the Bastogne bulge, Senonchamps has been taken and we are fighting in the area of Longchamps, Bourcy and Bois du Mnister. Resistance has been stiff at Arloncourt and on the high ground southwest of Villers-La-Bonne-Eau. Heavy enemy artillery fire was directed against Lutrebois.

Yesterday escorted medium and light bombers struck at the communications center of Houffalize in the Ardennes salient, and last night light bombers attacked targets at Houffalize and St. Vith.

Our forces in the Saar Valley cleared the area two and a half miles northwest of Volkingen. Strong resistance met our efforts to force the enemy back towards the Saar River in Ludweiler.

East of Saargemund a small force of the enemy, after several attempts, crossed the Blies River just south of Habkirchen, but our artillery prevented him from making further gains. The enemy penetrated to Grosrederchingen, and there is fighting in the vicinity of Achen. In the wooded area south and southeast of Bitsche, enemy pressure lessened somewhat. Three small-scale attacks were repulsed. Philippsburg was shelled by the enemy after his attack on the town failed.

15th Army Group:

Northwest of Ravenna, Canadian troops have made further progress east of the Fosso Vecchio against continued strong resistance, and four determined enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

There has been considerable patrol activity by both sides on the front of the 5th Army.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Very strong forces of Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers yesterday operated against rail and road networks feeding into the Italian battle area, and gun positions, strongpoints and troop concentrations opposite the 5th and 8th Army lines. Medium and light bombers bombed rail bridges, an ammunition dump and a concentration of armor in northern Italy and a rail yard in Yugoslavia.

Coastal Air Force fighter-bombers attacked German-occupied buildings in northwestern Italy.

Balkan Air Force medium and fighter-bombers attacked enemy rail and harbor installations in Yugoslavia.

Fighters and light bombers flew intruder and armed reconnaissance missions over northern Italy on the night of January 2-3.

From these operations nine of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Good progress has been made in clearing insurgents from further areas in the center and east of Athens and numbers of prisoners have been taken.

In the Piraeus British troops have liberated further sectors south of the Athens-Piraeus road.

Units of the Greek National Guard are assisting British troops in holding areas cleared of insurgent forces. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 4 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops continued battles to clear the city from the enemy and occupied 277 blocks.

Simultaneously, northwest of Budapest, our troops were repulsing attacks of large enemy infantry and tank forces, attempting, in spite of enormous losses, to break-through to help his encircled groupings in the city of Budapest.

In battles during January 3, in this area, our troops disabled or destroyed 78 German tanks, captured 1, and took prisoner 162 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In the aerial combats and by the fire of anti-aircraft artillery in the area northwest of Budapest, 58 enemy planes were shot down.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and battles of local importance took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP January 4 — Today's communique:

On December 5, Patriot detachments in the Veneto region blew up a number of switches of the Venice-Trento line station of Castello di Godego. The Castelfranco-Montebelluna line was cut at four points.

On December 13, also in the Veneto region, elements of the same patriot brigade removed rails from a stretch of track on the Castelfranco-Bassana line and derailed two locomotives at Pergine Val Sugana, on the Venice-Trento line. (UNN)

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

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 4 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Belgium, between Stavelot and Marche, yesterday, the enemy launched his expected major attack from a northerly direction to relieve his hard pressed formations at Bastogne. Our divisions forced the enemy into the defensive inflicting heavy losses on him. The Americans lost 34 tanks in the whole battle area.

On both sides of Bitsche, our troops continued their attacks. Though the enemy brought up all forces available for counter-attacks from the neighbouring sectors, he did not succeed in halting our attacking columns which had advanced east of Sarreguemines and in the Lower Vosges.

The Alsace-Palatinate frontier area, west of Weissenburg was cleared of the enemy.

Liège and Antwerp continued to be subjected to a long range bombardment in order to harass the enemy communications.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Romagna, the British 8th Army launched numerous thrusts to tie down our forces and, northwest of Ravenna, made a major attack. In one sector, grim fighting is still in progress against the enemy who had penetrated into our positions.

Eastern Front:

In Slavonia, in the Virovitica sector, Croats and Cossacks ousted strong enemy bands from their positions, inflicted heavy losses on them and captured numerous prisoners.

In Hungary, the Bolsheviks, proceeding particularly from an easterly direction, attacked Budapest by day and night. The garrison repulsed all attacks in grim fighting. In the Budapest sector, strong bomber squadrons joined in the fighting. They put 34 tanks out of action and destroyed more than 500 vehicles. German and Hungarian fighters and bombers brought down 37 Soviet planes.

In the frontier area of southern Slovakia, the Soviets attacking during the night on a broad front unsuccessfully attempted to break through our front. Yesterday afternoon, fresh enemy attempts at breaking through again failed.

On the front between eastern Slovakia and Courland, the fighting lull continues.

Air:

The Anglo-American terror flyers who flew yesterday into western Germany and the Rhine-Main area, dropped their bombs particularly on the town of Fulda where they again caused damage and big fires.

Greater London continued to be subjected to a retaliatory bombardment.

Sea:

In December, the German Navy sank 163,600 tons of enemy shipping and in addition 16 destroyers and escort vessels.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The trend of recent days, of warning the German public of the seriousness of the Allied reply to the German offensive, today reached its climax in the following warning by Sertorius:

« In southeastern Belgium, the Allies, maintaining strong pressure in the Bastogne and Saint Hubert region, have resumed their attacks against the northern flank of the bulge from the German front... These attacks are obviously of major scale... prepared carefully... The enemy has staked all his plans for his own offensive on one goal: namely, not only to undo the severe setback suffered from the German offensive of December 6 but also to try to strike the German armies decisively by a large pincer operation. »

Air Power Stressed on Eastern Front: Not long after the recent revival of German claims of renewed Luftwaffe activity on the west, a DNB flash today stresses the Luftwaffe's expanded rôle in the battle for Hungary. DNB claims that yesterday « strong forces » of German battle-planes over Hungary disabled 34 Russian tanks and destroyed more than 500 vehicles and other important equipment, as well as « successfully » attacking the Soviet supply traffic at night.

Political Exploitation of Polish Crisis: One of the most persistent German propaganda trends during the last weeks has been to emphasise, with varying anti-Allied interpretations, the dispute between the Polish governments in London and Lublin. This tendency is repeated in some Morse items of today.

Throughout the week, two charges have been hammered in again and again by German propaganda, concerning the Polish crisis: (1) that the Allied nations are apt to betray small nations (2) that within the Allied camp there exist grave dissensions, caused by Russia's supposed territorial expansion beyond the bounds acceptable to her Allies.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

« An Army of Mercenaries: » Commenting on the newly-formed Italian divisions, recently mentioned by Radio Roma, the Fascist Radio recalls the first appearance of such troops, — a « small detachment » which stormed mountain positions last spring and was « easily dispersed... a large part being captured... » by counter-attacking Germans. The commentator adds that, in accordance with the Allies' intentions, the contribution of these Italians to the war effort was in the nature of supply and rear-line activities, which « might be very useful but certainly not heroic... » He declares that these troops are destined to fight in the Far East in the Allies' interests, proving that this is no question of « an army of liberation, but of an army of mercenaries... »

Post-War Britain: Discussing a recent article by the British paper, *Yorkshire Post*, the Fascist Radio paints a gloomy picture of Britain's post-war prospects. The paper, it says, has complained about America's criticisms of the British government's policy, especially « towards India, Italy, Poland, Palestine and Greece... and the fact that Americans make unjust statements about Britain and the part its people are playing in the war... » Behind this complaint the commentator seems to notice « the shiver of defeat running down the spine of Britain... which is traditionally anti-European... » He adds that it was Britain which let loose the United States and Russia against Europe but that those countries in turn « treat Britain as if she were a European state. » The commentator concludes: « Though almost impossible to believe, it looks as if the only hope left to Britain is the victory of the Axis, in which case she would at least have have her eyes left to cry with... »

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

long range bombardment in order to harass the enemy communications.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Romagna, the British 8th Army launched numerous thrusts to tie down our forces and, northwest of Ravenna, made a major attack. In one sector grim fighting is still in progress against the enemy who had penetrated into our positions.

Eastern Front:

In Slavonia, in the Virovitica sector, Croats and Cossacks ousted strong enemy bands from their positions, inflicted heavy losses on them and captured numerous prisoners.

In Hungary, the Bolsheviks, proceeding particularly from an easterly direction, attacked Budapest by day and night. The garrison repulsed all attacks in grim fighting. In the Budapest sector, strong bomber squadrons joined in the fighting. They put 34 tanks out of action and destroyed more than 500 vehicles. German and Hungarian fighters and bombers brought down 37 Soviet planes.

In the frontier area of southern Slovakia, the Soviets attacking during the night on a broad front unsuccessfully attempted to break through our front. Yesterday afternoon, fresh enemy attempts at breaking through again failed.

On the front between eastern Slovakia and Courland, the fighting lull continues.

Air:

The Anglo-American terror flyers who flew yesterday into western Germany and the Rhine-Main area, dropped their bombs particularly on the town of Fulda where they again caused damage and big fires.

Greater London continued to be subjected to a retaliatory bombardment.

Sea:

In December, the German Navy sank 163,600 tons of enemy shipping and in addition 16 destroyers and escort vessels. (Radio Berlin)

Political Exploitation of Polish Crisis: One of the most persistent German propaganda trends during the last weeks has been to emphasise, with varying anti-Allied interpretations, the dispute between the Polish governments in London and Lublin. This tendency is repeated in some Morse items of today.

Throughout the week, two charges have been hammered in again and again by German propaganda, concerning the Polish crisis: (1) that the Allied nations are apt to betray small nations (2) that within the Allied camp there exist grave dissensions, caused by Russia's supposed territorial expansion beyond the bounds acceptable to her Allies.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

«*An Army of Mercenaries:*» Commenting on the newly-formed Italian divisions, recently mentioned by Radio Roma, the Fascist Radio recalls the first appearance of such troops, — a «small detachment» which stormed mountain positions last spring and was «easily dispersed... a large part being captured...» by counter-attacking Germans. The commentator adds that, in accordance with the Allies' intentions, the contribution of these Italians to the war effort was in the nature of supply and rear-line activities, which «might be very useful but certainly not heroic...» He declares that these troops are destined to fight in the Far East in the Allies' interests, proving that this is no question of «an army of liberation, but of an army of mercenaries...»

Post-War Britain: Discussing a recent article by the British paper, *Yorkshire Post*, the Fascist Radio paints a gloomy picture of Britain's post-war prospects. The paper, it says, has complained about America's criticisms of the British government's policy, especially «towards India, Italy, Poland, Palestine and Greece... and the fact that Americans make unjust statements about Britain and the part its people are playing in the war...» Behind this complaint the commentator seems to notice «the shiver of defeat running down the spine of Britain... which is traditionally anti-European...» He adds that it was Britain which let loose the United States and Russia against Europe but that those countries in turn «treat Britain as if she were a European state.» The commentator concludes: «Though almost impossible to believe, it looks as if the only hope left to Britain is the victory of the Axis, in which case she would at least have have her eyes left to cry with...»

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

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

Gn Yonsie S/c

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday — 4 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans advance east and west of Bastogne. 7th halts Nazi thrusts; 1,100 bombers hammer Reich communications; 8th Army Canadians gain ground; Soviets batter at approaches to Austria; Jap home island bombed; British 14th capture Ye-U. Chinese take Wanting; Slovaks killed 5,200 Germans last month; Yugoslavs blow up four trains; Eisenhower-Montgomery exchange greetings; Mulhouse children to be evacuated; Turkey to break with Japan; Nimitz praises heroic submarine commander; U. S. lost 3,412 planes in Mediterranean last year.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press comments; German crimes in Casola; Murder ordered by Mussolini; Mines lifted from farm lands near Florence; Florence paid 2,000,000 lire for goods by Allies.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek government plans progress; France asks for larger war role; U.S.-Swiss economic relations may be reviewed; 79th United States Congress convenes; Lublin Committee statement; U. S. to draft young farm laborers; Britain's war leaders honored.

NEUTRAL — Anti-Franco rally in New York.

INSIDE GERMANY — German labor problems mount.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN EAST AND WEST OF BASTOGNE; 7TH HOLDS NAZI THRUSTS

LONDON, January 3 — Third Army troops, advancing against a bitterly-defended German line in the Bastogne sector have moved ahead several miles both east and west

The American gains were made against stiff enemy resistance and strong counter-blows. Reuter reported that an armor-supported Nazi counter-attack five miles west of Bastogne was thwarted by 3rd Army artillery.

Germans Lost 425 Tanks

To the east of the city, progress was slower in the face of massed German infantry and armor, but Wiltz, major enemy strongpoint in the sector, has come under American guns and advance U. S. troops are now reported within 1,000 yards of the town.

The Germans have not relaxed their efforts to break into the supply corridor, now 8 miles wide, feeding the American garrison in Bastogne from the Arlon base. A Reuter report told of heavy fighting in the area as the Germans brought in fresh SS units to reinforce their salient reaching southeast of Bastogne. Some of the new troops were said to have been drawn from the western end of the Nazi breach inside Belgium, indicating that there may be a partial withdrawal of German troops from that area.

According to the BBC, the enemy has paid heavily for his break-through attempt and in addition to tremendous air losses is said to have lost 425 tanks — half his original attacking force.

Other front-line dispatches said that in their 16-day drive, German forces already have lost 20,000 men captured by the Americans. The reports added that an estimated five enemy armored divisions, one panzer grenadier division and five volksgrenadier divisions were badly mauled in the fighting.

Nevertheless, the Germans still had plenty of fight left and correspondent's dispatches said that new break-out attempts from von Rundstedt's constricted salient might be attempted. There was no indication that the enemy was pulling out or checking the flow of arms and reinforcements to the harassed Nazi divisions. A steady stream of German arms and supplies still was reported moving westward despite constant Allied air patrol of the enemy's supply roads.

Along the 7th Army front, the Germans were attacking on a 70-mile line guarding the Saar Valley and extending from Volklingen, eight miles east of Saarbrücken, to Berg. American troops which held a five-mile line inside Germany just east of Saarguemines, have been forced to take up new positions south of the frontier, Reuter reported.

LATE BULLETINS

1ST ARMY ATTACKS IN NORTH; 7TH WITHDRAWS

LONDON, January 3 — The American 1st Army has gone over to the offensive on the northern flank of the German Ardennes salient, it was officially announced at SHAEF tonight, according to a Columbia Broadcasting

approaches to Austria: Jap home island bombed: British 14th capture Ye-U. Chinese take Wanting: Slovaks killed 5,200 Germans last month: Yugoslavs blow up four trains: Eisenhower-Montgomery exchange greetings: Mulhouse children to be evacuated: Turkey to break with Japan: Nimitz praises heroic submarine commander: U. S. lost 3,412 planes in Mediterranean last year.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press comments: German crimes in Casola: Murder ordered by Mussolini: Mines lifted from farm lands near Florence: Florence paid 2,000,000 lire for goods by Allies.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek government plans progress: France asks for larger war role: U.S.-Swiss economic relations may be reviewed: 79th United States Congress convenes: Lublin Committee statement: U. S. to draft young farm laborers: Britain's war leaders honored.

NEUTRAL — Anti-Franco rally in New York.

INSIDE GERMANY — German labor problems mount.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN EAST AND WEST OF BASTOGNE; 7TH HOLDS NAZI THRUSTS

LONDON, January 3 — Third Army troops, advancing against a bitterly-defended German line in the Bastogne sector have moved ahead several miles both east and west of the city and tonight were reported to be within 11 miles of a junction with 1st Army units pushing down from the north.

At two points, Longchamps and Michamps, American troops are officially reported four miles beyond Bastogne to the northeast and northwest. Longchamps is only three miles south of one of the two main supply routes feeding the enemy troops to the west and southwest.

Widespread German attacks continued on the 7th Army front, 150 miles to the south, but only in one or two spots was the enemy able to make minor gains. Generally, the American lines were holding but there were no official indications as yet as to the extent or power of the German thrusts.

All along the 10-mile front between St. Hubert and Bastogne, 3rd Army units jabbed their way forward and tonight the line consisted of a series of small salients driven into the German defensive positions. St. Hubert itself, main anchor of the enemy defenses, was entered last night by American tanks which withdrew from the city after obtaining information about the disposition of the enemy forces.

Tillet, eight miles west of Bastogne, and Mande, three miles west of the road center are both under Allied fire tonight as American troops fought their way into the outskirts of both towns.

1,000 yards of the town.

The Germans have not relaxed their efforts to break into the supply corridor, now 3 miles wide, feeding the American garrison in Bastogne from the Arlon base. A Reuter report told of heavy fighting in the area as the Germans brought in fresh SS units to reinforce their salient reaching southeast of Bastogne. Some of the new troops were said to have been drawn from the western end of the Nazi breach inside Belgium, indicating that there may be a partial withdrawal of German troops from that area.

According to the BBC, the enemy has paid heavily for his break-through attempt and in addition to tremendous air losses is said to have lost 425 tanks — half his original attacking force.

Other front-line dispatches said that in their 16-day drive, German forces already have lost 20,000 men captured by the Americans. The reports added that an estimated five enemy armored divisions, one panzer grenadier division and five volksgrenadier divisions were badly mauled in the fighting.

Nevertheless, the Germans still had plenty of fight left and correspondent's dispatches said that new break-out attempts from von Rundstedt's constricted salient might be attempted. There was no indication that the enemy was pulling out or checking the flow of arms and reinforcements to the harassed Nazi divisions. A steady stream of German arms and supplies still was reported moving westward despite constant Allied air patrol of the enemy's supply roads.

Along the 7th Army front, the Germans were attacking on a 70-mile line guarding the Saar Valley and extending from Volklingen, eight miles east of Saarbrücken, to Berg. American troops which held a five-mile line inside Germany just east of Saarguemines, have been forced to take up new positions south of the frontier, Reuter reported.

LATE BULLETINS

1ST ARMY ATTACKS IN NORTH; 7TH WITHDRAWS

LONDON, January 3 — The American 1st Army has gone over to the offensive on the northern flank of the German Ardennes salient, it was officially announced at SHAEF tonight, according to a Columbia Broadcasting System report. Another official announcement said 7th Army troops have pulled back from their penetration into Germany in the sector between Bitsch and the Rhine, where strong German units are attacking. The American line has been re-established behind the Lauter River, south of the border. (OWI-Reuter)

NEW LANDINGS ON MINDORO ISLAND

LEYTE (Philippines), January 3 — Two new landings have been made on Mindoro Island, north of the San Jose beachhead on the southwest coast, it was announced tonight. The landings were made Monday against no opposition, the announcement said. (OWI)

60,000 TONS OF BOMBS IN LAST 14 DAYS

LONDON, January 3 — In 14 days of continuous night and day attacks on Germany, by RAF and American planes, more than 60,000 tons of bombs have been dropped, an average of more than 4,000 tons every 24 hours, the *BBC* said late tonight.

While this bombardment has been carried out with remarkably slight Allied losses, the Luftwaffe has lost 1,647 planes during this period.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

4033

Other German gains west of Volklingen have been pushed back.

SHAEF reported today enemy attacks southeast of Saarlautern, near Neunkirchen, Bilerbrücken and in the area of Bitsch, 15 miles southeast of Saargemund. Strong enemy pressure also was reported in the Lower Vosges Mountains, while patrol action in the Berg area, near the Rhine, was particularly strong. (BBC-Reuter)

1,100 BOMBERS HIT COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, January 3 — Attacking targets in the Reich for the 12th successive day 1,100 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF today bombed German road and rail centers at 12 different points.

The targets included an unnamed communication center northwest of Karlsruhe; communication centers near the Belgian-German border; marshalling yards near Cologne, and at Schaffenburg and Fulda, both near Frankfurt.

Also in daylight today, two separate forces of RAF Lancasters attacked the Castrop-Rauxel and the Hansa works near Dortmund. Both attacks were made by means of instruments.

RAF Spitfires continued their attacks on V-2 targets in Holland, successfully bombing a railway line supplying a V-2 area.

More than 1,000 aircraft of the RAF Bomber Command were out over Germany last night, dropping 6,000 tons of bombs on three German cities.

In southern Germany one heavy bomber force struck at industrial and railway targets in Nuremburg, leaving large areas on fire with smoke rising to 10,000 feet. Halifaxes attacked the largest chemical plant in the world, the I.G. Farben works, at Ludwigshafen-Mannheim, while the third objective was Berlin. Other objectives in western Germany also were bombed.

Night fighters and intruders attacked airfields destroying three German aircraft. Nine Allied aircraft failed to return from the night's operations.

Night Sorties

In a summary of last month's activities, the Air Ministry announced yesterday that despite the worst night flying weather of any month during 1944, RAF Bomber Command planes during December dropped 54,529 tons of bombs with almost all of this total hitting targets inside Germany itself.

The Bomber Command dropped 39,120 metric tons of explosives in 18 nights of operations, while missions were carried out on 25 days with a total of 15,400 metric tons dropped.

Night sorties again outnumbered those by day in a three to one proportion. The main weight of the Bomber Command's attacks hit enemy communications, railway marshalling yards and junctions.

In their support of attacking Allied armies, Bomber Command Mosquitos made 40 separate attacks during the month, sometimes in formations of 100. They struck twice at Berlin and took part in most of the major attacks and supported the heavy bombers on most of the night missions.

The RAF Fighter Command offensive was made noteworthy by many pinpoint attacks on weapon sites, usually through adverse weather and heavy flak.

During the month, 18 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 11 Fighter Command machines lost. The 2nd TAF concentrated a large part of its activity in conjunction with the USAAF in blasting Von Rundstedt's offensive in Belgium. Nearly 100 Luftwaffe planes were destroyed by the 2nd TAF during December and more than 40 damaged.

dot these lowlands. More than 70 prisoners were taken from a German Jaeger formation in the fighting.

The Canadian attack was aimed at the point where the enemy line, after following the Senio River for six miles from Bagnacavallo northeastward, cuts overland for a mile and a half eastward and then follows the Lamone River across the marshes and pinelands to the sea. German forces have held stubbornly to this narrow seaward portion of their line, probably because it provides a flanking position against the Allied forces pressing against Alfonsine and the Ferrara Road.

On the 5th Army front, a large enemy patrol overran an Allied outpost in a night attack on Monday along the axis of the main Bologna Road north of Livergnano, some 10 and a half miles south of Bologna. An Allied counterattack later retook the positions.

Another patrol attack supported by mortars and artillery, was repulsed in the Monte Cavallaro area, some 21 miles southwest of Bologna on the road to Pistoia. Elsewhere along the 5th Army front, both Allied and enemy patrols were active.

West of the Serchio River Valley, where German forces last week made a temporary penetration of two to three miles into American positions, Allied patrol troops patrolled the Ligurian Coast Road leading to Massa. These scouting forces reported that the enemy had laid numbers of booby traps in this area.

British forces yesterday continued their slow task of driving in the strong enemy outpost positions guarding the Senio River line at its center point across the Po Plain, in the area between Bagnacavallo and Sant'Andrea.

Today's reports stated that the enemy salient east of the Senio River, and based on a five-mile stretch of the Canale Naviglio, must be regarded as a « substantial bridgehead, » capable of considerable resistance. (PRO)

TAF FIGHTERS CUT RAIL LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 3 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, flying 870 out of about 1,000 sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force yesterday, cut enemy rail lines in northern Italy at 40 places and struck at 13 bridges yesterday, it was announced here.

In a series of attacks on enemy gun positions and troop concentrations one of the fighters is missing. (PRO)

SOVIETS BATTER AT AUSTRIA APPROACHES

MOSCOW, January 3 — The gravity of the Germans strategic position on the approaches to Austria has forced their High Command to attempt to gain precious days and hours by mounting costly spoiling attacks southeast of the city of Komarom which is within 90 miles of Vienna. One press dispatch said today that the Germans have thrown in the biggest tank forces seen on the Eastern Front since Debreczen.

Tonight's Soviet communique said that the Germans had succeeded in occupying a few populated places on the southern bank of the Danube in this sector, but added that these isolated gains were made « at the price of enormous losses in manpower and equipment. »

Meanwhile, the battle of annihilation continued inside Budapest and Soviet troops made further progress on both sides of the River Danube. In the eastern part of the city they cleared 136 blocks and in the western part 31 blocks were freed.

Fog and low clouds have been hindering the activity of the Red Air Force over the Hungarian capital. The weather also has been confusing German supply aircraft, whose pilots have something of the same problem that the Allied fliers faced at Warsaw. In attempting to drop their [illegible]

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

RAF Spitfires continued their attacks on V-2 targets in Holland, successfully bombing a railway line supplying a V-2 area.

More than 1,000 aircraft of the RAF Bomber Command were out over Germany last night, dropping 6,000 tons of bombs on three German cities.

In southern Germany one heavy bomber force struck at industrial and railway targets in Nuremburg, leaving large areas on fire with smoke rising to 10,000 feet. Halifaxes attacked the largest chemical plant in the world, the I.G. Farben works, at Ludwigshafen-Mannheim, while the third objective was Berlin. Other objectives in western Germany also were bombed.

Night fighters and intruders attacked airfields destroying three German aircraft. Nine Allied aircraft failed to return from the night's operations.

Night Sorties

In a summary of last month's activities, the Air Ministry announced yesterday that despite the worst night flying weather of any month during 1944, RAF Bomber Command planes during December dropped 54,520 tons of bombs with almost all of this total hitting targets inside Germany itself.

The Bomber Command dropped 39,120 metric tons of explosives in 18 nights of operations, while missions were carried out on 25 days with a total of 15,400 metric tons dropped.

Night sorties again outnumbered those by day in a three to one proportion. The main weight of the Bomber Command's attacks hit enemy communications, railway marshalling yards and junctions.

In their support of attacking Allied armies, Bomber Command Mosquitos made 46 separate attacks during the month, sometimes in formations of 100. They struck twice at Berlin and took part in most of the major attacks and supported the heavy bombers on most of the night missions.

The RAF Fighter Command offensive was made noteworthy by many pinpoint attacks on weapon sites, usually through adverse weather and heavy flak.

During the month, 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 11 Fighter Command machines lost. The 2nd TAF concentrated a large part of its activity in conjunction with the USAAF in blasting Von Rundstedt's offensive in Belgium. Nearly 100 Luftwaffe planes were destroyed by the 2nd TAF during December and more than 40 damaged.

The RAF Coastal Command flew more than 3,600 sorties in December, more than 2,100 of them against U-boats. Coastal Command planes attacked 185 ships, sank 15, probably sank 10, badly damaged 16 and slightly damaged 17. Most of the shipping targets were small craft, generally found in the northern Adriatic.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

8TH ARMY CANADIANS GAIN GROUND

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 3 — Canadian infantry and armored forces have gained ground in a thrust into the hinge of the German line east of Alfonsine and south of the Comacchio Lagoon, and have wiped out several strong enemy positions north of the Ravenna-Ferrara road, it was announced here today.

According to official reports, the Canadian thrust was aimed at clearing the enemy from the narrow strip of land between the Fosso Vecchio and the Lamone River. The attack was taking a northeasterly direction threatening to lop off the enemy positions which stretch along the southern shores of the Comacchio Lagoon and eastward to the Adriatic Sea. German light infantry forces holding this area which is northwest of Ravenna, were putting up strong resistance from fortified and scattered farmhouses which the Ligurian Coast Road leading to Massa. Those scouting forces reported that the enemy had laid numbers of booby traps in this area.

British forces yesterday continued their slow task of driving in the strong enemy outpost positions guarding the Senio River line at its center point across the Po Plain, in the area between Bagnacavallo and Sant'Andrea.

Today's reports stated that the enemy salient east of the Senio River, and based on a five-mile stretch of the Canale Naviglio, must be regarded as a « substantial bridgehead, » capable of considerable resistance. (PRO)

TAF FIGHTERS CUT RAIL LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 3 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, flying 870 out of about 1,000 sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force yesterday, cut enemy rail lines in northern Italy at 40 places and struck at 13 bridges yesterday, it was announced here.

In a series of attacks on enemy gun positions and troop concentrations one of the fighters is missing. (PRO)

SOVIETS BATTER AT AUSTRIA APPROACHES

MOSCOW, January 3 — The gravity of the Germans strategic position on the approaches to Austria has forced their High Command to attempt to gain precious days and hours by mounting costly spoiling attacks southeast of the city of Komarom which is within 90 miles of Vienna. One press dispatch said today that the Germans have thrown in the biggest tank forces seen on the Eastern Front since Debreczen.

Tonight's Soviet communique said that the Germans had succeeded in occupying a few populated places on the southern bank of the Danube in this sector, but added that these isolated gains were made « at the price of enormous losses in manpower and equipment. »

Meanwhile, the battle of annihilation continued inside Budapest and Soviet troops made further progress on both sides of the River Danube. In the eastern part of the city they cleared 136 blocks and in the western part 31 blocks were freed.

Fog and low clouds have been hindering the activity of the Red Air Force over the Hungarian capital. The weather also has been confusing German supply aircraft, whose pilots have something of the same problem that the Allied fliers faced at Warsaw. In attempting to drop their cargoes in particular streets, they are met by ground opposition as well as night fighters.

In Czechoslovakia, the Soviet advance toward the key town of Lucenec from the east and south was continued. During the first two days of this year, 2,329 German officers and men were captured in Czechoslovakia.

(OWI-Reuter)

SUPERFORTS HIT HONSAU, JAP HOME ISLAND

PEARL HARBOR, January 3 — The Japanese industrial city of Nagoya, on the home island of Honshu, was the target today for Saipan-based Superfortresses, it was officially announced.

Nagoya, site of some of Japan's major armament factories, received a load of bombs which exceeded any of the previous three attacks on the city and equalled the largest bomb load ever dropped on Tokyo, press dispatches said tonight.

Other U. S. planes took off from carriers to bomb the island of Formosa and Okinawa Jima, an island in the Ryuku archipelago which extends between Formosa and the Japanese mainland.

Formosa, heavily hit several times by Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier planes and once by Superfortresses based

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

in China, was the springboard for the Japanese attack on the Philippines three years ago.

Today's attack on Nagoya was the first assault directed against Japan from American territory. All arrangements for the attack were made from the island of Guam, where Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, commander of the 21st Bomber Command, has moved his headqusrters from Saipan. Guam was recaptured from the Japanese last July.

Planes under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command continued to strike Japanese shipping in the Philippines. On Monday and yesterday, heavy and medium bombers sank or set fire to 25 Japanese ships in attacks off Luzon Island. The attack was the fifth heavy assault against Luzon, main nothern island of the Philippines, in as mary days and raised to 36 the number of enemy ships sunk in that period.

The island of Iwo Jima underwent its 26th consecutive day of bombing today when American bombers again hit the base from which enemy bombers have taken off to attack the Superfortress airfields on Saipan.

On Leyte Island, where mopping up operations continue, 778 of the enemy were killed yesterday and one prisoner was captured.

Press dispatches reported the arival of the British Pacific Fleet, under Sir Admiral Bruce A. Fraser, in Australia. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS BLOW UP FOUR TRAINS

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, January 3 — Partisan forces blew up four trains on the German escape railway from central Yugoslavia to Zagreb, according to today's communique. Other units cut the line in several places.

In fierce fighting in Croatia, Tito's troops liberated Licko Petrovo, an enemy stronghold on the way to Bihac. All enemy attempts to break through toward Travnik were repulsed.

Disruption of traffic between Sarajevo and Brod continued. Ten trucks and two heavy guns with ammunition were destroyed and 120 enemy soldiers killed.

In their attempt to withdraw the remnants of their routed divisions from Sandjak and Herzegovina through the fortified «corridor,» the Germans are plundering everything they can lay their hands on, a press dispatch reported today.

Tito's units attacking the corridor, which is located in the Bosna River Valley through which passed the Sarajevo-Brod railway, found the road blocked with abandoned German vehicles.

Falling out of the vehicles were wool, bedding, sheets, eiderdowns, and along the road were carts loaded with lard, bacon, flour, jams, and other foodstuffs, the report stated. These articles presumably had been dragged from the homes in the vicinity during the last days before the Germans retreated. The German soldiers now lie dead in ditches along the road, stretched out in the frozen mud, the dispatch said.

Military authorities are distributing the plundered articles to refugees who were forced to flee ahead of the Germans, the report said.

From London it was reported that Dr. Subasic, Premier of the Royal Yugoslav Government, sent the following New Year's Day message to Marshal Tito:

«To you, Marshal of Yugoslavia and President of the National Committee, on behalf of the Government and myself, I express my sincerest wishes for the New Year. Enormous sacrifices and superhuman efforts of the Yugoslav peoples in defense of their liberty and honor have been crowned with magnificent victories under your supreme command. Your past and present activity as a statesman leads Yugoslavia toward a more confident and brighter

from Burma — is now under a two-way assault and its capture is imminent.

Brigadier S. Irwin, Chief of Staff of the British 14th Army said yesterday in Washington that «we are on the eve of the battle for Mandalay.» The recapture of Mandalay will mean the virtual liberation of Burma, he added.

Other 14th Army forces were reported to be consolidating their positions at Kabo, north of Ye-U.

Air action in southeast Asia reported in the communique included a direct hit by heavy bombers on a bridge near Bangkok, Thailand, yesterday which cut that portion of the Bangkok-Moulmein railway.

Allied air action was also reported over northern China in a communique issued by Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters in Chungking, which reported that 14th USAAF planes destroyed 10 locomotives in attacks on railroad installations at Lohochai, a rail center on the Peiping-Hankow railway, and in the Sencheng-Winkiang and Pengpu areas.

Lt. Gen. H. E. Wetherall has been appointed British commander-in-chief in Ceylon in place of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, it was officially announced last night. (OWI-Reuter)

EISENHOWER-MONTGOMERY GREETINGS

SHAEF, January 3 — Expressions of confidence marked New Year messages exchanged by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, 21st Army Group Commander, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, and released here today.

Field Marshal Montgomery wrote: «On this New Year's day I send to you from the British Empire armies under my command our best wishes and the sincere hope that 1945 may see a great victory. I want to assure you of the personal devotion and loyalty of myself and all those under my command. We will follow you anywhere.»

General Eisenhower replied: «I send to you and to all forces under your command my best wishes for the New Year as well as my profound gratitude for your great services during the year just past. In the full knowledge of your continued loyalty and devotion I am confident that 1945 will be for us a year of victory and will bring us peace. Good luck to you all.» (OWI)

NIMITZ PRAISES SUBMARINE COMMANDER

DALLAS, TEXAS, January 3 — The courageous exploits of the commander of the missing submarine *Harder*, Commander Samuel D. Dealey, were praised in a recent letter from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to the officer's uncle, G. B. Dealey, chairman of the board of the *Morning News*.

«Dealey was one of our most daring and successful submarine commanding officers,» Admiral Nimitz said.

The missing commander wore four Navy Crosses, the Army's Distinguished Service Cross, and two Presidential Citations and was recently cited for the Congressional Medal of Honor. He is believed to be the most decorated naval officer of the war.

Only a few months ago the Navy Department, endorsing the historic next-to-last mission of the *Harder* deep in enemy waters, designated it as «the most brilliant submarine patrol of the war.» Full details of this action have been withheld for security reasons. (OWI)

TURKEY TO BREAK WITH JAPAN

ANKARA, January 3 — The Turkish Grand National Assembly today voted unanimously to break off diplomatic and economic relations with Japan effective at midnight

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

Australia. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS BLOW UP FOUR TRAINS

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, January 3 — Partisan forces blew up four trains on the German escape railway from central Yugoslavia to Zagreb, according to today's communique. Other units cut the line in several places.

In fierce fighting in Croatia, Tito's troops liberated Licko Petrovo, an enemy stronghold on the way to Bihac. All enemy attempts to break through toward Travnik were repulsed.

Disruption of traffic between Sarajevo and Brod continued. Ten trucks and two heavy guns with ammunition were destroyed and 120 enemy soldiers killed.

In their attempt to withdraw the remnants of their routed divisions from Sandjak and Herzegovina through the fortified «corridor,» the Germans are plundering everything they can lay their hands on, a press dispatch reported today.

Tito's units attacking the corridor, which is located in the Bosna River Valley through which passed the Sarajevo-Brod railway, found the road blocked with abandoned German vehicles.

Falling out of the vehicles were wool, bedding, sheets, eiderdowns, and along the road were carts loaded with lard, bacon, flour, jams, and other foodstuffs, the report stated. These articles presumably had been dragged from the homes in the vicinity during the last days before the Germans retreated. The German soldiers now lie dead in ditches along the road, stretched out in the frozen mud, the dispatch said.

Military authorities are distributing the plundered articles to refugees who were forced to flee ahead of the Germans, the report said.

From London it was reported that Dr. Subasic, Premier of the Royal Yugoslav Government, sent the following New Year's Day message to Marshal Tito:

«To you, Marshal of Yugoslavia and President of the National Committee, on behalf of the Government and myself, I express my sincerest wishes for the New Year. Enormous sacrifices and superhuman efforts of the Yugoslav peoples in defense of their liberty and honor have been crowned with magnificent victories under your supreme command. Your past and present activity as a statesman leads Yugoslavia toward a more confident and brighter future, not only as regards her national organization but also as regards her place amongst the United Nations.»

(Reuter-OWI)

YE-U AND WANTING CAPTURED

KANDY, CEYLON, January 3 — Allied troops scored two important successes today in central and northern Burma.

Troops of the British 14th Army entered Ye-U, 22 miles northwest of Shwebo in central Burma, a Southeast Asia Command communique announced, while an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking late tonight said that Chinese troops had recaptured Wanting on the China-Burma border. This puts the entire Chinese sector of the Burma Road in Allied hands. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties at Wanting, whose fall climaxed the Salween offensive.

Ye-U is the terminus of the railway to Mandalay and is 70 miles northwest of that city. Fairly flat country now lies ahead of the advancing British troops.

An American press service reported tonight that the last Japanese stronghold in the Wanting area — Namhkan on the Burma Road, which was by-passed by Chinese forces

EISENHOWER-MONTGOMERY GREETINGS

SHAEF, January 3 — Expressions of confidence marked New Year messages exchanged by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, 21st Army Group Commander, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, and released here today.

Field Marshal Montgomery wrote: «On this New Year's day I send to you from the British Empire armies under my command our best wishes and the sincere hope that 1945 may see a great victory. I want to assure you of the personal devotion and loyalty of myself and all those under my command. We will follow you anywhere.»

General Eisenhower replied: «I send to you and to all forces under your command my best wishes for the New Year as well as my profound gratitude for your great services during the year just past. In the full knowledge of your continued loyalty and devotion I am confident that 1945 will be for us a year of victory and will bring us peace. Good luck to you all.» (OWI)

NIMITZ PRAISES SUBMARINE COMMANDER

DALLAS, TEXAS, January 3 — The courageous exploits of the commander of the missing submarine *Harder*, Commander Samuel D. Dealey, were praised in a recent letter from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to the officer's uncle, G. B. Dealey, chairman of the board of the *Morning News*.

«Dealey was one of our most daring and successful submarine commanding officers,» Admiral Nimitz said.

The missing commander wore four Navy Crosses, the Army's Distinguished Service Cross, and two Presidential Citations and was recently cited for the Congressional Medal of Honor. He is believed to be the most decorated naval officer of the war.

Only a few months ago the Navy Department, endorsing the historic next-to-last mission of the *Harder* deep in enemy waters, designated it as «the most brilliant submarine patrol of the war.» Full details of this action have been withheld for security reasons. (OWI)

TURKEY TO BREAK WITH JAPAN

ANKARA, January 3 — The Turkish Grand National Assembly today voted unanimously to break off diplomatic and economic relations with Japan effective at midnight Saturday, January 6. Radio Ankara announced early this evening.

This decision removes the Japanese from an observation post which they had shared with German representatives until the Germans' eviction last August. (Reuter-OWI-BBC)

TWO OF ADMIRAL RAMSAY'S STAFF DIE

SHAEF, January 3 — Two members of Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay's staff died with him when his plane crashed yesterday in Belgium.

Killed in the crash were Commodore G. W. Rowell, DSC, RN, and Lieut. D. M. Henderson, RNVR. Two members of the plane crew were also killed. They were the pilot, Lieut. Commdr. Sir J. E. Lewis, and Petty Officer Telegraphist David L. Morgan. No one else was aboard the plane.

Admiral Ramsay will be buried in France, it was announced in London today. Special services, however, will be held in Westminster Abbey on Monday.

In a tribute to Admiral Ramsay, Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of U. S. naval forces in Europe, said: «History will link his name to the Normandy landings — and he could have no greater memorial.» (OWI-BBC)

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

U. S. LOST 3,412 PLANES HERE IN 1944

ADVANCE AFHQ, January 3 — American air forces in the Mediterranean theater lost 3,412 planes, including 1,674 heavy bombers, in the course of the air campaigns of 1944, Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker announced here today. These operations aided in the liberation of Rome and Bucharest, the strangling of enemy communications and the reduction to a trickle of German fuel resources.

The American planes flew nearly 350 000 sorties during the year and dropped more than 300,000 tons of bombs, the MAAF commander stated. Nearly 6,000 enemy aircraft were destroyed either in the air or on the ground. The figure is nearly double that of the American losses.

The General said that the air assault against Germany from Mediterranean bases would be carried on without relaxation for the remainder of the winter, and that the attacks on the enemy supply network in Italy would continue. High on the priority list of air targets were the Brenner, Tarvisio and Postumia rail lines leading into northern Italy. (PRO)

JAPS THROWN OUT OF SWEDISH HOTEL

LONDON, January 3 — New rules for the Japanese colony in Sweden have been imposed as a result of a New Year's Eve brawl which resulted in six Japanese diplomats and two newspapermen being forcibly ejected from a Stockholm hotel restaurant, a British correspondent said in a dispatch from Stockholm today.

The Japanese have been forbidden to visit restaurants or dance halls serving alcoholic refreshments or to be seen in public with Swedish women unless they have written permission from the Japanese Minister. Names of Swedish women to be invited out must be submitted beforehand. (OWI)

GERMANS ARREST BAVARIAN PRINCE

LONDON, January 3 — The Gestapo has arrested Prince Albrecht of Wittelsbach, heir of former-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, with the object of preventing separatist monarchic agitation in Bavaria, a dispatch from Berne said today.

The prince was arrested in Hungary, where he had been living incognito, and he is now believed to be in Berlin, the dispatch said. (OWI)

VIENNA MAY SHARE FATE OF BUDAPEST

SOFIA, January 3 — A group of Austrian *emigrés* broadcasting from here yesterday warned that Vienna would suffer the same fate as Budapest if its residents allowed the Germans to defend it.

The broadcast said that the Red Army's ultimatum to the German garrison in Budapest on Saturday was « dictated solely by a sincere wish to spare Budapest complete destruction.

« What was the answer of the Germans? They rejected it. Do not forget that Vienna, too, is only a card in the hands of these people, which they will play without the slightest compunction until the game is up. Do you want that? Come to your senses. The destruction of the homeland must be avoided. Austria is at stake. » (OWI)

FRENCH FLYER'S SUCCESS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, January 3 — The French « Normandie » air group, operating in Russia with the Red Air Force, has shot down 199 German planes, Colonel Pierre Pouyadou, [illegible] of the group, said today. (OWI)

city has been under heavy shellfire from enemy artillery, but all German attempts to penetrate it have been repelled.

The children will be evacuated at the rate of 1,000 a day. The first group was to reach the Swiss frontier near Basle tonight. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME DAILY PRESS REVIEW

ROME, January 3 — The forthcoming Suvich-Roatta trial, the Communist Party campaign for a new army and Italy's foreign relations today afforded a basis for comment in the Roman Press.

Of the imminent trial, *Il Tempo* (Independent) writes: « Very serious revelations will be made on the scandalous money-making activity of the Fascist War Ministry. The report drawn up by Ettore Fagà, Lt. Col. of the Carabinieri, gives a picture of it. Fagà says: 'Favors of all kind were done, works and war supplies were commissioned without any open competitions at unjustifiably high prices and with payment in advance; pressure was brought to bear on the specifications and on the officials of the Ministry by promises and threats'.

« Among the firms named are Staccioli, Breda, Ansaldo, Mg. Cornetto and Mandredi Staccioli. »

The campaign for a new Italian Army started by the Communist Party has been favorably received, stated *l'Unità* (Communist) after quoting the comments of the *Avanti!* (Socialist), *L'Italia Nuova* (Democratic), and Armando Rossini, head of the Press Office.

« The initiative taken by the Communist Party, » concluded *l'Unità*, « to which the National Liberation Committee has already adhered, has the sympathy of the Government and of the Italian people, which wishes that the liberation of our brothers who are still oppressed by the Nazi-Fascists be completed as soon as possible. »

In another article, *l'Unità* made an appeal to the members of the other parties, particularly the Action Party and the Republican Party: « We must be united to fight and to work. Let all the young get together, those who for the moment, have simply one idea in mind, that is 'Out with the Germans, so that Italy my be free' »

Il Popolo (Christian Democratic) wrote that during yesterday's cabinet meeting « important problems were examined, among them that of the army and of a more intense Italian war effort for the liberation of the country. »

Of Italy's relations with other countries, *Il Tempo*, *Il Popolo* and *Italia Nuova* (Democratic) all carried the comment made by Armando Rossini in a press communique on the resumption of normal international relations in Italy. Rossini, after saying that relations were never officially broken off with a certain number of countries—among them Denmark, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey—recalled how Russia was the first of those with whom Italy has been at war to resume them.

« As to Albania, the Italian Government declared on May 23, 1944, that it wishes to see that country regain its independence as soon as possible, » wrote *Il Tempo*.

On the National Liberation Committees, *Italia Libera* (Action) under the headline, « To awaken the country, » wrote that the « National Liberation Committees constitute the only unitarian body in the present political life of the nation » and that « the provincial Committees must hold a meeting and let their voice be heard. This voice will awaken the Government, if necessary, and shake the country out of the kind of lethargy it is living in. »

A plan for the reform of the taxation system was advocated by the Democratic Party and published in *Il Popolo*.

The fundamental idea is to « bring about a fairer dis-

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

LONDON, January 3 — New rules for the Japanese colony in Sweden have been imposed as a result of a New Year's Eve brawl which resulted in six Japanese diplomats and two newspapermen being forcibly ejected from a Stockholm hotel restaurant, a British correspondent said in a dispatch from Stockholm today.

The Japanese have been forbidden to visit restaurants or dance halls serving alcoholic refreshments or to be seen in public with Swedish women unless they have written permission from the Japanese Minister. Names of Swedish women to be invited out must be submitted beforehand. (OWI)

GERMANS ARREST BAVARIAN PRINCE

LONDON, January 3 — The Gestapo has arrested Prince Albrecht of Wittelsbach, heir of former-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, with the object of preventing separatist monarchic agitation in Bavaria, a dispatch from Berne said today.

The prince was arrested in Hungary, where he had been living incognito, and he is now believed to be in Berlin, the dispatch said. (OWI)

VIENNA MAY SHARE FATE OF BUDAPEST

SOFIA, January 3 — A group of Austrian *emigrés* broadcasting from here yesterday warned that Vienna would suffer the same fate as Budapest if its residents allowed the Germans to defend it.

The broadcast said that the Red Army's ultimatum to the German garrison in Budapest on Saturday was « dictated solely by a sincere wish to spare Budapest complete destruction.

« What was the answer of the Germans? They rejected it. Do not forget that Vienna, too, is only a card in the hands of these people, which they will play without the slightest compunction until the game is up. Do you want that? Come to your senses. The destruction of the homeland must be avoided. Austria is at stake. » (OWI)

FRENCH FLYER'S SUCCESS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, January 3 — The French « Normandie » air group, operating in Russia with the Red Air Force, has shot down 199 German planes, Colonel Pierre Pouyadou, commander of the group, said today. (OWI)

SLOVAKS KILLED 5,200 NAZIS IN DECEMBER

LONDON, January 3 — Slovak Patriots operating behind German lines during December killed 5,200 Germans, blew up 40 trains, wrecked 30 locomotives, destroyed 410 railway cars, 30 tanks and 110 lorries and cars, and blew up two bridges, according to a broadcast by the radio station « For Slovak Freedom » today.

In addition, the Patriots acquired considerable stocks of arms and ammunition, the broadcast added. (OWI)

SWEDES PROTECT SHIPPING

STOCKHOLM, January 3 — The Swedish Board of Trade has ordered all of Sweden's Baltic shipping to keep within territorial waters. The action follows the recent sinking of two Swedish ships. (Reuter)

MULHOUSE CHILDREN TO BE EVACUATED

PARIS, January 3 — The German bombardment of Mulhouse has resulted in a decision to evacuate all children from the city to Switzerland, a Reuter dispatch said tonight. Liberated by the 1st French Army on November 22, the

mises and threats".

« Among the firms named are Staccioli, Breda, Ansaldo, Mg. Cornetto and Mandredi Staccioli. »

The campaign for a new Italian Army started by the Communist Party has been favorably received, stated *l'Unità* (Communist) after quoting the comments of the *Avanti!* (Socialist), *L'Italia Nuova* (Democratic), and Armando Rossini, head of the Press Office.

« The initiative taken by the Communist Party, » concluded *l'Unità*; « to which the National Liberation Committee has already adhered, has the sympathy of the Government and of the Italian people, which wishes that the liberation of our brothers who are still oppressed by the Nazi-Fascists be completed as soon as possible. »

In another article, *l'Unità* made an appeal to the members of the other parties, particularly the Action Party and the Republican Party: « We must be united to fight and to work. Let all the young get together, those who for the moment, have simply one idea in mind, that is 'Out with the Germans, so that Italy my be free' »

Il Popolo (Christian Democratic) wrote that during yesterday's cabinet meeting « important problems were examined, among them that of the army and of a more intense Italian war effort for the liberation of the country. »

Of Italy's relations with other countries, *Il Tempo*, *Il Popolo* and *Italia Nuova* (Democratic) all carried the comment made by Armando Rossini in a press communique on the resumption of normal international relations in Italy. Rossini, after saying that relations were never officially broken off with a certain number of countries—among them Denmark, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey—recalled how Russia was the first of those with whom Italy has been at war to resume them.

« As to Albania, the Italian Government declared on May 23, 1944, that it wishes to see that country regain its independence as soon as possible, » wrote *Il Tempo*.

On the National Liberation Committees, *Italia Libera* (Action) under the headline, « To awaken the country, » wrote that the « National Liberation Committees constitute the only unitarian body in the present political life of the nation » and that « the provincial Committees must hold a meeting and let their voice be heard. This voice will awaken the Government, if necessary, and shake the country out of the kind of lethargy it is living in. »

A plan for the reform of the taxation system was advocated by the Democratic Party and published in *Il Popolo*.

The fundamental idea is to « bring about a fairer distribution of social wealth, helping the lower classes to get living conditions befitting the human being, and eliminating excessive accumulation of riches, thus affording the possibility of establishing a really democratic social order. »

Among the principal points of the plan are: « successive taxation to be proportioned to the amount of estate bequeathed, degree of relationship and economic conditions of the heir; essential goods to be exempt from taxation. » (UNN)

FLORENCE PAID TWO MILLION LIRE

FLORENCE, January 3 — Florence industries have received payments totaling 2,000,000 lire from the Allied Armies for all merchandise requisitioned since September, Capt. Richard A. Loeb, Allied Military Government Industry and Commerce officer for the province of Florence, reported today.

The Allied payments for requisitioned goods, in addition to a sound program of price stabilization, are doing much for the rehabilitation of Florentine industry, Captain Loeb said.

The price control program was worked out by business leaders of Florence in coöperation with AMG representatives, and frequent conferences between the two groups in-

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

sure its continued effective functioning. The official added that manufacturers have thus developed sufficient confidence in the local business situation to begin to plan ahead.

(UNN)

GERMAN CRIMES IN CASOLA

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 3 — The Germans hanged four women and one old man during the latter days of Casola, the Partisan leader of that area told a UNN correspondent today. All five were from one family and were killed in reprisal for the loss of a munitions truck captured by the Partisans.

When Allied troops entered Casola on November 26, the bodies of two civilians were found on the ground. Examination showed they had met their death by hanging, about a month previously. The Partisans said that the Germans shot those civilians who returned to the town to retrieve some of the supplies they could not take with them when they left Casola.

The bodies of a landowner and an 18-year-old boy were found on a bridge near Casola on September 28. Both had been shot.

A family of four who returned to their farmhouse after the Germans retreated were seriously injured by a mine which the Germans had planted under the large hearth. Seven residents of Casola are known to have been taken to Germany, where it is presumed they are being used in labor gangs.

Refugees fleeing the Tossignano area have told Partisans that dozens of people were taken out of Tossignano and transported to Germany. The Patriots also say that large numbers of cattle were stolen and shipped away.

In the small village of Osara, near Casola, the Germans burned 12 houses in revenge for the loss of several mules taken by the Patriots.

The Germans forced peasants to drive cattle north for them. If the cattle could not be taken, the Germans shot them.

(PRO)

MURDER ORDERED BY MUSSOLINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January, 3 — Mussolini ordered his former land agent, Major Fiore, to be executed by German SS troops, at a tiny farmstead on the Adriatic end of the Plain of the Po, it was revealed here today.

The farm, known as Casa Baldi-Randi, has been taken in recent fighting on the 8th Army front, and the story was revealed to the Allied troops. No motive for the execution of the dictator's former employee was given.

(PRO)

MINES LIFTED FROM FARM LANDS

FLORENCE, January 3 — Large tracts of farmland were recently made fit for cultivation by the removal of 439 Nazi mines from several areas in Florence Province by trained squads of Italian civilians during the week beginning December 17.

In addition, 387 artillery shells, three aerial bombs, hundreds of hand grenades, mortar shells and thousands of projectiles were removed during the same period.

The courses for training civilians in the work of demining were initiated by the Allied Military Government in collaboration with the National Committee for Civilian Defense. Four courses lasting a week each have already been completed.

(UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

In an official report submitted to an Anglo-French-American committee in Paris and now under discussion among Jean Monnet, representing France, and U.S. State Department officials and the combined Anglo-American boards, the French suggested using France as an arsenal of war, but stated they must receive a minimum of 20 per cent of their pre-war imports «to be of full assistance,» Reston said.

The French Government is prepared to double the eight French divisions fighting on the Western Front, but must receive the necessary military equipment, the report added.

«American officials who have seen the French Government's report believe that it not only outlines a realistic, important program, but also gives the first official French report on the effect of the German occupation and the Anglo-American liberation on French economy,» Reston wrote.

According to Reston, the report states that the damage to transport was so great and «the demands of the military are increasing to such an extent that the country is virtually divided again into two zones with insufficient transport available to move any goods for civilians between north and south.

«In addition to the total destruction of 200,000 buildings and serious damage to 800,000 more inside France, and in addition to the damage in the French ports, the report states that only about half of France's 16,000 locomotives can be used or repaired and that half the rolling stock has disappeared and the other half is badly worn. It adds that there are only 125,000 of France's pre-war total of 500,000 trucks in the country and most of those left by the Germans are more than 10 years old.

Out of the 19 large freight yards on the French railroad system, all but four were knocked out in the pre-liberation bombings and all the bridges below Paris on the Seine and below Nevers on the Loire were destroyed.»

«While much of this is now under repair, the report states that it is not possible even now to transport civilian necessities from a surplus area of France to a deficit area.

The report notes other anomalies in the French situation that should be corrected quickly by limited imports. The French beet crop is capable of producing 630,000 tons of sugar provided 500,000 tons of coal are available to process the beets in the sugar factories.Only 300,000 tons of sugar can be produced with the coal available, so the French people must import 100,000 tons to meet their minimum needs.

The French government points out that cattle and sheep hides are spoiling because of lack of salt. The monthly production of untreated hides amounts to 7,000 tons, all of which are badly needed in the war effort and will have to be replaced from abroad. But these are being lost because the 1,400 tons of salt necessary to treat them is not available.

The demand for military shipping in the Atlantic and Pacific is so great that there is a hesitancy to reallocate space to ships for anything except more guns and tanks. But while each commander presses for a maximum of military equipment for his own theater, officials who are charged with the responsibility for planning the war as a whole are studying the supply problem as a whole with a view to taking advantage of France's ability to give more to the effort.»

(OWI)

FRENCH CIVIL SERVANTS GET INCREASE

PARIS, January 3 — A large increase in wages to all classes of civil servants to compensate for the present abnormal cost of living and to place civil servants on a higher standard of living, was granted by the Government.

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

A family of four who returned to their farmhouse after the Germans retreated were seriously injured by a mine which the Germans had planted under the large hearth. Seven residents of Casola are known to have been taken to Germany, where it is presumed they are being used in labor gangs.

Refugees fleeing the Tossignano area have told Partisans that dozens of people were taken out of Tossignano and transported to Germany. The Patriots also say that large numbers of cattle were stolen and shipped away.

In the small village of Osara, near Casola, the Germans burned 12 horses in revenge for the loss of several mules taken by the Patriots.

The Germans forced peasants to drive cattle north for them. If the cattle could not be taken, the Germans shot them. (PRO)

MURDER ORDERED BY MUSSOLINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 3 — Mussolini ordered his former land agent, Major Fiore, to be executed by German SS troops, at a tiny farmstead on the Adriatic end of the Plain of the Po, it was revealed here today.

The farm, known as Casa Baldi-Randi, has been taken in recent fighting on the 8th Army front, and the story was revealed to the Allied troops. No motive for the execution of the dictator's former employee was given. (PRO)

MINES LIFTED FROM FARM LANDS

FLORENCE, January 3 — Large tracts of farmland were recently made fit for cultivation by the removal of 439 Nazi mines from several areas in Florence Province by trained squads of Italian civilians during the week beginning December 17.

In addition, 387 artillery shells, three aerial bombs, hundreds of hand grenades, mortar shells and thousands of projectiles were removed during the same period.

The courses for training civilians in the work of demining were initiated by the Allied Military Government in collaboration with the National Committee for Civilian Defense. Four courses lasting a week each have already been completed. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GREEK GOVERNMENT PLANS PROGRESS

ATHENS, January 3 — Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, who at the request of Regent Archbishop Damaskinos yesterday agreed to form a new Greek government, today was working on a solution of the Greek crisis, press dispatches reported.

Meanwhile, fighting in the city continued. Press dispatches said the British perimeter had advanced 400 yards in house-to-house fighting northeast of Omonia Square. The RAF dropped medical supplies, blankets, food and cigarettes to British prisoners on roads leading north from here.

A number of shops opened yesterday in the cleared areas of the city where the population has been swollen by thousands of refugees.

The appointment of Michael Sergeiv as Soviet Minister to Greece is expected here shortly. (Reuter-OWI)

FRANCE ASKS LARGER WAR ROLE

WASHINGTON, January 3 — The French Government wants a larger military and industrial role in the war, but in order to shoulder it, it must import about six million tons of supplies in the first six months of 1945, James B. Reston said in a dispatch to the *New York Times* Monday.

«In addition to the total destruction of 200,000 buildings and serious damage to 800,000 more inside France, and in addition to the damage in the French ports, the report states that only about half of France's 16,000 locomotives can be used or repaired and that half the rolling stock has disappeared and the other half is badly worn. It adds that there are only 125,000 of France's pre-war total of 500,000 trucks in the country and most of those left by the Germans are more than 10 years old.

Out of the 19 large freight yards on the French railroad system, all but four were knocked out in the pre-liberation bombings and all the bridges below Paris on the Seine and below Nevers on the Loire were destroyed.»

«While much of this is now under repair, the report states that it is not possible even now to transport civilian necessities from a surplus area of France to a deficit area.

The report notes other anomalies in the French situation that should be corrected quickly by limited imports. The French beet crop is capable of producing 600,000 tons of sugar provided 500,000 tons of coal are available to process the beets in the sugar factories.Only 300,000 tons of sugar can be produced with the coal available, so the French people must import 100,000 tons to meet their minimum needs.

The French government points out that cattle and sheep hides are spoiling because of lack of salt. The monthly production of untreated hides amounts to 7,000 tons, all of which are badly needed in the war effort and will have to be replaced from abroad. But these are being lost because the 1,400 tons of salt necessary to treat them is not available.

The demand for military shipping in the Atlantic and Pacific is so great that there is a hesitancy to reallocate space to ships for anything except more guns and tanks. But while each commander presses for a maximum of military equipment for his own theater, officials who are charged with the responsibility for planning the war as a whole are studying the supply problem as a whole with a view to taking advantage of France's ability to give more to the effort.» (OWI)

FRENCH CIVIL SERVANTS GET INCREASE

PARIS, January 3 — A large increase in wages to all classes of civil servants to compensate for the present abnormal cost of living and to place civil servants on a higher standard of living, was granted by the Government, a Reuter dispatch said today.

The lowest paid employees are to receive four times the basic pay they have received up to now, and higher paid civil servants will get more than double their previous salaries.

The cost to the state of this reform is expected to raise the state wage bill to 30,000 million francs. (Reuter)

79TH U. S. CONGRESS CONVENES

WASHINGTON, January 3 — The 79th United States Congress convened for the first time at noon today with the administering of the oath of office to new legislative members and the immediate introduction of hundreds of new bills concerning the business of the nation.

Samuel D. Rayburn was later elected to his fourth term as Speaker of the House.

Representation of political parties in Congress as a result of the recent elections now stands at 243 Democrats to 190 Republicans, with two minor party members, in the House; and 57 Democrats to 38 Republicans, with one Progressive Party member, in the Senate.

The Senate's business today included the consideration of nominations of three Federal board and commission members submitted by President Roosevelt: Paul A. Porter

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

to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission; Harry D. White to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Guy M. Gillette to be the third and final member of the Surplus War Property Board.

On Saturday, Congress will hear President Roosevelt's annual message on «The State of The Union,» a report on domestic and foreign affairs.

Two major issues facing the new Congress are those of an international organization for peace and the provision of post-war jobs for servicemen and other war working Americans, press dispatches said.

The chief immediate issue to be discussed by the Congress is the increase of the Army by about four million men whose physical condition is below standards for active service. These men would be given limited service assignments or jobs in war production plants. Such a move was recommended on Monday by James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, and later endorsed by President Roosevelt.

Post-war peace proposals will probably occupy a major portion of the session. Already a move is under way to have the Senate approve legislation that will clearly place the United States behind international action for peace with the submission of the charter of the Dumbarton Oaks conference.» (OWI)

BRITAIN'S WAR WORK LEADERS HONORED

LONDON, January 3 — More than 1,000 men and women, representing all phases of Britain's war effort, were named today in the second part of a list of New Year's Honors conferred by King George.

Workers in the factories and at the ports were foremost. Then there were the scientists and the technicians. Many received recognition for their part in the battle for transport on the railways, the roads and at sea. More than 150 men of the merchant navy, including engineers, stokers and deck hands, were also named.

For their part in the battle for fuel, 13 colliery managers and coal miners received awards, while several defence workers and firemen won decorations for their devotion to duty during the flying bomb raids.

Women figured prominently in the list. General Eisenhower's car driver in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and now on the Western Front, Mrs. Kay Somersby, was listed. Also named was one woman who trained crews for canal boats, an 84-year-old cotton worker and Mrs. J. B. Priestly, wife of the author.

All received the Order of the British Empire (BBC)

LUBLIN COMMITTEE STATEMENT

LUBLIN, January 3 — The Polish National Committee of Liberation, which on Sunday proclaimed itself as the Provisional Government of Poland, decreed yesterday that it would not honor current or future financial commitments made by the Polish Government in London, Moscow Radio reported today.

The decree, drawn up at a session last night of the Polish National Council, said that the measure did not apply to past commitments of the Polish Government in London but constituted an emphatic repudiation of present and future transactions of the Polish group in England.

Edward Osubka-Morawski, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Polish Provisional Government, said:

«The Provisional Government of Poland wishes hereby to inform all interested governments and persons that, as the only lawful government of Poland expressing the will of the Polish people and bearing the whole brunt of struggle for liberation of Polish territories still occupied by the Germans, it will not recognize any financial operation or

Stettinius made this statement in answer to a question whether the United States was «contemplating any economic action against Switzerland because of that country's continued aid to Germany.» (OWI)

DUTCH WARNED OF NAZI LABOR DRIVE

LONDON, January 3 — The Netherlands Government appealed to all men in German-occupied Holland last night to resist a German ordinance issued December 14 for compulsory registration of all Dutchmen between the ages of 18 and 40.

The appeal, broadcast over Radio Orange, said that the ordinance was another German move to round up Dutch citizens for forced labor in Germany. It warned that direct or indirect collaboration in the execution of the new German regulation on the part of those in state services and of employees is strictly forbidden on pain of future prosecution for collaboration with the enemy. (OWI)

U. S. TO DRAFT YOUNG FARM LABORERS

WASHINGTON, January 3 — Selective Service boards throughout the United States have been instructed to call up for military service all able bodied men between 18 and 26 who at present are deferred for agricultural work, James Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced today. The call will apply to about 864,000 men, it is believed. (OWI)

COLLABORATIONIST EDITOR EXECUTED

MARSEILLES, January 3 — Albert Lejeune, former editor of the collaborationist paper *Le Petit Nicois* and proprietor of three papers, who was sentenced to death December 20, was executed here today. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

ANTI-FRANCO RALLY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, January 3 — American legislators, educators, writers, artists, clergymen and liberal and labor leaders called on the United States Government last night to sever diplomatic relations with the regime of Generalissimo Franco of Spain.

They spoke at a public rally at Madison Square Gardens here during which they heard a message from Juan Negrin, last Premier of the Spanish Republic, who sent a cable to the meeting from London.

The keynote of the protest meeting was contained in an address by Representative John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington, who urged Americans to write to their representatives in Congress to demand abrogation of all relations with the «Nazi-Falangist government of Spain.»

«We (the U.S.) have much more than an ordinary moral responsibility in Spain,» Congressman Coffee said. «Our military security, our political stability and our economic well-being in the post-war world are all intimately tied up to the gate of Spain.»

Negrin, in his message, said that the only request by the Spanish Republicans of the United Nations is that they «cease international recognition of the rebel regime as being contrary to the will of our nation and opposed to human honor.»

He asserted that this action is necessary to prevent «our being relegated to the corner of the vanquished when the world is readjusted after the defeat of the Axis.»

The protest rally was sponsored by a group consisting of *The Nation*, liberal weekly publication; the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Free World Association and the American Labor Party. The sponsors said that individual [illegible] to the purpose of the rally was given by Thomas

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

the submission of the charter of the [illegible] ference. » (OWI)

BRITAIN'S WAR WORK LEADERS HONORED

LONDON, January 3 — More than 1,000 men and women, representing all phases of Britain's war effort, were named today in the second part of a list of New Year's Honors conferred by King George.

Workers in the factories and at the ports were foremost. Then there were the scientists and the technicians. Many received recognition for their part in the battle for transport on the railways, the roads and at sea. More than 150 men of the merchant navy, including engineers, stokers and deck hands, were also named.

For their part in the battle for fuel, 13 colliery managers and coal miners received awards, while several defence workers and firemen won decorations for their devotion to duty during the flying bomb raids.

Women figured prominently in the list. General Eisenhower's car driver in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and now on the Western Front, Mrs. Kay Somersby, was listed. Also named was one woman who trained crews for canal boats, an 84-year-old cotton worker and Mrs. J. B. Priestly, wife of the author.

All received the Order of the British Empire. (BBC)

LUBLIN COMMITTEE STATEMENT

LUBLIN, January 3 — The Polish National Committee of Liberation, which on Sunday proclaimed itself as the Provisional Government of Poland, decreed yesterday that it would not honor current or future financial commitments made by the Polish Government in London, Moscow Radio reported today.

The decree, drawn up at a session last night of the Polish National Council, said that the measure did not apply to past commitments of the Polish Government in London but constituted an emphatic repudiation of present and future transactions of the Polish group in England.

Edward Osubka-Morawski, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Polish Provisional Government, said:

« The Provisional Government of Poland wishes hereby to inform all interested governments and persons that, as the only lawful government of Poland expressing the will of the Polish people and bearing the whole brunt of struggle for liberation of Polish territories still occupied by the Germans, it will not recognize any financial operation or obligations concluded with the Polish *emigré* government in London. »

Osubka-Morawski, addressing the Council, reaffirmed that the Provisional Government would follow the lines of the democratic Polish Constitution of 17 March, 1921, until such time as Poland has been liberated and all power turned over to a government elected by universal suffrage.

Osubka-Morawski said that he would strive for closest relations with Soviet Russia and lasting friendship with Britain, the U.S., France and Czechoslovakia.

He emphasized Poland's claims to German territory and said these have support in Russia. The dispatch quoted Osubka-Morawski as saying that in Poland all opposition will be ruthlessly quelled. He asserted that all Poles, including the underground organizations in Poland which owed their allegiance to the Polish Government in London, had been led astray by that government.

(OWI - BBC - Reuter)

U. S.-SWISS ECONOMICS MAY BE REVISED

WASHINGTON, January 3 — Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, said today at a press conference that the entire economic relationship of the United States with Switzerland is now under consideration for possible revision.

[illegible] up for military service [illegible] 26 who at present are deferred for agricultural work, James Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced today. The call will apply to about 364,000 men, it is believed. (OWI)

COLLABORATIONIST EDITOR EXECUTED

MARSEILLES, January 3 — Albert Lejeune, former editor of the collaborationist paper *Le Petit Niçois* and proprietor of three papers, who was sentenced to death December 20, was executed here today. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

ANTI-FRANCO RALLY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, January 3 — American legislators, educators, writers, artists, clergymen and liberal and labor leaders called on the United States Government last night to sever diplomatic relations with the regime of Generalissimo Franco of Spain.

They spoke at a public rally at Madison Square Gardens here during which they heard a message from Juan Negrin, last Premier of the Spanish Republic, who sent a cable to the meeting from London.

The keynote of the protest meeting was contained in an address by Representative John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington, who urged Americans to write to their representatives in Congress to demand abrogation of all relations with the « Nazi-Falangist government of Spain. »

« We (the U.S.) have much more than an ordinary moral responsibility in Spain, » Congressman Coffee said. « Our military security, our political stability and our economic well-being in the post-war world are all intimately tied up to the gate of Spain. »

Negrin, in his message, said that the only request by the Spanish Republicans of the United Nations is that they « cease international recognition of the rebel regime as being contrary to the will of our nation and opposed to human honor. »

He asserted that this action is necessary to prevent « our being relegated to the corner of the vanquished when the world is readjusted after the defeat of the Axis. »

The protest rally was sponsored by a group consisting of *The Nation*, liberal weekly publication; the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Free World Association and the American Labor Party. The sponsors said that individual support to the purpose of the rally was given by Thomas Mann, by Senator Joseph Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and by Harold L. Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

The sponsors announced that they would urge the U.S. Government not only to break diplomatic and economic relations with the Franco government, but to afford « moral and financial support for the Democratic elements within Spain and in exile, » and obtain freedom of movement and communication for Spanish Republican leaders abroad.

Fascist Government

Many speakers at the meeting drew a parallel between the Franco regime in Spain and the former Mussolini regime in Italy. They asserted that the current Spanish government is as Fascist as the Italian Fascism of Mussolini and that as long as fascism exists anywhere in the world it will remain « a threat to security and freedom of thought. »

This thesis was expounded by Dr. Francis E. McMahon, an instructor at the University of Chicago; Frank Kingdon and Allan Chase, political commentators; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, former secretary of the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO.

Dr. McMahon said that Franco came into power « because Hitler and Mussolini put him there. » He added: « It

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

has been argued that military exigencies for a time required toleration of his regime by the democracies. Whatever be the soundness of that argument it cannot be denied that time has certainly passed.»

Chose accused Spain of assisting Germany in furtherance of Germany's war effort, and Carey asserted: «The world cannot be united in a great anti-Fascist crusade while we prop up Franco.»

Bishop Oxnam asked for severance of relations with Franco Spain because «Fascism is the utter rejection of Christianity,» and Kingdon called for «action by the United Nations to outlaw the present government of Spain.» (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN LABOR PROBLEMS MOUNT

LONDON, January 3 — Germany's labor problems are mounting as slave laborers grow restive at the approach of their countries' liberating armies and the ranks of Nazi workers are drained by the Wehrmacht, press dispatches from neutral sources indicated today.

In a remedial measure, German authorities have militarized all Austrian railways; all railway employees, irrespective of age, sex, or state of health are included in the German armed forces. In this manner, the Germans have sought to impose military restrictions and discipline on their own civilian workers, a dispatch from Geneva said today. Civilian traffic has been discontinued on all Austrian railways and transport facilities have been taken over for the exclusive use of the German High Command.

Following the recent German order conscripting Czech peasants between 18 and 45 years of age to construct fortifications, the Czechoslovak Press Bureau said today that the Germans are forcing all men in the Slovak capital of Bratislava between 43 and 50 to dig trenches.

In the Czechoslovak capital of Prague a state or emergency has been declared as a result of riots on New Year's Eve, the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* said in a dispatch today. During the riot many quisling security officers were shot and the Imperial Hotel, not far from the city's center, was demolished.

A Nazi economic periodical recently disclosed a shortage of clothing for foreign workers in Germany, according to reports reaching here. Observers commented that the German textile industry has been seriously hit and the resultant shortage of clothing is being reflected throughout Germany. Foreign workers in the future will receive new clothes or serviceable old clothes only in return for unrepairable clothes.

German youth is not at all as enthusiastic for war service as officials proclaim, confidential circulars of Nazi authorities which have fallen into Allied hands revealed.

Worries of German authorities were reflected in a report of the Kreisleiter (party district leader) of Gotha, who said that high school boys at a labor service camp in Mansfield «are no longer conforming to our conception of faith.»

A New York *Times* correspondent, in a dispatch from Stockholm today, told of a new and never officially announced Nazi organization whose purpose is to «watch» the Gestapo which in turn «watches» other Germans. The correspondent said that the organization, called the Sicherheitdienst, was recruited by Himmler from German intellectuals who had proven themselves absolutely trustworthy. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 3 — Today's communique:

Enemy attacks supported by tanks southeast of Bitsche forced our units to give some ground initially but all thrusts were either slowed down or halted. Strong enemy pressure continued in the Lower Vosges Mountains where hostile attacks were launched and attempts to infiltrate were made at several points in the area about five miles north of Reipertsweiler.

Farther east, patrolling was active and was particularly aggressive in the vicinity of Berg near the Rhine. An enemy pocket west of the Rhine farther south was generally quiet. Our troops captured a strongpoint north of Kemps and held it against counter-attacks.

In the Ardennes salient fighter-bombers attacked enemy armor in the Bastogne and St. Vith areas. Medium and fighter-bombers struck at communications and transport in the salient, including a rail junction at Gouvy. Other medium bombers bombed railway bridges at Eimmern and Bad-Munster.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers escorted by 650 fighters attacked six rail bridges mainly in the Coblenz area, communication centers, including road and rail junctions and detraining points at Prum, Bitburg, Kyllburg, Daun and Mayen, railway yards at Gerolstein, Ehrang and Bad-Kreuznach, tank and equipment concentrations, northeast of Saarlautern, and other targets in western Germany.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations and defense positions in the Neunkirchen and Kaiserslautern areas, destroyed several tanks near Pirmasens and struck at rail and road transport and communications in the Homburg and Kaiserslautern area. Medium bombers attacked supply dumps and troop barracks at Nunschweiler, Thaleischweiler and Oos.

In the course of these operations 13 enemy aircraft were shot down. Eleven fighters and 10 bombers are missing according to reports so far received. A very strong force of heavy bombers last night attacked the industrial and railway center of Nurnberg and chemical works at Ludwigshafen. Berlin was also bombed. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 3 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Northwest of Ravenna Canadian infantry and tanks of the 8th Army have gained ground between the River Senio and the Fosso Vecchio against strong resistance.

On the 5th Army front patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force yesterday, out in considerable strength, again concentrated their attacks on enemy communications, mainly in the northwest area of the Po Valley, and on a large variety of targets in the battle areas of north Italy. Targets included bridges, rail lines, enemy-occupied buildings, rail and road transport, guns and defended positions. Many rail cuts were effected, and two airfields were strafed.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and bombed an enemy barracks on the Italian Riviera.

On the night of January 1/2, light bombers and intruders attacked enemy road and rail transport in north Italy.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

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

tive of age, sex, or state of health are included in the German armed forces. In this manner, the Germans have sought to impose military restrictions and discipline on their own civilian workers, a dispatch from Geneva said today. Civilian traffic has been discontinued on all Austrian railways and transport facilities have been taken over for the exclusive use of the German High Command.

Following the recent German order conscripting Czech peasants between 18 and 45 years of age to construct fortifications, the Czechoslovak Press Bureau said today that the Germans are forcing all men in the Slovak capital of Bratislava between 43 and 50 to dig trenches.

In the Czechoslovak capital of Prague a state of emergency has been declared as a result of riots on New Year's Eve, the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* said in a dispatch today. During the riot many quisling security officers were shot and the Imperial Hotel, not far from the city's center, was demolished.

A Nazi economic periodical recently disclosed a shortage of clothing for foreign workers in Germany, according to reports reaching here. Observers commented that the German textile industry has been seriously hit and the resultant shortage of clothing is being reflected throughout Germany. Foreign workers in the future will receive new clothes or serviceable old clothes only in return for unrepairable clothes.

German youth is not at all as enthusiastic for war service as officials proclaim, confidential circulars of Nazi authorities which have fallen into Allied hands revealed.

Worries of German authorities were reflected in a report of the Kreisleiter (party district leader) of Gotha, who said that high school boys at a labor service camp in Mansfield «are no longer conforming to our conception of faith.»

A New York *Times* correspondent, in a dispatch from Stockholm today, told of a new and never officially announced Nazi organization whose purpose is to «watch» the Gestapo which in turn «watches» other Germans. The correspondent said that the organization, called the Sicherheitdienst, was recruited by Himmler from German intellectuals who had proven themselves absolutely trustworthy. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 3 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Ardennes salient have made some gains and repulsed a number of enemy counter-attacks.

In the St. Hubert-Bastogne sector of the southern flank we have made progress in the areas of Bonnerue and Hubermont against resistance varying from moderate to heavy.

We have taken Gerimont and Mande. Fighting is in progress in Senonchamps.

Northeast of Bastogne we have reached a point on the railway three miles beyond the town. Mageret is in our hands and we are in the immediate vicinity of Michamps.

Heavy fighting is going on in the areas of Neffe and Wardin. We have made some gains east and south of Lutrebois and are encountering heavy shelling in Hannville.

In the Saar Valley, enemy activity has increased. Southeast of Saarlautern a small-scale infantry attack in the area of Geislautern was repulsed and our units cleared the area northeast of Saargemünd. Near Neunkirchen an infantry attack supported by one tank was contained.

Between Habkirchen and Bliesbrücken enemy attempts to cross the Blies River were repulsed. Far her east five companies of German infantry gained one kilometer from the area south of Obergailbach to a point just west of Rimlingen.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations and defense positions in the Neunkirchen and Kaiserslautern areas, destroyed several tanks near Pirmasens and struck at rail and road transport and communications in the Homburg and Kaiserslautern area. Medium bombers attacked supply dumps and troop barracks at Nunschweiler, Thaleischweiler and Oos.

In the course of these operations 13 enemy aircraft were shot down. Eleven fighters and 10 bombers are missing according to reports so far received. A very strong force of heavy bombers last night attacked the industrial and railway center of Nürnberg and chemical works at Ludwigshafen. Berlin was also bombed. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 3 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Northwest of Ravenna Canadian infantry and tanks of the 8th Army have gained ground between the River Senio and the Fosso Vecchio against strong resistance.

On the 5th Army front patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force yesterday, out in considerable strength, again concentrated their attacks on enemy communications, mainly in the northwest area of the Po Valley, and on a large variety of targets in the battle areas of north Italy. Targets included bridges, rail lines, enemy-occupied buildings, rail and road transport, guns and defended positions. Many rail cuts were effected, and two airfields were strafed.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and bombed an enemy barracks on the Italian Riviera.

On the night of January 1/2, light bombers and intruders attacked enemy road and rail transport in north Italy.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Our troops have made further progress in clearing built-up areas in central Athens and a number of prisoners, arms and ammunition have been taken while searching east of areas already cleared.

During the night of December 31/January 1, an insurgent attempt to blow up the headquarters of the Greek National Guard unit was frustrated.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 3 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops advancing towards Lucenec from east and south, captured the populated localities of Ozhdyany, Dvoykerektu, Golo, Pinsenc, Saher, Kalonda, Veliki Salesz, Maley Salesz, Parlak, Raroszmulak, and Velikiye Zlebtsi, and the railway station of Ozhdyany.

In battles during January 1/2, in this area, our troops captured 2,320 German soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting for the annihilation of encircled enemy groupings, in the course of which they occupied 136 blocks in the eastern part and 31 blocks in the western part of the city.

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

Southeast of Komárno, our troops were beating-back large forces of tanks and infantry of the enemy, which were attempting to break-through to help his encircled groupings in the city of Budapest. With the price of enormous losses in manpower and equipment, the enemy succeeded in occupying a few populated localities on the southern bank of the Danube.

On other sectors of the front, there were no essential changes.

During January 2, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts a total of 61 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 21 enemy planes were shot down (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 3 — Today's communique:

Patriots repelled, without loss to themselves, an enemy infiltration operation carried out at the Parma Province town of Varano de' Melegari, in the Emilia region. Eight Germans were killed; many were wounded and 23 taken prisoner. Attacks launched by the German garrisons at Calestano and Fugazzolo, also in Parma Province, were effectively opposed by Patriot forces.

On December 18 a Patriot patrol attacked the German headquarters at Lama Mocogno, also in the Emilia region. The Germans took to flight, leaving behind three prisoners. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS January 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Bastogne area, the battle continues in fluctuating fighting. The stubborn American attempt at smashing the German front west of Bastogne with four tank and as many infantry divisions and enveloping our front bulge east and southeast of the town from three sides resulted in only slight gains for the enemy and the loss of another hundred tanks. According to preliminary reports, the enemy lost more than 400 guns, 1,230 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as 24,000 prisoners in the winter battle. The losses suffered up to now amount to more than 50,000 casualties.

On the Saar and in eastern Lorraine, the fighting makes satisfactory progress. The Saar bridgehead northwest of Forbach was broadened and fortified. The frontier area northeast of Sarreguemines was cleared of the enemy.

In the Lower Vosges, our attack also makes satisfactory progress.

Liége and Antwerp continued to be subjected to the bombardment by our long range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Romagna and on the Adriatic coast, formations of the British 8th Army launched isolated attacks and thrusts. All attacks failed. West of Ravenna, enemy forces which had temporarily penetrated into our positions, were driven back in a counter-attack.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the fighting around Budapest increased in fierceness. The German-Hungarian garrison, supported by bombers, repulsed the incessant Soviet attacks in part by counter-thrusts and in part in grim fighting at close quarters.

On the southern frontier of Slovakia, between the Gran and the upper reaches of the Sajo, our troops are engaged in grim and successful defensive fighting against intensified Soviet attacks. Eighteen enemy planes were brought down in dogfights.

On the Eastern Front reaching from eastern Slovakia up to Courland, there was only minor fighting.

Air:

Yesterday, American terror bombers dropped bombs on western Reich territory hitting particularly residential districts of various towns. Planes flying at a low level continued to attack the civil population with their guns.

In the evening hours, the British launched a terror attack on Nürnberg which caused big damage to buildings and losses among the population. Irreplaceable cultural

GERMAN

Sertorius on Western Front: The report from the correspondent Sertorius today lays stress upon the importance of both the Ardennes and the Bastogne regions. « The battle in the Ardennes has obviously not yet reached its climax. Further developments may see a resumption of a major German attack... The main pressure from the Americans is still directed against the German positions in the Bastogne region. »

Allied Lack of Ammunition Alleged: Perhaps the most important strategic factor raised in the German military analyses of today is the claim of Sertorius concerning the consequences of a supposed ammunition shortage on the part of the Allies:

« It is interesting that the Allies obviously did not make use of their often-applied concentration of artillery in the course of the winter battle in southern Belgium. This indicates difficulties in supplying munitions, which are partly due to unknown miscalculations of Allied armament production and partly due to direct German action against enemy supplies. »

The use of flying bombs is cited as one of the means by which Germany supposedly reduced Allied ammunition production.

Allied Contradiction on Air Losses: A Transocean dispatch points out a glaring contradiction in reports from Allied news sources:

« The blow directed against the Anglo-American airfields in the Belgian-Dutch area by the German Air Force resulted in curious contradictions within the Allied reports. According to one report, German formations allegedly lost 364 planes. » Yet, according to « competent German sources, » this German attacking force was described by other Allied reports as consisting of a total of merely 200 to 300 planes.

Eastern Front: The correspondent von Olberg tonight reports: « Aside from the violent struggle for Budapest and the sending of Soviet troops to the southern and eastern frontiers of Slovakia, there was no large-scale fighting along the entire eastern front. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: « No outstanding events have taken place in the last twenty-four hours... » according to the Fascist Radio, which goes on to say: « From the arrival of reinforcements it may be gathered that the British will make further efforts to reach the Senio River. But in this sector as well as in others, Italian and German soldiers are on the alert. »

Garfagna: The Fascist Radio has announced « one of the

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

Western Front:

In the Bastogne area, the battle continues in fluctuating fighting. The stubborn American attempt at smashing the German front west of Bastogne with four tank and as many infantry divisions and enveloping our front bulge east and southeast of the town from three sides resulted in only slight gains for the enemy and the loss of another hundred tanks. According to preliminary reports, the enemy lost more than 400 guns, 1,230 tanks and armoured vehicles as well as 24,000 prisoners in the winter battle. The losses suffered up to now amount to more than 50,000 casualties.

On the Saar and in eastern Lorraine, the fighting makes satisfactory progress. The Saar bridgehead northwest of Forbach was broadened and fortified. The frontier area northeast of Sarreguemines was cleared of the enemy.

In the Lower Vosges, our attack also makes satisfactory progress.

Liége and Antwerp continued to be subjected to the bombardment by our long range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Romagna and on the Adriatic coast, formations of the British 8th Army launched isolated attacks and thrusts. All attacks failed. West of Ravenna, enemy forces which had temporarily penetrated into our positions, were driven back in a counter-attack.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the fighting around Budapest increased in fierceness. The German-Hungarian garrison, supported by bombers, repulsed the incessant Soviet attacks in part by counter-thrusts and in part in grim fighting at close quarters.

On the southern frontier of Slovakia, between the Gran and the upper reaches of the Sajo, our troops are engaged in grim and successful defensive fighting against intensified Soviet attacks. Eighteen enemy planes were brought down in dogfights.

On the Eastern Front reaching from eastern Slovakia up to Courland, there was only minor fighting.

Air:

Yesterday, American terror bombers dropped bombs on western Reich territory hitting particularly residential districts of various towns. Planes flying at a low level continued to attack the civil population with their guns.

In the evening hours, the British launched a terror attack on Nürnberg which caused big damage to buildings and losses among the population. Irreplaceable cultural monuments fell victim to the senseless enemy lust of destruction. In addition, British heavy bombers launched attacks on towns of southwestern Germany and fast bombers assailed the Reich capital.

Yesterday, 22 enemy planes, 14 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down by the Air Defense forces.

London continued to be bombarded by our retaliatory weapons.

In December, the Anglo-Americans lost a total of 1,379 planes 410 of which at least were four-engined bombers over the battle area in the West and over the Reich territory. (Radio Berlin)

of both the Ardennes and the Bastogne regions. « The battle in the Ardennes has obviously not yet reached its climax. Further developments may see a resumption of a major German attack... The main pressure from the Americans is still directed against the German positions in the Bastogne region. »

Allied Lack of Ammunition Alleged: Perhaps the most important strategic factor raised in the German military analyses of today is the claim of Sertorius concerning the consequences of a supposed ammunition shortage on the part of the Allies:

« It is interesting that the Allies obviously did not make use of their often-applied concentration of artillery in the course of the winter battle in southern Belgium. This indicates difficulties in supplying munitions, which are partly due to unknown miscalculations of Allied armament production and partly due to direct German action against enemy supplies. »

The use of flying bombs is cited as one of the means by which Germany supposedly reduced Allied ammunition production.

Allied Contradiction on Air Losses: A Transocean dispatch points out a glaring contradiction in reports from Allied news sources:

« The blow directed against the Anglo-American airfields in the Belgian-Dutch area by the German Air Force resulted in curious contradictions within the Allied reports. According to one report, German formations allegedly lost 364 planes. » Yet, according to « competent German sources, » this German attacking force was described by other Allied reports as consisting of a total of merely 200 to 300 planes.

Eastern Front: The correspondent von Olberg tonight reports: « Aside from the violent struggle for Budapest and the sending of Soviet troops to the southern and eastern frontiers of Slovakia, there was no large-scale fighting along the entire eastern front. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: « No outstanding events have taken place in the last twenty-four hours... » according to the Fascist Radio, which goes on to say: « From the arrival of reinforcements it may be gathered that the British will make further efforts to reach the Senio River. But in this sector as well as in others, Italian and German soldiers are on the alert. »

Canteens: The Fascist Radio has announced « one of the most revolutionary measures so far adopted by the government of the Republic »; namely, the requisitioning of restaurants and their transformation into canteens. « In wartime, » says the commentator, « all people have to consider themselves as part of the army and in an army there must be the same rations for all... »

Spampanato of Radio Fante considers the decree from three viewpoints: economically, by the abolition of expensive menus, it calls a halt to the devaluation of the lire; practically, as regards the organisation of food supplies, more equal distribution will result in an improvement in the general food situation; and socially, it will put an end to luxury, « an insult to the fighting people... »

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday 3 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 7th Army repels Nazis along Saar; Non-stop air attack on Germany; Nazis attack along Senio River; TAF used in direct support of 5th, 8th Armies; MAAF lost 400 planes last month; Budapest civilians starve as battle rages; Iwo Jima attacked for 25th consecutive day; Yugoslav forces cut viaduct; Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay killed in plane crash; Airmen smash 800 German vehicles in Montenegro; Chinese drive towards Wanting; Australian ports prepare for British fleet.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; More collaboration charges made; Professor Luigi Einaudi appointed Governor of Bank of Italy; Italian family saves flyer's life; Ex-fascist consul arrested; Small Italian industries seek aid.

UNITED NATIONS — General Plastiras to form new Greek Government; Allied leaders to meet soon, Roosevelt says; King George honors American generals; Nearly 12 million now in U. S. forces; Russia steps up tank production; Escaped U-Boat commanders hunted.

NEUTRAL — Soldier audiences pleased the Pope.

WAR FRONTS

7TH ARMY REPELS NAZIS ALONG SAAR

LONDON, January 2 — The Germans appeared today to have switched their counter-offensive to the 7th Army front as their Belgian salient continued to shrink under the continued attack of American infantry and armor.

SHAEF announced tonight it was discontinuing the 36 hour time lag on news from the Western Front.

Late press dispatches tonight reported increasing pres-

advanced a total of eight miles since Sunday. Their deepest penetration has occured at Moircy.

As they spread out from Bastogne, the Americans captured the town of Wardin, three miles to the southeast. Nesse, two miles east of Bastogne, also was taken.

A SHAEF spokesman today described the series of separate counter-attacks which the Germans have launched in the Bastogne area in the last two days as an effort to keep the 3rd Army from developing an attack against the waist of the German salient, now narrowed to about 14 miles. An accelerated American drive directly north from Bastogne would sever the salient and isolate German forces to the west.

American patrols late today penetrated the northern flank of the German salient to a depth of 3,000 yards without encountering resistance, a front-line correspondent reported.

On other sectors of the Western Front enemy artillery harassed towns on the Alsace plain and hostile patrols were turned back at several points east and northwest of Mulhouse.

SHAEF said the Germans increased their artillery fire in the area south of Duren while Allied artillery dispersed enemy patrols which again were active across the Maas River in the Roermond area.

A German attempt to cross the Maas at its northern end was reported. Correspondents said that the enemy succeeded in ferrying two artillery pieces to the southern bank at a point near Kapelle. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

NON-STOP AIR ATTACK ON GERMANY

LONDON, January 2 — More than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 650 Thunderbolts and Mustangs, were over Germany today for the 11th successive day, attacking three marshalling yards, five road and rail junctions, six bridges and enemy troops concentrations. They dropped more than 3,000 tons of bombs.

The railyard targets were at Geralstein, east of Prum; Bad Kreuznach, south of Bingen, and Ensang, south of Trier. All the communication centers were attacked in the area east of the German salient in Belgium, while the bridges were mostly in the Coolenz area. German tank and infantry concentrations were bombed in a wooded area near Saarlautern and within 10 miles of the present front lines.

Although the weather was clear and the heavy bombers were able to bomb the majority of their targets visually, the Luftwaffe, which suffered heavy losses yesterday, made no attempt at interception.

One group of Mustangs shot down two enemy fighters, while another group strafed German supply lines in the

LATE BULLETINS

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

support of 5th. 8th Armies: MAAF lost 400 planes last month; Budapest civilians starve as battle rages; Iwo Jima attacked for 25th consecutive day; Yugoslav forces cut viaduct; Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay killed in plane crash; Airmen smash 800 German vehicles in Montenegro; Chinese drive towards Wanting; Australian ports prepare for British fleet.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome daily press review; More collaboration charges made; Professor Luigi Einaudi appointed Governor of Bank of Italy; Italian family saves flyer's life; Ex-fascist consul arrested; Small Italian industries seek aid.

UNITED NATIONS — General Plastiras to form new Greek Government; Allied leaders to meet soon, Roosevelt says; King George honors American generals; Nearly 12 million now in U. S. forces; Russia steps up tank production; Escaped U-Boat commanders hunted.

NEUTRAL — Soldier audiences pleased the Pope.

WAR FRONTS

7TH ARMY REPELS NAZIS ALONG SAAR

LONDON, January 2 — The Germans appeared today to have switched their counter-offensive to the 7th Army front as their Belgian salient continued to shrink under the continued attack of American infantry and armor.

SHAEF announced tonight it was discontinuing the 36 hour time lag on news from the Western Front.

Late press dispatches tonight reported increasing pressure along the 7th Army's Saar front with the spearheads of the attacks near Wolferdingen, on the German frontier, and near Saargemünd.

The attacks began before daybreak yesterday and are growing in intensity, press dispatches said. Although reluctant to call the enemy activity along the Saar the beginning of a major counter-attack, correspondents quote the SHAEF report today of increasing action in the area from the town of Bitsch to the Rhine River, a distance of 40 miles. The SHAEF communique said the Germans had gained some ground in their attacks in the wooded region south of Bannstein, which is five miles southeast of Bitsch.

Another German counter-attack was repulsed at Dambach, five miles northeast of Bannstein, and one German thrust cut the road running east from Bitsch.

Meanwhile, the perimeter of the German salient has become small and misshapen under the continual pounding of American armor and infantry, which has made advances into its flanks and forced an eastward withdrawal of the enemy.

Third Army troops have beaten back German attempts to cut the Bastogne-Arlon supply road, along which U.S. infantry and armor have been pouring through Bastogne, and have recaptured the towns of Remagne and Hubermont, some six miles west of Bastogne. The 3rd Army, which punched into the southern flank of the German thrust, has

miles. An accelerated American drive directly north of Bastogne would sever the salient and isolate German forces to the west.

American patrols late today penetrated the northern flank of the German salient to a depth of 3,000 yards without encountering resistance, a front-line correspondent reported.

On other sectors of the Western Front enemy artillery harassed towns on the Alsace plain and hostile patrols were turned back at several points east and northwest of Mulhouse.

SHAEF said the Germans increased their artillery fire in the area south of Düren while Allied artillery dispersed enemy patrols which again were active across the Maas River in the Roermond area.

A German attempt to cross the Maas at its northern end was reported. Correspondents said that the enemy succeeded in ferrying two artillery pieces to the southern bank at a point near Kapelle. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

NON-STOP AIR ATTACK ON GERMANY

LONDON, January 2 — More than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 650 Thunderbolts and Mustangs, were over Germany today for the 11th successive day, attacking three marshalling yards, five road and rail junctions, six bridges and enemy troops concentrations. They dropped more than 3,000 tons of bombs.

The railyard targets were at Gerolstein, east of Prum; Bad Kreuznach, south of Bingen, and Ehrang, south of Trier. All the communication centers were attacked in the area east of the German salient in Belgium, while the bridges were mostly in the Coblenz area. German tank and infantry concentrations were bombed in a wooded area near Saarlautern and within 10 miles of the present front lines.

Although the weather was clear and the heavy bombers were able to bomb the majority of their targets visually, the Luftwaffe, which suffered heavy losses yesterday, made no attempt at interception.

One group of Mustangs shot down two enemy fighters, while another group strafed German supply lines in the

LATE BULLETINS

BATTLE FOR MANDALAY IMMINENT

WASHINGTON, January 2 — Brigadier Stephen Irwin, Chief of Staff for the British 14th Indian Army declared here today that "we are on the eve of the battle for Mandalay." The Japanese, he hinted, may be forced to withdraw from the city while offering only rearguard action. They are faced with the choice of abandoning their positions northwest of Ye-U or of being cut off by the British 36th Division south of Kanbulu. The recapture of Mandalay will mean the virtual retaking of Burma, Brigadier Irwin stated. (Reuter)

1,000 RAF BOMBERS HIT GERMANY AT NIGHT

LONDON, January 2 — The RAF Bomber Command tonight dispatched more than 1,000 aircraft against important targets in Germany, it was officially stated.

The chief objectives were the industrial and railway center of Nuremberg and the I.G. Farben chemical works at Ludwigshafen. Berlin also was bombed.

Out of 900 German aircraft sent over the Allied lines yesterday, 364 were destroyed by Allied fighters and anti-aircraft fire. This was the greatest defeat for the Luftwaffe during the entire war. (Reuter-ABSIE-OWI)

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

Coblenz and Frankfurt areas shooting up 16 locomotives, 25 freight cars, five trucks, a rail station and a staff car. Nine U.S. heavy bombers and two fighters failed to return.

Planes of the Allied Tactical Air Forces were active over the battle area today. Fighter-bombers and fighters of the 9th USAAF flew 300 sorties by noon striking at a column of enemy motorized infantry, including tanks, five miles east of Saint Vith. Sixty-nine vehicles were destroyed and many troops killed. Near Saint Vith, marshalling yards were heavily attacked.

In other attacks, 42 motor transport were destroyed in the battle area, 22 tanks and armored vehicles were knocked out and 23 damaged.

Today's assault on German targets by the 8th USAAF followed a night in which RAF Bomber Command aircraft continued their offensive against the enemy supply lines with an attack on the marshalling yards at Vihwinkel, just south of the Ruhr.

RAF Halifaxes hit the Minetersiein benzol plant near Dortmund. Fires and large explosions were observed.

This plant is another of the large coking plants in the Ruhr which produces benzol as a by-product. Several of them have previously been attacked.

Attacks were also made on Hanover and the railway center of Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt. Night fighters and intruder aircraft of the Bomber Command supported the bombers and attacked enemy airfields, destroying at least four enemy aircraft in combat.

Mosquitos of the 2nd TAF took advantage of the clear night to make concentrated attacks on enemy movements in the Zulpich, Mayen and Clervaux areas. They paid particular attention to troop concentrations in forests and woods.

Aerial photographs of the Dollbergen oil refinery, which was attacked yesterday by the 8th USAAF, showed that it was severely damaged. (OWI - Reuter)

NAZIS ATTACK ALONG SENIO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 2 — German forces, continuing their struggle to keep the 8th Army from massing against the Senio River defenses across the southeastern end of the Lombardy Plain, yesterday crossed the river from their outposts along the Canale Naviglio in a series of small scale attacks, it was announced here today.

The two principal enemy attacks were at the northern and southern edges of the sector protecting the rail-junction town of Lugo, which lies 27 miles east of Bologna along the routes from Ravenna and the Adriatic coast.

Although official reports did not locate the point of the enemy thrusts exactly, both seemed to have been within a two-mile radius of Lugo, the center point of the German defenses north of the main Po Valley Highway and athwart the north approach road to Bologna from the east.

A German raiding party, supported by mortars, struck across the Senio along the sector between Lugo and Fusignano, four miles northeast, in the first of the two attacks. This force was driven back, after suffering casualties and leaving prisoners.

The second German attack was launched from the northern edge of the enemy salient east of the Senio, along the stretch between Lugo and Cotignola, two miles to the southeast.

This attack also was halted, and prisoners taken.

Still a third enemy counter-attack, launched across the Canale Naviglio, an artificial watercourse connecting the Senio and Lamone rivers, and aimed at an Allied strongpoint between Cotignola and Villa Quaglia, three miles southeast, likewise failed. German forces still hold in this sector a sliver of land nearly-five-mile-long between the straight course of the Canale Naviglio and the winding Se-

Hostile patrols were active in the area of Monte Grande and Monte Cerere, and brisk small arms skirmishes were reported from nearby Monte Castellaro and the hamlet of Parecchia. Heavy enemy shellfire was directed against Monte Grande, a key bastion in the Allied positions in this sector some 11 miles southeast of Bologna.

In the Serchio River valley, where reinforced 5th Army forces have retaken most of the positions evacuated in the face of the German counter-thrust of last week, enemy artillery fire was reported to have increased, although the sector north of Lucca was generally quiet, with only minor patrol clashes.

On the extreme right flank of the 5th Army's long mountain battle line Allied forces reported the hamlet of San Martino, six miles south of Imola to be clear of the enemy. (PRO)

TAF USED IN DIRECT SUPPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 2 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday concentrated on enemy battle line positions. Three quarters of the total MAAF operations were in direct support of the Allied 5th and 8th Armies, it was announced here today.

In attacks on a day in which bad weather cancelled all operations of the Strategic, Coastal and Balkan Air Forces, South African Air Force Kittyhawks attacked a German headquarters building at the eastern end of the 5th Army front, knocking off the roof and most of the upper story of the structure. American Thunderbolts hit in two successive waves at an enemy fuel dump near Fidenza, midway between Piacenza and Parma on the Bologna-Milan rail route.

Medium bombers struck two rail bridges east of Milan and one at Parma, as well as an ammunition dump just south of Pavia in the Valley of the Po. Bombs hit the center of the mass of munitions, causing a great explosion.

In other attacks, enemy rail lines were cut in 23 places, and further toll was taken of enemy transport. (PRO)

BUDAPEST CIVILIANS STARVING

MOSCOW, January 2 — The Red Army today almost completed the battle for Buda, western half of Budapest, but bitter German resistance continued on the east bank of the Danube as Russian artillery and rocket-firing planes began levelling the city block by block. The Russian High Command, throwing responsibility for the destruction of the Hungarian capital squarely on the Germans, ordered the enemy's remaining defense positions destroyed.

Meanwhile, northeast of Budapest, the Red Army advanced northward into Czechoslovakia. Advanced Russian elements broke into the streets of Lucenec (Losonc), a road and rail junction six miles north of the Hungarian border, on the flank of the principal German grouping in Slovakia. German counter-attacks northeast of Komarno were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Correspondents described the fighting in Budapest as surpassing in fury that at Stalingrad. In Pest, the eastern part of the capital, the Germans have the advantage of substantially-built buildings which can stand up against all but the heaviest artillery, and the battle there has turned into hundreds of separate sieges. Firing machine guns and tommy guns from behind heaps of rubble, the Germans fight house by house and room by room.

The *Manchester Guardian*'s correspondent here said in a dispatch today that the German decision to sacrifice Budapest in an effort to delay the Russian advance is bringing slow starvation to two million Hungarians, apart from the damage caused to the city itself.

Fires in the city have been swelled by blazing fuel tanks, which are choking the streets with thick black smoke, the dispatch added. Deadly Russian 'Katushkas' (multi-barreled mortars), with their flaming, rocket-like

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

center of Hanau, 10 miles east of Frankfurt. Night fighters and intruder aircraft of the Bomber Command supported the bombers and attacked enemy airfields, destroying at least four enemy aircraft in combat.

Mosquitos of the 2nd TAF took advantage of the clear night to make concentrated attacks on enemy movements in the Zulpich, Mayen and Clervaux areas. They paid particular attention to troop concentrations in forests and woods.

Aerial photographs of the Dollbergen oil refinery, which was attacked yesterday by the 8th USAAF, showed that it was severely damaged. (OWI - Reuter)

NAZIS ATTACK ALONG SENIO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 2 — German forces, continuing their struggle to keep the 8th Army from massing against the Senio River defenses across the southeastern end of the Lombardy Plain, yesterday crossed the river from their outposts along the Canale Naviglio in a series of small scale attacks, it was announced here today.

The two principal enemy attacks were at the northern and southern edges of the sector protecting the rail-junction town of Lugo, which lies 27 miles east of Bologna along the routes from Ravenna and the Adriatic coast.

Although official reports did not locate the point of the enemy thrusts exactly, both seemed to have been within a two-mile radius of Lugo, the center point of the German defenses north of the main Po Valley Highway and athwart the north approach road to Bologna from the east.

A German raiding party, supported by mortars, struck across the Senio along the sector between Lugo and Fusignano, four miles northeast, in the first of the two attacks. This force was driven back, after suffering casualties and leaving prisoners.

The second German attack was launched from the northern edge of the enemy salient east of the Senio, along the stretch between Lugo and Cotignola, two miles to the southeast.

This attack also was halted, and prisoners taken.

Still a third enemy counter-attack, launched across the Canale Naviglio, an artificial watercourse connecting the Senio and Lamone rivers, and aimed at an Allied strongpoint between Cotignola and Villa Quaglia, three miles southeast, likewise failed. German forces still hold in this sector a sliver of land nearly-five-mile-long between the straight course of the Canale Naviglio and the winding Senio River, from a point south of Bagnacavallo southwestward to the vicinity of Sant'Andrea, three miles northeast of Faenza.

Strong concentrations of machine guns, supported by tanks, self-propelled guns and artillery, have enabled the Germans to hold this fragment of their former delaying positions despite almost continuous British attacks from the south during the past two weeks.

Patrol Actions

German forces on the 8th Army Front have been engaged in a series of skirmishes and delaying actions along the Senio River and to the east since mid December, when New Zealand forces first broke through the enemy's Lamone River defenses to reach the Senio all along the sector south of the main Po Valley Highway. Even after Canadian forces, after passing through three enemy water defense lines, penetrated to the Senio at its northern end, the Germans tried to delay an assault on their unfinished Senio defenses.

On the 5th Army Front yesterday, action centered on the mountain salient thrust into the Santerno River Valley southwest of San Pietro, first of the chain of towns stretched out along the Emilia Highway southeast of Bologna.

all operations of the Strategic, Coastal and Balkan Air Forces. South African Air Force Kittyhawks attacked a German headquarters building at the eastern end of the 5th Army front, knocking off the roof and most of the upper story of the structure. American Thunderbolts hit in two successive waves at an enemy fuel dump near Fidenza, midway between Piacenza and Parma on the Bologna-Milan rail route.

Medium bombers struck two rail bridges east of Milan and one at Parma, as well as an ammunition dump just south of Pavia in the Valley of the Po. Bombs hit the center of the mass of munitions, causing a great explosion.

In other attacks, enemy rail lines were cut in 23 places, and further toll was taken of enemy transport. (PRO)

BUDAPEST CIVILIANS STARVING

MOSCOW, January 2 — The Red Army today almost completed the battle for Buda, western half of Budapest, but bitter German resistance continued on the east bank of the Danube as Russian artillery and rocket-firing planes began levelling the city block by block. The Russian High Command, throwing responsibility for the destruction of the Hungarian capital squarely on the Germans, ordered the enemy's remaining defense positions destroyed.

Meanwhile, northeast of Budapest, the Red Army advanced northward into Czechoslovakia. Advanced Russian elements broke into the streets of Lucenec (Losonez), a road and rail junction six miles north of the Hungarian border, on the flank of the principal German grouping in Slovakia. German counter-attacks northeast of Komarno were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Correspondents described the fighting in Budapest as surpassing in fury that at Stalingrad. In Pest, the eastern part of the capital, the Germans have the advantage of substantially-built buildings which can stand up against all but the heaviest artillery, and the battle there has turned into hundreds of separate sieges. Firing machine guns and tommy guns from behind heaps of rubble, the Germans fight house by house and room by room.

The *Manchester Guardian*'s correspondent here said in a dispatch today that the German decision to sacrifice Budapest in an effort to delay the Russian advance is bringing slow starvation to two million Hungarians, apart from the damage caused to the city itself.

«Fires in the city have been swelled by blazing fuel tanks, which are choking the streets with thick black smoke,» the dispatch added. «Deadly Russian 'Katushkas' (multi-barreled mortars) with their flaming, rocket-like projectiles have been moved up into the front line inside the city and are adding their shrill whistle to the inferno of bursting shells, mines and squalls of machine-gun fire.» (BBC - Reuter)

IWO JIMA ATTACKED FOR 25TH DAY

PEARL HARBOR, January 2 — American Liberator bombers attacked the island of Iwo Jima in the Volcanoes, on Sunday for the 25th consecutive day, it was officially announced at Pacific Fleet headquarters tonight.

A lone Japanese bomber dropped one bomb on Saipan yesterday, the announcement said, indicating the effectiveness of the «neutralization attacks» on Iwo Jima from which the Japanese had previously launched bombers against Saipan's Superfortress installations. The Japanese bomber which appeared over Saipan yesterday represented the eighth raid on the island since the Superfortresses began attacking the Japanese homeland, an American press dispatch said.

In Sunday's attack on Iwo Jima, the Liberators encountered only moderate anti-aircraft fire, headquarters announced.

Ground fighting on Leyte continued yesterday and 995 enemy troops were killed and 11 prisoners taken during

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

the day's fighting, General Douglas MacArthur's communique said today. Total number of Japanese casualties in the Philippine campaign has reached 118,982.

Heavy bombers based in the Philippine area hit fuel storage dumps yesterday at Sassa airfield on Mindanao, while medium bombers attacked shipping off Samar Island. Bomb-carrying patrol planes set fire to five Japanese coastal freighters and downed four enemy planes in the Philippine area.

In other air action, medium bombers and fighters bombed and strafed enemy aircromes on Panay, Negros and Cebu Islands, starting fires, the communique added. Shipping off the islands of Formosa was attacked on Sunday.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, told a press conference yesterday that the Allies should be prepared to invade Japan and «we will undoubtably have to occupy enough of it to win the peace.»

Nimitz, who recently returned to Hawaii from a tour of the Pacific fighting areas, said he believed it «is essential to obtain bases on the China coast in order to secure land masses necessary for deployment of the huge Allied forces. He said he saw an «unhappy 1945 for the Japanese.»

(OWI - Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CUT VIADUCT

LONDON, January 2 — Yugoslav Partisan units continued their attacks against German communication lines, especially in the Dinkovo Osijek district and in the Nasice-Vukovar sector, where the Germans are suffering great losses both in men and artillery, today's communique reported.

After a heavy fight, all German lines on the Babic sector have been knocked out and with the liberation yesterday of Mokra Gora, fortified Nazi strongpoint, Tito's troops have cleared the last German defenses, closing the approaches to Praca Valley and protecting communications to Sarajevo.

Allied aircraft destroyed a viaduct near Brovnica, halting all traffic on the Trieste-Ljubljana line.

Allied aircraft played havoc with the enemy's vital communications system by destroying an important viaduct between Ljubljana and Trieste, cutting enemy traffic along the railway line into northeastern Italy.

A railway station and oil store in Ljubljana, 75 miles northwest of Zagreb, also were hit in these attacks (OWI)

ADMIRAL RAMSAY KILLED IN AIR CRASH

SHAEF, January 2 — Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, Allied naval commander-in-chief of the Normandy landings, was killed today in a plane crash in France, it is officially announced. He was 61 years old.

At the time of the accident, Admiral Ramsay was en route to a conference in Belgium.

One of Britain's most brilliant naval men, he played a leading part in planning the Allied landings in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy. It was his job to organize water transport for huge armadas of troops and supplies and to assemble the fleets of protecting warships and landing craft.

Admiral Ramsay was responsible for the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from the beaches of Dunkirk. One of the last operations he planned was the invasion of the Dutch island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt Estuary, opening the way to the port of Antwerp.

He retired from the Navy in 1938 after 40 years service but was called back into service after the outbreak of the war and immediately found himself handling the direction

CHINESE DRIVE TOWARD WANTING

CHUNGKING, January 2 — Chinese troops, in a revitalized triple-pronged drive toward the China-Burma border town of Wanting, have killed over 200 Japanese and captured large quantities of military supplies, the Chinese High Command communique said today.

As American airmen carried out night bombing sorties in the combat area, Chinese ground troops struck hard toward Wanting from the north, east and west.

The columns striking from the north have retaken a vital wooded area, the high command announced. Those driving from the east have captured three enemy strongholds, and those from the west have seized six strongpoints, cutting the Japanese communication line on the northern bank of the Shweli River from Wanting to Mengmao.

In a series of widespread blows against Japanese positions in northern and southcentral China, 14th USAAF planes destroyed a train partially loaded with gasoline, two locomotives, and two tanks and damaged three other tanks. Troop concentrations and enemy river shipping were bombed and strafed.

Fort Bayard, on Luichow Peninsula in southern China, was hit by heavy bombers in a night attack.

In Burma, British 14th Army troops, driving southeast from the Chindwin valley, have taken the village of Kaduma, about 85 miles northwest of Mandalay. This latest advance puts them 17 miles from the railhead of Ye-U, from where a direct line runs to Mandalay. Fairly flat country lies ahead of the advancing British troops.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command maintained their offensive against Japanese communications with successful attacks yesterday on bridges of the Burma-Thailand railway.

Medium and fighter-bombers on New Year's Eve maintained their heavy attacks on the main enemy supply road to the Arakan sector on the Burma west coast and hit enemy positions and troops. (Reuter-OWI)

BLINDED PILOT GUIDED HOME

CHUNGKING, January 2 — A wounded pilot, his eyes bleeding from fragments from a Japanese shell, was guided safely back to his base by the radioed voice and barely visible wing-tip of a comrade in another fighter plane, an American correspondent said in a dispatch today.

The pilot was hit during a strafing mission. Noticing his plight, a fellow pilot flew his plane so that the wounded pilot could see the wingtip, only a few feet away from his cockpit. In this manner they flew for about an hour, the guiding pilot leading his blinded comrade back to the base and on to the runway, climbing up and out of the way just as the wheels of the wounded pilot's plane touched the ground, the correspondent said. (OWI)

TWO VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED

LONDON, January 2 — The War Office announced tonight that the Victoria Cross had been awarded posthumously to Private (acting Sergeant) George Harold Eardley of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and to Corporal John William Harper of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment.

Both awards were made for outstanding gallantry in the field during the British 2nd Army's drive into Holland.

These two awards make the 122nd and 123rd Victoria Crosses of the present war. (Reuter)

AUSTRALIA PREPARES FOR BRITISH FLEET

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

(OWI - Radio)

YUGOSLAVS CUT VIADUCT

LONDON, January 2 — Yugoslav Partisan units continued their attacks against German communication lines, especially in the Drakovo Osijek district and in the Nasice-Vukovar sector, where the Germans are suffering great losses both in men and artillery, today's communique reported.

After a heavy fight, all German lines on the Babic sector have been knocked out and with the liberation yesterday of Mokra Gora, fortified Nazi strongpoint, Tito's troops have cleared the last German defenses, closing the approaches to Praca Valley and protecting communications to Sarajevo.

Allied aircraft destroyed a viaduct near *Brovnica halting all traffic on the Trieste-Ljubljana line.

Allied aircraft played havoc with the enemy's vital communications system by destroying an important viaduct between Ljubljana and Trieste, cutting enemy traffic along the railway line into northeastern Italy.

A railway station and oil store in Ljubljana, 75 miles northwest of Zegreb, also were hit in these attacks. (OWI)

ADMIRAL RAMSAY KILLED IN AIR CRASH

SHAEF, January 2 — Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, Allied naval commander-in-chief of the Normandy landings, was killed today in a plane crash in France, it is officially announced. He was 61 years old.

At the time of the accident, Admiral Ramsay was *en route* to a conference in Belgium.

One of Britain's most brilliant naval men, he played a leading part in planning the Allied landings in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy. It was his job to organize water transport for huge armadas of troops and supplies and to assemble the fleets of protecting warships and landing craft.

Admiral Ramsay was responsible for the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from the beaches of Dunkirk. One of the last operations he planned was the invasion of the Dutch island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt Estuary, opening the way to the port of Antwerp.

He retired from the Navy in 1938 after 40 years service but was called back into service after the outbreak of the war and immediately found himself handling the direction of difficult sea operations.

He is the fourth Allied military leader in this war to be killed in an airplane mishap — Maj. Gen. Charles Orde Wingate, General Wladyslaw Sikorsky and Air Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory having met their deaths in similar circumstances.

For his work at Dunkirk, he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Later for his exceptional services in planning and executing the Allied operations which led to the liberation of Sicily, he was made a Knight Commander of the British Empire. (Reuter - OWI)

AIRMEN WRECK 800 NAZI VEHICLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 2 — A count of wrecked and abandoned enemy motor vehicles along the stretch of Montenegrin mountain road between the town of Podgorica and Kolasin, on the German escape route from southwestern Yugoslavia, shows that more than 800 vehicles, the major part of the transport of the German 21st Mountain Corps, was destroyed as a result of Allied air attacks, it was reported here today.

Pilots flying over the area, just inside the Yugoslav frontier from Albania, reported that the enemy troops were retreating afoot. (PRO)

In Burma, British 14th Army troops, driving southeast from the Chindwin valley, have taken the village of Kaduma, about 83 miles northwest of Mandalay. This latest advance puts them 17 miles from the railhead of Ye-U, from where a direct line runs to Mandalay. Fairly flat country lies ahead of the advancing British troops.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command maintained their offensive against Japanese communications with successful attacks yesterday on bridges of the Burma-Thailand railway.

Medium and fighter-bombers on New Year's Eve maintained their heavy attacks on the main enemy supply road to the Arakan sector on the Burma west coast and hit enemy positions and troops. (Reuter-OWI)

BLINDED PILOT GUIDED HOME

CHUNGKING, January 2 — A wounded pilot, his eyes bleeding from fragments from a Japanese shell, was guided safely back to his base by the radioed voice and barely visible wing-tip of a comrade in another fighter plane, an American correspondent said in a dispatch today.

The pilot was hit during a strafing mission. Noticing his plight, a fellow pilot flew his plane so that the wounded pilot could see the wingtip, only a few feet away from his cockpit. In this manner they flew for about an hour, the guiding pilot leading his blinded comrade back to the base and on to the runway, climbing up and out of the way just as the wheels of the wounded pilot's plane touched the ground, the correspondent said. (OWI)

TWO VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED

LONDON, January 2 — The War Office announced tonight that the Victoria Cross had been awarded posthumously to Private (acting Sergeant) George Harold Eardley of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and to Corporal John William Harper of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment.

Both awards were made for outstanding gallantry in the field during the British 2nd Army's drive into Holland.

These two awards make the 122nd and 123rd Victoria Crosses of the present war. (Reuter)

AUSTRALIA PREPARES FOR BRITISH FLEET

LONDON, January 2 — Preparations are now being made in the Australian ports for the accommodation of the British Pacific Fleet which will be based there under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

Australian shipyards at present are repairing merchant ships, handling a monthly average of one and a quarter million gross tons of shipping.

At the same time it is reported that during the past year anti-submarine forces of the Royal Australian Navy have escorted 25 million gross tons of Allied merchant shipping without a single loss from enemy submarine attack.

Australia's naval and ship repair personnel and resources being thus engaged, a force of volunteer dockyard workers from Britain are being sent to Australia to help service the fleet. Nevertheless, the Commonwealth government is making an allocation of 3,000 workers for the same purpose.

Admiral Fraser, in a visit to Admiral Nimitz at Pearl Harbor, reached agreement on future operations.

Correspondents point out that, however far from Japan the main bases of the British Pacific Fleet may be, there is nothing to prevent the creation of advance bases at intermediate points in the East Indies or on the mainland coast of Southeast Asia. This would give the Fleet a wide range of action, provided that it was accompanied by store ships and tankers together with depot and repair ships. (MOI)

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

SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALIST KILLED

LONDON, January 2 — Lt. Col. George Lauder Steer, former South African journalist, was killed in a motor car accident Christmas Day while on active service in the South-east Asia Command, it was announced today. Colonel Steer was 35 years old. Born in East London, South Africa, he won many scholastic honors at Worcester and Oxford before beginning on a journalistic career. He covered the Spanish Civil War for *The Times*. In 1936 he was expelled from Abyssinia by the invading Italians and later wrote a book, «Caesar in Abyssinia.»

In Finland when the war started, he joined the armed forces when South Africa declared war on the Axis.

(BBC)

POGEBEN WAS TORTURE CAMP

MOSCOW, January 2 — Graves with the bodies of 10,000 Russian citizens were found on the site of the concentration camp at Pogeben after the Germans were driven out, Radio Moscow announced today. The victims had been shot, starved to death or buried alive, the broadcast said.

A survivor said the mass shootings began in October, 1941. The Germans, wishing to cover up their crimes, put the whole camp in quarantine and no one was permitted to leave. Food was rationed with such calculation that, no matter how strong a person was, he was doomed to death from starvation. The prisoners were so hungry that they ate garbage, he said.

A group of 59 to 60 persons was forced to plunge into icy water in a so-called bath house and then forced to lie on the bare ground. Some froze to death and most of the others died of pneumonia. In November and December, 1941, as a result of starvation, exposure, torture and epidemics, 150 to 200 persons per day died.

In an attempt to cover up the crimes, the Germans demolished the camp and all its buildings.

(Radio Moscow)

MAF LOST 400 PLANES LAST MONTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 2 — The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces lost nearly 400 planes in action during December, some 220 of them heavy bombers, it was reported here today.

The Allied losses were incurred in the course of 42,831 sorties, in which strategic bombers struck heavily at Germany's «big five» oil-producing plants in Silesia and the Sudetenland, and key enemy rail lines, and tactical bombers concentrated on enemy supply networks and battle positions in Italy and Yugoslavia.

In air encounters during December, 88 enemy planes were destroyed, as well as 59 others smashed on the ground.

(PRO)

AMERICAN WOUNDED SAVED

SHAEF, January 2 — Colonel S. B. Hays, chief of the supply division of the office of the U.S. Chief Surgeon, today praised the coöperation of the British, French and Belgians in caring for wounded American soldiers.

He said that these Allies had turned over 141 hospital installations to the United States Army, as well as ships, trains and supplies «which have saved thousands of American lives.»

(OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME PRESS DAILY REVIEW

problem of the present Socialist policy and of Nenni's temperament — to what point is this 'direct action' on the masses and this pressure on the Government frankly and politically democratic?»

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal Party) says: «We had hoped and expected, when the Socialists participated in the first and later in the second coalition government, that certain old formulas which had already been fatal to Socialism and to Italy in 1922, and which in the present situation may be interpreted as a call to civil war, had finally been forgotten.

«The recent Government crisis has re-introduced them again with extreme crudeness, and Nenni insisted on hammering them home again on Sunday. We understand perfectly the idealistic passion that animates the words and writings of a man who, during his long exile, saw the tragedy coming and could do nothing to prevent it.

«Therefore certain feelings of sterile revolutionism seem to us a proof of political immaturity which a great party like the Socialist Party ought to overcome if really it wants to prepare itself to become a Government party.»

Socialist Giuseppe Saragat thus comments on Nenni's speech in *Avanti!* (Socialist Party): «The Socialist Party intervenes in the political discussion out of which the destiny of future generations will be decided to offer the constructive contribution of its doctrine, its experience and its actions. This is not the time for tactics, but for intransigence on fundamental principles. It is the time for coherence in great things as in small ones. From this point of view the ministerial crisis itself was but an episode of the greater drama of which Nenni yesterday traced the bitter and painful outlines.»

(UNN)

COLLABORATION CHARGES MADE

ROME, January 2 — Ulderico Daniele, Carmelo Nencioni, Federico Federici and Lapo Cordellini have been denounced to court authorities by the Rome police on charges of collaboration with the Germans, it was announced today.

The court will investigate the charges and decide whether a warrant for their arrest shall be issued.

Daniele, former vice secretary of the Fondi, Littoria province, section of the Fascist Republican Party, is accused of having ordered round-ups of Italians for forced labor in Germany. Nencioni is charged with anti-Semitic activities. Federici and Cordellini are accused, respectively, of carrying out «anti-national propaganda» and of revealing to the German SS the hideout of a Patriot soldier.

(UNN)

NEW GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ITALY

ROME, January 2 — Professor Luigi Einaudi has been appointed governor of the Bank of Italy, it was announced today.

Since he is a Senator, it was necessary to issue a special decree suspending the law under which members of the parliament are barred from executive posts in the bank.

Professor Niccolò Introna, who temporarily acted as director of the bank following the arrest of Vincenzo Azzolini on charges of collaborating with the enemy, is to be appointed general director.

Azzolini was convicted of having handed over Bank of Italy funds to the Germans and was given a 30 year sentence.

TRIAL OF SENATORS POSTPONED

ROME, January 2 — A postponement in the trial of [illegible] charged with accepting bribes and [illegible]

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

the whole camp in quarantine and no one was permitted to leave. Food was rationed with such calculation that, no matter how strong a person was, he was doomed to death from starvation. The prisoners were so hungry that they ate garbage, he said.

A group of 50 to 60 persons was forced to plunge into icy water in a so-called bath house and then forced to lie on the bare ground. Some froze to death and most of the others died of pneumonia. In November and December, 1941, as a result of starvation, exposure, torture and epidemics, 150 to 200 persons per day died.

In an attempt to cover up the crimes, the Germans demolished the camp and all its buildings.

(Radio Moscow)

MAF LOST 400 PLANES LAST MONTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 2 — The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces lost nearly 400 planes in action during December, some 220 of them heavy bombers, it was reported here today.

The Allied losses were incurred in the course of 42,831 sorties, in which strategic bombers struck heavily at Germany's «big five» oil-producing plants in Silesia and the Sudetenland, and key enemy rail lines, and tactical bombers concentrated on enemy supply networks and battle positions in Italy and Yugoslavia.

In air encounters during December, 88 enemy planes were destroyed, as well as 59 others smashed on the ground.

(PRO)

AMERICAN WOUNDED SAVED

SHAEF, January 2 — Colonel S. B. Hays, chief of the supply division of the office of the U.S. Chief Surgeon, today praised the coöperation of the British, French and Belgians in caring for wounded American soldiers.

He said that these Allies had turned over 141 hospital installations to the United States Army, as well as ships, trains and supplies «which have saved thousands of American lives.»

(OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME PRESS DAILY REVIEW

ROME, January 2 — Pietro Nenni's Sunday speech on the current Italian and international situation produced wide comment in the morning press here today.

Italia Libera (Action Party) in its leading editorial says: «The problem of conciliating the attitude which the Socialist Party has taken and will take in the Italian crisis, from time to time, and the attitude the Communist Party intends to take is and will remain the specific responsibility of the Socialst Party. It is exactly on this point, to be quite sincere, that Nenni's speech did not furnish the desired information.»

Il Tempo (Independent conservative), under the caption «A Socialist Policy,» writes: «Nenni has said 'Politics above everything else' and has often spoken against a 'reconstruction' of a purely administrative and bureaucratic nature. But the word 'politics' has a peculiar sound and accent in so far as Nenni is concerned. The word 'politics' is peculiar to his temperament. Nenni is a born agitator, and therefore politics is for him, whether within or outside legal bounds, a question of affinity of forces, of a collision of interests and of men and a conquest of positions and power.

«One of the reasons for the passing of the Socialist Party to the opposition, after the recent crisis, is to be sought precisely in the more openly agitative and popular tactics assumed by him. But — and this is the central

its actions. This is not the time for tactics, but for intransigence on fundamental principles. It is the time for coherence in great things as in small ones. From this point of view the ministerial crisis itself was but an episode of the greater drama of which Nenni yesterday traced the bitter and painful outlines.»

(UNN)

COLLABORATION CHARGES MADE

ROME, January 2 — Ulderico Daniele, Carmelo Nencioni, Federico Federici and Lago Cordellini have been denounced to court authorities by the Rome police on charges of collaboration with the Germans, it was announced today.

The court will investigate the charges and decide whether a warrant for their arrest shall be issued.

Daniele, former vice secretary of the Fondi, Littoria province, section of the Fascist Republican Party, is accused of having ordered round-ups of Italians for forced labor in Germany. Nencioni is charged with anti-Semitic activities. Federici and Cordellini are accused, respectively, of carrying out «anti-national propaganda» and of revealing to the German SS the hideout of a Patriot soldier.

(UNN)

NEW GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ITALY

ROME, January 2 — Professor Luigi Einaudi has been appointed governor of the Bank of Italy, it was announced today.

Since he is a Senator, it was necessary to issue a special decree suspending the law under which members of the parliament are barred from executive posts in the bank.

Professor Niccolò Introna, who temporarily acted as director of the bank following the arrest of Vincenzo Azzolini on charges of collaborating with the enemy, is to be appointed general director.

Azzolini was convicted of having handed over Bank of Italy funds to the Germans and was given a 30 year sentence.

TRIAL OF SENATORS POSTPONED

ROME, January 2 — A postponement in the trial of six Senators charged with accepting bribes and spying on members of the Senate for the Fascist Ministry of the Interior was granted today by the High Court of Justice.

The defense had asked for the postponement on the grounds that three of the Senators are too ill to stand trial and the others are living in northern Italy.

The Senators are Cesare Genovesi, Paolo Vinassa De Gegny and Giuseppe Guadagnini ,now in Nazi-occupied Italy; and Alfredo Felici, Giacomo Curatolo and Stefano De Rugglero, reported ill.

(UNN)

ITALIAN FAMILY SAVED FLYER'S LIFE

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, January 2 — An Italian family of the village of Bitorco, who sheltered and cared for an American pilot whose plane was forced down, will be rewarded by the Allied Military Government.

The pilot, Captain Chester Kingsman was hidden by the Italians while the Germans occupied Bitorco. When the town was liberated Kingsman returned to his unit and later to the United States.

The AMG officer at Marradi, Capt. N. M. Mackenzie told a correspondent today that it is AMG policy amply to reimburse such a family for the time they sheltered an Allied soldier.

(UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

EX-FASCIST CONSUL ARRESTED

ROME, January 1 — Antonio Arrivabene, former consul-general in Algiers for the Fascist government, has been arrested on charges of having been the leader of Fascist terrorism in the Province of Mantua, the Questura announced today.

He had previously been egurated from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (UNN)

US NAVY FEED SICILIAN CHILDREN

A U. S. NAVAL BASE, SICILY, January 2 — More than 45,000 hot meals have been served by the United States Navy at this base to more than 2,000 needy children, it was disclosed today by Captain C. L. Nichols, USN, commandant of the base. The meals were served daily beginning in November in what Navy men said was the largest «soup kitchen» in the Mediterranean theater.

The meals are prepared and served by Italian civilians, all of whom volunteered their services. The Navy provides a truck and two men and each morning they stop at Navy kitchens ashore and visit all ships in the harbor, picking up surpluses from the galleys. (UNN)

SMALL INDUSTRIES SEEK AID

ROME, January 2 — Representatives of medium-sized and small metal-processing industries of the Lazio region, meeting in session here yesterday, adopted a resolution asking for money from the Government and from private banks and credit firms.

The resolution said financial aid was especially necessary in the case of industries which have suffered as a result of the war. Allocation of the necessary power and raw materials was also urged. (UNN)

CHRISTIAN LEFT PARTY AND CHURCH

ROME, January 2 — The position of the Holy See with regard to Italy's Christian Left Party was defined today in a note published by the Vatican semi-official party daily *Osservatore Romano*, which said: «In order to reply to the many queries which have been made to us, we are authorized to declare that the principles and tendencies of the so-called Christian Left Party, despite the former adjective, are not in conformity with the teaching of the Church.

«Those who advocate them have not the right to speak as representatives of the Christian way of thought, and still less to expect those Catholics who are really concerned with the good of the people to give their adherence to the movement.» (UNN)

PATRIOTS FED AND CLOTHED

ROME, January 2 — Italian Patriots, who are harassing, fighting and killing Germans behind the enemy's lines now are being received through Allied lines in limited numbers and are being fed and clothed like members of the Italian Army, it was announced today by Allied Force Headquarters.

The Allies have established two reception camps where the Partisans are given medical attention in addition to food and clothing. The uniforms are Allied uniforms dyed black. Since the severe cold weather began in the north, Patriot bands of 50 and more have been drifting through the Allied lines. (UNN)

DEFENDANT IN ROATTA TRIAL ARRESTED

toiino, ...onel of infantry; Major Domenico Formica and Carabinieri Major Ligas.

The six in hiding or in enemy-controlled territory are; General Alberto Pariani, former Under Secretary for War; Filippo Anfuso, at present Fascist Republican Ambassador in Berlin; General Paolo Angioi, probably in Africa; Carabinieri Lieutenant Eugenio Piccardi; Zenone Benini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs, and Paolo Cortese, Fascist Republican Minister to Bratislava.

The public prosecutor at the trial will likely be Assistant General Crown Attorney Corradino Berardi. General Roatta will be defended by Bruno Cassinelli. (UNN)

FASCIST CORRUPTION REVEALED

ROME, January 2 — A story of widespread corruption and graft in the allocation of war contracts through the Fascist Italian War Ministry between 1937 and 1939 today was revealed with disclosure of a report made by Lt. Col. Ettore Faga, of the Carabinieri, at the request of the SIM (Italian Military Intelligence) in 1940.

The report, which covers the tenure of office of War Under Secretaries General Alberto Pariani and General Ubaldo Soddu, is one of the documents in the forthcoming trial of Lt. General Mario Roatta, former Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Fulvio Suvich and 12 others on charges of contributing to the maintenance in power of the Fascist regime. The trial is to open January 22.

Seven of the defendants are in custody and will appear at the trial. The other seven are to be tried *in absentia*.

Colonel Faga's report discloses that firms favored with war contracts promised to pay sums of money to former Under Secretary for War Ubaldo Soddu and other officials of the War Ministry and to build villas for them. These deals fell through, the report adds, when Soddu was replaced by General Antonio Sorice. Other firms were called in and they, in turn, took over the contracts in exchange for luxurious apartments for their *protegés*.

General Soddu is reported to have been given a villa, worth half a million lire near Lake Garda, by a firm supplying arms to the War Ministry. He is also mentioned in the report as having eliminated General Amoroso from his post as commander of the Bolzano Army Engineers' unit «for not knowing how to deal with firms previously contacted» by his office.

Colonel Faga's report was sent to Mussolini, who in turn forwarded it to War Minister, General Alfredo Guzzoni. As a result, Colonel Sante Emanuele, SIM chief, was «liquidated» from this post. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PLASTIRAS TO FORM GREEK GOVERNMENT

ATHENS, January 2 — General Nicholas Plastiras, former Greek Liberal leader who returned here December 12, has agreed to form a new Greek government, the Athens radio said tonight.

General Plastiras, was responsible in 1922 for forcing the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, correspondents said. He had been in France since March, 1933, being forced into exile after an abortive coup d'état, press dispatches reported.

The EAM delegation which conferred with General Scobie in Athens yesterday did not bring any confirmation of the EAM's acceptance of the General's truce conditions, according to a British Foreign Office statement today.

General Scobie had asked that arms be laid down

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

SMALL INDUSTRIES SEEK AID

ROME, January 2 — Representatives of medium-sized and small metal-processing industries of the Lazio region, meeting in session here yesterday, adopted a resolution asking for money from the Government and from private banks and credit firms.

The resolution said financial aid was especially necessary in the case of industries which have suffered as a result of the war. Allocation of the necessary power and raw materials was also urged. (UNN)

CHRISTIAN LEFT PARTY AND CHURCH

ROME, January 2 — The position of the Holy See with regard to Italy's Christian Left Party was defined today in a note published by the Vatican semi-official party daily *Osservatore Romano*, which said: «In order to reply to the many queries which have been made to us, we are authorized to declare that the principles and tendencies of the so-called Christian Left Party, despite the former adjective, are not in conformity with the teaching of the Church.

«Those who advocate them have not the right to speak as representatives of the Christian way of thought, and still less to expect those Catholics who are really concerned with the good of the people to give their adherence to the movement.» (UNN)

PATRIOTS FED AND CLOTHED

ROME, January 2 — Italian Patriots, who are harassing, fighting and killing Germans behind the enemy's lines now are being received through Allied lines in limited numbers and are being fed and clothed like members of the Italian Army, it was announced today by Allied Force Headquarters.

The Allies have established two reception camps where the Partisans are given medical attention in addition to food and clothing. The uniforms are Allied uniforms dyed black. Since the severe cold weather began in the north, Patriot bands of 50 and more have been drifting through the Allied lines. (UNN)

DEPENDANT IN ROATTA TRIAL ARRESTED

ROME, January 2 — Major Efisio Ligas of the Carabinieri, one of the 14 persons who will be tried here on January 22 on charges of helping to keep Fascism in power, has been arrested, Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, announced here today.

Berlinguer also announced that the High Court of Justice had officially acceded to his request that the Roatta group, comprising 10 persons, and the Suvich-Jacomoni-Benini-Cortese group be tried jointly.

Berlinguer added that the inquiry and the decisions of the High Court would be limited to the specific charges preferred against the 14 accused persons. In the case of Lt. Gen. Mario Roatta, he said, the court will confine itself to offenses allegedly committed between 1934 and 1939, the period during which Roatta was head of the Italian Military Intelligence, and will not deal with his alleged responsibilities for Italian war operations in the Balkans, with his alleged failure to defend Rome against the Germans, or with activities of other sections of the Military Intelligence.

Of the 14 involved in the trial, eight are now under arrest. They are General Roatta; former Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Fulvio Suvich; Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant General in Albania; Carabinieri Colonel Sante Emanuele; Army Captain Manlio Petragnani; Vincenzo Ber-

trial of Lt. General Mario Roatta, former [illegible] Under Secretary Fulvio Suvich and 12 others on charges of contributing to the maintenance in power of the Fascist regime. The trial is to open January 22.

Seven of the defendants are in custody and will appear at the trial. The other seven are to be tried *in absentia*.

Colonel Faga's report discloses that firms favored with war contracts promised to pay sums of money to former Under Secretary for War Ubaldo Soddu and other officials of the War Ministry and to build villas for them. These deals fell through, the report adds, when Soddu was replaced by General Antonio Sorice. Other firms were called in and they, in turn, took over the contracts in exchange for luxurious apartments for their *protegés*.

General Soddu is reported to have been given a villa, worth half a million lire near Lake Garda, by a firm supplying arms to the War Ministry. He is also mentioned in the report as having eliminated General Amoroso from his post as commander of the Bolzano Army Engineers' unit, «for not knowing how to deal with firms previously contacted» by his office.

Colonel Faga's report was sent to Mussolini, who in turn forwarded it to War Minister, General Alfredo Guzzoni. As a result, Colonel Sante Emanuele, SIM chief, was «liquidated» from this post. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PLASTIRAS TO FORM GREEK GOVERNMENT

ATHENS, January 2 — General Nicholas Plastiras, former Greek Liberal leader who returned here December 12, has agreed to form a new Greek government, the Athens radio said tonight.

General Plastiras, was responsible in 1922 for forcing the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, correspondents said. He had been in France since March, 1933, being forced into exile after an abortive coup d'état, press dispatches reported.

The EAM delegation which conferred with General Scobie in Athens yesterday did not bring any confirmation of the EAM's acceptance of the General's truce conditions, according to a British Foreign Office statement today.

General Scobie had asked that arms be laid down and that ELAS forces be withdrawn from the Athens area.

The official statement said that, at the conference the EAM delegation maintained that they had accepted these conditions in a memorandum to Prime Minister Churchill on December 18 which General Scobie had later asked them to clarify.

This memorandum had again raised the question of the future of the mountain brigades of the Greek National Guards and gendarmerie. General Scobie reaffirmed his readiness to return the Greek Mountain Brigade to barracks as soon as the truce conditions were complied with, but pointed out that the future organization of the regular Greek national forces was a matter for the new Greek government to decide.

The EAM delegation then asked to see the regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, who immediately replied that a new government was being formed and that he would be delighted if the EAM Central Committee felt they could arrange for an immediate cease fire.

The Archbishop said that the Greek Government had to settle the questions of the national guards and gendarmerie, and that it would not be proper for a regent to anticipate their decisions.

In transmitting the Archbishop's message, General Scobie made a final appeal that hostilities be brought to

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

an end within the next few hours by fulfillment of its two truce conditions.

Meanwhile there was little fighting in Athens today. (BBC-Reuter)

ALLIED LEADERS TO MEET «SOON»

WASHINGTON, January 2 — President Roosevelt today met Congressional leaders, telling them during the conference that he plans to meet with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin «sometime soon.»

Primary purpose of the White House meeting was a discussion of legislative business for the impending session of Congress. Meeting with the President were Vice President Elect Harry Truman, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, and House Democratic Leader John McCormack.

The President said today that very close coöperation exists between Russia, Great Britain and the United States but that there are some differences. He made this statement in response to a news conference request for a discussion on the subject.

Speaking on the Greek situation, President Roosevelt said that the thing which seemed most important at the moment was that the Greek population did not starve.

The Congressional leaders arranged to receive the President's annual «State of the Union» message next Saturday — the day the Senate and House meet jointly in the formal count of the presidential electoral ballots.

The President's budget message will be delayed until next week, probably reaching Congress around Tuesday, press dispatches said.

He is not expected to deliver either message in person. (OWI)

LANDIS TO LEAVE MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, January 2 — James M. Landis, director of the United States Mission in the Middle East, resigned today and announced that the work of the mission will end when he returns shortly to the U.S. Certain long-range functions will be maintained under the direction of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration. (Reuter)

RUMANIA BEGINS NAZI PURGE

MOSCOW, January 2 — In accordance with recent decisions of the Rumanian Cabinet, further large-scale arrests of persons accused of being war criminals and legionnaires (members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guards) were carried out in Rumania recently, the Moscow Radio said yesterday.

The radio added that on December 27 and 28, 1,200 persons were arrested in Bucharest alone and that Colonel Manolescu, Director of Bucharest Prefecture, was arrested on a charge of giving favored treatment to Fascists. (OWI)

KING GEORGE HONORS U. S. GENERALS

LONDON, January 2 — King George approved today the award of the Order of Commander of the Bath to two American generals in recognition of their services in the Southeast Asia Command.

They are Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, until recently Deputy Chief of Staff in southeast Asia and now Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in China, and Major General George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Eastern Air Command and second in command of Allied Air Forces in Southeast Asia. (OWI)

that the United States has reached a munitions production in excess of 65,000 million dollars per year while maintaining a standard of living higher than in 1929. (Reuter)

ESCAPED U-BOAT PILOTS HUNTED

NEW YORK, January 2 — Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with military security officers, were reported tonight to be searching the southwestern area of the United States for a group of German U-boat commanders who escaped last week from a prisoner of war camp near Phoenix, Arizona, a Reuter report said.

The report said that 19 submarine commanders had made their escape but that six were later captured.

The *FBI* announced here late last night that two men had been arrested on charges of being German spies after they had been landed from a U-boat on the coast of the state of Maine on November 29. Federal agents and Coast Guard patrols along the Atlantic coast were searching the shoreline for evidence of further landings of German saboteurs.

The two men arrested yesterday were identified as William C. Colepaugh, 23 years old, a native of the state of Connecticut, and Erich Gimpel, a 35-year-old German. They had been trained in German spy and saboteur schools and were given the specific assignment of gleaning information in the United States from servicemen and civilians and transmitting that information back to Germany.

When arrested the men had in their possession 7,000 dollars, a short-wave radio set, special ink for transmitting messages and a number of fraudulent documents. The latter included blank military service call-up cards and U. S. Navy discharge papers for Colepaugh, who had formerly been in the Navy. Gimpel was identified as a native of Merseburg, Germany.

After landing from the submarine in a rubber boat, the two men stayed briefly in Boston and then travelled to New York and made their headquarters here until arrested. A loaded revolver was taken from the person of each man at the time of arrest. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIETS MAKE GOOD USE OF U. S. STOCKS

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, January 2 — Vast quantities of Lend-Lease war materials are being sent to an appreciative Soviet government and are being put to good use against a common enemy, the *Post-Dispatch* said in an editorial yesterday.

The editorial continued: «Secretary of State Stettinius has set to rest rumors that Russia was about to depart from the list of United Nations receiving war supplies under Lend-Lease.

«In a little over three years we have found means to move tonnage to the embattled Soviet Union which is now running at more than six million tons a year. Due to the ingenuity of our planners, the dogged courage of our seafarers and the genius of our service commands, Alaska is now the flyaway point for the Airacobras for the Red Army and from Iran almost a million trucks have crossed the Caucasus...

«The effort on the receiving end has been in keeping with the United States' own. When Hitler attacked, Vladivostok, at the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian railroad, was equipped to handle only about 25,000 tons of cargo a month and it took 100 days to get goods from there to the Moscow industrial area. Today the Siberian post is handling about ten times that tonnage — and freight cars get to Moscow in 30 days.

«In Persia huge assembly plants were built and there we assemble knocked-down trucks and the Russians load them and drive them north in a steady stream. Stalin has publicly acknowledged as indispensable the assistance of goods we have sent and the marvel of our having got it into Russian hands.» (OWI)

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

moment was that the Greek population did not starve.

The Congressional leaders arranged to receive the President's annual «State of the Union» message next Saturday — the day the Senate and House meet jointly in the formal count of the presidential electoral ballots.

The President's budget message will be delayed until next week, probably reaching Congress around Tuesday, press dispatches said.

He is not expected to deliver either message in person. (OWI)

LANDIS TO LEAVE MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, January 2 — James M. Landis, director of the United States Mission in the Middle East, resigned today and announced that the work of the mission will end when he returns shortly to the U.S. Certain long-range functions will be maintained under the direction of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration. (Reuter)

RUMANIA BEGINS NAZI PURGE

MOSCOW, January 2 — In accordance with recent decisions of the Rumanian Cabinet, further large-scale arrests of persons accused of being war criminals and legionnaires (members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guards) were carried out in Rumania recently, the Moscow Radio said yesterday.

The radio added that on December 27 and 28, 1,200 persons were arrested in Bucharest alone and that Colonel Manolesco, Director of Bucharest Prefecture, was arrested on a charge of giving favored treatment to Fascists. (OWI)

KING GEORGE HONORS U. S. GENERALS

LONDON, January 2 — King George approved today the award of the Order of Commander of the Bath to two American generals in recognition of their services in the Southeast Asia Command.

They are Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, until recently Deputy Chief of Staff in southeast Asia and now Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in China, and Major General George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Eastern Air Command and second in command of Allied Air Forces in Southeast Asia. (OWI)

RUSSIA STEPS UP TANK PRODUCTION

MOSCOW, January 2 — The Soviet Union produced six tanks in 1944 for every five in 1943, Radio Moscow said today.

Tanks and self-propelled guns are being produced in more and improved types, it was said, with stronger armorplating, greater range of fire and better maneuverability. (OWI)

NEARLY 12 MILLION IN U. S. FORCES

WASHINGTON, January 2 — War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced last night that 11,950,000 Americans are now in the armed forces. Of this number, 8,100,000 are in the Army and the remainder are in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

These figures were contained in the first report on war mobilization and reconversion to President Roosevelt yesterday. The report reviews and summarizes the accomplishments of war mobilization thus far and points out the problems which lie ahead in production and in preparing for reconversion.

Calling on American war industry to keep up the supply of munitions for the fighting men, Director Byrnes revealed

in the United States from servicemen and civilians and transmitting that information back to Germany.

When arrested the men had in their possession 7,200 dollars, a short-wave radio set, special ink for transmitting messages and a number of fraudulent documents. The latter included blank military service call-up cards and U. S. Navy discharge papers for Colepaugh, who had formerly been in the Navy. Gimpel was identified as a native of Merseburg, Germany.

After landing from the submarine in a rubber boat, the two men stayed briefly in Boston and then travelled to New York and made their headquarters here until arrested. A loaded revolver was taken from the person of each man at the time of arrest. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIETS MAKE GOOD USE OF U. S. STOCKS

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, January 2 — Vast quantities of Lend-Lease war materials are being sent to an appreciative Soviet government and are being put to good use against a common enemy, the *Post-Dispatch* said in an editorial yesterday.

The editorial continued: «Secretary of State Stettinius has set to rest rumors that Russia was about to depart from the list of United Nations receiving war supplies under Lend-Lease.

«In a little over three years we have found means to move tonnage to the embattled Soviet Union which is now running at more than six million tons a year. Due to the ingenuity of our planners, the dogged courage of our seafarers and the genius of our service commands, Alaska is now the flyaway point for the Airacobras for the Red Army and from Iran almost a million trucks have crossed the Caucasus...

«The effort on the receiving end has been in keeping with the United States' own. When Hitler attacked, Vladivostok, at the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian railroad, was equipped to handle only about 25,000 tons of cargo a month and it took 100 days to get goods from there to the Moscow industrial area. Today the Siberian post is handling about ten times that tonnage — and freight cars get to Moscow in 30 days.

«In Persia huge assembly plants were built and there we assemble knocked-down trucks and the Russians load them and drive them north in a steady stream. Stalin has publicly acknowledged as indispensable the assistance of goods we have sent and the marvel of our having got it into Russian hands.» (OWI)

PENICILLIN PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, January 2 — American penicillin production increased during 1944 to such an extent that military requirements were not only met but substantially exceeded, the War Production Board announced today.

The announcement said that penicillin production had increased from 9,000 million units a month in December, 1943, to a current monthly output of 230,000 million units. Sizable quantities of penicillin are now being made available for civilian use through approved hospitals, the announcement said. (OWI)

CARE OF REFUGEES ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, January 1 — Shelter, food, clothing, and transportation for thousands of refugees and displaced persons moving behind Allied lines in Holland and other areas on the Western Front are being provided as far as the military situation permits, a SHAEF report made public today disclosed.

A special section of the SHAEF General Staff — the Displaced Persons, Refugees and Welfare Branch — has been

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

set up to deal with the problem. The report points out that large-scale movements of displaced persons from battle areas and from one center to another are going through on schedule with a minimum of sacrifice and suffering on the part of the individuals concerned.

The SHAEF report said: Operations in Holland and Belgium included the establishment of border control stations and skeleton welfare organizations on the frontier. While supply shortages have precluded the organization of large-scale refugee centers in Holland, a few camps have been organized in co-operation with the Netherlands Red Cross and local welfare organization.

At Eindhoven, a temporary clearance center has been set up, with all rations thus far locally supplied. The original ration has recently been increased, while soap, blankets, clothing and delousing facilities have been provided by military organizations, in some cases being drawn from Army stocks.

At another camp, all food is being supplied from civilian sources and includes bread, milk, butter, jam, hot cooked foods and tea. Expectant mothers and the sick get a pint of milk a day, while babies receive a quart of milk. (OWI)

AMG WORKS DESPITE GUNFIRE

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, ITALY, January 2 — Allied Military Government officers do not let weather or battle conditions interfere with their task of helping liberated Italian communities get on their feet.

Lt. Mario Borvarino told a United Nations News correspondent today, on the icy roads of Marradio Pass, that he was investigating the financial needs of the many liberated communities in the area.

He found a sindaco (mayor) who had been unable to cash his AMG check for 500,000 lire because the bank had not been repaired in his badly-battered town.

A postmaster had run out of smaller denomination bills from the money advanced by AMG for the payment of pensions.

Lt. Borvarino said both difficulties would be immediately remedied, so that pensioners and Italian workers could receive their money promptly.

The AMG officer had spent the previous night in the cellar quarters of a neighboring sindaco whose town was still under fire. (UNN)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SOLDIER AUDIENCES PLEASED THE POPE

VATICAN CITY, January 2 — Pope Pius XII has expressed the great pleasure he experienced in being able to receive so many Allied soldiers in audience.

He said, during an address to the Swiss Guards on Sunday, that it has been a pure joy and an intimate consolation.

In his address, the text of which was released today, the Pope made indirect reference to the fact that the German authorities during the Nazi occupation of Rome had stopped their troops from attending audiences.

The Pope said: "If the war has brought great misadventures and obstacles to the free communication of the Vicar of Christ with the Catholic world, on the other hand

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 2 — Today's communique:

Allied artillery has dispersed enemy patrols which again have been active across the River Maas in the area of Roermond. There has been increased enemy artillery fire in the area south of Düren.

In the Ardennes salient the Allied forces along the southern flank reached points less than two miles south of St. Hubert. Progress has been made northeast of Moircy. We have entered Remagne and taken Houmont and Chenogne.

Two enemy counter-attacks in the Bastogne sector have been repulsed — one in the area of Champs and the other near Villers-la-Bonne-Eau. We are in the vicinity of Wardin, three miles southeast of Bastogne.

Stiff fighting is in progress near Mothum, southeast of Wiltz, following enemy counter-attacks. Enemy artillery was active in the vicinity of Roumgen just south of Wiltz.

We have made small gains in the Saarlautern bridgehead.

Yesterday morning between 250 to 300 aircraft, mainly single-engine fighters, strafed our aircraft on a number of airfields in Holland and Belgium. A few bombs were also dropped. Fighters and ack-ack guns engaged the enemy and 125 of the enemy attacking force were shot down.

In Holland, troop quarters north of the River Maas, barges east of Dordrecht and two bridges near Utrecht were among the targets for our rocket-firing fighters. Escorted heavy bombers in great strength attacked railway bridges and marshalling yards in the Cologne area and an oil refinery at Dortmund, east of Hannover, and other targets in north central Germany. Heavy bombers operating with fighter cover again breached the Dortmund-Ems canal.

Medium and light bombers attacked targets in the Ardennes salient including objectives at St. Vith, Laroche and Dasburg, and fighter-bombers struck at railway communications and armored vehicles south and west of Trum. Other fighter-bombers hit railway yards and local points in the enemy's supply and reinforcement route in the areas of Trier and Karthaus, southwest of the Trier road, and a railway bridge over the Moselle River at Bullay and barracks, storage dumps and workshops at Kaiserlautern. Thirty-five enemy aircraft were shot down in addition to 125 destroyed.

From all of our air operations during the day, according to incomplete reports, two medium bombers and 27 fighters are missing. Last night heavy bombers were over Germany with a marshalling yard at Vohwinkel and a benzol plant among the objectives.

Our intruder aircraft attacked enemy movements in the area of Zulpich Mayen and Cierzaux. Night fighters shot down five enemy aircraft.

From the area of Bitsche to the Rhine, enemy ground forces were aggressive. One of a series of enemy attacks made a slight gain in the wooded area south of Bannstein. Other attacks in the vicinity of Bitsche and Dambach were repulsed.

Enemy artillery harassed towns in the Alsace plain.

Hostile patrols were turned back at several points west and east of Mulhouse. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 2 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

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

AMG WORKS DESPITE GUNFIRE

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, ITALY, January 2 — Allied Military Government officers do not let weather or battle conditions interfere with their task of helping liberated Italian communities get on their feet.

Lt. Mario Rorvarino told a United Nations News correspondent today, on the icy roads of Serradio Pass, that he was investigating the financial needs of the many liberated communities in the area.

He found a sindaco (mayor) who had been unable to cash his AMG check for 500,000 lire because the bank had not been repaired in his badly-battered town.

A postmaster had run out of smaller denomination bills from the money advanced by AMG for the payment of pensions.

Lt. Rorvarino said both difficulties would be immediately remedied, so that pensioners and Italian workers could receive their money promptly.

The AMG officer had spent the previous night in the cellar quarters of a neighboring sindaco whose town was still under fire. (UNN)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SOLDIER AUDIENCES PLEASED THE POPE

VATICAN CITY, January 2 — Pope Pius XII has expressed the great pleasure he experienced in being able to receive so many Allied soldiers in audience.

He said, during an address to the Swiss Guards on Sunday, that it has been a pure joy and an intimate consolation.

In his address, the text of which was released today, the Pope made indirect reference to the fact that the German authorities during the Nazi occupation of Rome had stopped their troops from attending audiences.

The Pope said: «If the war has brought great misadventures and obstacles to the free communication of the Vicar of Christ with the Catholic world, on the other hand it has brought and brings to us from everywhere crowds of sons of the Church and also of non-Catholics, to whom we similarly offer in the house of the Common Father, our friendship and a sense of peace.

«Young men in great part, they came from both sides of the terrific conflict.

«We have received with love not only Our Italian youth, but also, while they have been allowed to be together with us, the sons of that people among whom we have passed long years of fruitful work...

«Then on the other belligerent side, they came to us and are still coming from all the continents, from the remotest lands, from the sky, a population whom only the war has enabled to cover the great distance to Rome. To give them welcome and benediction day by day was for Us a pleasant burden, not a burden, but a pure joy and an intimate consolation.»

Earlier in his address, the Pope said: «Body Guards for the defense of the Holy See and the Holy Father, you showed a bold readiness of vigilance and protection, when a year ago the well-known vicissitudes came to disturb and endanger Our small Vatican City State, which is destined to guarantee visibly the independence of Our Apostolic Ministry.» (UNN)

airfields in Holland and Belgium. A few bombs were also dropped. Fighters and ack-ack guns engaged the enemy and 125 of the enemy attacking force were shot down.

In Holland, troop quarters north of the River Maas, barges east of Dordrecht and two bridges near Utrecht were among the targets for our rocket-firing fighters. Escorted heavy bombers in great strength attacked railway bridges and marshalling yards in the Cologne area and an oil refinery at Lowbergen, east of Hannover, and other targets in north central Germany. Heavy bombers operating with fighter cover again breached the Dortmund-Ems canal.

Medium and light bombers attacked targets in the Ardennes salient including objectives at St. Vith, Laroche and Dasbourg, and fighter-bombers struck at railway communications and armored vehicles south and west of Trum. Other fighter-bombers hit railway yards and local points in the enemy's supply and reinforcement route in the areas of Trier and Karthaus, southwest of the Trier road, and a railway bridge over the Moselle River at Bulay and barracks, storage dumps and workshops at Kaiserlautern. Thirty-five enemy aircraft were shot down in addition to 125 destroyed.

From all of our air operations during the day, according to incomplete reports, two medium bombers and 27 fighters are missing. Last night heavy bombers were over Germany with a marshalling yard at Vohwinkel and a benzol plant among the objectives.

Our intruder aircraft attacked enemy movements in the area of Zulich Meyen and Clerzaux. Night fighters shot down five enemy aircraft.

From the area of Bitsche to the Rhine, enemy ground forces were aggressive. One of a series of enemy attacks made a slight gain in the wooded area south of Bannstein. Other attacks in the vicinity of Bitsche and Dambach were repulsed.

Enemy artillery harassed towns in the Alsace plain.

Hostile patrols were turned back at several points west and east of Mulhouse. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 2 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Patrols have been active on the fronts of both the 5th and 8th Armies.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Despite adverse weather that caused cancellation of most air operations, Tactical Air Force medium bombers yesterday bombed bridges and an ammunition dump in northern Italy.

Light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters supported the armies in Italy, attacking enemy gun positions, troop concentrations and supply routes.

On the night of December 31/January 1, light bombers attacked supply targets in northern Italy.

From these operations five of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 850 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

There have been no major developments in Athens during the past 24 hours, but in the Piraeus, clearing of sectors northwest of the harbor is progressing well.

Recruiting for the National Guard in Athens and the Piraeus continues satisfactorily.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 2 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the area of Budapest, our troops were fighting for the annihilation of the encircled groupings of the enemy, and occupied 232 blocks in the eastern part and 63 blocks in the western part of the city.

Southeast of the town Komârno, our troops were repulsing large forces of enemy infantry and tanks and inflicted on him huge losses in manpower and equipment.

On other sectors of the front, there were no essential changes.

During January 1, our troops disabled or destroyed 19 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 4 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT COMMUNIQUE:

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, 15TH ARMY GROUP January 2 — Today's communique:

From latest information received it is learned that the attacks launched by the enemy in the Veneto region toward the end of November had for their main objectives the Udine Province localities of Clauzetto, Redona, Claût, Tremonti di Sopra and Chievolis.

The enemy destroyed the food reserves found in these villages and set fire to the buildings in the path of his advance. Patriots effectively counteracted the enemy's operations, however, and inflicted notable losses on him.

(UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, Juanuary 2 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southwest and south of Bastogne, the fighting increased in intensity. The American 3rd Army which attacked with strong forces, suffered heavy losses without achieving the attempted breakthrough toward Houffalize. It lost a total of 43 tanks.

The total of the enemy armoured vehicles either captured or destroyed between the Meuse and the Moselle rose thus to more than one thousand.

On the Saar front and at the northeastern frontiers of Lorraine, the gains made on New Year's eve were increased, our bridgehead northwest of Forbach was broadened and the Blies crossed northwest of Sarreguemines. North of Rohrbach and in the Lower Vosges, in several front sectors, the enemy was ousted from his positions. South of the Maginot line, our divisions pressing on captured several localities.

In the morning of January 1, strong squadrons of German bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters struck in a surprise attack at enemy airdromes in the Belgian-Dutch area. According to preliminary reports, at least 400 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and another 100 seriously damaged in this major attack. In addition, the airdromes themselves and their installations were also seriously hit. Grim dogfights developed during these raids which resulted in the destruction of another 79 enemy planes, thus bringing yesterday's enemy losses in the West to at least 579 and even probably more planes.

Liége and Antwerp continued to be subjected to our long range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fighting lull continues in most front sectors. Yesterday, the fighting flared up only north of Faenza.

Eastern Front:

In the Hungarian battle area, southwest of Felsoegalla, our troops repulsed strong Soviet attacks. Nothing of moment has been reported from the sectors between the Drava and the Slovak frontiers.

On the eastern and western fronts of the city, the Budapest garrison repulsed fierce Bolshevik attacks which were supported by bombers and cleared up some local penetrations by counter-attacks.

On January 1, Anglo-American terror bombers flew into western and northwestern Reich territory. Particularly in the residential districts of Kassel, serious damage was caused to buildings by numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs.

The region west of the Rhine was the target of intensified attacks by planes flying at a low altitude and fast fighters which dropped bombs indiscriminately on small localities and machine-gunned the civil populations.

British night attacks were launched particularly on the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Yesterday, Air Defense forces brought down 25 enemy planes, most of them four-engined bombers, over the Reich territory.

Greater London continues to be bombarded.

(Radio-Berlin)

GERMAN

Dittmar on Western Front: In his long-awaited analysis of the German drive in Belgium and Luxembourg, General Dittmar states that the « strategic aims of the German counter-offensive are for the general public still shrouded in darkness, but great successes are already shaping themselves unmistakably. The Americans were forced to halt their attacks; and here and there they had to give up previous gains... Their losses in men and materials are already weighing heavily. But above all, the moral repercussions of this obvious defeat upon the western enemies can hardly be rated high enough. »

Sertorius on Western Front: The report on this front by the correspondent Sertorius says that the situation has not changed much over New Year's day and is « still characterized by continuous heavy American attacks against the German front-line bulge in southern Belgium and northern Luxembourg... Particularly in the regions around Bastogne and Rochefort, the Americans, constantly increasing their use of tanks, are attacking almost without interruption. »

Budapest: DNB tonight reports: « The Soviets now seem to be concentrating all their strength on winning the Hungarian capital at any price... They have brought up further artillery regiments and trench mortar brigades in order to shell the whole Budapest front as well as the heart of the city. »

In turn, it is claimed that German planes are day and night « pouring a hail of bombs on the Soviet positions. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: The broadcast at 2000 hours reports [illegible] « very limited fighting activity » on all sectors of this

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

preme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southwest and south of Bastogne, the fighting increased in intensity. The American 3rd Army which attacked with strong forces, suffered heavy losses without achieving the attempted breakthrough toward Houffalize. It lost a total of 48 tanks.

The total of the enemy armoured vehicles either captured or destroyed between the Meuse and the Moselle rose thus to more than one thousand.

On the Saar front and at the northeastern frontiers of Lorraine, the gains made on New Year's eve were increased, our bridgehead northwest of Forbach was broadened and the Blies crossed northwest of Sarreguemines. North of Rohrbach and in the Lower Vosges, in several front sectors, the enemy was ousted from his positions. South of the Maginot line, our divisions pressing on captured several localities.

In the morning of January 1, strong squadrons of German bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters struck in a surprise attack at enemy airdromes in the Belgian-Dutch area. According to preliminary reports, at least 400 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and another 100 seriously damaged in this major attack. In addition, the airdromes themselves and their installations were also seriously hit. Grim dogfights developed during these raids which resulted in the destruction of another 79 enemy planes, thus bringing yesterday's enemy losses in the West to at least 579 and even probably more planes.

Liège and Antwerp continued to be subjected to our long range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fighting lull continues in most front sectors. Yesterday, the fighting flared up only north of Faenza.

Eastern Front:

In the Hungarian battle area, southwest of Felsoegalla, our troops repulsed strong Soviet attacks. Nothing of moment has been reported from the sectors between the Drava and the Slovak frontiers.

On the eastern and western fronts of the city, the Budapest garrison repulsed fierce Bolshevik attacks which were supported by bombers and cleared up some local penetrations in counter-attacks.

In the frontier area of Slovakia, north of the Eipel, fighting is in progress against the Soviets who exert pressure in a northerly direction. On the upper reaches of the Sajo, mountain troops, in a surprise attack, captured more than 350 prisoners and a big number of weapons.

Nothing of moment is reported from the other parts of the Eastern Front.

Air:

In the Budapest sector, German bombers struck at the enemy communications by day and night. In December, the Soviets lost 583 planes by the action of our fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

caused to buildings by numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs.

The region west of the Rhine was the target of intensified attacks by planes flying at a low altitude and fast fighters which dropped bombs indiscriminately on small localities and machine-gunned the civil populations.

British night attacks were launched particularly on the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Yesterday, Air Defense forces brought down 25 enemy planes, most of them four-engined bombers, over the Reich territory.

Greater London continues to be bombarded.

(Radio-Berlin)

GERMAN

Dittmar on Western Front: In his long-awaited analysis of the German drive in Belgium and Luxembourg, General Dittmar states that the «strategic aims of the German counter-offensive are for the general public still shrouded in darkness, but great successes are already shaping themselves unmistakably. The Americans were forced to halt their attacks; and here and there they had to give up previous gains... Their losses in men and materials are already weighing heavily. But above all, the moral repercussions of this obvious defeat upon the western enemies can hardly be rated high enough.»

Sertorius on Western Front: The report on this front by the correspondent Sertorius says that the situation has not changed much over New Year's day and is «still characterized by continuous heavy American attacks against the German front-line bulge in southern Belgium and northern Luxembourg... Particularly in the regions around Bastogne and Rochefort, the Americans, constantly increasing their use of tanks, are attacking almost without interruption.»

Budapest: DNB tonight reports: «The Soviets now seem to be concentrating all their strength on winning the Hungarian capital at any price... They have brought up further artillery regiments and trench mortar brigades in order to shell the whole Budapest front as well as the heart of the city.»

In turn, it is claimed that German planes are day and night «pouring a hail of bombs on the Soviet positions.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: The broadcast at 2000 hours reports only «very limited fighting activity» on all sectors of this front. «Only in the Faenza area, units of the British 8th Army attempted to infiltrate into German defensive positions.» It is claimed that they were repelled with losses.

Bologna Wrecked: The Fascist Radio tonight at great length denies an Allied report that the centre of Bologna is intact and not wrecked by bombs. The Fascist reply is that, on the contrary, the «criminal and ferocious destruction» of the Allied air force has ruined even the «very centre of the town,» without being «justified by the presence of military objectives.»

A long list is included of famous monuments and churches damaged inside Bologna.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

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

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, AFHQ — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday — 2 January 1945

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 5th Army regains Serchio Valley positions; Americans attack west of Bastogne; Luftwaffe loses 225 planes on Western front; Bitter fighting inside Budapest; TAF hits enemy supply lines in Italy; Rathedaung, key Japanese defense point, taken by Indian troops; Nimitz reviews war against Japan; Nazis murder 115 American prisoners of war; Hitler speaks, promises victory; Nazis Balkan escape route attacked; Shooting of Soviet envoys dooms Budapest; More French units to fight Germans; Chiang's New Year message welcomed; Rumania to continue war on Allied side.

LIBERATED ITALY — Mayor of Naples named; Florentine children entertained; Brazilians give food to needy Italians; Reconstruction proceeds at Palazzuolo; Rosselli murdered on Ciano's orders; New water supply for Marradi.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS ready to cease fire; U.S. continues to recognise London Polish government; King George greets Polish President; Roosevelt receives French Ambassador; Supplies sent to Allied prisoners of war in Japan; Lloyd George made peer; Lublin committee assumes government; Poles in London claim legality.

WAR FRONTS

5TH ARMY REGAINS SERCHIO VALLEY POSITIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 1 — Reinforced 5th Army troops yesterday drove forward nearly a mile and a half to recapture the village of Sommocolonia, [illegible] the eastern edge

In further fighting in this narrow stretch of lowland between the Senio River and the Canal, British troops took up positions along a mile of road leading from Faenza to Solarola, five miles northwest.

A strong force of Canadian troops, supported by artillery and tanks, drove toward the Senio River, main enemy delaying position, in the area between Bagnacavallo and the German stronghold of Alfonsine in the Ravenna-Ferrara road. In this first large-scale raid against the enemy line, the Canadian troops wiped out several German machine-gun positions guarding the east banks of this stream, just east of Fusignano.

Fifth Army patrols which attempted to penetrate enemy defenses along the southern end of the Senio River line, were turned back by heavy German fire in the area of Rivola, south of Imola. (PRO)

AMERICANS ATTACK WEST OF BASTOGNE

LONDON, January 1 — Fighting of the greatest intensity continued to rage today around the perimeter of the Germans' Belgian salient, while in the south, enemy troops in battalion strength struck heavily at the 7th Army sector in the Bitsch area in a blow which may develop into another full-scale enemy counter-offensive.

Following the capture of Rochefort and Libramont, western and southwestern anchors of the enemy salient on the 1st Army front, American troops today were revealed to have thrown strong forces against the enemy's right flank guarding the vital Bastogne supply gap. Hitting the dug-in Nazi troops on a 10-mile front west of the American-held city, 3rd Army units have advanced two miles since the start of their drive Saturday.

The SHAEF announcement of the offensive contained no indication of the immediate positions of the advancing American forces. Press reports, however, said that the attacking troops, now two miles south of Nazi-held Saint Hubert, were heading northeastward along one of the major enemy supply roads.

This would put the troops in position to link up with other units north of Bastogne striving to close the 18-mile wide Bastogne gap and trap all enemy forces west of the area.

Yesterday's communique reported that the Germans were strongly dug-in between St. Hubert and Bastogne, and supplied with tanks and self-propelled guns. The American drive apparently has reached this German line and severe fighting was reported in late dispatches. Several enemy Tiger tanks already have been knocked out.

Details of the new German blow on the 7th Army front were lacking at a late hour. The official announcement from SHAEF said that five attacks already have been made, two of them in battalion strength, on a 10-mile front north and south of enemy-held Bitsch. The area has been the scene of heavy fighting in the past few weeks, and is located in the midst of Maginot Line forts and pillboxes.

A SHAEF spokesman said that it is still too early to [illegible] the weight and scope of the new Nazi blow.

front: Bitter fighting inside Budapest: RAF hits enemy supply lines in Italy: Rathedaung, key Japanese defense point, taken by Indian troops: Nimitz reviews war against Japan: Nazis murder 115 American prisoners of war: Hitler speaks, promises victory: Nazis Balkan escape route attacked: Shooting of Soviet envoys dooms Budapest: More French units to fight Germans: Chiang's New Year message welcomed: Rumania to continue war on Allied side.

LIBERATED ITALY — Mayor of Naples named: Florentine children entertained: Brazilians give food to needy Italians: Reconstruction proceeds at Palazzuolo: Rosselli murdered on Ciano's orders: New water supply for Marradi.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS ready to cease fire: U.S. continues to recognise London Polish government: King George greets Polish President: Roosevelt receives French Ambassador: Supplies sent to Allied prisoners of war in Japan: Lloyd George made peer: Lublin committee assumes government: Poles in London claim legality.

WAR FRONTS

5TH ARMY REGAINS SERCHIO VALLEY POSITIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 1 — Reinforced 5th Army troops yesterday drove forward nearly a mile and a half to reoccupy the village of Sommocolonia. Virtually they restored their positions on the eastern edge of the Serchio River Valley, where German forces had penetrated the American lines on a six-mile front, it was announced here today.

The 5th Army forces drove the enemy back across the Corsonna Creek, a tributary of the Serchio River, and pushed northward into the Apennines to a point a mile and a half north of Barga. Barga was recaptured by resurgent Allied forces on Saturday, gaining nearly four miles in two days.

It was disclosed today that Sommocolonia, a tiny village a mile and a half east of the Serchio River, and some three miles northeast of Gallicano, was one of the first 5th Army positions captured by the enemy in its counter-drive of last week.

The strengthened 5th Army forces also made limited advances to the west of the Serchio River. The town of Gallicano, however, remained in enemy hands, covered by heavy protective fire from German artillery positions in the surrounding hills.

On the 8th Army front, British troops continued their attacks to reduce the enemy hold on the long stretch of land between winding Senio River and the Canale Naviglio. Troops thrust across the Fosso Vecchio, a disused drainage ditch parallel to and a mile west of the Canale Naviglio, and occupied a group of buildings employed as enemy strong-points.

than machine-gun positions [illegible]
this stream, just east of Fusignano.

Fifth Army patrols which attempted to penetrate enemy defenses along the southern end of the Senio River line, were turned back by heavy German fire in the area of Rivola, south of Imola. (PRO)

AMERICANS ATTACK WEST OF BASTOGNE

LONDON, January 1 — Fighting of the greatest intensity continued to rage today around the perimeter of the Germans' Belgian salient, while in the south, enemy troops in battalion strength struck heavily at the 7th Army sector in the Bitsch area in a blow which may develop into another full-scale enemy counter-offensive.

Following the capture of Rochefort and Libramont, western and southwestern anchors of the enemy salient on the 1st Army front, American troops today were revealed to have thrown strong forces against the enemy's right flank guarding the vital Bastogne supply gap. Hitting the dug-in Nazi troops on a 10-mile front west of the American-held city, 3rd Army units have advanced two miles since the start of their drive Saturday.

The SHAEF announcement of the offensive contained no indication of the immediate positions of the advancing American forces. Press reports, however, said that the attacking troops, now two miles south of Nazi-held Saint Hubert, were heading northeastward along one of the major enemy supply roads.

This would put the troops in position to link up with other units north of Bastogne striving to close the 16-mile wide Bastogne gap and trap all enemy forces west of the area.

Yesterday's communique reported that the Germans were strongly dug-in between St. Hubert and Bastogne, and supplied with tanks and self-propelled guns. The American drive apparently has reached this German line and severe fighting was reported in late dispatches. Several enemy Tiger tanks already have been knocked out.

Details of the new German blow on the 7th Army front were lacking at a late hour. The official announcement from SHAEF said that five attacks already have been made, two of them in battalion strength, on a 10-mile front north and south of enemy-held Bitsch. The area has been the scene of heavy fighting in the past few weeks, and is located in the midst of Maginot Line forts and pillboxes.

A SHAEF spokesman said that it is still too early to determine the weight and scope of the new Nazi blow.

Full-scale enemy attacks, employing elements of six divisions with strong air support, were intensified on the American Bastogne supply corridor, now about six miles wide, but all attacks were repulsed.

LATE BULLETINS

U. S. FORCES ENTER ECHTERNACH

LONDON, January 1 — American forces have entered Echternach at the eastern end of the southern flank of the German Ardennes salient, press dispatches announced late tonight. (Reuter)

SCOBIE RECEIVES ELAS DELEGATION

ATHENS, January, 1 — A delegation from the EAM central committee has been received at British headquarters here, press dispatches reported tonight.

The visit followed General Scobie's request that an EAM officer with full powers be sent to his headquarters to confirm the acceptance of armistice terms. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021
1051

The Germans are paying heavily for these desperate attacks to isolate the Americans in Bastogne once more and thus remove one of the strongest threats to Nazi armies in the area. A BBC report said that already upwards of 40 enemy tanks have been destroyed on either side of the corridor, not including those knocked out by the garrison itself in its seven-day stand before relief reached it.

The major German attacks have been reported centered at Lutrebois, a few miles southwest of Bastogne.

On the eastern wing of the Germans' southern flank, American units were reinforcing their positions along the south bank of the Sure, while driving closer to enemy-held Wiltz, they reached a point within a half-mile of the town. Wiltz is 25 miles north of Luxembourg City.

Scattered German activity continued along the Roer River, north of Aachen, and also along the east banks of the Meuse, in Holland. Enemy patrols made forays into Allied lines at several points on the west bank of the Roer.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

LUFTWAFFE LOSES 225 PLANES

LONDON, January 1 — In what one officially described as "all-out attacks against new and more concentrated airfort strips" in an effort to "redefine Allied air supremacy on the Western Front, the Germans today lost at least 208 of their carefully-husbanded fighter aircraft in attacks against Allied airfields in France, Belgium and Holland. In addition, 8th USAAF fighter pilots, escorting heavy bombers of the same command raiding Germany, accounted for 17 aircraft.

Of the estimated 400 enemy fighters and fighter-bombers used, 100% destroyed and many by 8th USAAF fighters accounted for, and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed 41. Four RAF planes were lost.

In the past seven days, Allied planes in the west have flown nearly 20,000 sorties for the loss of less than 300 aircraft. Luftwaffe losses in the same period were total more than 1,000 from less than 2,000 sorties.

In the past 36 hours, more than 231 enemy planes have been destroyed as the Allied air forces rose more than 11,000 aircraft against the Germans.

Coming in at tree-top level in groups of 30 to 75 planes, the enemy aircraft dropped a new bombs, concentrating mostly on low-level strafing of scores of airfields.

At some airfields, the Germans achieved surprise but one combined Thunderbolt and Spitfire outfit shot 33 Nazi fighters out of the air without the loss of a single pilot and only one aircraft.

German planes fell at the rate of one a minute, although Allied pilots had no warning that the Nazis were coming. One group of Thunderbolts had just taken off from the field on a mission and had not gained enough altitude before they were set on by 60 German fighters and fighter-bombers swept in strafing and bombing. The Thunderbolts shot down 21 enemy planes, while the Thunderbolts accounted for another 12.

Dogfights swirled all over Holland, Belgium and France, some German planes penetrating as far west as Brussels where they were engaged by RAF Spitfires in a 30-minute battle over the Belgian capital. One Allied general director the fighting over Brussels, crashed on the roof of a house firing a number of Germans.

While the TAF pilots were gaining their great victory, more than 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF attacked an oil refinery at Dollbergen, northwest of Brunswick, and railway and industrial targets in north and central Germany. Other targets hit by the American heavy bombers were rail bridges on the Cologne area.

The 8th USAAF bombers, completing their 10th successive day of bombing German industrial targets, were supported by more than 800 Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

Clash to give the German capital its last pounding for 1944.

At the same time, a force of RAF Lancasters bombed railwelling yards at Osterfeld, east of the Rhineland city of Duisburg.

During the night, other Allied medium bombers attacked the Eindhoven area and reported hits on 12 targets, 650 rail cars, engines, transports, a barracks, a radio station, two rail [illegible] and two factories. Five enemy aircraft were shot down.

In daylight yesterday, 1,200 heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF, escorted by 700 fighters, bombed targets in northwest Germany, and shot down 40 German interceptors. The escorting fighters shot down 20 enemy fighters, while the bombers accounted for 20.

Photographs taken during these attacks showed heavy damage to three German oil refineries, submarine repair depot facilities at Hamburg and a jet-propelled aircraft plant at Wesermunde.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

TAF HITS ENEMY SUPPLY LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, January 1 — TAF yesterday finished the year by a round-the-clock bombardment of enemy supply lines in northern Italy, it was announced here today.

Medium bombers struck with good results at the Ponte Rovereto, Mezzana North, Piacello and Galliano rail bridges and the Padua North rail diversion route all along into southern Germany. Although bombers scored a direct hit in the centre of the Adige rail bridge at Canale D'Agordo, 75 miles northeast of Verona.

In night attacks, Tactical aircraft struck the gas works at Piacenza, and at railyard areas at the Villafranca, Ghedi and Villafora airfields, as well as carrying out bomber-direct attacks on yards at Sacile, Conegliano and Pordenone. (PRO)

FIGHTER STRIKE AT ENEMY RAIL YARDS

ADVANCED AIR HQ, ITALY, January 1 — Heavy bombers [illegible] fighter-bombers in a daring, low-level night attack, which rocked the area, Allied air blow against the enemy from the Mediterranean in 1945, it was announced here tonight.

Flown at the perilous altitude were volunteers from a veteran fighter-bomber group. After two days training, they flew over the freight yards at low level to bomb the marshalling yards at Ferrara. Flames from the explosions and the masses of flying flak lit up the scene of the attack, returning pilots said.

(PRO)

BITTER FIGHTING INSIDE BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, January 1 — Fighting in Budapest has reached new bitterness following the murder of two Soviet officers in the Hungarian capital, it was announced here today. [illegible] Soviet troops, the eastern half of the city was cleared of the Germans today, forcing the enemy to withdraw their forces [illegible] through the western suburbs to reform the Danube at [illegible].

In the Csepel area, the Soviet advance toward Ladanc [illegible] penetrated a point two miles to the south of the town. The enemy has completely cleared the Hungarian territory between the River Ipel and the frontier town of Szecsenkedvel.

Most of Pest, the eastern section of Budapest, is now in the hands of the Russians in a last desperate effort to make the city of Hungary's capital the Germans are blowing up buildings as they are driven out. Russian sappers and artillery are clearing the city house by house. The citadel, highest point in the capital, is surrounded.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

...last three D-days" in an effort to maintain overall supremacy on the Western Front. The Germans today lost at least 500 of their newly-replenished fighter aircraft in attacks against Allied airfields in France, Belgium and Holland. In addition, 8th USAAF bombers, over the heavy bombers of the Royal Australian Air Force Germany, accounted for 17 aircraft.

Of the estimated 300 enemy fighters and fighter-bombers used, RAF fighters shot down 87, 8th USAAF fighters accounted for 68, and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed 41. Four RAF planes were lost.

In the past seven days, Allied planes in the west have flown nearly 80,000 sorties for the loss of less than 800 aircraft. Luftwaffe losses in the same period now total more than 1,000 from less than 5,000 sorties.

In the past 36 hours, more than 821 enemy planes have been destroyed as the Allied air forces sent more than 11,000 aircraft against the Germans.

Coming in at tree-top level in groups of 50 to 75 planes, the enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs concentrating mostly on low-level strafing of scores of airfields.

At some airfields, the Germans achieved surprise but one combined Thunderbolt and Mustang outfit shot 28 Nazi fighters out of the air without the loss of a single pilot and only one aircraft.

German planes fell on the ruin of one's mission, although Allied pilots had no warning that the Nazis were coming. One group of Thunderbolts had just taken off from the field on a mission and another group of Mustangs was just taking off when more than 50 German fighters and fighter-bombers swept in strafing and bombing. The Mustang pilots shot down 21 enemy planes, while the Thunderbolts accounted for another 12.

Dogfights swirled all over Holland, Belgium and France, with German planes penetrating as far west as Brussels where they were engaged by RAF Spitfires in a 15-minute battle over the Belgian capital. One Me-109, shattered during the fighting over Brussels, crashed on the roof of a house killing a number of civilians.

While the TAF pilots were making their great victory, more than 300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF attacked an oil refinery at Ehrlenger, northwest of Brunswick, and military and industrial targets in north and central Germany. Other targets hit by the American heavy bombers were rail bridges in the Coblenz area.

The 8th USAAF bombers, completing their 10th successive day of bombing German industrial targets, were escorted by more than 400 Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

Canal Walls Breached

Shortly before noon today, RAF Lancasters opened delayed-action shots from a low level on the important Dortmund-Ems canal.

Later reconnaissance photographs showed that the canal was once more out of action. The wall on the west (inland) bank had been breached for a distance of 60 yards. There was also new damage today in the earlier breaches.

This is the fourth time that the RAF Bomber Command has put this important part of the German east-west system of communications out of action.

Despite the German interference, RAF planes today continued their hammering of targets along the Dutch road, rail and canal systems and attacked a village on the east bank of the River Maas where Nazi troop concentrations had been reported.

The air attacks against the supply lines leading to the German salient in the Ardennes were continued today by RAF Mosquitos, who, in a series of low-level attacks, dropped 4,000-pound bombs on a number of railway tunnels in western Germany through which main lines lead to the battlefront.

Last night, one of the largest forces of Bomber Command Mosquitos ever sent out arrived over Berlin just after [illegible]

Marshall bombers struck with good results at the Borgoricco, Martellago North, Piazzola and Galliano rail bridges and the Padua North rail diversion route all along into northern Germany. Marshall bombers scored a direct hit in the centre of the 300-foot rail bridge at Casale D'Irouzo, 20 miles northeast of Venice.

In night attacks Fortress pounded the rail marshalling yards at Florence and Verona, the Villafranca, Ghedi and Villorba airfields, as well as carrying out bombardment of railyards at Sacile, Conegliano and Treviso. (PRO)

FIGHTER PILOTS ATTACK RAIL YARDS

RAF [illegible], NORTH ITALY, January 1 — Havoc bombers [illegible] rail yards in a daring, low-level night [illegible] marking the first Allied air blow against the [illegible] since the beginning of the month, it was announced [illegible] tonight.

[illegible] the perilous mission were volunteers from a [illegible] night bomber squadron. After two days training, they flew over the target yards at low level to bomb the [illegible] of war material. Flames from the explosions and [illegible] of glowing red lit up the scene of the attack, returning pilots said. (PRO)

BITTER FIGHTING INSIDE BUDAPEST

[illegible], January 1 — Fighting in Budapest has [illegible] been marked following the merging of two Soviet [illegible] the other a drive which carried the Soviet command [illegible] the Danube.

[illegible] the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian border, the eastern half [illegible] was liberated by the Russians today, together [illegible] of Pecs. Soviet troops have crossed through [illegible] German defence positions to reach the Danube at [illegible] point.

In Czechoslovakia, the Soviet advance toward Lucenec continued and reached a point two miles to the south of the town. The Red Army has completely cleared the Hungarian territory between the River Ipel and the frontier town of Salgotarjan (Ujhely).

West of Pest, the western section of Budapest, is now in the hands of the Russians in a last desperate effort to check the Soviet advance, the Germans are blowing up buildings as they are being driven out. Russian sappers and artillery are clearing the city house by house. The citadel, highest point in the capital, is surrounded.

On the western bank of the Danube, the Russians are [illegible] forward to envelop the seven principal roads which [illegible] toward the centre of the city.

In the elbow of the Danube northwest of Budapest, [illegible] between nine Hungarian [illegible] are being steadily [illegible] as this evening the village of Pilis Maroth, the [illegible] main defense position, was captured and over 5,000 [illegible] taken. (Reuter-OWI)

NAZIS' BALKAN ESCAPE ROUTE ATTACKED

[illegible], January 1 — Snowstorms and hurricanes [illegible] today hindered extensive operations in Yugoslavia, although fierce battles still raged in the Bosna valley, today's communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation said.

In the area of Zenica, northwest of Sarajevo, the Germans launched strong attacks which the Yugoslavs stubbornly resisted. The German attack was aimed at Travnik, 12 miles west of Zenica.

Yugoslav forces attacked the German escape route between Bosko Polje and Priboj in the Lim valley of Montenegro on Sunday. In Slovenia, the Germans continued their attempts to reach the Adriatic coast and in Croatia German columns joined in their attempt to dislodge Yugoslav forces from the

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

Zagreb-Karlovac communications line. The Karlovac-Zimje railway line was cut in several places.

The towns of Sarajevo and Mokra Gora in the Vrhdi [illegible] sector of western Bosnia were liberated today by the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, it was announced in a special communique.

Mokra Gora is west of Uzice and about 60 miles east of Sarajevo, important enemy base at the southern end of the German retreat corridor in western Yugoslavia. (OWI)

JAP WARSHIPS SUNK IN LINGAYEN GULF

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, January 1 — Two Japanese destroyers, three small transports, a destroyer escort, and two cargo ships were sunk or probably sunk in Lingayen Gulf, off Luzon island, on Saturday, it was officially announced here today.

The attack was the deepest land-based American aircraft penetration since operations began in the Philippines, press dispatches said. All the enemy vessels not definitely sunk were so seriously damaged that it was believed they must have gone down.

On the island of Iwo Jima, in the Bonins, airstrips and other installations were attacked on Saturday by Liberator bombers in their 24th consecutive strike against the base. It was from this base that the Japanese launched planes against the Superfortress base on Saipan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported today that 14 enemy vessels of a force of 19 that raided Mindoro Island were sunk or driven down.

In continued mopping up operations on Leyte, 1,191 more Japanese dead were counted and 15 prisoners were taken.

Pacific Fleet headquarters also reported that Mitchell bombers hit targets in the northern Kurile Islands and that in the Palau group fighters strafed supply dumps and other objectives on Babelthuap.

The communique from Gen. MacArthur reported the sinking of a small freighter and three coastal vessels and the strafing of another under construction at Sandakan, on the northern coast of Borneo. Airfields and petrol refineries on the island were bombed. (OWI)

BATHEDAUNG TAKEN BY INDIAN TROOPS

KANDY, CEYLON, January 1 — Indian troops of the 15th Army have occupied Bathedaung, key Japanese defence point 25 miles north of the port of Akyab. This port was used by the Japanese to supply their troops when they held Buthidaung, the Southeast Asia Command communique reported today.

Meanwhile, British patrols, driving down the road from Shwegyin, toward the port of Kyaukse on the Kodumbi, 10 miles from Ye-U, 70 miles south of Monywa.

In Arakan, [illegible] road blocks and attacks on road lines and struck at enemy [illegible] 12-mile stretch of road southeast of Maungdaw.

Other attacks were made on tanks in the Shweli River area in northern Burma and on Ledwin airfield. Communication lines near Lashio and Kyaukme were bombed and strafed.

It was stated in New Delhi today that Allied air action in Southeast Asia is stated to be unprecedented since during the past week, American Liberator bombers, Mitchell bombers, Beaufighters and Hurricanes made continuous attacks upon the Japanese and their installations there.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander-in-chief [illegible] since early in 1942 announced today that he will relinquish his post shortly.

GEN. J. C. CANNON CONGRATULATES TAF

ADVANCE ALLIED ITALY, January 1 — (AP). Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the Mediterranean Allied [illegible] today congratulated the officers and crews of the veteran force for their unparalleled achievements in the [illegible] it was announced here today.

General Cannon, who took command of the force a year ago, said in an order that planes of the TAF had flown more than 350,000 sorties during the past year, dropped 427,000 tons of bombs, and destroyed or damaged more than 1,000 enemy aircraft.

In the course of the year the force, composed of American, British, South African, and Brazilian pilots and crews, destroyed or damaged nearly 65,000 enemy motor vehicles, tanks and armored cars, nearly 17,500 rail cars and 2,745 locomotives. Troop carrier aircraft of the force evacuated 127,000 wounded men from the battle areas in the past year. (PRO)

SWEDISH [illegible] SUNK IN BALTIC

STOCKHOLM, January 1 — The 1,000 ton Swedish [illegible] ship Vemyrsberg has been sunk off southeast Sweden, it was announced here last night.

The Vemyrsberg is the second Swedish ship sunk in the Baltic since the Germans declared it a zone of war operations. (OWI)

SHOOTING OF SOVIET ENVOY'S DOOM'S BUDAPEST

LONDON, January 1 — The Times, in an editorial today, said the shooting by the Nazis of the Russian truce envoy in Budapest has spurred the Hungarian capital to a race like that of Stalingrad and Cassino.

The editorial said: "One result (of the shooting) will be to render the temper of the Russian armies investing Budapest more implacable. A general result upon the ground else was ordered yesterday. All possibility of relief has been eliminated for many days. Honorable terms of capitulation having been so carefully rejected, the garrison can hardly accept any choice save between extermination and unconditional surrender.

"A desperate resistance has presumably been decreed from Berlin by a regime that spares nothing for the lives of German soldiers who can no longer be extricated to help on another front. Its motive can only be to gain time.

"Budapest is by now of only secondary strategic value. The tide of war has rolled past it toward Vienna and ice should render the Danube useless for navigation.

"Although, however, the enemy can only expect to impose a very short delay upon the Russian advance at a terrible cost to his besieged army, it is undeniably in his power to subject the city of Budapest to the utmost rigours of war. Munitions, Malinovsky and Tolbukhin, by [illegible] of tactics have forced this issue to save Budapest [illegible] fate of Stalingrad and Cassino. The decision has now passed out of their hands." (MOI)

JAP PLANES ATTACK; RESULTS "OBSCURE"

WASHINGTON, January 1 — The Japanese radio would like to forget the results of an assault by mounted enemy planes [illegible] against Allied shipping in the Sulu Sea, it is revealed today, the radio complained that pilots were ordered "because none of the Japanese planes came back.

"All the enemy fighters were kept busy by American fighter, and the special attack planes did not come back. We do not really know what happened," the broadcast said. (OWI)

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

other installations were attacked on Saturday by Liberator bombers in their 27th consecutive strike against the base. It was from this base that the Japanese launched planes against the Superfortress base on Saipan.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported today that 14 enemy fighters out of a force of 50 that raided Hollandia Island were shot down.

In continued mopping up operations on Leyte, 1,101 more Japanese dead were counted and 15 prisoners were taken.

Pacific Fleet headquarters also reported that Mitchell bombers hit targets in the northern Kurile Islands and that in the Palau group, fighters strafed supply dumps and other objectives on Babelthuap.

The communique from Gen. MacArthur reported the sinking of a small freighter and three coastal vessels and the strafing of another under construction at Saddakan, on the northern coast of Burma. Airfields and petrol refineries on the island were bombed. (OWI)

RATHEDAUNG TAKEN BY INDIAN TROOPS

KANDY, CEYLON, January 1 — Indian troops of the 14th Army have captured Rathedaung, key Japanese defence point 25 miles north of the port of Akyab. The port was used by the Japanese to supply their troops when they held Buthidaung, the South East Asia Command communique reported today.

Meanwhile, British patrols, developing the southern thrust Shwegyin toward the great river port of Myohaung, entered Kaduma, 16 miles from Yeshi 70 miles south of Myohaung.

In Arakan, fighter-bombers and naval ships attacked road objects and struck at enemy strongholds along a 12-mile stretch of coast southeast of Rathedaung.

Other attacks were made on targets in the Shweli River area in northern Burma and on Lashio airfield. Communication lines near Lashio and Mandalay also were bombed and strafed.

It was stated in New Delhi today that Allied air strength in Southeast Asia mounted to an unprecedented pitch during the past week. American Mitchell bombers and RAF Mosquito, Beaufighter and Hurricane aircraft continued attacks upon the Japanese and their communication lines.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander-in-chief here since early in 1942, announced today that he will relinquish his post shortly.

On the China front, an American communique from Chungking reported attacks by the 14th USAAF on shipping near Henkow yesterday. Two enemy freighters in the Yangtze River were destroyed, one probably sunk and a tanker left burning. Two enemy bombers were destroyed in the air, two others on the ground, and one damaged during these operations.

In southern China, pilots of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American Wing hit the Kunming-Haikow railroad, destroying three locomotives and damaging seven.

Supporting the Allied ground troops in Burma, planes of the 14th USAAF bombed bridges at Nengtang, Mongpiang and Tengta in east and central Burma. All Allied planes returned. (Reuter - OWI)

U. S. PILOT DESTROYS 25TH GERMAN PLANE

PARIS, January 1 — Lt. Col. John Meyer, an American pilot, yesterday destroyed his 25th enemy plane, thereby making him the highest-scoring ace now fighting in Europe, an American news agency reported today.

Col. Meyer's latest victory was over a twin-engined, jet-propelled German fighter. Thus far he has destroyed 22 Nazi planes in the air and 18 on the ground. (OWI)

The vessel used is the armed Swedish ship sunk in the Baltic after the Germans declared it a zone of war operations. (OWI)

SHOOTING OF SOVIET ENVOYS DOOMS BUDAPEST

LONDON, January 1 — The Times, in an editorial today, said the shooting by the Nazis of the Russian truce envoys to Budapest has doomed the Hungarian capital to a fate like that of Stalingrad and Cassino.

The editorial said: "The result (of the shooting) will be to bring the ring of the Russian armies investing Budapest more implacable in general result upon the doomed city was opened yesterday. All possibility of relief has been eliminated for many days. Honorable terms of capitulation having been so shamefully rejected, the garrison can hardly expect any choice now between extermination and unconditional surrender.

"A desperate resistance has presumably been decreed from Berlin by a regime that cares nothing for the lives of German soldiers who can no longer be extricated to fight on another front. Its motive can only be to gain time.

"Budapest is by now of only secondary strategic value. The tide of war has rolled past it toward Vienna and ice should render the Danube useless for navigation.

"Although, however, the enemy can only expect to impose a very short delay upon the Russian advance at a terrible cost to his beleaguered men, it is unhappily in his power to subject the city of Budapest to the utmost rigours of war. Marshals Malinovsky and Tolbukhin, by their offer of terms, have done their best to save Budapest from the fate of Stalingrad and Cassino. The decision has now passed out of their hands." (MOI)

JAP PLANES ATTACK: RESULTS "OBSCURE"

WASHINGTON, January 1 — The Japanese radio would like to know the results of an assault by vaunted enemy aircraft "Divine plan" November 25 against Allied shipping in the South Pacific, the radio complained today, but the word was "obscure" because none of the Japanese planes came back.

"As the secret fighters were kept busy by American fighters and the special attack planes did not come back, we do not really know what happened," the broadcast said. (OWI)

MORE FRENCH UNITS TO FIGHT NAZIS

PARIS, January 1 — General de Gaulle said last night that the Allies were supplying help to put a great number of new French units in the field against Germany. He added that victory will find France in the first rank, with weapons in hand, and with full liberty restored to her citizens.

The general said that municipal and departmental elections will be held in the spring provided that war circumstances permit.

He warned that economic recovery cannot be swift, but gave hope that the spring would see ships putting into French ports no longer laden exclusively with troops, arms, ammunition and military relief.

Happiness would be the first year among France's greatest for during 1944 France, resolved, confident and master of herself, had reappeared between the Atlantic and the Rhine, de Gaulle said.

"We are wounded, but we stand erect," he continued. "Before us stands the enemy who, in the course of 1945, will clear all the traces he made. All France realizes that setting their pastures has with the chance of recovering by a growing war effort. We have started to rebuild a great

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

army and until the total destruction of the enemy our sword will become more weighty every day.»

Of the internal situation, de Gaulle said: «I have good reasons for asserting that 1945 will bring us slow but constant progress. Today we must make do with what we have, but we must also carry out, as we have begun to do, a certain number of fundamental reforms which will meet the demands of modern economy and those of social progress.

«This supreme effort for victory, liberty and renewal calls for unity among all Frenchmen — the kind that dictates one's actions.» (OWI)

RUMANIA TO CONTINUE WAR ON ALLIED SIDE

BUCHAREST, January 1 — Rumania is concerned «not only with the execution of the armistice terms but with the continued prosecution of the war on the Allies' side,» Premier Nicolae Radescu told correspondents here on Saturday, according to the Rumanian radio.

The number of Rumanian divisions fighting in Transylvania and Hungary has been increased from 12 to 14, Radescu said. The Government is determined to carry out purge proceedings «completely and mercilessly,» to increase production and to insure discipline and order in Rumania, he said.

Difficulties faced by the Government include shortages of food and fuel in the capital and some difficulty in coördinating provincial administration with the central Government, he added. Shortage of communications and transport are at the root of these difficulties. (OWI)

HITLER SPEAKS, PROMISES VICTORY

WASHINGTON, January 1 — After more than five months of silence, Hitler's voice was heard by the German people early today. He expressed his determination to keep his people at war, despite the hardships of 1944 and the destruction and casualties that still faced them.

In a catalogue of Germany's disasters, he said that Hungary had been written off along with other satellites while the battle for Budapest is still in progress.

The halfhour speech was made from Hitler's headquarters, and was believed to have been a recording.

He asked the German people to «continue to trust German leadership» and «to fight with extreme fanaticism.»

Hitler said that other states had no conception of the ideals of the national socialist state, no understanding of the greatness of the German nation and no knowledge of the real Germany, when they expected it to «capitulate like other characterless states.»

«We know from what happened in the past,» he said, what Bolshevists and international Jews would do with the German people if they could. The alternatives are life and freedom or death in bondage. Faced with such a fate, we are resolved to go to the limit. The world has got to know that this state will never capitulate. And assurance goes to everyone else who turns against this state or dares to lift his hand against us, that he will be annihilated.

«The entire German people know what fate is mapped out for them if they were to lose the war. They will not lose the war. They will win it.

«We now know of a little clique of politicians and generals who, completely disregarding their own importance, try to make the world believe they would be in a position to seize power and capitulate as has happened in Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and elsewhere.»

«Hard War»

«The end of the war will not come before 1946 unless by German victory.»

Himmler predicted a great German victory in 1945 in an address to the SS.

While a German radio spokesman was appealing for «mad desperation rather than surrender,» just before Hitler's address, a powerful ghost voice interrupted shouting, «You want to destroy what remains of Germany. Are more millions to be slaughtered? Hitler means more death and destruction.» The voice continued to interrupt while Hitler was speaking. (OWI-Reuter)

NIMITZ REVIEWS WAR AGAINST JAPAN

NEW YORK, January 1 — U.S. Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz, in a Christmas Day interview with correspondents, said that the joint American-British operations against Japan in 1945 would grow in volume as the enemy was squeezed tighter.

«The war to come will consist of obtaining bases closer and closer to the Japanese Empire from which we can reach the enemy with all the weapons we have,» the Admiral said. He warned, however, that «the war will be far from won even when the Pacific is crossed, for then the war would enter its toughest phase.

Referring to his recent conferences with Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Nimitz said: «The British Fleet is not coming over here for any specific purpose. They will carry their share of the load and they will be aggressive. I look forward to seeing the British working in close coördination with the U.S. Pacific Fleet.»

Admiral Nimitz said he was very pleased with the rebuilding of Guam as a base for future operations.

The war, during the last year, had traveled westward from the Marshall Islands to the Philippines and northward from the Solomons and New Britain almost to the Bonins. It was gradually changing in character. «Each action with the Japanese fleet has resulted in a considerable loss to them,» he said. «The Japanese surface forces are no longer the tremendous threat they were at the beginning of the war. Of course we still have to make adequate dispositions of our forces to meet them, but I expect our margin over the Japanese fleet to increase.» (OWI)

HITLER ORDER ADMITS ALLIED STRANGLEHOLD

WASHINGTON, January 1 — The Allies have a stranglehold on Germany, Adolf Hitler said yesterday in an Order of Day to the German Army. He called for renewed hope and stated that in 1945 the war «would become harder still.»

The Order of Day, broadcast by the German radio, preceded Hitler's address to the German nation.

Hitler said that Germany had been in «this battle for existence for five years already and this battle may make ever greater demands in the sixth year of war.» He then said that «the German people and their armed forces have successfully resisted the stranglehold of the enemy.»

Hitler blamed the woes of the German people on unfaithful allies and made special reference to the loss of Rumania and Hungary and «the miserable capitulation of the Finnish government.» (OWI)

FBI ARREST GERMAN AGENTS

NEW YORK, January 1 — J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced tonight the arrest of two men described as German agents who were landed from a submarine on the coast of the State of Maine on November 29. (Reuter)

NAZIS MURDER AMERICAN PRISONERS

SHAEF, January 1 — An official statement today by SHAEF told of the murder in cold blood of 115 U.S. officers and men captured by Germans in the Western

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

production and to insure discipline and order in Rumania, he said.

Difficulties faced by the Government include shortages of food and fuel in the capital and some difficulty in coördinating provincial administration with the central Government, he added. Shortage of communications and transport are at the root of these difficulties. (OWI)

HITLER SPEAKS, PROMISES VICTORY

WASHINGTON, January 1 — After more than five months of silence, Hitler's voice was heard by the German people early today. He expressed his determination to keep his people at war, despite the hardships of 1944 and the destruction and casualties that still faced them.

In a catalogue of Germany's disasters, he said that Hungary had been written off along with other satellites while the battle for Budapest is still in progress.

The halfhour speech was made from Hitler's headquarters, and was believed to have been a recording.

He asked the German people to «continue to trust German leadership» and «to fight with extreme fanaticism.»

Hitler said that other states had no conception of the ideals of the national socialist state, no understanding of the greatness of the German nation and no knowledge of the real Germany, when they expected it to «capitulate like other characterless states.»

«We know from what happened in the past,» he said, what Bolshevists and international Jews would do with the German people if they could. The alternatives are life and freedom or death in bondage. Faced with such a fate, we are resolved to go to the limit. The world has got to know that this state will never capitulate. And assurance goes to everyone else who turns against this state or dares to lift his hand against us, that he will be annihilated.

«The entire German people know what fate is mapped out for them if they were to lose the war. They will not lose the war. They will win it.

«We now know of a little clique of politicians and generals who, completely disregarding their own importance, try to make the world believe they would be in a position to seize power and capitulate as has happened in Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and elsewhere.»

«Hard War»

«The end of the war will not come before 1946 unless by German victory.»

Hitler said that «sad military consequences» had been suffered by his armies in the past six months.

Discussing the air war against Germany, he said: «Our enemies thought that by devastating the German cities they would not only kill German women and children but, above all, remove all evidence of a 1,000-year-old German culture that the enemy himself was unable to produce.

«This war has been for the German people the hardest and most fateful struggle which ever has been faced by a people. A people which can endure such immeasurable sacrifices can never go down.»

Hitler claimed that thousands of Volkssturm battalions have been created and are still being formed. «More and more new divisions have been created» he added. «Peoples' artillery corps, mortar and assault gun brigades and tank units, have been conjured up from nothing.»

Hitler made no mention of current Western Front operations.

«Other high German officials made speeches yesterday. Admiral Doenitz, in an order of the day to the German navy, said that the navy «shall attack the enemy in the coming year.»

Goebbels, in a New Year's message to the German people, said that 1944 was "terrible" and that 1945 might be worse.

Bruce A. Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Nimitz said: «The British Fleet is not coming over here for any specific purpose. They will carry their share of the load and they will be aggressive. I look forward to seeing the British working in close coördination with the U.S. Pacific Fleet.»

Admiral Nimitz said he was very pleased with the rebuilding of Guam as a base for future operations.

The war, during the last year, had traveled westward from the Marshall Islands to the Philippines and northward from the Solomons and New Britain almost to the Bonins. It was gradually changing in character. «Each action with the Japanese fleet has resulted in a considerable loss to them,» he said. «The Japanese surface forces are no longer the tremendous threat they were at the beginning of the war. Of course we still have to make adequate dispositions of our forces to meet them, but I expect our margin over the Japanese fleet to increase.» (OWI)

HITLER ORDER ADMITS ALLIED STRANGLEHOLD

WASHINGTON, January 1 — The Allies have a stranglehold on Germany, Adolf Hitler said yesterday in an Order of Day to the German Army. He called for renewed hope and stated that in 1945 the war «would become harder still.»

The Order of Day, broadcast by the German radio, preceded Hitler's address to the German nation.

Hitler said that Germany had been in «this battle for existence for five years already and this battle may make ever greater demands in the sixth year of war.» He then said that «the German people and their armed forces have successfully resisted the stranglehold of the enemy.»

Hitler blamed the woes of the German people on unfaithful allies and made special reference to the loss of Rumania and Hungary and «the miserable capitulation of the Finnish government.» (OWI)

FBI ARREST GERMAN AGENTS

NEW YORK, January 1 — J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced tonight the arrest of two men described as German agents who were landed from a submarine on the coast of the State of Maine on November 29. (Reuter)

NAZIS MURDER AMERICAN PRISONERS

SHAEF, January 1 — An official statement today by SHAEF told of the murder in cold blood of 115 U.S. officers and men captured by Germans in the Western front counter-offensive.

«Evidence resulting from preliminary investigation leads U.S. 1st Army authorities to believe that, on December 17, a German tank detachment deliberately shot down in cold blood approximately 115 United States officers and men,» the statement said.

The Americans were mainly from a battery of field artillery and an observation battalion which had been in advanced positions at the opening of the German counter-attack.

All the personnel of the battery were captured and rounded up by the Nazis. They were searched for cigarettes and other valuables and lined up six ranks deep.

Two German tanks then began spraying the Americans with machine gun fire.

The killed and wounded prisoners fell to the ground, including those who were not hit. But it is thought that the majority of the last were killed later, the statement said.

Leaving the field, the tanks drove past the bodies, pouring additional bullets into those already killed and wounded. German infantrymen on top of the tanks fired small arms into the helpless mass.

The 20 to 25 Americans remaining alive, some of them wounded, made a run for it, but only 15 escaped. (OWI)

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

LIBERATED ITALY

MAYOR OF NAPLES NAMED

NAPLES, January 1 — Gennaro Fermariello, lawyer and a member of the Action Party, today was named Mayor of Naples by Brig. Gen. J. K. Dunlop, Allied Commissioner for the Southern Region, after having received the unanimous vote of the various parties represented in the Naples Committee of National Liberation.

Fermariello, who is president of the Naples CNL, is scheduled to take office January 8.

The new mayor will administer the city's affairs with the aid of a council composed of two representatives of each party in the local CNL, in addition to two representatives of the Naples Association of War Wounded. (UNN)

BRAZILIANS GIVE FOOD TO ITALIANS

ROME, January 1 — The Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy has given the needy among the Italian civilian population a New Years' gift of chocolate and meat, it was disclosed today when Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a message of thanks to General Giovan de Moraes, commander-in-chief of the BEF.

The gift, sent from Brazil through the Brazilian Embassy here, included 451 cases containing 10,872 tins of meat and 36 cases containing 2,960 bars of chocolate. (OWI)

FLORENTINE CHILDREN ENTERTAINED

FLORENCE, January 1 — Five thousand needy children saw movies and received gift packages at parties organized for them by Allied Forces' personnel here yesterday. The parties, which were held in 10 districts of the city, were visited by Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, head of A.M.G. and Colonel Michie, military governor of this city. (UNN)

RECONSTRUCTION IN PALAZZUOLO

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP, January 1 — Palazzuolo, making strides toward its own reconstruction, is already aiding other communities in liberated Italy.

Sixty orphans and 19 Sisters, evacuated from Casola, have been given shelter in a convent in the town. Food for them has been provided by Allied authorities.

A shipment of chestnut flour is ready for delivery to Florence as soon as transportation, now held up by icy roads, is available. An Allied Military Government officer told a UNN correspondent that the grain had been stored in many small farmhouses where the Germans had been unable to find it.

The flour is now being collected by the local committee for general distribution, but each producer retains enough for his own use.

The water system, which was knocked out when the Germans blew the aqueduct, has been restored, and the bridge, also bombed by the Nazis, has been repaired under AMG supervision. Minor damage to rooftops has been repaired by local citizens who used flat stones when slate was not available.

One hundred and twenty men of Palazzuolo are working on roads used by the Allied armies, the AMG officer said. (UNN)

ROSSELLI MURDERED ON CIANO'S ORDERS

ROME, January 1 — French Cagoulard terrorists, acting on orders of the late Count Ciano, Mussolini's ex-in-law and Italian Foreign Minister, murdered Carlo Rosselli, militant Italian anti-Fascist who had taken refuge in France, according to a confession made by Colonel Sante Emanuele.

Emanuele recalled: «I was asked by Colonel Paolo Angioi to give my agents the order to have Carlo Rosselli killed.»

Angioi was assistant to General Roatta, head of SIM, the Italian Military Intelligence organization. Roatta was in Spain at the time commanding an Italian Army unit, and the SIM was temporarily in charge of Angioi.

Emanuele said that Roselli's murder was an important part of Italian sabotage operations against the Spanish Republicans. In the orders for such activity was mention of the necessity of «removing troublesome persons in various localities.» Rosselli was deemed such an individual, but murder of the brother was not in the original plans.

«Unpleasantly Surprised»

Emanuele said in his deposition: «I was unpleasantly surprised at the news of the double murder because the order given was for murder of only one of the Rosselli brothers. I remember that as soon as I received news I was called to the Foreign Affairs Ministry by Ambassador Filippo Anfuso (Ambassador to Berlin and one of the 14 defendants). There I also found Ciano. Both asked for details, which, however, I could not furnish before the arrival of Major Navale (head of the counter-espionage service in Turin). Navale arrived in Rome the next day and said he had utilized the «Cagoulards», a clandestine movement headed by Pétain and Darlan.»

Emanuele was positive of Ciano's hand in the Rosselli murders. He said: «As a result of my conversation with Ciano after the assassination of the Rosselli brothers I can say that Ciano's attitude was such as clearly to show that the decision for the Rosselli assassinations was his.»

At the time, Emanuele said, Ciano was directing all military and political services connected with the Spanish war, while Anfuso was his chief assistant and trusted collaborator. Anfuso is one of the defendants to be tried *in absentia*.

Emanuele quoted two reports dated February 3, 1937, and April 2, 1937, in which he said that Major Navale, head of counter-espionage in Turin, had established the contacts with the secret French nationalist organization engaged in sabotaging war supplies to the Spanish Republican government.

One report stated: «The collaboration of the DD organization is carried out, among other things, by the suppression, at our request, of troublesome persons on the sole condition that the game is worth the stakes. The first objective designated was Carlo Rosselli. One of the leaders of the DD has come expressly to Nice and has asked to speak to me. He promised to carry out the coup against Rosselli, who is being watched, in exchange for help in purchasing 100 Beretta rifles. I believe it would be advisable to consign the requested compensation through a third person intermediary and that the guns be held on this side of the border and that they be handed over only after the Rosselli coup will have been carried out.»

Emanuele reported that payment was to be in cash, augmented by a special fee for the intermediary, who was covering up for the Italians. He concluded the report by pointing out the advantages of the agreement, which did not call for compensation, but involved only the promise of the guns. The report added, however, that 20,000 lire was needed «to bring the operation to a successful conclusion» and that 50,000 lire put aside for that purpose had already been spent. The money, Emanuele said, was needed by the French, who wanted to use it further to organize their Nationalist groups.

Emanuele recalled that contacts between the SIM and the Ciano-Anfuso group were rare. Those between the SIM and the military were established through the Under Secretary of War, Alberto Pariani, another defendant who will be tried *in absentia*. (UNN)

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

Giovan de Mordes, commander-in-chief of the BEF.

The gift, sent from Brazil through the Brazilian Embassy here, included 451 cases containing 10,872 tins of meat and 58 cases containing 2,900 bars of chocolate. (OWI)

FLORENTINE CHILDREN ENTERTAINED

FLORENCE, January 1 — Five thousand needy children saw movies and received gift packages at parties organized for them by Allied Forces' personnel here yesterday. The parties, which were held in 10 districts of the city, were visited by Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, head of A.M.G. and Colonel Michie, military governor of this city. (UNN)

RECONSTRUCTION IN PALAZZUOLO

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP, January 1 — Palazzuolo, making strides toward its own reconstruction, is already aiding other communities in liberated Italy.

Sixty orphans and 18 Sisters, evacuated from Casola, have been given shelter in a convent in the town. Food for them has been provided by Allied authorities.

A shipment of chestnut flour is ready for delivery to Florence as soon as transportation, now held up by icy roads, is available. An Allied Military Government officer told a UNN correspondent that the grain had been stored in many small farmhouses where the Germans had been unable to find it.

The flour is now being collected by the local committee for general distribution, but each producer retains enough for his own use.

The water system, which was knocked out when the Germans blew the aqueduct, has been restored, and the bridge, also bombed by the Nazis, has been repaired under AMG supervision. Minor damage to rooftops has been repaired by local citizens who used flat stones when slate was not available.

One hundred and twenty men of Palazzuolo are working on roads used by the Allied armies, the AMG officer said. (UNN)

ROSSELLI MURDERED ON CIANO'S ORDERS

ROME, January 1 — French Cagoulard terrorists, acting on orders of the late Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Italian Foreign Minister, murdered Carlo Rosselli, militant Italian anti-Fascist who had taken refuge in France, according to a confession made by Colonel Sante Emanuele, of the Italian Military Intelligence at the time of his arrest last September. The confession was made public today.

Colonel Emanuele told the whole Rosselli murder story in his confession which was in the form of a pre-trial deposition. He and 13 other defendants, including Fulvio Suvich, former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, will go on trial January 22 before the High Court of Justice. They are charged with co-operating with Count Ciano in acts contributing to maintaining Fascism in power, and acts which led Italy into the war.

Rosselli was murdered June 9, 1937, at Bagnoles-sur-l'Orne. His brother, Nello, also was murdered at the same time, but Colonel Emanuele said that Nello's murder was unavoidable. The French terrorists, known as «D», could not afford to have any witnesses to the murder of the more important Rosselli.

The murderers of the Rosselli brothers were later arrested on orders of the French Ministry of the Interior and convicted. But the murderers were released after Marshal Pétain took power in France in June, 1940.

Plans for Rosselli's murder were laid in January, 1937, when Ciano became worried about Carlo Rosselli's activities, which included publication of a newspaper, *Italia Libera*. It advocated recruiting of Italian volunteers to fight against the Spanish Fascists.

the «Cagoulards», a clandestine movement headed by Perau and Darlan.»

Emanuele was positive of Ciano's hand in the Rosselli murders. He said: «As a result of my conversation with Ciano after the assassination of the Rosselli brothers I can say that Ciano's attitude was such as clearly to show that the decision for the Rosselli assassinations was his.»

At the time, Emanuele said, Ciano was directing all military and political services connected with the Spanish war, while Anfuso was his chief assistant and trusted collaborator. Anfuso is one of the defendants to be tried *in absentia*.

Emanuele quoted two reports dated February 3, 1937, and April 2, 1937, in which he said that Major Navale, head of counter-espionage in Turin, had established the contacts with the secret French nationalist organization engaged in sabotaging war supplies to the Spanish Republican government.

One report stated: «The collaboration of the DD organization is carried out, among other things, by the suppression, at our request, of troublesome persons on the sole condition that the game is worth the stakes. The first objective designated was Carlo Rosselli. One of the leaders of the DD has come expressly to Nice and has asked to speak to me. He promised to carry out the coup against Rosselli, who is being watched, in exchange for help in purchasing 100 Beretta rifles. I believe it would be advisable to consign the requested compensation through a third person intermediary and that the guns be held on this side of the border and that they be handed over only after the Rosselli coup will have been carried out.»

Emanuele reported that payment was to be in cash, augmented by a special fee for the intermediary, who was covering up for the Italians. He concluded the report by pointing out the advantages of the agreement, which did not call for compensation, but involved only the promise of the guns. The report added, however, that 20,000 lire was needed «to bring the operation to a successful conclusion» and that 50,000 lire put aside for that purpose had already been spent. The money, Emanuele said, was needed by the French, who wanted to use it further to organize their Nationalist groups.

Emanuele recalled that contacts between the SIM and the Ciano-Anfuso group were rare. Those between the SIM and the military were established through the Under Secretary of War, Alberto Pariani another defendant who will be tried *in absentia*. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ELAS READY TO CEASE FIRE

ATHENS, January 1 — The ELAS central committee has sent a memorandum to the Regent of Greece, Archbishop Damaskinos, stating that it is prepared to issue a «cease fire» order immediately so that negotiations for a settlement of the Greek crisis can begin, press dispatches said tonight.

The memorandum stated, however, that it will not order the laying down of arms until political questions are settled.

ELAS' message to the Regent came in answer to Archbishop Damaskinos' request for an immediate laying down of arms issued yesterday soon after he was sworn in. The request was addressed to the Greek people and called for a truce in the fighting «as a preliminary condition to the solution of the Greek crisis.»

At the same time, a BBC broadcast said that Georges Papandreou, former Greek premier, who resigned along with his cabinet yesterday, has announced that he will not take part in a new Greek government.

Calling for the laying down of arms, Archbishop Damaskinos said:

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

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

«In a truly democratic state there can be no solution by the use of force. We appeal to all those who may inspire the masses to contribute to the establishment of order with all means at their disposal.

«In the name of the suffering fatherland we invite all armed persons to agree to lay down their weapons immediately and to have confidence in the Regency and its government for a solution by just and democratic means.»

Discussions for the formation of a new Greek government began yesterday when the Archbishop received Themistocles Sofoulis, Liberal Party leader.

U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius, today characterized the creation of a regency for Greece as an important step toward the solution of the situation.

The latest communique from Lt. Gen. Scobie's headquarters said today that only a few isolated snipers are now left in the southeastern area of the city. The whole of this area, including the marble stadium which had been an ELAS strongpoint since the trouble started, has been cleared.

In the port of Piraeus, British troops have reached the coast north of the electric power plant. An ELAS attack on the radio station at Pallini, seven miles from here, was repulsed but not before the station had been put out of operation. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

U. S. RECOGNIZES LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, January 1 — The United States government will continue to recognize the Polish government in London, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. announced today.

Stettinius' statement followed the action of the Soviet-sponsored Lublin committee of Poles which yesterday proclaimed itself the provisional government of Poland.

At the same time, Stettinius characterized the creation of a regency for Greece as an important step for the solution of the situation there. (OWI)

KING GEORGE GREETS POLISH PRESIDENT

LONDON, January 1 — King George VI, in a New Year's message to Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of Poland, expressed the hope that the struggles of the Polish nation would soon be ended.

The King said: «The forces of the United Nations have forged a ring of steel which is closing inexorably around the foes of liberty and justice. Though the final stages of the present conflict may be prolonged and bitter, I am confident that the ordeal of the heroic Polish people will be ended before long.»

In reply, Raczkiewicz said: «May the coming year see the final triumph of the ideals for which Britain took up her arms and is making such gigantic efforts and such immense sacrifices at the home front and in so many heroic battles all over the world.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT PRAISES FRANCE

WASHINGTON, January 1 — President Roosevelt, in an exchange of messages with M. Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, reasserted today the intention of the Dumbarton Oaks representatives to insure France a place in the future world organization «to which her traditions, her ideals and her importance entitle her.»

Mr. Roosevelt's message to the French Ambassador stated: «The return of a French Ambassador to the United States is an event which gives to me and will give to the people of this country, a feeling of very special gratification. To you personally I extend a warm welcome and my best wishes for the full success of your mission.

Difficult Years

Bonnet's letter of reply stated: «On this occasion I am happy to tell you of the value which today more than ever France sets on the traditional friendship which unites her with the United States and of her profound wish that this friendship shall become ever stronger and more vital.

«During the difficult years of trial through which she has passed, while remaining with all her soul on the side of free peoples, France has followed with admiration the immense effort realized by the United States in order to overthrow, in partnership with our Allies, the powers of aggression responsible for the world war. She is proud to have organized her resistance in the face of atrocious persecutions and to have participated at the side of your powerful forces in the liberation of her territory. She holds no will more dear than to contribute with all her restored strength to the final defeat of our common enemies.

«New ties are thus created between our two countries which were already united by a deep affinity and by a common democratic ideal of progress and liberty.

«This solidarity in war appears to me as a sure premise of reciprocal understanding and of close co-operation on the morrow of victory.

«You may be assured that my Government will spare no effort in order that the peace which has been won at the price of so many sacrifices shall be guaranteed by a solid system of security. To this end it is ready to bring its full contribution to the work of an international organization which will unite the peace-loving nations in mutual respect and justice.» (OWI)

FRANCE SIGNS UNITED NATIONS PACT

WASHINGTON, January 1 — France today was the 36th nation to become a full-fledged member of the United Nations when Ambassador Henri Bonnet affixed his signature to the document, which embraces the Atlantic Charter. The ceremony today at the White House took place on the third anniversary of the signing of the document.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., read a message from President Roosevelt which said that all the brutalities of four years of Nazi occupation could not quench the flame of France nor her unconquerable spirit.

The President's message continued: «France now stands beside us — a strong ally once more in the first rank of peace-loving nations. I know well how important France's contribution will be to Europe and the world.»

Stettinius said the signatories of the declaration pledged themselves to employ all their resources against their enemies, to co-operate with each other and not to make a separate armistice or peace.

Earlier, when Bonnet presented his credentials as French Ambassador to President Roosevelt, he pledged France's full participation in measures for world security.

«You may be assured that my government will spare no effort in order that the peace which has been won at the price of so many sacrifices shall be guaranteed by a solid system of security,» he said. «To this end it will bring its full contribution into the work of the international organization which will unite the peace-loving nations in mutual respect and justice.» (Reuter-OWI)

SUPPLIES FOR POW IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, January 1 — Several hundred tons of relief supplies are expected to reach American and Allied prisoners of war in Japanese-occupied China under a safe-conduct guarantee given by Japan, the State Department announced today.

The supplies will leave for Japan on Thursday and arrive at Shanghai eight days later. Food, clothing, medicines, [illegible] and recreational supplies are in the ship-

U. S. RECOGNIZES LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, January 1 — The United States government will continue to recognize the Polish government in London, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. announced today.

Stettinius' statement followed the action of the Soviet-sponsored Lublin committee of Poles which yesterday proclaimed itself the provisional government of Poland.

At the same time, Stettinius characterized the creation of a regency for Greece as an important step for the solution of the situation there. (OWI)

KING GEORGE GREETS POLISH PRESIDENT

LONDON, January 1 — King George VI, in a New Year's message to Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of Poland, expressed the hope that the struggles of the Polish nation would soon be ended.

The King said: «The forces of the United Nations have forged a ring of steel which is closing inexorably around the foes of liberty and justice. Though the final stages of the present conflict may be prolonged and bitter, I am confident that the ordeal of the heroic Polish people will be ended before long.»

In reply, Raczkiewicz said: «May the coming year see the final triumph of the ideals for which Britain took up her arms and is making such gigantic efforts and such immense sacrifices at the home front and in so many heroic battles all over the world.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT PRAISES FRANCE

WASHINGTON, January 1 — President Roosevelt, in an exchange of messages with M. Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, reasserted today the intention of the Dumbarton Oaks representatives to insure France a place in the future world organization «to which her traditions, her ideals and her importance entitle her.»

Mr. Roosevelt's message to the French Ambassador stated: «The return of a French Ambassador to the United States is an event which gives to me and will give to the people of this country, a feeling of very special gratification. To you personally I extend a warm welcome and my best wishes for the full success of your mission.

«The trials through which the people of France have passed are well known here and I am confident that nowhere has there been greater satisfaction over the heroic manner in which these trials have been met and are being overcome.

«At no time did the people of this country doubt the will of the French people to rise against the enemy from without her borders and to reject the undemocratic principles of government which were imposed temporarily from within.

«Today we stand at a critical period in the war. Though the road may still be hard, the triumph, in which all the Allied nations will share, is certain.

«I welcome particularly your statement that your Government will spare no effort to bring its full contribution to the maintenance of peace. I know well how important that contribution will be to Europe and the world, and it was this realization which prompted the representatives meeting at Dumbarton Oaks to insure for France in the future world organization the place to which her traditions, her ideals and her importance entitle her.

«You will find every disposition on the part of officials of this Government to facilitate the work of your mission to the fullest possible extent and to work with you for the victory which is our common and immediate goal as well as for the undying principles which have bound our countries together for a century and a half.»

no effort in order that the peace which has been won at the price of so many sacrifices shall be guaranteed by a solid system of security. To this end it is ready to bring its full contribution to the work of an international organization which will unite the peace-loving nations in mutual respect and justice.» (OWI)

FRANCE SIGNS UNITED NATIONS PACT

WASHINGTON, January 1 — France today was the 26th nation to become a full-fledged member of the United Nations when Ambassador Henri Bonnet affixed his signature to the document, which embraces the Atlantic Charter. The ceremony today at the White House took place on the third anniversary of the signing of the document.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., read a message from President Roosevelt which said that all the brutalities of four years of Nazi occupation could not quench the flame of France nor her unconquerable spirit.

The President's message continued: «France now stands beside us — a strong ally once more in the first rank of peace-loving nations. I know well how important France's contribution will be to Europe and the world.»

Stettinius said the signatories of the declaration pledged themselves to employ all their resources against their enemies, to co-operate with each other and not to make a separate armistice or peace.

Earlier, when Bonnet presented his credentials as French Ambassador to President Roosevelt, he pledged France's full participation in measures for world security.

«You may be assured that my government will spare no effort in order that the peace which has been won at the price of so many sacrifices shall be guaranteed by a solid system of security,» he said. «To this end it will bring its full contribution into the work of the international organization which will unite the peace-loving nations in mutual respect and justice.» (Reuter-OWI)

SUPPLIES FOR POW IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, January 1 — Several hundred tons of relief supplies are expected to reach American and Allied prisoners of war in Japanese-occupied China under a safe-conduct guarantee given by Japan, the State Department announced today.

The supplies will leave for Japan on Thursday and arrive at Shanghai eight days later. Food, clothing, medicines, comfort articles and recreational supplies are in the shipment which was originally sent to Japan via a Russian ship. (OWI)

LLOYD GEORGE MADE A PEER

LONDON, January 1 — On his retirement from Parliament, after representing the division of Caernarvon, Wales, for 54 years, David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister, heads this year's Honors List with the grant of an earldom.

Lloyd George was born in humble circumstances in 1863. He taught in schools, became a solicitor and, before becoming Premier and First Lord of the Treasury in 1916 — positions he held for eight years — he held the posts of President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Minister of Munitions and Secretary of State for War.

He plans to take the title of Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, after a mountain stream that runs near his farm.

Other new peers are Lord Portal, Minister of Works, who becomes a viscount, and Sir Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, who becomes a baron for public services in his home county of Leicestershire.

Two new Privy Councillors are both women — Miss Florence Horsbrugh and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, respectively Parliamentary Secretaries for Health and Security.

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

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, has been awarded the order of the Knight of the Thistle.

Three new baronetcies go to Major Thomas Dugdale, Chairman of the Conservative Party; Sir Charles Bruce Gardland, in charge of the switch-over from war to peace production in Britain; and Sir Alfred Edward Webb, President of the Royal College of Surgeons. (Reuter)

LUBLIN COMMITTEE ASSUMES GOVERNMENT

LUBLIN, January 1 — The Polish National Committee of Liberation in Lublin proclaimed itself the provisional government of liberated Poland yesterday after a bill decreeing the change was passed unanimously by 150 members of the committee meeting in plenary session, Lublin Radio said today.

The bill declared that the new government was formed after the liberation committee had taken cognizance of the will of the nation as expressed in declarations, resolutions, and appeals of social and economic organizations and meetings of peasants, factory workers, youth, intellectuals, and of conferences of cooperatives, trade unions and political parties.»

The broadcast said the committee had decided «to break forever» with the Polish government in London. The latter promptly challenged the action of the Lublin group as «attempts against the sovereign rights of the Polish nation.»

A statement by the Polish Government in London said that in existing circumstances the Polish nation had no means to express its will and that the administration of liberated Polish territories by the Lublin Committee was in the hands of a party which never played an important part in Polish political life.

The Lublin committee chairman had said that the Polish government in London had lost all touch with the nation.

After taking oath, the new government declared its aim was to lead a liberated Poland into a new and better future based on the principles of democracy. Temporary President Boleslaw Berut, former chairman of the Polish National Council, pledged his government to cooperation with the United Nations. Proposals were made that the new government at once conclude a formal alliance with Soviet Russia.

The vote was taken in the presence of 500 delegates from liberated Poland who rose to their feet and cheered the decision, the broadcast said. The Lublin representative of the French Provisional Government and U.S. and British correspondents attended the session.

New Ministers

The meeting also approved ministerial posts which Berut filled as follows:

First Premier and Foreign Minister, Edward Osubka-Morawski, former Liberation Committee President; First Deputy Premier, Wladislaw Gomolka, former Secretary General of the Communist Polish Workers Party; Second Deputy Premier, Stanislaw Janusz, vice-chairman of the Polish Peasant Party; War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armies, General Rola Zymiersky, formerly head of the Liberation Committee's Department of National Defense.

The statement by the Polish group in London said that the Lublin Committee came into existence only as a result of the military situation and that the responsibility for the direction of Poland's fight against the Germans rested with the Polish government in London. It said that after all of Poland is cleared of Nazis, an election should be held to enable the Polish people to choose a political system for

On the southern flank of the salient, west of Bastogne, Allied armor and infantry have launched an attack to the northeast.

Several enemy counter-attacks by tanks and infantry near Chenogne and another north of Lutrebois have been repulsed. In the engagement at Lutrebois our forces destroyed 18 enemy tanks. Enemy artillery in this area has been more active.

South of Wiltz we made gains against heavy enemy resistance. In the area south of the Sauer River, between Diekirch and Echternach, we have occupied Reisdorf.

There is aggressive patrolling by our forces along the Moselle and Saar Rivers.

In the Saarlautern bridgehead, there has been increased enemy artillery fire.

The main impetus of our air attack yesterday was laid on the enemy's communication and oil supplies. Fighter-bombers attacked three railway bridges between Hertogenbosch and Utrecht, and struck at road and rail transport in the Amersfoort area to the southeast of Venlo, and over the German border northeastward to Dorsten and Coesfeld.

Railway yards at Hamm also were attacked. Near Amersfoort a vehicle repair shed was bombed. Railway yards at Vohwinkel were attacked by escorted heavy bombers in the afternoon. Fighters shot down seven enemy aircraft in the Rhein-Menster area. In the Ardennes salient fighter-bombers and a small number of medium and light bombers attacked enemy armored and motored vehicles and struck at his communications.

Farther south fighter-bombers struck at rail transport and communications and bombed railyards at Bad Kreuznach, Kaiserslautern, Homburg, Pirmasens and Neustadt. Near Kaiserslautern six enemy aircraft were shot down.

More than 1,300 heavy bombers escorted by 700 fighters attacked oil refineries in the Hamburg area and at Misburg, submarine yards at Hamburg, the jetplane factory at Wesendorf, two railyards near Düsseldorf and junctions and detraining points between the Rhine and Ardennes salient. In the course of these operations 78 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Targets in enemy-occupied villages in the area north of Maas and gun positions west of Dulken were attacked by fighter-bombers. According to reports so far received 25 of our bombers and 19 of our fighters are missing.

Last night light bombers bombed Berlin and heavies attacked railway yards at Ostenfeld.

During the night five enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters.

Enemy counter-attacks north and west of Colmar were repulsed. Nearly 300 prisoners have been taken in this sector during the past two days. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP, January 1 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

In the Serchio Valley, 5th Army troops have gained further ground and have re-occupied Sommocolonia.

North of Faenza, 8th Army troops have continued to exert pressure and have captured several inhabited localities against strong resistance.

Elsewhere patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked rail targets in the Po Valley, the Brenner Route and [illegible]

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

parties.»

The broadcast said the committee had decided «to break forever» with the Polish government in London. The latter promptly challenged the action of the Lublin group as «attempts against the sovereign rights of the Polish nation.»

A statement by the Polish Government in London said that in existing circumstances the Polish nation had no means to express its will and that the administration of liberated Polish territories by the Lublin Committee was in the hands of a party which never played an important part in Polish political life.

The Lublin committee chairman had said that the Polish government in London had lost all touch with the nation.

After taking oath, the new government declared its aim was to lead a liberated Poland into a new and better future based on the principles of democracy. Temporary President Boleslaw Berut, former chairman of the Polish National Council, pledged his government to coöperation with the United Nations. Proposals were made that the new government at once conclude a formal alliance with Soviet Russia.

The vote was taken in the presence of 500 delegates from liberated Poland who rose to their feet and cheered the decision, the broadcast said. The Lublin representative of the French Provisional Government and U.S. and British correspondents attended the session.

New Ministers

The meeting also approved ministerial posts which Berut filled as follows:

First Premier and Foreign Minister, Edward Osubka-Morawski, former Liberation Committee President; First Deputy Premier, Wladislaw Gomolka, former Secretary General of the Communist Polish Workers Party; Second Deputy Premier, Stanislaw Janusz, vice-chairman of the Polish Peasant Party; War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armies, General Rola Zymiersky, formerly head of the Liberation Committee's Department of National Defense.

The statement by the Polish group in London said that the Lublin Committee came into existence only as a result of the military situation and that the responsibility for the direction of Poland's fight against the Germans rested with the Polish government in London. It said that after all of Poland is cleared of Nazis, an election should be held to enable the Polish people to choose a political system for their country and a government in accordance with their own will. (BBC-OWI-TASS-AP-PW)

POLES IN LONDON CLAIM LEGALITY

LONDON, January 1 — Polish Premier Thomas Arciszewski, in a broadcast to his homeland tonight, said his government is the only legal and constitutional body entitled to represent the Polish state and repudiated the provisional government established in Lublin yesterday.

The Premier added that his government would continue its efforts to reach an understanding with Russia. «Our supreme purpose is to achieve freedom and independence without factors interfering in our internal affairs,» he said. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, January 1 — Today's communique:

The northern flank of the Ardennes salient has been quiet. Allied troops have occupied Rochefort after heavy fighting in the area.

yards at Vohwinkel were attacked by escorted heavy bombers in the afternoon. Fighters shot down seven enemy aircraft in the Rhein-Mensier area. In the Ardennes salient fighter-bombers and a small number of medium and light bombers attacked enemy armored and motored vehicles and struck at his communications.

Farther south fighter-bombers struck at rail transport and communications and bombed railyards at Bad Kreuznach, Kaiserslautern, Homburg, Pirmasens and Neustadt. Near Kaiserslautern six enemy aircraft were shot down.

More than 1,300 heavy bombers escorted by 700 fighters attacked oil refineries in the Hamburg area and at Misburg, submarine yards at Hamburg, the jetplane factory at Wesendorf, two railyards near Düsseldorf and junctions and detraining points between the Rhine and Ardennes salient. In the course of these operations 78 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Targets in enemy-occupied villages in the area north of Maas and gun positions west of Dulken were attacked by fighter-bombers. According to reports so far received 35 of our bombers and 19 of our fighters are missing.

Last night light bombers bombed Berlin and heavies attacked railway yards at Osterfeld.

During the night five enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters.

Enemy counter-attacks north and west of Colmar were repulsed. Nearly 300 prisoners have been taken in this sector during the past two days. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP, January 1 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

In the Serchio Valley, 5th Army troops have gained further ground and have re-occupied Sommocolonia.

North of Faenza, 8th Army troops have continued to exert pressure and have captured several inhabited localities against strong resistance.

Elsewhere patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked rail targets in the Po Valley, the Brenner Route and in northeast Italy. Fighter-bombers and fighters, flying almost 1,000 sorties, concentrated against communications in northern Italy and targets in and just behind the battle areas. Bridges, rail and road transport, enemy-occupied buildings and gun positions were destroyed, and many rail cuts made.

On the night of December 30-31, intruder aircraft successfully attacked rail and road traffic in the area of the Po Valley, while light bombers also went for fortified buildings, rail and road transport, bridges and an ammunition dump.

Eight of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 1,370 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Archbishop of Athens and all Greece, Mgr. Damaskinos was on Sunday inducted as regent in accordance with King George II's declaration.

Our troops have now completed liberating the southeast suburbs of Athens and in the Piraeus have cleared further sectors northwest of the harbor.

An insurgent attack on the wireless transmitting station at Pallini early Sunday morning was repulsed. In Epirus the withdrawal of Zervas' forces and the evacuation of refugees from Preveza have been completed.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged. (PRO)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, January 1 — Tonight's communique.

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops advancing in direction of Lucenec, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Velikiye Dravce, Boykovce, Nikra, Gaisha, Perdelovce, Mikushovce, 3 kilometers south of Lucenec, Rakovce, Perlesko-Bravce, Ieri, Gushentse, Maliye Izlevtse, Maliye Trasini, Velikiye Trasini, and Plavshinise, and the railway station of Rakovce.

In battles during December 31, in this area, our troops captured 515 German soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops continued fighting for annihilation of the encircled groupings of the enemy in the city, occupied over 200 blocks and the railway station of Raposz, in the eastern part of the city.

On other sectors of the front, there were no essential changes.

During December 31, our troops disabled or destroyed 49 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 4 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, January 1 — Despite heavy snowfalls and increasingly difficult weather conditions, Patriots are continuing their sabotage activities against enemy lines of communication.

Two spans of a bridge near Bologna were blown up. It is estimated that it will take at least 20 days to repair the damage.

In Piedmont, during the night of December 15/16, Patriots destroyed a southbound train composed of a locomotive and seven cars loaded with munitions. Service on the railway line was interrupted for 20 hours. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 1, 1945 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, on the southern front of our penetration, fierce fighting is in progress. South and west of Bastogne, fresh American attempts at smashing our positions with strong tank forces remained unsuccessful and cost particularly high losses in men and material. During the fighting lasting throughout the whole day, our seasoned formations destroyed one hundred and twenty one tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars and wiped out numerous enemy columns.

In Alsace Lorraine, our troops made a certain number of thrusts on the American front which now has been drained of strong forces. On both sides of Bitsche, they attacked the positions of the advanced enemy posts on a broad front and pushed them back towards the enemy main lines.

In northern France and Belgium, last night, our fighters and bombers effectively struck at the enemy communications.

Liege and Antwerp are incessantly bombarded by our long range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, south of Imola and in the Romagna, enemy reconnaissance thrusts were frustrated and British movements and troop concentrations heavily shelled.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, on the whole front between the Drau and the frontiers of Slovakia, as well as at Budapest, the situation remained unchanged despite repeated Bolshevik attacks.

The focal points of yesterday's fighting lay in the Slovak frontier area between the Gran and the upper reaches of the Eipel. The enemy attacks collapsed already in front of our positions except for some penetrations which have been sealed off in the meantime.

In the other parts of the Eastern Front up to the Memel, the day went by without anything of moment.

In Courland, the enemy resumed his attacks only northwest of Doblen. Our divisions smashed the Bolshevik attempts at breaking through, made after an intense artillery, American bombers, most of them four-engined bombers, were destroyed by fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In the morning of December 31, over the eastern Friesian Islands, anti-aircraft batteries of the Navy brought down nine four-engined bombers. Thus, in the whole of December, the Navy and merchant Navy together brought down a total of 99 enemy planes. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Nazi Hierarchy: On the occasion of New Year's Eve, many leading figures of the Nazi Hierarchy, including Hitler himself, sent messages to the German people. All of them expressed their faith in an eventual German victory, though the tone of the messages varied from the sombre, dark coloring of Hitler's speech to the relatively light optimism of the soldiers.

Hitler: The Fuehrer appealed to the German army through an Order of the Day and to the entire German people in a midnight broadcast to share his own faith in German victory. The two messages were almost identical in content. — The Fuehrer spoke for about half an hour, giving a cursory analysis of Germany's position and making no attempt to conceal the seriousness of the situation. In fact, he repeatedly emphasized that Germany was fighting alone, at the same time making no mention of Japan, omitting Mussolini's name and ranking Hungary with Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria, as ex-satellites which deserted and turned against Germany.

Goebbels: The Minister of Propaganda reiterated most of his Christmas message, glorifying the Fuehrer and stating that Germany would not lay down arms until victory was firmly within her grasp.

Guderian: The Chief of General Staff claimed that «German men, women and children, with their untiring efforts, had already built an impenetrable defensive system in the rear of the fighting line» while the enemy has failed «to shatter the resistance of German soldiers.» He then expressed his faith in the Fuehrer and in victory.

Goering: In an Order of the Day to the Luftwaffe, Goering emphasized the rebirth of the German air force and their unchanged devotion and loyalty to the Fuehrer.

Doenitz: The commander in Chief of the German Navy promised to attack the enemy wherever he may be found, «staking all», with «fanatical audacity.»

Western Front: Walter Plato, the Transocean cor-

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

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 1, 1945 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, on the southern front of our penetration, fierce fighting is in progress. South and west of Bastogne, fresh American attempts at smashing our positions with strong tank forces remained unsuccessful and cost particularly high losses in men and material. During the fighting lasting throughout the whole day, our seasoned formations destroyed one hundred and twenty one tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars and wiped out numerous enemy columns.

In Alsace Lorraine, our troops made a certain number of thrusts on the American front which now has been drained of strong forces. On both sides of Bitsche, they attacked the positions of the advanced enemy posts on a broad front and pushed them back towards the enemy main lines.

In northern France and Belgium, last night, our fighters and bombers effectively struck at the enemy communications.

Liege and Antwerp are incessantly bombarded by our long range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, south of Imola and in the Romagna, enemy reconnaissance thrusts were frustrated and British movements and troop concentrations heavily shelled.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, on the whole front between the Drau and the frontiers of Slovakia, as well as at Budapest, the situation remained unchanged despite repeated Bolshevik attacks.

The focal points of yesterday's fighting lay in the Slovak frontier area between the Gran and the upper reaches of the Eipel. The enemy attacks collapsed already in front of our positions except for some penetrations which have been sealed off in the meantime.

In the other parts of the Eastern Front up to the Memel, the day went by without anything of moment.

In Courland, the enemy resumed his attacks only northwest of Doblen. Our divisions smashed the Bolshevik attempts at breaking through, made after an intense artillery preparation, in grim fighting inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Formations of the Army, of the Waffen S.S. and of Latvian S.S. volunteers, under the Command of Colonel-General Schoerner, outstandingly supported by the squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force under the Command of General of the Air Force, Pflugbeil, in eleven days of grim fighting, repulsed the onslaught of fourty-six rifle divisions as well as twenty-two tank and assault gun formations.

Owing to the brilliant achievements of the Command and the troops, the Courland front remained firmly under our control except for some slight losses. From December 21 to December 31, 513 tanks were destroyed, 79 guns and 267 machine guns captured. The enemy losses in manpower are extremely high. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 112 Soviet planes during the fighting. Another 145 were shot down by our fighters.

Air:

Anglo-American terror squadrons continued their attacks on western Germany and dropped bombs on cities in northern and northwestern German territory. Considerable damage was particularly caused in residential quarters of greater Hamburg and, by a British night attack, in Oberhausen. In the early evening hours, the Reich capital was the target of fast British bombers. Seventy-five Anglo-American bombers, most of them four-engined, were destroyed by fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In the morning of December 31, over the eastern Frisian islands, anti-aircraft batteries of the Navy brought down nine four-engined bombers. Thus, in the whole of December, the Navy and merchant Navy together brought down a total of 93 enemy planes. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Nazi Hierarchy: On the occasion of New Year's Eve, many leading figures of the Nazi Hierarchy, including Hitler himself, sent messages to the German people. All of them expressed their faith in an eventual German victory, though the tone of the messages varied from the sombre, dark coloring of Hitler's speech to the relatively light optimism of the soldiers.

Hitler: The Fuehrer appealed to the German army through an Order of the Day and to the entire German people in a midnight broadcast to share his own faith in German victory. The two messages were almost identical in content. — The Fuehrer spoke for about half an hour, giving a cursory analysis of Germany's position and making no attempt to conceal the seriousness of the situation. In fact, he repeatedly emphasized that Germany was fighting alone, at the same time making no mention of Japan, omitting Mussolini's name and ranking Hungary with Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria, as ex-satellites which deserted and turned against Germany.

Goebbels: The Minister of Propaganda reiterated most of his Christmas message, glorifying the Fuehrer and stating that Germany would not lay down arms until victory was firmly within her grasp.

Guderian: The Chief of General Staff claimed that « German men, women and children, with their untiring efforts, had already built an impenetrable defensive system in the rear of the fighting line » while the enemy has failed « to shatter the resistance of German soldiers. » He then expressed his faith in the Fuehrer and in victory.

Goering: In an Order of the Day to the Luftwaffe, Goering emphasized the rebirth of the German air force and their unchanged devotion and loyalty to the Fuehrer.

Doenitz: The commander in Chief of the German Navy promised to attack the enemy wherever he may be found, « staking all », with « fanatical audacity. »

Western Front: Walter Plato, the Transocean correspondent, writes that between the Meuse and Moselle fighting is « more and more becoming a battle of attrition » and admits at the same time the vigor and strength of General Patton's attack against « the southern flank of German penetration. » On the other hand, the German High Command, he states, « shows great reserve in naming localities or giving general indications about the actions taking place... » He also claims that owing to German longe-range weapons and the Luftwaffe « the supply-problem has no longer been one-sided since the beginning of the winter offensive. »

Budapest: Hannemann, the Transocean correspondent, denies Russian reports of Hungarians and Ukrainians deserting from the ranks of the defenders of Budapest, as well as the Russian story about two Soviet officers being killed while carrying an ultimatum to the commander of the Budapest garrison.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

New Year's Messages: Mussolini sent a New Year's message to Italian workers in Germany, while Marshal Kesselring and Graziani addressed the German and Italian soldiers fighting on the Italian front.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Sunday — 31 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Situation in Serchio River Valley «fluid:» Americans narrow German retreat corridor: Heavy fighting reported in Rochefort: Fighting continues in Budapest: Japs lose 116.770 in Leyte; Chinese cross Burma border: Allied forces 100 miles from Mandalay: Germans kill Russians under flag of truce at Budapest: Wilson appointed Field Marshal: Churchill sees victory soon.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome blackout ends: Communist Party calls for new Italian Army: Weekly journal *Cantachiaro* suspended: Labor Federation sends message to Russian workers: Epuration to be speeded by new law: Rome electric power supply cut by fire: Fascist intervention in Spanish Civil War bared.

UNITED NATIONS — Archbishop appointed Regent of Greece: More E.L.A.S. troops driven from Athens area: France to call up 200.000 men: Northern England feels earthquake.

WAR FRONTS

SITUATION IN SERCHIO RIVER VALLEY «FLUID»

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 30 — Although German forces have not renewed large-scale attacks, the situation in the Serchio River Valley north of Lucca, where an enemy counter-assault scored gains of two to three miles a few days ago, is still «fluid,» it was announced here today.

The movement of enemy forces throughout the coastal sector of the 5th Army front has been increased, and enemy patrol forces have become more aggressive both in probing Allied positions, and warding off attempts to penetrate their own lines, reports said.

American forces now hold commanding positions on high ground in the area of the Serchio River Gap, and are apparently still being subject to enemy attacks, although on a smaller scale than the initial enemy drive on a six-[illegible] front across the narrow valley and its flanking

At the northern end of the Senio River line, 8th Army patrols again probed German defenses at the southern outskirts of Alfonsine, enemy strongpoint on the Ferrara Road some 9½ miles northwest of Ravenna. These patrol forces reported that the enemy had ringed the southeastern edges of the town with minefields.

Elsewhere along the Italian battle front, both Allied and enemy patrols were increasingly active. (PRO)

GERMAN RETREAT CORRIDOR NARROWED; HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN ROCHEFORT

LONDON, December 30 — Two weeks after the Wehrmacht opened its major offensive against American lines in Luxembourg and Belgium, counter-attacking American troops today had apparently halted the Nazi push, and were compressing the enemy salient at several points around the giant perimeter.

In three sectors, American forces have driven strong wedges into the German positions.

On the western tip of the salient, German panzer units, which came within four miles of the Meuse, have fallen back under strong American pressure. No German units are now reported closer than 15 miles from the river.

Tonight, heavy fighting was reported in the strategic Belgian center of Rochefort. There, enemy troops, fighting with tanks and self-propelled artillery, are making a stand against the attacking Americans. Official reports said the attacking forces are already in the outskirts of the city, while press dispatches said that there is heavy fighting inside of the city.

Loss of the center would force a German retreat northeast to Marche or southeast to St. Hubert, where the enemy still has a strong garrison.

A second threat to the German penetration has been building up several miles to the east in the Bastogne sector. There, in what may be the critical battle of the campaign, 3rd Army and 1st Army troops continued to batter their way forward on a 35-mile front in an effort to bisect the German salient and to trap all of the German divisions to the west.

Officially, the American wedge at Bastogne was reported to be 16 miles from another column fighting its way down from the north through heavy opposition on the Nazi right flank. Press dispatches — covering events two days later than the communiques — reported the two counter-salients considerably closer to a junction. An American radio correspondent said late this afternoon that 3rd Army troops are already five miles north of the town, and within 12 miles of joining up with the northern column. No official confirmation of this report has been made.

On the left flank of the 3rd Army front, gains of up to six miles were officially reported today. Morcy, five miles east of the German stronghold at St. Hubert, has been taken, along with Remagne, Magerotte, Morhet, and Sibret, all west and southwest of Bastogne. Troops in this sector are within gun range of a main enemy supply route feeding [illegible]

Rochefort; Fighting continues in Budapest; Japs lose 116,770 in Leyte; Chinese cross Burma border; Allied forces 100 miles from Mandalay; Germans kill Russians under flag of truce at Budapest; Wilson appointed Field Marshal; Churchill sees victory soon.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome blackout ends; Communist Party calls for new Italian Army; Weekly journal *Cantachiaro* suspended; Labor Federation sends message to Russian workers; Epuration to be speeded by new law; Rome electric power supply cut by fire; Fascist intervention in Spanish Civil War bared.

UNITED NATIONS — Archbishop appointed Regent of Greece; More E.L.A.S. troops driven from Athens area; France to call up 200,000 men; Northern England feels earthquake.

WAR FRONTS

SITUATION IN SERCHIO RIVER VALLEY «FLUID»

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 30 — Although German forces have not renewed large-scale attacks, the situation in the Serchio River Valley north of Lucca, where an enemy counter-assault scored gains of two to three miles a few days ago, is still «fluid,» it was announced here today.

The movement of enemy forces throughout the coastal sector of the 5th Army front has been increased, and enemy patrol forces have become more aggressive both in probing Allied positions, and warding off attempts to penetrate their own lines, reports said.

American forces now hold commanding positions on high ground in the area of the Serchio River Gap, and are apparently still being subject to enemy attacks, although on a smaller scale than the initial enemy drive on a six-mile-wide front across the narrow valley and its flanking mountains. No locations were given for the American positions, presumably centered on Monte Palodino, some two miles south of Gallicano and 13 miles north of Lucca.

On the 8th Army front, at the Adriatic end of the Italian battle line, German forces still clung stubbornly to their diminishing salient east of the Senio River south of Bagnacavallo, as British troops cleared German rear-guards from fortified houses northeast of Faenza, where the Germans have concentrated both tanks and defensive artillery.

The German hold on the lower stretch of the Canale Naviglio, connecting the Lamone and Senio Rivers, has been maintained for a period of two weeks, in which British and New Zealand forces have successively sheared off large sections of the enemy salient protecting the center of their unfinished Senio River defenses. Although this salient has now been reduced to a narrow sliver of lowland between the Canale Naviglio and the winding Senio River, little more that two miles wide at its greatest extent, and some five to six miles in length, the enemy has resisted savagely all attempts further to reduce it in penetrations from the south.

Although British forces occupied San Pietro in Laguna, two miles northeast of Faenza, on December 19, in subsequent bitter fighting they have progressed only a mile farther northeast of this village, at the edge of the enemy salient.

GERMAN RETREAT CORRIDOR NARROWED; HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN ROCHEFORT

LONDON, December 30 — Two weeks after the Wehrmacht opened its major offensive against American lines in Luxembourg and Belgium, counter-attacking American troops today had apparently halted the Nazi push, and were compressing the enemy salient at several points around the giant perimeter.

In three sectors, American forces have driven strong wedges into the German positions.

On the western tip of the salient, German panzer units, which came within four miles of the Meuse, have fallen back under strong American pressure. No German units are now reported closer than 15 miles from the river.

Tonight, heavy fighting was reported in the strategic Belgian center of Rochefort. There, enemy troops, fighting with tanks and self-propelled artillery, are making a stand against the attacking Americans. Official reports said the attacking forces are already in the outskirts of the city, while press dispatches said that there is heavy fighting inside of the city.

Loss of the center would force a German retreat northeast to Marche or southeast to St. Hubert, where the enemy still has a strong garrison.

A second threat to the German penetration has been building up several miles to the east in the Bastogne sector. There, in what may be the critical battle of the campaign, 3rd Army and 1st Army troops continued to batter their way forward on a 35-mile front in an effort to bisect the German salient and to trap all of the German divisions to the west.

Officially, the American wedge at Bastogne was reported to be 16 miles from another column fighting its way down from the north through heavy opposition on the Nazi right flank. Press dispatches — covering events two days later than the communiques — reported the two counter-salients considerably closer to a junction. An American radio correspondent said late this afternoon that 3rd Army troops are already five miles north of the town, and within 12 miles of joining up with the northern column. No official confirmation of this report has been made.

On the left flank of the 3rd Army front, gains of up to six miles were officially reported today. Mercy, five miles east of the German stronghold at St. Hubert, has been taken, along with Remagne, Magerotte, Morhet, and Sibret, all west and southwest of Bastogne. Troops in this sector are within gun range of a main enemy supply route feeding garrisons in Rochefort and Libramont.

Heavy German attacks launched against the Bastogne Corridor, now six miles wide, were thrown back, and gains

LATE BULLETINS

FREE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARES WAR

MOSCOW, December 30 — The Hungarian Provisional Government, meeting at liberated Debrezcen, has declared war on Germany, Radio Moscow said tonight. The broadcast said that the declaration of war was proclaimed by the National Assembly of the Hungarian Provisional Government on December 21. (OWI)

NO «BASIC NEWS» ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

There will be no *Basic News* published Sunday night, 31 December. Regular publication will be resumed Tuesday, 2 January.

Basic News — a product of the Psychological Warfare Branch — takes this opportunity to wish one and all a happy New Year.

4050

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

both west and east of the Bastogne-Arlon road were registered.

At the eastern wing of the front, American units are within two miles of the road center of Wiltz, seized early in the German drive. Strong enemy resistance near the Sauer River has diminished, and American patrols are officially reported inside of Echternach, though it is not clear whether the enemy has been completely cleared from this southern anchor of the Nazi salient. Eppeldorf, in the same area also has been taken.

A Columbia Broadcasting System report said that the 3rd Army had crossed the German-Luxembourg border on a six-mile front in this area, and that the Germans were retreating to avoid being trapped against the Sure River.

Third Army troops have already taken 5,351 prisoners since the start of their drive, an official announcement said.

The third American wedge, on the northern flank of the German salient, has apparently remained unchanged for the past 24 hours with its farthest advance officially reported to be at Grandmenil, north of Bastogne.

As the serious German thrust went into its third week, correspondents emphasized that the danger of the Nazi offensive had not yet been completely eliminated. They pointed out that the Germans still hold strong positions on their 200-mile front running around the perimeter of the salient.

Other reports said that the possibility still exists of a renewed German attempt to break out of either flank of the salient in a final attempt to smash through to key Allied supply centers, on which the armies fighting inside of Germany are dependent.

Intensified enemy activity has been reported on other sectors of the 400-mile Western Front, and there were official reports of heavy German patrol action probing Allied positions along the Roer, both north and south of Düren, and also along the British 2nd Army sector in Holland. All of these attacks have been beaten back.

Enemy activity was also reported in the Colmar area, to the south, and in the Saar Valley, east of Saarlautern.

Still another German attack, supported by infantry, was thrown against Allied forces near Gangelt, 15 miles northwest of Aachen. After making some initial gains, the attackers were forced back, with losses of 109 killed and 70 prisoners. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - CBS)

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 30 — The Germans pinned in the elbow of the Danube north of Budapest have banded together in «shock columns» in an attempt to force a way out of the encirclement, and several of such columns have been wiped out almost to a man in a succession of tank and cavalry charges, press dispatches reported tonight.

In addition to this battle to the death, Russian troops are fanning out to the west along the Danube, with the city of Komorom as their next objective. Komorom is only 55 miles from the Bratislava Gap, corridor to Vienna.

In the fighting southeast of Sahy, between the Ipel and Hron Rivers, the enemy lost 7,000 men killed, tonight's Soviet communique reported. Great quantities of war material also fell into the hands of the Russians.

The Hungarian capital itself is reported to be becoming a German graveyard. German dead lie in the streets and in the narrow passages in the old quarter of Budapest. It is estimated that 10 German and Hungarian divisions are fighting desperately to hold Budapest, whose fall will expose the vital industrial region of Silesia, Bohemia, and Austria to the onslaught of the Red Army. Massed guns and tanks of the Red Army are firing down the streets at point-blank range.

Since May 23 of this year, 21 Japanese generals and 80 admirals have died, according to the most recent tabulation.

An American press service dispatch said today that General MacArthur has ordered military internment of Filipinos who «have given aid, comfort, and sustenance to the enemy.»

«Military necessity requires that such persons be removed from any opportunity to threaten the security of our military forces, or success of our military operations,» General MacArthur's proclamation added. (OWI)

CHINESE CROSS BURMA BORDER: ALLIED FORCES 100 MILES FROM MANDALAY

KANDY, CEYLON, December 30 — Chinese troops under the command of Gen. Daniel Sultan have crossed the northeast Burma frontier and liberated the city of Loiwing, on the Chinese side of the border, the Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced tonight. The advancing troops also captured a town four miles from Namhkam on the Bhamo-Namkham road.

British troops of the 14th Army advancing down the Ye-U road have reached a point 35 miles northwest of Ye-U, the communique reported, while troops of the 15th Indian Corps made further progress down the Mayu River.

Earlier, it had been reported that Allied forces, driving toward Mandalay, had occupied Kanbalu, less than 100 miles from this key city, after a 46-mile advance along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor.

In the Wanting area, where the Burma Road crosses the Chinese border, a Chinese High Command communique reported the capture of several villages during fighting which resulted in casualties to the enemy.

There was widespread air action in the area. The Eastern Air Command reported attacks on Kani and enemy positions near Gengaw, while other planes hit Japanese targets in central Burma.

Japanese supply lines and installations in the Hengyang and Leiyang areas were blasted by American P-40 planes, resulting in the destruction of one locomotive and damage to six others. Enemy troop concentrations were strafed, and the Leiyang and Hengyang dock areas bombed.

In Indo-China, U.S. planes bombed Nanning airfield, Gialam airdrome northwest of Hanoi, and a third field at Haiphong.

Chungking dispatches said that Allied air blows have crippled the main Japanese supply system up the Yangtze River into central China. (OWI-BBC)

SCORE OF BRIDGES STRUCK IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 30 — Fighters and medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, rolling up a total of 5,471 sorties in four days, yesterday destroyed or damaged more than a score of road and rail bridges in continued attacks on enemy lines of communication in northern Italy, it was announced here today.

Heavies attacks were centered on the enemy rear areas northeast of the Serchio River Valley, where a dozen bridges were either destroyed or damaged yesterday, and where enemy concentrations at Vergemoli, Castelnuova, and Piazza, all on the road leading from the Serchio Valley to link with the coast road near La Spezia, were heavily attacked.

In attacks farther north, the Nervesa rail bridge was hit, and a bridge at Cismon, north of Basano, was severed by a direct strike which sent one span hurtling into the [illegible] Four direct hits by Thunderbolts also shattered a

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

pointed out that the Germans still hold strong positions on their 200-mile front running around the perimeter of the salient.

Other reports said that the possibility still exists of a renewed German attempt to break out of either flank of the salient in a final attempt to smash through to key Allied supply centers, on which the armies fighting inside of Germany are dependent.

Intensified enemy activity has been reported on other sectors of the 400-mile Western Front, and there were official reports of heavy German patrol action probing Allied positions along the Roer, both north and south of Düren, and also along the British 2nd Army sector in Holland. All of these attacks have been beaten back.

Enemy activity was also reported in the Colmar area, to the south, and in the Saar Valley, east of Saarlautern.

Still another German attack, supported by infantry, was thrown against Allied forces near Gangelt, 15 miles northwest of Aachen. After making some initial gains, the attackers were forced back, with losses of 100 killed and 70 prisoners. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - CBS)

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 30 — The Germans pinned in the elbow of the Danube north of Budapest have banded together in «shock columns» in an attempt to force a way out of the encirclement, and several of such columns have been wiped out almost to a man in a succession of tank and cavalry charges, press dispatches reported tonight.

In addition to this battle to the death, Russian troops are fanning out to the west along the Danube, with the city of Kamorom as their next objective. Kamorom is only 55 miles from the Bratislava Gap, corridor to Vienna.

In the fighting southeast of Sahy, between the Ipel and Hron Rivers, the enemy lost 7,000 men killed, tonight's Soviet communique reported. Great quantities of war material also fell into the hands of the Russians.

The Hungarian capital itself is reported to be becoming a German graveyard. German dead lie in the streets and in the narrow passages in the old quarter of Budapest. It is estimated that 10 German and Hungarian divisions are fighting desperately to hold Budapest, whose fall will expose the vital industrial region of Silesia, Bohemia, and Austria to the onslaught of the Red Army. Massed guns and tanks of the Red Army are firing down the streets at point-blank range.

It was reported tonight that the Russians have broken into Pest, the eastern half of the city, and have captured several blocks of streets, while, in Buda, the Soviets have seized other important streets. A *Red Star* dispatch said today that German resistance was increasing as the Russians pressed deeper into the western half of the city.

A cable from Helsinki stated today that German forces clinging to positions in the Lätäseo sector of northwestern Finland have resumed patrol activity. This sector is in the thumb of upper Lapland, lying between northern Sweden and northern Norway. (OWI - Reuter)

JAPS LOSE 116,770 ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 30 — Japanese losses on Leyte, the liberation of which was completed this week, now total 116,770 troops, it was announced today at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. Final remnants of the Japanese forces are being hunted down in the mountains of the northwest area of the island.

The increasing toll of Japanese forces was augmented today by three generals. In awarding a new series of posthumous awards, the Japanese War Ministry disclosed that Maj. Gens. Shigeyoshi Yamamoto, Akinosuke Oka, and Chuei Nojiri are dead.

Ye-U road have reached a point 35 miles northwest of Ye-U, the communique reported, while troops of the 15th Indian Corps made further progress down the Mayu River.

Earlier, it had been reported that Allied forces, driving toward Mandalay, had occupied Kanbalu, less than 100 miles from this key city, after a 46-mile advance along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor.

In the Wanting area, where the Burma Road crosses the Chinese border, a Chinese High Command communique reported the capture of several villages during fighting which resulted in casualties to the enemy.

There was widespread air action in the area. The Eastern Air Command reported attacks on Kani and enemy positions near Gengaw, while other planes hit Japanese targets in central Burma.

Japanese supply lines and installations in the Hengyang and Leiyang areas were blasted by American P-40 planes, resulting in the destruction of one locomotive and damage to six others. Enemy troop concentrations were strafed, and the Leiyang and Hengyang dock areas bombed.

In Indo-China, U.S. planes bombed Nanning airfield, Gialam airdrome northwest of Hanoi, and a third field at Haiphong.

Chungking dispatches said that Allied air blows have crippled the main Japanese supply system up the Yangtze River into central China. (OWI-BBC)

SCORE OF BRIDGES STRUCK IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 30 — Fighters and medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, rolling up a total of 5,471 sorties in four days, yesterday destroyed or damaged more than a score of road and rail bridges in continued attacks on enemy lines of communication in northern Italy, it was announced here today.

Heavier attacks were centered on the enemy rear areas northeast of the Serchio River Valley, where a dozen bridges were either destroyed or damaged yesterday, and where enemy concentrations at Vergemoli, Castelnuova, and Piazza, all on the road leading from the Serchio Valley to link with the coast road near La Spezia, were heavily attacked.

In attacks farther north, the Nervesa rail bridge was hit, and a bridge at Cismon, north of Basano, was severed by a direct strike which sent one span hurtling into the river. Four direct hits by Thunderbolts also shattered a span of the Latisana railway bridge, in northeastern Italy.

Medium bombers scored hits on a viaduct at Lavis and a rail span at Rovereto on the Brenner line, and also struck road and rail bridges on the Tarvisio route.

Heavy bombers yesterday struck at two new targets, Landshut, 55 miles northeast of Munich, and Passau on the Danube northwest of Linz, Austria, in attacks designed to cut by-pass lines for re-routing rail traffic around heavily-bombed Munich.

Heavy bombers also reported damaging the Bressanone rail bridge 20 miles north of Bolzano, along the Brenner line. (PRO)

MARSHALL CONGRATULATES T. A. F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 30 — General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, has congratulated the officers and men of the 12th USAAF, under command of Major General John K. Cannon, for their «highly successful» support of the Allied ground forces in Italy, it was reported here today.

General Marshall's message was included in a personal letter to the commander of the 12th USAAF (PRO)

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

GERMAN RAIL YARDS HIT AGAIN

LONDON, December 30 — More than 1,300 Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF bombed railroads, bridges, and marshalling yards in western Germany today, in the eighth successive day of attacks on enemy communications, it was officially stated.

The bombers were escorted by 650 Thunderbolts and Mustangs of the same command. The marshalling yards attacked included those at Mannheim, Kaiserslautern, and Kassel.

The congestion wrought by the bombers in the attack had the expected effect farther north, where great quantities of priority traffic are held up in the Rhine-Münster-Osnabrück triangle.

Yesterday's attack by the heavy bombers damaged 1,500 freight cars and started numerous fires among munition and oil trains in the Frankfurt area.

No enemy fighter opposition was encountered by the bombers, and flak was only moderate.

Details of the successful attack by RAF fighter-bombers of the 2nd TAF on the same crowded German traffic bottleneck yesterday were announced today. The RAF planes shot down 32 German fighters in dogfights during the attacks, with the loss of seven of their own planes.

Foggy weather yesterday did not keep the fighter-bombers on the ground. They turned up in some areas well beyond the battlefield, where they were not expected, and correspondents stated that the result was 70 German railway locomotives destroyed or damaged, along with hundreds of trucks.

One entire train of 20 flat cars, loaded with brand-new motor trucks, was knocked out. A train loaded with ammunition was hit by Typhoon rockets and disappeared in smoke, together with all objects in the immediate vicinity.

Reuter Correspondent Denis Martin, writing of the vast scale of the Allied air attack, said today that if the dwindling force of German fighters is maintained over the front lines, the complete devastation of the German railway system is only a matter of time. On the other hand, he adds, if the attempt is made adequately to defend the railways, the front-line enemy troops will be hammered to pieces.

Damage and casualties were caused by German air activity against southern England during the past 24 hours, it was announced today. (Reuter)

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN MONTENEGRO

LONDON, December 30 — Fierce fighting continues in Montenegro for Matosevo, and along the whole communication line toward Bijelo Polje, today's communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation announced. Following strong flank attacks on the German units, their withdrawal to the Sandjak has been impeded. The Germans are forced to fight day and night, and to suffer from a shortage of food and ammunition, with heavy losses in men and material.

In the Bosna Valley, Yugoslav units smashed a German column on the Sarajevo-Bukovaca route, destroying one tank and 14 trucks. The Rosanski Kovi-Sunja railway was cut in several places, and three bridges were blown. Reports stated that the Germans in this region lack not only food, but all necessities. They are reduced to living on raw potatoes. The day's bread ration is one roll for 10 men.

The Germans tried to cut the Zagreb-Karlovac road, recently captured by the Yugoslavs, but the counter-attacks were all repelled. In Slovenia, an enemy group, composed of units of the Fascist San Marco Division and Ger-

GREW WARNS JAPANESE PEOPLE

SAIPAN, December 30 — Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State and former U. S. Ambassador to Japan, broadcast a warning yesterday to the Japanese people on the new United States radio here, one of two new powerful transmitters — the other in Hawaii — which have been built to bring the news of the war to the Japanese people.

In his recorded speech, he said:

«I have today only the same advice that I gave you when I was in Japan — retrace your steps. Resume again your authority over your policies. Establish and safeguard the right of free discussion which free peoples enjoy, and create a government of free men which will have no place for war-mongering, and which will discharge its responsibilities to other countries.»

Grew then warned:

«Your leaders know they have lost the war. They know that they cannot hope much longer to stand against the power being brought to bear against them. Our power and might will be relentlessly applied, with mounting force, until your militarists give up the hopeless struggle, or until they are destroyed.

«Your militarists have concealed the truth from you. Hereafter, we shall send you the truth about the war by radio, so that you will understand how you have been deceived and duped by your militarists.»

Admiral Chester Nimitz, U. S. Pacific Fleet Commander, also broadcast. He said that the destruction of Japanese youth, shipping, and industry would continue, unless the Japanese people themselves called for a halt by throwing out their present leaders. (OWI)

CONFIDENCE EBBING IN JAPAN, SAYS «IZVESTIA»

MOSCOW, December 30 — Reviewing conditions in Japan, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* today reported a marked deterioration of the political situation and public morale as a result of defeats administered by American armed forces and continuous attacks on Tokyo.

The paper said that Japanese newspapers now are calling upon the Government to restore civil rights. For example, *Asahi* recently insisted that the Government «renew and reorganize various organs in order to guarantee freedom of the press and freedom of speech, and thus provide effective national unity.»

«The newspaper *Mainichi* was quoted as saying, «The time to lecture people on the national crisis is past. People do not want to listen to such lectures.»

Izvestia commented:

«The raising of such questions is significant. It shows that the long appeals of Fascist propaganda to give up liberal conceptions as alien to the Japanese spirit remained in vain.»

A quarrel between Japanese militarists and industrialists, *Izvestia* said, was reflected in a Tokyo paper which said that the disparity between the military situation and military measures is becoming greater, and that «unsatisfactory functioning of the state apparatus remains the cause of many deficiencies.»

The Soviet newspaper reported that Japanese industrialists want more freedom and, at the same time, are reluctant to invest more capital in war industries. Steady deterioration of the military situation makes many business men fear too-close ties with the militarists, and they oppose severe economic control imposed by the latter.

On the other hand, *Izvestia* said, the militarists probably will seek to impose greater economic controls, and it is likely that this will result in greater resistance by Japanese industrialists. The paper stressed the fact that Japan, as

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

shot down 32 German fighters in dogfights during the attacks, with the loss of seven of their own planes.

Foggy weather yesterday did not keep the fighter-bombers on the ground. They turned up in some areas well beyond the battlefield, where they were not expected, and correspondents stated that the result was 70 German railway locomotives destroyed or damaged, along with hundreds of trucks.

One entire train of 20 flat cars, loaded with brand-new motor trucks, was knocked out. A train loaded with ammunition was hit by Typhoon rockets and disappeared in smoke, together with all objects in the immediate vicinity.

Reuter Correspondent Denis Martin, writing of the vast scale of the Allied air attack, said today that if the dwindling force of German fighters is maintained over the front lines, the complete devastation of the German railway system is only a matter of time. On the other hand, he adds, if the attempt is made adequately to defend the railways, the front-line enemy troops will be hammered to pieces.

Damage and casualties were caused by German air activity against southern England during the past 24 hours, it was announced today. (Reuter)

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN MONTENEGRO

LONDON, December 30 — Fierce fighting continues in Montenegro for Matosevo, and along the whole communication line toward Bijelo Polje, today's communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation announced. Following strong flank attacks on the German units, their withdrawal to the Sandjak has been impeded. The Germans are forced to fight day and night, and to suffer from a shortage of food and ammunition, with heavy losses in men and material.

In the Bosna Valley, Yugoslav units smashed a German column on the Sarajevo-Bukovaca route, destroying one tank and 14 trucks. The Rosanski Kovi-Sunja railway was cut in several places, and three bridges were blown. Reports stated that the Germans in this region lack not only food, but all necessities. They are reduced to living on raw potatoes. The day's bread ration is one roll for 10 men.

The Germans tried to cut the Zagreb-Karlovac road, recently captured by the Yugoslavs, but the counter-attacks were all repelled. In Slovenia, an enemy group, composed of units of the Fascist San Marco Division and Germans, was driven back after trying to break out to the northwest. (PWB)

GERMANS KILL RUSSIAN TRUCE NEGOTIATORS

MOSCOW, December 30 — Two Russian officers entering Budapest under the internationally-recognized white flag of truce were shot to death yesterday by the Germans, a special Soviet Government announcement said tonight.

The announcement said that the officers were emissaries delegated to present the German commander inside the city with the terms of an ultimatum, and were proceeding through the enemy lines in accordance with international convention.

The German act in killing the emissaries was described as «premeditated murder and a violation of the rules of war.» The announcement added that full responsibility for the eventual destruction of Budapest now lies with the Germans.

Following the announcement, Radio Moscow broadcast an ultimatum to the German garrison inside Budapest, laying down terms for surrender. The ultimatum was signed by Marshals Feodor Tolbukhin and Rodion Malinovsky. (OWI-BBC)

Hereafter, we shall send you the truth about the war by radio, so that you will understand how you have been deceived and duped by your militarists.»

Admiral Chester Nimitz, U. S. Pacific Fleet Commander, also broadcast. He said that the destruction of Japanese youth, shipping, and industry would continue, unless the Japanese people themselves called for a halt by throwing out their present leaders. (OWI)

CONFIDENCE EBBING IN JAPAN, SAYS «IZVESTIA»

MOSCOW, December 30 — Reviewing conditions in Japan, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* today reported a marked deterioration of the political situation and public morale as a result of defeats administered by American armed forces and continuous attacks on Tokyo.

The paper said that Japanese newspapers now are calling upon the Government to restore civil rights. For example, *Asahi* recently insisted that the Government «renew and reorganize various organs in order to guarantee freedom of the press and freedom of speech, and thus provide effective national unity.»

«The newspaper *Mainichi* was quoted as saying, «The time to lecture people on the national crisis is past. People do not want to listen to such lectures.»

Izvestia commented:

«The raising of such questions is significant. It shows that the long appeals of Fascist propaganda to give up liberal conceptions as alien to the Japanese spirit remained in vain.»

A quarrel between Japanese militarists and industrialists, *Izvestia* said, was reflected in a Tokyo paper which said that the disparity between the military situation and military measures is becoming greater, and that «unsatisfactory functioning of the state apparatus remains the cause of many deficiencies.»

The Soviet newspaper reported that Japanese industrialists want more freedom and, at the same time, are reluctant to invest more capital in war industries. Steady deterioration of the military situation makes many business men fear too-close ties with the militarists, and they oppose severe economic control imposed by the latter.

On the other hand, *Izvestia* said, the militarists probably will seek to impose greater economic controls, and it is likely that this will result in greater resistance by Japanese industrialists. The paper stressed the fact that Japan, as the last ally of Germany, was becoming more and more conscious of the consequences of Germany's defeat at the hands of the United Nations. It said that anxiety was growing in Japan over this perspective, and that confidence was dropping. (OWI)

ALLIES MUST INVADE JAPAN, NIMITZ SAYS

SAIPAN, December 30 — Japan will have to be occupied to win the peace, Admiral of the Fleet Chester Nimitz said here yesterday at a press conference, when he spoke of winning air bases closer to the Japanese mainland as a prelude to invasion. He continued:

«Just how much we will have to occupy it, I do not know, but we must prepare to invade Japan by assault.

«We are just commencing a phase now, where we are pouring it on Japan. We are still some considerable distance away, but, with the passing of time, we will hit from bases much closer to Japan with an ever-increasing weight of bombs. I still believe that we have to have bases close enough to Japan to bomb at a rate comparable to that at which Germany is bombed.»

Stating that Japanese naval strength was gradually being reduced, Nimitz said:

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

« I think that the Japanese will continue to use the remainder of their fleet when the opportunity offers, such as the recent Mindoro raid in which they suffered losses and did very little damage. »

He reiterated that he planned to advance his headquarters to the western Pacific to be closer to the fighting, but declined to say when or where he would set up his new base.

The Admiral expressed the same astonishment at the rapid development of Saipan as he did at the development of Guam during a visit there last Sunday. He said:

« The change on Saipan is nothing short of a miracle. You have to see it to believe it. I consider that with each passing week, the Saipan, Tinian, and Guam naval bases will become more valuable and useful to us, not only for airplane facilities, but for fleet facilities. » (OWI)

SOVIET GENERAL AT SANDHURST

LONDON, December 30 — Maj. Gen. A. V. Vasiliev, head of the Russian Military Mission to Britain, took the salute today at the passing-out parade at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

This is the first time in the history of Sandhurst that a Russian officer has been invited to attend the ceremony.

In an interview after the ceremony, General Vasiliev said he had been much impressed by a most important training program with up-to-date methods. (OWI)

WILSON APPOINTED FIELD MARSHAL

LONDON, December 30 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, former Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, and recently-appointed senior British military representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington, has been appointed a Field Marshal, to date from yesterday.

The new Field Marshal has had a long and distinguished army career. He first joined a rifle brigade in the South African War (1899-1902), in which he became a lieutenant and was twice decorated. When the first World War started, he was a brigade major. From 1914-1917 he served in France and Belgium, became a lieutenant colonel, and won the Distinguished Service Order. From 1930-1933, he was on the staff of Sandhurst Military College and at the Staff College, Camberley.

At the outbreak of the present war, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and was sent to Egypt to command the British Army of the Nile.

Under Field Marshal Lord Wavell, he commanded this army in the brilliant campaign which drove the Italians from Egypt and Cyrenaica in the winter of 1940-1941. After the fall of Benghazi, he became military governor of Cyrenaica. Then followed the first campaign in Greece, when Wilson led a small British Army against overwhelming odds. When forced to evacuate Greece, he saved more than 80 per cent of his troops.

Field Marshal Wilson was next sent to Syria, to prevent that country's falling into the hands of the Nazis. In June, 1941, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Syria under General Sir Claude Auchinleck, and trained the British 9th Army.

In February, 1943, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Middle East. On 24 December 1943, he was named Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, in succession to General Dwight Eisenhower, who

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME BLACKOUT ENDS

ROME, December 30 — Three and a half years of blackout ended here tonight, when the Italian Ministry of the Interior announced the lifting of blackout regulations. The announcement was made following an agreement with the Allied Command.

Street lighting and all outside lighting are permitted, providing lights can be extinguished immediately in the event of an air-raid alert.

Rome had its first blackout in September 1939, when the Nazis invaded Poland, but it was lifted after five days. The city was again blacked out on 10 June 1940, when the Fascists declared war on Britain and France, and regulations were in force continuously until tonight. (UNN)

COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS FOR NEW ITALIAN ARMY

ROME, December 30 — A campaign for the formation, and subsequent speedy transfer to the northern battle zone, of a new, fully-equipped Italian Army has been launched by the Communist Party. The campaign's objectives are outlined in a resolution approved by the Communist Party's central directorate, together with a representative of the Party's northern directorate and representatives of the Communist Youth Movement, after meetings held here on December 21, 22, and 23. The text of the resolution was released last night.

The resolution reviewed the effect which, it said, the increased German resistance had had on general hopes for an early end to the war, maintaining that this meant the delayed liberation of northern Italians « suffering so cruelly and fighting so heroically against the German-Fascist oppressors. »

After expressing satisfaction at the victories of the three great democracies and the resurrection of France, the resolution said that, while in the zones of Italy still under occupation there was an increasing contribution to the war effort, this was not so in the liberated areas, and that, in spite of repeated promises, there had been an insufficient marshalling of Italian military forces at the front.

« This fact, » continued the resolution, « has had repercussions. It is not understood by our northern brothers, and is exploited by the Fascist Fifth Column, in order to sow discontent and to feed demoralization.

« The Communist Party reminds the representatives of the Allied Nations in Italy that the desire fully to participate in the war against Germany and Fascism was the main factor in allowing the creation of a satisfactory political situation and a representative government in Italy. »

The resolution declared that the Communist Party, « interpreting the wishes of the better part of the nation, takes the initiative of opening a campaign to form an Italian Army that may take its place in the battle zone in the fight against Nazism and Fascism. »

After calling upon the Committee of National Liberation and all anti-Fascist parties in the country to support this move, the resolution concluded:

« The campaign for an Italian Army must become the great interest of the whole nation — it must mark a new and victorious step along the road toward the destruction of Fascism and our people's rebirth. » (UNN)

WEEKLY JOURNAL « CANTACHIARO » SUSPENDED

ROME, December 30 — The satiric Roman weekly journal *Cantachiaro*, which last week carried the text of a speech by Mussolini, did not appear on the newsstands today, and the Government Press Office announced that the

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

College, Sandhurst.

This is the first time in the history of Sandhurst that a Russian officer has been invited to attend the ceremony.

In an interview after the ceremony, General Vasiliev said he had been much impressed by a most important training program with up-to-date methods. (OWI)

WILSON APPOINTED FIELD MARSHAL

LONDON, December 30 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, former Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, and recently-appointed senior British military representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington, has been appointed a Field Marshal, to date from yesterday.

The new Field Marshal has had a long and distinguished army career. He first joined a rifle brigade in the South African War (1899-1902), in which he became a lieutenant and was twice decorated. When the first World War started, he was a brigade major. From 1914-1917 he served in France and Belgium, became a lieutenant colonel, and won the Distinguished Service Order. From 1930-1933, he was on the staff of Sandhurst Military College and at the Staff College, Camberley.

At the outbreak of the present war, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and was sent to Egypt to command the British Army of the Nile.

Under Field Marshal Lord Wavell, he commanded this army in the brilliant campaign which drove the Italians from Egypt and Cyrenaica in the winter of 1940-1941. After the fall of Benghazi, he became military governor of Cyrenaica. Then followed the first campaign in Greece, when Wilson led a small British Army against overwhelming odds. When forced to evacuate Greece, he saved more than 80 per cent of his troops.

Field Marshal Wilson was next sent to Syria, to prevent that country's falling into the hands of the Nazis. In June, 1941, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Syria under General Sir Claude Auchinleck, and trained the British 9th Army.

In February, 1943, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Middle East. On 24 December 1943, he was named Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, in succession to General Dwight Eisenhower, who left to prepare his forces for the invasion in the West.

He held this command until November 26 of this year, when Prime Minister Winston Churchill appointed him head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington, and his personal representative on military matters to President Roosevelt, in succession to the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill. (OWI)

CHURCHILL SEES VICTORY SOON

LONDON, December 30 — Germany will finally be beaten «before many months have passed,» said Prime Minister Churchill in a New Year message today to the Primrose League (a Conservative Party association) of which he is Grand Master. He said the Allies were entering a year «that should bring us victory in Europe,» and added:

«Before many months have passed, the evil gang that has long dominated that unhappy continent will be wiped out. Until that end has been achieved, there can be no return to our normal habits. It will be tragic folly to prolong by any slackening in the last phase the agony that megalomaniac ambition has loosed upon the world.» (OWI)

by the Communist Party.

outlined in a resolution approved by the Communist Party's central directorate, together with a representative of the Party's northern directorate and representatives of the Communist Youth Movement, after meetings held here on December 21, 22, and 23. The text of the resolution was released last night.

The resolution reviewed the effect which, it said, the increased German resistance had had on general hopes for an early end to the war, maintaining that this meant the delayed liberation of northern Italians «suffering so cruelly and fighting so heroically against the German-Fascist oppressors.»

After expressing satisfaction at the victories of the three great democracies and the resurrection of France, the resolution said that, while in the zones of Italy still under occupation there was an increasing contribution to the war effort, this was not so in the liberated areas, and that, in spite of repeated promises, there had been an insufficient marshalling of Italian military forces at the front.

«This fact,» continued the resolution, «has had repercussions. It is not understood by our northern brothers, and is exploited by the Fascist Fifth Column, in order to sow discontent and to feed demoralization.

«The Communist Party reminds the representatives of the Allied Nations in Italy that the desire fully to participate in the war against Germany and Fascism was the main factor in allowing the creation of a satisfactory political situation and a representative government in Italy.»

The resolution declared that the Communist Party, «interpreting the wishes of the better part of the nation, takes the initiative of opening a campaign to form an Italian Army that may take its place in the battle zone in the fight against Nazism and Fascism.»

After calling upon the Committee of National Liberation and all anti-Fascist parties in the country to support this move, the resolution concluded:

«The campaign for an Italian Army must become the great interest of the whole nation — it must mark a new and victorious step along the road toward the destruction of Fascism and our people's rebirth.» (UNN)

WEEKLY JOURNAL «CANTACHIARO» SUSPENDED

ROME, December 30 — The satiric Roman weekly journal *Cantachiaro*, which last week carried the text of a speech by Mussolini, did not appear on the newsstands today, and the Government Press Office announced that the current issue, bearing yesterday's date, had been suppressed.

No reason was given for the suppression. (UNN)

I.G.L.C. SENDS MESSAGE TO RUSSIAN WORKERS

ROME, December 30 — Trade union unity in Italy is «a fundamental achievement of the Italian proletariat» which «will be defended under any circumstances,» the Italian General Labor Confederation said today in a message sent to workers in the Soviet Union.

The message, signed by the three secretaries and members of the IGLC executive committee, expressed gratitude for the recent visit to Italy of a Soviet workers' delegation, and added that it would be the aim of the IGLC to «make sure that the unity which has been reached in our country soon becomes a reality in all other countries, thus giving birth to a strong, international trades union organization.»

«We realize that the economic reconstruction of our country must be brought about through the efforts of our people,» the message declared, after recalling the hardships suffered by Italy through 20 years of Fascist dictatorship and through the massacre and plunder by Germans which followed. «But we are a people of workers, a people which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

wants to live its labors, and we ask of our fellow peoples only that they help us rebuild our tools, so that we once more can take up our work.

«With the direct collaboration of the workers of all countries, we shall succeed — after the destruction of Fascism and Nazism — in creating a just and lasting peace a peace which will render any other aggression impossible, and will guarantee security and liberty to all countries.» (UNN)

PAY ASKED FOR WORKERS' FAMILIES

ROME, December 30 — A request that the families of workingmen deported from the Rome suburb of Quadraro, during the German occupation, be paid the salary that they would normally have received during the Christmas period, has been sent by the Italian Women's Union to the firms previously employing the men.

The Quadraro quarter of the city was subjected to one of the most widespread and thorough roundups by the German Command, on the night of April 18, when more than 400 families were ruthlessly deprived of their menfolk. (UNN)

EPURATION TO BE SPEEDED BY NEW LAW

ROME, December 30 — A law designed to speed epuration proceedings by increasing the personnel of the Central Epuration Commission was passed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers today. Another law passed by the Council bars Fascists who held executive posts from either running for office or voting.

The new epuration law calls for the reorganization of the Central Epuration Committee into four sections, each of which will be empowered to dispose of epuration cases.

January 30 was set as the deadline for the completion of epuration in the four highest civil service grades. Included in these categories are Fascists who held or are holding such posts as attorneys general, departmental heads of ministries and Supreme Court justices.

Among several pension laws passed by the ministerial council was one which gives a 33 per cent increase to pensioned state employees. Another law provided that a cost-of-living bonus be granted to persons receiving a state pension of 12,000 lire a year or less. (UNN)

ROME ELECTRIC POWER CUT BY FIRE

ROME, December 30 — Partial burning out of machinery at the electrical generating plant at Ceprano several days ago has lessened Rome's power supply somewhat, a survey showed today.

A water-leak, developed recently at the generating plant at Scalella, has reduced the supply still further.

Public services in Rome are, nevertheless, being maintained, Rome Area Allied Command Officers said. (PWB - RAAC)

PROPERTY OF TWO FASCISTS CONFISCATED

ROME, December 30 — Property and goods of Admiral Giuseppe Pession and Marino Lazzari, both former Fascist officials, today were ordered confiscated by the court tribunal at the request of the superintendent of Finance.

Admiral Pession was Fascist director general of the post and telegraph services, as well as inspector general of radio. Lazzari was director general of arts in the Fascist Ministry of National Education. (UNN)

UNIVERSITY RECTOR TO GO TO LONDON

Barcelona «so as to provoke the closing of the French frontiers for sanitary reasons.» He also suggested «suppression of undesirable persons by means of poison.» His plan for sabotage called for explosives camouflaged as pieces of coal, thermos flasks, and suitcases, to be placed in trains and other transportation leaving France.

«Coal,» Emanuele wrote, «is particularly suitable for locomotives, while the other means can easily be placed inside railway carriages and trucks. Magnetic explosive devices are being prepared at the 'chemical center' at my request. They should be taken to France from Italy by diplomatic pouch.»

Emanuele gave detailed directions as to the sabotage of ships, particularly «Russian ships, transporting material for the Spanish 'Reds,' sailing from eastern Mediterranean ports.»

His second report stated that he had given directions for the first acts of sabotage, and that they were to take place in February and March of 1937. He asked for funds—50,000 lire to begin with—for the payment of his agents.

He gave details of the rates that these agents were to receive for sabotage in Spain. For the destruction of a ship, 25,000 lire were to be paid; for a locomotive, 15,000 lire; for a loaded railway truck, 5,000 lire; and for a motor van carrying men, 10,000 lire.

For the diffusion of infectious diseases and damage to defense and railway works, rewards were to be in ratio to the results obtained. Agents' families were to receive payments at a fixed scale, should «accidents» occur. For at least five months of arrest, the family would be given 5,000 lire; for at least a years' imprisonment, 10,000 lire; for imprisonment over that period, 25,000 lire; and for the death penalty, 50,000 lire.

Among the numerous acts of sabotage committed, according to the reports, were the following: placing of explosive coals aboard the ships *Citta di Barcelona* and *Ville de Madrid* in February, 1937; the exploding of a «metal tube» near the Spanish Consulate at Perpignon; and the explosion of numerous «flasks» in railway carriages. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ARCHBISHOP APPOINTED REGENT OF GREECE; MORE E.L.A.S. PROOPS CLEARED FROM ATHENS

ATHENS, December 30 — Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, was appointed regent of Greece in a proclamation by King George II of Greece in London today.

Another important development in the Greek crisis was reported today in Reuter dispatches from here and from London, which said that Prime Minister Churchill has received a memorandum from the ELAS Central Committee, to which consideration is being given. The contents of the memorandum were not released to the press.

In the royal proclamation establishing a regency, the Greek King said that he authorized such an appointment because he felt that he would not return to Greece unless summoned by the free vote of the people.

The Greek King's decision to yield to the unanimity of leaders of all Greek parties for a regency pending a plebiscite followed his conference in London with Mr. Churchill at 10, Downing Street last night.

An announcement from Mr. Churchill's office this morning said that he and the Greek King conferred for «a considerable time.» No other details of the discussion were given.

Greek King Meets Churchill

The meeting of the Greek King and the British Prime

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

EPURATION TO BE SPEEDED BY NEW LAW

ROME, December 30 — A law designed to speed epuration proceedings by increasing the personnel of the Central Epuration Commission was passed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers today. Another law passed by the Council bars Fascists who held executive posts from either running for office or voting.

The new epuration law calls for the reorganization of the Central Epuration Committee into four sections, each of which will be empowered to dispose of epuration cases.

January 30 was set as the deadline for the completion of epuration in the four highest civil service grades. Included in these categories are Fascists who held or are holding such posts as attorneys general, departmental heads of ministries, and Supreme Court justices.

Among several pension laws passed by the ministerial council was one which gives a 33 per cent increase to pensioned state employees. Another law provided that a cost-of-living bonus be granted to persons receiving a state pension of 12,000 lire a year or less. (UNN)

ROME ELECTRIC POWER CUT BY FIRE

ROME, December 30 — Partial burning out of machinery at the electrical generating plant at Ceprano several days ago has lessened Rome's power supply somewhat, a survey showed today.

A water-leak, developed recently at the generating plant at Scalella, has reduced the supply still further.

Public services in Rome are, nevertheless, being maintained, Rome Area Allied Command Officers said. (PWB - RAAC)

PROPERTY OF TWO FASCISTS CONFISCATED

ROME, December 30 — Property and goods of Admiral Giuseppe Pession and Marino Lazzari, both former Fascist officials, today were ordered confiscated by the court tribunal at the request of the superintendent of Finance.

Admiral Pession was Fascist director general of the post and telegraph services, as well as inspector general of radio. Lazzari was director general of arts in the Fascist Ministry of National Education. (UNN)

UNIVERSITY RECTOR TO GO TO LONDON

ROME, December 30 — The renewal of Anglo-Italian cultural relations will be the main concern of Professor Edoardo Ruffini, Rector of Perugia University and commissioner for the Italo-American study center, when he leaves shortly for London, it was announced here today. (UNN)

FASCIST INTERVENTION IN SPANISH WAR BARED

ROME, December 30 — Fascist plans to wage bacterial warfare in Spain during the civil war there, and to transport explosives into that country in diplomatic pouches, were revealed today in two reports which are part of the evidence gathered for the trials on January 22 of General Mario Roatta and the former Fascist Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Fulvio Suvich.

Both are under charges preferred by the Italian High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

The reports, written on 27 January and 3 February 1937, by Carabinieri Colonel Sante Emanuele (at present under arrest) to the head of the SIM (military intelligence service), uncloaked a complete scheme for the execution of large-scale sabotage against the Republican forces in Spain.

Colonel Emanuele, in his reports, advocated the introduction of germs into food leaving France for Republican territory, in the hope that this would cause an epidemic in [illegible] lying men, 10,000 lire.

For the diffusion of infectious diseases and damage to defense and railway works, rewards were to be in ratio to the results obtained. Agents' families were to receive payments at a fixed scale, should «accidents» occur. For at least five months of arrest, the family would be given 5,000 lire; for at least a years' imprisonment, 10,000 lire; for imprisonment over that period, 25,000 lire; and for the death penalty, 50,000 lire.

Among the numerous acts of sabotage committed, according to the reports, were the following: placing of explosive coals aboard the ships *Citta di Barcelona* and *Ville de Madrid* in February, 1937; the exploding of a «metal tube» near the Spanish Consulate at Perpignan; and the explosion of numerous «flasks» in railway carriages. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ARCHBISHOP APPOINTED REGENT OF GREECE; MORE E.L.A.S. PROOPS CLEARED FROM ATHENS

ATHENS, December 30 — Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, was appointed regent of Greece in a proclamation by King George II of Greece in London today.

Another important development in the Greek crisis was reported today in Reuter dispatches from here and from London, which said that Prime Minister Churchill has received a memorandum from the ELAS Central Committee, to which consideration is being given. The contents of the memorandum were not released to the press.

In the royal proclamation establishing a regency, the Greek King said that he authorized such an appointment because he felt that he would not return to Greece unless summoned by the free vote of the people.

The Greek King's decision to yield to the unanimity of leaders of all Greek parties for a regency pending a plebiscite followed his conference in London with Mr. Churchill at 10, Downing Street last night.

An announcement from Mr. Churchill's office this morning said that he and the Greek King conferred for «a considerable time.» No other details of the discussion were given.

Greek King Meets Churchill

The meeting of the Greek King and the British Prime Minister was held immediately after the conclusion of a night meeting of the British War Cabinet, which was called soon after Mr. Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden arrived in London from Athens, where they spent two days while the conference of leaders of all Greek parties was taking place.

The announcement today said that at the War Cabinet session, Mr. Churchill reported on the results of his personal intervention in the Greek situation.

Archbishop Damaskinos will take oath to uphold the Greek Constitution tomorrow, and it is expected that immediately after that formality, consultations will begin for the formation of a new government. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Georges Papandreou's Cabinet will limit its activities to current affairs.

There also were several new developments on the fighting fronts in Greece today. Press dispatches reported that British and Greek troops, clearing ELAS forces from Athens, had their most successful day since the fighting began in the city.

More than half of the capital has been wrested from ELAS, it was said, and British and Greek troops have cleared virtually all of the southeastern area of Athens and are making steady gains in each of their simultaneous, three-pronged drives. As areas are being cleared, the new

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

Greek National Guard is taking over control of the sectors, reports said.

Fighting was intense in all areas, and ELAS was resisting bitterly, press dispatches asserted. ELAS was faring better in the Epirus area, in northwestern Greece, than in the capital fighting, according to late reports.

In the Epirus area, Gen. Napoleon Zervas' right-wing EDES forces were still falling back under strong ELAS pressure. A Reuter dispatch said that about 3,000 EDES men had moved back to the small port of Preveza at the southern tip of the Preveza Peninsula, and that Zervas' troops have begun to evacuate the mainland in schooners and other small craft for the island of Corfu, which is held by British troops.

In the intensified fighting in the Athens area which yesterday opened the second phase of the British operations to clear ELAS forces, British and Greek troops took 800 prisoners and killed 800 ELAS men, a BBC dispatch said.

Meanwhile, an official announcement from the headquarters of Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, accused ELAS of mistreating prisoners and of not abiding by the Geneva Convention.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

GREEK KING'S REGENCY PROCLAMATION

LONDON, December 30 — The following proclamation was made today by King George II of Greece in setting up a regency for Greece.

« We, George the Second, King of the Hellenes, having deeply considered the terrible situation into which our well-loved people have fallen through circumstances alike unprecedented and uncontrollable, and being ourselves resolved not to return to Greece unless summoned by a free and fair expression of a national will, and having full confidence in your loyalty and devotion, do now, by this declaration, appoint you, Archbishop Damaskinos, to be our regent during this period of emergency.

« We accordingly authorize and require you to take all steps necessary to restore order and tranquillity throughout our kingdom. We further declare our desire that there should be ascertained by processes of a democratic government the freely expressed wishes of the Greek people, as soon as these storms have passed, and thus abridge the misery of our beloved country by which our heart is rent. »

(BBC)

DAMASKINOS UNITED GREEKS ONCE BEFORE

ATHENS, December 30 — Press dispatches tonight found considerable significance in the rise of Archbishop Damaskinos to a position of new authority in Greece during one of the most critical periods in its history.

One outstanding point made by correspondents is that the Archbishop once before succeeded in uniting Greek factions — in 1930, on a special mission in the United States for the Greek government. On that occasion, when he was still a bishop, Damaskinos healed a breach between Greek royalists and democrats in America who were divided over political issues, which in turn had resulted in a rift among Greek groups in 300 Greek Orthodox churches in America.

Archbishop Damaskinos worked closely with U. S. officials on another mission he performed there for the Greek government and the Orthodox Church in 1922, when he raised funds to rebuild schools and churches in Corinth, which had been devastated by an earthquake.

The Archbishop is 53 years old. He became Metropolitan of Athens in 1941, soon after the Germans occupied Greece. Under him, the church played its traditional rôle as the center of Greek resistance against foreign suppression. He defied the Nazis many times, and repeatedly lodged protests

The correspondent wrote that plans for delaying the call-up because of the lack of military equipment and supplies had to be abandoned under pressure from the Consultative Assembly and the press. The dispatch went on to say that there is inadequate equipment for the French troops already under arms, and quoted some sources as saying that the new troops would be used primarily for France's « post-war obligations, » and not in the present fighting.

In voting the « dissolution of associations intended to prevent the reëstablishment of Republican legality, » the Cabinet yesterday abolished two organizations which have been spreading anti-Jewish propaganda: the « Inter-Professional Association of Merchants, Industrialists, and Artisans » and the « Association of Former Administrators of Jewish Property, » it was reported here. The two groups were composed of individuals aiming to retain their claims to Jewish property seized by Vichy.

Another American press dispatch told of a proposal submitted to the Cabinet from the Consultative Assembly providing for the establishment of labor-management committees throughout all industries in France employing more than 50 persons. The committees, advisory and consultative in character, would be kept informed of management problems, and would have the right to submit recommendations and proposals for improvement of individual industries' operations. They would also be empowered to audit company books.

Members of the committee would be present at all directors' meetings of the corporation, and would report to the workers on management problems.

Meanwhile, Socialist Minister of the Interior Adrien Tixier announced that provincial and local elections will take place in France by the end of April, at the very latest. Tixier also announced that no Vichy-appointed prefects and police *intendants* are left in office as a result of a complete shake-up in the Ministry of Interior personnel.

Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to France, presented his credentials today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle at the War Ministry.

General de Gaulle also received Menemenjoglu, Turkish Minister, who also presented his credentials. (OWI-Reuter)

DAVIS SAYS NEW YEAR SHOULD BRING RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, December 30 — The New Year's resolution of all the people of the United Nations should be to take the great strides together in peace that they have taken together in war, Elmer Davis, director of the U.S. Office of War Information, said in a nation-wide broadcast today.

Davis reviewed the year's military events, which, he said, have reached a point where « our enemies can no longer hope to win an affirmative decisive victory. » He continued:

« But they can hope ... they may prolong war until dissension among the Allies might earn them a compromise peace, and time to get ready for the next war. There are two ways to defeat that hope, first by hard fighting in the field — and our soldiers and sailors are doing that; secondly, by maintenance of the utmost possible harmony among Allied nations...

« Things have happened lately in some liberated countries which have caused disquiet to many Americans. Our government's policy on these matters has been stated, and every effort is being made to make that policy effective. In the meantime, it might be hoped that people who talk about these differences will display some sense of proportion. Too many of these critics are actively malicious; most of them simply have not grown up, and have not learned the difference between primary and secondary objectives...

« Writers and speakers, some of whom sneered at the Atlantic Charter when it was first pronounced, now talk as if the war had been fought in vain unless every principle

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

GREEK KING'S REGENCY PROCLAMATION

LONDON, December 30 — The following proclamation was made today by King George II of Greece in setting up a regency for Greece.

"We, George the Second, King of the Hellenes, having deeply considered the terrible situation into which our well-loved people have fallen through circumstances alike unprecedented and uncontrollable, and being ourselves resolved not to return to Greece unless summoned by a free and fair expression of a national will, and having full confidence in your loyalty and devotion, do now, by this declaration, appoint you, Archbishop Damaskinos, to be our regent during this period of emergency.

"We accordingly authorize and require you to take all steps necessary to restore order and tranquillity throughout our kingdom. We further declare our desire that there should be ascertained by processes of a democratic government the freely expressed wishes of the Greek people, as soon as these storms have passed, and thus abridge the misery of our beloved country by which our heart is rent." (BBC)

DAMASKINOS UNITED GREEKS ONCE BEFORE

ATHENS, December 30 — Press dispatches tonight found considerable significance in the rise of Archbishop Damaskinos to a position of new authority in Greece during one of the most critical periods in its history.

One outstanding point made by correspondents is that the Archbishop once before succeeded in uniting Greek factions — in 1930, on a special mission in the United States for the Greek government. On that occasion, when he was still a bishop, Damaskinos healed a breach between Greek royalists and democrats in America who were divided over political issues, which in turn had resulted in a rift among Greek groups in 300 Greek Orthodox churches in America.

Archbishop Damaskinos worked closely with U. S. officials on another mission he performed there for the Greek government and the Orthodox Church in 1922, when he raised funds to rebuild schools and churches in Corinth, which had been devastated by an earthquake.

The Archbishop is 53 years old. He became Metropolitan of Athens in 1941, soon after the Germans occupied Greece. Under him, the church played its traditional rôle as the center of Greek resistance against foreign suppression. He defied the Nazis many times, and repeatedly lodged protests against their activities.

On one occasion, the Archbishop was reported to have visited the German authorities to protest against the scheduled execution of hostages. He was said to have offered another list of men to be ready to be shot in their stead. On this list were the names of himself and other church leaders.

Archbishop Damaskinos' stand against the Germans became so disconcerting to the invaders that in June, 1944, the Germans placed him under arrest. (OWI - BBC)

CHURCHILL VISITS KING

LONDON, December 30 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who returned here last night from Greece, drove to Buckingham Palace today to lunch with the King. (OWI)

FRANCE TO CALL UP 200,000 MEN

PARIS, December 30 — France is expected to call up 200,000 men early next year for military training, a *New York Times* dispatch said today. The recruits, to be mobilized under a cabinet decree approved yesterday, will be drawn from the four classes which received no military training during the German occupation, the dispatch added.

[illegible] tions. They would also be empowered to audit company books.

Members of the committee would be present at all directors' meetings of the corporation, and would report to the workers on management problems.

Meanwhile, Socialist Minister of the Interior Adrien Tixier announced that provincial and local elections will take place in France by the end of April, at the very latest. Tixier also announced that no Vichy-appointed prefects and police *intendants* are left in office as a result of a complete shake-up in the Ministry of Interior personnel.

Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to France, presented his credentials today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle at the War Ministry.

General de Gaulle also received Menemenjoglu, Turkish Minister, who also presented his credentials. (OWI-Reuter)

DAVIS SAYS NEW YEAR SHOULD BRING RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, December 30 — The New Year's resolution of all the people of the United Nations should be to take the great strides together in peace that they have taken together in war, Elmer Davis, director of the U.S. Office of War Information, said in a nation-wide broadcast today.

Davis reviewed the year's military events, which, he said, have reached a point where "our enemies can no longer hope to win an affirmative decisive victory." He continued:

"But they can hope ... they may prolong war until dissension among the Allies might earn them a compromise peace, and time to get ready for the next war. There are two ways to defeat that hope, first by hard fighting in the field — and our soldiers and sailors are doing that; secondly, by maintenance of the utmost possible harmony among Allied nations...

"Things have happened lately in some liberated countries which have caused disquiet to many Americans. Our government's policy on these matters has been stated, and every effort is being made to make that policy effective. In the meantime, it might be hoped that people who talk about these differences will display some sense of proportion. Too many of these critics are actively malicious; most of them simply have not grown up, and have not learned the difference between primary and secondary objectives...

"Writers and speakers, some of whom sneered at the Atlantic Charter when it was first pronounced, now talk as if the war had been fought in vain unless every principle of the Atlantic Charter is immediately put into force.

"It is just that kind of visionary and millennial thinking that helped throw away fruits of victory of the last war — insistence that victory must solve all the world's problems, that if we could not get everything, there was no use taking anything at all. It is not that easy. There is no reason to suppose that victory will solve all the world's problems — nothing ever has...

"Victory ... will not give us all the answers; but it will give us a chance to look for the answers ourselves, instead of having them imposed upon us." (OWI)

NORTHERN ENGLAND FEELS EARTHQUAKE

LONDON, December 30 — A considerable area of northern England was shaken by an earthquake at 0036 hours this morning. Buildings in Manchester shook violently, and the quake was felt at places 100 miles apart, Reuter said this morning.

There have been no reports of damages or casualties.

A British seismologist said that the shock "was a severe vibration for this country. The tremor began slowly, and built up for a matter of 45 seconds. The vibration continued for two minutes." (Reuter)

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

CABINET RESIGNS IN PANAMA CRISIS

PANAMA CITY, December 30 — The cabinet of Acting President Riccardo Adolfo de la Guardia resigned yesterday, an Associated Presse dispatch reported, in a crisis over the Government's decree dissolving the Assembly, which was to have selected three vice presidents January 2. One of the vice presidents would have succeeded automatically to the presidency.

At Panama Canal Department headquarters, Maj. Gen. Ralph Meyer ordered a full alert for all U.S. armed forces in the Canal Zone. The Associated Press said the immediate effect of the alert will be to keep U.S. personnel on their stations and military posts, and thus out of Panamanian jurisdiction. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, December 30 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group.

North of Faenza, the 8th Army continues to reduce the enemy pocket east of the River Senio.

On the remainder of the 8th Army front and on that of 5th Army, patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Railyards in southern Germany and Austria and railyards and locomotive repair depots in northern Italy were attacked yesterday by strong forces of 15th USAAF escorted heavy bombers.

Strategic fighters conducted offensive operations over southern Germany, and strafed rail transport in Austria.

RAF heavy and medium bombers carried out supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Light bombers and intruders, on the night of December 28/29, bombed and strafed enemy communications in the Po Valley and northwest Italy, as well as attacking two airfields in northern Italy.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday had excellent results in their attacks against enemy supply routes over northern Italy, while light bombers, fighter bombers, and fighters out in strength attacked communications in northeastern Italy and many targets in the western battle area.

Enemy road movements and communications in central Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Coastal units attacked military objectives in northwest Italy, enemy transport in Yugoslavia, and small shipping in the north Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa, and intercepted and destroyed one enemy aircraft and damaged others.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed, and early reports show six of our heavy bombers and five other aircraft to be missing.

MAAF flew over 2,200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Considerable progress has been made by British troops clearing the southeast suburbs of Kaifariani, Pankrati, Kinosaryes, and Katsipodhi.

Our own ground troops were closely supported by artillery and aircraft making rocket and machine-gun attack against insurgent strongpoints, effectively silencing them.

There is little change in the Piraeus, where further mopping up operations are in progress.

Our patrols have penetrated into Echternach.

In the Saar Valley, enemy patrols were encountered by our troops in Fraulautern, east of Saarlautern.

Enemy rail and communications systems north of and leading into the Ruhr were heavily attacked yesterday by fighter-bombers which destroyed many locomotives and rail trucks.

Other fighter-bombers flew in an arc extending from the Ardennes Forest to the Saar River, and ranged as far east as Frankfurt, attacking motor transport, armor, and gun positions in Belgium and Luxembourg, and striking at rail and road transport targets in Germany.

Escorted heavy bombers in great strength attacked road and rail junctions, railheads, bridges, and marshalling yards in western Germany, severing communications to enemy units in the Ardennes salient. Targets included two marshalling yards at Coblenz, and marshalling yards at Frankfurt, Bingen, and Aschaffenburg.

Medium bombers attacked the communications center of Annweiler, while fighter-bomber attacked a storage dump at Achern and railyards in the upper Rhine Valley.

Enemy troops on the Dutch islands of Schouwen were attacked by fighter-bombers, while rocket-firing fighters struck at barges over Flakkee.

Escorted heavy bombers attacked E-boat and R-boat pens at Rotterdam.

In the days operations, 32 enemy aircraft were shot down, 10 of our heavy bombers and 25 of our fighters are missing.

Last night heavy bombers attacked railway junctions and yards at Troisdorf, near Bonn, and a synthetic oil plant at Scholven.

East and west of Wissembourg, artillery exchanges and patrol clashes were the principal activity.

North of Colmar, enemy troops infiltrated Sigolsheim and were mopped up.

A German foray across the Rhine north of the Swiss border was broken up. (Reuter)

SOVIET

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

15th Army Group:

North of Faenza, the 8th Army continues to reduce the enemy pocket east of the River Senio.

On the remainder of the 8th Army front and on that of 5th Army, patrols have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Railyards in southern Germany and Austria and railyards and locomotive repair depots in northern Italy were attacked yesterday by strong forces of 15th USAAF escorted heavy bombers.

Strategic fighters conducted offensive operations over southern Germany, and strafed rail transport in Austria.

RAF heavy and medium bombers carried out supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Light bombers and intruders, on the night of December 28/29, bombed and strafed enemy communications in the Po Valley and northwest Italy, as well as attacking two airfields in northern Italy.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday had excellent results in their attacks against enemy supply routes over northern Italy, while light bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters out in strength attacked communications in northeastern Italy and many targets in the western battle area.

Enemy road movements and communications in central Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Coastal units attacked military objectives in northwest Italy, enemy transport in Yugoslavia, and small shipping in the north Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa, and intercepted and destroyed one enemy aircraft and damaged others.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and early reports show six of our heavy bombers and five other aircraft to be missing.

MAAF flew over 2,200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Considerable progress has been made by British troops clearing the southeast suburbs of Kaifariani, Pankrati, Kinosaryes, and Katsipodhi.

Our own ground troops were closely supported by artillery and aircraft making rocket and machine-gun attacks against insurgent strongpoints, effectively silencing them.

There is little change in the Piraeus, where further small areas have been cleared.

In Epirus, nationalist forces have fallen back on Preveza and evacuation is proceeding.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation is quiet but watchful.
(PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 30 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have driven back an enemy attack launched with infantry near Gangelt, on the German-Dutch frontier, northwest of Geilenkirchen. The attack gained some initial success. Enemy losses were about 100 killed and wounded, and we took 70 prisoners.

In the Ardennes salient, we have made some gains, especially along the southern flank, and repulsed a number of enemy attacks.

Near the northern hinge of the salient, south of Monschau, the enemy formed up for an attack east of Elsenborn. This was broken up by our artillery before it reached our positions.

On the northern flank of the salient, our forces made a successful raid on enemy positions north of Lierneux, disorganizing the enemy and killing 30, including the commander.

Eppeldorf was cleared, although the enemy holds high ground east and southeast of the town.

A group of German tanks in the area of Bollendorf was dispersed by artillery fire.

Our patrols have penetrated into Echternach.

In the Saar Valley, enemy patrols were encountered by our troops in Frailautern, east of Saarlautern.

Enemy rail and communications systems north of and leading into the Ruhr were heavily attacked yesterday by fighter-bombers which destroyed many locomotives and rail trucks.

Other fighter-bombers flew in an arc extending from the Ardennes Forest to the Saar River, and ranged as far east as Frankfurt, attacking motor transport, armor, and gun positions in Belgium and Luxembourg, and striking at rail and road transport targets in Germany.

Escorted heavy bombers in great strength attacked road and rail junctions, railheads, bridges, and marshalling yards in western Germany, severing communications to enemy units in the Ardennes salient. Targets included two marshalling yards at Coblenz, and marshalling yards at Frankfurt, Bingen, and Aschaffenburg.

Medium bombers attacked the communications center of Annweiler, while fighter-bomber attacked a storage dump at Achern and railyards in the upper Rhine Valley.

Enemy troops on the Dutch islands of Schouwen were attacked by fighter-bombers, while rocket-firing fighters struck at barges over Flakkee.

Escorted heavy bombers attacked E-boat and R-boat pens at Rotterdam.

In the days operations, 32 enemy aircraft were shot down, 10 of our heavy bombers and 25 of our fighters are missing.

Last night heavy bombers attacked railway junctions and yards at Troisdorf, near Bonn, and a synthetic oil plant at Scholven.

East and west of Wissembourg, artillery exchanges and patrol clashes were the principal activity.

North of Colmar, enemy troops infiltrated Sigolsheim and were mopped up.

A German foray across the Rhine north of the Swiss border was broken up.
(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 30 — Tonight's communique:

During today, southeast and south of Lučenec, our troops captured on the territory of Czechoslovakia the populated localities of Shavol, Filakovo, Biskupitce, Aradovce, and Chakonovce, and the railway stations of Filakovo, and Radovce ,and also occupied in fighting on the territory of Hungary the populated localities of Lapota, Kutasz, Karancskete, Karanszat, Londorfalva, Dolan, and Pecstanekusta.

Simultaneously, southwest of Lučenec, our troops occupied on the territory of Czechoslovakia the populated localities of Zagore, Szeloktce, Telme, Grenove, and Csebratskivigorod.

In battles during December 29, in this area, our troops captured 1,300 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

According to verified data, in battle for the liquidation of enemy groupings between the Ipel and Hron rivers, southwest of Sahy, our troops inflicted upon the enemy the following losses in manpower and equipment: Destroyed — 153 tanks and self-propelled guns, 23 armored vehicles, 84 armored carriers, 87 guns of all caliber, 142 mortars, 243 machine-guns, and 250 trucks. The enemy lost in killed alone 7,600 soldiers and officers. Our troops seized 54 tanks and self-propelled guns, 17 armored carriers, 62 guns of various caliber, 40 mortars, 230 machine-guns, eight locomotives, 219

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

rail-cars, and 30 warehouses with ammunition. Our troops captured not 6,000, as had been announced earlier, but 7,550 German soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops fought stubborn battles for the annihilation of encircled groupings of the enemy, in the course of which they seized a few blocks in the western and eastern parts of the city.

Simultaneously, our troops were concluding liquidation of the encircled units of the enemy in the Danube Bend northwest of Budapest.

In battles during December 29, in this area, our troops captured 1,258 German and Hungarian officers and soldiers.

On other sectors of the front, there were no important changes.

During December 29, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts a total of 98 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 56 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15th ARMY GROUP, December 30 — Today's communique:

In Piedmont, over Christmas week, 3,500 German and Fascist troops launched attacks against Patriots in the Casale, Asti, and Alessandria zones, requisitioning rations from the civil population. The Patriots, however, succeeded in partially extricating themselves, and suffered very light losses.

On December 19, at Rimale in the Fidenza zone of Emilia, a Patriot patrol attacked three vehicles loaded with German troops. Enemy losses have not yet been ascertained. The Patriots lost one man. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 30 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the northern part of the Belgian-Luxembourg battle area, on both sides of Stavelot, the enemy shifted to the defensive.

Southwest of Bastogne, he tried in grim but unsuccessful attacks to smash this pillar of our front.

On the Sauer, the local fighting continues.

Yesterday, in Belgium and Luxembourg, our troops smashed 37 enemy tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars.

Last night, German bombers and fighter-bombers struck effectively at the enemy communications. Formations of an anti-aircraft corps joining in the ground fighting inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and brought down 190 American aircraft ,15 of which were cargo gliders loaded with artillery ammunition, within the last 10 days.

In the other parts of the Western Front, there was only minor fighting.

London, Antwerp, and Liége are subjected to an incessant long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, there were only encounters of little importance.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, in the Szekesfehervar and Felsögalla sectors, our troops repulsed numerous Bolshevik attacks. The enemy was seriously mauled by surprise tank thrusts and concentrated artillery fire striking at his reserves. He suffered heavy losses. Nineteen out of a force of 25 attacking enemy tanks were destroyed during the fighting for one locality.

In the Budapest sector, German and Hungarian formations repulsed grim Bolshevik tank and infantry attacks. North of the Eipel, the Soviets increased their pressure northward. At Szeczery and on the upper reaches of the Sajo, repeated enemy attacks remained unsuccessful.

In Courland, yesterday, the focal points of the grim defensive fighting lay north of Dobeln. Our troops, in exemplary steadfastness, frustrated all attacks. Sometimes the enemy troop concentrations were smashed by our artillery and trench mortar fire before they could attack.

GERMAN

Silence on American Protest: Without further details, Transocean announces: « The protest note concerning the treatment of American prisoners of war, which was sent to the Foreign Office, according to the press, has not been received. For this reason, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman refused to comment on the subject ».

Göring Breaks Silence: For the first time since October, the long-silent Göring has again come upon the scene. Tonight, he issued a New Year's message to the German people, from which extracts are quoted by both Transocean and DNB:

« In attack or defence, we shall fight as Germans. Our glorious armed forces have warded off the general attack of our enemies at the frontiers of the Reich. Today, at the turn of the year, our forces on the Western Front again take the offensive...

« Under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, victory will be ours ».

Western Front: The correspondent Sertorius continues to stress the weight of Allied counter-attacks against the German offensive wedge. He raises the question as to whether the Allies dare withdraw troops from other sectors « lest the German Command start a second offensive some distance from the present battle. »

Eastern Front: Von Olberg reports that in the fight for Budapest, the « Soviets are trying to bring the operation to a conclusion as soon as possible, » but have so far been thwarted by « stubborn German-Hungarian resistance. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

German Communiqué Mentions Italians: Radio Fante notes with pleasure that the German war communiqués confirm the presence of Republican troops on the Italian Front.

The commentator says the day will come « when our own war communiqué will be issued... »

Racial Problems: The Fascist Radio condemns Bonomi for having abolished racial laws in 'invaded' Italy. It argues that the « colonial prestige of the white races » largely depends on the line of demarcation drawn between the white and colored races and Jews.

Bonomi's action it is said, « is not only anti-Fascist but brands him as openly siding with those who ... wish to

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

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 30 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the northern part of the Belgian-Luxembourg battle area, on both sides of Stavelot, the enemy shifted to the defensive.

Southwest of Bastogne, he tried in grim but unsuccessful attacks to smash this pillar of our front.

On the Sauer, the local fighting continues.

Yesterday, in Belgium and Luxembourg, our troops smashed 37 enemy tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars.

Last night, German bombers and fighter-bombers struck effectively at the enemy communications. Formations of an anti-aircraft corps joining in the ground fighting inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and brought down 190 American aircraft ,15 of which were cargo gliders loaded with artillery ammunition, within the last 10 days.

In the other parts of the Western Front, there was only minor fighting.

London, Antwerp, and Liége are subjected to an incessant long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, there were only encounters of little importance.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, in the Szekesfehervar and Felsögalla sectors, our troops repulsed numerous Bolshevik attacks. The enemy was seriously mauled by surprise tank thrusts and concentrated artillery fire striking at his reserves. He suffered heavy losses. Nineteen out of a force of 25 attacking enemy tanks were destroyed during the fighting for one locality.

In the Budapest sector, German and Hungarian formations repulsed grim Bolshevik tank and infantry attacks. North of the Eipel, the Soviets increased their pressure northward. At Szeczeny and on the upper reaches of the Sajo, repeated enemy attacks remained unsuccessful.

In Courland, yesterday, the focal points of the grim defensive fighting lay north of Doblen. Our troops, in exemplary steadfastness, frustrated all attacks. Sometimes the enemy troop concentrations were smashed by our artillery and trench mortar fire before they could attack.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American bombers and fighters again continued their terror attacks on the civil population of southern and western Germany, particularly in the Rhine-Main region.

Serious damage was caused to buildings, particularly in Bingen, as well as in localities of the Rhenish-Westphalian area, during a British night attack.

During yesterday's attacks, the Anglo-Americans lost 47 planes, 24 of them four-engined bombers, by the action of fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

(Radio Berlin)

Silence on American Protest: Without further details, Transocean announces: « The protest note concerning the treatment of American prisoners of war, which was sent to the Foreign Office, according to the press, has not been received. For this reason, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman refused to comment on the subject ».

Göring Breaks Silence: For the first time since October, the long-silent Göring has again come upon the scene. Tonight, he issued a New Year's message to the German people, from which extracts are quoted by both Transocean and DNB:

« In attack or defence, we shall fight as Germans. Our glorious armed forces have warded off the general attack of our enemies at the frontiers of the Reich. Today, at the turn of the year, our forces on the Western Front again take the offensive...

« Under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, victory will be ours ».

Western Front: The correspondent Sertorius continues to stress the weight of Allied counter-attacks against the German offensive wedge. He raises the question as to whether the Allies dare withdraw troops from other sectors « lest the German Command start a second offensive some distance from the present battle. »

Eastern Front: Von Olberg reports that in the fight for Budapest, the « Soviets are trying to bring the operation to a conclusion as soon as possible, » but have so far been thwarted by « stubborn German-Hungarian resistance. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

German Communiqué Mentions Italians: Radio Fante notes with pleasure that the German war communiqués confirm the presence of Republican troops on the Italian Front.

The commentator says the day will come « when our own war communiqué will be issued... »

Racial Problems: The Fascist Radio condemns Bonomi for having abolished racial laws in 'invaded' Italy. It argues that the « colonial prestige of the white races » largely depends on the line of demarcation drawn between the white and colored races and Jews.

Bonomi's action it is said, « is not only anti-Fascist but brands him as openly siding with those who ... wish to destroy Italy and infect all her future generations with the tainted blood of all the half-caste races of the world... »

Allies Refuse Recognition To 'Outlaws': The Fascist Radio reports that at a cabinet-meeting in Rome, Bonomi announced that the Allied High Command had refused political recognition to the 'outlaws' of northern Italy, adding that there was only an agreement along military lines concerning these « terrorist groups » behind the front line.

The commentator asserts that the announcement has caused misgivings in political quarters in 'invaded' Italy, condemning double-dealing British policy.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

Intelligence Sec

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Friday 29 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — German attacks against left flank of 5th Army gain momentum: German Western Front salient hit at three points: 3rd Army attacks on southern flank: Red Army pushes closer to Austria: 144 Jap planes destroyed in three days: Allies threaten Burma port of Arakan: U. S. casualties increase 60,000 in fortnight.

LIBERATED ITALY — General Chatrian new Under Secretary of State: Humberto visits Italian fighting units: 12 more senators dismissed: Counterfeiting gang rounded up: Lane Gang recaptured after jailbreak: Nenni to speak in Rome Sunday: Italian-Soviet cultural group formed: A. C. obtains clothing for Patriots.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden return to London: will ask Greek King to accept regency: Allies to confer on Greek situation: De Gaulle calls for national unity.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Swiss to repeal anti-Communist laws.

WAR FRONTS

ATTACKS AGAINST 5TH ARMY GAIN MOMENTUM

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 28 — German forces yesterday continued their determined attack against American positions in the narrow Serchio River Valley north of Lucca, and, as the enemy counter-thrust gained momentum, American troops evacuated the town of Barga, on the eastern end of the shallow but six-mile-wide enemy penetration, it was announced here today.

Details of the enemy assault against the left flank of the 5th Army's long mountain battle line were still meager, but official reports indicated that the Germans were employing both medium and light artillery to support their thrust into the Serchio River gap in the coastal Apennines, and

GERMAN SALIENT HIT AT THREE POINTS; 3RD ARMY ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN FLANK

LONDON, December 28 — Powerful American counter-thrusts, which sent crack German panzer troops reeling back at three vital points, appeared tonight to have stopped the German forces which had driven 60 miles across Luxembourg and Belgium in less than two weeks in an all-out attempt to break through to Liége and Antwerp.

The greatest of these counter-drives occurred on the Germans' southern flank, where a massed 3rd Army force went on the offensive to relieve the 1st Army. Attacking on a 35-mile front between Echternach and Bastogne, the 3rd Army force moved ahead in advances of up to 16 miles during the past six days.

News of the 3rd Army's offensive came with dramatic suddeness late tonight in an announcement from SHAEF, after the six-day cloak of silence imposed on the advance by headquarters was lifted.

Elements of the attacking army were said to have relieved the Bastogne garrison, which, as much as any single factor, upset Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's timetable by clinging tenaciously to the seven highway road hub and rail center.

7 Villages Taken

While the official announcement failed to disclose further details of the offensive, a late Reuter dispatch from a forward correspondent said that seven villages have been taken, and that advances of up to four miles have been registered in the past 24 hours. Twelve hundred German prisoners were captured in the same period, the dispatch said.

On the northern flank, severe fighting was reported north of La Roche, where a second American force is on the offensive. A BBC dispatch reported the capture of Lamormenil, 18 miles north of Bastogne, but no further news of the attack was available at a late hour tonight.

This double-pronged American wedge into the 1,500-square-mile German salient — if it should merge — would mean encirclement of all German forces west of the position, and annihilation or capture of a substantial portion of the 20 Nazi divisions which have been thrown into the battle.

The two major German supply routes to forces on the west run through this narrowing corridor.

At the western tip of the Nazi salient, the third American attack was thrown against panzer forces which had advanced to the Celles-Rochefort area.

A SHAEF announcement revealed encirclement of a large enemy force in the area, and an American advance which pushed back the Germans three miles.

A late Reuter dispatch said that the encircled Nazi forces had surrendered under a heavy American artillery bombardment, and that large numbers of prisoners and armored equipment had been captured. SHAEF estimated the prisoners already taken at 1,000.

Earlier, the picture of the German position on the 13th day of Von Rundstedt's gamble appeared to be one of stalled

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

pushes closer to Austria; 144 Jap planes destroyed in three days; Allies threaten Burma port of Arakan; U. S. casualties increase 60,000 in fortnight.

LIBERATED ITALY — General Chatrian new Under Secretary of State; Humberto visits Italian fighting units; 12 more senators dismissed; Counterfeiting gang rounded up; Lane Gang recaptured after jailbreak; Nenni to speak in Rome Sunday; Italian-Soviet cultural group formed; A. C. obtains clothing for Patriots.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden return to London; will ask Greek King to accept regency; Allies to confer on Greek situation; De Gaulle calls for national unity.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Swiss to repeal anti-Communist laws.

WAR FRONTS

ATTACKS AGAINST 5TH ARMY GAIN MOMENTUM

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 28 — German forces yesterday continued their determined attack against American positions in the narrow Serchio River Valley north of Lucca, and, as the enemy counter-thrust gained momentum, American troops evacuated the town of Barga, on the eastern end of the shallow but six-mile-wide enemy penetration, it was announced here today.

Details of the enemy assault against the left flank of the 5th Army's long mountain battle line were still meager, but official reports indicated that the Germans were employing both medium and light artillery to support their thrust into the Serchio River gap in the coastal Apennines, and that further ground had been relinquished by the American forces. The withdrawal was described as «slight,» and as involving only «leading elements.»

An air force announcement declared that fighter-bombers of the 22nd Tactical Air Command had concentrated «much of their strength» against the German drive, which it described as «aimed toward Lucca.» Enemy gun positions and strongpoints were attacked by the close-support aircraft with «good results,» the statement said.

On the 8th Army front, Allied patrols reported contact with strong enemy positions on the southern outskirts of Alfonsine, focal point of German resistance on the Ravenna-Ferrara road, as the Canadians continued to clear enemy forces from the east bank of the Senio River.

On the central sector of the 5th Army front, strong enemy patrols attacked Allied positions south and southwest of Bologna. The encounters, in which the enemy patrols were repulsed with casualties, were reported to have occurred in the sector south of Monte Sole, some 12 miles southwest of Bologna and midway between the Reno and the Setta River Valleys, and southeast of the town of Pianora, on the main Florence-Bologna road seven miles south of the important Po Valley city.

There was little change of position along the remainder of the Allied front. (PRO)

a 35-mile front between Echternach and Bastogne, the 3rd Army force moved ahead in advances of up to 16 miles during the past six days.

News of the 3rd Army's offensive came with dramatic suddeness late tonight in an announcement from SHAEF, after the six-day cloak of silence imposed on the advance by headquarters was lifted.

Elements of the attacking army were said to have relieved the Bastogne garrison, which, as much as any single factor, upset Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's timetable by clinging tenaciously to the seven highway road hub and rail center.

7 Villages Taken

While the official announcement failed to disclose further details of the offensive, a late Reuter dispatch from a forward correspondent said that seven villages have been taken, and that advances of up to four miles have been registered in the past 24 hours. Twelve hundred German prisoners were captured in the same period, the dispatch said.

On the northern flank, severe fighting was reported north of La Roche, where a second American force is on the offensive. A BBC dispatch reported the capture of Lamormenil, 18 miles north of Bastogne, but no further news of the attack was available at a late hour tonight.

This double-pronged American wedge into the 1,500-square-mile German salient — if it should merge — would mean encirclement of all German forces west of the position, and annihilation or capture of a substantial portion of the 20 Nazi divisions which have been thrown into the battle.

The two major German supply routes to forces on the west run through this narrowing corridor.

At the western tip of the Nazi salient, the third American attack was thrown against panzer forces which had advanced to the Celles-Rochefort area.

A SHAEF announcement revealed encirclement of a large enemy force in the area, and an American advance which pushed back the Germans three miles.

A late Reuter dispatch said that the encircled Nazi forces had surrendered under a heavy American artillery bombardment, and that large numbers of prisoners and armored equipment had been captured. SHAEF estimated the prisoners already taken at 1,000.

Earlier, the picture of the German position on the 13th day of Von Rundstedt's gamble appeared to be one of stalled

LATE BULLETINS

R.A.F. BOMBS BONN AND MUENCHEN-GLADBACH

LONDON, December 28 — Royal Air Force Lancaster and Halifax bombers tonight hit Bonn and München-Gladbach, two key centers feeding the Ruhr and Rhine areas.

München-Gladbach controls traffic from the Ruhr and Cologne to Holland and Belgium, while Bonn is on the main line from the Rhine and Ruhr districts to southern Germany. (Reuter)

2049

McCLURE APPOINTED DEPUTY CHIEF IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, December 28 — Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, Supreme Commander in the China Theater, it was announced tonight. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

Nazi columns desperately attempting to exploit their favorable positions before the full power of the American counter-blows could take effect. German patrols were reported constantly to be probing American positions on both flanks of the Nazi salient, seeking weak points for broadening of the wedge, while additional German armor was pouring into the Nazi positions.

With none of his major objectives attained, Von Rundstedt has paid heavily for his gains, and a minimum of 400 Nazi tanks already are said to have been destroyed or captured.

One of the most telling weapons in the 1st Army's arsenal has been American and British air power. Ideal flying weather has prevailed for several days, and thousands of Allied sorties have been flown daily against German supply points and transportation lines. Yesterday alone, more than 1,500 sorties were flown by the Tactical Air Forces.

A total of 129 armored vehicles were knocked out, along with 651 enemy transport vehicles. Fifty-eight Nazi planes were brought down, bringing Nazi losses to well over 500 planes since the start of the offensive.

Today, the weather turned against Allied fliers, and heavy, leaden clouds were reported over the front-line areas. Nevertheless, 1,200 Liberators and Flying Fortresses, with fighter escort, hit key supply centers behind the German front, while 500 RAF heavies went for other key targets. No Luftwaffe opposition was reported by the American fliers, for the first time in six days.

Earlier in the day, SHAEF announced the capture of Eschdorf, 12 miles southeast of Bastogne, and the establishment of three bridgeheads over the Sure River, a tributary of the Moselle, in the Diekirch area.

Beaufort, northwest of Echternach, has been encircled, and Berdorf, a few miles to the east, has been captured.

Late press reports, unconfirmed by SHAEF, said that Echternach is again in Allied hands. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RED ARMY PUSHES CLOSER TO AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 28 — While one Red Army captured a suburb only one mile from the Royal Palace in Budapest, other Russian troops pushed on today through forest-covered mountains of south-central Czechoslovakia, in the northernmost Soviet action to clear a path in the general direction toward Bratislava Gap, gateway to Vienna.

The Red Army troops reached the east bank of the Hron River, chased the Germans from the entire area between the Hron and the Ipoly Rivers' intersection, and strengthened the position of other Soviet forces which yesterday captured Esztergrom on the Danube River, northwest of Budapest.

The Hron River is a northern tributary of the Danube, and virtually parallels the Ipoly, which is about six miles to the east. Both streams are about 20 miles northwest of Budapest, where they intersect the Danubian plain over which Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops are advancing toward Bratislava and Vienna.

In battles north and northwest of Budapest and in the south-central Czechoslovak sector, Soviet troops captured more than 2,200 German and Hungarian troops.

The squeeze on Budapest by the two Soviet spearheads continued successfully today, tonight's communique reporting that Red Army forces captured 12 more suburbs of the capital on the east bank of the Danube.

In the fight for the annihilation of encircled enemy units in the hilly and wooded terrain of the Danube Bend north of Budapest, Red Army troops occupied one locality and captured 800 Germans and Hungarians, including one general and eight colonels.

Southwest of Budapest, other Red Army units overran several places, including the town and railway station of [illegible] below a Szak stronghold, which had been captured

Superfortress base on Saipan December 26, for the second time in three days, inflicting minor damage. Other enemy bombers struck Tinian.

In their fourth strike on the Marianas bases, the enemy sent over two formations of five and two planes, respectively.

Associated Press reported that these latest attacks were made from Japanese bases on Iwo Jima, in the Volcanos, 750 miles north of Saipan, despite the heavy bombardment of that island this month by American warships, and the almost daily attacks by U.S. planes, including Superfortresses. But the press service contrasted the size of the enemy attacks with American Superfort assaults on Tokyo, and commented that the weakness of the Japanese attacks indicated the difficulty of staging them from Iwo Jima.

Subs Sunk 3,500,000 Tons

Commenting on the recent sinking by U. S. submarines, planes and fleet units of 30 Japanese ships, including a large aircraft carrier, four destroyers, and a converted light cruiser, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said yesterday at a press conference that American submarines have sunk more than 3,500,000 tons of Japanese shipping since 7 December 1941.

Forrestal said he regretted that the full story of submarine activities could not be told because of the need for keeping information from the enemy.

Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations, also present at the conference, said that the most significant aspect of America's three years of war, was its global nature. He said that the Navy's record during the last three years speaks for itself, and will continue to speak for itself in the months ahead.

Recalling the tremendous amphibious operations that have taken place in all parts of the world, Admiral King remarked that this war might well be called the « war of amphibious operations. »

Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, also told the reporters at the press conference that the versatile power of the Navy's air arm is gradually being improved to meet tighter Japanese resistance.

He revealed that improved models of Japanese aircraft are being encountered in the Philippines, but that the United States is making every effort to rush large-scale production on several types of aircraft « which now show every promise of maintaining the technical lead which we have held over the enemy in the Pacific since the beginning of the war. »
(OWI)

ALLIES THREATEN BURMA PORT OF AKYAB

KANDY, CEYLON, December 28 — Allied troops, pushing up the west coast of Burma at the rate of two miles a day for the last 14 days, have reached a point four miles from the key Japanese port of Akyab, Admiral Louis Mountbatten reported today.

Akyab, situated on an island four miles off-shore, came under Allied guns after troops of the 25th Indian Division reached Foul Point, on the tip of the Mayo Peninsula.

A second Allied force, advancing southward toward the port, was reported fighting in a sector 22 miles southeast of liberated Buthidaung.

British troops driving toward Mandalay were tonight within 95 miles of the big supply base, with units in the vicinity of Kanbalu on the main north-south Burma railroad. A parallel force pushing down the Irrawaddy River to the east also has made satisfactory progress.

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

fighter escort, hit key supply centers behind the German front, while 500 RAF heavies went for other key targets. No Luftwaffe opposition was reported by the American fliers, for the first time in six days.

Earlier in the day, SHAEF announced the capture of Eschdorf, 12 miles southeast of Bastogne, and the establishment of three bridgeheads over the Sure River, a tributary of the Moselle, in the Diekirch area.

Beaufort, northwest of Echternach, has been encircled, and Berdorf, a few miles to the east, has been captured.

Late press reports, unconfirmed by SHAEF, said that Echternach is again in Allied hands. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RED ARMY PUSHES CLOSER TO AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 28 — While one Red Army captured a suburb only one mile from the Royal Palace in Budapest, other Russian troops pushed on today through forest-covered mountains of south-central Czechoslovakia, in the northernmost Soviet action to clear a path in the general direction toward Bratislava Gap, gateway to Vienna.

The Red Army troops reached the east bank of the Hron River, chased the Germans from the entire area between the Hron and the Ipoly Rivers' intersection, and strengthened the position of other Soviet forces which yesterday captured Esztergrom on the Danube River, northwest of Budapest.

The Hron River is a northern tributary of the Danube, and virtually parallels the Ipoly, which is about six miles to the east. Both streams are about 20 miles northwest of Budapest, where they intersect the Danubian plain over which Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops are advancing toward Bratislava and Vienna.

In battles north and northwest of Budapest and in the south-central Czechoslovak sector, Soviet troops captured more than 2,200 German and Hungarian troops.

The squeeze on Budapest by the two Soviet spearheads continued successfully today, tonight's communique reporting that Red Army forces captured 12 more suburbs of the capital on the east bank of the Danube.

In the fight for the annihilation of encircled enemy units in the hilly and wooded terrain of the Danube Bend north of Budapest, Red Army troops occupied one locality and captured 600 Germans and Hungarians, including one general and eight colonels.

Southwest of Budapest, other Red Army units overran several places, including the town and railway station at Polgardi, between Szekesfehervar, which had been captured previously, and the northern tip of Lake Balaton.

Dispatches from the Budapest fighting area reported today that flames are sweeping the beleaguered city. Russian assault troops are said to be pressing into the western section of it, and it was reported that artillery duels are going on in some sections of the city. No word of such fighting has been announced by the Russians. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

144 JAP PLANES DESTROYED IN THREE DAYS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 28 — American flyers today knocked out 20 more Japanese planes in action directed against Clark Field, outside Manila, bringing the past three days' total to 144 enemy aircraft wrecked or damaged, a communiqué from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced tonight.

Ground forces continued mopping up on Leyte and counted another 912 Japanese dead.

American heavy bombers struck enemy airdromes on Negros Island, and mediums destroyed enemy warehouses at Zamboanga on Mindanao.

There was no enemy ground or air action on Mindoro Island. A Pacific Fleet communiqué issued at Pearl Harbor reported that 28 Japanese bombers attacked the American

7 December 1941.

Forrestal said he regretted that the full story of submarine activities could not be told because of the need for keeping information from the enemy.

Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations, also present at the conference, said that the most significant aspect of America's three years of war, was its global nature. He said that the Navy's record during the last three years speaks for itself, and will continue to speak for itself in the months ahead.

Recalling the tremendous amphibious operations that have taken place in all parts of the world, Admiral King remarked that this war might well be called the «war of amphibious operations.»

Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, also told the reporters at the press conference that the versatile power of the Navy's air arm is gradually being improved to meet tighter Japanese resistance.

He revealed that improved models of Japanese aircraft are being encountered in the Philippines, but that the United States is making every effort to rush large-scale production on several types of aircraft «which now show every promise of maintaining the technical lead which we have held over the enemy in the Pacific since the beginning of the war.» (OWI)

ALLIES THREATEN BURMA PORT OF AKYAB

KANDY, CEYLON, December 28 — Allied troops, pushing up the west coast of Burma at the rate of two miles a day for the last 14 days, have reached a point four miles from the key Japanese port of Akyab, Admiral Louis Mountbatten reported today.

Akyab, situated on an island four miles off-shore, came under Allied guns after troops of the 25th Indian Division reached Foul Point, on the tip of the Mayo Peninsula.

A second Allied force, advancing southward toward the port, was reported fighting in a sector 22 miles southeast of liberated Buthidaung.

British troops driving toward Mandalay were tonight within 95 miles of the big supply base, with units in the vicinity of Kanbalu on the main north-south Burma railroad. A parallel force pushing down the Irrawaddy River to the east also has made satisfactory progress.

Fourteenth Army units moving inland from the Chindwin River toward the railhead of Ye-U, 70 miles north of Mandalay, are now 42 miles up the road from the river, it was officially disclosed. The announcement followed several days of silence which cloaked the advance of the Allied troops.

In the past 10 weeks Allied troops have liberated 9,000 square miles in Burma, it was disclosed. British, Chinese, and American forces have all been active in the campaign, and an estimated 4,000 enemy troops have been killed.

In Chungking, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, following a three-week tour of the Yunnan border region, reported that the Chinese land route to India is almost cleared.

General Wedemeyer reported finding Chinese forces well-trained and equipped, and said that, while Japan has strong units dispersed all the way from Changsha to Indo-China, he did not think the enemy could match Allied air, sea, and ground power.

«China must fight her war,» he declared. «This is China's war. The assistance we give her is merely in keeping with the American policy of friendship and the ideals of democracy. It would be wrong for China to sit back and expect us to do the fighting. We do all we can to help China, but China has got to help herself.»

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

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

T. A. F. BLASTS GERMANS' SERCHIO DRIVE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 28 — Medium and fighter-bombers of the TAF, in the third day of their all-out assault on enemy communications and battle-area concentrations, today concentrated on targets in the area of the German drive in the Serchio River Valley, it was announced here this afternoon.

American fighter-bombers, including Thunderbolts and RAF and South African Spitfires, Kittyhawks, and Mustangs, attacked enemy concentrations in the villages of Barga, Gallicano, and Castelnuovo, in the Serchio River Valley north of Lucca. Fires and explosions were caused in enemy-occupied buildings, and roads in the area were cratered, the report said.

The Allied bombardment of Gallicano, 15 miles due north of Lucca and on the west bank of the Serchio River, was the first indication that the American 5th Army forces had evacuated this town.

Besides the fighter-bomber support for the American Negro troops bearing the brunt of the German push down the Serchio River Valley, Mitchell medium-bombers struck heavily at enemy troop concentrations near Aulla, 10 miles northeast of Spezia and in the immediate rear of the German push.

4,000 Sorties in 3 Days

Preliminary reports indicated that the TAF's three-day assault would total well over 4,000 sorties. Besides the Serchio River Valley action other TAF planes supported 8th Army forces at the Adriatic end of the Italian front, while others sought to disrupt communication lines in the German rear.

Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th USAAF today attacked scattered oil targets in Germany and Czechoslovakia, while Liberators again bombed German communication lines into northern Italy.

Yesterday, medium, light, and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out 1,506 sorties to set a five months' record in their second day of all-out attack on enemy communications, transport, supply depots, and front-line positions in northern Italy.

The total for the two days' operations was placed at 3,028 sorties, the highest number of aircraft employed in a similar period since the landings in southern France in mid-August. Medium bombers struck at six rail bridges along the Brenner and the Udine rail lines, placed heavy bomb concentrations at both ends of a tunnel in the Brenner route, and attacked two German supply depots in the Bologna area with excellent results.

Liberator and Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force last night bombed by light of flares the tracks and bridge at Nervesa, 30 miles northwest of Venice.

Total sorties of the MAAF yesterday were listed at more than 2,800, of which 17 planes, including five heavy bombers, failed to return. (PRO)

THIRD INDIAN SOLDIER AWARDED V.C. IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — The third Victoria Cross to be bestowed on an Indian soldier in the Italian Theater, and the 18th won by Indian troops since the war started, was awarded today posthumously to Sher Bahadur Thapa of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, it was announced here.

Thapa, armed with a Bren Gun, single-handedly held up a German attack from a ridge top overlooking the Marano River, fighting until the rest of his company could

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT 11 TRANSPORT TARGETS

LONDON, December 28 — The Allied drive to strangle the German salient on the Western Front by bombing out the lines of supply went into its sixth consecutive day, despite bad weather, today. At least 11 transport targets between the Rhine and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's push were attacked by 1,200 American heavy bombers, escorted by 700 fighters.

Railyards, bridges, and critical links in the communications network sustaining the Nazi offensive were bombed with more than 4,000 tons of bombs dropped through clouds so thick that returning crews said they could not see the ground until they neared the North Sea. Anti-aircraft fire was described as generally ineffective, although intense. Nazi fighters did not rise to defend the targets, which an American press service said that the briefing designated as in the vicinity of Neunkirchen, Kaiserslautern, Coblenz, and Bonn.

Weather Curtails Close-Support

The bad weather curtailed close air support of the ground forces along the front today.

The RAF, following the attacks of the American air armada, this afternoon struck marshalling yards near Cologne.

Before dawn, 500 planes of the Bomber Command hit railway work shops at Opladen, 20 kilometers north of Cologne on the main Cologne-Düsseldorf and Wuppertal railway. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Secretary of War Henry Stimson told his press conference that in the period from December 23 through 27, "our air forces destroyed 483 German planes; destroyed or damaged 507 armored vehicles and 3,177 motor vehicles."

Correspondents at SHAEF said the Allied air onslaught against Von Rundstedt's armies has recently reached an intensity never known before over and around a battlefield. The BBC reported that the German defensive air effort has diminished, due to fighter losses averaging up to 100 a day.

A spokesman at 8th USAAF headquarters said yesterday that the 8th alone had sent nearly 6,000 planes over German supply lines in the past week. He reported that reconnaissance photographs taken Christmas Day showed the main rail line from Berlin to the battle-front had been rendered completely useless, while some of Germany's largest freight yards at Hamm, Münster, and Osnabrück were empty.

All targets hit yesterday by the 8th USAAF were on the alternate southern routes which the Germans have been forced to use.

American fighter-bombers destroyed 146 German tanks and armored vehicles, and 590 German motor transport vehicles yesterday. The U.S. planes also cut highways at 60 places, silenced 41 German gun positions, and destroyed or damaged 300 rail cars.

RAF fighter-bombers resumed precision attacks on German V-weapons in occupied Holland today, attacking storage and maintenance depots without loss.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

BELGIAN MAQUIS' OFFER TO FIGHT DECLINED

BRUSSELS, December 28 — Leaders of the principal Belgian underground army groups in areas threatened by the German advance came here yesterday to make a vigorous appeal to be allowed to take part in the battle now in progress.

The offer was rejected by the Government, which stated in a four-point answer that resistance forces could not be

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

man push.

4,000 Sorties in 3 Days

Preliminary reports indicated that the TAF's three-day assault would total well over 4,000 sorties. Besides the Serchio River Valley action other TAF planes supported 8th Army forces at the Adriatic end of the Italian front, while others sought to disrupt communication lines in the German rear.

Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th USAAF today attacked scattered oil targets in Germany and Czechoslovakia, while Liberators again bombed German communication lines into northern Italy.

Yesterday, medium, light, and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out 1,506 sorties to set a five months' record in their second day of all-out attack on enemy communications, transport, supply depots, and front-line positions in northern Italy.

The total for the two days' operations was placed at 3,028 sorties, the highest number of aircraft employed in a similar period since the landings in southern France in mid-August. Medium bombers struck at six rail bridges along the Brenner and the Udine rail lines, placed heavy bomb concentrations at both ends of a tunnel in the Brenner route, and attacked two German supply depots in the Bologna area with excellent results.

Liberator and Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force last night bombed by light of flares the tracks and bridge at Nervesa, 30 miles northwest of Venice.

Total sorties of the MAAF yesterday were listed at more than 2,300, of which 17 planes, including five heavy bombers, failed to return. (PRO)

THIRD INDIAN SOLDIER AWARDED V.C. IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — The third Victoria Cross to be bestowed on an Indian soldier in the Italian Theater, and the 13th won by Indian troops since the war started, was awarded today posthumously to Sher Bahadur Thapa of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, it was announced here.

Thapa, armed with a Bren Gun, single-handedly held up a German attack from a ridge top overlooking the Matano River, fighting until the rest of his company could withdraw to safety. Still undaunted, the Indian soldier held off the enemy until he could rescue two of his wounded comrades. He succeeded in saving one, but the enemy had closed in on him as he began to carry away the second of the two wounded men, and Thapa fell under a hail of German bullets. (PRO)

POSTHUMOUS D. F. C. AWARDED TO U. S. NURSE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 28 — The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded posthumously to American Lieut. Aleda Lutz, killed when a troop-carrier aircraft in which she was riding, along with 15 wounded, crash-landed in the south of France, it was announced here today.

This is the first award of the DFC to a flight nurse, it was said.

Lieutenant Lutz was on her 19th mission on November 1, when the crash occurred, and had already received the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and the European and African Theater ribbon with five stars for the Sicilian, south Italy, central Italy, and south of France campaigns.

The citation declared her «selfless devotion to duty and outstanding proficiency have reflected the highest credit upon herself and the armed forces». (PRO)

The RAF, following the attacks of the American air armada, this afternoon struck marshalling yards near Cologne.

Before dawn, 500 planes of the Bomber Command hit railway work-shops at Opladen, 20 kilometers north of Cologne on the main Cologne-Düsseldorf and Wuppertal railway. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Secretary of War Henry Sumson told his press conference that in the period from December 23 through 27, «our air forces destroyed 483 German planes; destroyed or damaged 507 armored vehicles and 3,177 motor vehicles.»

Correspondents at SHAEF said the Allied air onslaught against Von Rundstedt's armies has recently reached an intensity never known before over and around a battlefield. The BBC reported that the German defensive air effort has diminished, due to fighter losses averaging up to 100 a day.

A spokesman at 8th USAAF headquarters said yesterday that the 8th alone had sent nearly 6,000 planes over German supply lines in the past week. He reported that reconnaissance photographs taken Christmas Day showed the main rail line from Berlin to the battle-front had been rendered completely useless, while some of Germany's largest freight yards at Hamm, Münster, and Osnabrück were empty.

All targets hit yesterday by the 8th USAAF were on the alternate southern routes which the Germans have been forced to use.

American fighter-bombers destroyed 146 German tanks and armored vehicles, and 580 German motor transport vehicles yesterday. The U.S. planes also cut highways at 60 places, silenced 41 German gun positions, and destroyed or damaged 300 rail cars.

RAF fighter-bombers resumed precision attacks on German V-weapons in occupied Holland today, attacking storage and maintenance depots without loss. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

BELGIAN MAQUIS' OFFER TO FIGHT DECLINED

BRUSSELS, December 28 — Leaders of the principal Belgian underground army groups in areas threatened by the German advance came here yesterday to make a vigorous appeal to be allowed to take part in the battle now in progress.

The offer was rejected by the Government, which stated in a four-point answer that resistance forces could not be rearmed, that men of military age should present themselves at recruiting centers for the reorganized Belgian Army, that other men should offer their services to the police and gendarmerie and, finally, that men not in either of these categories should remain demobilized and await the turn of events.

Unconfirmed claims by the resistance groups stated that in various areas of the war zone the Allied authorities favor the use of resistance forces behind the front line for the maintenance of security and order. (Reuter)

TITO FORCES LIBERATE KORENICA IN CROATIA

LONDON, December 28 — Korenica, an important road junction in Croatia, has been liberated by the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, after several days of bitter fighting, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Korenica is 75 miles southwest of Zagreb and 40 miles from the Adriatic coast. The town was an important link in the enemy's supply route to other German-occupied territory in the north.

The communique said that the Germans suffered «big losses» in the fight for Korenica, and that the enemy forces are moving toward Otocac, another important road junction 25 miles northwest of Korenica.

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

The pressure by Yugoslav troops to sever rail lines being used by the Germans in their retreat to northern Yugoslavia, continued successfully on an intensified scale. Two German strong-points were destroyed by the Yugoslav troops on the Zagreb-Karlovac rail line. The railway station at Bihac, 20 miles north of Korenica, was wiped out, and two miles of the railroad were destroyed. (OWI)

FREE HUNGARIAN ARMY TO BE ORGANIZED

ROME, December 28 — The Free Hungarian Radio in a broadcast tonight said the new Hungarian Government is reorganizing the army under the leadership of Col. Gen. Janos Woerces, the Minister of War and Chief of Staff, and urged the Hungarian people to supply the new force with «whatever their needs may be.»

The new state, the broadcast said, is based on a national armed force, and the new armed force «is lining up... against the German hordes occupying the country and trampling on our liberty.»

«The new Hungarian Army is fighting to restore Hungary's prestige before the freedom-loving nations,» the broadcast said. (PWB)

RUMANIAN ARMISTICE MINISTRY FORMED

BUCHAREST, December 28 — A decree regarding the organization, structure, and rights of the Rumanian commission for carrying out the Soviet-Rumanian armistice agreement was published today in the official gazette.

Having the status of a ministry, the commission, according to the decree, will have the task of interpreting the armistice agreement according to directives laid down by the Rumanian Council of Ministers; work out directives and instructions for the fulfillment of the armistice terms; and supervise the fulfillment of the armistice terms. (OWI)

U. S. SUBMARINE PRESUMED LOST

WASHINGTON, December 28 — The submarine *Seawolf* is overdue on Pacific patrol and must be presumed to be lost with its crew of 62 men, the Navy Department announced today.

This is the 34th United States submarine and the 239th American naval vessel to be lost since 7 December 1941. (OWI)

VON KLUGE SUICIDE ANNOUNCED BY NAZIS

LONDON, December 28 — The names of two more German officers—Field Marshal Günther von Kluge and General Ivan Vindy—have been added to the list of enemy military leaders killed on the Eastern and Western Fronts or suicide.

Marshal von Kluge, who was replaced by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt as commander-in-chief of German forces of the Western Front, was relieved from that post after the Nazi defeat in Normandy and subsequently committed suicide, the German High Command announced today in an Order of the Day.

General Vindy, commander of Hungarian forces facing the Russians on the Eastern Front, was killed in action recently.

The suicide of another high officer of the German Command was reported tonight by Radio Moscow. The broadcast said that Lt. Gen. Eric von Rittenbach committed suicide, leaving a letter in which he asserted that Germany's defeat was impending. The broadcast added that the German High Command is trying to keep Von Rittenbach's

(OWI-ARSIE)

did not include any of those suffered in the current German counter-offensive on the Western Front.

The total of U. S. combat casualties, including killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners of war, now is 628,441. The Army casualties now are 547,823. Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine casualties are 80,618.

The latest figures are:

	Army	Navy, Coast Guard, Marines
Killed	102,961	31,182
Wounded	319,935	35,942
Missing	65,762	9,010
Prisoners of war	59,165	4,484
Totals	547,823	80,618.

There was no indication given as to when casualty figures for current Western Front operations would be announced. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

CHATRIAN NEW UNDER SECRETARY FOR WAR

ROME, December 28 — General Luigi Chatrian has been appointed Under Secretary of State for War, it was officially announced here today.

Chatrian, a brigadier general, was born in 1891. He is a law graduate. He taught at the War School for five years, and later commanded the Naples Military School. General Chatrian is known in Italy and abroad for his studies on the limitation of armaments and on mountain warfare. (UNN)

UMBERTO VISITS ITALIAN FIGHTING UNITS

ROME, December 28 — Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, recently made a tour of inspection of Italian units at the front, it was announced here today.

The Lieutenant General also visited Forlì and Ravenna. (UNN)

12 MORE SENATORS DISMISSED

ROME, December 28 — Twelve more senators charged with «acts relevant to the maintenance of Fascism in power,» were dismissed today by the High Court of Justice.

Their names will be given in an official statement to be released later by the High Court, it was announced. (UNN)

ALLEGED COLLABORATOR ARRESTED

ROME, December 28 — The Questura today announced the arrest of Antonio Pace, self-styled count, on charges of collaborating with the Nazi-Fascists. Pace was noted for his lavish entertainment of the Nazis, the police said. (UNN)

COUNTERFEITING GANG ROUNDED UP

ROME, December 28 — The third roundup of counterfeiters this month in the Rome area has resulted in four arrests, the seizure of 785,000 counterfeit lire and about 750,000 genuine lire, and confiscation of a counterfeiting

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

RUMANIAN ARMISTICE MINISTRY FORMED

BUCHAREST, December 28 — A decree regarding the organization, structure, and rights of the Rumanian commission for carrying out the Soviet-Rumanian armistice agreement was published today in the official gazette.

Having the status of a ministry, the commission, according to the decree, will have the task of interpreting the armistice agreement according to directives laid down by the Rumanian Council of Ministers; work out directives and instructions for the fulfillment of the armistice terms; and supervise the fulfillment of the armistice terms. (OWI)

U. S. SUBMARINE PRESUMED LOST

WASHINGTON, December 28 — The submarine *Seawolf* is overdue on Pacific patrol and must be presumed to be lost with its crew of 62 men, the Navy Department announced today.

This is the 34th United States submarine and the 239th American naval vessel to be lost since 7 December 1941. (OWI)

VON KLUGE SUICIDE ANNOUNCED BY NAZIS

LONDON, December 28 — The names of two more German officers—Field Marshal Günther von Kluge and General Ivan Vindy—have been added to the list of enemy military leaders killed on the Eastern and Western Fronts or suicide.

Marshal von Kluge, who was replaced by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt as commander-in-chief of German forces of the Western Front, was relieved from that post after the Nazi defeat in Normandy and subsequently committed suicide, the German High Command announced today in an Order of the Day.

General Vindy, commander of Hungarian forces facing the Russians on the Eastern Front, was killed in action recently.

The suicide of another high officer of the German Command was reported tonight by Radio Moscow. The broadcast said that Lt. Gen. Eric von Rittenbach committed suicide, leaving a letter in which he asserted that Germany's defeat was impending. The broadcast added that the German High Command is trying to keep Von Rittenbach's suicide a secret. (OWI-ABSIE)

BRITISH CIVILIAN WAR DEATHS TOTAL 60,000

LONDON, December 28 — A BBC commentator told this morning of the losses suffered by British civilians under fire. Since the start of the war, nearly 60,000 have been killed and 80,000 seriously wounded. One house in every three has been damaged, and 200,000 damaged beyond repair, he added.

Nevertheless, the Germans never succeeded in halting the expansion of British war industry. The German air raids were not heavy enough to cause the permanent dislocation of industry, thanks to effective ground and air defense, but nothing could diminish the suffering involved. Hundreds of thousands of families were split up for evacuation. Factory workers remained in their shell-blasted towns, their wives and children moving out to the country where the local inhabitants shared their homes with them. (BBC)

U. S. CASUALTIES INCREASE 66,000 IN FORTNIGHT

WASHINGTON, December 28 — Combat casualties of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard increased 65,973 in two weeks, it was announced today. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said that the Army casualties

CHATRIAN NEW UNDER SECRETARY FOR WAR

ROME, December 28 — General Luigi Chatrian has been appointed Under Secretary of State for War, it was officially announced here today.

Chatrian, a brigadier general, was born in 1891. He is a law graduate. He taught at the War School for five years, and later commanded the Naples Military School. General Chatrian is known in Italy and abroad for his studies on the limitation of armaments and on mountain warfare. (UNN)

UMBERTO VISITS ITALIAN FIGHTING UNITS

ROME, December 28 — Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, recently made a tour of inspection of Italian units at the front, it was announced here today.

The Lieutenant General also visited Forli and Ravenna. (UNN)

12 MORE SENATORS DISMISSED

ROME, December 28 — Twelve more senators charged with "acts relevant to the maintenance of Fascism in power," were dismissed today by the High Court of Justice.

Their names will be given in an official statement to be released later by the High Court, it was announced. (UNN)

ALLEGED COLLABORATOR ARRESTED

ROME, December 28 — The Questura today announced the arrest of Antonio Pace, self-styled count, on charges of collaborating with the Nazi-Fascists. Pace was noted for his lavish entertainment of the Nazis, the police said. (UNN)

COUNTERFEITING GANG ROUNDED UP

ROME, December 28 — The third roundup of counterfeiters this month in the Rome area has resulted in four arrests, the seizure of 785,000 counterfeit lire and about 750,000 genuine lire, and confiscation of a counterfeiting plant, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. Charles Frances, AMG public safety officer for the Lazio-Umbria region.

Following the roundup by Allied Military Police, who worked in cooperation with the Questura and Municipal Guards at Siena, the police reported that about seven million counterfeit lire had been printed on the photoengraving apparatus uncovered by them.

The breaking up of the counterfeit gang began several days ago in Siena, where bank cashiers had been warned to scrutinize carefully all Allied Military currency of 1,000 and 500 lire denomination.

In one case, 25 counterfeit 1,000-lire notes were deposited by a Siena tradesman. Major A. C. Saunders, AMG public safety officer in the Florence area, went to Siena to investigate.

Major Saunders found that a young man had entered the Siena tradesman's shop one morning and ordered 25,000 lire-worth of goods, promising to return in the late afternoon, when he would pay for the purchase and take the goods with him. He returned at 1700 hours, when the light was bad, and paid for the goods with the 25 counterfeit notes.

A warning posted with all Siena tradesmen finally trapped the young man December 29, when he ordered some coats for 5,000 lire, promising to return in the late afternoon

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

to pay for the goods. When the young man returned, he found the Siena Municipal Guards awaiting him.

The prisoner identified himself as Andrea Cutroni, of Rome, and, when searched, 470,000 lire were found in his possession, 350,000 lire in counterfeit 1,000-lire notes.

Cutroni insisted that he was hired by a group of persons in Rome to pass the counterfeit notes. He was taken to Rome and, after a hurried conference, a group of Allied police in charge of Major Percy Coxhead began a search for the gang. They visited two houses without success, but in the third discovered 268,000 lire in false 1,000-lire notes and about 750,000 lire in genuine notes. The latter bundle, Allied police said, was the proceeds of exchanging the bad money for genuine notes. Also found were glass and cardboard used in cutting the counterfeit notes.

A visit to a fourth house yielded the front and back plates of the counterfeit 1,000 and 500-lire notes, several photographic prints and engravings, and an additional 142,000 lire in false money. The searches continued all that night, until four persons had been arrested, including the man who had photographed the notes. His apparatus also were confiscated.

Cutroni's chauffeur, who had also been arrested in Siena, was released two days ago after investigation disclosed that he was not involved. (UNN)

LANE GANG RECAPTURED AFTER JAILBREAK

ROME, December 28 — Seven American soldiers and one Canadian, who overpowered their guards and broke out of an Allied military prison early last Sunday, were recaptured yesterday, the Rome Area Allied Command announced today.

One of those retaken was Robert Lane, alleged leader of a gang which terrorized the Rome and Naples areas several weeks ago. He and the Canadian soldier were trapped at noon yesterday in an apartment, near Piazza S. Maria Maggiore.

Two other soldiers were apprehended Christmas Eve, shortly after the break, and the other was taken an hour later.

Lt. Col. William Huntzicker, American Provost Marshal for RAAC, said the three prisoners still at large were expected to be rounded up in the next few days. (RAAC)

THUGS ARRESTED BY CARABINIERI

NAPLES, December 28 — Members of two armed gangs of hoodlums and thugs operating in the Casoria and Grazzanise districts have been arrested by Carabinieri in cooperation with Allied police, it was announced today.

One of the gangs had carried out extensive lootings in freight cars, in railway stations, and on sidings. Most of the stolen goods, valued at 10,000,000 lire, have been recovered. (UNN)

NENNI TO SPEAK IN ROME SUNDAY

ROME, December 28 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Socialist Party, will speak at the Brancaccio Theater here Sunday at 1030 hours, on the subject: «Italy and its present relations with Europe.» (UNN)

ITALIAN-SOVIET CULTURAL GROUP FORMED

ROME, December 28 — Formation of an association for

A. C. OBTAINS CLOTHING FOR PATRIOTS

ROME, December 28 — Patriots in the 5th Army area will receive more than 16,000 items of clothing obtained for them by the Patriots' Branch of the Allied Commission, it was announced today.

The articles include 2,000 overcoats, 2,000 sweaters, 2,500 pairs of socks, and 2,500 shirts, delivered by the Branch to Florence. In addition, 2,500 pairs of trousers and 5,000 shirts were collected by the 5th Army for distribution. (PWB - AC - PRO)

PALAZZO VENEZIA EXHIBITION TO REMAIN OPEN

ROME, December 28 — In response to many requests, the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting in the Palazzo Venezia, which opened last August and has several times been extended, will remain open for several weeks in January, the Monuments and Fine Arts Division, Lazio Region, Allied Commission, announced today. The most recent scheduled closing date had been December 31. Nearly 65,000 persons, including thousands of Allied soldiers, have attended the showing thus far.

On New Year's Day, the exhibition will be open from 0900 hours to 1300 hours. (PWB - AC - PRO)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL AND EDEN RETURN TO LONDON: WILL ASK GREEK KING TO ACCEPT REGENCY

ATHENS, December 28 — Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden left here today for London to recommend to King George II of Greece that he accept the plan for immediate establishment of a regency in Greece, evolved at the two-day conference of leaders of all Greek parties.

Rex Leeper, British Ambassador to Greece, announced here this afternoon that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden will make the recommendation to the Greek King on behalf of the British Government. Leeper said that the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary were asked to undertake this mission by Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, who presided at the two-day meeting, suggested by Mr. Churchill.

Archbishop Damaskinos called on Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden last night after the party-leaders conference was adjourned, pending decision on the EAM and ELAS terms for conciliation. The Archbishop reported to the British Government leaders the proceedings of the two-day sessions, and told of the «overwhelming desire of those present [at the conference] for the immediate establishment of a regency as an essential prelude to the solution of many problems before the conference,» the Embassy announcement said.

Soon after Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden departed for England, Archbishop Damaskinos asked all delegates who attended yesterday's session of the conference to submit in writing their views on the terms presented by EAM (National Liberation Front) and its militia, the ELAS.

Rightist Delegates Walk Out

A Reuter dispatch said that the leftists' proposals were not discussed at the meeting yesterday, because several delegates representing rightist parties walked out of the conference room as a protest against these terms before the session was completed. Foremost among the protesting delegates were representatives of the Popular [Royalist] Party, and General Nicholas Plastiras, Premier of Greece in 1922, who said the EAM conditions for settlement were unacceptable.

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

Siena, was released two days ago after investigation disclosed that he was not involved. (UNN)

LANE GANG RECAPTURED AFTER JAILBREAK

ROME, December 28 — Seven American soldiers and one Canadian, who overpowered their guards and broke out of an Allied military prison early last Sunday, were recaptured yesterday, the Rome Area Allied Command announced today.

One of those retaken was Robert Lane, alleged leader of a gang which terrorized the Rome and Naples areas several weeks ago. He and the Canadian soldier were trapped at noon yesterday in an apartment, near Piazza S. Maria Maggiore.

Two other soldiers were apprehended Christmas Eve, shortly after the break, and the other was taken an hour later.

Lt. Col. William Huntzicker, American Provost Marshal for RAAC, said the three prisoners still at large were expected to be rounded up in the next few days. (RAAC)

THUGS ARRESTED BY CARABINIERI

NAPLES, December 28 — Members of two armed gangs of hoodlums and thugs operating in the Casoria and Grazzanise districts have been arrested by Carabinieri in cooperation with Allied police, it was announced today.

One of the gangs had carried out extensive lootings in freight cars, in railway stations, and on sidings. Most of the stolen goods, valued at 10,000,000 lire, have been recovered. (UNN)

NENNI TO SPEAK IN ROME SUNDAY

ROME, December 28 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Socialist Party, will speak at the Brancaccio Theater here Sunday at 1030 hours, on the subject: «Italy and its present relations with Europe.» (UNN)

ITALIAN-SOVIET CULTURAL GROUP FORMED

ROME, December 28 — Formation of an association for the advancement of cultural relations between Italy and the Soviet Union was announced here today.

The organization is headed by Guido De Ruggieri, Minister of Education in the first Bonomi Cabinet. Concetto Marchesi, former dean of the University of Padua, who recently returned from exile in Switzerland, and Gino Bergami, High Commissioner for Food Control, are associate vice presidents.

Purpose of the organization is «to stimulate the exchange of views between intellectuals of Italy and the Soviet Union in the fields of the arts and sciences.» (UNN)

VATICAN PAPER COMMENDS U. S. AID TO ITALY

VATICAN CITY, December 28 — Praise of the American people for their aid to Italy's war victims was expressed today in an article in *Osservatore Romano*, official Vatican newspaper, which commented on the distribution of more than six million pounds of food, clothing, and medical supplies in liberated Italy.

The newspaper expressed admiration for «the deep spirit of charity that animates the citizens of the United States, who deprived themselves of the necessities of life to come to the aid of their brothers.» (UNN)

0900 hours to 1300 hours.

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL AND EDEN RETURN TO LONDON: WILL ASK GREEK KING TO ACCEPT REGENCY

ATHENS, December 28 — Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden left here today for London to recommend to King George II of Greece that he accept the plan for immediate establishment of a regency in Greece, evolved at the two-day conference of leaders of all Greek parties.

Rex Leeper, British Ambassador to Greece, announced here this afternoon that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden will make the recommendation to the Greek King on behalf of the British Government. Leeper said that the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary were asked to undertake this mission by Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, who presided at the two-day meeting, suggested by Mr. Churchill.

Archbishop Damaskinos called on Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden last night after the party-leaders conference was adjourned, pending decision on the EAM and ELAS terms for conciliation. The Archbishop reported to the British Government leaders the proceedings of the two-day sessions, and told of the «overwhelming desire of those present [at the conference] for the immediate establishment of a regency as an essential prelude to the solution of many problems before the conference,» the Embassy announcement said.

Soon after Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden departed for England, Archbishop Damaskinos asked all delegates who attended yesterday's session of the conference to submit in writing their views on the terms presented by EAM (National Liberation Front) and its militia, the ELAS.

Rightist Delegates Walk Out

A Reuter dispatch said that the leftists' proposals were not discussed at the meeting yesterday, because several delegates representing rightist parties walked out of the conference room as a protest against these terms before the session was completed. Foremost among the protesting delegates were representatives of the Popular [Royalist] Party, and General Nicholas Plastiras, Premier of Greece in 1922, who said the EAM conditions for settlement were unacceptable.

A communique issued this morning by Archbishop Damaskinos said that before EAM presented its terms, Prime Minister Georges Papandreou repeated his statement to the conference that the Greek Government places its resignation at the disposal of the conference to facilitate a solution that would lead to pacification and would serve the true interests of the nation.

Among the terms presented by EAM is the formation of a new cabinet, in which EAM is to receive representation.

A Reuter dispatch said that there were reports here today that Premier Papandreou had telegraphed his resignation from the Government to the Greek King, and had suggested appointment of a regency of three members. Earlier reports suggested that Themistocles Sofoulis, liberal leader, would be asked to form a new government. There were no official confirmations of any of these reports.

The political deliberations, however, appeared to have had no immediate effect on the military phases of the crisis, as fighting continued unabated today and last night. All through the night, heavy gunfire was heard, and there were explosions in the outskirts of the city. This morning, gunfire was centered around buildings in the center of the city, and continuous machine gun clatter was heard after 0700 hours.

A BBC dispatch said that three more city districts were cleared or are being cleared of guerrilla forces, and that

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

another large group of prisoners was taken by British troops. There was no indication as to whether this action included the clearing of a small area northwest of the Acropolis.

Another repercussion of the strife in Greece was the danger reported today of the possibility of a typhus epidemic. Allied medical officers said that unless conditions improve quickly, there is a strong likelihood of an outbreak. One officer described the disease situation as «sitting on a powder keg with the lighted fuse.»

There has been a light incidence of typhus in central Athens, and all precautions are being taken by the Medical Commission attached to Military Liaison (American and British Relief Organization in Greece) to prevent its spread into epidemic proportions.

Hospital personnel are being innoculated, and negotiations are under way with ELAS for the providing of ELAS hospitals with vaccine. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ALLIES TO CONFER ON GREEK SITUATION

ATHENS, December 28 — Prime Minister Churchill told a press conference here last night that «an international trust might be necessary to rule» Greece, if the Greeks did not settle their difficulties.

Mr. Churchill said that the Greek question would be discussed soon at a meeting of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and himself.

Although he was hopeful that the conferences Tuesday and yesterday of leaders of all Greek parties would bring a solution, Mr. Churchill declared that the British «had enough troops on the spot and on the way to gain complete mastery over Athens,» and added that «it seems the other side would see this and stop fighting.»

He said that the British soldiers would not leave until they received «guarantees, in which we can believe, that a fair and decent government would be set up which would not pay off the old scores on either side.» He added that if the British had not intervened, there would have been a «serious massacre in Athens.»

Mr. Churchill said that there was no question of the King's returning to Greece until after a free plebiscite.

«We have driven away the rebels from the immediate center of Athens. We are absolutely determined that the whole of the built-up area must be cleared. We shall use whatever forces are necessary. Having gone into business, we have contracted many responsibilities. Thousands of Greeks who have shown us friendship would be liable to punishment by conquerors,» Mr. Churchill added.

After recalling that both President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin had approved the British plan to drive the Germans from Greece and bring in food, and that the military aspect of the question was settled at the Caserta Conference to which the British were invited by the all-party Greek Government, the Prime Minister said, «of course we feel ourselves to have been absolutely right.

Fear of a Massacre

«It is certainly clear to me that there would have been a massacre in this city if we had not intervened with our troops — few though they were then. How big the massacre would have been, what form it would have taken, what kind of government would have emerged from it, what personalities, what ideologies, I cannot tell. I have got my view, but everybody can form his own. Certainly, in my opinion, there would have been a very serious massacre.

«There is always a moment of great weakness when German tyranny is broken, when public men are few and far between, and when you have to set up something which enables the light of a country to burn again so that ordinary [illegible] can go about their business and walk the frontier of Germany, and to see if we could get started on some sensible settlement which could easily be reached in any country where people did not feel politics so intensely that they may ruin themselves thereby. We have done our best to bring them together in order to abridge fighting and misery.»

Asked whether there was any question of amnesty for ELAS leaders, the Prime Minister replied: «Obviously, if there is cessation of fighting there ought not be proscription either way.»

Mr. Churchill asserted that if the fighting continues, «peace and order» will be restored «in Attica by our troops.»

When asked what he considered to be at the bottom of the present crisis, Mr. Churchill said: «I have a very clear idea. But I don't want to use language which might give offense to any section in Greece at the moment. I am hoping that they will find some way of solving their difficulties. There is a moment of great danger in every country when it has been under German oppression and passes from that oppression into taking over its own affairs. There is no means of holding a fair and free elections of any kind.»

An ELAS sniper reportedly shot at Prime Minister Churchill outside the British Embassy yesterday. The bullet struck a girl about 300 yards away, according to press dispatches.

It was officially stated that Mr. Churchill had a long conversation in the afternoon with Lincoln MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Greece, and informed him fully of the present discussions here. (OWI - Reuter)

DE GAULLE APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PARIS, December 28 — General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, intervened in yesterday's home policy debate in the Consultative Assembly with an impassioned appeal for national unity.

Defending 84-year-old Jules Jeanneny against personal attacks by a Socialist delegate, De Gaulle said forcibly:

«One thing counts today — goodwill to preserve the country, and deeds. I ask you to ignore everything except the defense of the country».

Adrien Tixier, Minister of Interior, told the Assembly that the departmental committees of liberation are to be maintained, and that there will be a progressive return to Republican legality.

He said that 31,000 municipal councils have been reestablished, and that all the prefects appointed under the Vichy régime had already been suspended or dismissed. There had been 5,000 decisions to discharge, arrest, or suspend police officers.

Tixier pointed out the difficulty of effecting a purge among lower grade officials, and the need to temper severity with fairness. He also warned the Assembly of the disorganization entailed, since loyalty was not always synonymous with efficiency, and added, that at present, half of the higher grade posts were satisfactorily filled.

He said that much has been done to free innocent persons and to turn suspects over to the courts, but 32,000 persons were still interned by administrative decision, 5,000 of whom have not yet had their cases examined.

Incidents attributed to the Fifth Column, the Minister said, had been on the increase in the past month. In fact, he added, about half of them were directed against collaborators or black marketeers, but it was undeniable that Fifth Column activity had recurred. Police, however, made thousands of arrests every month, he said. Recently the Germans had dropped spies and saboteurs by parachute here and there though not in the Paris region, Tixier concluded.

In its vote of confidence for the Provisional Government yesterday, the Assembly urged concentration of all

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

trust might be necessary to rule Greece, if the Greeks did not settle their difficulties.

Mr. Churchill said that the Greek question would be discussed soon at a meeting of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and himself.

Although he was hopeful that the conferences Tuesday and yesterday of leaders of all Greek parties would bring a solution, Mr. Churchill declared that the British «had enough troops on the spot and on the way to gain complete mastery over Athens,» and added that «it seems the other side would see this and stop fighting.»

He said that the British soldiers would not leave until they received «guarantees, in which we can believe, that a fair and decent government would be set up which would not pay off the old scores on either side.» He added that if the British had not intervened, there would have been a «serious massacre in Athens.»

Mr. Churchill said that there was no question of the King's returning to Greece until after a free plebiscite.

«We have driven away the rebels from the immediate center of Athens. We are absolutely determined that the whole of the built-up area must be cleared. We shall use whatever forces are necessary. Having gone into business, we have contracted many responsibilities. Thousands of Greeks who have shown us friendship would be liable to punishment by conquerors,» Mr. Churchill added.

After recalling that both President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin had approved the British plan to drive the Germans from Greece and bring in food, and that the military aspect of the question was settled at the Caserta Conference to which the British were invited by the all-party Greek Government, the Prime Minister said, «of course we feel ourselves to have been absolutely right.

Fear of a Massacre

«It is certainly clear to me that there would have been a massacre in this city if we had not intervened with our troops — few though they were then. How big the massacre would have been, what form it would have taken, what kind of government would have emerged from it, what personalities, what ideologies, I cannot tell. I have got my view, but everybody can form his own. Certainly, in my opinion, there would have been a very serious massacre.

«There is always a moment of great weakness when German tyranny is broken, when public men are few and far between, and when you have to set up something which enables the light of a country to burn again so that ordinary men and women can go about their business and walk the street in safety. It is this that we have endeavored to bring. The tale has been telegraphed all over the world that we supported the Fascist government, endeavoring to bring back the King, endeavoring to get some advantage or lasting control or influence for ourselves out of it.

«All these stories are absolutely without the slightest foundation. We seek nothing from Greece. We look for no selfish advantages. We want no territory. We did not require bases or anything like that. As for money, we would rather give it than take it. There is nothing we want from Greece except her friendship. That is all we want. I rely upon you to give publicity to an absolutely plain statement on these matters — as to whether we were right to intervene, to prevent what we believe would have been massacre.»

Mr. Churchill concluded by expressing a hope that «some good sense will come to these tortured people so that they will see there is some purpose in working together in giving Greece a chance to regain glories which she won in repulsing the attack of Italy, and that she must take her place among the United Nations, instead of being a society without integration or formation of any kind, as she is at present, torn to pieces by passions, jealousies, and rivalries to an extent most painful to those who wish her well.»

Mr. Churchill said there were «very simple reasons which led the Foreign Secretary and me to come at a time when everything is not entirely quiet in Belgium and on the

struck a girl about 300 yards away, according to press dispatches.

It was officially stated that Mr. Churchill had a long conversation in the afternoon with Lincoln MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Greece, and informed him fully of the present discussions here. (OWI - Reuter)

DE GAULLE APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PARIS, December 28 — General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, intervened in yesterday's home policy debate in the Consultative Assembly with an impassioned appeal for national unity.

Defending 84-year-old Jules Jeanneny against personal attacks by a Socialist delegate, De Gaulle said forcibly:

«One thing counts today — goodwill to preserve the country, and deeds. I ask you to ignore everything except the defense of the country».

Adrien Tixier, Minister of Interior, told the Assembly that the departmental committees of liberation are to be maintained, and that there will be a progressive return to Republican legality.

He said that 31,000 municipal councils have been re-established, and that all the prefects appointed under the Vichy régime had already been suspended or dismissed. There had been 5,000 decisions to discharge, arrest, or suspend police officers.

Tixier pointed out the difficulty of effecting a purge among lower grade officials, and the need to temper severity with fairness. He also warned the Assembly of the disorganization entailed, since loyalty was not always synonymous with efficiency, and added, that at present, half of the higher grade posts were satisfactorily filled.

He said that much has been done to free innocent persons and to turn suspects over to the courts, but 32,000 persons were still interned by administrative decision, 5,000 of whom have not yet had their cases examined.

Incidents attributed to the Fifth Column, the Minister said, had been on the increase in the past month. In fact, he added, about half of them were directed against collaborators or black marketeers, but it was undeniable that Fifth Column activity had recurred. Police, however, made thousands of arrests every month, he said. Recently the Germans had dropped spies and saboteurs by parachute here and there though not in the Paris region, Tixier concluded.

In its vote of confidence for the Provisional Government yesterday, the Assembly urged concentration of all French forces for a speedy victory on the Western Front and the complete defeat of Germany. (OWI-Reuter)

NEW U.K. TEACHER-TRAINING PLAN

LONDON, December 28 — British ex-servicemen and women between the ages of 21 and 35 who wish to become teachers are offered free tuition and a maintenance grant while they are studying, under the emergency training scheme just announced by the British Ministry of Education.

After an intensive 12-month course, the successful candidates will be recognized as qualified, but during a probationary period of two years they will take a further course of part-time study. The grant will vary according to the student's obligations and resources. The needs of the married students will receive special consideration. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWISS TO REPEAL ANTI-COMMUNIST LAWS

GENEVA, December 28 — The Swiss Federal Parliament has decided to repeal its anti-Communist laws, the Swiss Radio announced tonight. (Reuter)

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, December 28 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

In the Serchio Valley sector on the 5th Army Front, the enemy continues to press the attack launched yesterday. A further slight withdrawal has been made by our leading elements.

Small patrol skirmishes have been made elsewhere on the front.

Eighth Army troops continued to clear the east bank of the Senio River.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th USAAF escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery and rail yards in Austria, a rail yard in Yugoslavia, and rail lines and bridges in northern Italy. Fighters of the Strategic Force bombed rail bridges in northeastern Italy and strafed rail targets between Vienna and Linz.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force, out in great strength, concentrated against enemy communications in northern Italy and targets in the battle areas. Many bridges were destroyed and rail cuts made.

On the night of December 26, light bombers and intruders attacked bridges and rail and road transport in the Po Valley.

Balkan Air Force aircraft had great success in their attacks against enemy rail and road movement in Yugoslavia, while coastal units attacked a bridge and enemy-occupied buildings in northern Italy.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked a railroad bridge in northeast Italy, and flew supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Seventeen of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew over 2,800 sorties.

Land Forces Greece (communique issued yesterday):

The process of clearing Athens and the Piraeus of insurgent forces is progressing slowly but satisfactorily.

There are indications that the insurgent troops who entered Athens and the Piraeus area this month are now moving out to positions in and astride the road leading into the city area, and that resistance within the built-up area is being offered by the original Athens ELAS Corps and their supporters. This force is concentrated in three main sectors — the Piraeus, and the northern and southeastern districts of Athens.

An insurgent attack early yesterday morning against an RAF landing ground in the area was repulsed.

In Epirus, General Zervas' forces continue to fall back under strong ELAS pressure, and he has been forced to evacuate Igoumenitza.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 28 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Holland continued to encounter active patrolling by the enemy along the River Maas, north of Tilburg and north of Venlo.

The enemy made a small local attack at Gerbroek, three [illegible] southwest of Maeseyck. Our troops, after a slight similar attack was contained later, and, in a third attack, the enemy lost four out of five tanks.

In the area southeast of Bastogne, we have cleared the enemy from Bonnal and Insenborn and have crossed the Sure River in three places near Bonnal.

Eschdorf has been cleared of the enemy after heavy fighting, and a strong enemy counter-attack with infantry was repulsed in the vicinity of Ringel.

Northwest of Echternach we have encircled Beaufort and are mopping up in Berdorf.

Strong formations of fighters and fighter-bombers operated in close support of our ground forces and attacked German armor, troops, gun positions, and road and rail transport.

Medium bombers attacked the railhead at Kell, and railway bridges at Ahrweiler and at Monnweiler, southeast of Trier.

Light bombers went for objectives at La Roche and Houffalize.

More than 600 heavy bombers, with an escort of more than 400 fighters, attacked railway communications in western Germany.

The targets included the railway junction at Gerolstein, 40 miles west of Coblenz; and the marshalling yards at Euskirchen, Andernach, Kaiserlautern, and Homburg, and at Fulda, 60 miles south of Kassel.

Some of the escorting fighters also attacked railway transport near Trier and east of Bonn.

Fighter-bombers attacked railway transport and communications over the area from St. Wendel southeast to Stuttgart, and struck at road bridges at Colmar and Endingen, and an ammunition dump at Freiburg.

Road and railway transport in the Rhine area were the targets for fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters.

Yesterday afternoon, escorted heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on the railway center at Rheydt.

During the night our intruder aircraft were over the battle front attacking railway and road transport.

According to preliminary reports, 99 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air. Five heavy bombers and 23 of our fighters are missing.

Ground action in the Wissembourg area near the Rhine was limited to patrol clashes and artillery exchanges.

North of Colmar, we made local gains. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 28 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northwest of Gyöngyös, our troops, surmounting enemy resistance, captured the town and railway station of Szécseny, and also occupied the populated localities of Salvo, Zadbarona, Karanscsalya, Jedgesz, Nadget, and Gurti.

In Czechoslovakia, northeast of Sahy, our troops, operating in the difficult mountain-wooded terrain, occupied the populated localities of Ilihovce, Runa, Schovce, Oshovce, Ohovc, Gruha, and Sedyecs.

Simultaneously, southwest of Sahy, our troops, as a result of stubborn battles, cleared of the enemy the area between the Ipel and Hron rivers, and occupied the populated localities of Pasovce, Darmoti, Paul, Talka, Lelet, Halenba, Slesing, and Garon-Beresht and the railway stations of Halenba and Kovocshaze. Thus, our troops emerged on the eastern bank of the River Hron, from the town of Levice to the Danube.

In battles during December 28, in the areas northwest of Gyöngyös and southwest of Sahy, our troops captured 2,200 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops continued battles [illegible] of the enemy.

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

bridges in northeastern Italy and strafed rail targets between Vienna and Linz.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force, out in great strength, concentrated against enemy communications in northern Italy and targets in the battle areas. Many bridges were destroyed and rail cuts made.

On the night of December 26, light bombers and intruders attacked bridges and rail and road transport in the Po Valley.

Balkan Air Force aircraft had great success in their attacks against enemy rail and road movement in Yugoslavia, while coastal units attacked a bridge and enemy-occupied buildings in northern Italy.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked a railroad bridge in northeast Italy, and flew supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Seventeen of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew over 2,800 sorties.

Land Forces Greece (communique issued yesterday):

The process of clearing Athens and the Piraeus of insurgent forces is progressing slowly but satisfactorily.

There are indications that the insurgent troops who entered Athens and the Piraeus area this month are now moving out to positions in and astride the road leading into the city area, and that resistance within the built-up area is being offered by the original Athens ELAS Corps and their supporters. This force is concentrated in three main sectors — the Piraeus, and the northern and southeastern districts of Athens.

An insurgent attack early yesterday morning against an RAF landing ground in the area was repulsed.

In Epirus, General Zervas' forces continue to fall back under strong ELAS pressure, and he has been forced to evacuate Igoumenitza.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 28 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Holland continued to encounter active patrolling by the enemy along the River Maas, north of Tilburg and north of Venlo.

The enemy made a small local attack at Gerbroek, three miles southeast of Maeseyck. Our troops, after a slight withdrawal, counter-attacked and regained their original positions.

The Monschau-Malmédy sector semains quiet, with both sides carrying out active patrolling.

The enemy attacked at a number of places on the northern flank of his salient.

Heavy fighting continues at Grandmenil and Manhay, and we repulsed strong German attacks two miles northwest of Lierneux and near Humain and Havrenne.

Small groups of enemy tanks have been observed in the triangle Rochefort-Beauraing-St. Hubert, but enemy armored patrols, pushing from Rochefort toward Celles, have been less active. Those that have been encountered have been severely dealt with.

In the area of St. Hubert, which is in enemy hands, we have encountered mines, roadblocks and blown bridges.

Allied forces advancing from the south have made contact with the units holding Bastogne.

During the period of encirclement, our units in Bastogne inflicted severe damage on the enemy, and on the day before their relief they repulsed two German attacks.

In the first attack, made by an estimated two regiments of infantry and a large number of tanks, an estimated 27 tanks were destroyed and 250 prisoners taken.

40 miles west of Coblenz; and the marshalling yards at Euskirchen, Andernach, Kaiserlautern, and Homburg, and at Fulda, 60 miles south of Kassel.

Some of the escorting fighters also attacked railway transport near Trier and east of Bonn.

Fighter-bombers attacked railway transport and communications over the area from St. Wendel southeast to Stuttgart, and struck at road bridges at Colmar and Endingen, and an ammunition dump at Freiburg.

Road and railway transport in the Rhine area were the targets for fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters.

Yesterday afternoon, escorted heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on the railway center at Rheydt.

During the night our intruder aircraft were over the battle front attacking railway and road transport.

According to preliminary reports, 99 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air. Five heavy bombers and 23 of our fighters are missing.

Ground action in the Wissembourg area near the Rhine was limited to patrol clashes and artillery exchanges.

North of Colmar, we made local gains. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 28 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northwest of Gyöngyös, our troops, surmounting enemy resistance, captured the town and railway station of Szécseny, and also occupied the populated localities of Salvo, Zadbarona, Karansesalya, Jedgesz, Nadget, and Garti.

In Czechoslovakia, northeast of Sahy, our troops, operating in the difficult mountain-wooded terrain, occupied the populated localities of Ilihovce, Runa, Sehovce, Oshovce, Ohovc, Gruha, and Sedyecs.

Simultaneously, southwest of Sahy, our troops, as a result of stubborn battles, cleared of the enemy the area between the Ipel and Hron rivers, and occupied the populated localities of Pasovce, Darmoti, Paul, Talka, Lelet, Halenba, Sicsing, and Garon-Beresht, and the railway stations of Halenba and Kovocshaze. Thus, our troops emerged on the eastern bank of the River Hron, from the town of Levice to the Danube.

In battles during December 28, in the areas northwest of Gyöngyös and southwest of Sahy, our troops captured 2,200 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops continued battles for the annihilation of encircled groupings of the enemy, and captured, on the eastern bank of the Danube, the suburbs of Dunaketi, Alagivilla, Arpat, Tinkota, Tetel, Ratoskava, Rakofliget, Rakekeretsu, Ketstentlenyesz, Ketstentimre, Androshi, and Vial.

Simultaneously, our troops carried on fighting for the annihilation of encircled units of the enemy in the mountain-wooded terrain in the Danube Bend north of Budapest, and occupied the populated locality of Pilissentkeret. In the battle for the locality of Pilissentkeret, a group of Hungarian soldiers and officers totalling 600 men was captured, including one general, eight colonels, and 18 other officers.

North of Szekesfehervar, our troops cleared of the enemy the mountain-wooded area of Verteszhedszk, and occupied the populated localities of Nedujley, Agostyan, Sabarosz, and Szertelespek.

Southwest of Szekesfehervar, our troops captured the town and railway station of Polgadi, and the populated localities of Shrtiki, Shartipialszo, Nadaszdridani, Venne, Jerzedek, and Szandorkat.

In battles during December 27, in this area, our troops captured 694 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place at several sectors.

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

During December 27, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts a total of 49 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 22 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, December 28 — Today's communique:

The enemy offensive north and northeast of Udine, which began on December 8, can now be considered at an end. Patriot positions remain substantially unchanged. The enemy, who has concentrated notable forces around Caporetto, is conducting continuous patrol activity along the Subit-Carebola railway line.

In the Veneto, on December 15/16, Treviso Patriots destroyed two locomotives and six carriages, and damaged another 10 — part of train loaded with coal — near Albaredo. Traffic was still blocked two days later. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Apart from bringing relief to all other parts of the Western Front, the deep gap punched into the Belgian-Luxemburg sector by our attacking formations resulted in a major battle against enemy divisions which in the meantime had been brought up from other sectors.

On the northwestern front of the fighting area, our attack makes slow progress in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

On the whole of the southern front, the enemy continued to exert a strong pressure.

Yesterday, another 21 enemy tanks were destroyed. According to incomplete reports the booty in guns and anti-tank guns captured since December 16 rose to more than 300.

Along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, our troops continued to clear the forefield of the western fortifications of the enemy.

Brisk positional warfare is reported from Upper Alsace, on both sides of Kaysersberg.

Yesterday, over the Western Front, German fighters brought down 23 enemy fighters in grim dogfights.

Yesterday, Liége and Antwerp were again subjected to an intense bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Gallicano sector, the German and Italian troops consolidated their recently-captured positions and held them in face of enemy counter-attacks.

In the Faenza sector and in the Romagna, the British launched only isolated and unsuccessful attacks.

Eastern Front:

In northeastern Croatia, in the course of the last few days, grim fighting developed against partisans and Bulgarians who attacked between the Danube and the Save. The enemy, who had penetrated the region of the town of Otok, was repelled in a counter-attack and suffered heavy losses.

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the southern frontier of Slovakia, the battle grew in extent and grimness. The enemy swing round in westerly direction, proceeding from the region of Szekesfehervar-Felsögalla, and north of it, with strong forces.

In addition, he attacked Budapest fiercely from a westerly, southeasterly, and northeasterly direction. The German-Hungarian garrison offered grim resistance to the Bolshevik onslaught at the inner ring of the defences.

North of the Danube, our troops, frustrating fierce enemy attacks, fought their way through to the western banks

In the early morning hours the British, after some isolated nightly nuisance raids on northeastern Germany, attacked western German territory.

Finland-Norway:

The High Command further announces: The betrayal by the Finnish Government in September necessitated a withdrawal upon Norwegian soil of those German divisions which were located in central and northern Finland.

The Soviet Command, supported by the betrayed Finnish troops, endeavoured to prevent this withdrawal over several hundred kilometers, with few highways available.

All of these attempts were thwarted by the audacity of our troops and by the excellent German leadership under Colonel General Rendulic.

The enemy's intention, which was to hinder the withdrawal of the experienced and weathered fighters of woods and tundras, was thwarted with heaviest losses on the part of the Soviet and Finnish troops.

The German Army returning from Finland now stands in the north Norwegian area in full fighting prowess, ready for any assigned tasks. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Less German Optimism concerning Western Front: German broadcasts of this morning and afternoon in large part continued to adopt the optimistic tone of yesterday's propaganda.

Tonight (Thursday), however, a D.N.B. despatch partly reversed this propaganda trend by making the most reserved, even pessimistic, remarks which have emanated from German sources since the beginning of the new drive. Some of the more striking of these remarks, which may possibly mark a turning point in the war, follow:

«Eisenhower has considerably intensified the firing efficiency of his 1st and 3rd Armies... Moreover, he was able within the past 48 hours to display the full strength of his close-range air-borne fighting formations. In its most essential part, the battle yesterday changed into a battle of stationary character. The foremost German offensive spearheads have been withdrawn on the southern flank and in the west, in full accordance to plan, to the main fighting area ... Attacks launched by American infantry and tank formations in broad sectors ... forced German formations to yield some ground in central and eastern Luxembourg.»

German Admission concerning Bastogne: After a day of propaganda dwelling on the difficulties of the beleaguered Americans at Bastogne, the late despatch from D.N.B., quoted above, conceded the following state of affairs:

«The battle in the areas southwest of Bastogne was particularly fierce. The Americans in this sector succeeded, in the course of uninterrupted low-level plane attacks and unprecedented artillery fire, in temporarily tearing up the

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

in a major battle against enemy divisions which in the meantime had been brought up from other sectors.

On the northwestern front of the fighting area, our attack makes slow progress in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

On the whole of the southern front, the enemy continued to exert a strong pressure.

Yesterday, another 21 enemy tanks were destroyed. According to incomplete reports the booty in guns and anti-tank guns captured since December 16 rose to more than 300.

Along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, our troops continued to clear the forefield of the western fortifications of the enemy.

Brisk positional warfare is reported from Upper Alsace, on both sides of Kayserberg.

Yesterday, over the Western Front, German fighters brought down 23 enemy fighters in grim dogfights.

Yesterday, Liége and Antwerp were again subjected to an intense bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Gallicano sector, the German and Italian troops consolidated their recently-captured positions and held them in face of enemy counter-attacks.

In the Faenza sector and in the Romagna, the British launched only isolated and unsuccessful attacks.

Eastern Front:

In northeastern Croatia, in the course of the last few days, grim fighting developed against partisans and Bulgarians who attacked between the Danube and the Save. The enemy, who had penetrated the region of the town of Otok, was repelled in a counter-attack and suffered heavy losses.

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the southern frontier of Slovakia, the battle grew in extent and grimness. The enemy swung round in westerly direction, proceeding from the region of Szekesfehervar-Felsögalla, and north of it, with strong forces.

In addition, he attacked Budapest fiercely from a westerly, southeasterly, and northeasterly direction. The German-Hungarian garrison offered grim resistance to the Bolshevik onslaught at the inner ring of the defences.

North of the Danube, our troops, frustrating fierce enemy attacks, fought their way through to the western banks of the Gran.

Between the Eipel and the upper reaches of the Sajo, numerous Bolshevik attacks were frustrated and some penetrations sealed off.

In Courland, the Soviets, having brought up reinforcements, continued their attacks at the previous focal points. Yesterday the main lines remained firmly under our control, except for some slight losses north of Doblen.

In the grim defensive fighting lasting from December 26 to December 27, 210 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Yesterday, the focal point of the Anglo-American air attacks lay in the region west of the Rhine.

Besides, Fulda was the objective of a terror attack.

American formations drupped bombs on localities in southeastern Germany.

which were located in central [illegible].

The Soviet Command, supported by the betrayed Finnish troops, endeavoured to prevent this withdrawal over several hundred kilometers, with few highways available.

All of these attempts were thwarted by the audacity of our troops and by the excellent German leadership under Colonel General Rendulic.

The enemy's intention, which was to hinder the withdrawal of the experienced and weathered fighters of woods and tundras, was thwarted with heaviest losses on the part of the Soviet and Finnish troops.

The German Army returning from Finland now stands in the north Norwegian area in full fighting prowess, ready for any assigned tasks. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Less German Optimism concerning Western Front: German broadcasts of this morning and afternoon in large part continued to adopt the optimistic tone of yesterday's propaganda.

Tonight (Thursday), however, a D.N.B. despatch partly reversed this propaganda trend by making the most reserved, even pessimistic, remarks which have emanated from German sources since the beginning of the new drive. Some of the more striking of these remarks, which may possibly mark a turning point in the war, follow:

« Eisenhower has considerably intensified the firing efficiency of his 1st and 3rd Armies... Moreover, he was able within the past 48 hours to display the full strength of his close-range air-borne fighting formations. In its most essential part, the battle yesterday changed into a battle of stationary character. The foremost German offensive spearheads have been withdrawn on the southern flank and in the west, in full accordance to plan, to the main fighting area ... Attacks launched by American infantry and tank formations in broad sectors ... forced German formations to yield some ground in central and eastern Luxembourg. »

German Admission concerning Bastogne: After a day of propaganda dwelling on the difficulties of the beleaguered Americans at Bastogne, the late despatch from D.N.B., quoted above, conceded the following state of affairs:

« The battle in the areas southwest of Bastogne was particularly fierce. The Americans in this sector succeeded, in the course of uninterrupted low-level plane attacks and unprecedented artillery fire, in temporarily tearing up the German barrage positions and in achieving a break-through with armored vehicles, establishing contact with the forces encircled in the town. »

Budapest: German sources now concede that Budapest has been encircled. However, all propaganda indications point to a desperate last stand on the part of the besieged forces. A German war correspondent, broadcasting from Budapest *via* the German Radio, exclaimed: « We are encircled, but not shackled! »

No Soviet Headway in Kurland: In news from the Eastern Front today, the Soviet Kurland drive shared the limelight with the Budapest drive. Concerning the former drive, D.N.B. made the following confident claim:

« Eight Soviet Armies have for seven days been hurling themselves against the deeply-echeloned German defence zone in Kurland, have sacrificed tens of thousands of men, and have lost more than two full tank corps and at least one tank brigade without making headway at any point. »

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

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

Interior S/C

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — Compiled by PWB

Psychological Warfare Branch, AFHQ — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

Saturday — **30 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — German drive in Serchio River Valley subsides; Americans hold on all sectors in West; 3rd Army offensive gains; Red Army 60 miles from Bratislava Gap; Mindoro Island cleared of Japs; Allies advance in Burma; Jap airdromes in China attacked; U. S. protests Nazi murder of disarmed American troops; Germans bomb U. S. hospital in France.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italy and Norway resume diplomatic relations; Italy must strive to inspire confidence, De Gasperi says; General Azzi relieved of command; Fascist plot to kidnap Negus in 1935 revealed; 250 arrested in Naples black market raid; Romen men will vote in spring; Census of liberated Italy completed; Naples gets more medical supplies; Aid to French by Italian Patriots cited.

UNITED NATIONS — New drive begins to oust ELAS from Athens area; Stettinius names special advisor; Large registration of French women voters; Roosevelt orders seizure of Montgomery Ward properties; Catroux proposed as Ambassador to Moscow.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN DRIVE IN SERCHIO VALLEY SUBSIDES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — The German counter-assault in the Serchio River Valley, after a maximum penetration of from two to three miles, has subsided, it was announced here today.

The fighting, which raged for more than two days in the narrow gap at the edge of the coastal Apennines, and in which strong forces of Allied medium fighter-bombers were employed to pound the advancing German troops, has died down, official reports declared. The critical sector was reported to have been «fairly quiet» yesterday, with harassing enemy artillery fire and patrol engagements [illegible]

along the east bank of the Senio River, while, farther southwest, 8th Army infantry with tank support cleared the enemy from strongly-fortified positions in the village of Villa Quaglia. This hamlet, lying between the Faenza-Ravenna railway line and the Naviglio Canal connecting the Lamone and the Senio Rivers, has been utilized by the Germans as a southern anchor point for their stubbornly-held salient east of the Senio River, in the sector south of Bagnacavallo.

On the southern stretches of the Senio River, now the main German delaying line across the south eastern edge of the Lombardy Plain, both Allied and enemy patrols were active, probing opposing defenses across the narrow stream. (PRO)

AMERICANS HOLD ON ALL SECTORS IN WEST; 3RD ARMY OFFENSIVE GAINS

LONDON, December 29 — American troops on the Western Front, fighting from reinforced positions, held in check the powerful German panzer troops for the third day in a row today, and at several points threw against the enemy salient strong counter-blows which dug menacing wedges into the Nazi positions.

German forces continued to attack at several points, notably on the Stavelot-Hooten sector on the northwestern shoulder of the 50-mile-long salient, but in fierce artillery and tank duels the defending Americans held their positions.

At the center of this 25-mile line, 1st Army troops gained ground in their steady push toward Bastogne. With the capture of the German strongpoints of Manhay, Grandmenil, and Humain, American units are now officially reported within 20 miles of a junction with the reinforced garrison at Bastogne.

Third Army forces which relieved the besieged Bastogne garrison have steadily widened the supply corridor into the key communications hub, and are now said to have a six-mile wide communications route into the town.

While patrol activity has been reported north of Bastogne, there is, as yet, no evidence of an American drive toward the German right flank to cut the enemy salient and isolate all enemy troops west of the area.

Heavy fighting is reported in the sector and 3rd Army units, battling their way forward on a 35-mile front gained vital ground to the south and southwest of Bastogne, and also along the eastern stretches of their front.

Sibret, four miles southwest of the road hub, has been reached, and Salvacourt, three miles south of the town, recaptured. Surre, Boulaide, and Bavigne, all a few miles to the southeast, also have been taken.

German divisions are reported to be attacking in considerable strength in the area, trying desperately to break

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

Army 60 miles from Bratislava Gap; Manila Island cleared of Japs: Allies advance in Burma: Jap airdromes in China attacked: U. S. protests Nazi murder of disarmed American troops: Germans bomb U. S. hospital in France.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italy and Norway resume diplomatic relations; Italy must strive to inspire confidence, De Gasperi says: General Azzi relieved of command: Fascist plot to kidnap Negus in 1935 revealed: 250 arrested in Naples black market raid: Romen men will vote in spring: Census of liberated Italy completed: Naples gets more medical supplies: Aid to French by Italian Patriots cited.

UNITED NATIONS — New drive begins to oust ELAS from Athens area: Stettinius names special advisor: Large registration of French women voters; Roosevelt orders seizure of Montgomery Ward properties: Catroux proposed as Ambassador to Moscow.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN DRIVE IN SERCHIO VALLEY SUBSIDES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — The German counter-assault in the Serchio River Valley, after a maximum penetration of from two to three miles, has subsided, it was announced here today.

The fighting, which raged for more than two days in the narrow gap at the edge of the coastal Apennines, and in which strong forces of Allied medium fighter-bombers were employed to pound the advancing German troops, has died down, official reports declared. The critical sector was reported to have been « fairly quiet » yesterday, with harassing enemy artillery fire and patrol engagements the only action.

The American troops of the 92nd Infantry Division, a Negro unit, were reported to have withdrawn from the area of Gallicano, 15 miles north of Lucca in the Serchio Valley, and to have taken up positions on high ground south of this village.

Highest ground immediately south of Gallicano is Monte Palodino, nearly 3,000 feet high. This mountain peak is two miles south of the evacuated village, and is some five miles southwest of the northernmost Allied advance into the Serchio Valley.

The rôle of the Tactical Air Force in stopping the German drive, apparently intended as a diversionary action, was evidently considerable, for the announcement today said that Thunderbolts, Spitbombers and Kittyhawks, flown by Royal Air Force, Brazilian, and American pilots, had destroyed or damaged nearly 100 buildings occupied by enemy troops massed for the attack down the Ligurian coast.

Along the sectors of the 5th Army Front south of Bologna, enemy artillery and mortar fire showed a marked increase, but elsewhere along the front activity was confined to patrolling.

On the 8th Army front also, yesterday was reported to have been quiet. Canadian troops continued to edge toward the German stronghold of Alfonsine, on the Ferrara road of the Lombardy Plain, both Allied and enemy patrols were active, probing opposing defenses across the narrow stream. (PRO)

AMERICANS HOLD ON ALL SECTORS IN WEST; 3RD ARMY OFFENSIVE GAINS

LONDON, December 29 — American troops on the Western Front, fighting from reinforced positions, held in check the powerful German panzer troops for the third day in a row today, and at several points threw against the enemy salient strong counter-blows which dug menacing wedges into the Nazi positions.

German forces continued to attack at several points, notably on the Stavelot-Hooten sector on the northwestern shoulder of the 50-mile-long salient, but in fierce artillery and tank duels the defending Americans held their positions.

At the center of this 25-mile line, 1st Army troops gained ground in their steady push toward Bastogne. With the capture of the German strongpoints of Manhay, Grandmenil, and Humain, American units are now officially reported within 20 miles of a junction with the reinforced garrison at Bastogne.

Third Army forces which relieved the besieged Bastogne garrison have steadily widened the supply corridor into the key communications hub, and are now said to have a six-mile wide communications route into the town.

While patrol activity has been reported north of Bastogne, there is, as yet, no evidence of an American drive toward the German right flank to cut the enemy salient and isolate all enemy troops west of the area.

Heavy fighting is reported in the sector and 3rd Army units, battling their way forward on a 35-mile front gained vital ground to the south and southwest of Bastogne, and also along the eastern stretches of their front.

Sibret, four miles southwest of the road hub, has been reached, and Salvacourt, three miles south of the town, recaptured. Surre, Boulaide, and Bavigne, all a few miles to the southeast, also have been taken.

German divisions are reported to be attacking in considerable strength in the area, trying desperately to break

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS ENTER ROCHEFORT

LONDON, December 29 — American troops have entered the Belgian town of Rochefort, the BBC reported tonight. Rochefort lies at the western end of the German salient, and is about 10 miles southwest of Marche. Earlier reports had told of heavy American counter-attacks in the area.

Third Army units have pushed four miles past Bastogne, and are now within 13 miles of a junction with 1st Army troops pushing down from the Nazi right flank, the Associated Press reported late tonight. Merger of the two wedges would cut the German salient in halves. (OWI-BBC)

CHURCHILL AND GREEK KING CONFER

LONDON, December 29 — Following tonight's meeting of the British Cabinet, King George II of Greece conferred with Prime Minister Churchill at 10, Downing Street. Soon after the arrival here of Mr. Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden from Athens, the night Cabinet meeting was called.

During their two-day visit in Athens, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden made their headquarters aboard the British cruiser *Ajax*. (OWI-Reuter - BBC)

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

the narrow American supply line and to take Bastogne, which with seven main roads and a rail line, is vital to the supply of German forward units.

The seven-day stand of the American garrison in the town is being hailed in Allied quarters as the decisive factor in stopping the enemy push.

Without the town, it was pointed out, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's supply problems were made immeasurably more difficult, and his entire position was jeepardized by the resulting American wedge into his southern flank. Only two main supply roads now lie open to the German forces to the west, and these are already within range of American artillery, from both the north and the south.

A SHAEF announcement revealed today that the garrison which held the town to the point where only a few hours' supply of gasoline and artillery shells were left was the American 101st Airborne Division, which had previously won fame for itself in North Africa, Sicily, and the Normandy landings, and at Nijmegen, in Holland. Its commander, Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, was in Washington when his division was trapped. On Christmas Eve he boarded a plane and a day later in a jeep with an aide, went through the German lines to be with his besieged troops.

On the eastern sector of the 3rd Army front, the advancing Americans have crossed the Sure River at a number of points, and now have an eight-mile front on the river's northern bank. Between Diekirch and Echternach, SHAEF reported, American patrols reached the Saur River at three points.

Rosport, to the west of Echternach, also has been reached, putting the Americans on the Luxembourg-German frontier.

Encircled German troops a few miles east of the Meuse have been liquidated with the capture of over 1,000 men and large quantities of armored equipment, some of which was reported to have been abandoned due to lack of fuel.

American troops are reported to be attacking in the Rochefort area, apparently from the north, and now are near the Lesse River, southwest of the city. Humain, four miles southwest of Marche, has been taken, and a small pocket of German tanks and infantry mopped up.

French Troops in Action

A flare-up of fighting was reported far to the south, on the French Army front, and French troops liberated Le Gras, on high ground west of Colmar. A Reuter dispatch said that since the German drive had caused a drain on 3rd Army forces, the American bridgehead on the east bank of the Saar at Dillingen had been withdrawn to the opposite side of the river.

The withdrawal, made without loss, came after a 15-day battle in which the Americans had cleared out Siegfried Line positions in the city. The dispatch said the withdrawal was necessitated by Marshal von Rundstedt's offensive.

Air action was again held down by weather, but reports of the terrific toll of German equipment taken by Allied planes indicated that desperate German attempts to gain superiority on the narrow front had failed.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RED ARMY 60 MILES FROM BRATISLAVA GAP

MOSCOW, December 29 — Red Army units are now firmly established on a 90-mile front facing Vienna. They are a little more than 60 miles from the Bratislava Gap as they battle against the German's Hron Line.

[illegible] fighting fiercely from steel-hooded

MINDORO ISLAND CLEARED OF JAPS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 29 — The Philippine Island of Mindoro, 95 miles south of Manila Bay, has been completely freed of Japanese ground and naval activity, an Associated Press dispatch reported tonight.

The initial and almost unopposed landing on the island, made by the American 6th Army December 15, split the Japanese-held Philippines in two, carried American forces to the shores of the China Sea, and cut off the Japanese Empire to the south.

The Japanese unsuccessfully attempted to bombard the Americans on the island Tuesday from a large surface battle force. Although a heavy battleship, a heavy cruiser, and six destroyers stood off Mindoro's western coastline at a safe distance to lob shells toward the airfields, they were not prepared to withstand the fury of an almost continuous air assault, according to Associated Press dispatches. A correspondent reported that not a single shell crater marred the field when he arrived after the enemy attack.

Every available night-fighter was ordered into the air when the bombardment started, and they pounded the Japanese surface force for three hours.

Brig. Gen. Donald Hutchinson, Chief of Staff of the 5th USAAF on Mindoro, said, "The almost continuous air attack broke up a sizeable Japanese threat. It was a highly successful action for us."

General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight that eight of 23 Japanese planes attacking airfields and shipping on the island Wednesday night were destroyed, and confirmed the report that there was no enemy ground activity on the island.

Meanwhile, Mitchell bombers hit Japanese shipping in Lingayen Gulf, off the western coast of Luzon, and heavily damaged a 7,000-ton freighter.

In the mopping up of isolated enemy remnants on Leyte, another 912 Japanese dead were counted Wednesday, the communique said.

Iwo Jima Again Bombed

Action continued against Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands Wednesday for the 21st consecutive day, when attacking Liberators ran into intense anti-aircraft fire, the Navy announced.

An Associated Press dispatch said the heavy barrage failed, however, to prevent the force from planting its explosives on the airstrip and keep unbroken one of the most intensive neutralizing campaigns of the Pacific war.

Delayed dispatches from somewhere in the Marianas said Wednesday that P-38 Lightnings damaged two seagoing Japanese vessels, blew up a fuel dump, and bombed buildings, gun positions, and personnel in Tuesday's action against the Japanese base 750 miles south of Tokyo. Fleet surface units then opend up and set fire to an enemy landing ship, blew up a Japanese gunboat, and hit coastal defenses of Iwo Jima.

(OWI - Reuter)

ALLIES ADVANCE IN BURMA; JAP AIRDROMES IN CHINA ATTACKED

KANDY, CEYLON, December 29 — Continued Allied advances against the Japanese in western and central Burma were announced in Southeast Asia Command communique today. In the Mayu River Valley, in western Burma, Indian troops liberated three more villages, while, in central Burma, 14th units, which passed through Pyingaing, were reported nine miles farther southeast, despite stiff opposition.

The Indian troops are advancing down Burma's Arakan coast toward the important port of Akyab, in the Bay of Bengal. Many enemy dead were counted in a village about nine miles south of Ruthidaung, where Allied aircraft have been operating.

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

ing Americans have crossed the Sure River at a number of points, and now have an eight-mile front on the river's northern bank. Between Diekirch and Echternach, SHAEF reported, American patrols reached the Saur River at three points.

Rosport, to the west of Echternach, also has been reached, putting the Americans on the Luxembourg-German frontier.

Encircled German troops a few miles east of the Meuse have been liquidated with the capture of over 1,000 men and large quantities of armored equipment, some of which was reported to have been abandoned due to lack of fuel.

American troops are reported to be attacking in the Rochefort area, apparently from the north, and now are near the Lesse River, southwest of the city. Humain, four miles southwest of Marche, has been taken, and a small pocket of German tanks and infantry mopped up.

French Troops in Action

A flare-up of fighting was reported far to the south, on the French Army front, and French troops liberated Le Gras, on high ground west of Colmar. A Reuter dispatch said that since the German drive had caused a drain on 3rd Army forces, the American bridgehead on the east bank of the Saar at Dillingen had been withdrawn to the opposite side of the river.

The withdrawal, made without loss, came after a 15-day battle in which the Americans had cleared out Siegfried Line positions in the city. The dispatch said the withdrawal was necessitated by Marshal von Rundstedt's offensive.

Air action was again held down by weather, but reports of the terrific toll of German equipment taken by Allied planes indicated that desperate German attempts to gain superiority on the narrow front had failed.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RED ARMY 60 MILES FROM BRATISLAVA GAP

MOSCOW, December 29 — Red Army units are now firmly established on a 90-mile front facing Vienna. They are a little more than 60 miles from the Bratislava Gap as they battle against the German's Hron Line.

The Germans are resisting fiercely from steel-hooded cupolas on the western side of the Hron — one of the main water barriers between the Red Army and the Austrian border, press reports said tonight. Russian troops are believed to have crossed the river in one sector at least.

News from Budapest said that the Russians have forced their way almost to the center of the city. The Germans are being steadily compressed under heavy artillery fire.

The capture of Budapest will provide the Red Army with a major line of communications for the southwestern front which faces Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria.

Correspondents said that it will be impossible for the Germans to hold Budapest much longer, owing to the weight of the Russian pressure.

Front-line dispatches today said that 2,000 German prisoners had been taken in fighting north of the capital yesterday. The Russians are now «mouse-holing» through the walls of houses and passing over roofs in the hilly western section of Budapest.

In northern Hungary, the German press service admitted that the Germans have fallen back. On other sections of the front, patrol activity was reported.

The Red Army yesterday disabled or destroyed 99 German tanks, and 14 enemy planes were shot down.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

successful action for us.»

General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight that eight of 23 Japanese planes attacking airfields and shipping on the island Wednesday night were destroyed, and confirmed the report that there was no enemy ground activity on the island.

Meanwhile, Mitchell bombers hit Japanese shipping in Lingayen Gulf, off the western coast of Luzon, and heavily damaged a 7,000-ton freighter.

In the mopping up of isolated enemy remnants on Leyte, another 912 Japanese dead were counted Wednesday, the communique said.

Iwo Jima Again Bombed

Action continued against Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands Wednesday for the 21st consecutive day, when attacking Liberators ran into intense anti-aircraft fire, the Navy announced.

An Associated Press dispatch said the heavy barrage failed, however, to prevent the force from planting its explosives on the airstrip and keep unbroken one of the most intensive neutralizing campaigns of the Pacific war.

Delayed dispatches from somewhere in the Marianas said Wednesday that P-38 Lightnings damaged two seagoing Japanese vessels, blew up a fuel dump, and bombed buildings, gun positions, and personnel in Tuesday's action against the Japanese base 750 miles south of Tokyo. Fleet surface units then opend up and set fire to an enemy landing ship, blew up a Japanese gunboat, and hit coastal defenses of Iwo Jima.

(OWI - Reuter)

ALLIES ADVANCE IN BURMA; JAP AIRDROMES IN CHINA ATTACKED

KANDY, CEYLON, December 29 — Continued Allied advances against the Japanese in western and central Burma were announced in Southeast Asia Command communique today. In the Mayu River Valley, in western Burma, Indian troops liberated three more villages, while, in central Burma, 14th units, which passed through Pyingaing, were reported nine miles farther southeast, despite stiff opposition.

The Indian troops are advancing down Burma's Arakan coast toward the important port of Akyab, in the Bay of Bengal. Many enemy dead were counted in a village about nine miles south of Buthidaung, where Allied aircraft have been operating.

Allied air forces also sent out fighter-bombers to pound the ferry-head at Monywa, and enemy positions near Gangaw, in the Chindwin region, the communique said.

In China, U. S. fighter aircraft Wednesday attacked airdromes in the Canton area of south China, said yesterday's communique from headquarters of the U. S. forces in the China Theater. Nine enemy planes were destroyed in air combats, and 20 on the ground.

It was also announced that enemy positions in the Wanting area, on the south Burma border, were heavily attacked in support of the ground offensive.

Japanese troops have opened a series of counter-attacks in this area, a Chinese military spokesman said, according to the Associated Press. The heavy enemy attacks, about 12 miles northeast of Wanting, were all thrown back, the spokesman said.

According to the dispatch, the Japanese have orders to fight to the death to keep the Burma Road supply route cut off from the Allies.

Chinese attacks from three sides against the rail town of Hochih, in Kwangsi Province, were also reported by the Associated Press. The dispatch added that the reinforced Japanese defense ring is still holding out.

Commenting on the fighting in the Pacific and Far East, the *New York Herald Tribune* today warned that, although

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

the strategic picture in the Pacific is changing in Allied favor, the «war in the Far East, long and arduous as it has seemed, may be just beginning so far as major engagements on the ground are concerned.»

The newspaper cited Emperor Hirohito's statement to the Imperial Diet that Japan's war situation was growing more critical due to the increased aerial bombings of the Japanese mainland, but it warned that «it should be remembered that the hard core of the enemy resistance in Japan and China is almost untouched.

«All that we have won so far is a wide gap in the outer ring of Japanese defenses, and a sizable crack in the middle ring,» the *Herald Tribune* continued. «We still need all the cooperation we can get, especially from the Chinese, including the Communist Chinese.» (OWI)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES AGAIN HIT BRENNER ROUTE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked the Brenner Pass line from southern Germany into Italy for the fourth successive day, striking at piled-up freight yards at both the northern and southern ends of the key rail line, it was announced here today.

The rail yards at Verona, at the southern end of the main supply route for the German armies in Italy, were reported choked with freight cars and war material. Liberator bomber crews reported hits on these concentrations.

Yards at Innsbruck were also hit, with undisclosed results.

A highway bridge at Rosenheim, 32 miles southeast of Munich, was also bombed, as well as rail targets at Salzburg, and undisclosed objectives in southern Germany.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the TAF concentrated on a series of 10 or more bridges along German supply links in the rear of the enemy force which had been driving down into the Serchio River Valley.

One group of Thunderbolts alone destroyed or damaged 10 road bridges between Spezia and Massa on the Ligurian coast, northwest of the German effort.

Refineries Hit Thursday

Yesterday, heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF severely damaged three large oil refineries in the Prague area and an oil storage depot at Regensberg, Germany, it was announced here today.

The official report, based on reconnaissance and bomb-strike photographs, stated that considerable additional damage had been achieved by the fighter-escorted Liberators at the Czechoslovak plants, which at the beginning of this year had a combined capacity of well over 200,000 tons a year. The Pardubice, Kolin, and Roudnice refineries and adjacent storage areas are all within a 60-mile radius of Prague. A fourth refinery, at Kralupy, 15 miles northwest of Prague, also bombed by Liberators, escaped without hits on the vital installations.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators also hammered important rail yards at Salzburg, one of the largest traffic centers in Austria, at Nurmburk, northeast of Prague in Czechoslovakia, and at Amstetn, southeast of Linz in Austria.

In attacks on rail lines into northeastern Italy, Liberators struck two spans and a pier of the Benzone bridge north of Udine, and cut tracks in an attack on two switchback bends of the Brenner Pass Line. An attack on the Bresanone rail bridge, also on the Brenner Pass Line, failed to register near hits. Long-range Lightning and Mustang fighters accompanying the bombers destroyed 31 aircraft on the ground, and destroyed or damaged 40 locomotives and 65 rail cars

na, four other towns, 30 villages, and nearly 1,000 other inhabited places.

The Order of the Day stated Canadian troops had taken more than 1,600 Germans prisoner in this period, and had killed or wounded probably twice this number.

General Foulkes told his troops that although the going had been hard, their «determination, skill at arms, and guts» would bring the next stage of the operations in Italy to a successful conclusion. (PRO)

AMERICAN-FLOWN MOSQUITOES IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — The first American-flown Mosquito night-fighters in service in the Mediterranean Theater have been in action against enemy aircraft and installations in northern Italy, it was announced here this afternoon.

A veteran American night-fighter squadron, commanded by Major Carl S. Morrison, Jr., and until recently flying Beaufighters, has been reëquipped with these swift, light planes for intruder missions into the Po Valley, the announcement said. (PRO)

GROUP DOWNS 57 PLANES IN 6 DAYS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — Pilots of the veteran 350th Fighter Group have destroyed or damaged 57 enemy aircraft in the past six days, it was reported here today.

The announcement stated that «because the Luftwaffe refused to come up, the pilots decided to go after the German planes on the ground». (PRO)

AUSTRIAN ADVISERS TO CLARK APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, December 29 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced at his press conference today the appointment of three American advisers on Austrian affairs to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States armed forces in the Mediterranean Theater.

The advisers are John G. Erhardt, political adviser with the rank of minister; Cecil W. Gray, who was a personal assistant to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to be counsellor of the mission to Austria; and James L. Mac Camy, economic adviser.

MacCamy is now executive director of the Bureau of Areas in the Foreign Economic Administration, and will represent both the State Department and the FEA in the Austrian mission. (OWI)

1,500 U. S. BOMBERS POUND GERMAN SUPPLY LINES

LONDON, December 29 — For the seventh day, Allied aircraft pounded communications and supply targets feeding the now-blunted Nazi spearhead in the Western Front.

Fifteen hundred U. S. bombers and fighter-bombers dropped thousands of tons of bombs on road and rail junctions and bridges behind the German lines, especially in the Euskirchen-Trier sector.

RAF Halifaxes and Lancasters, escorted by fighters, hit two important railway marshalling yards at Coblenz in the Rhineland.

Other targets for the Americans included rail traffic in the Bingen-Frankfurt-Aschaffenburg triangle.

Last night, the Bomber Command attacked Bonn and München-Gladbach.

Fresh reports keep coming in about the tremendous damage done to German armor, transport, and aircraft by the Allied round-the-clock campaign to isolate the Ardennes battlefield, according to BBC. In the five days through yesterday, Allied planes destroyed nearly 2,000 mote-

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

The rail yards at Verona, at the southern end of the main supply route for the German armies in Italy, were reported choked with freight cars and war material. Liberator bomber crews reported hits on these concentrations.

Yards at Innsbruck were also hit, with undisclosed results.

A highway bridge at Rosenheim, 32 miles southeast of Munich, was also bombed, as well as rail targets at Salzburg, and undisclosed objectives in southern Germany.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the TAF concentrated on a series of 10 or more bridges along German supply links in the rear of the enemy force which had been driving down into the Serchio River Valley.

One group of Thunderbolts alone destroyed or damaged 10 road bridges between Spezia and Massa on the Ligurian coast, northwest of the German effort.

Refineries Hit Thursday

Yesterday, heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF severely damaged three large oil refineries in the Prague area and an oil storage depot at Regensberg, Germany, it was announced here today.

The official report, based on reconnaissance and bomb-strike photographs, stated that considerable additional damage had been achieved by the fighter-escorted Liberators at the Czechoslovak plants, which at the beginning of this year had a combined capacity of well over 200,000 tons a year. The Pardubice, Kolin, and Roudnice refineries and adjacent storage areas are all within a 60-mile radius of Prague. A fourth refinery, at Kralupy, 15 miles northwest of Prague, also bombed by Liberators, escaped without hits on the vital installations.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators also hammered important rail yards at Salzburg, one of the largest traffic centers in Austria, at Nurmburk, northeast of Prague in Czechoslovakia, and at Amstetten, southeast of Linz in Austria.

In attacks on rail lines into northeastern Italy, Liberators struck two spans and a pier of the Benzone bridge north of Udine, and cut tracks in an attack on two switchback bends of the Brenner Pass Line. An attack on the Bresanone rail bridge, also on the Brenner Pass Line, failed to register near hits. Long-range Lightning and Mustang fighters accompanying the bombers destroyed 31 aircraft on the ground, and destroyed or damaged 40 locomotives and 65 rail cars in strafing attacks over Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Fighters and medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday again brought their full weight to bear on enemy communications, transport, and front-line concentrations in northern Italy and Yugoslavia, flying a record total of 4,353 sorties in the last 72 hours.

Medium bombers flew more than 200 sorties, attacking a supply dump north of Alessandria and three rail supply lines from Italy to Yugoslavia and Austria. American B-25 Mitchells bombed a concentration of German troops 10 miles northeast of Spezia, and observers said the entire target area was covered. In one of their missions to Yugoslavia, the Mitchells knocked out more of the remaining spans of two railroad bridges northeast of Venice. (PRO)

FOULKES CONGRATULATES CANADIAN TROOPS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — Lt. General G. Foulkes, Commander of the Canadian 1st Corps, today issued an Order of the Day congratulating his troops for their successes on the eastern end of the Italian Front during the month of December.

General Foulkes pointed out that the Canadian troops had cleared the enemy from more than 145 square miles of Italian territory since December 1, driving back the enemy from three strong water defense lines and liberating Raven-

GROUP DOWNS 57 PLANES IN 6 DAYS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 29 — Pilots of the veteran 350th Fighter Group have destroyed or damaged 57 enemy aircraft in the past six days, it was reported here today.

The announcement stated that «because the Luftwaffe refused to come up, the pilots decided to go after the German planes on the ground». (PRO)

AUSTRIAN ADVISERS TO CLARK APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, December 29 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced at his press conference today the appointment of three American advisers on Austrian affairs to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States armed forces in the Mediterranean Theater.

The advisers are John G. Erhardt, political adviser with the rank of minister; Cecil W. Gray, who was a personal assistant to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to be counsellor of the mission to Austria; and James L. MacCamy, economic adviser.

MacCamy is now executive director of the Bureau of Areas in the Foreign Economic Administration, and will represent both the State Department and the FEA in the Austrian mission. (OWI)

1,500 U. S. BOMBERS POUND GERMAN SUPPLY LINES

LONDON, December 29 — For the seventh day, Allied aircraft pounded communications and supply targets feeding the now-blunted Nazi spearhead in the Western Front.

Fifteen hundred U. S. bombers and fighter-bombers dropped thousands of tons of bombs on road and rail junctions and bridges behind the German lines, especially in the Euskirchen-Trier sector.

RAF Halifaxes and Lancasters, escorted by fighters, hit two important railway marshalling yards at Coblenz in the Rhineland.

Other targets for the Americans included rail traffic in the Bingen-Frankfurt-Aschaffenburg triangle.

Last night, the Bomber Command attacked Bonn and München-Gladbach.

Fresh reports keep coming in about the tremendous damage done to German armor, transport, and aircraft by the Allied round-the-clock campaign to isolate the Ardennes battlefield, according to BBC. In the five days through yesterday, Allied planes destroyed nearly 3,000 motor vehicles.

Today, Allied headquarters announced that during the first 12 days of the battle, 1,000 German tanks were destroyed.

Elsewhere on the air front, RAF bombers this afternoon hurled 12,000-pound bombs on E and R-boat pens at Rotterdam.

Last night, the Coastal Command again struck the enemy's lifeline to Norway. Halifaxes bombed a medium-sized tanker in Oslo Fjord leaving it ablaze. A medium-sized merchant vessel also was hit, an explosion being seen. Beaufighters attacked two other vessels with torpedoes. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

U. S. PROTESTS NAZI MURDER OF DISARMED TROOPS

WASHINGTON, December 29 — The United States Government is sending the «strongest possible protest» to Germany against the shooting of captured and disarmed American troops, the State Department announced tonight.

Announcement of the formal protest followed confirmation of several incidents in the recent German drive when helpless American soldiers were murdered in cold blood. The latest of the shootings was disclosed today by a British news service correspondent who interviewed a survivor left

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

for dead after he and six comrades had been shot by their German captors December 17.

The survivor recounted how a patrol consisting of a captain, lieutenant, and four enlisted men was ambushed by the Germans and captured. After a short interrogation, the men were lined up and shot. The lone survivor, left for dead, managed to crawl away, though seriously wounded.

The Nazis kicked the men in the face after the shooting, he said. His own face was seriously bruised and lacerated. (OWI)

GERMANS BOMB U. S. HOSPITAL

WITH U. S. 7TH ARMY, December 29 — Two German planes, flying low in bright moonlight on Tuesday, bombed and strafed the American 23rd General Hospital at Mirecourt, injuring several patients, including soldiers awaiting surgery, a 6th Army Group communique said today.

The hospital formerly was used by the Germans, and 12 large Red Crosses, painted on the structure by the Germans, identified the site for the enemy flyers. Mirecourt is in the Vosges Mountains, and is more than 40 miles from the front lines.

The hospital consists of 20 buildings, in which there were 1,000 wounded U. S. troops at the time of the attack by the German planes. One civilian worker was killed and a Frenchwoman, living nearby, was killed.

The German planes swooped low over the hospital's power plant. A 500-pound bomb was dropped, missing the plant by 50 yards but shattering windows of adjoining wards. Later, the planes returned and strafed the hospital area for 10 minutes. (OWI)

FRENCH PORTS AGAIN IN USE

LONDON, December 29 — The French ports of Dieppe and Boulogne have been made ready for use once more, according to an official announcement, and have been put at the disposal of the French Navy by British Naval authorities.

The ports of Cannes and Antibes also will shortly be ready for use. (OWI)

PATTON GETS CLUSTER TO D. S. C.

WITH U. S. 3RD ARMY, December 29 — Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the 3rd Army, today was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Cross for his drive across France last summer. Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley made the award.

General Patton «has contributed immensurably to the success of Allied operations on the Continent,» the citation accompanying the award said. (OWI)

GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA REPULSED

LONDON, December 29 — Yugoslav troops made a surprise attack on a German armored column moving along the Nasice-Miholjac highway in Slavonia and, after hard fighting, drove back the enemy to Miholjac, a communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation stated today.

In east Bosnia, fierce fighting continues on the Bjeljina-Brcko sector, where some important German strongholds have been seized, and in the Babina sector, where the town of Babina Glava, together with the villages of Livadica and

FRASER-NIMITZ MEETING SUCCESSFUL

SYDNEY, December 29 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet, said here yesterday that his recent meeting with Admiral Chester Nimitz, U.S. commander-in-chief in the Pacific, had been most successful. He said that «the Japanese are the ones who will learn most of what our agreement was.»

Admiral Fraser added that he and Admiral Nimitz had reached agreement on all details, and disclosed that the British Pacific Fleet would work with the American Fleet as a task force, and that communiques on British and American fleet operations will be issued by Admiral Nimitz. (OWI)

GENERAL HOLMES DECORATED

LONDON, December 29 — Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, newly appointed Assistant U.S. Secretary of State, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Eisenhower, for exceptionally meritorious services in a position of great responsibility.

General Holmes served as Chief of the Military Government Section at Allied headquarters from June, 1943, to February, 1944. He was instrumental in the planning and execution of military government operations in Sicily and Italy, and civil affairs operations in the liberated countries of northwestern Europe and in Germany. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALY, NORWAY RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

ROME, December 29 — Diplomatic relations between Italy and Norway have been resumed, and representatives for each country will be named within a few days, Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi announced today.

«The resumption of diplomatic relations with Norway widens the circle of nations with which Italy is resuming normal contact,» De Gasperi said.

«By this means, we are establishing a loyal and frank friendship, which is the basis for Italy's collperation in restoring peace to Europe.» (UNN)

ITALY MUST INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

ROME, December 29 — The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs must restore confidence in its integrity, and demonstrate by facts that it condemns the policy of aggression and violence, Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi told officials and employees of his department in a New Year's address here today.

De Gasperi said that epuration measures currently under way in the Foreign Affairs Ministry «must be carried out with justice, equity, and understanding.» Through establishment of diplomatic relations with nearly all of the United Nations, he added, Italy will be able to resume «her difficult task of international collaboration» and her statesmen «to apply themselves to the work of reconstruction.» (UNN)

GENERAL AZZI RELIEVED OF COMMAND

ROME, December 29 — General Arnaldo Azzi has been relieved of the Lazio-Umbria-Abruzzi military command and placed at the disposal of the War Ministry, according to reports from official sources here.

At the time of the armistice, General Azzi was in command of the «Fiorence» Division in Albania, where he led

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

the front lines.

The hospital consists of 20 buildings, in which there were 1,000 wounded U. S. troops at the time of the attack by the German planes. One civilian worker was killed and a Frenchwoman, living nearby, was killed.

The German planes swooped low over the hospital's power plant. A 500-pound bomb was dropped, missing the plant by 50 yards but shattering windows of adjoining wards. Later, the planes returned and strafed the hospital area for 10 minutes. (OWI)

FRENCH PORTS AGAIN IN USE

LONDON, December 29 — The French ports of Dieppe and Boulogne have been made ready for use once more, according to an official announcement, and have been put at the disposal of the French Navy by British Naval authorities.

The ports of Cannes and Antibes also will shortly be ready for use. (OWI)

PATTON GETS CLUSTER TO D. S. C.

WITH U. S. 3RD ARMY, December 29 — Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the 3rd Army, today was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Cross for his drive across France last summer. Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley made the award.

General Patton «has contributed immeasurably to the success of Allied operations on the Continent,» the citation accompanying the award said. (OWI)

GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA REPULSED

LONDON, December 29 — Yugoslav troops made a surprise attack on a German armored column moving along the Nasice-Miholjac highway in Slavonia and, after hard fighting, drove back the enemy to Miholjac, a communique from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation stated today.

In east Bosnia, fierce fighting continues on the Bjeljina-Brcko sector, where some important German strongholds have been seized, and in the Babina sector, where the town of Babina Gleva, together with the villages of Livadica and Tuka, were liberated. The enemy withdrew into the mountains, where the battle was continued.

In Montenegro, a vigorous Yugoslav attack inflicted 140 dead on the enemy. The Yugoslavs captured seven flame-throwers, 22 machine-guns, and a great quantity of other arms and ammunition.

The railway between Mostar and Konjec, in the valley of the Nreetva, in Hercegovina, was cut in several places, and communications were completely interrupted.

In Croatia, a two-day battle following a strong German attack from the direction of Zagreb toward Pisarovina was finally held up, and the Germans pushed back to their starting point. (PWB)

MITSCHER EXPECTS ANOTHER SEA BATTLE

PEARL HARBOR, December 28 — In another year, the Allied fleets «should have the Japanese Navy pretty well cleaned up», Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher, who directed the U. S. Navy's air arm in the two battles of the Philippine Sea, said today upon his return from a six-week leave in the United States.

«The Japanese have reached the point where they will throw everthing into the fight,» Admiral Mitscher predicted. «But if they refuse to commit their remaining fleet units in a sea battle, we'll be in a position to clean them out wherever they are». (OWI)

execution of military government operations in Sicily and Italy, and civil affairs operations in the liberated countries of northwestern Europe and in Germany. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALY, NORWAY RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

ROME, December 29 — Diplomatic relations between Italy and Norway have been resumed, and representatives for each country will be named within a few days, Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi announced today.

«The resumption of diplomatic relations with Norway widens the circle of nations with which Italy is resuming normal contact,» De Gasperi said.

«By this means, we are establishing a loyal and frank friendship, which is the basis for Italy's coöperation in restoring peace to Europe.» (UNN)

ITALY MUST INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

ROME, December 29 — The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs must restore confidence in its integrity, and demonstrate by facts that it condemns the policy of aggression and violence, Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi told officials and employees of his department in a New Year's address here today.

De Gasperi said that epuration measures currently under way in the Foreign Affairs Ministry «must be carried out with justice, equity, and understanding.» Through establishment of diplomatic relations with nearly all of the United Nations, he added, Italy will be able to resume «her difficult task of international collaboration» and her statesmen «to apply themselves to the work of reconstruction.» (UNN)

GENERAL AZZI RELIEVED OF COMMAND

ROME, December 29 — General Arnaldo Azzi has been relieved of the Lazio-Umbria-Abruzzi military command and placed at the disposal of the War Ministry, according to reports from official sources here.

At the time of the armistice, General Azzi was in command of the «Florence» Division in Albania, where he led his soldiers against the Germans. He and his men joined the Albanian Patriots against the Nazi-Fascists.

Azzi's dismissal follows a press polemic which arose out of his recent article in the Action Party newspaper *Italia Libera* advocating the change of the name of the Italian Army from «Royal Italian Army» to «Italian National Army»; the abolishment of the military salute; the replacement of the Royal March with the «Piave» Anthem; the discontinuance of the military chaplain's prayer for the King at the end of mass; and the annulment of the oath of allegiance to the King. (UNN)

DISMISSAL OF 12 SENATORS EXPLAINED

ROME, December 29 — The High Court of Justice today said that yesterday's dismissal from office of 12 more senators was ordered «on the basis of purely political considerations.»

The senators named by the court were Tommaso Arnoni, Ettore Bastico, Vincenzo Buronso, Alberto Calza Bini, Carlo Catalano, Alessandro Dudan, Agostino Guerreri, Isaia Levi, Ottorino Mezzetti, Teodoro Morisani, Emilio Sailer, and Antonio Trapani.

Ettore Bastico held the rank of Marshal of Italy, bestowed on him by Mussolini following the advance of German-Italian troops to El Alamein. He commanded Fascist troops in Spain in 1937/38, and in 1940 replaced

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

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, first as Governor of Libya, and then as commander of Italian forces in North Africa.

A pre-March-on-Rome Fascist, Calza Bini was for many years a member of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations.

Count Alessandro Dudan, also a Fascist prior to Mussolini's advent to power, was a member of both the directorate of the Fascist Party and the Fascist Grand Council. (UNN)

FASCIST KIDNAP PLOT EXPOSED

ROME, December 29 — The Italian Fascist Government and Army in 1935 hoped to conquer Ethiopia the easy way by planning to kidnap Emperor Haile Selassie — an act which, the Fascists anticipated, would be such a demoralizing blow to the Ethiopian warriors that they would end their resistance against the Fascist invaders.

This plot was disclosed by Count Carlo Senni, former chief of the ceremonials section of the Italian Fascist Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a pre-trial deposition he gave in evidence against Lt. Gen. Mario Roatta and his co-defendants.

Roatta, with Fulvio Suvich, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Filippo Anfuso, chief assistant to former Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, will go on trial on January 22 before the High Court of Justice on charges brought by the Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes. They are accused of cooperating with the late Count Ciano in acts contributing to the maintenance of Fascism in power, and acts which led Italy to war.

The contents of Senni's deposition were first disclosed today. They revealed that the Mussolini Government was so anxious to win the war in Ethiopia speedily that it offered a soldier of fortune of a foreign nationality the sum of 100 million lire, then worth five million dollars, to abduct the Abyssinian ruler.

According to the testimony, General Roatta signed a contract with the potential kidnapper, a man named Chukhy Jacir Bey, on 1 December 1935, and ordered payment of the 100 million lire for the mission. Senni said that the money was deposited in the Banco di Napoli by the Italian Government in the name of Jacir Bey.

Roatta, in his signed deposition, said he did not recall the details of the contract with Jacir Bey, "other than the plan to kidnap the Negus."

The plot was formulated at a time when sanctions were applied against Italy for its aggression in Ethiopia, when Mussolini was worried over the delays in the Ethiopian campaign, and when the Ethiopian invasion was having dire effects on the Italian people.

Three Plans Submitted

Senni said that Bey suggested the kidnapping to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, which seized on the idea as a means of ending the war quickly and thus terminating the mounting difficulties pressing the Italian Government and Army because of the Ethiopian campaign. The agreement with Jacir Bey contemplated three plans:

1. Voluntary surrender of the Negus, who was to be led to believe that he would be permitted to rule over a small part of his territory.

2. A spurious battle, which was to open a passage for Italian troops to Addis Abeba to enable Haile Selassie to justify a request by him for an armistice.

3. Outright kidnapping of the Ethiopian Emperor.

POSTPONEMENT SOUGHT FOR TRIAL

ROME, December 29 — Counsel for three of the six senators charged with espionage asked today for the postponement of the trial scheduled for January 8 before the High Court of Justice, on the grounds that the other three defendants, Senators Cesare Genovesi, P. Vinassa de Regny, and G. Guadagnini, are in enemy-occupied northern Italy, and thus cannot be brought to court.

The defense stated also that the physical condition of Senators Alfredo Felici and Giacomo E. Curatolo would not permit them to attend the trial. (UNN)

ROMAN MEN WILL VOTE IN THE SPRING

ROME, December 29 — It is estimated that half a million male Roman citizens will vote here in the spring, when Italy holds its first free election in 22 years. The preparation of the voters' roll has been started.

The only male citizens barred from voting will be those involved in epuration proceedings at the time the roll closes, persons convicted of major crimes, and those who evaded military service.

An appropriation of 100,000 dollars, or 25,000 pounds, has been made available for the employment of 500 persons on the registry staff. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY CENSUS COMPLETED

ROME, December 29 — A census of the 38 provinces of liberated Italy has been completed and will be collated early next month, the Central Institute of Statistics disclosed today.

Microfilms of 60 large charts containing the final figures on 24 of the 38 provinces have also been flown to Washington, to be used in determining relief needs.

When the results are compiled, a complete report will be given the Italian Government and the Allied Commission.

Despite difficulties of transport and adverse weather, the Italian census-takers finished their job, gathering figures on population, refugees, prisoners of war, houses destroyed by war, cattle, living conditions, clothing, and sanitary conditions. (UNN)

NAPLES GETS MORE MEDICAL SUPPLIES

NAPLES, December 29 — Allied authorities in Naples have ordered the consignment of additional medical supplies to the city's hospitals, clinics, relief bodies, and pharmacies. The consignment will include sulfa drugs and dressings. (UNN)

DENTAL INSTITUTE PROPOSES FREE TREATMENT

ROME, December 29 — Dental clinics to be attached to all the larger elementary schools in the outlying areas of Rome were proposed recently by the George Eastman Dental Institute, it was announced today.

The clinics would give free dental treatment to poor children who are unable, through lack of transport, to attend the central Institute in Viale Regina Margherita.

The George Eastman Institute, which was neglected under its previous Fascist management, and subsequently seriously damaged by air raids, is now functioning normally again under its new director Dr. Loris Gasparri.

In an interview with an UNN correspondent, Dr. Gasparri revealed that about 350 patients were treated daily by different dental sections, and that a staff of eight doctors last June had been increased to 31.

A special clinic was established over a month ago to give free treatment to the poor, the homeless, and refugees.

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

Roatta, with Fulvio Suvich, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Filippo Anfuso, chief assistant to former Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, will go on trial on January 22 before the High Court of Justice on charges brought by the Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes. They are accused of cooperating with the late Count Ciano in acts contributing to the maintenance of Fascism in power, and acts which led Italy to war.

The contents of Senni's deposition were first disclosed today. They revealed that the Mussolini Government was so anxious to win the war in Ethiopia speedily that it offered a soldier of fortune of a foreign nationality the sum of 100 million lire, then worth five million dollars, to abduct the Abyssinian ruler.

According to the testimony, General Roatta signed a contract with the potential kidnapper, a man named Chukhy Jacir Bey, on 1 December 1935, and ordered payment of the 100 million lire for the mission. Senni said that the money was deposited in the Banco di Napoli by the Italian Government in the name of Jacir Bey.

Roatta, in his signed deposition, said he did not recall the details of the contract with Jacir Bey, «other than the plan to kidnap the Negus.»

The plot was formulated at a time when sanctions were applied against Italy for its aggression in Ethiopia, when Mussolini was worried over the delays in the Ethiopian campaign, and when the Ethiopian invasion was having dire effects on the Italian people.

Three Plans Submitted

Senni said that Bey suggested the kidnapping to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, which seized on the idea as a means of ending the war quickly and thus terminating the mounting difficulties pressing the Italian Government and Army because of the Ethiopian campaign. The agreement with Jacir Bey contemplated three plans:

1. Voluntary surrender of the Negus, who was to be led to believe that he would be permitted to rule over a small part of his territory.

2. A spurious battle, which was to open a passage for Italian troops to Addis Abeba to enable Haile Selassie to justify a request by him for an armistice.

3. Outright kidnapping of the Ethiopian Emperor, who was to be abducted in a plane to be put at the disposal of Jacir Bey. This plan was to be adopted if the first two plans failed.

Whether attempts ever were made by Jacir Bey to work out any of the three plans is not known. Haile Selassie found refuge in England before the Italian invasion was completed, and returned to his country after Ethiopia was liberated by Allied troops in 1941.

When Roatta goes on trial beginning January 22, other defendants will be Francesco Jacomoni, former Governor General of Albania, and Zenone Benini, director of Albanian Affairs in the Fascist Foreign Ministry. Paolo Cortese, Republican Fascist Minister to Slovakia, and General Alberto Pariani, former Minister of War now in northern Italy, also will be tried, *in absentia*.

The inquiry into the activities of Roatta, Suvich, Anfuso, and Jacomoni revealed terroristic activities of the above-named defendants. (UNN)

250 ARRESTED IN BLACK MARKET RAID

NAPLES, December 29 — Allied and Italian police units today raided an alleged black market business house and arrested 250 persons. A large quantity of money and several weapons were confiscated. (UNN)

has been made [illegible] sons on the registry staff. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY CENSUS COMPLETED

ROME, December 29 — A census of the 38 provinces of liberated Italy has been completed and will be collated early next month, the Central Institute of Statistics disclosed today.

Microfilms of 60 large charts containing the final figures on 24 of the 38 provinces have also been flown to Washington, to be used in determining relief needs.

When the results are compiled, a complete report will be given the Italian Government and the Allied Commission.

Despite difficulties of transport and adverse weather, the Italian census-takers finished their job, gathering figures on population, refugees, prisoners of war, houses destroyed by war, cattle, living conditions, clothing, and sanitary conditions. (UNN)

NAPLES GETS MORE MEDICAL SUPPLIES

NAPLES, December 29 — Allied authorities in Naples have ordered the consignment of additional medical supplies to the city's hospitals, clinics, relief bodies, and pharmacies. The consignment will include sulfa drugs and dressings. (UNN)

DENTAL INSTITUTE PROPOSES FREE TREATMENT

ROME, December 29 — Dental clinics to be attached to all the larger elementary schools in the outlying areas of Rome were proposed recently by the George Eastman Dental Institute, it was announced today.

The clinics would give free dental treatment to poor children who are unable, through lack of transport, to attend the central Institute in Viale Regina Margherita.

The George Eastman Institute, which was neglected under its previous Fascist management, and subsequently seriously damaged by air raids, is now functioning normally again under its new director Dr. Loris Gasparri.

In an interview with an UNN correspondent, Dr. Gasparri revealed that about 350 patients were treated daily by different dental sections, and that a staff of eight doctors last June had been increased to 31.

A special clinic was established over a month ago to give free treatment to the poor, the homeless, and refugees, Dr. Gasparri said, adding that a plastic surgery department had been annexed to the Institute. (UNN)

ITALIAN PATRIOT AID TO FRENCH CITED

ROME, December 29 — The assistance given by Italian nationals in the liberation of Paris, and their present cooperation with the forces of General Charles De Gaulle, were described today by Dr. Domenico Russo, president of the Italian Committee of National Liberation in Paris, who is visiting here.

The ICNL, which is composed of all the anti-Fascist parties, was formed clandestinely during the German occupation of France and fought openly for the liberation of Paris, Dr. Russo said. The organisation operated the underground newspaper *L'Italia Libera* and also supplied false documents and financial aid to persons wanted by the Gestapo.

The money came from Italians living in France.

Pointing out that during the German occupation, Italians in France had organized Garibaldi units which fought with the FFI and had joined Partisan groups as soon as they were formed, Dr. Russo said:

«The participation of the Italians was particularly great in the struggle for the liberation of Paris.

«On the barricades behind which masses of the Paris population were fighting against the Germans, there were

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

about 1,200 Italians, about 20 of whom were killed and 70 wounded; some are still lying in hospitals.»

Dr. Russo was arrested on the French-Italian border by the Fascists in 1942, and later by the German authorities at Ribbentrop's orders. Both his sons participated in the fight for the liberation of France. His older son was shot by the Nazis. (UNN)

NUNCIO TO LEAVE FOR PARIS

VATICAN CITY, December 29 — Monsignor Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, newly-appointed Nuncio to Paris, will leave Rome tomorrow to take up his post, it was announced today.

Msgr. Roncalli came to Rome by air from Istanbul, his previous post. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW DRIVE BEGINS AGAINST «ELAS»

ATHENS, December 29 — British and Greek troops at dawn today opened a new drive from three directions against ELAS forces operating in the outskirts of the city. It was the second phase of operations designed to clear the embattled Greek capital.

No sooner had the political talks of the last three days been put temporarily in abeyance, than the fighting broke out on a new and enlarged scale as British troops began to press the guerrilla forces from the southeast and southwest sections of the city, and a Greek force advanced from the east.

Heavy firing was heard in the city, in the suburbs, and in the port of Piraeus throughout the day, and RAF planes joined in the revitalized campaign. Capture of large groups of ELAS men was reported from each of the advancing units, which were making steady progress tonight toward their objectives, according to press dispatches.

The British objectives were described as Ardetas Hill, one of the few remaining ELAS positions in central Athens; the stadium area of southeast Athens, where the fighting has been heavy for several weeks; and the Omonia Square section, in southwest Athens.

Almost Half Athens Cleared

Late dispatches tonight said that the British troops have overcome «very stiff» resistance by ELAS troops, and have cleared a large area in the southeastern suburbs. It also was reported that further successes were made by British forces in southwest Athens, with that area virtually cleared up to Omonio Square, and the likelihood that, before the night is over, the British may hold half of the entire capital.

A BBC dispatch said that the advancing British have cleared a hill where ELAS forces have a concentration of mortars, and that the guerrillas had been dislodged from almost all of the cemetery section, south of the stadium. The stadium is still held by ELAS forces, but the troops pushing down from the center of the city have almost linked up with other troops moving northward.

The new three-pronged movement began after a prolonged artillery barrage from 25-pounder batteries and Shermans. For nearly two hours, before the three forces began their push, there was steady tommy-gun fire, and ceaseless shell bursts. A pall of smoke was hanging over all of the southeastern suburbs, as, almost, simultaneously, one British prong drove toward the stadium area, another British column pushed into the cemetery area, and a Greek unit of regulars moved from the east.

A communique from Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, said that EDES forces,

ALLIES FEED 350,000 ATHENIANS WEDNESDAY

ATHENS, December 29 — Meals were distributed Wednesday to 350,000 civilians in cleared areas of the city and its port, Piraeus, it was announced today. The meals were provided free from U.S. and British relief supplies brought into Greece. (BBC)

U.K., U.S. PRESS DISCUSS GREEK REGENCY

LONDON, December 29 — Potential negotiations for settlement of the Greek internal crisis depend, in large part, on the stand of King George II of Greece on the question of creating a regency in Greece pending a plebiscite, British and American press comment said today.

One view was that, although the Greek King is reluctant to agree to a regency, he may have to yield on that question in face of the unanimity of all Greek parties on that issue. Another commentary was that acceptance by the Greek King of a regency would clear the way for further discussions of the EAM terms.

The Athens correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* asserted that if a regency is established, «it should then be possible to proceed with formation of a new Greek government and further discussion of the terms» by EAM.

«That is the logical course, but it fails to take into consideration the implacability of ELAS representatives,» the correspondent continued. «Granted that a regent is appointed and a new government formed, the question then is, what kind of government would accept the terms put forward by ELAS.» (ELAS is the militia of EAM, the Greek National Liberation Front.)

Greek King Reluctant

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* said today that it may prove difficult for King George of Greece not to agree to a regency.

«King George II of Greece has been reluctant to agree to a regency because he fears that it will weight the results of the plebiscite, which all factions are agreed must precede any establishment of permanent government,» the dispatch said. «It may prove difficult for him to hold to his present course, however, in the light of the almost unanimous decision of the conference at Athens, backed by the recommendations of Britain's Prime Minister and Mr. Eden.»

A dispatch in the *London Times* today said that news that the Athens conference has adjourned indefinitely while heavy fighting continues «caused much disappointment in London,» and noted that «the desire for a regent goes deep in Greece today.»

An editorial today in the *New York Times* said that if Britain's interest in Greece is important to the lifeline of the British Empire, that interest can be paralleled by U.S. interest in small nations in Central America. The editorial said:

«Doubtless it will continue to be charged that Churchill's primary interest in Greece is not consultation of real wishes of the Greek people, but maintenance of Greece safely within the orbit of what is described as Britain's «sphere of influence.»

«This phrase has many meanings. If intended to mean that Britain seeks to dominate Greece politically and commercially, then there is nothing in the records of British relations with Greece to substantiate such a charge.

«If it means the lifeline of the British Empire runs through the Mediterranean, and that the British have a natural interest in wishing that Greece be orderly and prosperous and democratic, then we may remind ourselves that we have a similar interest in small countries bordering on the Panama Canal.

«This interest of ours does not necessarily bode ill will

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

ELAS forces operating in the outskirts of the city. It was the second phase of operations designed to clear the embattled Greek capital.

No sooner had the political talks of the last three days been put temporarily in abeyance, than the fighting broke out on a new and enlarged scale as British troops began to press the guerrilla forces from the southeast and southwest sections of the city, and a Greek force advanced from the east.

Heavy firing was heard in the city, in the suburbs, and in the port of Piraeus throughout the day, and RAF planes joined in the revitalized campaign. Capture of large groups of ELAS men was reported from each of the advancing units, which were making steady progress tonight toward their objectives, according to press dispatches.

The British objectives were described as Ardetas Hill, one of the few remaining ELAS positions in central Athens; the stadium area of southeast Athens, where the fighting has been heavy for several weeks; and the Omonia Square section, in southwest Athens.

Almost Half Athens Cleared

Late dispatches tonight said that the British troops have overcome «very stiff» resistance by ELAS troops, and have cleared a large area in the southeastern suburbs. It also was reported that further successes were made by British forces in southwest Athens, with that area virtually cleared up to Omonio Square, and the likelihood that, before the night is over, the British may hold half of the entire capital.

A BBC dispatch said that the advancing British have cleared a hill where ELAS forces have a concentration of mortars, and that the guerrillas had been dislodged from almost all of the cemetery section, south of the stadium. The stadium is still held by ELAS forces, but the troops pushing down from the center of the city have almost linked up with other troops moving northward.

The new three-pronged movement began after a prolonged artillery barrage from 25-pounder batteries and Shermans. For nearly two hours, before the three forces began their push, there was steady tommy-gun fire, and ceaseless shell bursts. A pall of smoke was hanging over all of the southeastern suburbs, as, almost, simultaneously, one British prong drove toward the stadium area, another British column pushed into the cemetery area, and a Greek unit of regulars moved from the east.

A communique from Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, said that EDES forces, under General Napoleon Zervas, which were attacked last week by ELAS groups in northwest Greece, were fighting a hard rear-guard action while withdrawing to the port of Preveza in the Epirus sector.

Press dispatches reported that half of the 10,000 men originaly serving under General Zervas have gone over to ELAS.

The communique said that British and Greek regulars have taken 7,500 ELAS prisoners since the fighting began.

Two extremes in the fighting areas were described in press dispatches today. The industrial area west of Constitution Square in Athens is a mass of shell-shattered buildings, torn up roads, broken sewers, fallen tram-car wires, and ruined household belongings. In Piraeus, on the other hand, crowds milled in the squares in sections of the port which had been cleared of ELAS, and civilians went about their normal tasks virtually oblivious of their proximity to fighting areas.

On the political front in Greece, there were no new developments made known while the leaders of all Greek parties, who attended the two-day conference which ended Wednesday night, weighed the terms put forward by EAM as a prelude to settlement of the crisis. Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, who presided at the two-day meeting, asked the party delegates yesterday to submit in writing their views on the EAM terms.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

«That is the logical course, but it fails to take into consideration the implacability of ELAS representatives,» the correspondent continued. «Granted that a regent is appointed and a new government formed, the question then is, what kind of government would accept the terms put forward by ELAS.» (ELAS is the militia of EAM, the Greek National Liberation Front.)

Greek King Reluctant

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* said today that it may prove difficult for King George of Greece not to agree to a regency.

«King George II of Greece has been reluctant to agree to a regency because he fears that it will weight the results of the plebiscite, which all factions are agreed must precede any establishment of permanent government,» the dispatch said. «It may prove difficult for him to hold to his present course, however, in the light of the almost unanimous decision of the conference at Athens, backed by the recommendations of Britain's Prime Minister and Mr. Eden.»

A dispatch in the *London Times* today said that news that the Athens conference has adjourned indefinitely while heavy fighting continues «caused much disappointment in London,» and noted that «the desire for a regent goes deep in Greece today.»

An editorial today in the *New York Times* said that if Britain's interest in Greece is important to the lifeline of the British Empire, that interest can be paralleled by U. S. interest in small nations in Central America. The editorial said:

«Doubtless it will continue to be charged that Churchill's primary interest in Greece is not consultation of real wishes of the Greek people, but maintenance of Greece safely within the orbit of what is described as Britain's «sphere of influence.»

«This phrase has many meanings. If intended to mean that Britain seeks to dominate Greece politically and commercially, then there is nothing in the records of British relations with Greece to substantiate such a charge.

«If it means the lifeline of the British Empire runs through the Mediterranean, and that the British have a natural interest in wishing that Greece be orderly and prosperous and democratic, then we may remind ourselves that we have a similar interest in small countries bordering on the Panama Canal.

«This interest of ours does not necessarily bode ill will for the people of these countries. It may well serve to their advantage.

(OWI-Reuter)

STETTINIUS NAMES SPECIAL ADVISOR

WASHINGTON, December 29 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced today appointment of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, well-known foreign affairs expert, as his special adviser on international political questions.

Armstrong, editor of the publication *Foreign Affairs*, was until recently an assistant to the American Ambassador in London with the personal rank of Minister. He has been prominent as an American Foreign affairs expert since immediately after the last war.

(OWI)

LARGE REGISTRATION OF FRENCH WOMEN VOTERS

PARIS, December 29 — Contrary to early indications, a very large number of French women have registered as voters for the local elections next spring, a recent dispatch to the *New York Times* said. This will be the first time in the country's history that women will go to the polls. In several wards, women voters outnumber the men.

The Socialist and Communist parties, particularly the latter, have been very active in developing civic awareness among women, and appear to have attained much success.

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

An order of the day demanding the disenfranchisement of French collaborators was carried by 141 votes when it was proposed as a motion of confidence to the French Consultative Assembly yesterday by Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, former Minister of the Interior.

The order also called for the reorganization of public powers, the suppression of large financial trusts, monetary reform and the confiscation of illegal profits, and the socialization of bank monopolies and sources of wealth. The Assembly will meet again on the 23rd of next month. (OWI)

SEIZURE OF MONTGOMERY WARD PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, December 29 — President Roosevelt ordered the Army to seize Montgomery Ward Company properties in Chicago and six other American cities yesterday, because of the company's long refusal to comply with War Labor Board orders for wage increases and maintenance of union membership. No physical or outward opposition was reported.

In his seizure order, the President said:

« Strikes in war time cannot be condoned, whether they are strikes by workers against their employers, or strikes by employers against their government. All of our energies are engrossed in fighting a war on the military battlefronts; we have none to spare, for it is up to us to uphold and strengthen our machinery for settling disputes without interruptions of production. We cannot do this in a total war if we permit defiance to go unchallenged. »

He added that the National War Labor Board has had the support of all responsible elements in American management and American labor for nearly three years. « It has been a vital element in the attainment of our unparalleled record of war production, » the President said. (OWI)

CATROUX PROPOSED AS AMBASSADOR TO U. S. S. R.

PARIS, December 29 — The Soviet Government has been asked to approve Gen. Georges Catroux as French Ambassador to Moscow, it was announced here today. General Catroux is at present French Minister to North Africa. (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. TO OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY

WASHINGTON, December 29 — Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, who recently returned after six weeks in London, told a press conference today that, after some months under the direction of the military, UNRRA is now on the threshold of its first major independent operation.

« The highest authorities of the supply and shipping countries are aware of this, » he said. « We are counting on them to provide us with the goods and the ships. We know they will give us the fullest support. »

In Greece, Lehman said, UNRRA workers are active in the Salonika and Patras areas on the mainland, and on the Aegean and Cyclades Islands. He said that, although 30 UNRRA workers had been withdrawn from the Athens and Piraeus area after seven were wounded, 40 still remain assisting the military in the operation of soup kitchens, hospitals, and other relief works. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, December 29

Land Forces Greece (communique issued yesterday):

Good progress was made yesterday in clearing areas in Athens of insurgent troops, and many prisoners have been captured.

Recruiting for the National Guard in Athens-Piraeus is continuing satisfactorily.

Over 250,000 free meals were issued to civilians in the liberated areas of the town.

Andarte forces under General Zervas are fighting hard rear-guard action while withdrawing on Preveza.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation is unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 29 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, southeast of Lucenec, our troops with battles forged ahead and occupied the inhabited localities of Shik Shomak, Gvena, Sherek, Gaynicska, Jablontse, and Staraya-Bashta, and the railway station of Sheet.

Northeast of the Czechoslovakian town of Sahy, our troops, as a result of offensive battles, captured the inhabited localities of Malaya-Csalamiya, Hrastchintse, Lesince, Apatovce, Batarova, Nemitce, and Seleny.

Simultaneously, southwest of Sahy, our troops forcing the Hron River, seized a bridgehead on the western bank, with the populated localities of Nana and Parkan.

According to verified data, in the battle for annihilation of enemy groupings between the Ipel and Hron, during December 27 28, our troops captured over 6,000 German soldiers and officers, of whom 4,500 were captured during December 28 alone. The enemy left on the battlefield up to 5,000 corpses of his soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops, continuing battles for the annihilation of encircled groupings of the enemy broke into the western part of the city and occupied a few blocks.

Simultaneously, our troops fought successful battles for annihilation of the encircled units of the enemy in the mountain-wooded area of the Danube Bend, north of Budapest, and occupied the inhabited localities of Lielupalu, Tahtupostali, Dunabogdan, Vicsegrad, Pilisentlastla, and Pilisentlelek.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 28, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts a total of 99 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 14 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 29 — Today's communique:

Enemy patrols are still active across the Maas River in Holland.

Along the northern flank of the German salient in the Ardennes section, enemy pressure between Stavelot and Hotton has decreased, and Manhay, Grandmenil, and Humain have been retaken after hard fighting.

An enemy attack between Hotton and Marche was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

Farther west, the enemy force, which had been surrounded, was mopped up. More than 1,000 prisoners and much equipment, including tanks and vehicles, were taken.

Isolated enemy units are offering stubborn resistance in the area of St. Hubert.

Allied forces which made contact with our units in Bastogne have entered the town.

To the southwest, we have reached the outskirts of

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

strikes by employers against their government. All of our energies are engrossed in fighting a war on the military battlefronts; we have none to spare, for it is up to us to uphold and strengthen our machinery for settling disputes without interruptions of production. We cannot do this in a total war if we permit defiance to go unchallenged.»

He added that the National War Labor Board has had the support of all responsible elements in American management and American labor for nearly three years. «It has been a vital element in the attainment of our unparalleled record of war production,» the President said.
(OWI)

CATROUX PROPOSED AS AMBASSADOR TO U. S. S. R.

PARIS, December 29 — The Soviet Government has been asked to approve Gen. Georges Catroux as French Ambassador to Moscow, it was announced here today. General Catroux is at present French Minister to North Africa.
(OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. TO OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY

WASHINGTON, December 29 — Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, who recently returned after six weeks in London, told a press conference today that, after some months under the direction of the military, UNRRA is now on the threshold of its first major independent operation.

«The highest authorities of the supply and shipping countries are aware of this,» he said. «We are counting on them to provide us with the goods and the ships. We know they will give us the fullest support.»

In Greece, Lehman said, UNRRA workers are active in the Salonika and Patras areas on the mainland, and on the Aegean and Cyclades islands. He said that, although 30 UNRRA workers had been withdrawn from the Athens and Piraeus area after seven were wounded, 40 still remain assisting the military in the operation of soup kitchens, hospitals, and other relief works.
(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, December 29 — Today's communique:

15th Army Group:

Fighting has died down in the Serchio Valley, and activity on the front of both the 5th and 8th Armies has been confined to patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted 15th USAAF heavy bombers yesterday bombed oil and rail targets in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. Escorting fighters carried out successful strafing attacks on enemy airdromes and installations.

Medium bombers attacked enemy communications in northeastern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft bombed communications in northern Italy and close-support targets.

RAF heavy bombers, on the night of December 28/29, bombed in the vicinity of Casarsa, in northeast Italy.

Coastal Air Force attacked shipping in the northern Adriatic, and Balkan Air Force carried out sweeps over Yugoslavia.

In these operations, eight enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Eleven of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 2,600 sorties.

Simultaneously, southwest of Sahy, our troops forcing the Hron River, seized a bridgehead on the western bank, with the populated localities of Nana and Parkan.

According to verified data, in the battle for annihilation of enemy groupings between the Ipel and Hron, during December 27/28, our troops captured over 6,000 German soldiers and officers, of whom 4,500 were captured during December 28 alone. The enemy left on the battlefield up to 5,000 corpses of his soldiers and officers.

In the area of Budapest, our troops, continuing battles for the annihilation of encircled groupings of the enemy broke into the western part of the city and occupied a few blocks.

Simultaneously, our troops fought successful battles for annihilation of the encircled units of the enemy in the mountain-wooded area of the Danube Bend, north of Budapest, and occupied the inhabited localities of Lielupalu, Tahtupostali, Dunabogdan, Vicsegrad, Pilisentlastla, and Pilisentlelek.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 28, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts a total of 99 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 14 enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 29 — Today's communique:

Enemy patrols are still active across the Maas River in Holland.

Along the northern flank of the German salient in the Ardennes section, enemy pressure between Stavelot and Hotton has decreased, and Manhay, Grandmenil, and Humain have been retaken after hard fighting.

An enemy attack between Hotton and Marche was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

Farther west, the enemy force, which had been surrounded, was mopped up. More than 1,000 prisoners and much equipment, including tanks and vehicles, were taken.

Isolated enemy units are offering stubborn resistance in the area of St. Hubert.

Allied forces which made contact with our units in Bastogne have entered the town.

To the southwest, we have reached the outskirts of Sibret, and to the south we have cleared Hompré and Salvacourt.

Heavy fighting is in progress in the woods north of Assenois.

Our units continue to advance along the southern flank of the salient, and have taken St. Lizrchamps, Surre, Boulaide, Bascheleiden, Bavigne, and Kaundorf.

We have crossed the Sure River near Esch.

Between Diekirch and Echternach, our patrols have reached the Saur River at three points, including Rosport.

Unfavorable weather yesterday caused a stepping-down of air attacks. Operations were directed mainly against rail targets. A small number of fighter-bombers attacked road and rail transport in northern Holland and the area south of the Ruhr.

Heavy bombers in great strength, with strong fighter escort, struck at railway targets between Cologne and Saarbrücken, including railway yards and bridges in the vicinity of Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Neunkirchen, and Kaiserslautern.

Fighter-bombers attacked railway targets at Bonn and München-Gladbach.

Light bombers attacked communications in the LaRoche area.

Activity in the Wissembourg area was generally limited to patrolling.

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

In the high ground west of Colmar, we improved our positions by occupying Le Gras, southeast of Latoutroie.
(Reuter)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, 15TH ARMY GROUP, December 29 — Today's communique:

On the night of December 18-19, a brigade of Patriots operating along Highway No. 9, southeast of Piacenza, destroyed three enemy vehicles and killed 20 Germans. The Patriots suffered no losses.

In the Udine-Treviso zone, Patriots are continuing to sabotage enemy lines of communication, and north of Venzone, on the night of December 5/6, they destroyed a locomotive and four railway wagons.

On December 13, near Castelfranco Veneto, a locomotive and three carriages loaded with war material were wrecked. In other zones of the Veneto, Patriot activity has been curtailed by heavy snowfalls (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 29 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, grim fighting developed in all sectors of the Belgian-Luxembourg sector, but the situation generally remained unchanged.

Twenty-five of the 44 American divisions in this theater of war, it has been ascertained, are in this area.

In the Ardennes, between Stavelot and Marche, further progress was made, and counter-attacks were smashed at Rochefort.

Southwest and west of Bastogne, and on the Luxembourg Sauer, fresh American relief attacks failed to succeed against our defense. Only in some sectors, the enemy made local gains.

Yesterday, 36 enemy tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars were either captured or destroyed in grim fighting. Besides, formations of the Army brought down 50 enemy planes and cargo gliders on December 27 and 28.

Only encounters of local importance are reported from the other parts of the Western Front.

London, Liège, and Antwerp continued to be subjected to a long-range bombardment.

Naval:

Storm Vikings of the Navy, with their midget submarines and small weapons, have for days been striking at enemy shipping, dealing it heavy blows at the risk of their own lives, off the Scheldt Estuary. According to preliminary reports, enemy supply vessels totalling more than 40,000 tons were sunk.

Italy:

Yesterday, in the whole of central Italy, there was only minor fighting.

Northeast of Faenza, isolated British attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, renewed Bolshevik attempts at breaking through collapsed in the defensive fire of our divisions.

North of the Danube, our troops crossed the Gran River without considerable losses, though it carried much ice.

The garrison of Budapest held the centre of the city against grim Bolshevik attacks.

South of the Slovak frontier, between the Eipel and the upper reaches of the Sajo, the enemy attacks were denied a notable success.

In Courland, the Bolsheviks continued their major at-

The same commentator admits that these Allied counter-attacks are « increasing in violence, » and are reinforced by « strong Allied air attacks against roads leading into the German area of penetration. »

Eastern Front: Apparently preparing the German public for the loss of Budapest, the correspondent Von Olberg tonight begins his daily report from the Eastern Theatre with the claim that from the « purely military viewpoint, » the « violent fighting for the city of Budapest is no longer of decisive importance in the present phase of events. » He predicts a bitter fight to the end, however: « The German and Hungarian troops holding out in Budapest will yield parts of the city district to the Soviets only at the price of the highest sacrifices in blood. »

Apart from Budapest, the « happenings in the western Hungarian area, between Lake Balaton and the Slovakian frontier, are commanding the greatest interest at this moment. »

Article by Goebbels: Tonight, the German Radio has broadcast the text of the weekly political article by the Nazi Minister of Propaganda. This week's article is devoted to a glorification of the Führer with an extravagance of diction reminiscent of the earlier days, when Führer worship was at its height in German propaganda. Aside from this revival of the mystic cult of the « Führer Principle », the Goebbels article has the purpose of refuting rumors concerning Hitler's indisposition or demise.

Hitler is « Truth Itself »: Here are extracts from Goebbels' description of the German Chancellor: « Never does he utter one word of falseness or baseness. He is truth itself. He emits an unceasing current of faith and steadfast will... He is far ahead of all others in visualizing things to come. He surpasses them not only in genius and political instinct, but also in knowledge, character, and will power... He stands alone in the frigid loneliness of genius. »

Hitler's Health: Here are claims and admissions (from the same article) concerning the much debated topic of the Führer's mental and physical health. The strain of the war upon him is admitted by Goebbels, who refers to Hitler's « sleepless nights » (described as spent in making momentous plans with his collaborators) and to « the slightly bent position of his head, » which is explained as being « due to his perpetual study of maps ... It would be foolish to attempt to state that five years of war have not left their mark on the Führer [because] his soul is too deeply connected » with Germany's sufferings.

Nonetheless, he « has not aged more during the war than other men bearing his burden [and can] afford to remain silent for months, while his enemies want to force him to speak in order to deduce his intentions from his words...

« He alone is unexplainable, the secret and myth of our people. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

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

of war, it has been ascertained, are in this area.

In the Ardennes, between Stavelot and Marche, further progress was made, and counter-attacks were smashed at Rochefort.

Southwest and west of Bastogne, and on the Luxembourg Sauer, fresh American relief attacks failed to succeed against our defense. Only in some sectors, the enemy made local gains.

Yesterday, 36 enemy tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars were either captured or destroyed in grim fighting. Besides, formations of the Army brought down 50 enemy planes and cargo gliders on December 27 and 28.

Only encounters of local importance are reported from the other parts of the Western Front.

London, Liege, and Antwerp continued to be subjected to a long-range bombardment.

Naval:

Storm Vikings of the Navy, with their midget submarines and small weapons, have for days been striking at enemy shipping, dealing it heavy blows at the risk of their own lives, off the Scheldt Estuary. According to preliminary reports, enemy supply vessels totalling more than 40,000 tons were sunk.

Italy:

Yesterday, in the whole of central Italy, there was only minor fighting.

Northeast of Faenza, isolated British attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, renewed Bolshevik attempts at breaking through collapsed in the defensive fire of our divisions.

North of the Danube, our troops crossed the Gran River without considerable losses, though it carried much ice.

The garrison of Budapest held the centre of the city against grim Bolshevik attacks.

South of the Slovak frontier, between the Eipel and the upper reaches of the Sajo, the enemy attacks were denied a notable success.

In Courland, the Bolsheviks continued their major attacks. Troops of the Army, of the Waffen SS, and Latvian SS volunteer formations repulsed the Soviet divisions, which everywhere attacked with strong artillery and tank support, in grim and successful fighting. They again destroyed numerous enemy tanks.

Air:

Yesterday, the Anglo-American terror flyers dropped bombs, particularly on localities in western and southern Germany.

Damage was again caused in the residential districts of Coblenz and Kaiserslautern, which for the last few days had been several times subjected to attacks.

In the early evening hours, British terror bombers attacked the western Reich territory. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The same shift from strong optimism to reserved caution, which commenced yesterday, in treatment of news from this front, is continued today.

Sertorius stresses the defensive, rather than the offensive, rôle of the new German forward wedge: « The battle in southern Belgium and Luxembourg has entered a new phase, in which the Germans are mainly concerned with checking the Allied flank attacks. »

prefers a bitter fight to the end, however. [illegible] and Hungarian troops holding out in Budapest will yield parts of the city district to the Soviets only at the price of the highest sacrifices in blood. »

Apart from Budapest, the « happenings in the western Hungarian area, between Lake Balaton and the Slovakian frontier, are commanding the greatest interest at this moment. »

Article by Goebbels: Tonight, the German Radio has broadcast the text of the weekly political article by the Nazi Minister of Propaganda. This week's article is devoted to a glorification of the Führer with an extravagance of diction reminiscent of the earlier days, when Führer worship was at its height in German propaganda. Aside from this revival of the mystic cult of the « Führer Principle », the Goebbels article has the purpose of refuting rumors concerning Hitler's indisposition or demise.

Hitler is « Truth Itself »: Here are extracts from Goebbels' description of the German Chancellor: « Never does he utter one word of falseness or baseness. He is truth itself. He emits an unceasing current of faith and steadfast will... He is far ahead of all others in visualizing things to come. He surpasses them not only in genius and political instinct, but also in knowledge, character, and will power... He stands alone in the frigid loneliness of genius. »

Hitler's Health: Here are claims and admissions (from the same article) concerning the much debated topic of the Führer's mental and physical health. The strain of the war upon him is admitted by Goebbels, who refers to Hitler's « sleepless nights » (described as spent in making momentous plans with his collaborators) and to « the slightly bent position of his head, » which is explained as being « due to his perpetual study of maps ... It would be foolish to attempt to state that five years of war have not left their mark on the Führer [because] his soul is too deeply connected » with Germany's sufferings.

Nonetheless, he « has not aged more during the war than other men bearing his burden [and can] afford to remain silent for months, while his enemies want to force him to speak in order to deduce his intentions from his words...

« He alone is unexplainable, the secret and myth of our people. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front: Today Friday, the Fascist Radio minimised the recent Italo-German attack on the American 5th Army sector. One commentator warned listeners not to over-estimate the attack, which is « of little more than local character; » on the other hand, he says that « offensive operations on a larger scale... » may be carried out.

The commentator claims that in the Faenza sector, Axis troops have once more frustrated the contemplated breakthrough; he admits, however, that there, as well as south of Bologna, there are indications that the Anglo-Americans are about to resume battle.

Dissolution of Employers' Federations: In Friday's press review, Pennino quotes an article by Enzo Magnardi of the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, hailing this latest decree of the Republic as a step by which « Fascism solves to the satisfaction of all concerned a problem which no other countries have been able to solve. It has been settled in Italy according to the interests and demands of the workers... » The writer claims that the Republic has now entered the phase of total socialisation where « capital becomes an instrument of production. »

Farinacci Death: Pennino ridicules the news of Farinacci's death as spread by « all enemy broadcasting stations ». « Farinacci », he says, « is alive and in excellent health. » He adds that the Allies are at a loss to find news items « other than those concerning the victories achieved by the Germans on the Western Front. »

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Wednesday 27 December 1944

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

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians liberate Rossetta; Germans four miles from Meuse, two main columns linked; Budapest encircled by Red Army; Manila area hit four times in five days; British drive deeper into Burma; Hirohito says war becoming critical.

LIBERATED ITALY — Labor leaders back women's suffrage; Italy and Belgium to resume diplomatic relations; Waldensians send relief to Florence; Alleged informer arrested.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill opens discussions in Athens; Plot against Scobie headquarters foiled: German push based on wishful thinking, Benes says.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LIBERATE ROSSETTA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 26 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army have occupied the village of Rossetta, on the east bank of the Senio River, after bitter house-to-house fighting, and have pushed on to within two miles of Alfonsine, German strongpoint on the Ferrara road nine miles northwest of Ravenna, it was announced here today.

Other 8th Army forces continued to clear enemy rearguards from the area east of the Canale Naviglio between Faenza and Bagnacavallo.

No large-scale actions were reported along the southern stretches of the enemy's Senio River defenses, where the situation remains unchanged.

On the 5th Army front, deep in snow, Christmas day was reported as quiet, although patrols were active in the Tossignano area south of Imola on the right flank, and enemy artillery, mortars, and *Nebelwerfer* batteries kept up their drumming fire. (PRO)

GERMANS FOUR MILES FROM MEUSE; TWO MAIN ENEMY COLUMNS LINK UP

LONDON, December 26 — German troops have cracked

On the basis of the most authentic reports, the German thrust into the 1st Army lines now forms a giant arc, roughly 33 miles wide at its base, and about 50 miles deep. The salient extends almost from the German to the French border, and from southern Belgium to the center of Luxembourg.

But the picture was not all bright for the Germans. The American garrison at Bastogne, outnumbered and supplied by air for several days, still held out, while a relief column to the south gained vital miles in its drive to join up with the garrison. German counter-attacks at Chaumont, six miles to the south of the besieged city, were repulsed, and the relief troops, in a gradually tightening arc, drove to within five miles of the city. Warnach, nine miles to the south, was taken. Northeast of Martelange, Arsdorf was also captured by the Americans, and Neuenhausen, 2 ½ miles to the northeast, is threatened.

Northern Flank Stabilized

On the Germans' northern flank, the situation around Monschau and Malmédy was officially reported to be «stabilized.» A large-scale tank battle on Christmas Eve near the town of La Gleize resulted in a decisive American victory. Despite repeated German counter-attacks, Stavelot, key American strongpoint on the northern flank, remains securely in Allied hands.

For the fourth day in a row, Allied air power went out in strength for German supply bases, communications lines, motorized columns, and troop concentrations. Yesterday a total of 4,000 Allied sorties were flown against strong German air opposition.

Other 1st Army units renewed their attacks against the German defenses to Cologne, based on the Roer River line. Two villages south of the enemy stronghold of Düren were captured.

On the 7th Army front, near Wissembourg and around Colmar, enemy attacks supported by artillery, aircraft, and infantry were reported yesterday. Nazis in the Colmar pocket launched several strong attacks, and heavy fighting is still in progress in the area.

One press report said that German patrols had crossed the Rhine northeast of Strasbourg.

Officials at SHAEF said that the present German counter-offensive had been conceived and planned by Adolf Hitler in the three months preceding the drive. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt has committed two armies to the offensive, the officials said, including the 7th Infantry Army and the 5th Panzer Army. It is possible that another panzer army also is involved. The immediate German objectives were Liége and Namur, with a solid front along the Meuse between these two cities. So far, the German timetable has been upset, it was said, but continued heavy fighting is in prospect. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

BUDAPEST ENCIRCLED BY RED ARMY

MOSCOW, December 24 — Russian troops have com-

British drive deeper into Burma; Hirohito says war becoming critical.

LIBERATED ITALY — Labor leaders back women's suffrage; Italy and Belgium to resume diplomatic relations: Waldensians send relief to Florence; Alleged informer arrested.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill opens discussions in Athens; Plot against Scobie headquarters foiled; German push based on wishful thinking, Benes says.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LIBERATE ROSSETTA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 26 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army have occupied the village of Rossetta, on the east bank of the Senio River, after bitter house-to-house fighting, and have pushed on to within two miles of Alfonsine, German strongpoint on the Ferrara road nine miles northwest of Ravenna, it was announced here today.

Other 8th Army forces continued to clear enemy rearguards from the area east of the Canale Naviglio between Faenza and Bagnacavallo.

No large-scale actions were reported along the southern stretches of the enemy's Senio River defenses, where the situation remains unchanged.

On the 5th Army front, deep in snow, Chrisimas day was reported as quiet, although patrols were active in the Tossignano area south of Imola on the right flank, and enemy artillery, mortars, and *Nebelwerfer* batteries kept up their drumming fire. (PRO)

GERMANS FOUR MILES FROM MEUSE; TWO MAIN ENEMY COLUMNS LINK UP

LONDON, December 26 — German troops have cracked open the American defense line which stalled their westward push for two days, and in two powerful thrusts west and northwest of captured Rochefort tonight were officially reported to be four miles from the Meuse.

The SHAEF announcement made to correspondents late this afternoon covered developments up to 48 hours ago. It revealed that, in addition to pushing toward the east bank of the Meuse, German columns were 12 miles from the Liége-Namur highway, and were threatening to overrun this vital supply route feeding the American base at Liége.

From Rochefort, the advancing German divisions struck 11 miles due west, and were last reported in the vicinity of Celles, four miles southeast of Dinant, which lies on the river bank. Another Nazi column thrust northwest of Rochefort, reaching Cinsy, eight miles northwest of Dinant on the Liége road.

As of Sunday night, the announcement said, advance Nazi spearheads were 50 miles inside of Belgium.

The serious implications of the German drive were pointed up earlier in the day, when SHAEF announced that the northern and center columns of the three-pronged Nazi offensive had linked up, eliminating the counter American salient that for 11 days held tenaciously to its positions on a narrow front to disrupt the German timetable. This occurred when the American garrison at St. Vith, far to the rear, was forced to withdraw.

six miles to the south of the [illegible] and the relief troops, in a gradually tightening arc, drove to within five miles of the city. Warnach, nine miles to the south, was taken. Northeast of Martelange, Arsdorf was also captured by the Americans, and Neuenhausen, 2½ miles to the northeast, is threatened.

Northern Flank Stabilized

On the Germans' northern flank, the situation around Monschau and Malmédy was officially reported to be «stabilized.» A large-scale tank battle on Christmas Eve near the town of La Gleize resulted in a decisive American victory. Despite repeated German counter-attacks, Stavelot, key American strongpoint on the northern flank, remains securely in Allied hands.

For the fourth day in a row, Allied air power went out in strength for German supply bases, communications lines, motorized columns, and troop concentrations. Yesterday a total of 4,000 Allied sorties were flown against strong German air opposition.

Other 1st Army units renewed their attacks against the German defenses to Cologne, based on the Roer River line. Two villages south of the enemy stronghold of Düren were captured.

On the 7th Army front, near Wissembourg and around Colmar, enemy attacks supported by artillery, aircraft, and infantry were reported yesterday. Nazis in the Colmar pocket launched several strong attacks, and heavy fighting is still in progress in the area.

One press report said that German patrols had crossed the Rhine northeast of Strasbourg.

Officials at SHAEF said that the present German counter-offensive had been conceived and planned by Adolf Hitler in the three months preceding the drive. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt has committed two armies to the offensive, the officials said, including the 7th Infantry Army and the 5th Panzer Army. It is possible that another panzer army also is involved. The immediate German objectives were Liége and Namur, with a solid front along the Meuse between these two cities. So far, the German timetable has been upset, it was said, but continued heavy fighting is in prospect. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

BUDAPEST ENCIRCLED BY RED ARMY

MOSCOW, December 26 — Russian troops have completed the encirclement of Budapest, Moscow reported tonight. Tonight's Soviet communique said that troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front had emerged at the River Danube and captured the town and railway station of Esztergom, thus severing the last escape line left to the German garrison in the Hungarian capital.

Up to noon today, correspondents reported, there was the chance that the German garrison might flee through this gap. Radio Budapest broadcast a frantic message that

LATE BULLETIN

PARIS BOMBED

PARIS, December 26 — Unidentified planes began bombing this city following an air alert sounded here tonight, an American press association reported.

Meanwhile, the Allied air war to choke off supplies to the Germans driving against the Western Front continued. Four hundred and four German planes defending the target have been shot down during four days. Today's total was 104. Allied air forces have flown nearly 15,000 sorties since Saturday in the all-out attempt to isolate the battlefield. (OWI)

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

all lorries, cars, ambulances, busses, and other motor vehicles should report within one hour. « Drivers must bring with them their warm clothes and rugs, and food for three days, » the broadcast said; but the appeal came too late. Soviet forces swept round the city and assaulted it with an overwhelming land and air bombardment.

Russian tanks smashed through the German defenses and sped on with such speed that the defenders fled back toward the city, despite the order of the German commander, General Friesner, to his troops: « You must not take one step backward. »

The 3rd Ukrainian Front forces under Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin are reported in the communique to be fighting in the western suburbs of the city.

There is every evidence, correspondents stated, that Hitler has decided to sacrifice his forces in Budapest. The Germans counter-attacked bitterly.

Thousands of German and Hungarian dead and hundreds of smashed guns and fire-blackened tanks lined the roads to Budapest. One report stated that 14,000 Germans and Hungarians already have fallen on the roads leading to the city since last Thursday.

The Russian Army newspaper *Red Star* said that the Soviet advance in Hungary is hitting hard at the vital sources of Germany's war supplies. Two-thirds of Hungary's agricultural supplies and a considerable number of oil fields were lost, the paper said, when the Hungarian plains were overrun. Now Germany has lost the important metal industries and deposit of coal in northern Hungary, as well as the output of factories in Budapest.

The Red Army now holds a continuous line stretching more than 100 miles from northwest of Budapest down to the eastern shore of Lake Balaton. This line is on the move in great strength, exerting great pressure on the « back door of the Reich. »

Farther north, the Red Army has captured Salgo-Tartan, on the Slovak border, according to the Soviet communique.

On all sections of the Russian front yesterday, the Red Army destroyed or disabled 48 German tanks and shot down 27 enemy planes. (OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

MANILA AREA HIT 4 TIMES IN 5 DAYS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 26 — A communique issued tonight from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters stated that land-based heavy bombers, in the fourth American air assault on the Manila area in five days, dropped 45 tons of bombs on Clark Field yesterday. Thirty-nine of 50 interceptors were shot down.

Mopping-up operations continued on liberated Leyte, the communique stated. A total of 899 Japanese were killed and 14 captured yesterday, compared with seven American dead and 21 wounded.

A Pearl Harbor bulletin stated that between 16 and 25 Japanese aircraft struck the airstrips of the Superfortress base on Saipan Island, in the Marianas, on Christmas Eve, destroying one American plane and damaging several others. Three of the enemy attackers were shot down by fighters, and a fourth by anti-aircraft fire.

Capture of the port of Palompon on Leyte's west coast by the U.S. 77th Division yesterday officially closed the campaign begun on this island a little more than two months ago, General Douglas MacArthur announced.

Japan's Greatest Defeat

With Japanese casualties totalling 113,221 and Japanese plane losses in the Philippines at 2,748 since October 20, when the U.S. landing was made, General MacArthur said General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the enemy commander here, had [illegible] the greatest defeat in the annals of the

An enemy destroyer escort, a patrol craft, and a medium-sized landing ship were sunk by U.S. Navy warships. Coastal defenses were shelled by surface units which encountered some enemy gunfire but suffered no damage. Liberator bombers, with Lightning fighters as escort, bombed and strafed the airport strips and shore defenses. One enemy plane was destroyed on the ground and six others damaged, the communique said.

Only two enemy fighters attempted to intercept the attacking planes, and some anti-aircraft fire was reported. All American planes returned safely.

On the same day, bombers also hammered Chichi Jima in the Bonins to the north of Iwo Jima. The airstrips were the major target. Marine fighter planes swept over Babelthuap Island in the Palaus group, setting several buildings afire, and Marine and Navy bombers continued neutralizing attacks on isolated enemy bases in the Marshall Islands. Japanese staging points, airfields, shipping, and supply depots throughout the southwest Pacific were also attacked. (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH DRIVE DEEPER INTO BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 26 — Allied troops advancing out of northern Burma have made gains in the east, west, and center of their front, which stretches from the Bay of Bengal across to the China frontier, it was announced in a communique from Southeast Asia Command headquarters today.

In the center, the British 14th Army is pressing on to Yeu, railroad town on the Mu River, 70 miles northwest of Mandalay. An earlier advance of 10 miles toward Yeu by forward elements of the 14th Army was reported.

To the east, British troops who, for the first time, have broken into central Burma, are also thrusting toward Mandalay. They are keeping up their advance southwest of the Irrawaddy island town of Tigyiang, which was captured three days ago.

Near Burma's west coast, 250 miles southwest of Shwegying, Allied troops poured artillery and machine-gun fire against Japanese troops aboard sampans on the Mayu River, which flows into the Bay of Bengal near Akyab.

Chinese troops on the Salween front are within 12 miles of Wan ing, at the China-Burma border, in their drive down the old Burma Road.

The Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, has made a trip to the Arakan front.

During his trip, he addressed British and African engineers who had just completed a Bailey bridge across a river, telling them they were now the pursuers of the retreating Japanese.

Mountbatten's Christmas Message

In a Christmas message to his troops, Lord Louis said:

« The war is going our way, and we are surely and relentlessly breaking the Japanese grip on Burma. I have no wish to conceal the dreariness of our task. Much hard fighting and hard night marching lie before us. We are a long way yet from the end, and the foe is still strong and aggressive, but we know that the end is sure.

« I can assure you that the needs of this theater are now priority number one, and that after the German defeat, much greater resources will be made available as quickly as possible. »

Ten Mustang fighters of the 14th USAAF destroyed 38 Japanese planes, 37 on the ground, in an attack on Tsinan airdrome in Shantung Province on Christmas Eve.

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

Soviet advance in Hungary is hitting hard at the vital sources of Germany's war supplies. Two-thirds of Hungary's agricultural supplies and a considerable number of oil fields were lost, the paper said, when the Hungarian plains were overrun. Now Germany has lost the important metal industries and deposit of coal in northern Hungary, as well as the output of factories in Budapest.

The Red Army now holds a continuous line stretching more than 100 miles from northwest of Budapest down to the eastern shore of Lake Balaton. This line is on the move in great strength, exerting great pressure on the «back door of the Reich.»

Farther north, the Red Army has captured Salgo-Tartan, on the Slovak border, according to the Soviet communique.

On all sections of the Russian front yesterday, the Red Army destroyed or disabled 48 German tanks and shot down 27 enemy planes. (OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

MANILA AREA HIT 4 TIMES IN 5 DAYS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 26 — A communique issued tonight from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters stated that land-based heavy bombers, in the fourth American air assault on the Manila area in five days, dropped 45 tons of bombs on Clark Field yesterday. Thirty-nine of 50 interceptors were shot down.

Mopping-up operations continued on liberated Leyte, the communique stated. A total of 899 Japanese were killed and 14 captured yesterday, compared with seven American dead and 21 wounded.

A Pearl Harbor bulletin stated that between 16 and 25 Japanese aircraft struck the airstrips of the Superfortress base on Saipan Island, in the Marianas, on Christmas Eve, destroying one American plane and damaging several others. Three of the enemy attackers were shot down by fighters, and a fourth by anti-aircraft fire.

Capture of the port of Palompon on Leyte's west coast by the U.S. 77th Division yesterday officially closed the campaign begun on this island a little more than two months ago, General Douglas MacArthur announced.

Japan's Greatest Defeat

With Japanese casualties totalling 113,221 and Japanese plane losses in the Philippines at 2,748 since October 20, when the U.S. landing was made, General MacArthur said General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the enemy commander here, had sustained perhaps the greatest defeat in the annals of the Japanese Army.

American losses were 11,217. Of these, 2,623 were killed, 8,422 wounded, and 172 are missing. A breakdown of the Japanese losses showed 54,338 abandoned dead; 18,500 estimated dead and not yet collected, including those buried by the enemy; 493 prisoners; 30,000 estimated lost at sea in the 10 convoys attempting reinforcement, and 9,890 naval fatalities in the crews of the 41 transports and 27 warships sunk.

A communique announced five days ago that all integrated Japanese resistance on Leyte had been ended with the destruction of the Yamashita Line, and that only scattered elements remained in isolated strongpoints.

The U.S. 77th Division captured Palompon by an amphibious movement from Ormoc. The landing in the enemy's rear took the Japanese completely unawares. Caught between this force and one advancing overland from the east, the Japanese were unable to offer resistance.

At Mindoro Island in the Philippines there was little enemy activity either on the ground or in the air, the communique said.

Climaxing 17 consecutive days of continuous attacks on Iwo Jima, an island in the Volcano group, B-29 Superfortresses based on Saipan combined with ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in a coördinated sea and air assault on the island on Sunday, a Pacific Fleet communique announced.

advancing out of northern Burma have made gains in the east, west, and center of their front, which stretches from the Bay of Bengal across to the China frontier, it was announced in a communique from Southeast Asia Command headquarters today.

In the center, the British 14th Army is pressing on to Yeu, railroad town on the Mu River, 70 miles northwest of Mandalay. An earlier advance of 10 miles toward Yeu by forward elements of the 14.h Army was reported.

To the east, British troops who, for the first time, have broken into central Burma, are also thrusting toward Mandalay. They are keeping up their advance southwest of the Irrawaddy island town of Tigyiang, which was captured three days ago.

Near Burma's west coast, 250 miles southwest of Shwegying, Allied troops poured artillery and machine-gun fire against Japanese troops aboard sampans on the Mayu River, which flows into the Bay of Bengal near Akyab.

Chinese troops on the Salween front are within 12 miles of Wan ing, at the China-Burma border, in their drive down the old Burma Road.

The Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, has made a trip to the Arakan front.

During his trip, he addressed British and African engineers who had just completed a Bailey bridge across a river, telling them they were now the pursuers of the retreating Japanese.

Mountbatten's Christmas Message

In a Christmas message to his troops, Lord Louis said:

«The war is going our way, and we are surely and relentlessly breaking the Japanese grip on Burma. I have no wish to conceal the dreariness of our task. Much hard fighting and hard night marching lie before us. We are a long way yet from the end, and the foe is still strong and aggressive, but we know that the end is sure.

«I can assure you that the needs of this theater are now priority number one, and that after the German defeat, much greater resources will be made available as quickly as possible.»

Ten Mustang fighters of the 14th USAAF destroyed 38 Japanese planes, 37 on the ground, in an attack on Tsinan airdrome in Shantung Province on Christmas Eve. Four other enemy planes were reported probably destroyed.

Other American air action over northern and central China included the destruction of more than 14 locomotives on Japanese-operated railways northeast of the Yellow River. Five enemy planes were destroyed in the course of these operations, which took place on December 21 and 22.

Other Mustangs were reported to have struck at shipping in Hong Kong harbor on Christmas Eve, sinking a large tanker and probably sinking four others. Two enemy fighters were shot down.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press said that Chinese sources declared today that all civilians have been ordered to quit Japanese-occupied Nanking as a result of recent American air attacks and the fear of further attacks.

Shanghai, also in the hands of the Japanese, was reported to be suffering from a severe coal shortage, as the American bombers had destroyed half of the available supply, and many factories there had been forced to close.

Mobile Chinese units attacked Japanese positions north of Hengyang, seizing large quantities of supplies and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, a Chinese High Command communique reported yesterday.

Other Chinese units, going over to the offensive, attacked Japanese positions west of the Chuansien railway. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

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

BOMBERS ATTACK SILESIAN REFINERIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 26 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today hammered again at the Oswiecim, Blechhammer, and Oderthal synthetic oil refineries in continuation of the campaign to blast every available oil producer in the Silesian coal basin, it was announced here late this afternoon.

Instrument target identification techniques were employed to locate all three of the refineries, two of which, Blechhammer and Oswiecim, have been heavily damaged in recent attacks. The vital oil sources were covered by protective smoke screens, which obscured observation of results but did not interfere with the instrument identification of the target.

The importance of the instrument bombing technique was emphasized by the statement in today's reports that of the two oil refineries most severely damaged in the intensive 15th USAAF campaign against German oil sources within range of Italy-based bombers, neither had been attacked visually for the past month or two.

Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked also the Avisio and Ora bridges on the Brenner Pass line in the first bombardment of this vital enemy communication line by heavy bombers since November 12. The location of this line in deep chasms amid towering Alpine peaks makes it a dangerous target requiring excellent weather and visibility.

Today's improved flying weather also allowed fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force to strike the heaviest blow in days against German rail targets, guns, fuel and ammunition dumps, and front concentrations in the Valley of the Po.

The five-day campaign of 15th USAAF heavy bombers against German oil resources in Upper Silesia and in the Sudetenland has heavily damaged four of the «big five» German synthetic oil refineries within range of Italy-based bombers, it was announced here today.

Damage at the Brux refinery, rated before the attacks as the largest oil installation in German-controlled Europe, was especially heavy, reconnaissance photos indicated. This refinery is in the Sudetenland.

The other four refineries lie in the coalfields in the Upper Silesian basin in both Germany and Poland.

Three of them, at Blechhammer (North and South) and at Oswiecim, were also heavily hit, with the intricate refinery installations cratered by direct hits.

Only the Oderthal refinery, near Blechhammer, escaped heavy damage. Two buildings in the installation were hit, however, and the reconnaissance pilots reported considerable activity in the plant grounds.

Yesterday, fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, striking at German communications and front-line concentrations across Italy, cut enemy rail lines in 75 places, it was announced here today.

Heavy bombers struck at nine strategic targets in Austria and Germany, including the already badly-damaged synthetic oil refinery at Brux, in Austria, where some 20 enemy interceptors were sighted but did not engage the Allied bomber formations.

Rail yards and storage sidings at Wels, Roszwein, Plattling, Villach, Schwaz Graz, and Innsbruck made up the remainder of the day's targets.

Out of more than 1,600 sorties flown, 12 heavy bombers and five other aircraft failed to return. (PRO)

NAZIS REPORTED BUILDING DEFENSES IN N. ITALY

The bombardment of Milan shook houses in Swiss territory, where the roar of planes could be heard, the correspondent reported. Flames rose 1,000 feet over the Lombard Plain after two particularly violent explosions, he said. (OWI)

ITALY-BASED BOMBERS HIT REICH OIL SUPPLY

WASHINGTON, December 26 — One-fourth of Germany's oil supply came from the five plants hit by Italy-based American bombers between December 16 and 20, the War Department announced here tonight.

More than 3,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the targets, the announcement said. Heavy damage was reported to a synthetic oil production plant in Czechoslovakia, described as the largest in German-controlled Europe, while three other plants also suffered heavy destruction. The fifth synthetic oil plant was slightly damaged in the attacks. (OWI)

U.S.A.A.F. HITS RAIL TARGETS

LONDON, December 26 — Allied planes today, for the fourth successive day, pounded communications targets supplying the German offensive on the Western Front.

Britain-based 8th USAAF planes and the Continent-based 9th USAAF struck two marshalling yards in the Coblenz area and bridges on rail lines between Coblenz and Bonn.

In contrast to the past three days, during which Luftwaffe fighters defended German targets in bitter dogfights, today's returning American pilots reported little opposition, according to the Associated Press.

BBC described the Tactical Air Force's campaign to cut off communications from Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's push as the biggest air offensive in support of land forces since the Falaise Pocket, and reported that one German spearhead collapsed for want of fuel.

In the 2½ days ending last night, more than 12,000 sorties were flown against communications and concentrations immediately behind the battle area. Nearly 1,700 motor vehicles were destroyed and 6,000 damaged. Three hundred and ninety-nine enemy aircraft were shot down, and a large number of tanks were destroyed.

The 9th USAAF today added 22 to the total number of German planes brought down, according to an official announcement. Ninth pilots were also credited with destroying six tanks and 237 motor transports.

American and British losses up to last night were 198 aircraft, of which 55 were heavy bombers, 39 medium bombers, and 104 fighters.

The 8th USAAF'S 56th Fighter Group, which has been providing cover for the air campaign, in bagging 37 enemy planes Saturday, was the first 8th fighter group to destroy over 300 enemy aircraft, according to an official announcement.

R.A.F. Gives Close Support

Four hundred Britain-based Liberators and Flying Fortresses, with an equal fighter support, yesterday dropped over 1,500 tons of bombs on railroad bridges west of the Rhine and road and rail junctions close behind the battle-front.

From the Continent, hundreds of Mustangs and Thunderbolts swept over western Germany to attack forward enemy troops and vehicles pressing the American lines in Belgium. Forty-one tanks, including three Tiger Royals, and 80 other armored vehicles were destroyed.

The 19th TAF accounted for 282 vehicles and 11 tanks in yesterday's operations.

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

line by heavy bombers since November 2. The location of this line in deep chasms amid towering Alpine peaks makes it a dangerous target requiring excellent weather and visibility.

Today's improved flying weather also allowed fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force to strike the heaviest blow in days against German rail targets, guns, fuel and ammunition dumps, and front concentrations in the Valley of the Po.

The five-day campaign of 15th USAAF heavy bombers against German oil resources in Upper Silesia and in the Sudetenland has heavily damaged four of the «big five» German synthetic oil refineries within range of Italy-based bombers, it was announced here today.

Damage at the Brux refinery, rated before the attacks as the largest oil installation in German-controlled Europe, was especially heavy, reconnaissance photos indicated. This refinery is in the Sudetenland.

The other four refineries lie in the coalfields in the Upper Silesian basin in both Germany and Poland.

Three of them, at Blechhammer (North and South) and at Oswiecim, were also heavily hit, with the intricate refinery installations cratered by direct hits.

Only the Oderthal refinery, near Blechhammer, escaped heavy damage. Two buildings in the installation were hit, however, and the reconnaissance pilots reported considerable activity in the plant grounds.

Yesterday, fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, striking at German communications and front-line concentrations across Italy, cut enemy rail lines in 75 places, it was announced here today.

Heavy bombers struck at nine strategic targets in Austria and Germany, including the already badly-damaged synthetic oil refinery at Brux, in Austria, where some 20 enemy interceptors were sighted but did not engage the Allied bomber formations.

Rail yards and storage sidings at Wels, Roszwein, Plattling, Villach, Schwaz Graz, and Innsbruck made up the remainder of the day's targets.

Out of more than 1,600 sorties flown, 12 heavy bombers and five other aircraft failed to return. (PRO)

NAZIS REPORTED BUILDING DEFENSES IN N. ITALY

ZURICH, December 26 — Construction of heavily fortified defense strips 12 miles wide both north and south of the Po River Basin, in anticipation of an Allied drive in the spring to free all northern Italy, has been ordered by German military leaders, reports reaching here from northern Italy said today.

The reports said that the defense zones will stretch from near the mouth of the Po, near Comacchio, to Turin. In addition, the reports stated, in anticipation of the fall of Bologna, now within the range of Allied big guns, the Nazi military has ordered the laying of large minefields in the province of Emilia. Beyond these fields, other defensive positions are available in the hill country surrounding Modena and just north of Bologna.

The Swiss newspaper, *Journal de Genève*, carried reports today of the building of defense strips and laying of the minefields. (OWI)

MILAN POWDER PLANT DESTROYED

WASHINGTON, December 26 — Northern Italy's biggest powder factory was destroyed during an Allied air attack on military targets in Milan yesterday, it was reported in a dispatch from Chiasso to the Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne*.

based 9th USAAF struck two marshalling yards in the Coblenz area and bridges on rail lines between Coblenz and Bonn.

In contrast to the past three days, during which Luftwaffe fighters defended German targets in bitter dogfights, today's returning American pilots reported little opposition, according to the Associated Press.

BBC described the Tactical Air Force's campaign to cut off communications from Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's push as the biggest air offensive in support of land forces since the Falaise Pocket, and reported that one German spearhead collapsed for want of fuel.

In the 2½ days ending last night, more than 12,000 sorties were flown against communications and concentrations immediately behind the battle area. Nearly 1,700 motor vehicles were destroyed and 6,000 damaged. Three hundred and ninety-nine enemy aircraft were shot down, and a large number of tanks were destroyed.

The 9th USAAF today added 22 to the total number of German planes brought down, according to an official announcement. Ninth pilots were also credited with destroying six tanks and 237 motor transports.

American and British losses up to last night were 198 aircraft, of which 55 were heavy bombers, 39 medium bombers, and 104 fighters.

The 8th USAAF'S 56th Fighter Group, which has been providing cover for the air campaign, in bagging 37 enemy planes Saturday, was the first 8th fighter group to destroy over 800 enemy aircraft, according to an official announcement.

R.A.F. Gives Close Support

Four hundred Britain-based Liberators and Flying Fortresses, with an equal fighter support, yesterday dropped over 1,500 tons of bombs on railroad bridges west of the Rhine and road and rail junctions close behind the battle-front.

From the Continent, hundreds of Mustangs and Thunderbolts swept over western Germany to attack forward enemy troops and vehicles pressing the American lines in Belgium. Forty-one tanks, including three Tiger Royals, and 80 other armored vehicles were destroyed.

The 19th TAF accounted for 282 vehicles and 11 tanks in yesterday's operations.

RAF Beaufighters and Wellingtons made 14 attacks with bombs and rockets over Christmas on German shipping off the coast of The Netherlands and south of Heligoland.

Lancasters and Halifaxes, escorted by Spitfires of the 2nd TAF, today attacked enemy troop and armor concentrations in the St. Vith area, according to official announcement. Other 2nd TAF groups flew in support of the southern fighting. One group alone flew nearly 700 sorties by early afternoon. Preliminary reports said that 20 enemy transports were destroyed and 50 damaged. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

800,000TH GERMAN CAPTURED IN WEST

WASHINGTON, December 26 — The 800,000th German prisoner to be taken on the Western Front since D-day was captured on Christmas Eve, the War Department announced tonight.

Preliminary reports indicated that at least 13,273 German prisoners have been taken since the start of the present German offensive, the announcement said. (OWI-Reuter)

GERMANS WEAR ALLIED UNIFORMS

LONDON, December 26 — The Germans, in their current counter-offensive on the Western Front, have resorted to the use of bogus Allied credentials and British and American military uniforms, a Reuter dispatch stated today.

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

A majority of the offenders have been captured, and a close watch is being maintained by the Allied military police. The Germans pretend not to know that wearing of the uniforms, under the terms of warfare, is an offense punishable by the firing squad.

The special German task forces filter behind American lines to kill American Army leaders, the Reuter dispatch stated. One unit consisted of some members who drove British command cars, while others were apparently dropped by parachute.

The American uniforms worn by the Germans are known to have been taken from captured American officers, the dispatch added. (Reuter)

DE GAULLE SPENDS CHRISTMAS AT FRONT

PARIS, December 26 — General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, accompanied by French Minister of War André Diethelm, spent Christmas at the front in Alsace and the Vosges, dispatches said today.

De Gaulle inspected French divisions commanded by General de Lattre de Tassigny, and on his return to Paris this morning expressed his full satisfaction with the fighting spirit of the troops. (OWI)

WAR MAY BE LONG, KRUG SAYS

PHILADELPHIA, December 26 — The War Production Board is operating on the theory that the war in Europe may go on indefinitely, Julius A. Krug, head of the board, said here today.

Krug said that the German offensive against the American 1st Army sector is resulting in the destruction of much Allied equipment, causing a sizeable boost in American production requirements.

As an example of American plans for the future, Krug declared that new trench-mortar production plants, costing 200 million dollars, are soon to be built, but will not be ready for operation before next August. If the war ends before that time, he said, the money will be lost. But if hostilities are not over by that time, «as they probably won't be,» the new plants will save many lives, he added. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE THREE TOWNS

LONDON, December 27 — Yugoslav forces, after three days' intense fighting, have liberated three German-held towns in the Koprivnica area of northeastern Croatia, just south of the Hungarian frontier, according to a communique issued today by Marshal Tito.

The towns are Klostar, Kalnik, and Ferdinanovic, east and southwest of Koprivnica, which is on a spur of the main Zagreb-Belgrade railway.

German attacks launched from Gospic, 15 miles inland from the Adriatic coast, were repulsed by Yugoslav troops in southern Croatia.

In the upper Una River Valley, Yugoslav units took strategic points which had been barring entrance into the valley.

In northwestern Yugoslavia, other Yugoslav forces destroyed a German military train on the Maribor-Celje line into Austria, and set fire to one engine and eight rail coaches, killing 160 German soldiers, and capturing much food and ammunition.

In central Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's troops halted a tank-led German attack striking northwest from Zenica in [illegible] the three-way road junction of

O'CONNOR NAMED TO NEW POST

NEW DELHI, December 26 — Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, who escaped from an Italian prisoner of war camp following the collapse of the Mussolini régime, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Eastern Command of the Indian Army, it was announced here today. This is an administrative command covering the area of eastern India up to the Burma frontier. Before this appointment, General O'Connor commanded an armored corps with the British 2nd Army on the Western Front. (Reuter)

FRASER RETURNS TO AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, December 26 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific Fleet, returned to Australia after a conference with Admiral of the Fleet Chester Nimitz, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet operations, in which they reached «complete agreement,» Radio Melbourne said today.

Admiral Fraser said that he would confer with General Douglas MacArthur as soon as arrangements could be made.

Operations of the British Fleet will be covered in communications from Admiral Nimitz' headquarters, and no separate announcements will be issued from British naval headquarters in Australia, Admiral Fraser said. (OWI)

TASK FORCE AIDED MACARTHUR

PEARL HARBOR, December 26 — In direct support of General Douglas MacArthur's Leyte and Mindoro Island landings, Vice Admiral John S. MacCain's fast carrier task force put 1,521 Japanese planes out of action, and sank or destroyed 89 enemy ships and damaged 92 others in the last two months, an American press dispatch said to-day.

During the same period, the task force losses were 104 planes. The enemy ship sinkings included two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers, three destroyer escorts, two large troop transports, five large freighters, and 19 medium freighters.

Japanese aircraft losses were 315 shot out of the air by planes, and 13 destroyed by ships' guns; 706 were burned on the ground by planes, and about 500 were damaged on the ground.

The task force's effectiveness in support of the landings, the dispatch said, lay in the fact that its blows cut off the Philippines from the Japanese Empire and Formosa during the period of the greatest danger to General MacArthur's troops. At the same time, they wiped out most of the enemy's northern Philippine air strength and shipping. (OWI)

HIROHITO SAYS WAR BECOMING CRITICAL

WASHINGTON, December 26 — Japanese Emperor Hirohito, in a message to the Japanese Diet in Tokyo today, warned his people that the war situation is «becoming critical.»

Without mentioning the significant American victory on Leyte, in the Philippines, in which an estimated 113,000 Japanese troops were lost, the Emperor declared: «The war situation is becoming more critical, and now is the time for all to devote their total effort truly to repel the enemy...»

Shifts in the Japanese command, meanwhile, indicated far-reaching enemy attempts to salvage what they can from the bleak war picture confronting them. General Korechika Anami, a vice minister of war before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and more recently with the enemy armed forces in the field, has been named Inspector General of Army Aviation and also a member of the Japanese War [illegible] Lt. Gen. Michio Sugiwara, is being

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

this morning expressed his full satisfaction with the fighting spirit of the troops. (OWI)

WAR MAY BE LONG, KRUG SAYS

PHILADELPHIA, December 26 — The War Production Board is operating on the theory that the war in Europe may go on indefinitely, Julius A. Krug, head of the board, said here today.

Krug said that the German offensive against the American 1st Army sector is resulting in the destruction of much Allied equipment, causing a sizeable boost in American production requirements.

As an example of American plans for the future, Krug declared that new trench-mortar production plants, costing 200 million dollars, are soon to be built, but will not be ready for operation before next August. If the war ends before that time, he said, the money will be lost. But if hostilities are not over by that time, « as they probably won't be, » the new plants will save many lives, he added. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE THREE TOWNS

LONDON, December 27 — Yugoslav forces, after three days' intense fighting, have liberated three German-held towns in the Koprivnica area of northeastern Croatia, just south of the Hungarian frontier, according to a communique issued today by Marshal Tito.

The towns are Klostar, Kalnik, and Ferdinanovic, east and southwest of Koprivnica, which is on a spur of the main Zagreb-Belgrade railway.

German attacks launched from Gospic, 15 miles inland from the Adriatic coast, were repulsed by Yugoslav troops in southern Croatia.

In the upper Una River Valley, Yugoslav units took strategic points which had been barring entrance into the valley.

In northwestern Yugoslavia, other Yugoslav forces destroyed a German military train on the Maribor-Celje line into Austria, and set fire to one engine and eight rail coaches, killing 160 German soldiers and capturing much food and ammunition.

In central Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's troops halted a tank-led German attack striking northwest from Zenica in the Bosnia Valley toward the three-way road junction of Travnik. Ninety Germans were killed, and one tank and five trucks were destroyed. Travnik is 40 miles northwest of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, and on the rail line between Sarajevo and Split on the Adriatic.

Yugoslav troops in the Matsievo area of Montenegro, 10 miles above the northern tip of the Albanian border, killed 280 Germans and captured 26 machine guns, six guns, seven vehicles, and other enemy material.

An earlier communique said that Yugoslav forces repelled the Germans in an intense battle in the Bosna River Valley in northern Yugoslavia. (OWI)

NAZIS MURDERED 100,000 IN CARPATHIANS

MOSCOW, December 26 — Over 100,000 civilians were murdered in the Stanislav region of the Carpathians, according to the Soviet Commission investigating German war crimes, Radio Moscow reported today. (Radio Moscow)

BULGARIAN T. U. TO HOLD CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, December 26 — A national conference of the Bulgarian General Workers' Trade Union will be held February 4, the Soviet news agency, TASS said today. The conference will discuss the restoration of free Bulgarian trade unions. (OWI)

separate announcements will be issued from British naval headquarters in Australia, Admiral Fraser said. (OWI)

TASK FORCE AIDED MACARTHUR

PEARL HARBOR, December 26 — In direct support of General Douglas MacArthur's Leyte and Mindoro Island landings, Vice Admiral John S. MacCain's fast carrier task force put 1,521 Japanese planes out of action, and sank or destroyed 89 enemy ships and damaged 92 others in the last two months, an American press dispatch said to-day.

During the same period, the task force losses were 104 planes. The enemy ship sinkings included two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers, three destroyer escorts, two large troop transports, five large freighters, and 19 medium freighters.

Japanese aircraft losses were 315 shot out of the air by planes, and 13 destroyed by ships' guns; 706 were burned on the ground by planes, and about 500 were damaged on the ground.

The task force's effectiveness in support of the landings, the dispatch said, lay in the fact that its blows cut off the Philippines from the Japanese Empire and Formosa during the period of the greatest danger to General MacArthur's troops. At the same time, they wiped out most of the enemy's northern Philippine air strength and shipping. (OWI)

HIROHITO SAYS WAR BECOMING CRITICAL

WASHINGTON, December 26 — Japanese Emperor Hirohito, in a message to the Japanese Diet in Tokyo today, warned his people that the war situation is « becoming critical. »

Without mentioning the significant American victory on Leyte, in the Philippines, in which an estimated 113,000 Japanese troops were lost, the Emperor declared: « The war situation is becoming more critical, and now is the time for all to devote their total effort truly to repel the enemy... »

Shifts in the Japanese command, meanwhile, indicated frantic reaching enemy attempts to salvage what they can from the bleak war picture confronting them. General Korechika Anami, a vice minister of war before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and more recently with the enemy armed forces in the field, has been named Inspector General of Army Aviation and also a member of the Japanese War Council. His predecessor, Lt. Gen. Michio Sugawara, is being « transferred. »

Lt. Gen. Noboru Tazoe was made director of the General Affairs Bureau of Army Aviation Headquarters, succeeding Maj. Gen. Saichi Terada. The two appointments were interpreted as part of a Japanese effort to increase aircraft production and to counter the increasingly serious American Superfortress attacks on Nipponese industrial centers.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal at a press conference here today said that the American plans for an unceasing heavy offensive against Japan have not been disrupted by enemy air attacks. Forrestal acknowledged that American naval forces in the Philippines area have suffered some damage, but said that announcements are delayed because « we do not wish the Japanese to know what ships they have hit, nor to what extent vessels have been injured, nor how soon they may be back in action. »

Forrestal pointed to the American landings on Leyte and Mindoro islands, in the Philippines, as concrete examples of American naval and air superiority in the areas.

« In spite of all the Japanese have been able to do, both with their navy and with their land-based aircraft, we, and not they, are winning the campaign for the Philippines, » he declared. « We now dominate the waters around those islands and the air over them, » he added. (OWI-BBC)

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

HEROIC STRUGGLES OF 14TH ARMY TOLD

LONDON, December 26 — The heroic struggles of the British 14th Army, which smashed the Japanese plans for the invasion of India, and how they were maintained on the war's most difficult front and under the worst possible conditions, were revealed to-day in the service paper *S.E.A.C. Souvenir*.

More than a half million men lived and fought in the jungles. How they ever existed there is one of the miracles of the war, the newspaper said. The major job was the feeding of 500,000 soldiers, plus 300,000 Chinese laborers. The Quartermaster's section planned to have its own farms totalling 18,000 acres, situated well forward. One such farm in Manipur was so well forward that it was overrun by the Japanese. A factory for salting fish and a brewery were established, but it still was necessary to bring in by rail, air, and water 1,800 tons of food daily.

Fourteenth Army drivers kept 50,000 vehicles moving along incredible jungle and mountain roads through dust storms, monsoons, and mud.

During the great battles of Imphal and Kohima, 30,000 non-combatant troops were flown out of Imphal, as were 30,000 casualties. Two and a half divisions, with all their equipment, were flown in, and almost as many more replacements, as well as 50,000 tons of supplies.

The hospital supply was staggering. Wounded men were borne sometimes 10 miles by stretcher through jungles, over mountains, and across torrents. They were carried out to rear area hospitals by mule, jeep, sampan, barge, hospital ship, truck, train, and aircraft.

All along this terrible, merciless front, hospital personnel earned the admiration of all ranks and the undying gratitude of the wounded. If there were 27,000 wounded in great battles, there were 10 times that number of malaria and dysentery cases. The curse was cut in halves by building up malaria discipline. (Reuter)

MACARTHUR WEARS NEW INSIGNIA

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 26 — General Douglas MacArthur, recently promoted to the new rank of General of the Army, is wearing a five-star insignia of that rank beaten out of a miscellaneous collection of Philippino, Dutch, and Australian silver coins, furnished by his aides, an American press agency reported today. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

LABOR LEADERS BACK WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

ROME, December 26 — The Italian General Confederation of Labor will support the Italian Women's Union request for inclusion of prospective women voters' names on electoral lists. This support was pledged in an interview given a UNN reporter here today by the Confederation's three secretaries.

Achille Grandi, of the Christian Democratic Party, said: "Italian women, because of their attachment to religious principles and to the family, constitute a guarantee for a healthy moral, economic, and political society."

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist, said the inclusion of women in the election lists would provide "evidence of the announced intention to grant Italian women voting rights." It would be a humiliation for Italian democracy, he added, if women were excluded from the first free elections to be held in Italy since the fall of Fascism.

Oreste Lizzadri, of the Socialist Party, said that votes [illegible] not only to working women, but also to

CONGRESSWOMAN ATTENDS CHILDREN'S PARTY

FLORENCE, December 26 — More than 700 children of Florence were given gifts of toys and sweets at a Christmas Day party organized here by personnel of the Allied Command. Present at the party was Clare Boothe Luce, American Congresswoman.

Local Allied officials have raised an additional 100,000 lire for the purchase of gifts to be distributed within the next few days. (UNN)

WALDENSIANS SEND RELIEF TO FLORENCE

ROME, December 26 — Representatives of the Waldensian churches, leading Protestant church group in Italy, with 90 congregations, have sent 100,000 lire to Florence for immediate relief among their co-religionists, it was learned today.

The funds were sent to Florence through the coöperation of Chaplain Frank W. Sprague, Protestant chaplain of the U.S. Army Air Corps, who visited Florence. Chaplain Sprague said the funds went for the support of two Waldensian orphanages, one caring for 40 boys and the other for 25 girls. Part of the funds also went for relief of a home for the aged, badly damaged by German shell fire, and for a number of Protestant ministers in need.

Chaplain Sprague said the money was raised among the Italians themselves, members of the two Waldensian congregations here. (UNN)

ALLEGED INFORMER ARRESTED

ROME, December 26 — Lazzaro Montelone was arrested here today on charges of having denounced to the Germans Professor Gustavo Sacerdote, well-known Socialist formerly associated with the old newspaper, *Avanti!*.

Police are looking for Gualberto Rigucci, in connexion with the same charges.

The two men are accused of having written to Nazi and Italian Fascist authorities in January, 1944, that Professor Sacerdote, who had left a Fascist concentration camp, was hiding with his wife, two sisters-in-law, and some well-known Communists at the Palazzo Massimo.

According to the police, Rigucci was prompted to inform on Professor Sacerdote because he wanted the professor's apartment. (UNN)

MESSINA HOSPITAL GETS RELIEF GRANT

MESSINA, December 26 — A grant of 2,500,000 lire for medical relief was made available to the Piedmont Hospital here by Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, hospital authorities reported to-day. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL OPENS DISCUSSIONS IN ATHENS; PLOT AGAINST SCOBIE HEADQUARTERS FOILED

ATHENS, December 26 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who arrived here late yesterday, opened discussions today with Greek Government officials and EAM representatives. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean Theater, and Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Central Mediterranean. Also attending the discussions are Rex Leeper, British Minister to Greece, and Premier

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

placements, as well as 30,000 tons of supplies.

The hospital supply was staggering. Wounded men were borne sometimes 10 miles by stretcher through jungles, over mountains, and across torrents. They were carried out to rear area hospitals by mule, jeep, sampan, barge, hospital ship, truck, train, and aircraft.

All along this terrible, merciless front, hospital personnel earned the admiration of all ranks and the undying gratitude of the wounded. If there were 27,000 wounded in great battles, there were 10 times that number of malaria and dysentery cases. The curse was cut in halves by building up malaria discipline. (Reuter)

MACARTHUR WEARS NEW INSIGNIA

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 26 — General Douglas MacArthur, recently promoted to the new rank of General of the Army, is wearing a five-star insignia of that rank beaten out of a miscellaneous collection of Philippine, Dutch, and Australian silver coins, furnished by his aides, an American press agency reported today. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

LABOR LEADERS BACK WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

ROME, December 26 — The Italian General Confederation of Labor will support the Italian Women's Union request for inclusion of prospective women voters' names on electoral lists. This support was pledged in an interview given a UNN reporter here today by the Confederation's three secretaries.

Achille Grandi, of the Christian Democratic Party, said: «Italian women, because of their attachment to religious principles and to the family, constitute a guarantee for a healthy moral, economic, and political society.»

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist, said the inclusion of women in the election lists would provide «evidence of the announced intention to grant Italian women voting rights.» It would be a humiliation for Italian democracy, he added, if women were excluded from the first free elections to be held in Italy since the fall of Fascism.

Oreste Lizzadri, of the Socialist Party, said that votes should be given not only to working women, but also to housewives and all women having the required age and other qualifications. (UNN)

ITALY, BELGIUM TO RESUME RELATIONS

ROME, December 26 — Italy and Belgium will soon resume diplomatic relations, it was announced today. Ambassadors will soon be exchanged, the announcement added.

The Italian government communique stated:

«The news will be received with great satisfaction by the Italian public, who have always deeply sympathized with the plight of the Belgian people, and have hailed the recent liberation of Belgium with rejoicing.» (UNN)

TALK ON CAVES MASSACRE TODAY

ROME, December 26 — The Ardeatine Caves Massacre will be the subject of an illustrated talk to be given tomorrow at 1530 hours in the Collegio Romano by Prof. Attilio Ascarelli, member of a committee which recently completed identification of the more than 320 bodies buried in the caves following a Nazi-Fascist mass murder of Italian civilians.

A PWB film on the work of exhuming and identifying the bodies will follow the talk. (UNN)

Chaplain Sprague said the money was raised among the Italians themselves, members of the two Waldensian congregations here. (UNN)

ALLEGED INFORMER ARRESTED

ROME, December 26 — Lazzaro Montelone was arrested here today on charges of having denounced to the Germans Professor Gustavo Sacerdote, well-known Socialist formerly associated with the old newspaper, *Avanti!*.

Police are looking for Gualberto Rigucci, in connexion with the same charges.

The two men are accused of having written to Nazi and Italian Fascist authorities in January, 1944, that Professor Sacerdote, who had left a Fascist concentration camp, was hiding with his wife, two sisters-in-law, and some well-known Communists at the Palazzo Massimo.

According to the police, Rigucci was prompted to inform on Professor Sacerdote because he wanted the professor's apartment. (UNN)

MESSINA HOSPITAL GETS RELIEF GRANT

MESSINA, December 26 — A grant of 2,500,000 lire for medical relief was made available to the Piedmont Hospital here by Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, hospital authorities reported to-day. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL OPENS DISCUSSIONS IN ATHENS; PLOT AGAINST SCOBIE HEADQUARTERS FOILED

ATHENS, December 26 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who arrived here late yesterday, opened discussions today with Greek Government officials and EAM representatives. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean Theater, and Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Central Mediterranean. Also attending the discussions are Rex Leeper, British Minister to Greece, and Premier Georges Papandreou.

Disclosure of Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Eden's presence in the Greek capital came at a time when the struggle between British forces under Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie and ELAS (National Liberation Committee militia) was approaching a climax.

EAM representatives were especially invited by General Scobie and they were brought to the conference in British armored cars under safe-conduct terms.

It was also announced here today that the Archbishop of Athens, the Metropolitan Damaskinos, had consented to preside over a conference involving representatives from both sides.

A British patrol on a routine check-up today discovered almost a ton of dynamite hidden in a sewer just a few feet from the Grande Bretagne Hotel, headquarters for General Scobie and the Greek Government.

The discovery was made shortly before the Prime Minister and Mr. Eden were scheduled to confer this afternoon with Greek leaders from both sides, press dispatches stated. The explosives were wrapped in burlap bags, and wired so as to be detonated from a distance. British scources stated tonight that they thought the dynamite had been placed by ELAS forces, and that it apparently had been placed in the sewer some time last night after the arrival of the British leaders had been announced.

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

In connexion with the conference, high-ranking British officials stated that the discussions would be primarily a Greek affair, and that British participation would be limited to a speech by Mr. Churchill. A late press report tonight said that British tanks were in action in Omonias Square this afternoon about the time that the conference was scheduled to begin. Elaborate precautions have been taken to keep the exact whereabouts of the conference a secret.

General Scobie said today that throughout yesterday bitter fighting continued in this area and the port of the Piraeus. British reports said that paratroopers operating west of the Acropolis had retaken the gas works, and cleared out more ELAS troops from the half of the city still under ELAS control. British forces have also strengthened their hold on the Athens-Piraeus road it was stated today.

Answering an urgent request, rocket-firing Beaufighters yesterday destroyed a group of factory buildings on the outskirts of this city where ELAS forces were grouping for a counter-attack. British forces were 200 yards away when the Beaufighters came over and launched 30 rockets into the buildings and then resumed the attack with cannon fire. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

GERMAN PUSH BASED ON WISHFUL THINKING

LONDON, December 26 — German hopes that their current counter-attack on the Western Front will obtain a negotiated peace from the Allies are doomed to frustration, President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia told his people in a broadcast from here on Christmas Eve. Beneš said:

«The Allied powers will carry on this war united and without respite until Germany's complete military defeat. The longer the war continues, the greater Germany's catastrophe.

«Leading German circles knew Germany was facing disaster, but hoped that, by prolonging resistance for another few months, they could obtain favorable peace terms. All these calculations are fictitious and wishful thinking.»

As proof that the Allies intend to bring the war to a harmonious and comman peace, Dr. Beneš cited the fact that the recent French-Soviet Pact was patterned after the Anglo-Soviet and the Czechoslovak-Soviet pacts.

He described the present war as «a powerful political and social revolution,» and said that Europe cannot return to the status of 1933. He added:

«Changes will take place everywhere, in some places lesser, elsewhere greater, depending on the régimes' political behavior since 1938. Consequently, in all of the liberated contries a struggle for new conditions is manifest, in the course of which those responsible for Fascism and Nazism have to be punished.»

Beneš added that Czechoslovakia, like the rest of Europe, could not return after Germany's defeat to what it was in 1938. He said that his country would have a new constitution and a decentralized administration with regional Czechoslovak and Ukrainian administrations joined in a national front government (OWI)

STETTINIUS ON RUSSIA LEND-LEASE ACCORD

WASHINGTON, December 26 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius today denied newspaper reports that Lend-Lease aid to Russia would end with the termination of pending commitments 13 June 1945, and assured his press conference that the United States and Russia have been working steadily on various schedules for future supplies to the Soviet Union.

(The National Association of Manufacturers' News said yesterday that top Government officials expect Russia to

Meanwhile, Radio Moscow said yesterday that the French-Soviet Pact has been ratified by the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The French Cabinet ratified the pact last Friday. (OWI)

GANDHI UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE

WARDHA, INDIA, December 26 — Mohandas Gandhi is suffering from trachitis (inflammation of the windpipe) following an attack of influenza, Reuter said tonight. His doctors have advised him to take an undisturbed rest. (OWI)

FRENCH JOURNALIST GOES ON TRIAL

PARIS, December 26 — Henri Beraud, 59-year-old French journalist, was scheduled to appear before a Paris court today on a charge of intelligence with the enemy.

A violent anti-British journalist, Beraud in June of this year published a small book defending his anti-British and anti-Semitic views. He was arrested by FFI men on the day General Charles de Gaulle entered Paris. Beraud is charged with having denounced one of the outstanding men in the resistance movement, Abel Glasberg, who saved hundreds of Jews from the Gestapo by his organization for producing false identity papers. (Reuter)

FRENCH REGISTRATION CLOSES

PARIS, December 26 — Registration of voters for the local elections to be held in February were closed December 24 after being extended twice, chiefly to accomodate the newly-enfranchised women voters, who have yet to be educated to civic duties, said a dispatch to yesterday's *New York Times*.

The original closing date for registration in Paris was December 4, but only a small percentage of the women had registered by that time, despite injunctions from all the parties. Women's suffrage was also urged by the Roman Catholic Church, which said that voting is not merely a right, but a duty; it is even permitting the cloistered nuns to go to the polls. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

EX-FASCIST MINISTER REPORTED KILLED

WASHINGTON, December 26 — A Swiss dispatch received here yesterday from Chiasso reported that former Fascist Finance Minister Giuseppe Tassinari, along with his chauffeur, had been killed in an accident.

Radio Berlin yesterday added to the contradictory reports regarding the fate of Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, by denying its own report Friday that he had been killed «in an accident.» The Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* said Sunday that Farinacci's death was not accidental, but the result of assassination. (OWI)

NORWEGIANS URGED TO SABOTAGE

LONDON, December 26 — Norwegians were called upon tonight in a radio broadcast by Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold to hinder the Germans in every way possible — particularly by sinking Nazi transports and disrupting communications.

«Every German who escapes to the south will help lengthen the war. In time to come, when the fighting will

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

GERMAN PUSH BASED ON WISHFUL THINKING

LONDON, December 26 — German hopes that their current counter-attack on the Western Front will obtain a negotiated peace from the Allies are doomed to frustration, President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia told his people in a broadcast from here on Christmas Eve. Beneš said:

« The Allied powers will carry on this war united and without respite until Germany's complete military defeat. The longer the war continues, the greater Germany's catastrophe.

« Leading German circles knew Germany was facing disaster, but hopsd that, by prolonging resistance for another few months, they could obtain favorable peace terms. All these calculations are fictitious and wishful thinking. »

As proof that the Allies intend to bring the war to a harmonious and comman peace, Dr. Beneš cited the fact that the recent French-Soviet Pact was patterned after the Anglo-Soviet and the Czechoslovak-Soviet pacts.

He described the present war as « a powerful political and social revolution, » and said that Europe cannot return to the status of 1938. He added:

« Changes will take place everywhere, in some places lesser, elsewhere greater, depending on the régimes' political behavior since 1938. Consequently, in all of the liberated contries a struggle for new conditions is manifest, in the course of which those responsible for Fascism and Nazism have to be punished. »

Beneš added that Czechoslovakia, like the rest of Europe, could not return after Germany's defeat to what it was in 1938. He said that his country would have a new constitution and a decentralized administration with regional Czechoslovak and Ukrainian administrations joined in a national front government (OWI)

STETTINIUS ON RUSSIA LEND-LEASE ACCORD

WASHINGTON, December 26 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius today denied newspaper reports that Lend-Lease aid to Russia would end with the termination of pending commiitments 13 June 1945, and assured his press conference that the United States and Russia have been working steadily on various schedules for future supplies to the Soviet Union.

(The National Association of Manufacturers' News said yesterday that top Government officials expect Russia to withdraw from Lend-Lease at the end of the commiitments. The NAM pubblication predicted AMTORG, Soviet Trading Agency, will take over all Russian buying and selling in the United States.)

Stettinius said there was no truth in the report, and added that shipment of supplies to the USSR under terms of the protocol now being negotiated has been continuing since 1 July 1944, even though the document is not actually signed. When the protocol will be completed is a matter of speculation, he said.

He pointed out that the proposed fourth protocol, like the third signed in October, 1943, is quadrilateral, involving Canada and Great Britain, as well as the United States and Russia. Negotiators are presently busy preparing a reply to the Soviet Government's suggestions, which were made after United States authorities had worked out schedules. (OWI)

MASSIGLI IN LONDON FOR TREATY TALKS

LONDON, December 26 — René Massigli, French Ambassador to London, has arrived here with French proposals for an Anglo-French treaty.

Radio Paris said that this treaty would « complete the treaty signed between Britain and Russia in 1942, and the recently concluded treaty between France and Russia ».

hundreds of Jews from the Gestapo by his organization for producing false identity papers. (Reuter)

FRENCH REGISTRATION CLOSES

PARIS, December 26 — Registration of voters for the local elections to be held in February were closed December 24 after being extended twice, chiefly to accomodate the newly-enfranchised women voters, who have yet to be educated to civic duties, said a dispatch to yesterday's *New York Times*.

The original closing date for registration in Paris was December 4, but only a small percentage of the women had registered by that time, despite injunctions from all the parties. Women's suffrage was also urged by the Roman Catholic Church, which said that voting is not merely a right, but a duty; it is even permitting the cloistered nuns to go to the polls. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

EX-FASCIST MINISTER REPORTED KILLED

WASHINGTON, December 26 — A Swiss dispatch received here yesterday from Chinsso reported that former Fascist Finance Minister Giuseppe Tassinari, along with his chauffeur, had been killed in an accident.

Radio Berlin yesterday added to the contradictory reports regarding the fate of Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, by denying its own report Friday that he had been killed « in an accident. » The Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* said Sunday that Farinacci's death was not accidental, but the result of assassination. (OWI)

NORWEGIANS URGED TO SABOTAGE

LONDON, December 26 — Norwegians were called upon tonight in a radio broadcast by Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold to hinder the Germans in every way possible — particularly by sinking Nazi transports and disrupting communications.

«Every German who escapes to the south will help lengthen the war. In time to come, when the fighting will become still more intense and may affect the whole of our people more directly, we must be prepared to accept all sacrifices which the situation will demand,» he said.

The Prime Minister said that the first consignments of food, clothing, and medical supplies for those parts of Norway liberated by the Russians have reached their destination, and have been distributed.

In discussing government affairs, the Norwegian Prime Minister said that his government intended to resign at the first cabinet meeting in Oslo after the city's liberation. (OWI-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 26 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy.

Northwest of Ravenna, Canadian troops of the 8th Army have occupied Rossetta and are within two miles of Alfonsine.

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

North of Faenza, all enemy resistance east of the Canale Naviglio is virtually at an end.

On the 5th Army front, activity was confined to patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of the 15th USAAF heavy bombers with escort yesterday attacked an oil refinery at Brux, Germany, and a number of rail yards in Austria.

RAF heavy and medium bombers flew supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Light bombers and Intruders of the Tactical Air Force on the night of December 24/25 attacked enemy supply lines in northern Italy.

Medium bombers carried out a successful attack yesterday on the Treviso railyards in northeast Italy.

Fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated against enemy communications in the Po Valley, and immediately behind the battle areas, as well as giving close support to the ground forces.

Many rail cuts were effected, and enemy road and rail transport were destroyed.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed on an airfield near Milan.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy road transport in northeastern Italy.

In these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

Seventeen of ours are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Our troops have made further progress in Athens and Piraeus, and large areas are now cleared. The issue of meals to the civilian population within these areas is progressing on a correspondingly wider scale.

In Epirus, General Zervas' troops continue to fall back under increasing pressure from ELAS forces.

There is nothing to report elsewhere in Greece. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 26 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Holland have encountered enemy patrol activity along the Maas River north of Tilburg and in the Venlo area.

South of Düren, we pushed forward into the village of Winden, where fighting is still going on against strong opposition, and we cleared Obernaubach one mile farther south.

In the Monschau-Malmédy sector, following a quiet day, the Germans launched an attack in the evening with armor and infantry near Bullingen. This was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Our troops cleared La Gleize, three miles northwest of Stavelot.

Malmédy, Stavelot, and Stoumont remain in Allied hands.

In the area northwest of Lierneux, our troops made a slight withdrawal and the enemy reached Grandmenil, a few miles west.

More enemy paratroops have been dropped in the area a few miles west of Stavelot and north of Beauraing, five miles southeast of Givet. All these were mopped up.

The enemy's supply and reinforcement routes in and behind the battle zone were objectives for heavy, medium, and light bombers.

Rail bridges and road and rail junctions in the battle area were attacked by medium forces of escorted heavy bombers.

Road junctions at Münstereifel, in the Bitburg area, and at Vianden were attacked by medium and light bombers. At the latter place, a fuel storage depot was also hit.

Rail bridges at Konz Karthus, Taken, Keuchingen, as well as rail facilities in the S. Vith area and at Wengerohr, and communication centers at Hillsheim and Ahutte, were also attacked by medium and light bombers.

Farther south, medium bombers went for the rail bridge at Singen, while fighter-bombers attacked locomotives and rolling stock in the region of the upper Rhine.

In the Colmar area, fighter-bombers gave close support to our ground forces.

Seventy-eight enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday.

Thirteen heavy bombers, seven medium and light bombers, and 43 fighters are missing. Some of the fighters are believed to have landed in friendly territory.

Ground patrols were active in the Wissembourg area, and along the Rhine.

Nothweiler and Schweigen were shelled by enemy artillery.

North of Colmar, our troops reëntered Bennweir. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 26 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured the town and railway station of Salgótarjan, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Magyarzabor, Felseutosz, Alsoutacz, Baradon, Zabor, Terek, Barna, Rona, Inatso, Alsafalfalva, Valsafalfalva, Vagleosalye, Kisharitya, Shoshhartya, and Medyer, and the railway station of Alsafalfalva.

In battles during December 24/25 in this area, our troops captured 960 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In Czechoslovakia, northwest and west of Sahy, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Shalmosz, Chaikov, Rionik, Velikie-Kozmalovtse, Tsekov, Klecheki, Gorny-Sesh, Sviatoy-Urii-Nagronye, Trginya, Lontok, Shalo, and Maliye-Ludintse, Zaloba, and the railway stations of Kozmalovtse and Zaloba.

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive for the encirclement of Budapest from the west, have emerged at the River Danube, thus, capturing the town and railway station of Esztergom, and the populated localities and railway stations of Dorog and Tokod, thus completing the encirclement of the Budapest groupings of the enemy.

Troops of this front occupied in fighting the western suburbs of Budapest: Budapok, Budaersz, Zubliget, Ipokotmezo, Harszakalia, Peztchdekut, Pilesveresvar, Pilesgoroszene, and Uriel; the populated localities of Chobanka, Pomaz, Ketel, Baina, Sarya, Berteszalmo, Oroslan, and Chakvar; and the railway stations of Pilesveresvar and Saar.

In the battles during December 25, west and southwest of Budapest, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 2,340 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

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

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed on an airfield near Milan.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy road transport in northeastern Italy.

In these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

Seventeen of ours are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Our troops have made further progress in Athens and Piraeus, and large areas are now cleared. The issue of meals to the civilian population within these areas is progressing on a correspondingly wider scale.

In Epirus, General Zervas' troops continue to fall back under increasing pressure from ELAS forces.

There is nothing to report elsewhere in Greece. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 26 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Holland have encountered enemy patrol activity along the Maas River north of Tilburg and in the Venlo area.

South of Düren, we pushed forward into the village of Winden, where fighting is still going on against strong opposition, and we cleared Obernaubach one mile farther south.

In the Monschau-Malmédy sector, following a quiet day, the Germans launched an attack in the evening with armor and infantry near Bullingen. This was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Our troops cleared La Gleize, three miles northwest of Stavelot.

Malmédy, Stavelot, and Stoumont remain in Allied hands.

In the area northwest of Lierneux, our troops made a slight withdrawal and the enemy reached Grandmenil, a few miles west.

More enemy paratroops have been dropped in the area a few miles west of Stavelot and north of Beauraing, five miles southeast of Givet. All these were mopped up.

Rochefort has been occupied by the enemy and enemy pressure has been increasing east of Hotten near Rochefort, and near Marche.

Bastogne is still held by our forces, despite heavy pressure.

The enemy launched an attack with tanks and infantry near Marvie and, after making gains southwest of Bastogne, now holds Rosclère and Libramont.

Along the southern flank of the enemy penetration, gains have been made and enemy attacks repulsed.

Fighting is still in progress near Chaumont, and we cleared the enemy from Warnach.

Ground has been gained just north of Bigonville and in the areas of Neunhausen, Heiderscheid, and Arsdorf, which has been cleared of the enemy. German attacks near Heiderscheid and at Kehmen were repulsed.

Progress was also made south and east of Diekirch, where we took Mostroff, and south of Echternach, despite enemy counter-attacks.

Air operations were continued yesterday on a large scale.

Ground targets in the battle area, including motor transport, armor, strongpoints, and gun positions, were attacked throughout the day by fighter-bombers.

Ground patrols were active in the Wissembourg area, and along the Rhine.

Nothweiler and Schweigen were shelled by enemy artillery.

North of Colmar, our troops reëntered Bennweir. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 26 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured the town and railway station of Salgótarjan, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Magyarzabor, Felseutosz, Alsoutacz, Baradon, Zabor, Terek, Barna, Rona, Inatso, Alsafalfalva, Valsafalfalva, Vagleosalye, Kisharitya, Shoshhartya, and Medyer, and the railway station of Alsafalfalva.

In battles during December 24/25 in this area, our troops captured 960 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In Czechoslovakia, northwest and west of Sahy, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Shalmosz, Chaikov, Rionik, Velikie-Kozmalovtse, Tsekov, Klecheki, Gorny-Sesh, Sviatoy-Urii-Nagronye, Trginya, Lontok, Shalo, and Maiiye-Ludintse, Zaloba, and the railway stations of Kozmalovtse and Zaloba.

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive for the encirclement of Budapest from the west, have emerged at the River Danube, thus, capturing the town and railway station of Esztergom, and the populated localities and railway stations of Dorog and Tokod, thus completing the encirclement of the Budapest groupings of the enemy.

Troops of this front occupied in fighting the western suburbs of Budapest: Budapok, Budaersz, Zubliget, Ipokotmezo, Harszakalia, Peztchdekut, Pilesveresvar, Pilesgoroszene, and Uriel; the populated localities of Chobanka, Pomaz, Ketel, Baina, Sarya, Berteszalmo, Oroslan, and Chakvar; and the railway stations of Pilesveresvar and Saar.

In the battles during December 25, west and southwest of Budapest, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 2,340 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During December 25, our troops disabled or damaged on all fronts a total of 48 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 27 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 26 — Today's communique:

Enemy attacks against Ottone, in the Emilia region of Piacenza, have been effectively repulsed by Patriots.

Nazi-Fascist troops are concentrating at Perino, in the Noceto area and at Collecchio and Fornovo. The Bobbio-Marsaglia road is at present under enemy control.

Bitter fighting is now going on between Patriots and the enemy in the Piedmont region.

In the Langhe Hills, the enemy suffered 800 casualties, including 300 killed and 500 wounded. Patriot losses were also heavy. The Germans carried out reprisal actions against the civilian population.

According to an unconfirmed report, Patriots are said to have removed 1,200 pairs of shoes destined for Germany from a wholesale shoe business in Milan. (UNN)

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

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 26 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the West, the focal point of the fighting moved to central Luxembourg.

The enemy, having brought up fresh forces which he had to remove from other front sectors, tried to smash our southern wing in order to relieve his forces encircled in the Bastogne area. The enemy attacks were frustrated in grim fighting, and the ring around Bastogne was tightened.

West of the Ourthe, our spearheads advance after having repulsed numerous enemy counter-attacks.

Since the start of our attack in the West on December 16, more than 700 American tanks or armoured vehicles were either captured or destroyed, according to incomplete reports.

Yesterday, German fighter squadrons again engaged strong enemy fighter formations, and prevented them from accurate bombing.

Yesterday, the Anglo-Americans lost 44 planes by the action of German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries. Fast German bombers struck effectively at the enemy communications in areas near the front by day and night.

In Lorraine, our troops, in powerful forward thrusts, captured the Blies region east of Sarreguémines [Saargemünd]. They also recaptured the fort of Schiessack, which had been fiercely contended, in a surprise attack.

In upper Alsace, east of Kaysersberg, grim local fighting is in progress.

Yesterday, Liége and Antwerp were subjected to a bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fighting was limited to some unsuccessful British attacks in the Romagna.

Northwest of Ravenna, an enemy reconnaissance detachment was routed.

In Hungary, the grim defensive fighting continues. While the Bolsheviks, west of Budapest, succeeded in advancing northwest and northward, their attacks launched from an easterly direction on the bridgehead failed.

North of the Eipel and on the lower reaches of the Zagyva, the enemy continued to exert strong pressure.

At Gross-Steffelsdorf and east of Kaschau, our divisions repelled all Soviet attacks, with bloody losses to the enemy.

Yesterday, 22 enemy planes were shot down over the Hungarian theater of war.

From the Beskides up to the Memel, only reconnaissance and shock detachment activities were reported.

In Courland, the enemy extended his attacks up to the region north of Vainode. As at the previous focal points, south of Frauenburg and north of Doblen, he did not achieve any notable success.

Patrol boats of the German Navy set an enemy motor assault boat on fire off the coast of western Norway.

Again on Christmas Day, the Anglo-Americans continued their terror attacks on localities in western, southern, and southeastern Germany.

In western Germany, enemy planes flying at a low altitude bombed and machine-gunned the civil population.

(Radio Berlin)

of affairs is said have been immediately taken advantage of by the Germans; in the Saar region for instance, where they have already managed to establish several bridgeheads on the western bank of the river.

Battle of Hungary: — The Transocean correspondent Blücher writes from this front that the situation has become even more critical in the last 24 hours, especially round Budapest. While admitting that the Soviets have gained some ground southwest and northwest of the capital, he claims that the Germans have succeeded in preventing Soviet spearheads from joining between Lake Balaton and Budapest.

They also foiled an attempted break-through 30 kilometres northwest of Szekesfehervar. The Soviets, however, are, according to Blücher advancing northwest of the great Danube Bend.

Churchill and Eden in Athens: « The same Churchill », writes Dr. Siegfrid Horn, DNB diplomatic correspondent, « who only recently stated that the honor of the British Empire would be at stake if it entered into talks with street-robbers and gangsters, » has now arrived in Athens to negotiate with « this mob ». Horn also believes that the chaotic situation in Greece, as well as political opposition in England, have forced Churchill to take personal charge of Greek affairs. Churchill is said to be greatly concerned about political coöperation between the United States and Soviet Russia in the Eastern Mediterranean. All in all, Horn considers that the Churchill-Eden visit to Athens will probably result in further concessions to Moscow and prove to be an additional symptom of weakness and impotence on the part of the British Empire.

A spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse made a statement to Transocean along the same lines.

American Losses: « Well-informed » quarters are quoted by Transocean as stating that the losses suffered by the Americans during the first week of the German offensive amount to no less than 150,000 to 180,000 men, corresponding to between eight and ten divisions.

Eisenhower's Responsibility: Transocean quotes the London correspondent of the Stockholm paper *Expressen* as stating that military quarters, as well as the public, are now frankly critical of Eisenhower's strategy. Dissatisfaction is felt over the « demotion » of Field Marshal Montgomery from C-in-C of all land forces to the command of an army group. It is, however, considered unlikely that Montgomery will replace Eisenhower, as this would further ruffle relations between Britain and the United States. Alexander would be looked upon as another possible candidate for the post, it is said, if his hands were not full with the revolt in Greece and the war in Italy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

The Anniversary of Fiume: Both Spampanato of Radio Fante and Pennino of the Fascist Radio press review recall the Christmas day 25 years ago, when D'Annunzio defied the Allies, the King of Italy, and even the Italian Navy by bombarding Fiume. Pennino quotes a newspaper article which draws the conclusion that the Allies will not now treat a defeated Italy any better than they did the victorious country of 25 years ago.

Fascist Confederations dissolved: By a decree published in the official gazette, the Duce has dissolved all Fascist confederations of industrialists, agriculturists and tradesmen, and of credit insurance companies. In accordance with the plan for the economic reconstruction of the Social Republic, the above confederations to be absorbed in the general confederation of labor, technique, and arts.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

reports.

Yesterday, German fighter squadrons again engaged strong enemy fighter formations, and prevented them from accurate bombing.

Yesterday, the Anglo-Americans lost 44 planes by the action of German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries. Fast German bombers struck effectively at the enemy communications in areas near the front by day and night.

In Lorraine, our troops, in powerful forward thrusts, captured the Blies region east of Sarreguémines [Saargemünd]. They also recaptured the fort of Schiessack, which had been fiercely contended, in a surprise attack.

In upper Alsace, east of Kaysersberg, grim local fighting is in progress.

Yesterday, Liége and Antwerp were subjected to a bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fighting was limited to some unsuccessful British attacks in the Romagna.

Northwest of Ravenna, an enemy reconnaissance detachment was routed.

In Hungary, the grim defensive fighting continues. While the Bolsheviks, west of Budapest, succeeded in advancing northwest and northward, their attacks launched from an easterly direction on the bridgehead failed.

North of the Eipel and on the lower reaches of the Zagyva, the enemy continued to exert strong pressure.

At Gross-Steffelsdorf and east of Kaschau, our divisions repelled all Soviet attacks, with bloody losses to the enemy.

Yesterday, 22 enemy planes were shot down over the Hungarian theater of war.

From the Beskides up to the Memel, only reconnaissance and shock detachment activities were reported.

In Courland, the enemy extended his attacks up to the region north of Vainode. As at the previous focal points, south of Frauenburg and north of Doblen, he did not achieve any notable success.

Patrol boats of the German Navy set an enemy motor assault boat on fire off the coast of western Norway.

Again on Christmas Day, the Anglo-Americans continued their terror attacks on localities in western, southern, and southeastern Germany.

In western Germany, enemy planes flying at a low altitude bombed and machine-gunned the civil population.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Offensive: After stating that American counter-attacks against the flanks of the German offensive wedges have been warded off, the Transocean correspondent Walter Plato says that authoritative German circles reckon that these assaults have not yet reached their climax, and that extremely heavy battles may be expected. The same circles, however, believe that Eisenhower does not possess sufficent reserves in depth to man the fighting zone and that, unless he decides to wait for reinforcements from England he may be forced to draw troops from other sectors. This state

to negotiate with [illegible] chaotic situation in Greece, as well as political opposition in England, have forced Churchill to take personal charge of Greek affairs. Churchill is said to be greatly concerned about political coöperation between the United States and Soviet Russia in the Eastern Mediterranean. All in all, Horn considers that the Churchill-Eden visit to Athens will probably result in further concessions to Moscow and prove to be an additional symptom of weakness and impotence on the part of the British Empire.

A spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse made a statement to Transocean along the same lines.

American Losses: « Well-informed » quarters are quoted by Transocean as stating that the losses suffered by the Americans during the first week of the German offensive amount to no less than 150,000 to 180,000 men, corresponding to between eight and ten divisions.

Eisenhower's Responsibility: Transocean quotes the London correspondent of the Stockholm paper *Expressen* as stating that military quarters, as well as the public, are now frankly critical of Eisenhower's strategy. Dissatisfaction is felt over the « demotion » of Field Marshal Montgomery from C-in-C of all land forces to the command of an army group. It is, however, considered unlikely that Montgomery will replace Eisenhower, as this would further ruffle relations between Britain and the United States. Alexander would be looked upon as another possible candidate for the post, it is said, if his hands were not full with the revolt in Greece and the war in Italy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

The Anniversary of Fiume: Both Spampanato of Radio Fante and Pennino of the Fascist Radio press review recall the Christmas day 25 years ago, when D'Annunzio defied the Allies, the King of Italy, and even the Italian Navy by bombarding Fiume. Pennino quotes a newspaper article which draws the conclusion that the Allies will not now treat a defeated Italy any better than they did the victorious country of 25 years ago.

Fascist Confederations dissolved: By a decree published in the official gazette, the Duce has dissolved all Fascist confederations of industrialists, agriculturists and tradesmen, and of credit insurance companies. In accordance with the plan for the economic reconstruction of the Social Republic, the above confederations to be absorbed in the general confederation of labor, technique, and arts.

HUNGARIAN

« Situation in Budapest Critical: » The commander of the Budapest garrison has made this admission, while imposing further restrictions on and uttering further threats against the inhabitants of Budapest. There is to be a curfew from 1700 hours. Sellers and buyers of alcoholic drinks are to be court-martialled, any unauthorised person carrying arms, ammunition, or explosives is to be shot on the spot, as well as people spreading rumors, alarm, and despondency. Arrow Cross Party members are now to form a « security force » which is to be considered equal to the police, gendarmerie, and the armed forces.

Printed by Printing & Paper Division, PWB, AFHQ.

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

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

0277

Local Gov

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday — 26 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Snow blankets Italian Front on Christmas Eve; American lines in West continue to hold; Soviets increase threat to Vienna; Nimitz pays surprise visit to Guam; British push deeper into central Burma.

UNITED NATIONS — Archbishop of Athens appeals to Greeks for peace; King George broadcasts to Empire.

WAR FRONTS

SNOW BLANKETS ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 25 — A heavy fall of snow which blanketed the Italian Front from the Ligurian Coast across the Apennines to the lowlands at the Adriatic end of the Lombardy Plain yesterday stilled the activity of Allied Armies on the eve of the Christmas holiday.

With a snow mantle from three to eight inches in depth, only a few lone patrols broke the quiet of the long front. Temperatures were below freezing nearly everywhere along the battle line, reports from the front indicated.

In action Saturday, Canadian troops of the 8th Army cleared stubborn German forces from barricaded positions in the Rossetta area south of Alfonsine and the Ravenna-Ferrara road. Advance in this hotly contested sector was still painfully slow, with roads heavily mined, and enemy mortar and machine-gun fire intense.

In the sector north of Faenza, where Allied forces are gradually reducing the enemy salient east of the Senio River, 8th Army forces Saturday cleared the enemy from the entire area south of Pieve di Cesato, on the Lamone River five miles northeast of Faenza.

Patrol forces of the 8th Army again Saturday crossed the Senio River, principal German delaying position across the Po Plain, in the area south of Imola.

Although enemy forces have concentrated artillery and Nebelwerfer batteries in this sector, the patrols, including Polish troops, penetrated nearly a mile north of the River, to the Monte Ghebbio area, 4½ miles south of Imola.

On the 5th Army front, a patrol clash near Monterumici, midway between the Reno and the Savena Rivers, and just west of the main Florence-Bologna highway 12 miles south

While fighting slackened off slightly, correspondents said that both sides were pouring reinforcements and armor into the battle sector. The Germans are continually probing at the western reaches of their huge salient, and today's communique reported tanks and troop carriers moving into the area between Marche and Rochefort, eight miles southwest of Marche. Other heavy enemy attacks in the sector were reported to have been held. Marche is about 30 miles inside the Belgian border, and is one of the deepest points reached by the Nazis.

Stavelot, an American strongpoint holding the enemy's northern flank, is continually being subjected to German attacks, and heavy artillery duels are being fought in the area. More Nazi parachutists were dropped north and northwest of Stavelot, but were quickly rounded up by the Americans. In Bastogne, a surrounded American garrison, which has been holding out for several days, threw back all Nazi attacks. The town is 16 miles northeast of German-held St. Hubert. Some American gains were registered, and Chaumond, six miles south of the town, was cleared as a relief column fought its way toward the encircled garrison. Martelange, on the Bastogne-Arlon road, also has been partly cleared, and the Americans are three miles northeast of the town.

For the third day, the Allies were able to make their overwhelming air power felt in the heavy fighting. This afternoon, the 8th USAAF sent 400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators over Germany to hit road and rail bridges and junctions on the main German supply routes. An equal number of fighters accompanied the bombers. Clear weather was reported over most of the targets.

The attack followed the unprecedented blasting yesterday delivered against German key positions by over 2,000 heavy bombers, escorted by 900 fighters. Targets were 11 German airfields in the Frankfurt area, and communications and supply centers behind the Nazi front.

A Reuter dispatch estimated that 7,000 sorties were flown yesterday by the Allies, and that 11,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

In two days' air battles on Saturday and Sunday, the Germans, lost a minimum of 326 planes. Allied losses in the same period are tentatively estimated as 86 bombers and 77 fighters.

The cost of this great air onslaught to the enemy continues to mount. No official figures have been released, but BBC reported that a minimum of 900 vehicles, including a number of armored cars, have already been knocked out by one attacking air force. One Thunderbolt formation alone was responsible for the wrecking of a fuel-supply column of 100 vehicles. (OWI-Reuter - BBC)

SOVIETS INCREASE THREAT TO VIENNA

MOSCOW, December 25 — Two great battles — each vitally linked with the fate of Vienna — are being fought

Vienna: Nimitz pays surprise visit to Guam: British push deeper into central Burma.

UNITED NATIONS — Archbishop of Athens appeals to Greeks for peace: King George broadcasts to Empire.

WAR FRONTS

SNOW BLANKETS ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 25 — A heavy fall of snow which blanketed the Italian Front from the Ligurian Coast across the Apennines to the lowlands at the Adriatic end of the Lombardy Plain yesterday stilled the activity of Allied Armies on the eve of the Christmas holiday.

With a snow mantle from three to eight inches in depth, only a few lone patrols broke the quiet of the long front. Temperatures were below freezing nearly everywhere along the battle line, reports from the front indicated.

In action Saturday, Canadian troops of the 8th Army cleared stubborn German forces from barricaded positions in the Rossetta area south of Alfonsine and the Ravenna-Ferrara road. Advance in this hotly contested sector was still painfully slow, with roads heavily mined, and enemy mortar and machine-gun fire intense.

In the sector north of Faenza, where Allied forces are gradually reducing the enemy salient east of the Senio River, 8th Army forces Saturday cleared the enemy from the entire area south of Pieve di Cesato, on the Lamone River five miles northeast of Faenza.

Patrol forces of the 8th Army again Saturday crossed the Senio River, principal German delaying position across the Po Plain, in the area south of Imola.

Although enemy forces have concentrated artillery and *Nebelwerfer* batteries in this sector, the patrols, including Polish troops, penetrated nearly a mile north of the River, to the Monte Ghebbio area, 4½ miles south of Imola.

On the 5th Army front, a patrol clash near Monterumici, midway between the Reno and the Savena Rivers, and just west of the main Florence-Bologna highway 12 miles south of Bologna, resulted in a sharp exchange of small-arms fire in which the enemy suffered casualties. (PRO)

AMERICAN LINES CONTINUE TO HOLD; FLANK ATTACK GAINS ON 25-MILE FRONT

LONDON, December 25 — Unyielding American lines and one of the heaviest air onslaughts of the war combined today to stall the German push through the 1st Army front, and to frustrate Nazi hopes of presenting the German people with a major Wehrmacht victory as a Christmas gift.

For 48 hours, no important Nazi gains have been reported in front-line dispatches, although Rundstedt's troops continued to throw heavy attacks against the Allied lines. Yesterday's official announcement from SHAEF that the break-through attempt had been slowed almost to a halt, at least temporarily, still sounded the keynote of the present battle picture.

Regrouped American forces on the German southern flank were reported in correspondents' dispatches to have attacked on a 25-mile front north of the city of Luxembourg. Referring to this push, today's SHAEF communique said that there is fighting at Consdorf, 15 miles northeast of Luxembourg City, while other clashes were reported west and northwest of Diekirch, also in Luxembourg. Heidershied, eight miles southeast of Wiltz, taken by the Germans in the first surge of their offensive, has been recaptured, while further progress was officially reported a few miles west of Diekirch.

Stavelot, an American stronghold holding the enemy's northern flank, is continually being subjected to German attacks, and heavy artillery duels are being fought in the area. More Nazi parachutists were dropped north and northwest of Stavelot, but were quickly rounded up by the Americans. In Bastogne, a surrounded American garrison, which has been holding out for several days, threw back all Nazi attacks. The town is 16 miles northeast of German-held St. Hubert. Some American gains were registered, and Chaumond, six miles south of the town, was cleared as a relief column fought its way toward the encircled garrison. Martelange, on the Bastogne-Arlon road, also has been partly cleared, and the Americans are three miles northeast of the town.

For the third day, the Allies were able to make their overwhelming air power felt in the heavy fighting. This afternoon, the 8th USAAF sent 400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators over Germany to hit road and rail bridges and junctions on the main German supply routes. An equal number of fighters accompanied the bombers. Clear weather was reported over most of the targets.

The attack followed the unprecedented blasting yesterday delivered against German key positions by over 2,000 heavy bombers, escorted by 900 fighters. Targets were 11 German airfields in the Frankfurt area, and communications and supply centers behind the Nazi front.

A Reuter dispatch estimated that 7,000 sorties were flown yesterday by the Allies, and that 11,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

In two days' air battles on Saturday and Sunday, the Germans lost a minimum of 326 planes. Allied losses in the same period are tentatively estimated as 86 bombers and 77 fighters.

The cost of this great air onslaught to the enemy continues to mount. No official figures have been released, but BBC reported that a minimum of 900 vehicles, including a number of armored cars, have already been knocked out by one attacking air force. One Thunderbolt formation alone was responsible for the wrecking of a fuel-supply column of 100 vehicles. (OWI-Reuter - BBC)

SOVIETS INCREASE THREAT TO VIENNA

MOSCOW, December 25 — Two great battles — each vitally linked with the fate of Vienna — are being fought tonight on the southern sector of the Eastern Front. Northwest of Budapest and within less than 100 miles of the Austrian capital, Russian troops are advancing up the Hron River, last natural barrier before the Austrian border, after decisively defeating a German armor attack against their flank.

LATE BULLETINS

LEYTE CAMPAIGN CLOSED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 25 — The Leyte Island campaign has been closed, General Douglas MacArthur announced here tonight. The fighting ceased two months and five days after the initial landings on October 20.

General MacArthur said:

"General Tomokyuki Yamashita has sustained perhaps the greatest defeat in the military annals of the Japanese Army." (OWI)

NAZIS MAKE ADDITIONAL GAINS

LONDON, December 26 (Tuesday) — The Nazis have made additional gains southwest of Bastogne, and now hold Vaux les Rosiers, six miles southwest of Bastogne, and Libramont, six miles west of Vaux les Rosiers, it was reported late tonight in a press dispatch. (Reuter)

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

West of besieged Budapest, Soviet tanks and infantry, with mobile guns, are attacking and shelling the outer defenses of the city now almost completely surrounded. Other Red Army forces are striking for the Danube River north of the city in a bid to cut the German garrison's last escape route to the northwest.

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front already have the two highways leading north and northwest from Budapest under heavy shell fire.

With the steady surge of the Russians, the margin of safety for the Germans still holding out in the city has vanished. Press dispatches tonight stated that the complete encirclement of the city appears imminent. (Reuter)

NIMITZ PAYS SURPRISE VISIT TO GUAM

GUAM (THE MARIANAS), December 25 — Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, making a surprise Christmas visit to his forces in this forward area, told correspondents yesterday: «Until we have bases closer to the Japanese homeland, the tougher part of the war will still be ahead of us.» He added, in part:

«I don't want to give the impression that the Japanese Navy has been completely defeated. It has not, but it has not been able to stop our advance. We hope and expect that our advance will continue.

«As the war progresses, the supply problem grows, and the need for shipping increases. All this combines to make it a very major effort to defeat the Japanese.»

Declining to make any predictions regarding the immediate future, Admiral Nimitz said that Japan's means for defending herself had not been reduced.

«We may expect the most bitter opposition from the air as we advance to the homeland, and come within range of shore-based aircraft. They still have the capacity to deal damage with surface units, but we hope to be on hand always with superior naval forces to meet that kind of a threat.»

The admiral added that the Japanese Navy had not attempted counter-attacks since its defeat in the second battle of the Philippine Sea, «because it has been kept too busy by American forces in areas west of here.»

Meanwhile, a U. S. War Department communique said that all the Superfortresses which early yesterday made their second strike at Iwo Jima, Japanese-held island midway between Japan and Saipan, returned to their Saipan base after causing «heavy explosions on military installations.»

The Superfortresses were preceded Saturday by Liberators, based on the Marianas, which struck at Iwo Jima for the 16th consecutive day. Two Japanese interceptors came up, but offered only slight resistance.

From his Philippine headquarters, General Douglas MacArthur announced today that the 77th Division, pressing westward, is rapidly closing in on Palompon, last enemy stronghold in Leyte Island, in the east-central Philippines.

Fighters went in to support the advance with bombing and strafing. «Enemy resistance,» said the communique, «is weak and sporadic. Great quantities of enemy material are being captured, including hundreds of vehicles, trucks, tanks, heavy and light artillery, and thousands of tons of ammunition and construction equipment.

«Mopping up of the battle areas continues, and 2,640 of the enemy were killed during the day, and 28 captured.»

At Luzon, biggest and most northern of the Philippine group, escorted heavy bombers attacked Manila Airdrome, destroying an estimated 25 planes. There was no interception.

The communique also told of attacks on airdromes on

An American newsagency reported that in central China Allied bombers set afire three enemy oil dumps and damaged five parked Japanese bombers at Wuchang airdrome on the bank of the Yangtze River last Saturday.

Four intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed in other strikes against Wuchang and Hankow. Thirteen enemy aircraft were shot down during an air battle over Kukiang.

In a strafing attack on the Nanking waterfront on the lower Yangtze, American planes sank a Japanese naval vessel and a river steamer and damaged a cargo vessel.

A Japanese destroyer was sunk and a freighter damaged during attacks on Hong Kong last Thursday and Saturday. Six enemy aircraft were also shot down during these operations. (OWI-Reuter)

FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACK THIENE AIRDROME

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 25 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday destroyed 15 enemy planes and damaged at least two others in an attack on the Thiene Airdrome, north of Vicenza in northwest Italy, it was announced here today.

Bad weather restricted air operations to approximately 125 sorties.

No Allied planes were lost. (PRO)

NAZI SUPPLY LINES ATTACKED AGAIN

LONDON, December 25 — Continuing the air blows against German armor and supply centers on the Western Front, 800 American planes, including 400 heavy bombers, today attacked railroad bridges west of the Rhine and road and rail junctions just opposite the bulge driven into the U. S. 1st Army's lines by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's offensive.

Escorted by Mustangs and Thunderbolts, the Britain-based fleet of Flying Fortresses and Liberators dropped 1,500 tons of explosives on Nazi supply arteries. Most of the bombing was visual, U.S. Strategic Air Force headquarters said, indicating the good weather had continued at least into part of today. Crews reported good results.

At least 29 German planes were shot down in aerial combats by the American force, it was officially announced. Anti-aircraft fire generally was meager to moderate, and there were only a few scattered attacks on the bombers by German fighters.

RAF fighter squadrons were over Germany this afternoon, and one squadron damaged two military trains near Coblenz, it was officially announced.

One or two jet-propelled German fighters appeared, but did not attempt to engage.

Damage was reported from German air activity against southern England during last night.

BITTER FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, December 25 — Forces of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation yesterday continued to attack German troops endeavoring to retreat to the north in the Srem sector, causing heavy casualties, a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said today.

In Montenegro, Patriot troops liquidated several enemy strong points in the Matosevomojkovci district, and continued their offensive.

In Slovenia, a large bridge was blown on the communications line from Ljubljana to Kranj, and the line was cut in many places.

Elsewhere in Yugoslavia, many German counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy in men and

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

«I don't want to give the impression that the Japanese Navy has been completely defeated. It has not, but it has not been able to stop our advance. We hope and expect that our advance will continue.

«As the war progresses, the supply problem grows, and the need for shipping increases. All this combines to make it a very major effort to defeat the Japanese.»

Declining to make any predictions regarding the immediate future, Admiral Nimitz said that Japan's means for defending herself had not been reduced.

«We may expect the most bitter opposition from the air as we advance to the homeland, and come within range of shore-based aircraft. They still have the capacity to deal damage with surface units, but we hope to be on hand always with superior naval forces to meet that kind of a threat.»

The admiral added that the Japanese Navy had not attempted counter-attacks since its defeat in the second battle of the Philippine Sea, «because it has been kept too busy by American forces in areas west of here.»

Meanwhile, a U. S. War Department communique said that all the Superfortresses which early yesterday made their second strike at Iwo Jima, Japanese-held island midway between Japan and Saipan, returned to their Saipan base after causing «heavy explosions on military installations.»

The Superfortresses were preceded Saturday by Liberators, based on the Marianas, which struck at Iwo Jima for the 16th consecutive day. Two Japanese interceptors came up, but offered only slight resistance.

From his Philippine headquarters, General Douglas MacArthur announced today that the 77th Division, pressing westward, is rapidly closing in on Palompon, last enemy stronghold in Leyte Island, in the east-central Philippines.

Fighters went in to support the advance with bombing and strafing. «Enemy resistance,» said the communique, «is weak and sporadic. Great quantities of enemy material are being captured, including hundreds of vehicles, trucks, tanks, heavy and light artillery, and thousands of tons of ammunition and construction equipment.

«Mopping up of the battle areas continues, and 2,640 of the enemy were killed during the day, and 28 captured.»

At Luzon, biggest and most northern of the Philippine group, escorted heavy bombers attacked Manila Airdrome, destroying an estimated 25 planes. There was no interception.

The communique also told of attacks on airdromes on the Visayas, Mindanao, and the Moluccas — where nearly 300 tons of bombs were dropped — and other attacks on much-bombed Rabaul and Bougainville. (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH PUSH DEEPER INTO CENTRAL BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 25 — Troops of the British 14th Army yesterday advanced 10 miles toward Yeu, while in the central Burma sector Allied troops continued their advance southward from Kokogon, approximately 18 miles from recently-liberated Tigyiang on the Irrawady, said today's communique from SEAC headquarters.

In the northern combat zone, troops of the Chinese 30th Division yesterday occupied two villages about two miles south of the Namkham road near Daitik.

Allied heavy bombers last night attacked the railway yards at Phu Laang Thoung, northeast of Hanoi. Other Allied planes damaged or set fire to 70 river-craft on the Irrawaddy.

Planes of the 13th USAAF destroyed, probably destroyed, or damaged a total of 49 Japanese planes, and sank two enemy ships in the China Theater last Thursday, it was announced yesterday.

Troops in both southern Kwangsi Province, where Nanning airfield was attacked, and in the Wanting area in Burma, which was under attack by Chinese forces, were supported by Allied planes.

Bad weather restricted air operations to approximately 125 sorties.

No Allied planes were lost. (PRO)

NAZI SUPPLY LINES ATTACKED AGAIN

LONDON, December 25 — Continuing the air blows against German armor and supply centers on the Western Front, 800 American planes, including 400 heavy bombers, today attacked railroad bridges west of the Rhine and road and rail junctions just opposite the bulge driven into the U. S. 1st Army's lines by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's offensive.

Escorted by Mustangs and Thunderbolts, the Britain-based fleet of Flying Fortresses and Liberators dropped 1,500 tons of explosives on Nazi supply arteries. Most of the bombing was visual, U.S. Strategic Air Force headquarters said, indicating the good weather had continued at least into part of today. Crews reported good results.

At least 29 German planes were shot down in aerial combats by the American force, it was officially announced. Anti-aircraft fire generally was meager to moderate, and there were only a few scattered attacks on the bombers by German fighters.

RAF fighter squadrons were over Germany this afternoon, and one squadron damaged two military trains near Coblenz, it was officially announced.

One or two jet-propelled German fighters appeared, but did not attempt to engage.

Damage was reported from German air activity against southern England during last night.

BITTER FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, December 25 — Forces of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation yesterday continued to attack German troops endeavoring to retreat to the north in the Srem sector, causing heavy casualties, a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said today.

In Montenegro, Patriot troops liquidated several enemy strong points in the Matosevomojkovci district, and continued their offensive.

In Slovenia, a large bridge was blown on the communications line from Lujubljana to Kranj, and the line was cut in many places.

Elsewhere in Yugoslavia, many German counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy in men and material. (PRO)

LIBERATED ITALY

POPE ATTENDS GIFT DISTRIBUTION

ROME, December 25 — Early this morning, Pope Pius XII left Vatican City to attend a Christmas day distribution of gifts to children of war refugees, in the main auditorium of the Pontifical Gregorian University here.

The Holy Father, on entering the hall, was surrounded by a throng of happy, eager children who made a striking background for the ascetic-looking white-robed figure of the Pontiff. The Pope spoke briefly, and imparted his benediction to the children.

Last night, Pope Pius celebrated what is believed to have been the first pontifical Christmas Mass ever to be said in the Basilica of St. Peter. Prior to 1870, the Popes celebrated the Mass in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore; before that, the Mass was sung in the Popes' private chapel. During recent years, Christmas was observed by His Holiness in private prayer.

An estimated 50,000 people, including 15,000 Allied soldiers, jammed all available space in St. Peter's Basilica last night. Special transportation arrangements were made to facilitate attendance of the faithful at the history-making

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

ceremony, and by midnight the approaches to St. Peter's Square were jammed with motor vehicles.

When the huge gates of the Basilica swung open, at 2200 hours, the crowd which had gathered in the square began to pour into the aisles of the church. By midnight, the great temple was filled to capacity, and thousands were turned away disappointed.

His Holiness descended into the Basilica at 2330 from the Paolina Chapel. He was met by the cardinals and priests attached to St. Peter's, and proceeded to the Bernini Canopy, where he celebrated the mass.

In celebrating last night the first midnight Christmas Eve mass at St. Peter's since the German occupation of Italy, the Pope gave communion to members of the Vatican City diplomatic corps, members of his own family, and Roman notables — some 300 persons in all.

The Polish Ambassador to the Vatican — as dean of that diplomatic corps — received the sacrament first. Among later communicants was the wife of the Japanese Ambassador, although the Ambassador himself did not take part. All other members of the Japanese Embassy to the Holy See also were present, as were the German Ambassador and his secretary; the latter two, non-Catholics, did not receive communion.

An American officer among those who received the sacrament at the hands of the Pope was Col. Joseph J. Davidson, chief of the Headquarters Placement Command.

Also among the communicants served by the Pope were members of the Ethiopian College.

When Pope Pius concluded, his place at the communion table was taken by Mgr. Ferreti, the chief chaplain of the Italian Army. (UNN)

ROME CHILDREN GET CHRISTMAS PARCELS

ROME, December 25 — Some 12,000 Christmas packages, each containing two garments, a kilo of *pasta*, a toy, candy, and fruit, were distributed today by workers of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Rome, and at Cesano, a town not far from the capital.

Twelve hundred similar parcels were distributed by members of the Italian Women's Union throughout the organization's clubs in the city. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS ARCHBISHOP APPEALS TO GREEKS

ATHENS, December 25 — Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, who has been suggested as a regent, today made a moving Christmas appeal to the Greek people to stop the present struggle and cast away their arms.

The Archbishop was the leader of resistance during the German occupation, and he reminded his people how willingly he exposed himself to danger then, and how that gave him the right to appeal to them.

The yoke of slavery had been lifted from the Greek people with the help of their Allies, the Archbishop said, but, instead of uniting, they have become slaves to passion, and now struggle for political advantage. « Thus, » the Archbishop said, « we have produced a situation that holds great dangers for the destiny of our country.

« We are in danger of losing all the moral gains of four years of struggle at the side of our Allies, » he added.

Meanwhile, a BBC correspondent here said today there is no lull in the fighting, and British forces have cleared ELAS men from more of the city and the port of Piraeus. It was reported yesterday that British troops control

The King said: « At this Christmas time, we think proudly and gratefully of our fighting men, wherever they may be. We have rejoiced in the victories of this year, not least because they have brought nearer the time when we can all be together again with those we love.

« We do not know what awaits us when we open the door of 1945, but, if we look back to those earlier Christmases of the war, we can surely say that the darkness grows daily less. The lamps which the Germans put out all over Europe, first in 1914, and then in 1939, are being slowly rekindled. Let us hope that, before next Christmas Day, God willing, the story of liberation and triumph will be complete. »

The King went on to say that the defeat of Germany and Japan was only the first half of the task. The second was to create a world of free men, untouched by tyranny.

« We have great allies in this arduous enterprise of the human spirit, » he said. « I believe most surely that we shall achieve it. »

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, in a message from Chungking, called upon the world to « make no truce with evil, » and said that a victorious end to the war against aggressor nations is « almost at hand. »

Chiang said: « The insane rapacity of Japan has brought unspeakable horror and misery. This is true of all the past eight years but particularly so this year. Yet nowhere in this suffering world is there greater confidence than among the Chinese people that the end of this era of conflict is at hand. »

The American commander in China, Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, in a Christmas message to Chiang for the Chinese people, resolved to wage war so effectively that « we shall bring an early end to the strife in China. »

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 25 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Winter conditions, with a heavy fall of snow, have confined the activity on the front of the Allied armies in Italy to patrols.

Land Forces Greece:

British troops cleared a further area north of the road between Phaliron and Piraeus.

Stiff opposition continues to be met on the north side of the harbor.

Recruiting of the National Guard is progressing well. Approximately 10,000 men are now under arms.

In Epirus, General Zervas' forces are facing increasing numbers and further withdrawals have been made toward the coast.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation is unchanged.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers Sunday attacked an airdrome at Thiene, north of Vicenza, in northeast Italy, destroying 13 enemy aircraft and damaging two others on the ground.

Other Tactical fighters attacked a small number of rail and motor transport in the Po Valley.

Bad weather seriously curtailed operations during the day.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789227

An American officer among those who received the sacrament at the hands of the Pope was Col. Joseph J. Davidson, chief of the Headquarters Placement Command.

Also among the communicants served by the Pope were members of the Ethiopian College.

When Pope Pius concluded, his place at the communion table was taken by Mgr. Ferreti, the chief chaplain of the Italian Army. (UNN)

ROME CHILDREN GET CHRISTMAS PARCELS

ROME, December 25 — Some 12,000 Christmas packages, each containing two garments, a kilo of *pasta*, a toy, candy, and fruit, were distributed today by workers of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Rome, and at Cesano, a town not far from the capital.

Twelve hundred similar parcels were distributed by members of the Italian Women's Union throughout the organization's clubs in the city. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS ARCHBISHOP APPEALS TO GREEKS

ATHENS, December 25 — Archbishop Damaskinos, Metropolitan of Athens, who has been suggested as a regent, today made a moving Christmas appeal to the Greek people to stop the present struggle and cast away their arms.

The Archbishop was the leader of resistance during the German occupation, and he reminded his people how willingly he exposed himself to danger then, and how that gave him the right to appeal to them.

The yoke of slavery had been lifted from the Greek people with the help of their Allies, the Archbishop said, but, instead of uniting, they have become slaves to passion, and now struggle for political advantage. «Thus,» the Archbishop said, «we have produced a situation that holds great dangers for the destiny of our country.

«We are in danger of losing all the moral gains of four years of struggle at the side of our Allies,» he added.

Meanwhile, a BBC correspondent here said today there is no lull in the fighting, and British forces have cleared ELAS men from more of the city and the port of Piraeus. It was reported yesterday that British troops control practically the entire southern half of this city.

In northwest Greece, ELAS guerrillas have forced the right-wing EDES forces to withdraw to a peninsula on the coast.

Associated Press reported that RAF Beaufighters blasted ELAS forces concentrations with rockets and cannon fire today in the northern suburbs here, while artillery fire was heard resounding in the center of the city.

The ELAS forces were reported to be using 37-mm. anti-tank guns as field artillery against the British perimeter of defenses, but their firing has become less frequent.

In the square 1,000 yards from British headquarters and around the American billet, heavy mortar and sniper duels raged. Sherman tanks made a series of raids on snipers' nests west of the square, the agency said.

Earlier, the British forces in Piraeus captured the main refrigerating plant for the capital area after a stiff fight, during which the plant was damaged. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

KING GEORGE BROADCASTS TO EMPIRE

LONDON, December 25 — When King George made his broadcast to the British Empire this afternoon, the Queen and the Princesses heard him at first-hand for the first time. In other years, the King had been alone in the room in the country house from which he has made all his Christmas broadcasts.

eight years but particularly so this year. Yet nowhere in this suffering world is there greater confidence than among the Chinese people that the end of this era of conflict is at hand.»

The American commander in China, Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, in a Christmas message to Chiang for the Chinese people, resolved to wage war so effectively that «we shall bring an early end to the strife in China.» (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 25 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Winter conditions, with a heavy fall of snow, have confined the activity on the front of the Allied armies in Italy to patrols.

Land Forces Greece:

British troops cleared a further area north of the road between Phaliron and Piraeus.

Stiff opposition continues to be met on the north side of the harbor.

Recruiting of the National Guard is progressing well. Approximately 10,000 men are now under arms.

In Epirus, General Zervas' forces are facing increasing numbers and further withdrawals have been made toward the coast.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation is unchanged.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers Sunday attacked an airdrome at Thiene, north of Vicenza, in northeast Italy, destroying 15 enemy aircraft and damaging two others on the ground.

Other Tactical fighters attacked a small number of rail and motor transport in the Po Valley.

Bad weather seriously curtailed operations during the day.

Heavy and medium bombers were grounded.

Balkan Air Force operations were limited to an attack on a railroad yard at Zeliusa, north of Mostar, in Yugoslavia.

MAAF flew approximately 125 sorties.

There were no claims in the air, and no losses. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 25 — Today's communique:

The Monschau and Stavelot sectors have been relatively quiet, although both Allied and enemy artillery fire have been heavy. No further progress has been made by the enemy in these sectors.

The Germans dropped parachutists in small groups in several places in the area north and northwest of Stavelot. These are being dealt with.

Very heavy enemy attacks directed to the northwest in the areas of Hotton and Marche have been successfully held.

Enemy forward elements have moved westward, and tanks and troop-carrying vehicles have been reported between Marche and Rochefort.

There has been only ground activity in the area of Bastogne, but enemy pressure continues to be strong just southwest of the town. German tanks are in the vicinity of Rosière, seven miles southwest of Bastogne.

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

Chaumond, about six miles south of Bastogne, has been cleared, and fighting continued near the town following an enemy counter-attack.

Farther to the south, Martelange, on the Bastogne-Arlon road, is half-cleared of the enemy and we have made gains to the vicinity of Bigonville, three miles northeast.

In the area west and northwest of Diekirch, our troops have cleared the enemy from Heidersheid. A German counter-attack launched with tanks and infantry near Tadler resulted in heavy fighting.

Further progress has been made by our forces a few miles west of Diekirch.

There have been no substantial changes in the area south and southwest of Echternach, where fighting is under way in the vicinity of Consdorf.

Allied air operations were continued in great strength yesterday. German armor, troops, fortified positions, and road and rail transport in and behind the battle area were hit by fighter-bombers operating from first light. Attacks were also resumed on the enemy's reinforcement routes.

Medium and light bombers struck at railheads and communications at Nideggen, Zülpich, and elsewhere in this area, while, farther south, bridges at Konz-Karthaus, Konz, and Trier were targets for other medium and light bombers.

Forty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air in the course of these operations.

According to preliminary reports, 45 of our fighters are missing, but the pilots of two are safe.

More than 2,000 heavy bombers, escorted by over 900 fighters, attacked 11 airfields in the Frankfurt area and road and rail junctions, bridges, and supply centers from Euskirchen to Trier. Seventy enemy aircraft were shot down by the escorting fighters, and 18 by bombers. From incomplete reports 39 bombers and six fighters are missing, but some of them are believed to have landed away from their bases.

Yesterday afternoon strong forces of heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked two airfields in the Ruhr. In the evening, heavy bombers struck at railway targets at Cologne and an airfield at Bonn.

Enemy patrols which crossed the Rhine northeast of Strasbourg were repulsed.

North of Colmar, an enemy counter-attack forced a slight withdrawal of our forward elements at Sigolsheim.

Medium bombers striking deep into Germany attacked a bridge at Lanenargen on the north shore of Lake Constance, and hit railway yards at Emmendingen, north of Freiburg.

Night fighters shot down six enemy aircraft last night. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 25 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, northwest and west of Sahy, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Lerovce, Bukovce, Tuhovce, Pecnenitse, Dolni-Sambor, Batonce, and Sech.

In Hungary, southwest and west of Budapest, our troops, developing their successful offensive, occupied over 40 populated localities, including Erd, Nadseki, Diosz, Telesbaren, Budapeti, Pat, Ione, Iliszaba, Lienevar, Csolnok, Dab, Uni, Somor, Zhandek, Man, Csaszki, Zamol, and Moha, and the railway stations of Erd, Zinne, Lienevar, and Moha. Thus, our troops cut off all railway lines leading westward from Budapest.

According to preliminary data, during the offensive battles from December 21 to 24, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front west and southwest of Budapest have inflicted to the enemy the following losses in manpower and equipment — Destroyed: 106 aircraft, 291 tanks and self-propelled guns, 147 guns of various calibers, and 724 mortars; the enemy left on the battlefield over 12,000 of his soldiers and officers killed.

During the same period, our troops seized the following trophies: 154 aircraft, of which a large number need repairs, 21 tanks and self-propelled guns, 101 guns of various calibers, 127 mortars, 168 machine-guns, 5,468 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers were taken prisoner.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During December 24, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts 110 German tanks, 61 of them southwest of Budapest.

In aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 37 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 25 — Today's communique:

From 8th Army headquarters comes the announcement that from December 3 to December 6, Patriot groups, cooperating with advanced Allied elements in the Ravenna-Porto Corsini area, have killed 37 Germans and wounded 27 others.

It is reported that small detached German units are advancing on the snow-covered mountains between Pontrenoli and Tizzano, but organized Patriot groups hidden in the mountains are continuously laying traps for the enemy columns attempting to pass through the area.

According to an unconfirmed report, a workers' strike compelled the Germans to abandon the intention to carry off a dynamo at Vigevano. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 25 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Both sides threw fresh forces into the winter battle of Belgium. The enemy pressure exerted on northwestern Rhenania and the Saar Palatinate is tremendous. The enemy's attempts at breaking through toward the left banks of the lower Rhine have been frustrated.

Yesterday, another 25 Soviet tanks, and numerous other vehicles, fell victim to German bombers.

The German and Hungarian escort fighters brought down 19 Soviet planes.

At Budapest, our forces are engaged in grim defensive fighting against Bolshevik forces which penetrated into the area west of the town. At all points of the extremely grim fighting, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Northwest of Budapest, the enemy was repulsed farther northward by counter-attacks of an Hungarian division.

In the Isthmus of Ipolyság, north of the Matra Mountains,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

area, while, farther south, bridges at Konz-Karthaus, Konz, and Trier were targets for other medium and light bombers.

Forty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air in the course of these operations.

According to preliminary reports, 45 of our fighters are missing, but the pilots of two are safe.

More than 2,000 heavy bombers, escorted by over 900 fighters, attacked 11 airfields in the Frankfurt area and road and rail junctions, bridges, and supply centers from Euskirchen to Trier. Seventy enemy aircraft were shot down by the escorting fighters, and 18 by bombers. From incomplete reports 39 bombers and six fighters are missing, but some of them are believed to have landed away from their bases.

Yesterday afternoon strong forces of heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked two airfields in the Ruhr. In the evening, heavy bombers struck at railway targets at Cologne and an airfield at Bonn.

Enemy patrols which crossed the Rhine northeast of Strasbourg were repulsed.

North of Colmar, an enemy counter-attack forced a slight withdrawal of our forward elements at Sigolsheim.

Medium bombers striking deep into Germany attacked a bridge at Lanenargen on the north shore of Lake Constance, and hit railway yards at Emmendingen, north of Freiburg.

Night fighters shot down six enemy aircraft last night. (Reuter)

During the same period, our troops seized the following trophies: 154 aircraft, of which a large number need repairs, 21 tanks and self-propelled guns, 101 guns of various calibers, 127 mortars, 168 machine-guns, 5,468 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers were taken prisoner.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During December 24, our troops disabled or destroyed on all fronts 110 German tanks, 61 of them southwest of Budapest.

In aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 37 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 25 — Today's communique:

From 8th Army headquarters comes the announcement that from December 3 to December 6, Patriot groups, coöperating with advanced Allied elements in the Ravenna-Porto Corsini area, have killed 37 Germans and wounded 27 others.

It is reported that small detached German units are advancing on the snow-covered mountains between Pontremoli and Tizzano, but organized Patriot groups hidden in the mountains are continuously laying traps for the enemy columns attempting to pass through the area.

According to an unconfirmed report, a workers' strike compelled the Germans to abandon the intention to carry off a dynamo at Vigevano. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 25 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Both sides threw fresh forces into the winter battle of Belgium. The enemy pressure exerted on northwestern Rhenania and the Saar Palatinate is tremendous. The enemy's attempts at breaking through toward the left banks of the lower Rhine have been frustrated.

The Americans, after yesterday's defeat, were unable to continue their relief attacks between Elsenborn and Stavelot.

In the Bastogne sector, our troops started a concentrated attack on the strong American forces which had been encircled in this area.

In central Luxembourg, the enemy continued his attacks on the southern flank of our wedge on a broad front with strong forces.

Between the Saar and the Rhine, our troops ousted the Americans from many localities, and pressed hard on the heels of the withdrawing enemy.

Antwerp and London continued to be subjected to the bombardment by our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the mountains south of Imola, on the Naviglio, and on both sides of Bagnacavallo, the British attacked. Yesterday, they again made slight local gains, at the cost of high losses, despite an extensive use of material.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and Szekesfehervar (Stuhlweissenburg), Bolshevik attacks, supported by strong tank forces, were frustrated.

In this sector, a German tank corps, from December 21 to December 23, destroyed 216 enemy tanks.

Yesterday, another 25 Soviet tanks, and numerous other vehicles, fell victim to German bombers.

The German and Hungarian escort fighters brought down 19 Soviet planes.

At Budapest, our forces are engaged in grim defensive fighting against Bolshevik forces which penetrated into the area west of the town. At all points of the extremely grim fighting, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Northwest of Budapest, the enemy was repulsed farther northward by counter-attacks of an Hungarian division.

In the Isthmus of Ipolysag, north of the Matra Mountains, and on both sides of the upper Sajo, grim fighting is in progress.

North of Gross-Steffelsdorf, our grenadiers recaptured several localities.

East of Kaschau, renewed enemy attacks, launched with strong forces and supported by bombers and concentrated artillery fire, collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the fourth day of the defensive battle in Courland, at the previous focal points north of Frauenburg and north of Doblen, our troops maintained their positions in the face of unsuccessful attempts of Bolshevik divisions at breaking through.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers and fighters flew on a broad front into western and southwestern Reich territory. Serious damage was again caused in the residential districts of Trier.

On Christmas Eve, the enemy launched fierce air attacks, particularly in the regions on both sides of the middle Danube.

Yesterday, according to incomplete reports, German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 87 enemy planes, 43 of them four-engined bombers, over the battle area and during raids on the Reich. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785521

Interior d/e.

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Sunday — 24 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians reach Senio on six-mile front; Third German thrust gains 25 miles; Red Army reaches Ipel River; 200 Jap aircraft on Clark Field destroyed; British penetrate Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Treasury Minister gives budget figure; Ministers to visit Monte Cassino; Extra cooking gas in Rome for holiday; Food from Brazil arrives in Italy; Mussolini's friend appeals sentence; Marchesi exhorts Italian youth: Germans hang 10 villagers.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens spends quiet night; U. S. wants worldwide prosperity, Landis says; La Guardia boycotts New York black market.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS REACH SENIO ON 6-MILE FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, exploiting their large-scale breakthrough of the German defenses along the Fosso Munio, have reached the Senio River, principal enemy delaying positions northwest of Bagnacavallo, on a six-mile front, it was announced here today.

Shearing through four German water-defense lines in this sector in little more than a week, the Canadian forces are encountering strong enemy resistance from the fifth line of prepared positions on the Senio's west banks, today's reports stated.

Canadian artillery and machine-gun concentrations laid down heavy fire on German sappers felling trees by light of flares, as enemy forces worked frantically to complete their defensive works, it was said.

Eighth Army forces now face the entrenched enemy along a 20-mile total length of the Senio River across the Lombardy Plain, broken only by a rapidly-dwindling enemy salient north of Faenza, and extending from south of Imola northeast to within little more than a mile of Alfonsine, German stronghold on the road to Ferrara.

Most of the German rearguards who still cling to the area east of the Senio River have now been pressed back into the narrow triangle of land between the river and the straight course of the Canale Naviglio southwest of Bagna-

Press dispatches reported tonight that a large tank battle was fought in the area of Wiltz before the Germans withdrew and pushed westward. German forces have surrounded the American strongpoint of Bastogne, while farther to the south, other German forces have advanced to the vicinity of Arlon, just west of the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier. The enemy has cut the important lateral communications highway midway between the two cities. Allied aircraft dropped supplies to the surrounded American forces at Bastogne.

This third German spearhead was reported by correspondents to have joined with the forces who captured Clervaux, northeast of Wiltz, and was said to present a serious danger to the Allied supply lines in Belgium.

There were no further official or press reports about the German force which reached Laroche, but a large-scale armored battle at Vielsalm, 10 miles west of St. Vith, was reported to have prevented this second German thrust's joining with German forces 15 miles to the north at Werbomont.

Front Slowly Being Stabilized

Suggesting that the situation on the Western Front was slowly being stabilized, Radio Paris reported tonight that German attacks against American positions at St. Vith had failed. Other reports stated that the north and south flanks of the 60-mile-wide German break-through were being held by American forces, and that enemy attacks had been thrown back with heavy losses.

German paratroopers are still being dropped in the rear of American lines. Many German soldiers are in American uniforms, and carry sulphuric acid to throw in the faces of their captors. Captured German forces said that their casualties had been very heavy, and Allied correspondents reported that American losses were serious. A number of American units, some as large as battalions, were still cut off.

Hundreds of heavy bombers and fighter-bombers attacked German armored columns today, as greatly improved weather conditions over the Belgian battlefront enabled the Allied air assault against the German offensive to get under way. Pilots' reports revealed that the Germans sustained heavy transportation losses, but that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt was bringing up strong reinforcements.

The Germans reported that the British 2nd Army had begun to change its front to face the northern flank of the German penetration, and that American 3rd Army had

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS GAIN ON GERMAN FLANK

SHAEF, December 23 — American forces on the southern flank of the German offensive advanced several miles north of the Luxembourg-Arlon sector, and were in contact with the Germans at noon yesterday, it was officially reported tonight.

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

trate Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Treasury Minister gives budget figure; Ministers to visit Monte Cassino; Extra cooking gas in Rome for holiday; Food from Brazil arrives in Italy; Mussolini's friend appeals sentence; Marchesi exhorts Italian youth; Germans hang 10 villagers.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens spends quiet night; U. S. wants worldwide prosperity, Landis says; La Guardia boycotts New York black market.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS REACH SENIO ON 6-MILE FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, exploiting their large-scale breakthrough of the German defenses along the Fosso Munio, have reached the Senio River, principal enemy delaying positions northwest of Bagnacavallo, on a six-mile front, it was announced here today.

Shearing through four German water-defense lines in this sector in little more than a week, the Canadian forces are encountering strong enemy resistance from the fifth line of prepared positions on the Senio's west banks, today's reports stated.

Canadian artillery and machine-gun concentrations laid down heavy fire on German sappers felling trees by light of flares, as enemy forces worked frantically to complete their defensive works, it was said.

Eighth Army forces now face the entrenched enemy along a 20-mile total length of the Senio River across the Lombardy Plain, broken only by a rapidly-dwindling enemy salient north of Faenza, and extending from south of Imola northeast to within little more than a mile of Alfonsine, German stronghold on the road to Ferrara.

Most of the German rearguards who still cling to the area east of the Senio River have now been pressed back into the narrow triangle of land between the river and the straight course of the Canale Naviglio southwest of Bagnacavallo. Mezzeno, 2 1/2 miles northeast of Faenza and to the east of the Canale Naviglio, has been occupied by Allied forces, it was reported.

On the 5th Army front, American troops were reported to have improved their positions in the Monte Belmonte area, just east of Highway 65 and at the entrance to the Savena River Valley, main approach to Bologna.

The American forces reported gains of 500 yards due north of this lofty peak, towering center position in one of the most bitterly contested enemy defense lines in the entire Italian campaign. American forces of the 5th Army captured Monte Belmonte on October 24, at the conclusion of a gruelling, hard-fought offensive which smashed through the heart of the Goth Line fortifications along the Apennine ridges.

In the following two months, there have been only minor changes in 5th Army positions in this crucial sector, within eight miles of Bologna's southern outskirts. (PRO)

THIRD GERMAN THRUST GAINS 25 MILES

LONDON, December 23 — German forces have driven a third salient into American 1st Army lines with an advance of 25 miles west of Wiltz to surround the vital Belgian road and rail junction of St. Hubert, it was officially announced. Clervaux, northeast of Wiltz, and was said to present a serious danger to the Allied supply lines in Belgium.

There were no further official or press reports about the German force which reached Laroche, but a large-scale armored battle at Vielsalm, 10 miles west of St. Vith, was reported to have prevented this second German thrust's joining with German forces 15 miles to the north at Werbomont.

Front Slowly Being Stabilized

Suggesting that the situation on the Western Front was slowly being stabilized, Radio Paris reported tonight that German attacks against American positions at St. Vith had failed. Other reports stated that the north and south flanks of the 60-mile-wide German break-through were being held by American forces, and that enemy attacks had been thrown back with heavy losses.

German paratroopers are still being dropped in the rear of American lines. Many German soldiers are in American uniforms, and carry sulphuric acid to throw in the faces of their captors. Captured German forces said that their casualties had been very heavy, and Allied correspondents reported that American losses were serious. A number of American units, some as large as battalions, were still cut off.

Hundreds of heavy bombers and fighter-bombers attacked German armored columns today, as greatly improved weather conditions over the Belgian battlefront enabled the Allied air assault against the German offensive to get under way. Pilots' reports revealed that the Germans sustained heavy transportation losses, but that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt was bringing up strong reinforcements.

The Germans reported that the British 2nd Army had begun to change its front to face the northern flank of the German penetration, and that American 3rd Army had

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS GAIN ON GERMAN FLANK

SHAEF, December 23 — American forces on the southern flank of the German offensive advanced several miles north of the Luxembourg-Arlon sector, and were in contact with the Germans at noon yesterday, it was officially reported tonight.

The southernmost German thrust through Luxembourg into Belgium carried a German armored column to Marche, the announcement said. The Germans have also reached Libramont, 15 miles southwest of Bastogne, while the northern German spearhead captured St. Vith and Stavelot. (Reuter)

BONN AND KOBLENZ AREAS BOMBED

LONDON, December 23 — One hundred Mosquito bombers carrying 4,000-pound bombs tonight attacked a railway target northeast of Bonn and another east of Koblenz, the Air Ministry announced tonight. The targets were on the main route from central Germany to the area of the German counter-offensive in the Ardennes. (Reuter)

NO BULLETIN ON CHRISTMAS EVE

There will be no *Basic News* published Sunday night, 24 December. Regular publication will be resumed Tuesday, 26 December. *Basic News* — a product of the Psychological Warfare Branch — takes this opportunity to wish one and all a very merry Christmas and a successful New Year.

4045

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

disengaged some of its positions to meet the southern German flank.

Supreme Headquarters announced today that the first German spies captured in American uniform during the German offensive were court-martialed and executed before a firing squad today. The German group, consisting of one officer candidate and two non-commissioned officers, had been trained to impersonate Americans and had admitted they were assigned to intelligence duties.

The French National Council of Resistance ordered all Frenchmen to join in the manhunt for German spies and saboteurs, and to watch out for suspicious foreigners. The Belgian underground army is again in action, the BBC reported tonight. They are searching for German suicide squads dressed as civilians or in Allied uniforms, and are clearing roads of barbed wire and roadblocks.

On other sectors of the 400-mile Allied Front, forward positions remained unchanged. German patrols, 30 to 40 strong, were sent across the Meuse River in Holland during daylight hours to identify units of the British 2nd Army. Correspondents reported that the patrols were driven back at all sectors.

The American 3rd and 9th Armies stopped a number of strong German counter-thrusts against their forward positions. Third Army troops have been withdrawn from Ensdorf, an eastern suburb of Saarlautern.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

RED ARMY REACHES IPEL RIVER

MOSCOW, December 23 — The Red Army continued to advance in Hungary today over difficult, wooded country, and captured a ring of villages in and around the thickly populated area of Trishikator, according to tonight's communique.

North of Budapest, following heavy gun barrages, the Red Army reached the shores of the Ipel River. On other sections of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

The Reuter correspondent here, Duncan Hooper, said tonight, that big news is expected from the hardening of the East Front during Christmas.

«Moscow victory guns may mingle with Christmas chimes. Official confirmation of German reports of the Russian offensive in the Baltic is still lacking. Competent military authorities believe that the annihilation of 30 German divisions around Libau must precede even greater things,» Hooper wrote.

Reuter reported tonight that the only part of northeastern Hungary still in German hands has been reduced to a small area south of Losoncz. Considerable enemy forces, the report said, are concentrated inside the pocket.

(OWI-Reuter)

200 AIRCRAFT ON CLARK FIELD DESTROYED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 23 — The Japanese Air Force suffered another heavy blow Thursday, when escorted American heavy bombers attacked Clark Airfield at Manila and destroyed or damaged 200 parked enemy aircraft and shot down eight out of nine Japanese intercepting planes over the field.

An announcement tonight from Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor said that widespread air strikes were carried out against Japanese positions ranging from the Kuriles to the Marshalls. The attacks were made Wednesday and Thursday against Onnekotan in the Kuriles, as well as against Iwo Jima, Yap, Pagan, Oroluk, and the Marshall Atolls.

On Leyte Island, American forces are advancing on Palompon, last escape route open to retreating Japanese ground forces. United States forces already have pushed more than three miles beyond Ormoc Valley, mopping-up opera-

Elsewhere in Burma, Indian troops driving south in Arakan have occupied Kwazon, 18 miles southeast of Maungdaw, and are less than a mile from other Indian troops pursuing the battered Japanese retreating along the Burma coast.

A communique from United States headquarters in China said that American aircraft have attacked Japanese troop concentrations near Wanting, a China-India link town on the Burma Road near the Sino-Burmese border, which is already threatened by Chinese forces.

In China, Chinese troops have maintained their pressure against enemy positions at Hochih on the northern Kwangsi front. Enemy resistance has stiffened with the arrival of strong reinforcements.

American Superfortresses shot down more Japanese planes in a running 55-minute fight over Nagoya yesterday than the combined total in all the previous attacks on the Japanese Island of Honshu, an Associated Press dispatch said today.

Japanese air opposition was strong. More than 150 enemy fighters waited over the great Japanese aircraft center for the Allied bombers, but more than 24 single and twin-engined fighters were shot down without loss, and many more probably were destroyed or damaged, the dispatch added.

(OWI-Reuter-AP)

T.A.F. DESTROYS SIX BRIDGES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Nearly 1,000 fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force dived through cloud openings yesterday to carry out one of their most effective blows in more than a month against enemy communications, transport, and front concentrations, it was announced here today.

In the course of the attacks, six road and rail bridges were destroyed, 72 rail cuts effected, and 20 locomotives, 130 rail cars, 129 vehicles, and 24 enemy guns destroyed or damaged in the Valley of the Po.

In continuing attacks on fleeing German columns in Yugoslavia, Balkan Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 67 other motor vehicles.

These fighter-bombers also attacked German concentrations on Lussin Island, one of the northernmost of the Dalmatian chain in the Adriatic.

Heavy bombers were unable to operate yesterday, owing to bad weather.

(PRO)

GENERAL CLARK SENDS CHRISTMAS GREETING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander, 15th Army Group, Allied armies in Italy, has sent his Christmas greetings to all Allied soldiers in Italy, telling them that, without their struggles and hardships, «the real spirit of Christmas might have gone down under the attack of an enemy who has deliberately attempted to destroy Christianity and all it stands for.»

General Clark told the soldiers that, on this, their second Christmas in Italy, he entered new duties «with firm confidence that the combination of the 5th and 8th Armies will continue its successful and relentless progress in the destruction of enemy troops and equipment.»

(PRO)

A.E.S. TO BROADCAST VATICAN MASS

ROME, December 23 — The American Expeditionary Station here will broadcast a program of Christmas messages beginning at 2330 hours tomorrow, Christmas Eve, to be heard by Allied troops throughout the Mediterranean Theater and also overseas.

The program will consist of Midnight Mass celebrated

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

RED ARMY REACHES IPEL RIVER

MOSCOW, December 23 — The Red Army continued to advance in Hungary today over difficult, wooded country, and captured a ring of villages in and around the thickly populated area of Trishikator, according to tonight's communique.

North of Budapest, following heavy gun barrages, the Red Army reached the shores of the Ipel River. On other sections of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

The Reuter correspondent here, Duncan Hooper, said tonight, that big news is expected from the hardening of the East Front during Christmas.

«Moscow victory guns may mingle with Christmas chimes. Official confirmation of German reports of the Russian offensive in the Baltic is still lacking. Competent military authorities believe that the annihilation of 30 German divisions around Libau must precede even greater things,» Hooper wrote.

Reuter reported tonight that the only part of northeastern Hungary still in German hands has been reduced to a small area south of Losonc. Considerable enemy forces, the report said, are concentrated inside the pocket.

(OWI-Reuter)

200 AIRCRAFT ON CLARK FIELD DESTROYED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 22 — The Japanese Air Force suffered another heavy blow Thursday, when escorted American heavy bombers attacked Clark Airfield at Manila and destroyed or damaged 200 parked enemy aircraft and shot down eight out of nine Japanese intercepting planes over the field.

An announcement tonight from Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor said that widespread air strikes were carried out against Japanese positions ranging from the Kuriles to the Marshalls. The attacks were made Wednesday and Thursday against Onnekotan in the Kuriles, as well as against Iwo Jima, Yap, Pagan, Orotuk, and the Marshall Atolls.

On Leyte Island, American forces are advancing on Palompon, last escape route open to retreating Japanese ground forces. United States forces already have pushed more than three miles beyond Ormoc Valley. Mopping-up operations continue around the shattered Yamashita Line. Japanese dead on Leyte Island now total more than 11,000, General MacArthur announced here to-night.

On Mindoro Island, the steady advance of American forces continues. Another enemy attempt to attack Allied shipping at the beachhead has been beaten off, and five Japanese planes were shot down. Twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area on Wednesday.

(OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH PENETRATE BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 23 — British troops have broken into central Burma for the first time, making their deepest penetration into that country. They were last reported to be thrusting toward Mandalay.

Troops of the British 36th Division have captured Tigyaing, an island town in the Irrawaddy, 130 miles due north of the great inland port of Mandalay.

A town of 240 houses, Tigyaing is 30 airline miles, or 42 miles by river, south of Irrawaddy.

Five bridges north and northwest of Shwebo, 50 miles northwest of Mandalay, were destroyed Thursday by Mitchell bombers. In another attack, American planes struck at the railway town of Henzda, 80 miles north of Rangoon.

T.A.F. DESTROYS SIX BRIDGES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Nearly 1,000 fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force dived through cloud openings yesterday to carry out one of their most effective blows in more than a month against enemy communications, transport, and front concentrations, it was announced here today.

In the course of the attacks, six road and rail bridges were destroyed, 72 rail cuts effected, and 20 locomotives, 130 rail cars, 129 vehicles, and 24 enemy guns destroyed or damaged in the Valley of the Po.

In continuing attacks on fleeing German columns in Yugoslavia, Balkan Air Force planes destroyed or damaged 67 other motor vehicles.

These fighter-bombers also attacked German concentrations on Lussin Island, one of the northernmost of the Dalmatian chain in the Adriatic.

Heavy bombers were unable to operate yesterday, owing to bad weather. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK SENDS CHRISTMAS GREETING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander, 15th Army Group, Allied armies in Italy, has sent his Christmas greetings to all Allied soldiers in Italy, telling them that, without their struggles and hardships, «the real spirit of Christmas might have gone down under the attack of an enemy who has deliberately attempted to destroy Christianity and all it stands for.»

General Clark told the soldiers that, on this, their second Christmas in Italy, he entered new duties «with firm confidence that the combination of the 5th and 8th Armies will continue its successful and relentless progress in the destruction of enemy troops and equipment.» (PRO)

A.E.S. TO BROADCAST VATICAN MASS

ROME, December 23 — The American Expeditionary Station here will broadcast a program of Christmas messages beginning at 2330 hours tomorrow, Christmas Eve, to be heard by Allied troops throughout the Mediterranean Theater and also overseas.

The program will consist of Midnight Mass celebrated by His Holiness Pope Pius XII from St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City, and of the Christmas messages to the troops of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater; Lt. Gen. Joseph T. MacNarney, Deputy Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater, and Commanding General, MTOUSA; Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command, MTOUSA; and Col. Milton O. Beebe, Theater Chaplain, MTOUSA. (PWB-RAAC)

TRIER BOMBED AGAIN; LUFTWAFFE UP IN STRENGTH

LONDON, December 23 — Escorted RAF Lancasters again struck at Trier, picking out targets in this railway town. More than 400 American Liberators and Fortresses, backed up by 700 fighters, bombed marshalling yards and roads near Trier, Ehrang, just north of Trier, and Kaiserlautern, behind the 3rd Amy front.

Trier is one of the major German supply centers for their counter-offensive against the American 1st Army.

Both the RAF and American bomber forces met a strong challenge from the Luftwaffe over the battle area. Preliminary reports said that at least 55 German fighters had been shot down.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

Thunderbolts escorting heavy and medium bombers on another mission shot down 36 enemy planes.

A headquarters spokesman said that 9th USAAF fighter-bombers in direct tactical support of the 1st Army destroyed 12 tanks and armored vehicles and 30 motor trucks. In another area of the front, the fighter-bombers knocked out eight tanks and 14 trucks.

In the Lancaster attacks on Trier today, markers were accurately placed and the target area soon was covered by a dense cloud of dust and smoke from bursting bombs, the Air Ministry said tonight.

Mosquitos of the 2nd TAF operating on the Belgium battle front last night attacked ammunition trains and dumps, it was officially announced today. One goods truck was blown up, while other targets included enemy transport on the road leading to the front.

For the first time in many days, no casualties were reported in today's official announcement on German air activity against southern England during the 24 hours ended dawn today. Some damage was caused.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ROYAL NAVY SINKS TWO E-BOATS

LONDON, December 23 — Units of the Royal Navy last night routed a strong force of German E-boats attempting to operate on the Allied convoy lane off the mouth of the River Schelde. First reports said that at least two E-boats were sunk, two probably sunk, and five others badly damaged. None of the Royal Navy units suffered damage or casualties. (BBC-Reuter)

NEW COMMANDER FOR EUROPE AIR SERVICE

WASHINGTON, December 23 — Brig. Gen. Clarence Kane has been named Commanding General of the Air Service Command in Europe, succeeding Maj. Gen. Hugh Knerr, who will continue as Deputy Commander for the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe. (OWI)

WHITE CHRISTMAS ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, December 23 — A heavy snowfall along the Western Front has guaranteed a white Christmas for the Allied troops, but only in that respect will it be like the traditional Christmas.

Enough turkeys have arrived in France for all American soldiers, but most of the men in the line will eat the usual canned rations. The Germans, too, may well enjoy American turkey, for they have captured much material, and the booty probably includes many Yuletide items.

The Christmas dinner planned for each soldier of the British 2nd Army consists of canned chicken, fig pudding, a box of cigarettes, candy, and a small flask of rum.

Many British families will share their holiday rations with Americans far from home. In Birmingham alone, more than 500 Americans will be entertained in private homes.

A group of United States Army men are threading the streets of London singing carols in underground shelters and elsewhere. British choirs are singing at American hospitals, airfields, and camps.

Bringing a more sober note to this sixth Christmas of the war, the *London Times* said today:

« Christmas 1944 will not be the first Christmas of peace, and the way to the end may still be long, and will certainly be hard.

« For countless men and women and children in many countries, the background of life at Christmas-time will still be destruction and starvation and fear. And these last few [illegible] of how difficult it

first refugees from southwestern Belgium already are arriving in towns and cities where « reception committees » are hard at work, the dispatch added. (Reuter)

GERMAN PROPAGANDA EXPLOITS OFFENSIVE

LONDON, December 23 — The German propaganda machine is exploiting the German offensive in the West to the utmost, according to enemy radio transmissions. Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels insisted in his latest *Das Reich* article that the Allies are now threatened with having the tables turned, and said that the military events pointed to a German victory.

Although introducing a cautionary note in his article, Goebbels did not tell the German people what could happen if the offensive failed.

The German press and radio, however, after four days of jubilation, adopted a slight undertone of pessimism, according to neutral correspondents in Berlin. One indication of German anxiety was that the press formerly credited Hitler as personnally planning and leading the offensive but now avoids mentioning his name in connexion with the German thrust.

Two German papers today published long reports about the large forces which the Americans are expected soon to throw into battle. Neutral reports said that the Germans were paying special attention to several thousand Allied bombers which may be put into action at all points now threatened by panzers.

The Germans are also concerned with what they call « Rhinoceros » tanks, which the American 7th Army is reported to be using on an increasing scale, a German military spokesman said, adding that the Germans expect a large-scale attack against the Siegfried Line. (OWI)

LUXEMBOURG TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, December 23 — The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has announced that it will not return to its pre-war status of a « perpetual neutral » after the cessation of hostilities, Radio Paris said yesterday.

In its declaration, the Grand Duchy declared itself ready to assume all duties resulting from this new situation, the broadcast added.

In 1940, when the Germans declared Luxembourg « enemy territory, » the Grand Duchy discarded neutral status and joined the United Nations. (OWI)

RETREATING GERMANS DEVASTATE NORWAY

WASHINGTON, December 23 — Germans are looting or destroying all food supplies and burning all buildings as they retreat from northern Norway, Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne said here today. In that sub-polar climate, indescribable suffering has been inflicted on the Norwegian population, he added.

« The inhabitants, young and old, men, women, and children, are either left in the snow, darkness, and cold without food and shelter, or are crowded into small boats where many die of exposure, » the Ambassador said.

Russian troops are doing everything they can to help in the districts they have occupied, and the Swedes are dropping food and clothing by parachute, but such help is, necessarily, limited.

Morgenstierne described the German action as one which, « in cruelty and horror, ranks with the worst crimes committed by the Huns in this war. It may take generations of Norwegians to rebuild what by the fury of the Huns has been destroyed wantonly in a few long weeks. But still longer will it take the Norwegian people to forget

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

LONDON, December 23 — Units of the Royal Navy last night routed a strong force of German E-boats attempting to operate on the Allied convoy lane off the mouth of the River Schelde. First reports said that at least two E-boats were sunk, two probably sunk, and five others badly damaged. None of the Royal Navy units suffered damage or casualties. (BBC-Reuter)

NEW COMMANDER FOR EUROPE AIR SERVICE

WASHINGTON, December 23 — Brig. Gen. Clarence Kane has been named Commanding General of the Air Service Command in Europe, succeeding Maj. Gen. Hugh Knerr, who will continue as Deputy Commander for the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe. (OWI)

WHITE CHRISTMAS ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, December 23 — A heavy snowfall along the Western Front has guaranteed a white Christmas for the Allied troops, but only in that respect will it be like the traditional Christmas.

Enough turkeys have arrived in France for all American soldiers, but most of the men in the line will eat the usual canned rations. The Germans, too, may well enjoy American turkey, for they have captured much material, and the booty probably includes many Yuletide items.

The Christmas dinner planned for each soldier of the British 2nd Army consists of canned chicken, fig pudding, a box of cigarettes, candy, and a small flask of rum.

Many British families will share their holiday rations with Americans far from home. In Birmingham alone, more than 500 Americans will be entertained in private homes.

A group of United States Army men are threading the streets of London singing carols in underground shelters and elsewhere. British choirs are singing at American hospitals, airfields, and camps.

Bringing a more sober note to this sixth Christmas of the war, the *London Times* said today:

«Christmas 1944 will not be the first Christmas of peace, and the way to the end may still be long, and will certainly be hard.

«For countless men and women and children in many countries, the background of life at Christmas-time will still be destruction and starvation and fear. And these last few weeks have brought a grim reminder of how difficult it is going to be for men who have spent years under the strain of resistance to turn their minds from the ways of violence, by which they have maintained resistance, to the ways of reason, and trust, and coöperation.

«It is against this background that the meaning of Christmas Day has once more to be found.» (OWI)

BELGIAN REFUGEES ON MOVE AGAIN

BRUSSELS, December 23 — Thousands of Belgian refugees, fleeing from devasted homes left in the wake of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's westward drive, are again moving over bleak, shelterless country to areas behind the great battle now brewing on the Western Front, a Reuter correspondent reported today.

There is no panic and no repetition of the 1940 spectacle when roads crammed with refugees held up operations. But for women, children, and old people seeking safety, this is a bitter mid-winter trek, the correspondent said.

Civilian transport has almost ceased to exist, but the Allies have given some transport for the movement of refugees. The majority, however, are moving westward in horse and dog carts, barrows, broken-down cars and lorries, and on feet that years ago last knew the feel of a real pair of leather boots.

throw into battle. Neutral reports said that the Germans were paying special attention to several thousand Allied bombers which may be put into action at all points now threatened by panzers.

The Germans are also concerned with what they call «Rhinoceros» tanks, which the American 7th Army is reported to be using on an increasing scale, a German military spokesman said, adding that the Germans expect a large-scale attack against the Siegfried Line. (OWI)

LUXEMBOURG TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, December 23 — The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has announced that it will not return to its pre-war status of a «perpetual neutral» after the cessation of hostilities, Radio Paris said yesterday.

In its declaration, the Grand Duchy declared itself ready to assume all duties resulting from this new situation, the broadcast added.

In 1940, when the Germans declared Luxembourg «enemy territory,» the Grand Duchy discarded neutral status and joined the United Nations. (OWI)

RETREATING GERMANS DEVASTATE NORWAY

WASHINGTON, December 23 — Germans are looting or destroying all food supplies and burning all buildings as they retreat from northern Norway, Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne said here today. In that sub-polar climate, indescribable suffering has been inflicted on the Norwegian population, he added.

«The inhabitants, young and old, men, women, and children, are either left in the snow, darkness, and cold without food and shelter, or are crowded into small boats where many die of exposure,» the Ambassador said.

Russian troops are doing everything they can to help in the districts they have occupied, and the Swedes are dropping food and clothing by parachute, but such help is, necessarily, limited.

Morgenstierne described the German action as one which, «in cruelty and horror, ranks with the worst crimes committed by the Huns in this war. It may take generations of Norwegians to rebuild what by the fury of the Huns has been destroyed wantonly in a few long weeks. But still longer will it take the Norwegian people to forget and forgive what is being perpetrated these days by the Germans on Norwegian soil.»

Press dispatches from Sweden today report that Norwegian and Danish Patriots are increasing their sabotage activities despite German reprisals. The Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* wrote today that the Germans have been forced to transfer a large number of Gestapo counter-sabotage experts to Norway. Nevertheless, five to 10 acts of sabotage against enterprises working for the Germans take place daily in Norway. (OWI)

RAILWAYS ATTACKED BY YUGOSLAVS

LONDON, December 23 — Yugoslav units have renewed their attacks on the Zepec-Doboj railway line along the Bosna Valley, and have stopped all traffic on the important German communications route, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

While major fighting continued to be centered in the lower Drina River Valley sector, small Yugoslav raiding forces struck swiftly at German transport moving along roads and railways as the Germans attempted to feed more reinforcements into their garrisons under siege in Bosnia.

Similar attacks were executed against rail lines in Slovenia, where traffic was checked on the Ljubljana-

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

Zagreb line, and five locomotives and 30 freight cars were destroyed yesterday.

In Montenegro, Yugoslav units destroyed German rear-guard forces and reached the immediate vicinity of the enemy stronghold of Matesevo. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS DECIDE ON AID TO PRISONERS

MOSCOW, December 23 — The Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation, at a meeting presided over by Marshal Tito, adopted proposals relating to social security, Radio Moscow reported today. Proposals on aid to the families of Partisans, invalids, and prisoners of war were also accepted. (Radio Moscow)

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS

MOSCOW, December 23 — It was officially announced here tonight that an Hungarian National Assembly has begun to function in the town of Debrecen in northeastern Hungary. (Reuter)

BULGARIAN P. M. CALLS FOR UNITED ACTION

WASHINGTON, December 23 — All active members of the Fatherland Front parties in Bulgaria were called upon yesterday by Bulgarian Premier Kimon Georgiev to help stamp out the remaining Fascist elements still attempting to provoke trouble and disorder and committing acts of sabotage, Radio Sofia said last night.

The Premier said at a press conference that a «serious Fascist threat» was not within the realm of possibility because Fascism had been «abhorred» by the majority of the Bulgarian people, but he warned the police and Fatherland Front authorities that they must increase their watchfulness. Georgiev added that, despite considerable but natural and unavoidable difficulties following the complete reversal of political feelings in the nation, efforts to establish order and legality had and continue to have favorable results. (OWI)

U. S. ENGINEERS COMPLETE AIRSTRIP

NEW YORK, December 23 — American Army Engineers completed an airstrip on Mindoro Island in 3½ days while fighting was still going on in the vicinity, an American correspondent said in a dispatch from the Philippines yesterday. Mindoro Island is only 150 miles south of the Philippine capital of Manila.

The correspondent wrote: «Between Saturday and Tuesday, a field overgrown with sugar cane was transformed into a first-class runway of more than 5,000 feet with the Americans and Australians working under the direction of a task force engineer who formerly commanded one of the first engineer units to land on New Guinea... «A swarm of Lightning and Thunderbolt planes landed on the completed strip Wednesday, five days after American forces landed on Mindoro... «In 60 minutes of combat over the new airfield, the Americans shot down at least 11 bomb-carrying Japanese fighters attempting to hit runways and naval installations... (OWI)

750,000 U.S. SOLDIERS GIVEN HOME LEAVE

WASHINGTON, December 23 — Between 70,000 and 80,000 American soldiers are returning from overseas each month and more than 750,000 have come home on leave in the past three years, Secretary of War Henry Stimson disclosed yesterday.

He described the current rate as «no mean achievement», but added that it could not be stepped up till Germany's defeat.

Italian currency situation, strengthened by Allied aid, will be stabilized as soon as the liberation of Italy is completed, he added.

The Council of Ministers today approved the agreement reached between employers representing industry, agriculture, banking institutions, and insurance companies, and the Italian General Confederation of Labor, to grant employees a bonus equivalent to one month's pay.

According to another provision made by the Council, a bonus of 2,000 lire is to be given to all state employees.

Another measure passed calls for a 70 per cent increase in old age pensions and a 49 per cent increase in workers' compensation. (UNN)

MINISTERS SEND GREETINGS TO ITALIANS ABROAD

ROME, December 23 — Christmas greetings to Italians abroad and in northern Italy were conveyed today in messages by prominent Government and political figures, including Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, War Minister Alessandro Casati, and Minister for Occupied Italy Mauro Scoccimarro.

Prime Minister Bonomi addressed his message especially «to our far-off brothers, who, scattered throughout the world, anxiously await the day of their return.»

«Italy looks upon these her sons», said Bonomi, «she knows they are suffering, and therefore loves them, and she knows also that they will be companions in the hard work of reconstruction and is anxious to see them take their places here.

«To hasten their return, the war must be won, and therefore the best way to express our affection for them is to fight for victory.»

War Minister Alessandro Casati, addressing his message to the Italian Patriots, said, in part:

«Christmas finds you united in bitter struggle with the German oppressor.

«The new Italian Army has recaptured the heroic spirit of the Risorgimento, and, aided by generous supplies from the Allies, will soon be able to strike heavy blows against the foe.

«More than ever, in this moment does the spirit of all Italy's fighters turn to those who have the honor of bearing arms.

«In the hearts of these young Patriots — and the veterans of the Piave — burns brighter to-day than ever the light of hope — hope in supreme victory and the country's future.»

The Minister for Occupied Italy, Mauro Scoccimarro addressed his message especially to those «volunteers of freedom who, in the Alps and plains of the North, fight to free their motherland from the German and Fascist foe, and ask no more than to be able to give their blood in the common cause.»

«The heroic spirit of our fighters,» said Scoccimarro, «is the sign and expression of the awakening of Italy's new national consciousness in which there is a deeper feeling of national unity and a livelier desire for liberty and independence.

«For this reason, we look to the North as to a fount of light illuminating the way to our national rebirth, and giving to Italians the higher conscience and dignity of a free and independent people.» (UNN)

MINISTERS TO VISIT MONTE CASSINO

ROME, December 23 — Government officials, including the Under Secretary of the Council of Ministers Presidency, Giuseppe Spataro, and Under Secretary for

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

of the Fatherland Front parties in Bulgaria were called upon yesterday by Bulgarian Premier Kimon Georgiev to help stamp out the remaining Fascist elements still attempting to provoke trouble and disorder and committing acts of sabotage, Radio Sofia said last night.

The Premier said at a press conference that a «serious Fascist threat» was not within the realm of possibility because Fascism had been «abhorred» by the majority of the Bulgarian people, but he warned the police and Fatherland Front authorities that they must increase their watchfulness. Georgiev added that, despite considerable but natural and unavoidable difficulties following the complete reversal of political feelings in the nation, efforts to establish order and legality had and continue to have favorable results. (OWI)

U. S. ENGINEERS COMPLETE AIRSTRIP

NEW YORK, December 23 — American Army Engineers completed an airstrip on Mindoro Island in 3½ days while fighting was still going on in the vicinity, an American correspondent said in a dispatch from the Philippines yesterday. Mindoro Island is only 150 miles south of the Philippine capital of Manila.

The correspondent wrote: «Between Saturday and Tuesday, a field overgrown with sugar cane was transformed into a first-class runway of more than 5,000 feet with the Americans and Australians working under the direction of a task force engineer who formerly commanded one of the first engineer units to land on New Guinea... «A swarm of Lightning and Thunderbolt planes landed on the completed strip Wednesday, five days after American forces landed on Mindoro... «In 60 minutes of combat over the new airfield, the Americans shot down at least 11 bomb-carrying Japanese fighters attempting to hit runways and naval installations... (OWI)

750,000 U.S. SOLDIERS GIVEN HOME LEAVE

WASHINGTON, December 23 — Between 70,000 and 80,000 American soldiers are returning from overseas each month and more than 750,000 have come home on leave in the past three years, Secretary of War Henry Stimson disclosed yesterday.

He described the current rate as «no mean achievement», but added that it could not be stepped up till Germany's defeat.

Mr. Stimson's statement was made in a letter to Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon, who had transmitted a petition for the return of the U. S. 41st Division, which has been fighting in the South Pacific for more than two years. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

TREASURY MINISTER GIVES BUDGET FIGURES

ROME, December 23 — Minister of Finance Marcello Soleri told the Council of Ministers today that for the period June 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, Government expenditures are expected to total 76,013 million lire. Revenue for this period will amount to 14,168 million lire. The deficit for this period is expected to amount to 61,845 million lire.

Soleri said the total public debt on December 10 amounted to 600,000 million lire. Bank of Italy currency in circulation up to 1 August 1944, was 233,000 million which included currency issued by the Germans in northern Italy. Bank deposits are now close to 221,802 million lire, which goes to prove, said Soleri, that the country still has confidence in its currency.

Signs of financial recovery are already evident, declared Soleri. If the Italian people do not give way to panic, the world, anxiously await the day of their return.»

«Italy looks upon these her sons», said Bonomi, «she knows they are suffering, and therefore loves them, and she knows also that they will be companions in the hard work of reconstruction and is anxious to see them take their places here.

«To hasten their return, the war must be won, and therefore the best way to express our affection for them is to fight for victory.»

War Minister Alessandro Casati, addressing his message to the Italian Patriots, said, in part:

«Christmas finds you united in bitter struggle with the German oppressor.

«The new Italian Army has recaptured the heroic spirit of the Risorgimento, and, aided by generous supplies from the Allies, will soon be able to strike heavy blows against the foe.

«More than ever, in this moment does the spirit of all Italy's fighters turn to those who have the honor of bearing arms.

«In the hearts of these young Patriots — and the veterans of the Piave — burns brighter to-day than ever the light of hope — hope in supreme victory and the country's future.»

The Minister for Occupied Italy, Mauro Scoccimarro addressed his message especially to those «volunteers of freedom who, in the Alps and plains of the North, fight to free their motherland from the German and Fascist foe, and ask no more than to be able to give their blood in the common cause.»

«The heroic spirit of our fighters,» said Scoccimarro, «is the sign and expression of the awakening of Italy's new national consciousness in which there is a deeper feeling of national unity and a livelier desire for liberty and independence.

«For this reason, we look to the North as to a fount of light illuminating the way to our national rebirth, and giving to Italians the higher conscience and dignity of a free and independent people.» (UNN)

MINISTERS TO VISIT MONTE CASSINO

ROME, December 23 — Government officials, including the Under Secretary of the Council of Ministers Presidency, Giuseppe Spataro, and Under Secretary for Public Works, Gennaro Cassiani, today left on a visit to Monte Cassino to examine the town's most pressing reconstruction needs, it was announced here to-day. (UNN)

EXTRA COOKING GAS PROVIDED FOR HOLIDAY

ROME, December 23 — Allied authorities here have allocated extra coal to the gas company, so that Roman homes will have cooking gas on Christmas Eve and Christmas Night from 1900 to 2000 hours, it was announced today.

At the same time the Coal Division of the Industry Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission pointed out that coal needs of essential civilian and military consumers in Rome have risen sharply, from 1,400 tons a day in September, to 2,300 tons a day currently, a factor which still further reduces civilian prospects of obtaining coal for domestic use in the near future, the officials asserted.

Allied officers charged with coal supply have been confronted by a critical shortage of transport, bad weather that often washed out railroad service, and a scarcity of rail cars.

Of 2,300 tons of coal arriving in Rome daily, Allied military installations get 200 tons, the military railways (which must burn coal to haul in 120 carloads a day) 300 tons, and essential civilian users the remaining 1,800 tons.

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

Included in the last classification are the gas works, the electric light companies, hospitals, bakeries, pasta factories, cement works, dairies, and other key industries.

Of the 2,300 tons hauled in, 1,600 tons are being burned daily, and the other 700 tons must be stockpiled for emergencies among the three consuming groups.

Rome's coal supply includes 300 tons a day brought in Allied ships from the United States and Great Britain, about 1,000 tons from Sardinia, some 450 tons from the lignite mines at Ribolla, 350 tons from Pietrafitta, and nearly 200 tons from Morgnana. (PWB - AC)

FOOD FROM BRAZIL ARRIVES IN ITALY

VATICAN CITY, December 23 — A shipload of foodstuffs has arrived in Italy from Brazil, in response to an appeal for food from Pope Pius XII for the people of Rome, it was announced here today. (UNN)

MUSSOLINI'S FRIEND APPEALS SENTENCE

ROME, December 23 — Cornelia Pizzato Tanzi, alleged mistress of Benito Mussolini, to-day moved for an appeal in a petition presented to the Supreme Court. Signorina Tanzi was convicted yesterday of collaboration with the Germans and also of betraying Italian Patriots and war materials hidden in the Villa Strohlfern. She has been sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. (UNN)

MARCHESI EXHORTS ITALIAN YOUTH

ROME, December 23 — Italian youth is the most reliable force for the reconstruction of Italy, and « selflessness » must be its badge, students of Rome University were told in an address today by Professor Concetto Marchesi in the Hall of the Chemical Institute.

Professor Gustave Colonnetti, Rector of the Interned Italian Students' Camp at Lausanne, and teachers from Rome University and other notables were present.

Professor Guido de Ruggiero introduced the speaker, who had returned to Italy from Switzerland some days ago. He recalled Professor Marchesi's open protest against the Nazi-Fascists in September, 1943, before the students of Padua University, where he was then Rector.

Bringing the Roman students greetings from their « exiled comrades, » Prof. Marchesi said he was confident that the students of Rome were animated with the desire to claim nothing for themselves, but everything for their country.

The day would soon come, he said, in which the Italians would prove whether they were worthy of regaining their liberty. Liberty was not a gift that one could receive at the hands of others, and a slave must break his bonds himself, he said.

« There are two kinds of liberty, » he went on, « which it is the task of Italian youth to conquer. There is a personal, spiritual liberty, besides that freedom in which all men are brothers. »

He appealed to the students to keep an open mind with regard to social innovations and not to judge them before they had been fully understood.

« Perhaps where you have been led to expect enemies, » he said, « you will find long-sought-for brothers. »

Stating that humanity was going through the worst spiritual and political crisis in history, the Professor said that all the forces of democracy were now united, for the first time, to make the principles of human liberty and social justice a reality. Italian youth, he urged, must take its place in the fight.

« Italians, » he concluded, « that it is you who will

A Faenza priest said that the population was horrified at the behavior of the Germans. He said:

« They are more like beasts than human beings. Their treatment of the womenfolk was abominable. During the latter days of occupation, they were accustomed to move from cellar to cellar where the civilians sheltered from the artillery barrages. Any woman who caught their fancy was defiled before the other occupants. What sort of people can these be who, not content with blowing up churches and famous buildings, also ravage women like animals? »

(UNN)

FAENZA COMES TO LIFE AGAIN

FAENZA, December 22 — Battered very badly, but undaunted, this town, which was liberated Sunday by New Zealand troops of the Allied forces, already has begun restoration of normal life, as the influx of returning refugees increases daily.

It was officially estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 of the 30,000 inhabitants of the town remained here during the months that the Allies were pressing hard to evict the Germans, and it is those hardy citizens who are forming the bulwark of the intensive movement to put Faenza back on its feet.

For several weeks, they lived in cellars which they never left while the battle was furiously fought. Now the town's residents stroll in the streets, and in the same dogged manner attend to their affairs virtually oblivious of the shells from German heavy artillery which occasionally drop on the main thoroughfares.

Residents who evacuated their homes are returning, trundling hand-carts with high piles of their possessions, and no sooner do they arrive in town than they, too, settle down to the business of rebuilding.

A leading businessman here told a UNN correspondent today:

« All we want is a chance to settle down again and, with Allied cooperation, of which we are assured, Faenza will be even more industrious than before in the shortest time possible. There is an incentive now: we know now that we are free to live and work democratically. »

Although some factory owners managed to outwit the German looters, and frustrated many attempts at wanton destruction of the town's industries by hiding machinery, which the enemy tried without success to find, Faenza has a gigantic task ahead if it hopes to achieve full normality rapidly.

Many buildings in the town are ruined beyond repair, but the center of the town, on the whole, is less damaged than the outskirts, where hardly a structure was not levelled as a result of shelling and fierce fighting. However, work is already well under way to clean up debris littering the streets.

Porcelain Factory Razed

The famous porcelain factory is no longer in existence — the building has been completely destroyed by artillery fire. But the citizens are determined to resume manufacture as early as possible, and expert workers already are striving to restore the world-famous industry.

It is believed that the museum, which contained virtually priceless ceramic antiques, has been damaged beyond repair. Before the fighting started in the area, the exhibits were moved out of the town to a place considered safe, but the refuge.

Allied military authorities took steps immediately to guard the demolished temporary shelter for the ceramics and a search of the wreckage has begun to uncover articles which may have escaped destruction.

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

in a petition presented to the Supreme Court. Signorina Tanzi was convicted yesterday of collaboration with the Germans and also of betraying Italian Patriots and war materials hidden in the Villa Strohlfern. She has been sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. (UNN)

MARCHESI EXHORTS ITALIAN YOUTH

ROME, December 23 — Italian youth is the most reliable force for the reconstruction of Italy, and «selflessness» must be its badge, students of Rome University were told in an address today by Professor Concetto Marchesi in the Hall of the Chemical Institute.

Professor Gustave Colonnetti, Rector of the Interned Italian Students' Camp at Lausanne, and teachers from Rome University and other notables were present.

Professor Guido de Ruggiero introduced the speaker, who had returned to Italy from Switzerland some days ago. He recalled Professor Marchesi's open protest against the Nazi-Fascists in September, 1943, before the students of Padua University, where he was then Rector.

Bringing the Roman students greetings from their «exiled comrades,» Prof. Marchesi said he was confident that the students of Rome were animated with the desire to claim nothing for themselves, but everything for their country.

The day would soon come, he said, in which the Italians would prove whether they were worthy of regaining their liberty. Liberty was not a gift that one could receive at the hands of others, and a slave must break his bonds himself, he said.

«There are two kinds of liberty,» he went on, «which it is the task of Italian youth to conquer. There is a personal, spiritual liberty, besides that freedom in which all men are brothers.»

He appealed to the students to keep an open mind with regard to social innovations and not to judge them before they had been fully understood.

«Perhaps where you have been led to expect enemies,» he said, «you will find long-sought-for brothers.»

Stating that humanity was going through the worst spiritual and political crisis in history, the Professor said that all the forces of democracy were now united, for the first time, to make the principles of human liberty and social justice a reality. Italian youth, he urged, must take its place in the fight.

«Remember,» he concluded, «that it is you who will bring liberty and justice to your people, you who will not set down your arms until Italy has been given an Italian people worthy of her.»

The speech was received with prolonged cheering. (UNN)

ALLIES AID FAENZA

FAENZA, December 23 — Providing for the possibility of food shortage in this recently liberated town, Allied Military Government authorities have arranged the immediate importation of eight tons of flour, and yesterday rationing and distribution started for the needy.

Arrangements are now under way for import of essentials, such as sugar, salt and oil.

An Allied official told a UNN correspondent that the 6,000 inhabitants are not short of food at the moment, but that arrangements had been concluded for 600 refugees at a special camp.

A requiem mass and special funeral service were held this morning in Faenza Cathedral for Bishop Scarante Antonio, found dead in his bed at Villa Bucci when the liberating Allies arrived. He had been dead since December 7. Allied authorities arranged for a special casket and transport of the body to Faenza.

its feet.

For several weeks, they lived in cellars which they never left while the battle was furiously fought. Now the town's residents stroll in the streets, and in the same dogged manner attend to their affairs virtually oblivious of the shells from German heavy artillery which occasionally drop on the main thoroughfares.

Residents who evacuated their homes are returning, trundling hand-carts with high piles of their possessions, and no sooner do they arrive in town than they, too, settle down to the business of rebuilding.

A leading businessman here told a UNN correspondent today:

«All we want is a chance to settle down again and, with Allied cooperation, of which we are assured, Faenza will be even more industrious than before in the shortest time possible. There is an incentive now: we know now that we are free to live and work democratically.»

Although some factory owners managed to outwit the German looters, and frustrated many attempts at wanton destruction of the town's industries by hiding machinery, which the enemy tried without success to find, Faenza has a gigantic task ahead if it hopes to achieve full normality rapidly.

Many buildings in the town are ruined beyond repair, but the center of the town, on the whole, is less damaged than the outskirts, where hardly a structure was not levelled as a result of shelling and fierce fighting. However, work is already well under way to clean up debris littering the streets.

Porcelain Factory Razed

The famous porcelain factory is no longer in existence — the building has been completely destroyed by artillery fire. But the citizens are determined to resume manufacture as early as possible, and expert workers already are striving to restore the world-famous industry.

It is believed that the museum, which contained virtually priceless ceramic antiques, has been damaged beyond repair. Before the fighting started in the area, the exhibits were moved out of the town to a place considered safe, but the refuge.

Allied military authorities took steps immediately to guard the demolished temporary shelter for the ceramics and a search of the wreckage has begun to uncover articles which may have escaped destruction.

The former town hospital, which contained 300 beds, was found in shambles. It was learned that the patients were evacuated to Castel Ranieri, outside Faenza, where 50 bed patients were found — two of them dead and left unburied.

The Germans used this temporary hospital at Castel Ranieri as a machine-gun post. They barricaded all the windows and fought from there without consideration for the ill.

Immediately after the Allies liberated Faenza, they began to install a new hospital at the Salesian Seminary. The hospital will have 100 beds available, and space for 700 beds, if necessary.

Before they were evicted, the Germans looted every pharmacy in the Faenza district, and pillaged hospital facilities of linen, bedding, and other necessities. The Allied authorities now are salvaging, where possible, all medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, linen, and bedding in town. Medical supplies, rushed by the Allies, have begun to arrive.

When the Allies arrived, they found many evidences of the Germans' disrespect of Italians — even the dead. One of the most unpleasant discoveries was the body of Scarante Antonio, former Bishop of Faenza, who died on December 7. Bishop Antonio, 73 yers old, was found in a bed in Villa Bucci, near here, where he had sought shelter during the fight.

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

Yesterday, an AMG officer arranged for transportation of a special coffin to Villa Bucci. A funeral will be held later.

Bishop Battaglia, new head of the church in Faenza, told a UNN correspondent today that he is elated at the arrival of the Allies here. He promised he would cooperate fully to assist the liberated population in the reconstruction of the town and he pledged full support of the Allied war effort.

The exploits of many Partisans were described today to a UNN correspondent.

Their activities were most intensive in the four-day period beginning October 26 and in the area of San Stefano. First, they attacked a column of 30 mules loaded with supplies. They captured the supplies, killed several Germans, and took some prisoners. Later, in a surprise attack on a column of tanks and loaded lorries, they blew up one ammunition lorry with a hand-grenade. Then they pounced on a German detachment, killing several German soldiers and capturing 40 prisoners and three mortars.

Deputy Mayor Ferruci compiled the following list of some of the better-known monuments which have been demolished or badly damaged by the Germans:

The belltowers of the Servi and San Augustino Churches, blown up by mines — the ruins cover both churches; Torre dello Orlogio, completely destroyed; San Ippolito, the town's oldest church, of the Renaissance period, badly damaged; Communale Biblioteca, burned to the ground and many old books and manuscripts lost, and an outstanding collection of paintings at Villa Acquaviva, partly destroyed. Those paintings which were not damaged were stolen by the Germans. (UNN)

10,000 REFUGEE CHILDREN TO GET PACKAGES

ROME, December 23 — More than 10,000 children of war refugees and bombed-out civilians currently sheltered in Rome will get Christmas gift packages through the joint efforts of Italian and Vatican war relief organizations, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today.

The Under Secretariat also announced the setting up of a home for orphaned children of Patriots at Monterotondo, near Rome. (UNN)

GERMANS HANG 10 VILLAGERS

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, December 23 — Because they found four dead Germans in a truck parked by the roadside, the Germans took revenge on the inhabitants of the village of Ponte Felisio, a UNN correspondent said today. A massacre took place there in September, and details are now available with the liberation of the village.

The Germans blamed Partisans for the deaths, and took reprisals against 10 civilians. They erected poles on a bridge and publicly hanged their victims, leaving the bodies on display for two days before they allowed them to be cut down. (UNN)

POPE ATTENDS CONCERT IN VATICAN

ROME, December 23 — Pope Pius XII today attended a concert of the famous Mozart Mass in C Major in the Hall of Benedictions. The concert was given by the orchestra and choir of Radio Audizioni Italia for the benefit of Italian war refugees.

The Pope attended the concert accompanied only by an aide and four members of the Swiss Guard, and was given a tremendous ovation as he left the concert hall. He took nearly an hour to traverse the hundred yards or so of the chamber and the adjoining audience chamber, so great [illegible] people attending to

Reuter correspondent Robert Bigio, now in Athens, said that stiff fighting was continuing between British troops and the ELAS contingents in the Piraeus area.

Stamtios Mercuris, veteran politician and Liberal who acted as courier in carrying the ELAS message to Lt. Gen. Ronald Scobie, was reported to have made this statement: «We have unwittingly been involved in a clash with Great Britain. If we give in, it is because we do not want British prestige to suffer in any way. The ELAS are ready to obey Britain's orders and hasten to join in the fight against Germany.»

A Reuter message reported that British tanks throughout the night and during today continued to attack ELAS positions in the northern part of the city. Occasional machine-gun and mortar fire also were heard during last night.

British headquarters announced a strong attack today by ELAS forces in northwest Greece against Rightist guerrillas led by General Zervas. The announcement said that the attack was in violation of an agreement signed by the opposing Greek forces before Allied forces landed in Greece to drive out the Germans. Zervas has asked for British reinforcements.

A British warship bombarded ELAS concentrations north of the Port of Piraeus in clearing operations yesterday on the west side of the main harbor.

Greek Prime Minister Georges Papandreou and General Scobie received a message today from the Greek commander-in-chief in Crete, General Papadakis, in which, on behalf of the Cretan people, he supported the measures taken by the Government «against terrorists in Athens.» (OWI-Reuter)

U.S. WANTS WORLDWIDE PROSPERITY, SAYS LANDIS

WASHINGTON, December 23 — America wants worldwide prosperity after the war, James M. Landis, director of the American Economic Mission to the Middle East, was quoted in a dispatch from Cairo as telling the Egyptian Royal Society of Political Economy today.

«We in the United States seek merely a decent living for ourselves and peace for the world,» Landis said. «But a prosperous America demands a prosperous England, a prosperous Egypt, a prosperous Brazil... Poverty, like war, is a disease that spreads, and against which united action must be taken if our dreams of freedom and security are to be realized.

«Peace, to us is a vision of free skies, free trade, and freedom in the development and exchange of ideas. But it is not the Fascist conception of one race entitled to dominance or exploitation over another.» (OWI)

ANOTHER U.S. DESTROYER COMMISSIONED

BOSTON, December 23 — The *U.S.S. Southerland*, another of the Navy's new-type 2,200-ton destroyers, was commissioned at the Navy yard here yesterday. (OWI)

BONNET LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

PARIS, December 23 — Henri Bonnet, new French Ambassador to The United States, left France for Washington today.

In a statement made before his departure, the Ambassador praised French-U.S. friendship, saying:

«Today, we are united to destroy tyranny. We will remain united tomorrow, to give back happiness and prosperity to our citizens.» (OWI)

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

oldest church, of the Renaissance period, badly damaged; Communale Biblioteca, burned to the ground and many old books and manuscripts lost, and an outstanding collection of paintings at Villa Acquaviva, partly destroyed. Those paintings which were not damaged were stolen by the Germans. (UNN)

10,000 REFUGEE CHILDREN TO GET PACKAGES

ROME, December 23 — More than 10,000 children of war refugees and bombed-out civilians currently sheltered in Rome will get Christmas gift packages through the joint efforts of Italian and Vatican war relief organizations, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today.

The Under Secretariat also announced the setting up of a home for orphaned children of Patriots at Monterotondo, near Rome. (UNN)

GERMANS HANG 10 VILLAGERS

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, December 23 — Because they found four dead Germans in a truck parked by the roadside, the Germans took revenge on the inhabitants of the village of Ponte Felisio, a UNN correspondent said today. A massacre took place there in September, and details are now available with the liberation of the village.

The Germans blamed Partisans for the deaths, and took reprisals against 10 civilians. They erected poles on a bridge and publicly hanged their victims, leaving the bodies on display for two days before they allowed them to be cut down. (UNN)

POPE ATTENDS CONCERT IN VATICAN

ROME, December 23 — Pope Pius XII today attended a concert of the famous Mozart Mass in C Major in the Hall of Benedictions. The concert was given by the orchestra and choir of Radio Audizioni Italia for the benefit of Italian war refugees.

The Pope attended the concert accompanied only by an aide and four members of the Swiss Guard, and was given a tremendous ovation as he left the concert hall. He took nearly an hour to traverse the hundred yards or so of the chamber and the adjoining audience chamber, so great was the insistence of the 1,000 or more people attending to speak to him and to obtain his blessing.

Although the Pope is known to be a great lover of music, his attendance at a concert of this sort is rare.

The Pope spoke to all who could get near him, and wished the many Allied soldiers in the audience a Merry Christmas. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS SPENDS QUIET NIGHT

ATHENS, December 23 — The Greek capital was quiet again tonight as British forces continued mopping-up operations.

Last night, a half-hour's truce silenced a portion of the city while an ELAS messenger delivered a reply to the British commander's ultimatum to cease fire. The United States Office of War Information today said that, while the reply had been received, General Scobie's reply to ELAS would probably be delayed until Monday, « for reasons which cannot be published, » according to an American press agency dispatch.

on the west side of the main harbor.

Greek Prime Minister Georges Papandreou and General Scobie received a message today from the Greek commander-in-chief in Crete, General Papadakis, in which, on behalf of the Cretan people, he supported the measures taken by the Government « against terrorists in Athens. » (OWI-Reuter)

U.S. WANTS WORLDWIDE PROSPERITY, SAYS LANDIS

WASHINGTON, December 23 — America wants worldwide prosperity after the war, James M. Landis, director of the American Economic Mission to the Middle East, was quoted in a dispatch from Cairo as telling the Egyptian Royal Society of Political Economy today.

« We in the United States seek merely a decent living for ourselves and peace for the world, » Landis said. « But a prosperous America demands a prosperous England, a prosperous Egypt, a prosperous Brazil... Poverty, like war, is a disease that spreads, and against which united action must be taken if our dreams of freedom and security are to be realized.

« Peace, to us is a vision of free skies, free trade, and freedom in the development and exchange of ideas. But it is not the Fascist conception of one race entitled to dominance or exploitation over another. » (OWI)

ANOTHER U.S. DESTROYER COMMISSIONED

BOSTON, December 23 — The *U.S.S. Southerland*, another of the Navy's new-type 2,200-ton destroyers, was commissioned at the Navy yard here yesterday. (OWI)

BONNET LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

PARIS, December 23 — Henri Bonnet, new French Ambassador to The United States, left France for Washington today.

In a statement made before his departure, the Ambassador praised French-U.S. friendship, saying:

« Today, we are united to destroy tyranny. We will remain united tomorrow, to give back happiness and prosperity to our citizens. » (OWI)

LAGUARDIA BOYCOTTS BLACK MARKET

NEW YORK, December 23 — Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and the retail butchers of this City have combined in a great boycott of the black market in meat, alleged to involve from 60 to 65 per cent of all meat sold.

The ingenious plan put forward by the Mayor persuaded butchers overnight to cancel their proposed strike in favor of a joint refusal to buy meat from wholesalers above maximum prices. From next Tuesday on, all meat will be sold either to retailers direct, or to the city authorities.

It is estimated that as little as 15 per cent of the meat supplies will be available during the period of this « plan to drive the black market out of business in New York. » (Reuter)

FRENCH DEFINE COLLABORATIONIST CRIMES

PARIS, December 23 — The French Ministry of Justice has defined the categories of collaborationists who will have to face trial before the courts of justice, a press dispatch reported here to-day.

Giving what can be considered the first detailed list of collaborationist crimes for which punishment will be dealt,

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

the dispatch added, the Ministry divided suspects into the following groups.

Those who took up arms against the FFI or Allied forces; those who had contact with the enemy for military purposes; those who gave the enemy war material or military installations.

Also, those who exerted pressure on others to enlist in the German Army; those who betrayed military secrets or gave away information useful to the enemy; those who helped to demoralize the French Army and nation; those who maintained relations with the enemy, and all who traded with him; those who denounced Frenchmen to the German authorities; those who provided the Germans with labor or raw materiels for their war industry; and those who delivered to the enemy, in whatever circumstances, the country's economic resources.

Meanwhile, Angelo Chiappe, Chief of Police in Vichy during the German occupation, was sentenced to death for treason and collaboration with the enemy. The charges against Chiappe included the conveying of information to German General Heckel, and the internment and deportation to Germany of a number of French citizens.

(OWI)

ROOSEVELT GREETS MERCHANT NAVY

WASHINGTON, December 23 — President Roosevelt and Vice Admiral Emery Land, U.S. War Shipping Administrator, commended American merchant seamen in Christmas messages today. Mr. Roosevelt said:

« The men of our merchant marine form the essential link between the home front and the millions of men in the armed forces overseas. They have performed an heroic task in delivering goods. Since September, 1941, more than 5,800 casualties have been suffered by the U.S. Merchant Marine. »

Admiral Land said: « The dark days to Murmansk, to the United Kingdom, to the Mediterranean, and to the Pacific are not to be forgotten, nor are those whose lives were given in the cause of freedom. » (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI-WEHRMACHT RIVALRY CONTINUES

LONDON, December 23 — New measures to extend Nazi Party control over the officer corps of the Wehrmacht were revealed in the latest German Army orders reaching Allied hands.

In special orders from the Führer's headquarters dated October 10, regarding the organization of the Volkssturm, Gauleiters were informed: « Retired and war-wounded officers not yet discharged are not to be considered for the post of battalion commander unless they have proved themselses to be reliable Party members in thei organizations. »

A previous ruling requiring certain Party members to place themselves at the disposal of the Wehrmacht « in case of acute danger » was reversed by Deputy Nazi Party Leader Martin Bormann on October 7, another document revealed. When asked by one of the gauleiters whether this rule still applied after the establishment of the Himmler-controlled Volkssturm, Borman replied that « as soon as the Volkssturm was ready for service, » the order for Party members to join the Wehrmacht ceased to apply.

Evidence that these, and other Party measures discriminating against regular army officers and soldiers are not received with enthusiasm was revealed in a recent report in a Hanover paper of an address to soldiers by another Nazi Party official, Willi Weimcke, who asserted that only

A Zurich dispatch received in Washington yesterday quoted travellers from Germany as saying that Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp armament firm, together with one of his two daughters and her husband, has been arrested by Nazi authorities for defeatist utterances.

Despite the prohibition of mention of the anti-Hitler message from 50 German generals in Soviet captivity, it is widely discussed in various circles, including the officers corps, TASS said today. The Germans have been particularly impressed by the fact that the message was signed by Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus and a number of other prominent German Army officers. (OWI-TASS)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 23 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Northwest of Bagnacavallo Canadian troops of the 8th Army are meeting strong resistance from the west bank of the Senio, which river they have reached on a front of more than five miles.

North of Faenza, troops of the 8th Army continue to make steady progress in their drive between the Lamone and Senio Rivers.

South of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army have made local gains near Monte Belmonte.

Elsewhere, patrols remain active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday operated in very great strength against Po Valley communications and close support objectives on the Italian battle front.

Medium bombers attacked bridges in northern Italy.

Coastal Air Force fighters operating against targets in northwest Italy bombed and strafed a bridge and German troop concentrations.

Balkan Air Force units again attacked motor transport in Yugoslavia.

Strategic aircraft flew supplies to Yogoslavia.

During the day's operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed.

Six of our planes failed to return.

MAAF flew about 1,400 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

This morning early, our troops landed on the north side of Piraeus and from the vicinity of the wharf-side have made good progress in clearing insurgent forces.

In Athens, further operations have been carried out in clearing areas, taking a number of armed prisoners, and also capturing a quantity of warlike stores.

In Epirus, in northwest Greece, Greek guerrilla forces commanded by General Zervas have been attacked by ELAS troops. This is contravention of the agreement signed between General Sarafis, commander-in-chief, ELAS, and General Zervas at Caserta both generals declaring to refrain from hostilities.

General Scobie's orders have been obeyed scrupulously by General Zervas in spite of obvious concentrations of ELAS forces, to remain within the operational boundaries and to take no provocative action, as agreed at the Caserta Conference.

ELAS forces are now subjecting him to an unprovoked

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

ROOSEVELT GREETS MERCHANT NAVY

WASHINGTON, December 23 — President Roosevelt and Vice Admiral Emery Land, U.S. War Shipping Administrator, commended American merchant seamen in Christmas messages today. Mr. Roosevelt said:

« The men of our merchant marine form the essential link between the home front and the millions of men in the armed forces overseas. They have performed an heroic task in delivering goods. Since September, 1941, more than 5,800 casualties have been suffered by the U.S. Merchant Marine. »

Admiral Land said: « The dark days to Murmansk, to the United Kingdom, to the Mediterranean, and to the Pacific are not to be forgotten, nor are those whose lives were given in the cause of freedom. » (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI-WEHRMACHT RIVALRY CONTINUES

LONDON, December 23 — New measures to extend Nazi Party control over the officer corps of the Wehrmacht were revealed in the latest German Army orders reaching Allied hands.

In special orders from the Führer's headquarters dated October 10, regarding the organization of the Volkssturm, Gauleiters were informed: « Retired and war-wounded officers not yet discharged are not to be considered for the post of battalion commander unless they have proved themselves to be reliable Party members in thei organizations. »

A previous ruling requiring certain Party members to place themselves at the disposal of the Wehrmacht « in case of acute danger » was reversed by Deputy Nazi Party Leader Martin Bormann on October 7, another document revealed. When asked by one of the gauleiters whether this rule still applied after the establishment of the Himmler-controlled Volkssturm, Borman replied that « as soon as the Volkssturm was ready for service, » the order for Party members to join the Wehrmacht ceased to apply.

Evidence that these, and other Party measures discriminating against regular army officers and soldiers are not received with enthusiasm was revealed in a recent report in a Hanover paper of an address to soldiers by another Nazi Party official, Willi Weinicke, who asserted that only through close coöperation with the Party could the Army hope to win victory.

In Austria, the Nazis are speeding up the dismantling of Austrian industry and shipping the machinery off to unknown destinations, dispatches from Luxembourg said today.

Authoritative explanations that these removals have no other purpose but to transfer the industries to other locations have not prevented a widespread feeling of unrest in management and labor circles.

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler has ordered the Gestapo to keep a close watch on all Germans who might try to get in touch with foreign diplomats or other influential foreign personalities. According to a Luxembourg dispatch, this move demonstrates clearly the open mistrust among high Nazi Party officials and their jockeying for power among themselves. Himmler apparently fears that other Nazi leaders, envious of his recently accumulated influence, might stage a "putsch" against him.

The disappearance of about 70,000 foreign workers has contributed to the Reich's domestic problem. The confusion in Nazi administrative offices has made the situation worse, and the manpower shortage is so great that there are not sufficient supervisors in factories to prevent slowdown work exercised by all those who oppose the Nazi régime.

more than five miles.

North of Faenza, troops of the 8th Army continue to make steady progress in their drive between the Lamone and Senio Rivers.

South of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army have made local gains near Monte Belmonte.

Elsewhere, patrols remain active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday operated in very great strength against Po Valley communications and close support objectives on the Italian battle front.

Medium bombers attacked bridges in northern Italy.

Coastal Air Force fighters operating against targets in northwest Italy bombed and strafed a bridge and German troop concentrations.

Balkan Air Force units again attacked motor transport in Yugoslavia.

Strategic aircraft flew supplies to Yogoslavia.

During the day's operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed.

Six of our planes failed to return.

MAAF flew about 1,400 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

This morning early, our troops landed on the north side of Piraeus and from the vicinity of the wharf-side have made good progress in clearing insurgent forces.

In Athens, further operations have been carried out in clearing areas, taking a number of armed prisoners, and also capturing a quantity of warlike stores.

In Epirus, in northwest Greece, Greek guerrilla forces commanded by General Zervas have been attacked by ELAS troops. This is contravention of the agreement signed between General Sarafis, commander-in-chief, ELAS, and General Zervas at Caserta both generals declaring to refrain from hostilities.

General Scobie's orders have been obeyed scrupulously by General Zervas in spite of obvious concentrations of ELAS forces, to remain within the operational boundaries and to take no provocative action, as agreed at the Caserta Conference.

ELAS forces are now subjecting him to an unprovoked attack, which has penetrated some distance into the territory.

The situation elsewhere in Greece is unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 23 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Monschau sector continued local engagements, with no substantial changes in position.

In the vicinity of Hafen the enemy gained a small amount of ground.

No further attempts have been made by the enemy to break out in the Stavelot area, and the northern German thrust has been confined temporarily to areas of Saint Vith, Stavelot, and Malmédy.

All three of these towns are in our hands. The enemy drive that outflanked Bastogne from the north reached as far as LaRoche. Fighting continues in that sector.

A large-scale thrust is being made by the enemy in the Wiltz-Bastogne area. Wiltz has been encircled, and the enemy is pushing on after action at the town.

German armor continues its advance to cut roads north, south, and east of Bastogne, while a portion of the force by-passed Bastogne and continued west.

In the Echternach area the line has been stabilized. The enemy has been checked in the areas of Dickweiler,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795121

Osweiler, and Berdorf, west and south of Echternach. In the sector east of Saargemünd, we have occupied Osweiler.

Activity in the Alsace Plain was generally limited to patrol clashes. Further local gains were made in the High Vosges Mountains south of La Poutroie, where the village of La Chapelle was cleared.

Continued adverse weather yesterday again prevented the weight of our air power's being brought to bear on the enemy. Bombing through cloud, escorted medium-bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations and supply dumps, while fighters and fighter-bombers flew offensive patrols in support of our ground forces.

Enemy troops, communications, and rail-transport in the upper Rhine Valley were struck by fighter-bombers.

East of Freiburg, six enemy aircraft were shot down by our attacking aircraft.

According to reports so far received, four of our fighters are missing from these operations, but the pilot of one is safe.

Shortly after dark yesterday evening, heavy bombers attacked marshalling yards at Coblenz and Bingen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 23 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, north of the town of Gyöngyös, our troops, continuing their offensive in the difficult mountain-wooded terrain, captured the populated localities of Trishikator, Saloyka, Isztenmezive, Daroso, Jerdzekevesat, Ivak, Naduhalu, Kezah, Vizlasz, Ustakrako, and Totmarkhazu.

In battles during December 22, north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured 1,050 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

North of Budapest, our troops, in stubborn battles, overcame the mountain-wooded area between the Czechoslovakian town of Sahy and the Danube, and emerged at the River Ipel, thus occupying the populated localities of Bernitse, Nadherzen, Kespalak, Ipolitpeldesz, Lektes, Lelekhidi, Marionostra, Sok, Zebegen, and Nagymaros, and the railway stations of Nagymaros and Zebeden.

In the area west of Sahy, our troops were successfully beating back counter-attacks of large tank formations of the enemy, and inflicted on him heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

Southwest of Budapest, in the area of Szekesfehervar, our troops passed into the offensive and entered into serious battles with large infantry and tank formations of the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During December 22, our troops disabled or destroyed 107 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 59 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 23 — Today's communique:

In the Veneto, Patriot attacks and acts of sabotage against enemy lines of communication are becoming ever more frequent.

A total of eight locomotives and 24 carriages, four of which were loaded with munitions, were destroyed in various sectors of Udine province between December 2/11.

Finally, on the night of December 4/5, Treviso Patriots derailed a 30-carriage train headed for Germany, near Castelfranco Veneto.

Traffic along the Padua-Treviso line was blocked for six days.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 23 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The winter battle in southeastern Belgium continues in our favour.

At the northern side of the gap between Elsenborn and Stavelot, our troops repulsed relief attacks which were repeated up to 14 times.

On both sides of the Ourthe, strong German forces pressed hard on the heels of the defeated American formations.

In central Luxembourg, the German attacks also make progress. The number of the prisoners and the booty captured continue to increase.

On the Saar, the town of Dillingen and the right banks of the river were cleared of the enemy. The Americans suffered heavy loses at the hands of pursuing German forces and by our artillery fire during their retreat.

In the Bitsche sector, renewed attacks of enemy battalions failed.

Between the lower Vosges and the Rhine, our attacks resulted in the recapture of a certain number of heights and localities.

In upper Alsace, at Kaysersberg and Urbeis, the enemy attacks were repulsed or frustrated by counter-attacks.

The garrison of St. Nazaire, under the command of [illegible] attack on their

East of Kaschau, the attacks of strong enemy forces collapsed, owing to the brave German defense with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the third battle of Kurland, south of Frauenburg, the Soviets continued their attempts at breaking through with strong and concentrated forces. Their attacks were frustrated with such heavy losses that one may speak about a great defensive success of our troops. Fighting is still in progress for some penetrations.

In the coastal sector, south of Libau, our grenadiers, in a surprise attack, encircled strong enemy forces and, having wiped them out, rectified the German front in this sector. They captured numerous prisoners and a large booty.

Air:

Yesterday, German bombers, by day and night joining effectively in the ground fighting at Stuhlweissenburg, destroyed numerous enemy vehicles, among them 32 Soviet tanks.

Yesterday, the Bolsheviks lost 77 planes, 40 of them over Kurland, by the fighters and the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the German Air Force.

Yesterday, no enemy formations were reported over the Reich territory.

In the early evening hours, British terror bombers attacked localities on the central reaches of the Rhine. (Radio Moscow)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Atlantic Charter: Last night (Saturday), Augusteo of the Fascist Radio commented on President Roosevelt's recent [illegible] Atlantic Charter. «It sounds like

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

MOSCOW, December 23 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, north of the town of Gyöngyös, our troops, continuing their offensive in the difficult mountain-wooded terrain, captured the populated localities of Trishikator, Saloyka, Isztenmeziye, Darocz, Jerdzekeveszt, Ivak, Naduhulu, Kazah, Vizlasz, Ustakruko, and Totmarkhaza.

In battles during December 22, north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured 1,050 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

North of Budapest, our troops, in stubborn battles, overcame the mountain-wooded area between the Czecho-

In the Veneto, Patriot attacks [illegible] against enemy lines of communication are becoming ever more frequent.

A total of eight locomotives and 24 carriages, four of which were loaded with munitions, were destroyed in various sectors of Udine province between December 2/11.

Finally, on the night of December 4-5, Treviso Patriots derailed a 30-carriage train headed for Germany, near Castelfranco Veneto.

Traffic along the Padua-Treviso line was blocked for six days.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 23 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The winter battle in southeastern Belgium continues in our favour.

At the northern side of the gap between Elsenborn and Stavelot, our troops repulsed relief attacks which were repeated up to 14 times.

On both sides of the Ourthe, strong German forces pressed hard on the heels of the defeated American formations.

In central Luxembourg, the German attacks also make progress. The number of the prisoners and the booty captured continue to increase.

On the Saar, the town of Dillingen and the right banks of the river were cleared of the enemy. The Americans suffered heavy loses at the hands of pursuing German forces and by our artillery fire during their retreat.

In the Bitsche sector, renewed attacks of enemy battalions failed.

Between the lower Vosges and the Rhine, our attacks resulted in the recapture of a certain number of heights and localities.

In upper Alsace, at Kaysersberg and Urbeis, the enemy attacks were repulsed or frustrated by counter-attacks.

The garrison of St. Nazaire, under the command of Major General Hünten, launching a surprise attack on their eastern flanks, ousted the enemy from his positions and penetrated deeply into the enemy rear.

An additional 80 square kilometers were occupied.

Yesterday, London and Antwerp were again subjected to an intense long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fierceness of the British attacks abated, worn down by the unshakable resistance of our troops.

Southwest of Faenza and in the Bagnacavallo sector, our grenadiers frustrated numerous attacks.

After fierce local fighting, the enemy crossed the Lamone in a small sector.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the enemy again attempted to envelop Budapest with strong forces from both sides. German counter-attacks aiming at sealing off the penetrations at Stuhlweissenburg are in progress.

The enemy, who had advanced across the Gran, was repulsed by counter-attacks. On the Eipel, German attacks struck deep at the rear of the Bolsheviks.

North of the Matra Mountains and south and west of Gross-Staffelsdorf, grim defensive fighting is in progress.

East of Kaschau, the attacks of strong enemy forces collapsed, owing to the brave German defense with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the third battle of Kurland, south of Frauenburg, the Soviets continued their attempts at breaking through with strong and concentrated forces. Their attacks were frustrated with such heavy losses that one may speak about a great defensive success of our troops. Fighting is still in progress for some penetrations.

In the coastal sector, south of Libau, our grenadiers, in a surprise attack, encircled strong enemy forces and, having wiped them out, rectified the German front in this sector. They captured numerous prisoners and a large booty.

Air:

Yesterday, German bombers, by day and night joining effectively in the ground fighting at Stuhlweissenburg, destroyed numerous enemy vehicles, among them 32 Soviet tanks.

Yesterday, the Bolsheviks lost 77 planes, 40 of them over Kurland, by the fighters and the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the German Air Force.

Yesterday, no enemy formations were reported over the Reich territory.

In the early evening hours, British terror bombers attacked localities on the central reaches of the Rhine.

(Radio Moscow)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Atlantic Charter: Last night (Saturday), Augusteo of the Fascist Radio commented on President Roosevelt's recent declaration regarding the Atlantic Charter. « It sounds like a joke », remarks Augusteo; « Roosevelt said that the Charter does not exist... nobody ever signed it, and indeed, no actual document exists. The President went on to say that some notes had been jotted down, added to and changed by Churchill and Sumner Welles, but that the whole thing ended at that... »

Augusteo advises the Indians and the Poles to seek another panacea for their ailments. He also compares the atmosphere created by the Charter to the spirit of Locarno and prophesies the same end for it.

Fascists Aid Sicilian Separatists: The Fascists Radio reports « from enemy sources, received through neutral channels », that the revolt hitherto confined to Catania and Palermo has spread to other centres of the island. At Agrigento and Piazza Armerina, posters calling for military enlistment are said to have been destroyed, and demonstrations held against conscription for the Allies. The promoters of the revolts are supposed to be Fascists.

Italian-Allied Marriages: The Fascist Radio commentator expresses indignation over a recent decree by the Bonomi Government « favoring marriages between Italian citizens and Anglo-Saxon or colored soldiers. » The commentator calls this an infamy aimed at « eliminating the pride of the Italian race by a grafting operation... »

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

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

I

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 22 DEC 1944 File

Please read attached & initial

TO

- Col SPICER
- Capt TEMPLE
- Capt WILLIAMS
- Capt SHANKS
- Capt LEWIS
- Capt. Cunningham
- ~~Capt HAZEN~~

REMARKS

Arrived 1130!

Chief Clerk: File

Interior S/C

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Friday — 22 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — German hold on Lamone Line reduced; Germans 30 miles inside Belgium; Soviets mass for attack on Austria; U. S. planes using Mindoro airdrome; Superfortresses hit Mukden; Chinese near Hochih.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Labor seeks representation in London; Regional autonomy extended in Sicily and Sardinia; Calm restored in Catania; Rome Press hails formation of Consultative Assembly; Death penalty asked for Naples Generals; Spanish food ship due in Naples.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens situation reported easier; Eden says no Christmas truce for Greece; French-Soviet Pact to be ratified today; De Gaulle predicts pacts with all Allies.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN HOLD ON LAMONE RIVER REDUCED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Eighth Army forces, attacking the flank and southern end of the stubbornly held remnant of the German Lamone River defenses, northeast of Faenza, have sheared off nine square miles of these outlying positions protecting the enemy's Senio River Line to the west, it was announced here today.

In concerted attacks, the 8th Army forces thrust north from Faenza and west across the Lamone River to drive the Germans back from their river defenses and to occupy the three villages of Formellino, San Silvestro, and San Pietro in Laguna.

New Zealand forces, in a night attack, struck deep into the enemy flank to establish a hold along a three-mile stretch of the Senio River northeast of the main Po Valley highway.

Allied forces have now moved up to the Senio River along a seven-mile sector fronting Castel Bolognese and astride the main road and rail line along the Po Valley to Bologna.

GERMANS 30 MILES INSIDE BELGIUM

LONDON, December 21 — Driving westward in small forces each of four tanks, six armored cars, and six troop-carrying armored cars, the Germans have advanced 30 miles inside the Belgian border to the town of Hablemont, 10 miles west of Stavelot and 20 miles south of Liége. More German parachutists were dropped in this area Monday night.

Although the Germans were making progress to the south, it was reported that reinforced elements of the American 1st Army had stemmed the northernmost prong of the offensive by recapturing Monschau, junction of the 1st Army's defensive positions to the south and offensive to the north. The American forces, supported by additional artillery, armor, and tank destroyers, advanced from recaptured Monschau to take the town of Rocherath and several nearby villages, 10 miles south of Monschau.

Allies Re-Take Stavelot

According to official reports 48 hours old, Stavelot was retaken by American forces as certain parts of the Allied front were stabilized. Using captured American trucks with Allied markings, the Germans are advancing over the same routes they followed in the spring of 1940. Late dispatches tonight reported that on the northern flank of the 1st Army around Malmédy and Stavelot American resistance had stiffened and had met numerous counter-attacks.

Supreme Headquarters said today that the German offensive was not likely to be halted this week, and a spokesman at 21st Army Group headquarters, said that, although the German attacks had made considerable progress, Allied counter-measures had taken effect.

Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt diverted five to six panzer divisions, as well as seven to eight infantry divisions — representing a force of 300,000 men — to the attack which press reports said was aimed at Liége, Namur, Bastogne, and Luxembourg to the south. The Germans so far have cut the Liége-Bastogne-Luxembourg road at a point as yet unidentified at Allied headquarters.

In southeast Belgium and in northwest Luxembourg, Allied positions showed no improvement, according to late press dispatches. St. Vith, on the main road leading south of Malmédy, was by-passed by German forces after the capture of Maspelt, five miles to the south. During a 12-hour period early today, the Americans repulsed 11 counter-attacks in this sector.

Driving three-quarters of the way across Luxembourg, the Germans have reached Wiltz, 12 miles west of Vianden.

LATE BULLETIN

7TH ARMY WITHDRAWS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Seventh Army forces, which

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

Mukden; Chinese near Hochih.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Labor seeks representation in London; Regional autonomy extended in Sicily and Sardinia; Calm restored in Catania; Rome Press hails formation of Consultative Assembly; Death penalty asked for Naples Generals; Spanish food ship due in Naples.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens situation reported easier; Eden says no Christmas truce for Greece; French-Soviet Pact to be ratified today; De Gaulle predicts pacts with all Allies.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN HOLD ON LAMONE RIVER REDUCED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Eighth Army forces, attacking the flank and southern end of the stubbornly held remnant of the German Lamone River defenses, northeast of Faenza, have sheared off nine square miles of these outlying positions protecting the enemy's Senio River Line to the west, it was announced here today.

In concerted attacks, the 8th Army forces thrust north from Faenza and west across the Lamone River to drive the Germans back from their river defenses and to occupy the three villages of Formellino, San Silvestro, and San Pietro in Laguna.

New Zealand forces, in a night attack, struck deep into the enemy flank to establish a hold along a three-mile stretch of the Senio River northeast of the main Po Valley highway.

Allied forces have now moved up to the Senio River along a seven-mile sector fronting Castel Bolognese and astride the main road and rail line along the Po Valley to Bologna.

Germans Continue Heavy Counter-Attacks

To the north, where Canadian troops have penetrated to within a mile of the Senio River, German forces continued their heavy counter-attacks against the Allied bridgehead across the Canale Naviglio, one of the numerous watercourses connecting the Lamone and Senio rivers.

Continuing 8th Army attacks have now reduced the enemy hold on the Lamone River to less than five miles, in the sector northeast of Faenza between the village of Ronco and the town of Russi. Allied forces have rolled back the southern flank of this once formidable enemy delaying line as far as the village of Felisio, on the Faenza-Lugo road, four miles northwest of Faenza.

In thrusts north of Faenza, along the line of the Canale Naviglio, 8th Army forces have occupied the hamlet of San Pietro in Laguna, two miles beyond the town's outskirts, and the village of San Silvestro, a half-mile to the south. The village of Formellino, a half mile northeast of Faenza, was taken in one of the two Allied thrusts across the Lamone northeast of Faenza.

On the 5th Army front, enemy patrols were active along the right flank of the long mountain line, but no changes were reported in forward positions. (PRO)

offensive by recapturing Monschau, junction of the 1st Army's defensive positions to the south and offensive to the north. The American forces, supported by additional artillery, armor, and tank destroyers, advanced from recaptured Monschau to take the town of Rocherath and several nearby villages, 10 miles south of Monschau.

Allies Re-Take Stavelot

According to official reports 48 hours old, Stavelot was retaken by American forces as certain parts of the Allied front were stabilized. Using captured American trucks with Allied markings, the Germans are advancing over the same routes they followed in the spring of 1940. Late dispatches tonight reported that on the northern flank of the 1st Army around Malmédy and Stavelot American resistance had stiffened and had met numerous counter-attacks.

Supreme Headquarters said today that the German offensive was not likely to be halted this week, and a spokesman at 21st Army Group headquarters, said that, although the German attacks had made considerable progress, Allied counter-measures had taken effect.

Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt diverted five to six panzer divisions, as well as seven to eight infantry divisions — representing a force of 200,000 men — to the attack which press reports said was aimed at Liége, Namur, Bastogne, and Luxembourg to the south. The Germans so far have cut the Liége-Bastogne-Luxembourg road at a point as yet unidentified at Allied headquarters.

In southeast Belgium and in northwest Luxembourg, Allied positions showed no improvement, according to late press dispatches. St. Vith, on the main road leading south of Malmédy, was by-passed by German forces after the capture of Maspelt, five miles to the south. During a 12-hour period early today, the Americans repulsed 11 counter-attacks in this sector.

Driving three-quarters of the way across Luxembourg, the Germans have reached Wiltz, 12 miles west of Vianden,

LATE BULLETIN

7TH ARMY WITHDRAWS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

LONDON, December 21 — Seventh Army forces which penetrated Siegfried Line defenses in the Bundenthal area northwest of Wissembourg were forced to withdraw to their original positions under a concentration of German shellfire, a late report said tonight.

The German bombardment of 200 heavy caliber shells fired within an hour was followed by a counter-attack by an unspecified number of troops. The counter-attack was reported to have been repulsed. (Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS TRIER, COLOGNE, BONN

LONDON, December 21 — Three forces of Royal Air Force heavy bombers — one by day and two by night — attacked a German garrison and marshalling yards. In daylight today, escorted bombers attacked the garrison and railway town of Trier without loss.

Tonight, two forces of bombers attacked enemy marshalling yards at Cologne and Bonn.

The town of Trier serves as one of the major German supply centers for their present counter-offensive against the American 1st Army. (Reuter)

4044

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

and Clervaux, 10 miles northwest of Vianden. Farther south, the Germans have encircled the American force at Echternach and have driven five miles beyond through Consdorf. German tanks and half-tracks broke through American road-blocks in this thrust, but press dispatches reported that heavy battles were being waged in this area.

The French radio tonight broadcast a warning that German soldiers, wearing American and British uniforms and driving Allied vehicles, were infiltrating through the battle lines to rear areas. Their job, the broadcast said, was to sabotage and destroy vital war installations.

On the northern flank of the Allied lines along the relatively quiet Roer River sector, considerable enemy movement was observed, and northwest of Geilenkirchen, the Germans were reported to be particularly aggressive.

On the 3rd Army sector, the Germans were cleared from the Dillingen bridgehead after 15 days of hard fighting, while slow progress was made against heavily defended Siegfried positions elsewhere along the Saar Basin.

A sudden thrust by 7th Army troops into the first belt of Siegfried Line pillboxes, dragons teeth, and anti-tank traps along the Palatinate border caused the Germans to rush reinforcements of self-propelled guns into the threatened area. Seven miles north west of Wissembourg (Weisenburg), American troops are using German defenses as protection against heavy artillery fire and strong German counter-attacks.

At the most easterly point of the Allied advance into Germany, 7th Army forces were fighting German troops who infiltrated into the captured town of Berg, just west of the Rhine. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

SOVIETS MASS FOR ATTACK ON AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 21 — Russian guns today are shelling the fortifications around Kosice, important Slovakian town lying in the path of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's drive toward a link-up with Russian forces in southern Poland.

Front line correspondents reported that the Germans are in general retreat before Soviet columns driving deeper into Czechoslovakia along an 80-mile front from west of Kosice to the border rail junction of Lucenec.

Winter has crossed the Carpathian Mountains and the consequent hardening of the roads and valley slopes has improved the fighting terrain. A dispatch from the front said that Soviet troops are infiltrating past powerful German positions on the foothills of the snowcapped slopes. If both Kosice and Lucenec can be liberated in the near future, it will be the beginning of a big crack in the Reich defenses.

With an estimated 70 divisions available on this sector of the front, the Germans still are alarmed at the possibilities of a sudden break-through, according to the Soviet press.

The battle of the Danube crossings is being duplicated to the north of the Hungarian capital, where Soviet airmen are battering at the Germans trying to get supplies across to feed the beleaguered Budapest garrison.

The Red Army has held open all the crossings over the Danube against heavy attacks, and the concentration of Russian troops continues. (OWI - Reuter)

U.S. PLANES USING MINDORO AIRDROME

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 21 — American planes are now using a Mindoro Island airdrome, giving them another base from which to harass Japanese shipping and supply lines in the struggle in the Philippines, it was announced tonight.

The 10-and 24th U.S. Army Corps have formed a junction in the Ormoc Corridor of Leyte Island, another communique said. It added that 2,032 enemy dead have been counted on Leyte.

Gen. Basilio Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, also commenting on the Mindoro landings, said the rapid construction of air strips there means another decisive setback for the Japanese. This puts American planes within easy fighter range of Manila, and bomber range of the Asiatic coast, he said.

The naval correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said yesterday that the recent American thrust onto Mindoro, together with the creation of the British Pacific Fleet and the increased Allied pressure on the Japanese in Burma, has brought the Far Eastern Theater of war into the foreground. He said that, as a result of her naval reverses «Japan has been compelled to establish overland lines of communication to compensate for the loss of her sea routes, but these new land routes are very exposed.» (OWI - Reuter)

SUPERFORTS HIT MUKDEN; CHINESE NEAR HOCHIH

WASHINGTON, December 21 — The «substantial» U.S. Superfortress attack this morning on Mukden struck the works of the Manchuria plane factory with «good results,» the War Department announced tonight. The crews enjoyed the advantage of visual bombing in clear weather, though haze and smoke obscured part of the bombing result.

Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed, seven probably destroyed, and 11 others damaged. Two Superforts were lost due to enemy action, which was «moderate to strong» while Japanese anti-aircraft fire was «meager». It was the 48th Superfort attack of the war upon Japanese industry.

Chinese troops are closing in on Hochih, important Kweichow-Kwangsi railway town 95 miles west of fallen Liuchow, former United States air base, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, Chinese units which had by-passed Hochih on the south reached the vicinity of Chin Chen Kiang along the railway 15 miles farther east.

The 14th USAAF was out in strength to support the Chinese advance. Supply lines all the way from northern Hunan Province to Liuchow and northwestward along the Lung River Valley were attacked, while enemy troop concentrations near Hochih and Chin Chen Kiang also were bombed.

One third of the Myitkyina-Rangoon railroad has come under Allied control with the capture of two key points, Wuntho and Nankan, today's Southeast Asia Command communique said.

Troops of the 4th Corps of the 14th Army Group captured the two towns in a continuance of their swift advance from Chindwin. Today's victories represent a 50-mile push down the railroad since the capture of Indaw 11 days ago.

Nankan lies 35 miles southwest of Indaw, while Wuntho is 16 miles farther down the rail line and 135 miles north of Mandalay.

Meanwhile, Chinese troops, fighting their way along the Bhamo-Namkam road, captured three small villages and reached a point within 50 miles of the old Burma Road. Two hundred enemy troops were killed in the drive and large supplies of equipment and ammunition seized.

On the west Burma coast, troops of the 15th Indian Corps continued their push beyond Maungdaw, while Allied aircraft were active in support of the drive.

Gen. Robert McClure, U.S. Chief of Staff in the Chinese Theater, said today that American air power will bomb every Japanese-held port on the China mainland with «the maximum tonnage of bombs and the greatest number of planes which can be obtained». Combined attacks of American and Chinese planes will continue, he declared. (OWI-Reuter)

M.A.A.F. LIBERATORS ATTACK COMMUNICATIONS

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

senburg). American troops are using German [illegible] protection against heavy artillery fire and strong German counter-attacks.

At the most easterly point of the Allied advance into Germany, 7th Army forces were fighting German troops who infiltrated into the captured town of Berg, just west of the Rhine. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

SOVIETS MASS FOR ATTACK ON AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 21 — Russian guns today are shelling the fortifications around Kosice, important Slovakian town lying in the path of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's drive toward a link-up with Russian forces in southern Poland.

Front line correspondents reported that the Germans are in general retreat before Soviet columns driving deeper into Czechoslovakia along an 80-mile front from west of Kosice to the border rail junction of Lucenec.

Winter has crossed the Carpathian Mountains and the consequent hardening of the roads and valley slopes has improved the fighting terrain. A dispatch from the front said that Soviet troops are infiltrating past powerful German positions on the foothills of the snowcapped slopes. If both Kosice and Lucenec can be liberated in the near future, it will be the beginning of a big crack in the Reich defenses.

With an estimated 70 divisions available on this sector of the front, the Germans still are alarmed at the possibilities of a sudden break-through, according to the Soviet press.

The battle of the Danube crossings is being duplicated to the north of the Hungarian capital, where Soviet airmen are battering at the Germans trying to get supplies across to feed the beleaguered Budapest garrison.

The Red Army has held open all the crossings over the Danube against heavy attacks, and the concentration of Russian troops continues. (OWI - Reuter)

U.S. PLANES USING MINDORO AIRDROME

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 21 — American planes are now using a Mindoro Island airdrome, giving them another base from which to harass Japanese shipping and supply lines in the struggle in the Philippines, it was announced tonight.

The 10-and 24th U.S. Army Corps have formed a junction in the Ormoc Corridor of Leyte Island, another communique said. It added that 2,032 enemy dead have been counted on Leyte.

Army Liberators of the Pacific Strategic Air Force bombed air strip installations on Iwo Island in the Volcano group Tuesday, in the 13th consecutive day of the neutralization offensive against enemy bases south of the Japanese homeland, Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor reported today.

American aerial forces continued to pound the enemy's shrinking island defense triangle formed by the Caroline, Palau, and Marianas archipelago on a non-stop basis.

American patrol planes ranging over the coastal sectors of Borneo destroyed or damaged a small freighter, another unidentified vessel, three fuel barges, six oil storage tanks, and a grounded plane. Medium units, attack planes, and fighter-bombers strafed enemy airdromes, bivouacs, and supply dumps on the Molucca Islands and on Timor, while heavy and medium units expended 42 tons on concentrations at Wewak on New Guinea. Targets of opportunity at Rabaul, New Ireland, and Bougainville were hit.

Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, said that the American landing on Mindoro, another of the bold and decisive steps by General MacArthur, secures the first base on the China Sea and threatens Japanese sea lanes.

haze and smoke obscured part of the burning [illegible]

Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed, seven probably destroyed, and 11 others damaged. Two Superforts were lost due to enemy action, which was « moderate to strong » while Japanese anti-aircraft fire was « meager ». It was the 48th Superfort attack of the war upon Japanese industry.

Chinese troops are closing in on Hochih, important Kweichow-Kwangsi railway town 95 miles west of fallen Liuchow, former United States air base, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, Chinese units which had by-passed Hochih on the south reached the vicinity of Chin Chen Kiang along the railway 15 miles farther east.

The 14th USAAF was out in strength to support the Chinese advance. Supply lines all the way from northern Hunan Province to Liuchow and northwestward along the Lung River Valley were attacked, while enemy troop concentrations near Hochih and Chin Chen Kiang also were bombed.

One third of the Myitkyina-Rangoon railroad has come under Allied control with the capture of two key points, Wuntho and Nankan, today's Southeast Asia Command communique said.

Troops of the 4th Corps of the 14th Army Group captured the two towns in a continuance of their swift advance from Chindwin. Today's victories represent a 50-mile push down the railroad since the capture of Indaw 11 days ago.

Nankan lies 35 miles southwest of Indaw, while Wuntho is 16 miles farther down the rail line and 135 miles north of Mandalay.

Meanwhile, Chinese troops, fighting their way along the Bhamo-Namskam road, captured three small villages and reached a point within 50 miles of the old Burma Road. Two hundred enemy troops were killed in the drive and large supplies of equipment and ammunition seized.

On the west Burma coast, troops of the 15th Indian Corps continued their push beyond Maungdaw, while Allied aircraft were active in support of the drive.

Gen. Robert McClure, U.S. Chief of Staff in the Chinese Theater, said today that American air power will bomb every Japanese-held port on the China mainland with « the maximum tonnage of bombs and the greatest number of planes which can be obtained ». Combined attacks of American and Chinese planes will continue, he declared. (OWI-Reuter)

M.A.A.F. LIBERATORS ATTACK COMMUNICATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Small forces of Mustang-escorted Liberator bombers today attacked enemy rail installations at Rosenheim, 39 miles southeast of Munich, despite bad weather which curtailed operations of the Strategic Air Force, it was announced here this afternoon.

The attack was carried out by heavy-bombers of the Heavy Bombardment Wing, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hugo P. Rush, which has conducted a campaign aimed at crippling German transport routes leading to the Italian and Hungarian fronts.

Continued bad weather over the Plain of the Po limited operations by the Tactical Air Force today.

Fighter-bombers again played the chief rôle in assaults against enemy gun positions and rail and road routes from the battle area to the Brenner Pass. (PRO)

MCCREERY COMMENDS CANADIAN REGIMENTS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard L. McCreery, commander of 8th Army, has commended the officers and men of the Carleton, York, Hastings, and Prince Edward Regiments of the Canadian

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

forces holding the Allied bridgehead across the Canale Naviglio northeast of Faenza, it was announced here today.

The 8th Army commander said that the «gallant endurance and determination» of the Canadian forces had enabled them to smash 13 enemy counter-attacks against their positions in nine hours. (PRO)

U.S. 751ST TANK BATTALION KILLS 100 TANKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — The American 751st Tank Battalion has destroyed more than 100 German Panther and Tiger tanks in the course of its fighting with the 5th Army in Italy, it was reported here today.

The 5th Army statement said that the destroyed German tanks, if deployed at normal intervals, would form a column more than six miles in length. (PRO)

MINESWEEPING FLOTILLA COMMENDED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander-in-chief Mediterranean, has commended the officers and men of the 13th Minesweeping Flotilla, the second group of this service to leave the Mediterranean after two years of arduous service, it was announced here today.

With the elimination of all but a few strips of enemy-held coastline in the Gulf of Genoa, in the upper Adriatic, and around the few German-held Aegean Islands, these minesweeping forces are being disbanded or employed elsewhere. (PRO)

TWO R.A.F. PILOTS AWARDED D.F.C.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Two RAF pilots have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for their aid to Allied ground forces in tactical-support attacks prior to and during the Allied offensive in Italy this spring, it was announced here today.

Brig. Gen. Thomas C. D'Arcy, deputy commander of an American Tactical Air Command, made the presentations to Group Captain P. H. Hugo and Wing Commander Anthony D. H. Lowell. Both pilots led Spitfire units operating from Corsica.

For their gallantry in rescuing an American pilot from his blazing plane, three RAF armorers, Leading Aircraftsmen William N. Martin, Thomas B. Logan, and George R. Montgomery, were awarded the American Soldier's Medal. (PRO)

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 21 — Fifteen members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives who toured the Italian and Western Fronts returned here last night by airplane. The group completed its trip in Italy on Monday night.

The Congressmen told reporters at the National Airport here that they «found things in excellent condition» on the American battlefronts in Europe. They emphasized that «morale is very high» among the U.S. troops, and that the armed forces are doing «an exceptionally fine job.»

Members of the committee declined to make a formal statement on the findings of their inspection journey until they confer with Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, and Army officials.

Two members of the committee, which left Washington on November 20, did not return with this group. Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican of Connecticut, remained in Italy under orders of a physician who is treating her for an earache, aggravated by plane travel overseas; Matthew J. Merritt, Democrat of Long Island, who headed the com-

«I have the utmost confidence in the wisdom, energy, and aggressive fighting attitude of General Eisenhower,» Secretary Stimson declared.

The Secretary said that the failure of the German drive will shorten the war. He based his statement on his recollection of events 25 years ago. Referring to the enemy offensives in the final stages of the last World War, Stimson said:

«I was there when the Germans drove almost to the Channel; again almost to Armentières; and again almost to the Marne. I remember how we felt — as if they would never stop. And then I remember how, suddenly on July 18, we bit into the German salient and it shrivelled up like a toy balloon. I remember, too, in what seemed like a very short time, how the surrender came.»

Continuing his review of the present war situation, the War Secretary said «the German High Command chose to gamble some of its divisions, rather than to await the inevitable end of a slow defensive. So the strike came Saturday. German air power was thrown in as a cover on a scale not seen since the early days of the Normandy fighting. These planes had been husbanded at the expense of German aircraft production centers which went unprotected, except by anti-aircraft fire, during many Allied bombing attacks.»

Stimson concluded by stating that Allied countermeasures were under way. Other than that, he declined any additional comment, asking for patience and restraint at a time when the stakes — the lives of Allied soldiers — are high. (OWI)

BROKEN GERMANS EMERGE FROM POCKET

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Broken German forces, straggling remnants of the German 21st Mountain Corps, are beginning to emerge from their isolated positions in the Podgorica «Pocket» just inside of the Yugoslav frontier from Albania, it was announced here today.

The long, toiling columns have left behind them extended stretches of mountain road strewn with twisted and charred wreckage of vehicles and equipment, as a result of continuous hammering from Royal Air Force formations ranging from fighter-bombers to heavy-fisted Halifaxes.

In attacks in the past two days, some 279 enemy vehicles have been destroyed or damaged, while official estimates indicate that at least 500 more vehicles have probably been so badly damaged that they will have to be abandoned.

RAF Wellingtons yesterday split into two forces, to attack German transport between Klopot and Mojkovac in Southern Yugoslavia, and again to strike at the bridge north of Matesevo, in the same area, where straggling remnants of the fleeing Germans are still pushing northward. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE ZVORNIK

BELGRADE, December 21 — Yugoslav troops have taken by storm the town of Zvornik, 75 miles southwest of Belgrade, after several days of bitter fighting and a forced crossing of the Drina River, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Remnants of the German garrison in the town are being driven down the river towards Kozluk, a few miles north of Zvornik. In the Kozluk-Janja area there is still fierce fighting as encircled Nazi units attempt to break through toward Bijeljina, 25 miles north of captured Zvornik.

A total of 720 German officers and men were killed in the fighting, while considerable equipment, including two tanks and 107 trucks, was destroyed. Guns, trucks, and

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

ing Flotilla, the second group of this service to leave the Mediterranean after two years of arduous service, it was announced here today.

With the elimination of all but a few strips of enemy-held coastline in the Gulf of Genoa, in the upper Adriatic, and around the few German-held Aegean Islands, these minesweeping forces are being disbanded or employed elsewhere. (PRO)

TWO R.A.F. PILOTS AWARDED D.F.C.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Two RAF pilots have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for their aid to Allied ground forces in tactical-support attacks prior to and during the Allied offensive in Italy this spring, it was announced here today.

Brig. Gen. Thomas C. D'Arcy, deputy commander of an American Tactical Air Command, made the presentations to Group Captain P. H. Hugo and Wing Commander Anthony D. H. Lowell. Both pilots led Spitfire units operating from Corsica.

For their gallantry in rescuing an American pilot from his blazing plane, three RAF armorers, Leading Aircraftsmen William N. Martin, Thomas B. Logan, and George R. Montgomery, were awarded the American Soldier's Medal. (PRO)

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 21 — Fifteen members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives who toured the Italian and Western Fronts returned here last night by airplane. The group completed its trip in Italy on Monday night.

The Congressmen told reporters at the National Airport here that they « found things in excellent condition » on the American battlefronts in Europe. They emphasized that « morale is very high » among the U.S. troops, and that the armed forces are doing « an exceptionally fine job. »

Members of the committee declined to make a formal statement on the findings of their inspection journey until they confer with Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, and Army officials.

Two members of the committee, which left Washington on November 20, did not return with this group. Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican of Connecticut, remained in Italy under orders of a physician who is treating her for an earache, aggravated by plane travel overseas; Matthew J. Merritt, Democrat of Long Island, who headed the committee, is ill in a hospital in Paris. (OWI)

AIR BASES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM PROVE WORTH

LONDON, December 21 — Allied advanced air bases in France and Belgium have proved their strategic value, according to an announcement today by American air headquarters disclosing that the new airfields have been the means of saving 304 of the 586 U.S. warplanes reported missing in attacks on Europe from Britain during November.

The announcement did not mention how many of the planes were fighters and how many heavy bombers. It said that 120 required repairs, and the remainder landed to obtain more fuel so they would not have to crash-land in the Channel. (OWI)

STIMSON CONFIDENT OF EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON, December 21 — Secretary of War Henry Stimson today expressed confidence in the ability of General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, to turn the current German counter-offensive into an Allied advantage which will shorten the war.

attacks. »

Stimson concluded by stating that Allied countermeasures were under way. Other than that, he declined any additional comment, asking for patience and restraint at a time when the stakes — the lives of Allied soldiers — are high. (OWI)

BROKEN GERMANS EMERGE FROM POCKET

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Broken German forces, straggling remnants of the German 21st Mountain Corps, are beginning to emerge from their isolated positions in the Podgorica « Pocket » just inside of the Yugoslav frontier from Albania, it was announced here today.

The long, toiling columns have left behind them extended stretches of mountain road strewn with twisted and charred wreckage of vehicles and equipment, as a result of continuous hammering from Royal Air Force formations ranging from fighter-bombers to heavy-fisted Halifaxes.

In attacks in the past two days, some 279 enemy vehicles have been destroyed or damaged, while official estimates indicate that at least 500 more vehicles have probably been so badly damaged that they will have to be abandoned.

RAF Wellingtons yesterday split into two forces, to attack German transport between Klopot and Mojkovac in Southern Yugoslavia, and again to strike at the bridge north of Matesevo, in the same area, where straggling remnants of the fleeing Germans are still pushing northward. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE ZVORNIK

BELGRADE, December 21 — Yugoslav troops have taken by storm the town of Zvornik, 75 miles southwest of Belgrade, after several days of bitter fighting and a forced crossing of the Drina River, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Remnants of the German garrison in the town are being driven down the river towards Kozluk, a few miles north of Zvornik. In the Kozluk-Janja area there is still fierce fighting as encircled Nazi units attempt to break through toward Bijeljina, 25 miles north of captured Zvornik.

A total of 720 German officers and men were killed in the fighting, while considerable equipment, including two tanks and 107 trucks, was destroyed. Guns, trucks, and large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured.

Renewed German attacks were reported in the Bijeljina-Brcko sector, and heavy fighting still continues in the area.

In Montenegro, Yugoslav troops attacked strong German rearguards in the Morava Valley, pushing them northward toward Kolashin. Allied aircraft were reported active in supporting operations in the sector. They destroyed 40 vehicles and inflicted considerable losses on the Nazis.

Fierce battles were also raging along the communications route up to Bijelo Polje, 25 miles north of the Albanian border. A German column was attacked on the Sarajevo-Kiseljak road, and 208 Nazis killed.

Near Ljubijana, west of Zagreb, Tito's troops cut the rail line at several points and destroyed several small bridges.

A *New York Herald Tribune* dispatch from Split, on the Adriatic coast, reported serious food shortages and a daily rise in the mortality rate throughout Dalmatia Province. Quoting the People's Liberation Council of Dalmatia, the dispatch declared that the province, with a population of 740,000, has only one-sixth of its normal food supply.

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

The Secretary of the Council told the correspondent: «We expected our western Allies to send us food, and we make an appeal in the name of the democratic people of our country to get this food as soon as possible, because we need it. Our people know it is possible to send this food here.» (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS ALLOT MONIES FOR MEDICINES

WASHINGTON, December 21 — The Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation has allotted 43 million dollars at the pre-war exchange rate to the health ministry to buy medical supplies for the Yugoslav people, a Yugoslav Telegraph dispatch reported today.

It added that the committee met Tuesday on questions involving «the protection of the interests of Yugoslavia and her citizens abroad,» and adopted a series of resolutions concerning social welfare. These included one «to aid families of Patriots and wounded veterans of the National Liberation war, as well as families of men now in Nazi captivity.» (OWI)

AIR BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN TO INCREASE

WASHINGTON, December 21 — A strategic air offensive against Japan equal in weight and tempo to aerial blows levelled at the European Continent during the last few months was promised yesterday by a U. S. Army Air Forces spokesman at a War Department press conference.

He said that it is possible to build medium, heavy, and even Superfortress bomber bases on Mindoro Island if it becomes strategically advisable.

Commenting on the recent reorganization of top commands in the U. S. Army Air Forces operating in the Pacific, the spokesman said that the new command represents a step toward a unification which will become increasingly necessary as the Allies advance towards Japan's inner defense circle. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT SENDS YULE GREETING TO U. S. FORCES

WASHINGTON, December 21 — Christmas greetings have been sent to men and women in the U.S. armed forces by President Roosevelt and other American officials expressing gratitude for their efforts.

The President's message said:

«On behalf of a grateful nation, I send to the men and women of our armed forces everywhere warm and confident good wishes this fourth Christmas of the war.

«On Christmas Day, more than on any other day, we remember you with pride and with humility, with anguish and with joy. We shall keep on remembering you all the days of our lives. It is, therefore, with solemn pride that I salute those who stand in the forefront of the struggle to bring back to a suffering world the way of life symbolized by the spirit of Christmas.»

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson expressed the «admiration of a grateful nation for your courage and fortitude.» He added:

Meaning of Christmas Restored

«This year, because of you, the meaning of Christmas has been restored to persons in liberated areas whom you have rescued from the oppression and misery engendered by a savage foe.»

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal asserted that the efforts of the U.S. armed forces «have brought us all nearer to the day of victory; to the day when we shall again know

«We may look forward to this new year assured that it will see new and more powerful blows dealt the enemy, and that it will bring us closer to victory and peace.. That is the priceless gift you are earning for your loved ones and all future generations.»

Other messages will be sent by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the USAAF, Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commander U. S. Ground Forces, and Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the U. S. Service Forces. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN LABOR SEEKS REPRESENTATION IN LONDON

ROME, December 21 — Oreste Lizzadri, Socialist Party delegate to the recent British Labor Party Congress, told a *UNN* correspondent here today that during his stay in London he submitted a formal request for Italian General Confederation of Labor representation at the International Trade Union Congress to be held in London next March.

Lizzadri said he received assurances from Sidney Hillman, of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Soviet delegate, both of whom attended the congress, that they would support the Italian labor body's request. (UNN)

AUTONOMY EXTENDED IN SICILY, SARDINIA

ROME, December 21 — Regional autonomy in Sicily and Sardinia was extended by decree at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced here yesterday.

The measures approved aim at widening the powers of both islands High Commissioners, and setting up consultative bodies with the dual function of aiding the Commissioners and making known the wishes of the people on questions of autonomy and local government. (UNN)

CALM RESTORED IN CATANIA

CATANIA, December 21 — Normalcy has returned to this city after the recent riots, it was reported today. The local Committee of National Liberation has announced its willingness to collaborate with the civil authorities. (UNN)

PRESS HAILS FORMATION CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

ROME, December 21 — Rome newspapers today commented favorably on the decision of the Italian Council of Ministers, announced yesterday, to set up a consultative assembly to advise the government on technical and political problems, and to function as liaison between the executive and the people.

Il Risorgimento Liberale said the procedure to be adopted for the formation of the assembly is unimportant. «What really counts,» the paper added, «is that its members, whether elected or appointed by the Government, be drawn from all sections of the country, and even from the opposition, so as to arrive at an expression of the will of the country and make that will felt in the Government.»

L'Italia Nuova an opposition paper, thus commented on the Government's decision: «Under present conditions, it [the assembly] would assume the characteristic of being the sole expression of the popular will.»

L'Italia Libera, Action Party organ, said the demand for a consultative assembly that will convey to the Government «the consent and the voice» of the population of liberated Italy, has been pressed for in the country for

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

AIR BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN TO INCREASE

WASHINGTON, December 21 — A strategic air offensive against Japan equal in weight and tempo to aerial blows levelled at the European Continent during the last few months was promised yesterday by a U. S. Army Air Forces spokesman at a War Department press conference.

He said that it is possible to build medium, heavy, and even Superfortress bomber bases on Mindoro Island if it becomes strategically advisable.

Commenting on the recent reorganization of top commands in the U. S. Army Air Forces operating in the Pacific, the spokesman said that the new command represents a step toward a unification which will become increasingly necessary as the Allies advance towards Japan's inner defense circle. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT SENDS YULE GREETING TO U. S. FORCES

WASHINGTON, December 21 — Christmas greetings have been sent to men and women in the U.S. armed forces by President Roosevelt and other American officials expressing gratitude for their efforts.

The President's message said:

«On behalf of a grateful nation, I send to the men and women of our armed forces everywhere warm and confident good wishes this fourth Christmas of the war.

«On Christmas Day, more than on any other day, we remember you with pride and with humility, with anguish and with joy. We shall keep on remembering you all the days of our lives. It is, therefore, with solemn pride that I salute those who stand in the forefront of the struggle to bring back to a suffering world the way of life symbolized by the spirit of Christmas.»

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson expressed the «admiration of a grateful nation for your courage and fortitude.» He added:

Meaning of Christmas Restored

«This year, because of you, the meaning of Christmas has been restored to persons in liberated areas whom you have rescued from the oppression and misery engendered by a savage foe.»

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal asserted that the efforts of the U.S. armed forces «have brought us all nearer to the day of victory; to the day when we shall again know 'peace on earth'.»

The message of Gen. George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, expressed the gratitude of the nation for «the victories of recent months, for the magnificent work and sacrifices of the men in the field.»

General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, today sent his personal Christmas greetings to all Allied soldiers in every service through a delegation of enlisted men from the British, American, Canadian, and French armed services.

The servicemen later relayed their greetings to the people on the various home fronts.

Admiral Ernest King, commander of the U. S. Navy, said that it is unnecessary to detail the progress the fighting men have made during the year.

«You have fulfilled every expectation; our enemies are harassed on all fronts,» Admiral King asserted. «While we all are pleased with our successes to date, we must be realistic about the future. We hope next Christmas may be celebrated in peace; but if not, I am confident that you will continue your efforts to achieve a complete victory as early as may be.»

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, said:

man, of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Soviet delegate, both of whom attended the congress, that they would support the Italian labor body's request. (UNN)

AUTONOMY EXTENDED IN SICILY, SARDINIA

ROME, December 21 — Regional autonomy in Sicily and Sardinia was extended by decree at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced here yesterday.

The measures approved aim at widening the powers of both island's High Commissioners, and setting up consultative bodies with the dual function of aiding the Commissioners and making known the wishes of the people on questions of autonomy and local government. (UNN)

CALM RESTORED IN CATANIA

CATANIA, December 21 — Normalcy has returned to this city after the recent riots, it was reported today. The local Committee of National Liberation has announced its willingness to collaborate with the civil authorities. (UNN)

PRESS HAILS FORMATION CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

ROME, December 21 — Rome newspapers today commented favorably on the decision of the Italian Council of Ministers, announced yesterday, to set up a consultative assembly to advise the government on technical and political problems, and to function as liaison between the executive and the people.

Il Risorgimento Liberale said the procedure to be adopted for the formation of the assembly is unimportant. «What really counts,» the paper added, «is that its members, whether elected or appointed by the Government, be drawn from all sections of the country, and even from the opposition, so as to arrive at an expression of the will of the country and make that will felt in the Government.»

L'Italia Nuova an opposition paper, thus commented on the Government's decision: «Under present conditions, it [the assembly] would assume the characteristic of being the sole expression of the popular will.»

L'Italia Libera, Action Party organ, said the demand for a consultative assembly that will convey to the Government «the consent and the voice» of the population of liberated Italy, has been pressed for in the country for some time, and is now even more insistent. The paper cautioned against attempts to emasculate the proposal by confining it to the formation of a purely technical body.

The Communist *L'Unità* said: «In a progressive, democratic regime, such as we all want to build, between the actions of the Government and the actions of the mass of the people there is not only a convergence of efforts; there is also an identity of objectives. Only by governing with the people, and with the participation of the people in the political life of the country, can there be effective government for the people.» (UNN)

DEATH PENALTY ASKED FOR NAPLES GENERALS

ROME, December 21 — Public Prosecutor Pietro Traina this noon asked «with profound regret» for the death penalty for Lieut. Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto on trial for charges ranging from aid to the enemy to dereliction of duty in their failure to provide adequate defense of Naples.

The prosecutor concluded his three-hour summation to the court with the words: «With profound regret, but with a clear conscience, I ask for the penalty of death». The week-long trial will be resumed this afternoon, when the

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

nine-man High Court of Justice is scheduled to reconvene at 1430 hours.

Traina summed up with a chronological recapitulation of testimony which tended to show that the generals had deserted their posts and failed to take proper measures for the defense of Naples following the Italian armistice on September 8 last year.

If found guilty on any one of three major counts against them, the pair will be executed before a firing squad. Seven violations of the Italian Military Penal Code are contained in identical indictments against them. (UNN)

JAIL TERM ASKED FOR MUSSOLINI'S FRIEND

ROME, December 21 — A term of 30 years' imprisonment was advocated today by the Public Prosecutor as the trial of Cornelia Pizzato Tanzi, charged with collaboration with the Germans, entered its second day in the Assizes Court. She is charged specifically with betraying Italian Patriots and war materials hidden in the Villa Strohlfern.

Today's proceedings opened with the reading of an unsigned document of which Signorina Tanzi is alleged to have been the author. Two letters — one from Fascist Republican Secretary Giuseppe Pizzirani to the former Governor of Rome, Giovanni Orgera, and the other from former Under Secretary Cucco to Orgera — which requested action on suggestions contained in the unsigned memorandum also were read in court. She denied having been the author of this memorandum.

Additional witnesses were called to the stand, and they testified of the accused's pro-German sentiments and further substantiated the charge that she expressed these feelings in two telephone conversations which were intercepted.

The verdict is expected tomorrow. (UNN)

NO STREET LIGHTS IN ROME FOR CHRISTMAS

ROME, December 21 — There will be no lifting of the blackout in Rome on Christmas and New Year's Eve, the Rome Allied Area Command announced today.

There will be, however, additional tram service during peak hours. The question of street lighting on Christmas Eve and tram service in the early hours of Christmas Day were considered at a recent meeting of the Electricity committee, which decided that one, but not both, could be arranged.

In view of the curfew extension and the fact that His Holiness Pope Pius XII is celebrating mass at St. Peter's at midnight, there will be a demand for increased transport facilities, and it was felt that provision of a tram service would be more important than street lighting. It was decided by RAAC officials that this service would be organized between 2230 hours on Christmas Eve and 0300 hours on Christmas Day.

Military requirements and essential civilian needs, the statement added, must be met first with whatever power is available. Among essential civilian needs are hospitals, power for pumping water, telephone exchange, tram service, and essential flour mills.

The Rome Allied Area Command said that statements that increased power is available should be disregarded. (UNN)

ROME TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

ROME, December 21 — Amid an atmosphere of prayer, good cheer, and renewed hope, Allied troops, who have liberated two-thirds of Italy, will bring Christmas joy to

Holy [illegible]e Society in Italy will give a series of parties for approx[illegible]ely 20,000 Italian children.

Pope Pius XII has given permission to the Society to use the Apostolic Chancery for the Catholic Allied soldiers' Christmas party for several thousand Rome orphans. The soldiers who will distribute the gifts to the children all are members of the American Catholic Club for Allied Forces, which has its headquarters just off St. Peter's Square.

Each child will receive a box of candy, a bar of soap, and a Christmas souvenir.

Allied Military Government officers of the Lazio-Umbria Region, of which Colonel Charles Poletti is Commissioner, will distribute approximately 10,000 packages of food, candy, and clothing to children in the region who are war victims. More than 6,000 children will witness what is probably their first cinema performance this week in Rome under the AMG auspices. Miss Fiammetta Sforza, daughter of Count Carlo Sforza, and Mrs. Titania Tolstoi Albertini, head the committee to bring the children to the movie theatre.

The U.S. Navy will play host to more than 30,000 homeless children throughout Italy. About 5,500 of the children are from 25 orphanages and other institutions near Rome. The children will receive toys made and repaired by American sailors during their free time.

Heading the committee arranging the Navy Christmas parties near Rome are Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, USN, and Commodore H. W. Ziroli, USN, who will direct the celebration in the Naples area.

Administrative personnel of the United States Consul General's office in Naples are organizing a special Christmas celebration for about 2,000 children at a Naples theatre Saturday.

American enlisted men will give a party Sunday afternoon at the American Red Cross club with each enlisted man invited to bring any number of Italian children he has befriended. Several thousand children are expected.

Parcels for Italians with Tito

The Union of Italian Women are preparing approximately 10,000 parcels of clothing for distribution among the children of Rome. The same organization is preparing Christmas packages for about a thousand Italian soldiers who are fighting in Yugoslavia with Marshal Tito's forces.

The Italian Girls' Union is making up about 100,000 packages for Italian soldiers.

In Rome, large crowds jammed the streets shopping for Christmas gifts, although the stocks were not too large and the prices were higher than usual. Vendors did a huge business in the sale of capitone, an eel-like fish, which is eaten during the Christmas feasts. There were brisk sales of cribs in the manger, the most popular symbol for Italians of the birth of Jesus. Piazza Navona was crowded with people seeking the cribs which come in paintings, in porcelain, in wood, and in plastic. Two bits of wood, said to be from the crib of the Child Jesus, will be carried in the Christmas procession of Santa Maria Maggiore.

One of the most picturesque of the ceremonies will be in the Church of Ara Coeli, conducted by the Friars Minor, where a statue of the Infant Jesus will be put on display for the faithful.

Christmas trees appeared in great numbers for the first time in Rome, due to the Allied influence. There were trees in various Allied messes, clubs, and billets. (UNN)

SPANISH FOOD SHIP DUE IN NAPLES

ROME, December 21 — A Spanish ship laden with foodstuffs will arrive in Naples from Barcelona within the next few days, a spokesman for the Spanish Embassy announced here today.

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

Today's proceedings opened with the reading [illegible] signed document of which Signorina Tanzi is alleged to have been the author. Two letters — one from Fascist Republican Secretary Giuseppe Pizzirani to the former Governor of Rome, Giovanni Orgera, and the other from former Under Secretary Cucco to Orgera — which requested action on suggestions contained in the unsigned memorandum also were read in court. She denied having been the author of this memorandum.

Additional witnesses were called to the stand, and they testified of the accused's pro-German sentiments and further substantiated the charge that she expressed these feelings in two telephone conversations which were intercepted.

The verdict is expected tomorrow. (UNN)

NO STREET LIGHTS IN ROME FOR CHRISTMAS

ROME, December 21 — There will be no lifting of the blackout in Rome on Christmas and New Year's Eve, the Rome Allied Area Command announced today.

There will be, however, additional tram service during peak hours. The question of street lighting on Christmas Eve and tram service in the early hours of Christmas Day were considered at a recent meeting of the Electricity committee, which decided that one, but not both, could be arranged.

In view of the curfew extension and the fact that His Holiness Pope Pius XII is celebrating mass at St. Peter's at midnight, there will be a demand for increased transport facilities, and it was felt that provision of a tram service would be more important than street lighting. It was decided by RAAC officials that this service would be organized between 2230 hours on Christmas Eve and 0300 hours on Christmas Day.

Military requirements and essential civilian needs, the statement added, must be met first with whatever power is available. Among essential civilian needs are hospitals, power for pumping water, telephone exchange, tram service, and essential flour mills.

The Rome Allied Area Command said that statements that increased power is available should be disregarded. (UNN)

ROME TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

ROME, December 21 — Amid an atmosphere of prayer, good cheer, and renewed hope, Allied troops, who have liberated two-thirds of Italy, will bring Christmas joy to thousands of Italian children, many orphaned by war, with gifts of clothing, toys, sweets, and food.

American sailors during their free time.

Heading the committee arranging the Navy Christmas parties near Rome are Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, USN, and Commodore H. W. Ziroli, USN, who will direct the celebration in the Naples area.

Administrative personnel of the United States Consul General's office in Naples are organizing a special Christmas celebration for about 2,000 children at a Naples theatre Saturday.

American enlisted men will give a party Sunday afternoon at the American Red Cross club with each enlisted man invited to bring any number of Italian children he has befriended. Several thousand children are expected.

Parcels for Italians with Tito

The Union of Italian Women are preparing approximately 10,000 parcels of clothing for distribution among the children of Rome. The same organization is preparing Christmas packages for about a thousand Italian soldiers who are fighting in Yugoslavia with Marshal Tito's forces.

The Italian Girls' Union is making up about 100,000 packages for Italian soldiers.

In Rome, large crowds jammed the streets shopping for Christmas gifts, although the stocks were not too large and the prices were higher than usual. Vendors did a huge business in the sale of capitone, an eel-like fish, which is eaten during the Christmas feasts. There were brisk sales of cribs in the manger, the most popular symbol for Italians of the birth of Jesus. Piazza Navona was crowded with people seeking the cribs which come in paintings, in porcelain, in wood, and in plastic. Two bits of wood, said to be from the crib of the Child Jesus, will be carried in the Christmas procession of Santa Maria Maggiore.

One of the most picturesque of the ceremonies will be in the Church of Ara Coeli, conducted by the Friars Minor, where a statue of the Infant Jesus will be put on display for the faithful.

Christmas trees appeared in great numbers for the first time in Rome, due to the Allied influence. There were trees in various Allied messes, clubs, and billets. (UNN)

SPANISH FOOD SHIP DUE IN NAPLES

ROME, December 21 — A Spanish ship laden with foodstuffs will arrive in Naples from Barcelona within the next few days, a spokesman for the Spanish Embassay announced here today.

The announcement said the cargo was bought by the Holy See and by the Spanish Government.

The food will be distributed through Vatican relief organizations. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS SITUATION REPORTED EASIER

ATHENS, December 21 — British troops now have cleared about one-third of this city, it was stated today. A large area south of the suburb of Kallithea and also the Plaka district northeast of the Acropolis were cleared yesterday.

A majority of the ELAS forces within the city now are holding the northern section of the capital. ELAS forces in the whole of the Athens-Piraeus area are estimated at 20,000, compared with an estimate of 25,000 nine days ago. They are believed to have lost 5,000 men in casualties and prisoners.

A BBC correspondent said that, while the feeling here was more hopeful today, the political situation was so

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

complicated that « no one is showing any undue optimism. »

Some 6,500 men have joined the new national guard and recruiting soon will open in the port of Piraeus. The men are being recruited by Greek authorities, but are being fed and equipped by the British.

The correspondent added that one reason why people are feeling happier is that food is being distributed. Today, 75,000 civilians in the central part of the city each will get more than two pounds of tinned meats. The meat comes from the stock of the British-American military relief organization. Soup also is being given, and about 10,000 were served yesterday until snipers interfered with the distribution.

The relief organization has supplied food to nearly 800,000 people in the past week.

A Reuter correspondent, referring to the warning given to local citizens by Lt. Gen. Ronald Scobie that he may be compelled to shell and bomb ELAS gun positions in built-up areas, said that a communique issued at noon today made no further mention of this warning.

ELAS Repel EDES

Another correspondent reported that clashes between EDES (Right Wing) and ELAS (Left Wing) have occurred 10 miles east of Annina, in three small villages inside ELAS territory. EDES supporters were driven back over the EDES boundary which had been laid down by the Caserta Agreement, but ELAS troops are reported to have stopped short of this boundary.

Fighting continued throughout yesterday in the neighborhood of Omonias Square north of the British wire entanglements. There was no shelling in the center of the city yesterday, but as night fell ELAS guerrillas opened heavy mortar fire on the square. When Sherman tanks raked a four-storey building in this square with machine-gun fire in an attempt to wipe out snipers, ELAS men dynamited the house to create a tank barrier.

Former Greek Premier Jean Rallis, who escaped on Monday from the Averoff Prison where he was imprisoned on collaboration charges, was arrested by the Greek police yesterday. Rallis broke out of the prison during the fighting there and had been at liberty for 48 hours when he sent word to the chief of police asking to be taken back into custody. He had been hiding in the house of a friend.

An Associated Press message said today that dissension has arisen in Premier Papandreou's cabinet with the Rightists and Royalists against the proposal to establish a regency and the Liberal ministers favouring it.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

EDEN SAYS NO CHRISTMAS TRUCE FOR GREECE

LONDON, December 21 — Replying to a suggestion in the House of Commons today by Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labor Party, that there should be a Christmas truce in Greece, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said:

« I made a very full statement of the Government's position yesterday. I hope I made it clear to the House and all in Greece that our desire is, that this business should be brought to a speedy conclusion. That is the position of the British Government. That is the position on which we stand, and by that position we must hold. »

Another Labor member suggested a truce « for just one week, » to which Eden replied:

« Our object is not to stop it for a week, but to obtain a final solution of this business. With that purpose in view, I made a statement to the House yesterday which has been transmitted to Greece. I hope this statement will have the effect desired. I really cannot say more than that now. »

Under the terms, the vessels are transferred to the Greek Government, provisionally registered under the Greek flag and then time-chartered to the U. S. A. for operation with a Greek crew. The ownership of all vessels remain vested in the United States. (OWI)

FRENCH-SOVIET PACT TO BE RATIFIED TODAY

PARIS, December 21 — The French Council of Ministers will meet tomorrow morning under the presidency of General Charles de Gaulle to ratify the French-Soviet Pact, the French news agency reported tonight.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, opening the Consultative Assembly debate on the Franco-Soviet pact here today said: « We wish to deprive Germany of all possibilities of aggression.

« That is why we have agreed to cession to Poland of Silesia and Pomerania in compensation for provinces which she has had to cede to the Soviet Union. Germany must be deprived of the Silesian industrial bases, and also of the Rhenish-Westphalian bases, and of the Ruhr.

« Germany must not again have the power to concentrate her troops at Cologne, » he continued. « Factories of the Ruhr must not work for the Prussian war machine, but must repair the damage which has been caused. »

(OWI-Reuter)

DE GAULLE PREDICTS PACTS WITH ALL ALLIES

PARIS, December 21 — General Charles De Gaulle, speaking to the French Consultative Assembly today, said the collective organization of peace will be based on pacts with all the Allies, similar to the one concluded between France and Russia.

The French-Russian pact, born of necessity, also is secured by a profound friendship between the French and the Russians, the General said. He added:

« We still have to win. France today does not conceive of victory or the organization of the world of tomorrow without alliance with London. Pacts like the French-Russian one will be at the basis of the agreements with all our Allies for the collective organization of peace. » (OWI)

DE GAULLE RECEIVES PAPAL NUNCIO

PARIS, December 21 — General Charles De Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, has received here for the first time Mgr. Valerio Valeri, the Papal Nuncio to France, who will soon return to the Vatican, the French Telegraph Service said today. (OWI)

DE GAULLE FELICITATES STALIN

PARIS, December 21 — General Charles de Gaulle today sent birthday greetings to Marshal Stalin expressing good wishes for both Stalin and the Russian people, a French press service reported. The telegram said:

« On the occasion of your birthday, I address to you, Marshal, my sincere good wishes for yourself and for the people of the Soviet Union, to whom we are linked, after so much common suffering, by a will to achieve common victory and to secure a lasting peace. » (OWI)

VICHY MILITIA COMMANDER CONDEMNED

PARIS, December 21 — Paul Lemoine, former commander of the Vichy militia who directed attacks on French Patriot forces in Haute Savoie, was sentenced to death yesterday, according to an AP dispatch. (AP)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

EDES (Right Wing) and ELAS (Left Wing) have occurred 10 miles east of Annina, in three small villages inside ELAS territory. EDES supporters were driven back over the EDES boundary which had been laid down by the Caserta Agreement, but ELAS troops are reported to have stopped short of this boundary.

Fighting continued throughout yesterday in the neighborhood of Omonias Square north of the British wire entanglements. There was no shelling in the center of the city yesterday, but as night fell ELAS guerrillas opened heavy mortar fire on the square. When Sherman tanks raked a four-storey building in this square with machine-gun fire in an attempt to wipe out snipers, ELAS men dynamited the house to create a tank barrier.

Former Greek Premier Jean Rallis, who escaped on Monday from the Averoff Prison where he was imprisoned on collaboration charges, was arrested by the Greek police yesterday. Rallis broke out of the prison during the fighting there and had been at liberty for 48 hours when he sent word to the chief of police asking to be taken back into custody. He had been hiding in the house of a friend.

An Associated Press message said today that dissension has arisen in Premier Papandreou's cabinet with the Rightists and Royalists against the proposal to establish a regency and the Liberal ministers favouring it.
(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

EDEN SAYS NO CHRISTMAS TRUCE FOR GREECE

LONDON, December 21 — Replying to a suggestion in the House of Commons today by Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labor Party, that there should be a Christmas truce in Greece, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said:

«I made a very full statement of the Government's position yesterday. I hope I made it clear to the House and all in Greece that our desire is, that this business should be brought to a speedy conclusion. That is the position of the British Government. That is the position on which we stand, and by that position we must hold.»

Another Labor member suggested a truce «for just one week,» to which Eden replied:

«Our object is not to stop it for a week, but to obtain a final solution of this business. With that purpose in view, I made a statement to the House yesterday which has been transmitted to Greece. I hope this statement will have the effect desired. I really cannot say more than that now.»

Independent Member of Parliament, Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that he could not see the advantage of a general United Nations Commission to arrange and supervise elections. Answering a suggestion by Vernon Bartlett, Mr. Attlee reminded the House, however, that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said yesterday that the British Government would be prepared to help supervize elections in Greece and would welcome the coöperation of the Allies. He added:

«We would no doubt do our best to get similar assistance elsewhere if conditions demanded and if it were requested by the government and the people. The Prime Minister hopes that any such exceptional matters involving close intervention in the affairs of another state will not prove necessary in other countries.» (Reuter)

U.S. TRANSFERS MORE SHIPS TO GREECE

WASHINGTON, December 21 — The United States War Shipping Administration announced yesterday that it has approved a Greek Government request for the allocation of three more Liberty ships. Transfer of these vessels brings to 10 the number of Liberty ships allocated to the Greek Government.

must repair the damage which has been caused.
(OWI-Reuter)

DE GAULLE PREDICTS PACTS WITH ALL ALLIES

PARIS, December 21 — General Charles De Gaulle, speaking to the French Consultative Assembly today, said the collective organization of peace will be based on pacts with all the Allies, similar to the one concluded between France and Russia.

The French-Russian pact, born of necessity, also is secured by a profound friendship between the French and the Russians, the General said. He added:

«We still have to win. France today does not conceive of victory or the organization of the world of tomorrow without alliance with London. Pacts like the French-Russian one will be at the basis of the agreements with all our Allies for the collective organization of peace.» (OWI)

DE GAULLE RECEIVES PAPAL NUNCIO

PARIS, December 21 — General Charles De Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government, has received here for the first time Mgr. Valerio Valeri, the Papal Nuncio to France, who will soon return to the Vatican, the French Telegraph Service said today. (OWI)

DE GAULLE FELICITATES STALIN

PARIS, December 21 — General Charles de Gaulle today sent birthday greetings to Marshal Stalin expressing good wishes for both Stalin and the Russian people, a French press service reported. The telegram said:

«On the occasion of your birthday, I address to you, Marshal, my sincere good wishes for yourself and for the people of the Soviet Union, to whom we are linked, after so much common suffering, by a will to achieve common victory and to secure a lasting peace.» (OWI)

VICHY MILITIA COMMANDER CONDEMNED

PARIS, December 21 — Paul Lemoine, former commander of the Vichy militia who directed attacks on French Patriot forces in Haute Savoie, was sentenced to death yesterday, according to an AP dispatch. (AP)

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

In the 5th Army sector, there has been no change in our f[illegible]vard positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of escorted 15 AAF heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. RAF medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force bombed road targets in Yugoslavia.

Weather limited the operations of the Tactical Air Force to attacks by fighters and fighter bombers on rail and road transport and a few close-support targets on the Italian front.

A small number of medium bombers, fighters, and fighter-bombers of the Balkan Air Force attacked road transport, bridges, and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia. Supplies were flown to the troops in Greece.

From these operations, 19 of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,400 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

In clearing areas in Athens and Piraeus of insurgent forces, progress continues to be made, weapons and prisoners being captured.

The situation in the remainder of Greece is unchanged.

In Athens, the Greek Government decree is meeting an enthusiastic response in calling up age groups for National Guard battalions. (PRO)

INSIDE GERMANY

HIMMLER VISITS RHINE FRONT

NEW YORK, December 21 — Heinrich Himmler, Deputy Führer and Gestapo Chief, was reported tonight to have visited the Breisach area of the Rhine Valley opposite the French city of Colmar, a *New York Times* dispatch said. The purpose of Himmler's visit was said to be the bolstering of the morale of the citizens in that region and the Wehrmacht facing the French 1st Army on the Alsace Plain.

During the past two weeks however, the panic and tendency to desert from Germany following the French breakthrough, has abated, and there was some speculation as to the true nature of Himmler's appearance on this sector so near the neutral Swiss border.

Meanwhile, Himmler has further extended his control over Germany by placing all civilian employees in the home defense forces under military criminal and disciplinary law, Radio Berlin said. Observers here recalled that the Nazis charged the home army, and particularly its administrative services, with being the center of the July 22 attempt on Adolf Hitler's life and the overthrow of his Nazi régime. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES ATTACK GERMAN SUPPLY SERVICES

STOCKHOLM, December 21 — Large Danish Patriot forces successfully attacked the German food supply service on the Island of Fyn and made repeated attacks on railways, ships, and factories working for Germany, the Swedish Radio said yesterday.

Quoting the Danish Freedom Council communique covering the activities of the Resistance Movement during the first half of December, the broadcast said that the Patriots' activities included the destruction of a preserves factory, the sinking of two customs patrol boats, and an attack upon an airdrome at Lundofte.

The German-controlled Radio Copenhagen yesterday reported that 15 armed Patriots entered the office of the [illegible] yesterday and escaped with

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 21 — Today's communique:

Fighting continues in the area where the enemy attacked westward from the German borders of Belgium and Luxembourg.

Our positions east of Monschau were restored after German forces, which entered the town, were surrounded.

Enemy units making two thrusts from the east in the general direction of Malmédy reached Stavelot, southwest of Malmédy, and Butgenbach, east of Malmédy.

Another enemy drive in the area of Saint Vith cut off some of our forces east of the town, and enemy elements moved to within two miles of Saint Vith and to the vicinity of Maspelt, five miles to the south.

In the Echternach area, an enemy penetration was made to Consdorf, and Echternach itself was surrounded. The enemy force involved in the attack along the front includes five to six armored divisions and eight or nine infantry divisions.

There have been no changes in our positions to the north of Monschau along the Roer River, from Linnich to Düren.

In the Saar Valley, fighting continues in the Dillingen and Saarlautern bridgeheads.

Two small enemy counter-attacks northeast of Saargemünd were repulsed.

Fort Schiesseck, the second major Maginot Line fortification to be reduced in the vicinity of Bitsche, was cleared.

Farther east, the enemy was aggressive, and several of his patrols crossed the Rhine.

Northwest of Colmar limited progress was made in the High Vosges Mountains, and in a series of local operations approximately 800 prisoners were taken.

Weather reduced air activity yesterday [Wednesday] to a minimum. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 21 — Tonight's communique:

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

INSIDE GERMANY

HIMMLER VISITS RHINE FRONT

NEW YORK, December 21 — Heinrich Himmler, Deputy Führer and Gestapo Chief, was reported tonight to have visited the Breisach area of the Rhine Valley opposite the French city of Colmar, a *New York Times* dispatch said. The purpose of Himmler's visit was said to be the bolstering of the morale of the citizens in that region and the Wehrmacht facing the French 1st Army on the Alsace Plain.

During the past two weeks however, the panic and tendency to desert from Germany following the French breakthrough, has abated, and there was some speculation as to the true nature of Himmler's appearance on this sector so near the neutral Swiss border.

Meanwhile, Himmler has further extended his control over Germany by placing all civilian employees in the home defense forces under military criminal and disciplinary law, Radio Berlin said. Observers here recalled that the Nazis charged the home army, and particularly its administrative services, with being the center of the July 22 attempt on Adolf Hitler's life and the overthrow of his Nazi régime. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES ATTACK GERMAN SUPPLY SERVICES

STOCKHOLM, December 21 — Large Danish Patriot forces successfully attacked the German food supply service on the Island of Fyn and made repeated attacks on railways, ships, and factories working for Germany, the Swedish Radio said yesterday.

Quoting the Danish Freedom Council communique covering the activities of the Resistance Movement during the first half of December, the broadcast said that the Patriots' activities included the destruction of a preserves factory, the sinking of two customs patrol boats, and an attack upon an airdrome at Lundofte.

The German-controlled Radio Copenhagen yesterday reported that 15 armed Patriots entered the office of the Copenhagen patrol board office yesterday and escaped with the index cards of all the drivers of cars in the city. The broadcast also told of a shooting affair between German security police and Patriots engaged in sabotage and other anti-German activities. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 21 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

North of Bagnocavallo, Canadian troops of the 8th Army have been engaged in heavy fighting in their bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio. A number of heavy counter-attacks, supported by tanks, has been beaten off.

North of Faenza, other troops of the 8th Army have made good progress in a northeasterly push between the Lamone and Senio rivers.

In Athens, the Greek [illegible] enthusiastic response in calling up age groups for National Guard battalions. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 21 — Today's communique:

Fighting continues in the area where the enemy attacked westward from the German borders of Belgium and Luxembourg.

Our positions east of Monschau were restored after German forces, which entered the town, were surrounded.

Enemy units making two thrusts from the east in the general direction of Malmédy reached Stavelot, southwest of Malmédy, and Butgenbach, east of Malmédy.

Another enemy drive in the area of Saint Vith cut off some of our forces east of the town, and enemy elements moved to within two miles of Saint Vith and to the vicinity of Maspelt, five miles to the south.

In the Echternach area, an enemy penetration was made to Consdorf, and Echternach itself was surrounded. The enemy force involved in the attack along the front includes five to six armored divisions and eight or nine infantry divisions.

There have been no changes in our positions to the north of Monschau along the Roer River, from Linnich to Düren.

In the Saar Valley, fighting continues in the Dillingen and Saarlautern bridgeheads.

Two small enemy counter-attacks northeast of Saargemünd were repulsed.

Fort Schlesseck, the second major Maginot Line fortification to be reduced in the vicinity of Bitsche, was cleared.

Further east, the enemy was aggressive, and several of his patrols crossed the Rhine.

Northwest of Colmar limited progress was made in the High Vosges Mountains, and in a series of local operations approximately 800 prisoners were taken.

Weather reduced air activity yesterday [Wednesday] to a minimum. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 21 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, east of Lucenec, our troops, as a result of offensive battles, captured the town and railway junction of Rimovska-Sobota; the town and junctional railway station of Feledince (Feled); and also occupied in fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Tomasovtce, Bahti, Tomashova, Segbokor, Liukva, Godoyo, Gordvach, and Shikovtce, and the railway stations of Apaty and Godoyo.

In Hungary, north and northeast of Gyöngyös, our troops in stubborn fighting surmounted a mountain-wooded area, occupying over 50 populated localities including the town and railway station of Ozd; the large populated localities of Hangon, Godocselan, Oman, Cherne, Belapatfalva, Nikofalva, Bekeltse, Sucs, Tarnalelev, Buksekt, Tertesz, Saila, Rech, Matraberecske, Parad, Odon, Matraminsent, Mempki, Masenka, and Nadsbaton; and the railway stations of Hilva-Szvarad, Belapatfalva, Sharvacske, Parad, and Nadsbaton.

In battles during December 20, east of Lucenec and north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured 1,490 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

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

During December 20, our troops disabled or destroyed 29 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, [illegible] enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 21 — Today's communique:

A British officer back in the Allied lines reports that Patriots of the « Lombardy » Division inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during the first four days of the offensive

ENEMY PROP

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 21 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, in the winter battle of Belgium, the American troops occupying the Snow-Eifel were either wiped out or captured far behind the front. Seven thousand Americans were made prisoner.

In the forward parts of the attacking front, our troops penetrated into the Ardennes and crossed the big Liége-Bastogna-Arlon road on a broad front. Enemy supply columns, which fled toward the Meuse, were overtaken and rolled over by the German tanks, and fresh American units which had been brought up were cut into several isolated parts and did not succeed in stopping our advance.

We took more than 20,000 prisoners. Fourty three tanks and armoured vehicles, as well as 50 guns, were captured, and 136 tanks destroyed during yesterday's fighting.

At the previous focal points of the defensive fighting on the Western Front, the enemy continued his attacks unsuccessfully with smaller forces.

Only northwest of Bitsche, grim defensive fighting is in progress.

London and Antwerp continued to be subjected to our long-rang fire.

In the Scheldt Estuary, six big enemy supply vessels, totalling 30,000 tons, were sunk by weapons of the Navy.

Italy:

In central Italy, north of Faenza, the enemy prepared yesterday's major attack by an artillery drumfire of 100,000 rounds of all calibres in a sector 10 kilometers broad. By the evening, despite this heavy fire our brave troops had been pushed back only two kilometers.

Northeast of the town, the enemy attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

In the Bagnocavallo sector, yesterday, the heavily mauled Canadian formations launched only local attacks, which were frustrated with heavy losses, except for a minor penetration.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, the movements of our troops are being carried out, sometimes under the necessity of overcoming grim enemy resistance.

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, the Soviets attacked with strong forces and the support of numerous bombers. Grim fighting is in progress.

Between the Danube Bend and the southern frontier of Slovakia, the enemy pressure increased.

On the Eipel River, on the western slopes of the Matra Mountains, and on both sides of the upper Sajo, our troops

[illegible] the various claims of victories made in the Wehrmacht communique (see above), Sertorius observes that special weather conditions accompanying the German drive « have so far prevented the mass employment of enemy bomber fleets. »

Eastern Front: The Transocean correspondent, Colonel von Olberg, reports that the « lull continues on the Eastern Front ».

A DNB report, coming in later than von Olberg's, adds the perhaps significant warning that « the German Army in the East is quite capable of causing surprises » there, as well as in the West. « The German offensive in the West has not the slightest influence on the constellation at the Eastern Front.

Goebbels Predicts « German Victory »: DNB tonight has published the main substance of the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda, appearing in full in the Nazi periodical *Das Reich*. Using the new German gains on the Western Front as a springboard to far greater optimism than has been the case in his recent articles, Goebbels says:

« The signs of the time, to a growing extent, indicate a German victory. One only has to know how to interpret them. »

However, if instead of this German victory, « the Germans would suddenly cease to exist as a European power of order, » then Goebbels predicts that « Bolshevism would sweep over our Continent like wildfire. » Thus, throughout, the propaganda trend is simultaneously to predict Nazi victory and to warn what Goebbels calls the « plutocratic » countries of the danger of a victory by the forces of « Bolshevik anarchy. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: North of Faenza and in the Bagnacavallo area, the British 8th Army managed to advance a couple of kilometres without succeeding in breaking through the German lines.

New Zealand troops, recently transferred to this part of the front, bore the brunt of the fighting and sustained heavy casualties.

Bonomi's Speech: In belated comment on Bonomi's recent radio address, the Fascist Radio indulges in rather abusive criticism of the Prime Minister of « invaded » Italy. It quotes a passage in his speech, reading: « We have no means of building up an army; we have no ships, no aircraft. Fascism has put a stop to all activities... » The commentator asserts that at the time of the surrender, « Italy [illegible]

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

Western Front:

Yesterday, in the winter battle of Belgium, the American troops occupying the Snow-Eifel were either wiped out or captured far behind the front. Seven thousand Americans were made prisoner.

In the forward parts of the attacking front, our troops penetrated into the Ardennes and crossed the big Liége-Bastogna-Arlon road on a broad front. Enemy supply columns, which fled toward the Meuse, were overtaken and rolled over by the German tanks, and fresh American units which had been brought up were cut into several isolated parts and did not succeed in stopping our advance.

We took more than 20,000 prisoners. Fourty three tanks and armoured vehicles, as well as 50 guns, were captured, and 136 tanks destroyed during yesterday's fighting.

At the previous focal points of the defensive fighting on the Western Front, the enemy continued his attacks unsuccessfully with smaller forces.

Only northwest of Bitsche, grim defensive fighting is in progress.

London and Antwerp continued to be subjected to our long-rang fire.

In the Scheldt Estuary, six big enemy supply vessels, totalling 30,000 tons, were sunk by weapons of the Navy.

Italy:

In central Italy, north of Faenza, the enemy prepared yesterday's major attack by an artillery drumfire of 100,000 rounds of all calibres in a sector 10 kilometers broad. By the evening, despite this heavy fire our brave troops had been pushed back only two kilometers.

Northeast of the town, the enemy attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

In the Bagnocavallo sector, yesterday, the heavily mauled Canadian formations launched only local attacks, which were frustrated with heavy losses, except for a minor penetration.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, the movements of our troops are being carried out, sometimes under the necessity of overcoming grim enemy resistance.

In Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube, the Soviets attacked with strong forces and the support of numerous bombers. Grim fighting is in progress.

Between the Danube Bend and the southern frontier of Slovakia, the enemy pressure increased.

On the Eipel River, on the western slopes of the Matra Mountains, and on both sides of the upper Sajo, our troops halted the attacks of the enemy formations in grim fighting.

South and northeast of Kaschau, repeated Soviet attacks failed.

Air:

Over the northern and southern sectors of the Eastern Front, yesterday, 31 Soviet planes were brought down, 14 of which fell victim to night-fighters.

Yesterday, American terror bombers dropped bombs on localities in southern and southeastern Germany.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western front: Giving for the first time some specific geographic details on the new German offensive, Sertorius describes the German penetration as a gap 100 kilometres long. « Through this gap, the German tank wedges are now [illegible] the various claims of victories made in the Wehrmacht communique (see above), Sertorius observes that special weather conditions accompanying the German drive « have so far prevented the mass employment of enemy bomber fleets. »

Eastern Front: The Transocean correspondent, Colonel von Olberg, reports that the « lull continues on the Eastern Front ».

A DNB report, coming in later than von Olberg's, adds the perhaps significant warning that « the German Army in the East is quite capable of causing surprises » there, as well as in the West. « The German offensive in the West has not the slightest influence on the constellation at the Eastern Front.

Goebbels Predicts « German Victory »: DNB tonight has published the main substance of the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda, appearing in full in the Nazi periodical *Das Reich*. Using the new German gains on the Western Front as a springboard to far greater optimism than has been the case in his recent articles, Goebbels says:

« The signs of the time, to a growing extent, indicate a German victory. One only has to know how to interpret them. »

However, if instead of this German victory, « the Germans would suddenly cease to exist as a European power of order, » then Goebbels predicts that « Bolshevism would sweep over our Continent like wildfire. » Thus, throughout, the propaganda trend is simultaneously to predict Nazi victory and to warn what Goebbels calls the « plutocratic » countries of the danger of a victory by the forces of « Bolshevik anarchy. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: North of Faenza and in the Bagnacavallo area, the British 8th Army managed to advance a couple of kilometres without succeeding in breaking through the German lines.

New Zealand troops, recently transferred to this part of the front, bore the brunt of the fighting and sustained heavy casualties.

Bonomi's Speech: In belated comment on Bonomi's recent radio address, the Fascist Radio indulges in rather abusive criticism of the Prime Minister of « invaded » Italy. It quotes a passage in his speech, reading: « We have no means of building up an army; we have no ships, no aircraft. Fascism has put a stop to all activities... » The commentator asserts that at the time of the surrender, « Italy had one of the strongest armies, the second-largest fleet of the world, and a powerful air force..., » which were all then disbanded, sold to the enemy, or destroyed by traitors like Bonomi. All in all, the speech is regarded as « an expression of incredible foolishness which takes on a tragic meaning. »

Badoglio's Guilt: Spampanato of Radio Fante discusses a document purporting to prove Marshal Badoglio's guilt in the « murder » of Ettore Muti. He accuses the government of « invaded » Italy of bias for having failed to bring Badoglio to trial. In a truly democratic state », he says, « a sentence would have been pronounced against the culprits — by default, had they fled. »

Catania Riots: According to the Fascist Radio, the recent riots in Catania forced the Bonomi Government to grant Sicily and Sardinia concessions of both a political and an economic nature, including a certain measure of local autonomy, inspired by the Allied authorities. The latter are said to have inserted clauses which make all further attempts at separation punishable by law.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 23 DEC 1944 File

Please read attached & initial

TO

Col SPICER

Capt TABLE

Capt WILLIAMS

Capt. SHARKS

Capt. LEWIS

Capt Cunningham

REMARKS

11.25.

Clerk Clerk File

Interior file.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Saturday — 23 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadian armored thrust breaks German resistance around Bagnocavallo; German advance in Belgium slowed by U. S. pressure; Eisenhower says Germans making « supreme effort; » Red Army closes on Lucenec; Americans advance three miles on Leyte; Superforts make 49th attack on Jap industry.

LIBERATED ITALY — 2,000 million lire appropriated for war-damaged houses; A. C. gives trucks to new Italian pool; Rumanian Legation in Rome reopens; Livorno group asks for national assembly of C. N. L.; Italian women demand immediate inclusion on voters' lists; Fascist-discharged railway workers reinstated; Naples Generals sentenced to 20 years; De Gaspari and Stettinius exchange greetings.

UNITED NATIONS — British extend control in Athens; Papandreou states position; Lublin Poles disown Arciszevski's Cabinet; French-Russian Pact approved; French Radical-Socialist Party purged; Roosevelt stresses importance of Atlantic Charter; Britain to call up more men; C. I. O. proposes six-point peace program.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Nazis report Farinacci killed in accident.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Russia again denounces Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIAN THRUST BREAKS GERMAN RESISTANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Canadian infantry and armored forces have breached the enemy delaying positions based on the Fosso Munio Canal and have thrust forward two miles to reach the Senio River, midway between the road and rail lines from Ravenna

strongpoint on the Ferrara road, and some three miles northeast of Bagnacavallo, focal point of enemy resistance on the Lugo-Bologna road. At the same time, other Canadian forces struck out from their positions west of the Canale Naviglio, a watercourse roughly paralleling the Canale Munio and, like it, linking the Senio and Lamone rivers. These forces reached the vicinity of the village of Abbadesse, two miles northeast of Bagnacavallo, where they were held in heavy fighting throughout Wednesday. Enemy forces counter-attacked both thrusts with infantry and tanks employed on a broad front.

Even while these counter-attacks were going on, and under continuous gunfire from enemy tank formations, Canadian sappers constructed a tank crossing over the Fosso Munio Canal, using a smoke screen for concealment. When Canadian armor began to roll across the water barrier, the enemy, weakened by his unsuccessful counter-attacks, began to fall back. By nightfall Wednesday, official reports said, « The back of the German resistance was broken, » and enemy withdrawal commenced along the entire sector.

Enemy forces were forced to relinquish Abbadesse, and the defenders of Bagnacavallo, dangerously outflanked, also withdrew. Canadian forces entered and cleared both communities yesterday.

Savage Delaying Actions

The Canadian attack, shearing through the left flank of enemy positions across the Po Plain after New Zealand assaults crumbled the whole southern end of the enemy's defenses based on the Lamone River, has hastened the enemy retreat to the Senio River Line, possibly before these positions are fully ready, judging from savage enemy delaying actions to hold the Allies east of this river. Many prisoners of war and much booty and equipment were captured by the Canadians, as the enemy fell back before the final relentless pressure of the 8th Army's westward advance.

On the 5th Army front, although no changes were reported in front-line dispositions, Allied patrols continued to probe enemy positions. Action focussed again in the sector south of Imola, on the right flank, where German forces still hold Tossignano, in the Santerno River Valley.

An enemy party was driven back from Allied lines southwest of Castel San Pietro, in the Sillaro River Valley, and enemy positions near Monte Grande were subjected to considerable mortar fire in the same area.

On the coastal flank, Allied troops harassed enemy concentrations near Monte Strettoia, three miles south of Massa and just east of the Ligurian coastal highway. (PRO)

GERMAN ADVANCE SLOWED BY U. S. PRESSURE

LONDON, December 22 — The German offensive against the center of the American 1st Army front has slowed down before stiffening Allied defensive pressure, and its speed has slackened in the past 48 hours, press dispatches reported

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

« supreme effort: » Red Army closes on Lucenec; Americans advance three miles on Leyte; Superforts make 49th attack on Jap industry.

LIBERATED ITALY — 2.000 million lire appropriated for war-damaged houses; A. C. gives trucks to new Italian pool; Rumanian Legation in Rome reopens; Livorno group asks for national assembly of C. N. L.; Italian women demand immediate inclusion on voters' lists; Fascist-discharged railway workers reinstated; Naples Generals sentenced to 20 years; De Gaspari and Stettinius exchange greetings.

UNITED NATIONS — British extend control in Athens; Papandreou states position; Lublin Poles disown Arciszevski's Cabinet; French-Russian Pact approved; French Radical-Socialist Party purged; Roosevelt stresses importance of Atlantic Charter; Britain to call up more men; C. I. O. proposes six-point peace program.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Nazis report Farinacci killed in accident.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Russia again denounces Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIAN THRUST BREAKS GERMAN RESISTANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Canadian infantry and armored forces have breached the enemy delaying positions based on the Fosso Munio Canal and have thrust forward two miles to reach the Senio River, midway between the road and rail lines from Ravenna westward to Ferrara and Bologna, it was announced here today.

The Canadian attack, launched on a front more than a mile wide, and carried out against continuing enemy counter-attacks, has « broken the back » of German resistance north of Bagnacavallo, and Canadian forces have already entered this former enemy stronghold on the Ravenna-Lugo-Bologna road 9½ miles northeast of Faenza, it was reported.

Enemy withdrawal has been forced along the whole of a four-mile-wide sector north of Bagnacavallo, and latest reports indicated that the German forces were also beginning to evacuate the remnants of their Lamone River defenses, already perilously reduced by attacks against their exposed flank north of Faenza. Official reports here described the situation along this sector of five miles as « increasingly fluid. »

The Canadian thrust reached the Senio River, next of the enemy's defensive water lines, near the town of Fusignano, 11½ miles northwest of Ravenna and on one of the numerous connecting roads between the main highways leading to Ferrara and Bologna. The Canadian forces, including armor, are now deployed « on a broad front » along the east banks of the river opposite this town, today's reports stated.

The Canadian attack across the Fosso Munio was made at a point about four miles south of Alfonsine, German

Even while these counter-attacks were [illegible] under continuous gunfire from enemy tank formations, Canadian sappers constructed a tank crossing over the Fosso Munio Canal, using a smoke screen for concealment. When Canadian armor began to roll across the water barrier, the enemy weakened by his unsuccessful counter-attacks, began to fall back. By nightfall Wednesday, official reports said, « The back of the German resistance was broken, » and enemy withdrawal commenced along the entire sector.

Enemy forces were forced to relinquish Abbadesse, and the defenders of Bagnacavallo, dangerously outflanked, also withdrew. Canadian forces entered and cleared both communities yesterday.

Savage Delaying Actions

The Canadian attack, shearing through the left flank of enemy positions across the Po Plain after New Zealand assaults crumbled the whole southern end of the enemy's defenses based on the Lamone River, has hastened the enemy retreat to the Senio River Line, possibly before these positions are fully ready, judging from savage enemy delaying actions to hold the Allies east of this river. Many prisoners of war and much booty and equipment were captured by the Canadians, as the enemy fell back before the final relentless pressure of the 8th Army's westward advance.

On the 5th Army front, although no changes were reported in front-line dispositions, Allied patrols continued to probe enemy positions. Action focussed again in the sector south of Imola, on the right flank, where German forces still hold Tossignano, in the Santerno River Valley.

An enemy party was driven back from Allied lines southwest of Castel San Pietro, in the Sillaro River Valley, and enemy positions near Monte Grande were subjected to considerable mortar fire in the same area.

On the coastal flank, Allied troops harassed enemy concentrations near Monte Strettoia, three miles south of Massa and just east of the Ligurian coastal highway. (PRO)

GERMAN ADVANCE SLOWED BY U. S. PRESSURE

LONDON, December 22 — The German offensive against the center of the American 1st Army front has slowed down before stiffening Allied defensive pressure, and its speed has slackened in the past 48 hours, press dispatches reported

LATE BULLETINS

NEW GERMAN THRUST GAINS 22 MILES

SHAEF, December 22 — The German spearhead which thrust across Luxembourg to Clervaux, by-passed the Belgian communications center of Bastogne and swung northward to reach Laroche, an advance of 22 miles, it was officially reported tonight.

This southern spearhead is within 15 miles of the northern German flank at Werbomont, deepest German penetration into Belgium and 20 miles south of Liége. The Allied announcement said that both flanks of the new German drive were controlled.

Another late press dispatch said that soldiers from a battered infantry regiment staved off an attack by an entire German division this morning, and by their epic stand saved the city of Luxembourg. (OWI-Reuter)

« ELAS » REPLIES TO GENERAL SCOBIE

ATHENS, December 22 — ELAS leaders' reply to the demand of General Scobie that they lay down their arms was delivered to the general at 2000 hours tonight. (Reuter)

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

4043

tonight. Latest official reports said that the deepest penetration of German panzers into Belgium was 40 miles, but that the violence of the thrust had been checked.

A new German thrust was made yesterday about 20 miles south of the city of Luxembourg. The attack, involving 10 tanks and two companies of German infantry, was repulsed.

(The German news agency tonight interrupted a regular transmission to report that the German offensive in the West had been slowed down by a flank attack by the American 3rd Army. The German report said that spearheads driving southwest had defended themselves against increasingly furious counter-attacks by several divisions of the 3rd Army.)

Although news from Allied headquarters revealed positions up to noon Tuesday only, correspondents' dispatches said that the German advance had become more opportunist and less according to plan. As a result, they pushed into areas where there was least resistance, and by-passed American strongpoints.

The five to six veteran panzer divisions employed in the German offensive were slowed also because of the inability of newly-formed Volks-Grenadier divisions to follow the tank advance. The German infantry forces were not able to wipe out such American strongholds as Malmédy St. Vith, and Echternach — all necessary to the consolidation of the German salient.

Americans Stand Fast at St. Vith

The most important Allied position is the Belgian communications hub of St. Vith, in the center of the German advance. American forces holding the city, which compelled Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt to divide his forces, have thrown off frontal attacks by a German SS division continually, and have knocked out 55 tanks in the last 24 hours.

Press dispatches said that this American armored stand may turn the present dangerous situation into a mere military setback, as large German forces were being successfully stemmed.

American armor and infantry forces held the northern flank of the German breakthrough, and heavy battles were reported in the areas of Monschau, Malmédy and Stavelot. German half-tracks and tanks gained two miles in a westward advance, however, and were reported to be in Werbomont, cutting the important Liége-Bastogne highway.

A late press report said that American forces wiped out a pocket of 500 German parachutists just southeast of Eupen, a vital Belgian road and rail center 10 miles behind the battle line. The German airborne forces had expected to be joined by enemy armored forces driving westward from the Monschau area, but the German spearhead had been stopped early in the offensive.

On the southern flank of the German offensive, which correspondents said had not yet reached its climax, the fighting remained fluid, with the Germans attempting to push westward from Clervaux and Wiltz in northern Luxembourg. American troops continued to deny the town of Echternach to the Germans, but a German thrust to the southwest made some progress at Consdorf.

The entire battlefield was shrouded in low clouds, fog, and rain, which kept Allied aircraft from striking at the enemy's roving columns and from attacking German supply columns moving bumper-to-bumper toward the front.

The Belgian radio broadcast a warning that German soldier saboteurs wearing Belgian uniforms or civilian clothes were working on Belgian territory.

Supreme Allied Headquarters announced that no German paratroopers had been dropped in the immediate vicinity of Paris, but that the authorities were taking normal precautions to counteract any such attempt.

to rise now to new heights of courage, resolution, and effort. Let everyone hold before him the single thought — to destroy the enemy on the ground, in the air, and everywhere — destroy him.

«United in this determination, and with unshakeable courage and faith in the cause for which we fight, we will, with God's help, go forward to our greatest victory.»

(Reuter)

RED ARMY CLOSING ON LUCENEC

MOSCOW, December 22 — German Alpine troops tonight are striving to hold off the Red Army from the last approaches to Lucenec, on the Czechoslovakian border. A Reuter correspondent reported that the Soviets are closing in from the east and south of the town.

The correspondent said that a considerable group of Germans are still trying to struggle away beyond the Matra Hills, and that many of them never will get back into Lucenec. More enemy reinforcements are reported on the southern front, which is regarded as a good indication of the success attending the Soviet plan.

The Germans now recognize that a big drive on the Reich border may come equally well from the south as from the north of the Carpathian Wall. This means a further dispersal of the German forces, and places the initiative in Soviet hands more securely than ever. The enemy cannot afford to leave any approaches to Silesia uncovered.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported the capture of 1,755 German and Hungarian soldiers east of Lucenec. Yesterday, the communique added, the Red Army destroyed or disabled 101 enemy tanks and shot down 68 enemy planes.

Meanwhile, a report from the German press spoke of a general Soviet offensive on the Baltic front. This report stated that the Red Army has attacked all along a 20-mile front in Latvia, and has penetrated their lines at some points. The Soviet communique was silent in regard to this move, and reported only the activity in Hungary southwest of Budapest. (BBC-Reuter)

AMERICANS ADVANCE 3 MILES ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 22 — American 77th Division troops have advanced three miles west of the Ormoc Corridor on the mountain road toward Palompon, escape port for the embattled Japanese remaining on Leyte Island, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced last night. Artillery fire killed 1,546 Japanese on the west coast of the island.

On Mindoro Island, Japanese air action is slackening off. A small Japanese convoy was attacked in Banka Sea by Dutch heavy bombers, which sank one freighter and damaged a second.

Two American warships lost off Leyte in the Philippines were identified by the War Department as the destroyer *Mahan* and the destroyer transport *Ward*. Loss of the ships, which raised to 236 the number of U.S. naval losses since the war started, had been announced previously by General MacArthur. They were not identified at that time.

General MacArthur has said that the vessels were heavily damaged by aerial torpedoes. There was no loss of life on the *Ward*. The Navy did not announce the number of casualties on the *Mahan*. (OWI)

49TH SUPERFORT ATTACK ON JAP INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, December 22 — U.S. Superfortresses today made their 49th attack on Japanese industry, when a sizable force of the giant bombers roared over Honshu, main island of Japan's home group. Only the day before, another force of Superforts had attacked the important

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

able to wipe out such American strongholds as Malmédy St. Vith and Echternach — all necessary to the consolidation of the German salient.

Americans Stand Fast at St. Vith

The most important Allied position is the Belgian communications hub of St. Vith, in the center of the German advance. American forces holding the city, which compelled Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt to divide his forces, have thrown off frontal attacks by a German SS division continually, and have knocked out 55 tanks in the last 24 hours.

Press dispatches said that this American armored stand may turn the present dangerous situation into a mere military setback, as large German forces were being successfully stemmed.

American armor and infantry forces held the northern flank of the German breakthrough, and heavy battles were reported in the areas of Monschau, Malmédy and Stavelot. German half-tracks and tanks gained two miles in a westward advance, however, and were reported to be in Werbomont, cutting the important Liége-Bastogne highway.

A late press report said that American forces wiped out a pocket of 500 German parachutists just southeast of Eupen, a vital Belgian road and rail center 10 miles behind the battle line. The German airborne forces had expected to be joined by enemy armored forces driving westward from the Monschau area, but the German spearhead had been stopped early in the offensive.

On the southern flank of the German offensive, which correspondents said had not yet reached its climax, the fighting remained fluid, with the Germans attempting to push westward from Clervaux and Wiltz in northern Luxembourg. American troops continued to deny the town of Echternach to the Germans, but a German thrust to the southwest made some progress at Consdorf.

The entire battlefield was shrouded in low clouds, fog, and rain, which kept Allied aircraft from striking at the enemy's roving columns and from attacking German supply columns moving bumper-to-bumper toward the front.

The Belgian radio broadcast a warning that German soldier saboteurs wearing Belgian uniforms or civilian clothes were working on Belgian territory.

Supreme Allied Headquarters announced that no German paratroopers had been dropped in the immediate vicinity of Paris, but that the authorities were taking normal precautions to counteract any such attempt.

The ground situation on the other Allied fronts remained substantially unchanged, although sharp local actions took place on the 7th Army front along the German Palatinate border. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

GERMANS MAKING «SUPREME EFFORT»

SHAEF, December 22 — General Dwight Eisenhower, in an order of the day addressed «to every member of the Allied Expeditionary Force,» said that «the enemy is making a supreme effort to break out of the desperate plight into which you forced him by your brilliant victories of the summer and fall.»

General Eisenhower also said:

«He is fighting savagely to take back all you have won, and is using every treacherous trick to deceive and kill you.

«He is gambling everything, but already in this battle your gallantry has done much to foil his plans. In face of your proven bravery and fortitude, he will completely fail. But we cannot be content with his mere repulse.

«By pushing him out of his fixed defenses, the enemy may give us a chance to turn his great gamble into his worst defeat. So I call upon every man from all the Allies

further dispersal of the German forces, and places the initiative in Soviet hands more securely than ever. The enemy cannot afford to leave any approaches to Silesia uncovered.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported the capture of 1,755 German and Hungarian soldiers east of Lucenec. Yesterday, the communique added, the Red Army destroyed or disabled 101 enemy tanks and shot down 68 enemy planes.

Meanwhile, a report from the German press spoke of a general Soviet offensive on the Baltic front. This report stated that the Red Army has attacked all along a 20-mile front in Latvia, and has penetrated their lines at some points. The Soviet communique was silent in regard to this move, and reported only the activity in Hungary southwest of Budapest. (BBC-Reuter)

AMERICANS ADVANCE 3 MILES ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 22 — American 77th Division troops have advanced three miles west of the Ormoc Corridor on the mountain road toward Palompon, escape port for the embattled Japanese remaining on Leyte Island, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced last night. Artillery fire killed 1,546 Japanese on the west coast of the island.

On Mindoro Island, Japanese air action is slackening off. A small Japanese convoy was attacked in Banka Sea by Dutch heavy bombers, which sank one freighter and damaged a second.

Two American warships lost off Leyte in the Philippines were identified by the War Department as the destroyer *Mahan* and the destroyer transport *Ward*. Loss of the ships, which raised to 236 the number of U.S. naval losses since the war started, had been announced previously by General MacArthur. They were not identified at that time.

General MacArthur has said that the vessels were heavily damaged by aerial torpedoes. There was no loss of life on the *Ward*. The Navy did not announce the number of casualties on the *Mahan*. (OWI)

49TH SUPERFORT ATTACK ON JAP INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, December 22 — U.S. Superfortresses today made their 49th attack on Japanese industry, when «a sizable force» of the giant bombers roared over Honshu, main island of Japan's home group. Only the day before, another force of Superforts had attacked the important Manchuria Plane factory at Mukden.

Nagoya, third-largest city in Japan, was the target today for the fifth time this month; a major Japanese aircraft plant is there.

Japanese troops holding the key railway town of Hochih, in northwestern Kwangsi Province, have been reinforced and are offering stiff resistance to Chinese troops attacking from three directions, a Chungking communique said today. Press dispatches added that the Japanese intend to make a determined attempt to hold Hochih as a bastion guarding their new corridor linking China with Indo-China.

Further, says the Associated Press, Japanese authorities have conscripted large numbers of laborers in North China to help move war factories from the Japanese mainland to Manchuria, as a result of increasing American air raids upon Japan. It is believed that 13 factories of military importance already have been transferred.

Meanwhile, a Southeast Asia Command headquarters communique from Kandy, Ceylon, said today that troops of the 14th Army in West Burma have occupied Kawlin, on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, eight miles south of Wuntho. This southward advance by the British parallels the course of the Irrawaddy River, and is now just over 120 miles north of Mandalay.

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

On the Chindwin R[illegible] front, farther to the south and west, British troops advanced southeastward to a point 17 miles east of Shwegyin on the Shwegyin-Yeu road. Yeu lies on the Mu River, some 60 miles south of Kawlin.

On the 15th Corps front, naval craft heavily shelled Buthidaung, on the east bank of the Mayu River and about eight miles north of the Bay of Bengal.

In the northern combat area, command troops of the 38th Chinese Division consolidated yesterday's gains along the Bhamo-Namhkam road, which connects Bhamo with the Burma Road.

In the air, fighter-bombers of the Eastern Air Command swept a 70-mile stretch of the Mandalay-Lashio railway yesterday, damaging rolling stock and stores, while other bombers struck at military targets in the Lashio district.

The communique added that a strong force of fighter-bombers which attacked Japanese troop and supply concentrations behind the lines Wednesday caused much damage and started many fires.

Thunderbolts of the 14th USAAF yesterday attacked the Japanese airdrome at Tinan, 150 miles south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. Five of the 10-to-20 enemy intercepting aircraft were reported destroyed. No Allied planes are missing.

In south China, fighters bombed Hwaiyuanchen, west of Ishan, and struck at installations at Liuchow. A communique reported other air action against docks at Hongkong, Lucnam in French Indo-China, and Japanese positions in Burma.

80th Jap Admiral Dies

The death of Rear Admiral Tomojiro Kaneoka was announced yesterday by the Japanese news agency Domei. He is the 80th Japanese admiral to have died since May 17 of this year. No details of his death were revealed.

The « stand and die » attitude of the Japanese in Burma has been met by an equally determined and more effective offensive surge by the Allies, Major James Richardson, American military analyst, said today. « The Japanese must hold Burma if they wish to keep the Allies from gaining a back door to China. They must hold Burma in the face of a strengthening hold of the Allies on bases in the Philippines bordering on the South China Sea. They must hold Burma, or present the Allies with a gateway to Thailand and Indo-China, » he added.

A *London Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Burma estimated yesterday that the British troops driving toward Mandalay have advanced 170 miles over very difficult country in eight days.

Paying a tribute to American skill and daring, the *London Times* said today that no praise can be too high for the work of the mainly-American air transport services which have revolutionized the conduct of the Burma campaign. (OWD - Reuter - BBC - MOI)

R.A.F. STRIKES AGAIN IN YUGOSLAVIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Liberator, Halifax, and Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force yesterday again lashed at fleeing German troops in southern Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

More than 15 fires were observed along the crowded Maresevo-Mojkovac road, where the bulk of the German 21st Mountain Corps is struggling northward to join scattered groups which have already effected a juncture with main German forces, it was reported.

Mustang fighter-bombers of the Balkan Air Forces dive-bombed and strafed the German stragglers and knocked out a temporary bridge thrown across the Tara River along the escape route north from Podgorica. Some 200 destroyed or abandoned German vehicles have been counted along a 45-mile stretch of road northeast of Podgorica, taken a few days ago by Partisan forces, the Air Force announced.

Although bad weather restricted Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers to only 225 sorties these hard-hitting air-

B[illegible]en is a junction on an important railway leading to the S[illegible] Valley. Coblenz is another railway junction on the line leading from the Rhine to Trier and Luxembourg.

Masses of black smoke were seen today coming from the German synthetic oil plant at Pilitz, a few miles from Stettin, about 12 hours after last night's attack by a strong force of RAF bombers, the BBC reported tonight.

This oil plant is one of the largest plants of its kind in Germany. It covers about three-quarters of a square-mile. To achieve surprise, the raiding force took a long, roundabout route and, in all, flew about 2,000 miles. (BBC-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CONTINUE ATTACKS

LONDON, December 22 — In widespread attacks on German communications in Yugoslavia yesterday, 700 Germans were killed and an accompanying toll of German equipment captured or destroyed, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

In central Yugoslavia, fierce fighting was being waged in the Drina Valley on the 25-mile stretch of railway between Bijeljina and Brcko. The Yugoslavs are fighting here to stem a strong German attack toward Brcko, a rail junction west of Belgrade; 350 Germans were killed in this area, and considerable quantities of war material were seized.

West of this area, in the Bosna Valley, the Yugoslav forces destroyed several German strongpoints on the 20-mile stretch of rail line between Dovoj and Derventa, wrecking the line over a great part of its length.

The Germans were also being pushed back in the direction of Korenica in west-central Yugoslavia, after Marshal Tito's troops captured dominating positions.

Seven German trucks were destroyed along a rail line from Zagreb to Karlovac, the communique said.

In the Gorica sector, just below Zagreb, a German column was attacked; 40 Germans were taken prisoner and 70 were killed.

In southern Yugoslavia, above Albania, two villages were liberated and Yugoslav troops are approaching Matesevo, 12 miles north of the Albanian border. (OWI)

FIRST ALL-INDIAN BRIGADE IN ACTION

NEW DELHI, December 22 — An all-Indian brigade, led by Indian commanding officers, is in action for the first time in the history of the Indian Army, the Exchange Telegraph said today. It is fighting in Burma as part of the 25th Indian Division.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the Southeast Asia Command, who recently visited the brigade, praised its fine leadership, the splendid spirit of its men, and the important part that it is playing in the fight against the Japanese. (OWI)

P.A.I.C. A.O.C. NAMED

LONDON, December 22 — Acting Air Vice Marshal Robert Allingham George has been named Air Officer Commanding in Persia and Iraq, the Air Ministry announced here tonight. (Reuter)

U.S. LIGHT CRUISER COMMISSIONED

PHILADELPHIA, December 22 — The light cruiser *Oklahoma City* was commissioned here today. (OWI)

NEW INSIGNIA FOR U. S. FIVE-STAR GENERALS

WASHINGTON, December 22 — The five-star insignia of the newly-created rank of General of the Army is arranged in a circle, the War Department said today. The Department description said:

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

In south China, fighters bombed Hwaiyuanchen, west of Ishan, and struck at installations at Liuchow. A communique reported other air action against docks at Hongkong, Lucnam in French Indo-China, and Japanese positions in Burma.

80th Jap Admiral Dies

The death of Rear Admiral Tomojiro Kaneoka was announced yesterday by the Japanese news agency Domei. He is the 80th Japanese admiral to have died since May 17 of this year. No details of his death were revealed.

The «stand and die» attitude of the Japanese in Burma has been met by an equally determined and more effective offensive surge by the Allies, Major James Richardson, American military analyst, said today. «The Japanese must hold Burma if they wish to keep the Allies from gaining a back door to China. They must hold Burma in the face of a strengthening hold of the Allies on bases in the Philippines bordering on the South China Sea. They must hold Burma, or present the Allies with a gateway to Thailand and Indo-China,» he added.

A *London Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Burma estimated yesterday that the British troops driving toward Mandalay have advanced 170 miles over very difficult country in eight days.

Paying a tribute to American skill and daring, the *London Times* said today that no praise can be too high for the work of the mainly-American air transport services which have revolutionized the conduct of the Burma campaign. (OWD - Reuter - BBC - MOI)

R.A.F. STRIKES AGAIN IN YUGOSLAVIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Liberator, Halifax, and Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force yesterday again lashed at fleeing German troops in southern Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

More than 15 fires were observed along the crowded Maresevo-Mojkovac road, where the bulk of the German 21st Mountain Corps is struggling northward to join scattered groups which have already effected a juncture with main German forces, it was reported.

Mustang fighter-bombers of the Balkan Air Forces dive-bombed and strafed the German stragglers and knocked out a temporary bridge thrown across the Tara River along the escape route north from Podgorica. Some 200 destroyed or abandoned German vehicles have been counted along a 45-mile stretch of road northeast of Podgorica, taken a few days ago by Partisan forces, the Air Force announced.

Although bad weather restricted Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers to only 325 sorties, these hard-hitting aircraft effected 39 rail cuts, as well as damaging three enemy planes, destroying or damaging three bridges, 81 enemy motor vehicles, 25 rail cars, 43 locomotives, and four barges, all in the Po Valley. (PRO)

U.S. OFFICERS DECORATED BY KNIGHTS OF MALTA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff of the 15th Army Group, Allied Armies in Italy, and Commodore Humbert W. Ziroli, senior U.S. Naval liaison officer in Italy, were awarded the Cross of the Sovereign Military Order of the Knights of Malta yesterday in the Palazzo di Malta, it was announced here today.

The awards were made by His Eminent Highness, Prince Fra Ludovici Chigi Albani, Grand Master of the order. (PRO)

CLOSE BOMBER SUPPORT IN WEST

LONDON, December 22 — The bombing of supply routes used in the German counter-offensive was continued after dark this evening by RAF bombers, it is officially stated. The marshalling yards at Coblenz and Bingen were attacked.

junction West of Belgrade, [illegible] area, and considerable quantities of war material were seized.

West of this area, in the Bosna Valley, the Yugoslav forces destroyed several German strongpoints on the 20-mile stretch of rail line between Dovoj and Derventa, wrecking the line over a great part of its length.

The Germans were also being pushed back in the direction of Korenica in west-central Yugoslavia, after Marshal Tito's troops captured dominating positions.

Seven German trucks were destroyed along a rail line from Zagreb to Karlovac, the communique said.

In the Gorica sector, just below Zagreb, a German column was attacked; 40 Germans were taken prisoner and 70 were killed.

In southern Yugoslavia, above Albania, two villages were liberated and Yugoslav troops are approaching Matesevo, 12 miles north of the Albanian border. (OWI)

FIRST ALL-INDIAN BRIGADE IN ACTION

NEW DELHI, December 22 — An all-Indian brigade, led by Indian commanding officers, is in action for the first time in the history of the Indian Army, the Exchange Telegraph said today. It is fighting in Burma as part of the 25th Indian Division.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the Southeast Asia Command, who recently visited the brigade, praised its fine leadership, the splendid spirit of its men, and the important part that it is playing in the fight against the Japanese. (OWI)

P.A.I.C. A.O.C. NAMED

LONDON, December 22 — Acting Air Vice Marshal Robert Allingham George has been named Air Officer Commanding in Persia and Iraq, the Air Ministry announced here tonight. (Reuter)

U.S. LIGHT CRUISER COMMISSIONED

PHILADELPHIA, December 22 — The light cruiser *Oklahoma City* was commissioned here today. (OWI)

NEW INSIGNIA FOR U. S. FIVE-STAR GENERALS

WASHINGTON, December 22 — The five-star insignia of the newly-created rank of General of the Army is arranged in a circle, the War Department said today. The Department description said:

«Five silver, five-pointed stars, each star three-eighths of an inch in diameter, fastened together in a circle, the inner points touching. The surface of the stars to be plain, raised and grounded.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

2,000 MILLION LIRE APPROPRIATED

ROME, December 22 — Two thousand million lire will be spent for urgent repair work on dwellings throughout Italy damaged by the war, a spokesman for the Ministry of Public Works announced today.

The spokesman said 1,000 million lire will be expended directly by the Ministry. Part of the second half of the appropriation will be made available to assist private owners in cases where costs will not exceed 150,000 lire. Where repair costs go above this figure, as in the case of owners of apartment blocks, the Government will assume part of the mortgage payments on loans advanced by the banks or other credit firms. (UNN)

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

A.C. GIVES TRUCKS TO NEW ITALIAN POOL

ROME, December 22 — The Allied Commission will contribute its entire stock of military vehicles hauling civilian supplies in Italian Government territory to the temporary pool now being organized as the *Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose*, AC's Transportation Sub-Commission announced yesterday.

In the grave transport crisis affecting every section of the economy, and in particular disrupting food supply and causing ruinous prices, the Italian Government and the Allied Commision have agreed upon formation of ENAC.

ENAC will not operate trucks unless required to. It will be a Government-controlled coöperative enterprise, a sort of dispatching office, a temporary, emergency organization to be dissolved as soon as post-war stabilization begins.

The Sub-Commission's director is Merritt H. Taylor, a civilian on leave from the presidency of the Philadelphia Suburban Transportation Co.

Because of German looting and war's destruction of coastal shipping, railways, and trucks, truck haulage is the only practical means of transport left. Unless Allied experts, who themselves are wrestling with tire and transport shortages at home, are convinced that the Italian people are making a maximum use of all transport, Allied contributions of transport will not be forthcoming in the degree desired by Italians, AC officials said.

Regulations Listed

At present, trucks, the means least used in normal times here, have suddenly become the chief means of transport. Hence, ENAC will require all operators or owners of load-carrying vehicles to register them.

Other rules are:

1. All such vehicles must be enrolled and pooled in ENAC.

2. All trips will be made on assignment by pool officials.

3. Regional truck commissions, composed of food officials, chambers of commerce and large shippers, will be set up to control traffic.

4. Priority ratings will be given to essential commodities, with food leading the list, and reconstruction materials second.

5. Uniform tariff rates will be laid down, and paid to truckers by the pool, instead of being collected by the trucker from the shipper.

6. Standard work tickets will be used by all truckers.

7. Reporting points will be established where trucks returning empty can get return loads.

8. Rail stations will be used as collection centers to facilitate mass movement of goods on schedule.

9. Fuel will be allotted to truckers only through ENAC.

The Allied Commission will supply gasoline and oil from Allied imports, will create truck organizations of Italian personnel operating Allied trucks and will promote reëstablishment of tire re-treading factories in Italy. The AC will also arrange for supply of spare parts and tires to ENAC members, and will sell to the Italian Government for ENAC any trucks and equipment AC may wish to dispose of.

How inadequate Italian transport is, in its present uncontrolled conditions, can be seen from the following:

COMPARTMENT	Percentage of 1942 Total Registered Now (Including Useless Vehicles)	Percentage of 1942 Vehicles Taken by Germans or Destroyed
[illegible]	40	80

LIVORNO GROUP ASKS FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LIVORNO, December 22 — The Livorno Provincial Committee of National Liberation today distributed a circular letter to all similar committees in liberated Italy asking that the Central Committee of National Liberation be replaced by a national assembly.

The Livorno group stated that in the light of the recent government crisis, a national assembly is necessary for the "effective development of a government which will remain intact through the present conflict to the convocation of a constitutional assembly."

The letter added that the national assembly should be given the necessary legislative power to administer and develop a three-point program:

1. An increase in the war effort against the Nazi-Fascists.

2. Energetic and radical prosecution of the epuration program.

3. Formulation of laws for the election of a national assembly.

The Livorno proposal asks that the national assembly be composed of one or two representatives of each party in the regional committees, "possibly on a proportional representation basis." (UNN)

WOMEN DEMAND INCLUSION ON VOTERS' LISTS

ROME, December 22 — Women's suffrage and legislation providing for the immediate inclusion of women on voters' lists were demanded in an order of the day issued today by the Union of Italian Women.

The order of the day was in reply to a recent declaration made by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi to Representative Clare Booth Luce, in which she said he was "heartily in favor of women's suffrage," and that he would, "at the earliest possible moment, support legislation to that effect."

The UIW welcomed Bonomi's recognition of the right of women to participate in the political life of the nation, but added that "such affirmation of principle has not been supported by any practical measures."

Delay in the inclusion of women in new voting registry lists might hinder the effective participation of women in the forthcoming elections, the order of the day said.

Asserting that in recent months Italian women had demonstrated their capacity for coöperation with Italian and Allied authorities for the solution of Italy's problems, the order of the day declared that no positive results could be achieved without the active collaboration of women, not only as functionaries, but also as leaders. (UNN)

RAILWAY WORKERS REINSTATED

ROME, December 22 — Thirty-nine railway workers have been reinstated to the jobs from which they had been discharged by the Fascists, the Press Office of the Ministry of Transport announced today.

The announcement said Transport Minister Francesco Cerabona has issued orders to the Railways Personnel Committee to speed up examination of many other cases of employees discharged for anti-Fascist activity. (UNN)

LABOR CONFEDERATION TO MEET IN NAPLES

ROME, December 22 — Democratic election of officers will be one of the main items on the agenda of the four-day Italian General Confederation of Labor convention which will open in Naples on January 28.

The convention will be the first free national gathering of trade unionists in Italy since the suppression of bona fide labor organizations by the Fascist regime

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

are making a maximum use of all transport, Allied control
tions of transport will not be forthcoming in the degree desired by Italians, AC officials said.

Regulations Listed

At present, trucks, the means least used in normal times here, have suddenly become the chief means of transport. Hence, ENAC will require all operators or owners of load-carrying vehicles to register them.

Other rules are:

1. All such vehicles must be enrolled and pooled in ENAC.

2. All trips will be made on assignment by pool officials.

3. Regional truck commissions, composed of food officials, chambers of commerce and large shippers, will be set up to control traffic.

4. Priority ratings will be given to essential commodities, with food leading the list, and reconstruction materials second.

5. Uniform tariff rates will be laid down, and paid to truckers by the pool, instead of being collected by the trucker from the shipper.

6. Standard work tickets will be used by all truckers.

7. Reporting points will be established where trucks returning empty can get return loads.

8. Rail stations will be used as collection centers to facilitate mass movement of goods on schedule.

9. Fuel will be allotted to truckers only through ENAC.

The Allied Commission will supply gasoline and oil from Allied imports, will create truck organizations of Italian personnel operating Allied trucks and will promote reëstablishment of tire re-treading factories in Italy. The AC will also arrange for supply of spare parts and tires to ENAC members, and will sell to the Italian Government for ENAC any trucks and equipment AC may wish to dispose of.

How inadequate Italian transport is, in its present uncontrolled conditions, can be seen from the following:

COMPARTMENT	Percentage of 1942 Total Registered Now (Including Useless Vehicles)	Percentage of 1942 Vehicles Taken by Germans or Destroyed
Catanzaro . . .	40	60
Bari	62	33
Naples	36	64

Preliminary reports from some other sections indicated today that 85 per cent of the 1942 load-carrying trucks had disappeared. Further, trucks have been used for carrying non-essential commodities, and uncontrolled use has encouraged the inflationary practice of using only part capacity of a truck but charging for a full load. (PWB-AC)

RUMANIAN LEGATION RE-OPENS IN ROME

ROME, December 22 — Italy and Rumania must seek to coöperate with the great nations of the world in emerging from the ravages of war, the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires said today on the re-opening of the Rumanian Legation here.

«Today, our peoples are faced with the difficult work of moral and material reconstruction,» he said. «Both nations must confront similiar problems of a political, social, and economic nature, with a view to making up for the disaster caused by a ruinous war, and to find the paths which lead to the peaceful and fraternal collaboration with the great nations of the world, faithful to the idea of peace.» (UNN)

sentation basis.»

WOMEN DEMAND INCLUSION ON VOTERS' LISTS

ROME, December 22 — Women's suffrage and legislation providing for the immediate inclusion of women on voters' lists were demanded in an order of the day issued today by the Union of Italian Women.

The order of the day was in reply to a recent declaration made by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi to Representative Clare Booth Luce, in which she said he was «heartily in favor of women's suffrage,» and that he would, «at the earliest possible moment, support legislation to that effect.»

The UIW welcomed Bonomi's recognition of the right of women to participate in the political life of the nation, but added that «such affirmation of principle has not been supported by any practical measures.»

Delay in the inclusion of women in new voting registry lists might hinder the effective participation of women in the forthcoming elections, the order of the day said.

Asserting that in recent months Italian women had demonstrated their capacity for coöperation with Italian and Allied authorities for the solution of Italy's problems, the order of the day declared that no positive results could be achieved without the active collaboration of women, not only as functionaries, but also as leaders. (UNN)

RAILWAY WORKERS REINSTATED

ROME, December 22 — Thirty-nine railway workers have been reinstated to the jobs from which they had been discharged by the Fascists, the Press Office of the Ministry of Transport announced today.

The announcement said Transport Minister Francesco Cerabona has issued orders to the Railways Personnel Committee to speed up examination of many other cases of employees discharged for anti-Fascist activity. (UNN)

LABOR CONFEDERATION TO MEET IN NAPLES

ROME, December 22 — Democratic election of officers will be one of the main items on the agenda of the four-day Italian General Confederation of Labor convention which will open in Naples on January 28.

The convention will be the first free national gathering of trade unionists in Italy since the suppression of bona fide labor organizations by the Fascist régime.

Posts on the Confederations's executive committee, which up to now have been shared equally by the Socialists, Communists, and Christian Democrats in accordance with the July, 1944, three-party trade union pact, will be filled by the secret ballot of convention delegates elected freely by the membership of the labor body's affiliated unions throughout liberated Italy.

Another question which is expected to occupy an important part in the convention proceedings is the principle of the non-political character of the trade unions. This principle was amply discussed and widely supported at the pre-convention meeting held in Rome last September.

The delegates will also be called upon to discuss such problems of national interest as land reform, democratic social legislation, and labor's part in the economic and social reconstruction of Italy. (UNN)

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLIES' MAKE-UP ANNOUNCED

ROME, December 22 — The Consultative Assemblies for Sicily and Sardinia will be composed of 24 and 18 members, respectively, it was disclosed here today. Formation of these assemblies was announced Wednesday by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi.

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

The members will be appointed by Premier Bonomi after consultation with the High Commissioners of the two islands. They will be selected from representatives of political, economic, trade union, and cultural organizations. (UNN)

FORMER FASCIST OFFICIAL ARRESTED

ROME, December 22 — Mario Farneti, former vice secretary of the Fascist Party, was arrested here today on charges of contributing to the maintenance in power of the Fascist régime. Announcement of the arrest was made by the Questura. (UNN)

GENERALS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS

ROME, December 22 — Lt. Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto today were sentenced to 20 years in prison following their conviction of abandoning their posts in Naples immediately after the armistice September 8. The High Court of Justice found them not guilty of seven other charges, conviction on three of which would have resulted in a death sentence.

Del Tetto, 55-year-old officer, wept when the sentence was pronounced. During the trial, he wept at all references to his family, who are in Piedmont in enemy-occupied territory. The 59-year-old Pentimalli, who, like his co-defendant, wore civilian clothes during the trial, remained impassive throughout. His brother, also a general in the Italian Army, was present during the trial.

While the public prosecutor, Pietro Traina, asked for the death sentence «with profound regret, but clear conscience,» the defense pleaded «chaos» as the reason for the actions of the two generals. Ferruccio Lizzi, one of defense counsel, insisted that «in the utter state of chaos in which the Italian nation and army were struggling during September 9, 10, and 11, one could not have asked more from the Generals.» (UNN)

MUSSOLINI'S FRIEND GIVEN 30-YEAR JAIL TERM

ROME, December 22 — Comely Cornelia Pizzato Tanzi, alleged mistress of Il Duce, today was found guilty of collaboration with the Germans and of betrayal of Italian Patriots, and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

The accused appeared stunned when the verdict was read. The seven-man special court deliberated for an hour and a half. When the judge began to read the verdict, Signorina Tanzi covered her face with her hands and leaned against the rail of the prisoners box for support.

The defense's main points were that his client did not make the telephone call by which it was asserted she revealed the location of several Italian Patriots to the Nazis, and that, had she been guilty of the charge, she would have tried to escape to northern Italy, instead of remaining in Rome, where she was subsequently arrested. (UNN)

DE GASPARI, STETTINIUS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

ROME, December 22 — Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Foreign Minister, today made public an exchange of greetings with Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State. De Gasperi's message follows:

«On entering the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs I wish to extend to you my warm and cordial greetings.

«The reborn Italian Democracy which fights with the greatest loyalty beside the United Nations for common ideals of liberty and peace depends today, more than ever, on the great and free North American people, to whom Italians are bound by such firm ties, old and new, of culture, labor, and blood.

«I am anxious to assure you that I consider it my fundamental duty to return the Italian foreign policy to its

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH EXTEND CONTROL IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 22 — British troops and tanks today crossed Piraeus Harbor in assault craft, landed on the northern rim and drove inland, bringing this area under British control.

A communique issued by the British commander, Lt. Gen. Ronald Scoble, said «further progress has been achieved in clearing areas in the city and in the Port of Piraeus.

«Yesterday, 100,000 meals were served to civilians living in the control zone. British troops have been enthusiastically received by civilians in areas cleared of insurgents. In Piraeus, a large delegation headed by the mayor visited naval headquarters to tender their thanks to the British authorities.»

The British headquarters revealed also that 3,000 ELAS prisoners were evacuated by sea to an undisclosed destination. A Reuter report said that 1,000 ELAS prisoners are still on the mainland.

Some fighting continued today in the city itself. Allied tanks in positions at the foot of Mount Likabettus, in the center of the city, shelled ELAS concentrations in the neighborhood of the military academy, now a main ELAS area.

Reuter said that in an attack described as «very successful and very accurate,» rocket-firing Beaufighters flattened the main prison block of the Averoff Prison, which has been in ELAS hands since Monday.

Unloading operations at the port of Piraeus have started again. British headquarters said that 700 union stevedores have been employed, and added that numberless applicants volunteered to help the British soldiers unload.

Stiff resistance, however, developed from ELAS strongpoints in the northern basin of the harbor. ELAS machine gunners and mortar crews, holed up in industrial plants and warehouses, have thus far succeeded in preventing a link-up of British detachments from clearing the harbor completely.

In the territory held by guerrillas under the command of General Zervas, an EDES army of from 15,000 to 20,000 was reported today to be on the move. Zervas informed the British authorities that ELAS forces already had entered his territory in Epirus and were massing on the Dhriskos Ridge overlooking the town of Yanina, which has been his headquarters. The British said that Zervas charged that Albanians were among the force threatening EDES territory.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian telegraph agency said yesterday, in a dispatch from Sofia broadcast by Radio Moscow, that it «has been authorized to deny in the most categorical manner» reports that Bulgarian troops had taken any part in the fighting in Greece.» The dispatch also denied that «Bulgarians have allegedly entered Greek territory in order to aid various political movements.»

The British Resident Minister for the Central Mediterranean, Harold Macmillan, returned here yesterday from a visit to the Supreme Commander Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

BBC Reporter John Nixon said today that no ELAS guns have fired from inside the city or from the outskirts into the city since General Scobie's warning of all-out action against them came into force.

King's Reply Received

Reuter announced this evening that the reply of King George of Greece to the Government's memorandum on the appointment of a regent has reached here, but the contents have not been divulged.

An earlier Reuter cable said that copies of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech on Greece in the House of Commons were to be dropped in the Athens area today.

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

resulted in a death sentence.

Del Tetto, 55-year-old officer, wept when the sentence was pronounced. During the trial, he wept at all references to his family, who are in Piedmont in enemy-occupied territory. The 59-year-old Pentimalli, who, like his co-defendant, wore civilian clothes during the trial, remained impassive throughout. His brother, also a general in the Italian Army, was present during the trial.

While the public prosecutor, Pietro Traina, asked for the death sentence « with profound regret, but clear conscience, » the defense pleaded « chaos » as the reason for the actions of the two generals. Ferruccio Lluzz, one of defense counsel, insisted that « in the utter state of chaos in which the Italian nation and army were struggling during September 9, 10, and 11, one could not have asked more from the Generals. » (UNN)

MUSSOLINI'S FRIEND GIVEN 30-YEAR JAIL TERM

ROME, December 22 — Comely Cornelia Pizzato Tanzi, alleged mistress of Il Duce, today was found guilty of collaboration with the Germans and of betrayal of Italian Patriots, and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

The accused appeared stunned when the verdict was read. The seven-man special court deliberated for an hour and a half. When the judge began to read the verdict, Signorina Tanzi covered her face with her hands and leaned against the rail of the prisoners box for support.

The defense's main points were that his client did not make the telephone call by which it was asserted she revealed the location of several Italian Patriots to the Nazis, and that, had she been guilty of the charge, she would have tried to escape to northern Italy, instead of remaining in Rome, where she was subsequently arrested. (UNN)

DE GASPARI, STETTINIUS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

ROME, December 22 — Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Foreign Minister, today made public an exchange of greetings with Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State. De Gasperi's message follows:

« On entering the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs I wish to extend to you my warm and cordial greetings.

« The reborn Italian Democracy which fights with the greatest loyalty beside the United Nations for common ideals of liberty and peace depends today, more than ever, on the great and free North American people, to whom Italians are bound by such firm ties, old and new, of culture, labor, and blood.

« I am anxious to assure you that I consider it my fundamental duty to return the Italian foreign policy to its ancient path of friendship and of faithful and cordial collaboration. »

Stettinius today replied as follows:

« I was pleased to receive your cordial message of December 16. I wish to assure you that the people of the United States will look with sympathy upon your efforts to construct a solid basis for a foreign policy which will reflect the true feelings and the true aspirations of the Italian people. » (UNN)

PAPAL NUNCIO TO FRANCE APPOINTED

VATICAN CITY, December 22 — The appointment of Monsignor Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli to the post of Apostolic Nuncio to France was officially confirmed here today.

Mgr. Roncalli, who is 63 years old, is titular Archbishop of Messenbrianus. He was the Apostolic delegate for Turkey and Greece from 1934 until his latest appointment, and Apostolic Administrator for the Vicariate Apostolic of Constantinople.

The former Apostolic Nuncio for Paris, Mgr. Valerio Valeri, is expected to arrive at the Vatican late today. He served as the Vicar Apostolic to the Vichy Government until its fall, when he went to Paris. He was received by General Charles de Gaulle before he left Paris recently. (UNN)

tanks in positions at the foot of [illegible] center of the city, shelled ELAS concentrations in the neighborhood of the military academy, now a main ELAS area.

Reuter said that in an attack described as « very successful and very accurate, » rocket-firing Beaufighters flattened the main prison block of the Averoff Prison, which has been in ELAS hands since Monday.

Unloading operations at the port of Piraeus have started again. British headquarters said that 700 union stevedores have been employed, and added that numberless applicants volunteered to help the British soldiers unload.

Stiff resistance, however, developed from ELAS strongpoints in the northern basin of the harbor. ELAS machine gunners and mortar crews, holed up in industrial plants and warehouses, have thus far succeeded in preventing a link-up of British detachments from clearing the harbor completely.

In the territory held by guerrillas under the command of General Zervas, an EDES army of from 15,000 to 20,000 was reported today to be on the move. Zervas informed the British authorities that ELAS forces already had entered his territory in Epirus and were massing on the Dhriskos Ridge overlooking the town of Yanina, which has been his headquarters. The British said that Zervas charged that Albanians were among the force threatening EDES territory.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian telegraph agency said yesterday, in a dispatch from Sofia broadcast by Radio Moscow, that it « has been authorized to deny in the most categorical manner » reports that Bulgarian troops had taken any part in the fighting in Greece. » The dispatch also denied that « Bulgarians have allegedly entered Greek territory in order to aid various political movements. »

The British Resident Minister for the Central Mediterranean, Harold Macmillan, returned here yesterday from a visit to the Supreme Commander Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

BBC Reporter John Nixon said today that no ELAS guns have fired from inside the city or from the outskirts into the city since General Scobie's warning of all-out action against them came into force.

King's Reply Received

Reuter announced this evening that the reply of King George of Greece to the Government's memorandum on the appointment of a regent has reached here, but the contents have not been divulged.

An earlier Reuter cable said that copies of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech on Greece in the House of Commons were to be dropped in the Athens area today.

Referring to the distribution of soup to the starving population of Athens yesterday, a distribution which was interrupted by guerrilla sniping, the BBC correspondent in the city said:

« The Greek people looked tired, even ill. Most of them had been cooped up in their houses for nearly a fortnight, and they made a strange contrast with the crowds of laughing, clapping people that welcomed the British not much more than two months ago. »

By order of the War Minister, Reuter reported, the 1940 age groups in the liberated areas of Athens, Piraeus, Phaleron, Perama, and Clyphada have been called up for military service. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

PAPANDREOU STATES POSITION

LONDON, December 22 — Greek Prime Minister Georges Papandreou, in an interview yesterday with the Athens correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, declared that for six months his government made a series of concessions to EAM (National Liberation Front) leaders in the hope of « conciliation and concord. »

Papandreou insisted that the present fighting represented the uprising of an « armed minority bent on imposing a Nazi-like tyranny, » and said that as a result of her interven-

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

tion, Britain «has never in history been held in more intense affection by the masses of the Greek people. Never has she done Greece a higher service than she has rendered this December with her troops in standing up on behalf of an unarmed government...»

Papandreou added:

«We had long since recognized the EAM leaders' intention gradually to seize power under the cover of conciliation. But not until the first shots were fired did we give up hopes that reason and patriotism would prevail.»

Listing the concessions that he claimed had been taken in answer to EAM demands, Papandreou said that amnesty had been granted for «guilty ringleaders of mutinies» in the Middle East last spring. He maintained that the new national army was not to exceed ELAS (National Liberation Militia) in size, and that the EDES bands (right-wing Partisans) would be included in determining the size of the national army.

«When the EAM and ELAS profess as an excuse for the insurrection the fear of right-wing reorganization and an eventual bid for dictatorship, I denounce them as mendaciously insincere,» he declared.

The Security Battalions which cooperated with the Nazis are in prison Papandreou said. The gendarmie had been disarmed, he added.

Papandreou denied that the first shots in the civil strife that broke out December 3 had been fired by the police. He said that he could produce a number of proofs that the revolution had already been «decided on» when the first bloodshed occurred. (Reuter)

LUBLIN POLES DISOWN ARCISZEVKI'S CABINET

MOSCOW, December 22 — A dispatch from the semi-official news agency Polpress today, as quoted by an Associated Press correspondent here, said the Polish National Council will meet at Lublin this month to take action on «the unanimous demand of the Polish people» for the conversion of the Polish Committee of National Liberation into a provisional government.

The agency quoted a Lublin newspaper as having written: «The people want to establish officially that no other authority can exist in Poland... The émigré government [the cabinet headed by Tomasz Arciszevski, which has its headquarters in London] is outside the pale of any aspirations of the Polish people.» (AP)

FRENCH-RUSSIAN PACT APPROVED

PARIS, December 22 — The French Consultative Assembly yesterday approved the new French-Soviet Alliance after General Charles de Gaulle described the pact as a «necessity» and «directed in the interests of all peoples.» The proposed alliance now goes to the French Cabinet for ratification.

Asserting that France is determined to take her part in the formation of a world security organization, De Gaulle added that he expects the United States to take the leading rôle in the operation of such an organization.

The present war, De Gaulle said, was due, in part, to «France's hesitant policy toward Russia, which permitted Germany to have war dreams and to materialize them.

«The lack of unity between France and Russia between the two wars was responsible for the success of the separate invasions of each» he added. «History shows that when France and Russia, the two nations most exposed to German aggression, are not allied, there is danger to both.»

Loud applause greeted De Gaulle's praise of the resistance of Britain. He declared that France must remain in alliance with Britain.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, setting forth the basic

FRENCH RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY PURGED

PARIS, December 22 — The Radical-Socialist Party Convention yesterday expelled 30 senators and deputies, suspended a senator and a deputy for four years each, and reserved judgment on several others charged with collaboration with Vichy or the Germans.

Among those expelled is Georges Bonnet, who was French foreign secretary at the time of the Munich pact in September 1938, and later was a member of Marshal Pétain's national council.

Another is Camille Chautemps, 1937/1938 French premier, who was vice president of the National Council in June 1940, when the Compiègne armistice with Germany was signed. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT STRESSES ATLANTIC CHARTER

WASHINGTON, December 22 — President Roosevelt characterized the Atlantic Charter today as a step toward world betterment, and said: «The objectives of the Atlantic Charter are as valid as when they were announced in 1941.»

Mr. Roosevelt permitted direct quotation on that point during a press conference discussion of the Charter — which he said Tuesday never existed as a formal document.

In some instance, the President added, the objectives, have not been attained, but they still stand, just as do the objectives of documents which go back many centuries.

He said he thought that the Charter would take its place in history as a major step forward — just as President Woodrow Wilson's 14 points constituted something we all should like to see attained. They, too, he said, were a step forward toward a better life in the world.

The Chief Executive began the conference by declaring that several persons had asked him to say how Americans at home in this Christmas season can most help the fighting forces. Then he read this statement:

«We can best help the Christmas season of our fighting men if we carry on our respective tasks, doing those things which will contribute to winning the war at the earliest possible moment.

«Therefore, I urge that each of us resolve to keep on the job, and maintain the steady output of supplies needed by our men on the fighting fronts.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT TO BROADCAST CHRISTMAS EVE

WASHINGTON, December 22 — President Roosevelt will broadcast a Christmas message to the United States and to the American armed forces all over the world on Sunday afternoon, at 2115 hours Rome time. (OWI)

BRITAIN TO CALL UP MORE MEN

LONDON, December 22 — A quarter million men above previous requirements will be made available to the Army in the coming months, it was officially announced tonight. A large part of this number will be found by a new call-up from civilian life.

Some will be obtained by transfer to the Army from the Navy and the RAF.

More will be found from the Army itself, by further combing out and retraining of units and individuals who hitherto have been engaged in static forms of defense or in administrative services. (BBC-Reuter)

C.I.O. PROPOSES PEACE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, December 22 — A six-point peace program was proposed today by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its newspaper, the *C.I.O. News*.

Defining the C.I.O. attitude on foreign policy, the editorial asserted: «It is the people's business to see that a people's

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

are in prison Papandreou said. The gendarmie had been disarmed, he added.

Papandreou denied that the first shots in the civil strife that broke out December 3 had been fired by the police. He said that he could produce a number of proofs that the revolution had already been «decided on» when the first bloodshed occurred. (Reuter)

LUBLIN POLES DISOWN ARCISZEVKI'S CABINET

MOSCOW, December 22 — A dispatch from the semi-official news agency Polpress today, as quoted by an Associated Press correspondent here, said the Polish National Council will meet at Lublin this month to take action on «the unanimous demand of the Polish people» for the conversion of the Polish Committee of National Liberation into a provisional government.

The agency quoted a Lublin newspaper as having written: «The people want to establish officially that no other authority can exist in Poland... The émigré government [the cabinet headed by Tomasz Arciszevski, which has its headquarters in London] is outside the pale of any aspirations of the Polish people.» (AP)

FRENCH-RUSSIAN PACT APPROVED

PARIS, December 22 — The French Consultative Assembly yesterday approved the new French-Soviet Alliance after General Charles de Gaulle described the pact as a «necessity» and «directed in the interests of all peoples.» The proposed alliance now goes to the French Cabinet for ratification.

Asserting that France is determined to take her part in the formation of a world security organization, De Gaulle added that he expects the United States to take the leading rôle in the operation of such an organization.

The present war, De Gaulle said, was due, in part, to «France's hesitant policy toward Russia, which permitted Germany to have war dreams and to materialize them.

«The lack of unity between France and Russia between the two wars was responsible for the success of the separate invasions of each» he added. «History shows that when France and Russia, the two nations most exposed to German aggression, are not allied, there is danger to both.»

Loud applause greeted De Gaulle's praise of the resistance of Britain. He declared that France must remain in alliance with Britain.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, setting forth the basic points of French foreign policy, declared that France's ties with Britain and the United States, together with the Russian alliance, should be the foundation of a worldwide security organization. International control of German war industry was the key to prevention of future German aggression, he said.

Bidault also announced the appointment of Paul Boncourt as chairman of a French commission to examine the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the Assembly called for a series of agreements, similar to the French-Soviet Pact, to be concluded with other members of the United Nations.

The resolution said: «The Provisional Consultative Assembly addresses its patriotic greetings to the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the successful conclusion of a treaty of alliance between France and the U.S.S.R. which it approves fully. It is our wish that this treaty, which is from now on an important part of the war effort and collective security, be completed by a series of similar pacts testifying to the close solidarity of France with the other United Nations, and constituting a necessary part of the future international organization of security and peace.» (OWI)

he said Tuesday never existed as a formal [illegible]

In some instance, the President added, the objectives have not been attained, but they still stand, just as do the objectives of documents which go back many centuries.

He said he thought that the Charter would take its place in history as a major step forward — just as President Woodrow Wilson's 14 points constituted something we all should like to see attained. They, too, he said, were a step forward toward a better life in the world.

The Chief Executive began the conference by declaring that several persons had asked him to say how Americans at home in this Christmas season can most help the fighting forces. Then he read this statement:

«We can best help the Christmas season of our fighting men if we carry on our respective tasks, doing those things which will contribute to winning the war at the earliest possible moment.

«Therefore, I urge that each of us resolve to keep on the job, and maintain the steady output of supplies needed by our men on the fighting fronts.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT TO BROADCAST CHRISTMAS EVE

WASHINGTON, December 22 — President Roosevelt will broadcast a Christmas message to the United States and to the American armed forces all over the world on Sunday afternoon, at 2115 hours Rome time. (OWI)

BRITAIN TO CALL UP MORE MEN

LONDON, December 22 — A quarter million men above previous requirements will be made available to the Army in the coming months, it was officially announced tonight. A large part of this number will be found by a new call-up from civilian life.

Some will be obtained by transfer to the Army from the Navy and the RAF.

More will be found from the Army itself, by further combing out and retraining of units and individuals who hitherto have been engaged in static forms of defense or in administrative services. (BBC-Reuter)

C.I.O. PROPOSES PEACE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, December 22 — A six-point peace program was proposed today by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its newspaper, the *C.I.O. News*.

Defining the C.I.O. attitude on foreign policy, the editorial asserted: «It is the people's business to see that a people's peace results from this people's war.»

The editorial called for United Nations unity for war and for peace, no negotiated or soft peace, no truce with Fascism, immediate formation of the world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks, use of armed forces to check oppression, and labor representation at all international conferences and at the peace table.

The C.I.O. also endorsed stabilized currencies and international provision of credit as planned at the Bretton Woods Conference. (OWI)

LAW CONFERS WITH ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, December 22 — British Minister of State Richard Law today discussed with President Roosevelt the allocation of Allied shipping to provide supplies for the liberated areas of Europe. (OWI)

SWEDEN TO GIVE UP RIGHTS IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, December 22 — Sven Allard, Swedish Minister to China, in presenting his credentials to President Chiang Kai Shek, has announced that the Swedish Government is «prepared to relinquish its extra-territorial rights in China, and conclude with your Government a treaty which will cause the mutual relations between our two

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

countries to be based on [redacted] principles of perfect equality,» Radio Chungking reported yesterday.

Another Chungking broadcast disclosed that Harry Price, assistant director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has arrived here, and that his office would «begin functioning shortly.» The announcement added that some of his staff members are now in India *en route* to China. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

FARINACCI REPORTED KILLED IN ACCIDENT

LONDON, December 22 — The death of Roberto Farinacci, one of Mussolini's closest collaborators, in an unspecified accident, was reported by Radio Berlin today. Former Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, Farinacci was a member of the Fascist Grand Council from 1935 until its dissolution in 1943.

As editor of the newspaper *Regime Fascista*, Farinacci gained notoriety by his violent attacks on the Vatican, and his advocacy of a policy of close dependence on the Nazis. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

RUSSIA AGAIN DENOUNCES ARGENTINA

MOSCOW, December 22 — Argentina was accused again today by *Pravda*, official Communist Party organ, of aiding Germany against the United Nations. The newspaper questioned the effectiveness of measures so far taken «against the present Argentine pro-Fascist government,» and called the South American nation an «asylum for Hitlerites.»

Spread over five columns of *Pravda*'s foreign page, the article said that proof of its charge «can be seen in the incessant supplies of food and war material sent *via* Spain to Germany, as well as the freedom of action given Hitlerite agents and spies in Argentina.»

The paper said that Argentine leaders persisted in «following what once were Hitler's grandiose plans for German domination of Latin America. Hundreds of millions of dollars already have been transferred to Argentina by German criminals. The flood of Hitlerite criminals from Germany to the Argentine increases. There they intend to evade the reckoning for the crimes committed by them, and to prepare a fresh and even more monstrous world slaughter.» (OWI)

SWISS CONDEMN NAZI SPY

BASLE, December 22 — The Swiss Territorial Court here today sentenced to death German-born French citizen Alfred Carnet, for conveying military information to the Germans which resulted in the shooting of several people, including Swiss nationals. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Unrelenting pressure by Canadian troops of the 8th Army has broken the enemy resistance north of Bagnocavallo.

Our troops advancing from the bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio have reached the River Senio on a broad front opposite Fusignano, and have captured Bagnocavallo.

North of Faenza, other troops of the 8th Army have

Civilians living in the controlled zones yesterday were served over 100,000 meals.

In areas cleared of insurgents, civilians have received British troops enthusiastically. A large delegation headed by the mayor in Piraeus visited British authorities and naval headquarters to tender their thanks. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 22 — Today's communique:

Several small enemy attacks have been repulsed by Allied forces in the vicinity of Monschau, and we regained a few small towns in that aerea.

On the north flank of the German thrust, we stemmed the enemy advance and have retaken Stavelot, southwest of Malmédy.

Fighting is in progress for Malmédy itself.

Enemy armored elements reached Habiémont, eight miles west of Stavelot, and enemy parachutists were dropped a few miles to the southwest of Habiémont.

Our forces slowed down an enemy pincer movement directed at Saint Vith, which is still in our hands.

The enemy drive west from Vianden penetrated to a point just east of Wiltz, and a force operating about six miles farther north reached the vicinity of Clervaux.

Fighting continues in the Echternach area, where our troops denied the enemy control of Echternach and other towns in the immediate vicinity.

An enemy thrust to Consdorf, southwest of Echternach, made further progress to the west.

In the Saar Valley, our forces have cleared Dillingen. North and northwest of Wissembourg, two counter-attacks, one supported by tanks, were beaten off.

Repeated patrol clashes took place farther east and nearer the Rhine.

Further slight gains were made in the High Vosges Mountains.

We are now two miles north of Lake Noir, near Münster.

Weather restricted air operations yesterday.

Targets in Trier were attacked by heavy bombers. Fighter-bombers which provided escort struck at objectives in the city and at Speicher, main road junction 12 miles north.

Ack-ack positions east of Lebach were targets for other fighter-bombers. From these operations, one fighter-bomber is missing.

Last evening, heavy bombers attacked marshalling yards at Cologne and Bonn. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 22 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, east of Lucenec, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Vishnya-Kalosha, Sobushka, Guseno, Durenda, Bizofala, Gospitse, and Samosvels.

In Hungary, northeast and north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured the town and junctional railway station of Kisterenye, and occupied in fighting the populated localities of Istnos, Arlo, Borsodnadasd, Balaton, Petervására, and Matrofala, and the railway stations of Japanhaza and Matrofala.

In battles during December 21, east of Lucenec and north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured 1,755 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 21, our troops disabled or destroyed 101 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 68 enemy

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

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

RUSSIA AGAIN DENOUNCES ARGENTINA

MOSCOW, December 22 — Argentina was accused again today by *Pravda*, official Communist Party organ, of aiding Germany against the United Nations. The newspaper questioned the effectiveness of measures so far taken «against the present Argentine pro-Fascist government,» and called the South American nation an «asylum for Hitlerites.»

Spread over five columns of *Pravda*'s foreign page, the article said that proof of its charge «can be seen in the incessant supplies of food and war material sent *via* Spain to Germany, as well as the freedom of action given Hitlerite agents and spies in Argentina.»

The paper said that Argentine leaders persisted in «following what once were Hitler's grandiose plans for German domination of Latin America. Hundreds of millions of dollars already have been transferred to Argentina by German criminals. The flood of Hitlerite criminals from Germany to the Argentine increases. There they intend to evade the reckoning for the crimes committed by them, and to prepare a fresh and even more monstrous world slaughter.» (OWI)

SWISS CONDEMN NAZI SPY

BASLE, December 22 — The Swiss Territorial Court here today sentenced to death German-born French citizen Alfred Carnet, for conveying military information to the Germans which resulted in the shooting of several people, including Swiss nationals. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 22 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Unrelenting pressure by Canadian troops of the 8th Army has broken the enemy resistance north of Bagnocavallo.

Our troops advancing from the bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio have reached the River Senio on a broad front opposite Fusignano, and have captured Bagnocavallo.

North of Faenza, other troops of the 8th Army have made gains against strong resistance.

Patrols continue active in the 5th Army sector.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Rail installations at Rosenheim, Germany, were attacked yesterday by escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF.

RAF medium bombers attacked roads and enemy transport in Yugoslavia.

Supply missions to Greece were also flown.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force concentrated against battle-area targets and enemy communications in northern Italy. Objectives attacked included bridges, rail lines, rail and road transport, guns, and defended positions and grounded enemy aircraft.

Enemy transport on roads in Yugoslavia was attacked by units of the Balkan Air Force, while coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the north Adriatic.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew over 600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

In clearing areas in Athens-Piraeus, British troops have achieved further successes today.

point just east of Wiltz, and a force operating about [illegible] miles farther north reached the vicinity of Clervaux.

Fighting continues in the Echternach area, where our troops denied the enemy control of Echternach and other towns in the immediate vicinity.

An enemy thrust to Consdorf, southwest of Echternach, made further progress to the west.

In the Saar Valley, our forces have cleared Dillingen. North and northwest of Wissembourg, two counter-attacks, one supported by tanks, were beaten off.

Repeated patrol clashes took place farther east and nearer the Rhine.

Further slight gains were made in the High Vosges Mountains.

We are now two miles north of Lake Noir, near Münster.

Weather restricted air operations yesterday.

Targets in Trier were attacked by heavy bombers. Fighter-bombers which provided escort struck at objectives in the city and at Speicher, main road junction 12 miles north.

Ack-ack positions east of Lebach were targets for other fighter-bombers. From these operations, one fighter-bomber is missing.

Last evening, heavy bombers attacked marshalling yards at Cologne and Bonn. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 22 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, east of Lucenec, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Vishnya-Kalosha, Sobushka, Guseno, Durenda, Bizofala, Gospitse, and Samosvels.

In Hungary, northeast and north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured the town and junctional railway station of Kisterenye, and occupied in fighting the populated localities of Istnos, Arlo, Borsodnadasd, Balaton, Petervâsâa, and Matrofala, and the railway stations of Japanhaza and Matrofala.

In battles during December 21, east of Lucenec and north of Gyöngyös, our troops captured 1,755 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 21, our troops disabled or destroyed 101 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 68 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 22 — Today's communique:

On November 26, near Ponzana in Novara Province, Patriots attacked a train loaded with electrical equipment. Five carriages were destroyed and the railway line was blocked for eight hours. Other vehicles and lines of communication were also attacked in the Novara-Vercelli zone.

On the night of November 29/30, Patriots derailed a train loaded with raw materials on the Vicenza-Treviso line, near Tombolo in the Veneto. A locomotive and four carriages were destroyed.

Near San Pietro on the same line, other groups of Patriots wrecked two locomotives; and on the night of December 2/3 blew up other railway lines and a bridge on the Brenta, near Fontaniva, in Padua Province, blocking traffic for five days.

On the night of December 7/8, another group of Patriots derailed a locomotive and three carriages on the same bridge, blocking traffic. (UNN)

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

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 22 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In southern Belgium, yesterday, all enemy attempts at halting our attack were again frustrated. Yesterday, Saint Vith, one of the enemy strongpoints which were encircled and left behind our front, was captured in a concentrated attack. The garrison was made prisoner.

Our spearheads advanced farther westward and established several bridgeheads across the Ourthe.

In the Stavelot sector, grim fighting developed against enemy tank forces which were brought up from the Aix la Chapelle sector and attempted to strike at our northern flank.

In central Luxembourg, the attack also makes good progress.

The enemy suffered heavy losses by lightning thrusts of motorized formations into his communications.

Our successes in Belgium forced the enemy command to withdraw strong forces from the previous attacking fronts.

At Aix la Chapelle, the enemy therefore launched only a certain number of diversion attacks.

At Dillingen and Enzdorf, he was even forced to evacuate his Saar bridgeheads to release additional troops.

In the Bitsche sector, the enemy did not continue his attacks.

Northwest of Weissenburg, he was ousted from a certain number of pillbox groups.

In upper Alsace, grim fighting is in progress west of Kaysersberg.

Yesterday, London and Antwerp were again subjected to an extremely heavy bombardment.

At the small St. Bernard, local fighting developed resulting in a failure of the attacking enemy forces.

Italy:

In central Italy, northeast of Faenza, the fierceness of the enemy attacks abated.

In the Bagnacavallo sector, the enemy, in numerous and grim attacks, succeeded in a small sector in pushing back our troops towards the northern banks of the Senio.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the Bolsheviks continued their attacks with strong infantry and tank forces at the focal points of the defensive battle.

At Stuhlweissenburg and east of Lake Velencze, the attacking enemy formations were halted by counter-attacks of our tanks after small initial gains; 38 enemy tanks were destroyed during the fighting.

At the southern frontier of Slovakia, east of Gran, motorized Soviet forces, proceeding through a small front gap, made gains in a northerly direction.

At Szeheny and on the upper reaches of the Sajo, enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated except for some small penetrations.

South of Kaschau, our troops repulsed fierce enemy attacks.

In Kurland, southwest and south of Frauenburg, the enemy yesterday morning launched a major attack after having laid down a barrage. The divisions in this sector stemmed the Soviet onslaught for the third time. In some sectors only, the attackers achieved small penetrations which [illegible] fiercely fought for.

ment was to be optimistic in tone yet to remain vague for reasons of military security, today a number of specific claims of victory are made. Some of them follow.

Latest Claim Concerning Prisoners: The largest claim of this sort so far received from German sources is a DNB despatch, raising to 23,000 the earlier German claim of 20,000 American prisoners taken during the new German drive.

A still later despatch, coming from Transocean, repeats the figure of 23,000, and then mentions the additional claim that «at some points, the number of dead and wounded Americans is many times that of the prisoners captured.»

Paratroops Behind 1st Army: The latest claim concerning the German paratroops, landed behind the lines of the American 1st Army, is a DNB flash tonight, which speaks of «considerable confusion» caused by the paratroops. The same statement declares:

«Whole columns of enemy supply units were captured by German spearheads. According to reports so far received at least seven large American units were destroyed or shattered so badly that they are of no further value.»

Three Claims by «Informed Sources»: Still another dispatch over German Morse tonight attributes the following three claims to «informed Berlin sources:»

1. «The first seven days (of the new drive) had the following result: the collapse of the American front in the sector of the German offensive.»

2. The need to draw swift Allied reinforcements from other sectors has forced a «slackening of the intensity of the fighting in the Aix-la-Chapelle sector and the Saar front,» with consequent relief for the hard-pressed Germans there.

3. A new, not yet clearly explained type of strategy is claimed: «The German operations indicate a new offensive not conducted after the old pattern but, instead, screened on all sides and resembling a massive compact wave of German divisions.»

Eastern Front: The German Soldiers' Radio *(Soldatensender)* announces as the chief event on this front «a big Soviet attack against the German bastion at Kurland, after a pause of three months.» The Transocean correspondent Von Olberg elaborates this theme at greater length; he interprets what he calls this «new phase on the Eastern Front» as a Soviet attempt to sweep the German Army in the Libau area out of the Baltic region.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The commentator of the Fascist Radio describes the British Army's present offensive as a decisive bid to break out into the Po Valley. «Pressed by the urgency of achieving an operational success,» says the commentator, «General McCreary has brought up fresh forces to reinforce his severely-tested units» (meaning the Canadian and New Zealand troops). «Whilst the Canadians paid with heavy losses for an infiltration of 300 metres near Bagnacavallo, the main Anglo-American forces exerted extremely heavy pressure in the Faenza area...» The commentator asserts that this push has also been checked by local German reserves, in spite of the «numerous new batteries brought up to the line,» and claims that «the new, large-scale attack by the British Army has not reached the objective it had set out to achieve.»

«Bandits in Rome»: The Fascist Radio discusses an article in the Rome paper *Il Popolo*, about the danger Romans run of being attacked by thieves and other criminals when going to midnight mass on Christmas Eve. Searching for reasons for such a state of affairs, the commentator asserts that it might be the work of convicts who escaped from prisons after the Allied occupation; alternatively he suggests that it might be caused by the poverty prevailing

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

Our successes in Belgium forced the [illegible] to withdraw strong forces from the previous attacking fronts.

At Aix la Chapelle, the enemy therefore launched only a certain number of diversion attacks.

At Dillingen and Enzdorf, he was even forced to evacuate his Saar bridgeheads to release additional troops.

In the Bitsche sector, the enemy did not continue his attacks.

Northwest of Weissenburg, he was ousted from a certain number of pillbox groups.

In upper Alsace, grim fighting is in progress west of Kaysersberg.

Yesterday, London and Antwerp were again subjected to an extremely heavy bombardment.

At the small St. Bernard, local fighting developed resulting in a failure of the attacking enemy forces.

Italy:

In central Italy, northeast of Faenza, the fierceness of the enemy attacks abated.

In the Bagnocavallo sector, the enemy, in numerous and grim attacks, succeeded in a small sector in pushing back our troops towards the northern banks of the Senio.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, the Bolsheviks continued their attacks with strong infantry and tank forces at the focal points of the defensive battle.

At Stuhlweissenburg and east of Lake Velencze, the attacking enemy formations were halted by counter-attacks of our tanks after small initial gains; 33 enemy tanks were destroyed during the fighting.

At the southern frontier of Slovakia, east of Gran, motorized Soviet forces, proceeding through a small front gap, made gains in a northerly direction.

At Szeheny and on the upper reaches of the Sajo, enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated except for some small penetrations.

South of Kaschau, our troops repulsed fierce enemy attacks.

In Kurland, southwest and south of Frauenburg, the enemy yesterday morning launched a major attack after having laid down a barrage. The divisions in this sector stemmed the Soviet onslaught for the third time. In some sectors only, the attackers achieved small penetrations which are still being fiercely fought for.

Air:

German bombers supported the operations of the Army, particularly in Hungary. Escorting fighters shot down 18 enemy planes. The air defence forces brought down additional 56 planes over Kurland.

British terror planes attacked localities in western Germany and in the Baltic regions. Residential districts were heavily damaged, particularly in Trier and Bonn.

The Americans dropped bombs without ground visibility, particularly in southern Germany. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The news of the German offensive continues as a leading item. Whereas yesterday the treat- [illegible] dispatch over [illegible] three claims to « informed Berlin sources: »

1. « The first seven days (of the new drive) had the following result: the collapse of the American front in the sector of the German offensive. »

2. The need to draw swift Allied reinforcements from other sectors has forced a « slackening of the intensity of the fighting in the Aix-la-Chapelle sector and the Saar front, » with consequent relief for the hard-pressed Germans there.

3. A new, not yet clearly explained type of strategy is claimed: « The German operations indicate a new offensive not conducted after the old pattern but, instead, screened on all sides and resembling a massive compact wave of German divisions. »

Eastern Front: The German Soldiers' Radio (*Soldatensender*) announces as the chief event on this front « a big Soviet attack against the German bastion at Kurland, after a pause of three months. » The Transocean correspondent Von Olberg elaborates this theme at greater length; he interprets what he calls this « new phase on the Eastern Front » as a Soviet attempt to sweep the German Army in the Libau area out of the Baltic region.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The commentator of the Fascist Radio describes the British Army's present offensive as a decisive bid to break out into the Po Valley. « Pressed by the urgency of achieving an operational success, » says the commentator, « General McCreary has brought up fresh forces to reinforce his severely-tested units » (meaning the Canadian and New Zealand troops). « Whilst the Canadians paid with heavy losses for an infiltration of 300 metres near Bagnacavallo, the main Anglo-American forces exerted extremely heavy pressure in the Faenza area... » The commentator asserts that this push has also been checked by local German reserves, in spite of the « numerous new batteries brought up to the line, » and claims that « the new, large-scale attack by the British Army has not reached the objective it had set out to achieve. »

« Bandits in Rome »: The Fascist Radio discusses an article in the Rome paper *Il Popolo*, about the danger Romans run of being attacked by thieves and other criminals when going to midnight mass on Christmas Eve. Searching for reasons for such a state of affairs, the commentator asserts that it might be the work of convicts who escaped from prisons after the Allied occupation; alternatively he suggests that it might be caused by the poverty prevailing in the city, or the « amoral atmosphere » which the Allied forces, have created. The police are accused of keeping aloof just as they did when Caretta was lynched.

Price Control and Black Market: An inter-ministerial committee dealing with economic problems has met to draft a series of decrees to combat inflation and black market. They include the abolition of war indemnities, this being « the main cause of increase in prices; » a reduction of at least 10 per cent in prices at the distributing centres of « Provvida, » as well as at food and clothing societies and factory supply centres; coöperative societies for the distribution of products, run, administered, and controlled by the workers, to be formed everywhere in the Republic; the employers' confederation to be dissolved and, lastly, an appeal made to all labor organisations to coöperate in the fight against the black market.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 4 DEC 1944 File _____

Please read attached & initial

TO

Col OFFICER
Capt TEPLE
Capt WILLIAMS
Capt SHANKS
Capt LEWIS
Capt HAMMOND

REMARKS

Chief Clerk: File

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Wednesday 20 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans counter-attack at Lamone River Line; German advance in Belgium continues; Soviets advancing into Czechoslovakia; Americans capture Valencia on Leyte; Superforts hit Kyushu, Shanghai, and Nanking; Chinese advance in Kwangsi Province; Yugoslavs capture Podgorica.

LIBERATED ITALY — U. S. Congressional spokesman praises Italian people; C.N.L. reaffirms collaboration in war effort; Journalists ask abolition of Press Under Secretariat; U. S.-Italy postal service extended; Lawyer accused of reorganizing Fascists; Pentimalli and Del Tetto demand retrial; Germans looted and wrecked Faenza.

UNITED NATIONS — Papandreou recommends regency; Fighting in Athens continues; Commons to debate Greek situation today; Senate confirms State Department appointments; Polish Ambassador expresses confidence in U. S. foreign policy.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK AT LAMONE RIVER LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — German Forces have counter-attacked with heavy tank and artillery support in savage efforts to hold the last eight-mile remnant of their outflanked and broken Lamone River defenses north of Faenza, it was announced here today.

The enemy counter-attack, launched from the southern end of their exposed positions, at first drove back advancing New Zealand forces across the Rimini-Bologna railway line. By clinging as long as possible to these outlying waterline defenses, the enemy not only seeks to gain time for the preparation of the Senio defenses, but also attempts to delay the massing of the Allied forces necessary successfully to breach these river positions.

On the 5th Army front, activity was confined to the right flank, especially in the Tossignano area, south of Imola, where the enemy has held back advancing British forces by heavy artillery fire and constant infiltration. (PRO)

GERMAN ADVANCE IN BELGIUM CONTINUES

LONDON, December 19 — The German counter-offensive, launched four days ago along a 60-mile front in Belgium and Luxembourg, swept forward today as Allied forces were blinded by low clouds and fog which blanketed the Ardennes battlefront.

Although a security silence of battle details has been maintained, press dispatches reported that one German break-through in the north has been sealed off, and that two German salients in Luxembourg have been held with some ground recaptured by American forces. Large numbers of German half-tracks were last reported to have reached Stavelot, five miles southwest of Malmédy, Belgium, and 15 miles from the starting point.

American forces were reported to have fallen back before strong forces of 70-ton German tanks in an orderly fashion, but hitting back with anti-tank guns and bazookas. These American stands forced the German attacks columns to proceed with caution. German prisoners taken in the battle area are of fine morale and good training.

Despite the poor weather, more than 300 Flying Fortresses dropped over 1,000 tons of bombs on a series of strategic road and rail junctions opposite the 1st Army front. The roads behind the German lines were filled with vehicles and troops rolling forward to exploit the new German penetration.

Nazis Still Gaining Momentum

Press dispatches said that the German advance has not yet developed its full force. After conserving its strength for many weeks, the Luftwaffe has kept up active patrolling over its own lines in an effort to prevent Allied fighters from bombing German troops. But Allied aircraft have taken a tremendous toll of road convoys converging on the front.

An unconfirmed report in the Swedish newspaper *Stockholms Tidningen* said today that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of the German Armies on the Western Front, had been slightly wounded. The Swedish report also said that Von Rundstedt was opposed to the hazardous German offensive, as it would demand the entire reserve strength of the German armies. The order for the German thrust was reported to have been issued by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

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

Superforts hit Kyushu, Shanghai, and Nanking; Chinese advance in Kwangsi Province; Yugoslavs capture Podgorica.

LIBERATED ITALY — U. S. Congressional spokesman praises Italian people; C.N.L. reaffirms collaboration in war effort; Journalists ask abolition of Press Under Secretariat; U. S.-Italy postal service extended; Lawyer accused of reorganizing Fascists; Pentimalli and Del Tetto demand retrial; Germans looted and wrecked Faenza.

UNITED NATIONS — Papandreou recommends regency; Fighting in Athens continues; Commons to debate Greek situation today; Senate confirms State Department appointments; Polish Ambassador expresses confidence in U. S. foreign policy.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK AT LAMONE RIVER LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — German Forces have counter-attacked with heavy tank and artillery support in savage efforts to hold the last eight-mile remnant of their outflanked and broken Lamone River defenses north of Faenza, it was announced here today.

The enemy counter-attack, launched from the southern end of their exposed positions, at first drove back advancing New Zealand forces across the Rimini-Bologna railway line, half a mile north of the main Po Valley highway and on the northern outskirts of Faenza.

In continuing heavy fighting, however, the 8th Army forces maintained their pressure in the enemy flank — torn open along a four-mile stretch along the Emilia highway back to the Senio River — and penetrated beyond the railway once again in thrusts northwest of Faenza.

Farther north, the enemy directed more small-scale counter-attacks against the Canadian forces holding a three-mile-wide bridgehead across the Canale Naviglio, a connecting watercourse between the Lamone and the Senio Rivers.

Heavy fighting also continued in the area around Bagnocavallo, 9½ miles northeast of Faenza, where the Germans are utilizing another canal, the Fosso Vecchio, to defend the alternate road to Bologna through Lugo and Bagnocavallo.

German defenses across the Po Plain, although based on what seems a maze of rivers and canals, are everywhere backed by the line of the Senio River. The Senio flows along a course virtually parallel to the Lamone at distances of from four to 2½ miles until it joins the Reno River to flow into the Adriatic just south of the great Comacchio Lagoon.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN BELGIUM CONTINUES

LONDON, December 19 — The German counter-offensive, launched four days ago along a 60-mile front in Belgium and Luxembourg, swept forward today as Allied forces were blinded by low clouds and fog which blanketed the Ardennes battlefront.

Although a security silence of battle details has been maintained, press dispatches reported that one German break-through in the north has been sealed off, and that two German salients in Luxembourg have been held with some ground recaptured by American forces. Large numbers of German half-tracks were last reported to have reached Stavelot, five miles southwest of Malmédy, Belgium, and 15 miles from the starting point.

American forces were reported to have fallen back before strong forces of 70-ton German tanks in an orderly fashion, but hitting back with anti-tank guns and bazookas. These American stands forced the German attacks columns to proceed with caution. German prisoners taken in the battle area are of fine morale and good training.

Despite the poor weather, more than 300 Flying Fortresses dropped over 1,000 tons of bombs on a series of strategic road and rail junctions opposite the 1st Army front. The roads behind the German lines were filled with vehicles and troops rolling forward to exploit the new German penetration.

Nazis Still Gaining Momentum

Press dispatches said that the German advance has not yet developed its full force. After conserving its strength for many weeks, the Luftwaffe has kept up active patrolling over its own lines in an effort to prevent Allied fighters from bombing German troops. But Allied aircraft have taken a tremendous toll of road convoys converging on the front.

An unconfirmed report in the Swedish newspaper *Stockholms Tidningen* said today that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of the German Armies on the Western Front, had been slightly wounded. The Swedish report also said that Von Rundstedt was opposed to the hazardous German offensive, as it would demand the entire reserve strength of the German armies. The order for the German thrust was reported to have been issued by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

On the other sector of the 460-mile Western Front, German resistance stiffened considerably, particularly against the 3rd and 9th Army fronts where the Germans are standing firm and are laying down a heavy artillery barrage. The Germans threw in a series of counter-attacks against French forces in the Colmar sector of the Alsace Plain. The French, however, held their positions, and in some sectors made slight advances.

North of the German offensive in Belgium, the U. S. 83rd Division sent the first patrols across the Roer River barrier at the city of Düren. One mile to the south, American troops captured Rölsdorf and invested the town of Lendersdorf, directly south of Rölsdorf and less than a mile from the Roer. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

LATE BULLETIN

FRASER ARRIVES AT PEARL HARBOR

PEARL HARBOR, December 19 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, has arrived here for a series of conferences with Admiral Chester Nimitz, it was officially announced tonight. (OWI)

1042

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

RUSSIANS ADVANCING INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, December 19 — Russian troops have driven through German defenses in mountainous and wooded country east and southeast of Kosice, along a 70-mile front in Czechoslovakia, and have captured a number of border towns, tonight's Soviet communique reported.

Other Russian columns, advancing north and northwest of the communications center of Miskolc, have crossed the Czechoslovak border, while a third force south and southwest of Kosice are advancing northward on Slovakian territory. At some points, the Russians were reported 50 miles south of the Polish border. These three Soviet spearheads have captured a total of 3,600 German an Hungarian troops in two days of hard fighting.

Press dispatches reported that Czechoslovak Patriot forces have been active behind he German lines in these sectors, blowing up military plants and attacking German rail communications.

While the slow and heavy battle continued for the Hungarian capital of Budapest, two Russian columns were said to be poised for a double threat to Vienna. One was massing north of the Danube above Budapest, and the other on the shores of Lake Balaton, to the southwest of Budapest.

No material changes were reported on other parts of the Russian Front. (OWI-Radio Moscow)

AMERICANS CAPTURE VALENCIA ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILLIPINES, December 19 — American 77th Division troops, driving against the last major Japanese force on Leyte Island, northwest of liberated Ormoc, captured the important town of Valencia yesterday, General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight.

The additional destruction of 14 ships and small craft in the carrier plane sweeps over Luzon last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, raising to 41 the number of enemy vessels sunk in the three-day attack, were announced today at Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor.

The communique revised downward from 66 to 61 the number of vessels damaged.

Another Japanese admiral — the 79th since May 17 — has died in action. The Japanese news agency Domei, identified the latest casualty as Vice Admiral Hiroshi Nakagawa. No details of his death were revealed.

(OWI-Reuter)

SUPERFORTS HIT KYUSHU, SHANGHAI, NANKING; CHINESE ADVANCE IN KWANGSI PROVINCE

WASHINGTON, December 19 — China-based Superfortresses attacked three Japanese targets in medium forces today, a 20th USAAF communique reported. Bombs were dropped on the Omura aircraft plant on the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu, and key targets at Nanking and Shanghai.

Results were unobserved at the Omura plant, as bombing was done through heavy clouds. The earlier attacks at Nanking and Shanghai were made in clear weather on docks and engineering works, with results described as excellent.

Enemy air opposition in the China coast assaults was weak and meager. Five Japanese planes were shot down, three of them probably destroyed; nine others were damaged, the communique said.

Yesterday's Superfortress assault against the Mitsubishi factory at Nagoya resulted in «serious damage,» the 20th USAAF said today. Photographs indicated a concentration of the bridge, when fighters and medium bombers of the 14th USAAF and a unit of the Chinese American wing hit the vital Peiping-Hankow rail crossing Saturday. All planes returned safely from the operation, Mai. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer announced.

A communique today from Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, said that British 15th Indian troops have linked the two bridgeheads previously captured across the Kaladan River, south of Buthidaung, while pressing eastvard into central Burma.

On the west coast, advance troops driving toward Akyab were more than 20 miles beyond Maungdaw. Allied warships were shelling the Japanese retreating two miles ahead of the Allied troops.

BBC said today that British heavy bombers attacked Japanese positions on Great Coco Island, 250 miles southwest of Rangoon, at the northern end of the Adaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Meanwhile, two Chinese armies in north Burma, one coming from Burma and the other from western China, are steadily approaching each other, with little more than 80 miles of road separating them. If these armies meet, it will open the first land route to China since 1942. However, the road is damaged to the extent that supply convoys cannot be expected to operate from India to China for several months.

The Chinese force on the Bhamo road from Burma is approximately 30 miles northwest of Nankham, while the other, moving from China, is some 50 miles northeast of the at city. Both are reported to be meeting light resistance.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

M.A.A.F. AGAIN STRIKES SILESIA REFINERIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF carried into the fourth successive day their concentrated attacks on synthetic oil and aviation gasoline refineries at Blechhammer, in German Silesia, it was announced here this afternoon.

In the four-day period the heavy bombers have attacked every enemy oil refinery still operating within their flying range, today's announcement said.

The bombers were challenged on the second day of their intense attack on German oil production centers by formations of up to 150 fighters, the largest encountered by the MAAF in over four months. In the past two days, losses of over a score of heavy bombers were incurred by the attacking flights, either from fighter action of from intense flak.

No enemy interceptors were met on today's mission, but flak was reported.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out attacks on enemy strongpoints and gun positions in the Bologna area, where an enemy command post was destroyer. Bad weather over the valley of the Po caused the cancellation of most Tactical Air Force missions.

Yesterday, formations of 750 heavy bombers that attacked synthetic oil refineries, rail yards, and other targets in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Poland suffered losses of 23 aircraft, it was announced here today.

Although the losses exceeded those sustained two days ago — when 15th AAF bombers were attacked by one of the largest formations of enemy fighters encountered in over four months — yesterday's Liberator and Fortress flights encountered only 25 to 30 enemy aircraft, three of which were destroyed. Flak was reported to be intense over most of the enemy targets, and presumably accounted for the increased losses.

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

No material changes were reported on other parts of the Russian Front. (OWI-Radio Moscow)

AMERICANS CAPTURE VALENCIA ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILLIPINES, December 19 — American 77th Division troops, driving against the last major Japanese force on Leyte Island, northwest of liberated Ormoc, captured the important town of Valencia yesterday, General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight.

The additional destruction of 14 ships and small craft in the carrier plane sweeps over Luzon last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, raising to 41 the number of enemy vessels sunk in the three-day attack, were announced today at Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor.

The communique revised downward from 66 to 61 the number of vessels damaged.

Another Japanese admiral — the 79th since May 17 — has died in action. The Japanese news agency Domei, identified the latest casualty as Vice Admiral Hiroshi Nakagawa. No details of his death were revealed.

(OWI-Reuter)

SUPERFORTS HIT KYUSHU, SHANGHAI, NANKING; CHINESE ADVANCE IN KWANGSI PROVINCE

WASHINGTON, December 19 — China-based Superfortresses attacked three Japanese targets in medium forces today, a 20th USAAF communique reported. Bombs were dropped on the Omura aircraft plant on the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu, and key targets at Nanking and Shanghai.

Results were unobserved at the Omura plant, as bombing was done through heavy clouds. The earlier attacks at Nanking and Shanghai were made in clear weather on docks and engineering works, with results described as excellent.

Enemy air opposition in the China coast assaults was weak and meager. Five Japanese planes were shot down, three of them probably destroyed; nine others were damaged, the communique said.

Yesterday's Superfortress assault against the Mitsubishi factory at Nagoya resulted in "serious damage," the 20th USAAF said today. Photographs indicated a concentration of bomb bursts directly on the target. Two enemy planes were destroyed, six probably destroyed, and three damaged. No American planes were lost in the action.

Hankow Attack Coördinated

Smoke still hangs over a three-mile stretch of the Hankow waterfront after yesterday's attack by Superfortresses. Two hundred bombers and fighters of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's 14th USAAF took part, making it the first coördinated attack on that target. Incomplete reports show that, apart from damage to the waterfront, 15 Japanese aircraft were destroyed in air combat and three more on the ground.

Chinese forces driving southeastward into Kwangsi Province were within six miles of the city of Chin Cheng Kiang, 81 miles west of Liuchow, former U.S. air base, the Chinese High Command reported tonight.

The column advancing on Chin Chen Kiang passed south of Hochih, 90 miles northwest of Liuchow where the Japanese are making a stand against another Chinese column, the Associated Press said.

Four spans of the Yellow River bridge north of Chengsien were knocked out and one locomotive and a number of railroad cars were destroyed in yards south of

be expected to operate from India to China [illegible] months.

The Chinese force on the Bhamo road from Burma is approximately 30 miles northwest of Nankham, while the other, moving from China, is some 50 miles northeast of the at city. Both are reported to be meeting light resistance.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

M.A.A.F. AGAIN STRIKES SILESIA REFINERIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF carried into the fourth successive day their concentrated attacks on synthetic oil and aviation gasoline refineries at Blechhammer, in German Silesia, it was announced here this afternoon.

In the four-day period the heavy bombers have attacked every enemy oil refinery still operating within their flying range, today's announcement said.

The bombers were challenged on the second day of their intense attack on German oil production centers by formations of up to 150 fighters, the largest encountered by the MAAF in over four months. In the past two days, losses of over a score of heavy bombers were incurred by the attacking flights, either from fighter action of from intense flak.

No enemy interceptors were met on today's mission, but flak was reported.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out attacks on enemy strongpoints and gun positions in the Bologna area, where an enemy command post was destroyer. Bad weather over the valley of the Po caused the cancellation of most Tactical Air Force missions.

Yesterday, formations of 750 heavy bombers that attacked synthetic oil refineries, rail yards, and other targets in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Poland suffered losses of 23 aircraft, it was announced here today.

Although the losses exceeded those sustained two days ago — when 15th AAF bombers were attacked by one of the largest formations of enemy fighters encountered in over four months — yesterday's Liberator and Fortress flights encountered only 25 to 30 enemy aircraft, three of which were destroyed. Flak was reported to be intense over most of the enemy targets, and presumably accounted for the increased losses.

Wellingtons, Halifaxes, and Liberators of the Royal Air Force, continuing their daylight attacks in Yugoslavia, yesterday dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on German transport columns along the Bloce-Klopot road leading from the Podgorica pocket just across the Albanian frontier.

Beaufighters of the South African Air Force yesterday attacked and destroyed a 400-ton armed enemy schooner in Kalogag Harbor, on the Podgorski Channel on the northern Yugoslav coast. (PRO)

R.N., R.A.F. ATTACK IN DALMATIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — Four British destroyers, aided by rocket-firing Beaufighters of the Royal Air Force, attacked German gun positions, barracks, and harbour installations in the Isle of Lussin, one of the northernmost of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic, it was announced here this afternoon.

The combined air and naval assaults, in which light coastal forces were employed, were aimed at destroying German fighter and submersible installations in the port. The assault took place at dawn December 17, and the air actions was reported yesterday. (PRO)

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

CANADIAN PRIVATE AWARDED VICTORIA CROSS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — Ernest Alvin Smith, a private in the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, was awarded today the first Victoria Cross bestowed on an enlisted man of the Canadian Army in this war, it was announced here this afternoon.

In the battle of the Savi River bridgehead, just east of Cesena on the Plain of the Po, Private Smith knocked out a German Panther tank with a Piat anti-tank weapon, and single-handedly stood off several assaults by German infantrymen following the tank into battle. (PRO)

THREE U. S. SOLDIERS DECORATED IN ROME

ROME, December 19 — Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, Rome Area Allied Commander, today pinned military decorations on three American servicemen in a retreat ceremony in Piazza Venezia.

While Lt. Col. Howard K. Dodgen, Rome Area Allied Command staff, read the citations, the Distinguished Service Cross was given Private William H. Ott, an infantryman. Near Oratoio, Italy, last July, a German machine-gun opened fire on Pvt. Ott's patrol. Though severely wounded, he ordered his men to seek cover while he single-handedly attacked the enemy gun position. Through his efforts, four Germans were killed and the machine-gun silenced, enabling his patrol to complete its mission successfully.

T/Sgt. Milton C. Lehman, *Stars and Stripes* correspondent, was awarded the Legion of Merit for covering his assignments in the campaign for the liberation of Rome. On the day of the arrival of 5th Army troops in Rome, Sgt. Lehman and his group published and distributed 50,000 copies of *Stars and Stripes*. This accomplishment, according to the citation, was one of the outstanding journalistic events of the year.

The third soldier to receive a decoration was T/5 Nathaniel T. Ackerly, who was severely burned in Rome in October when by extinguishing a fire in his vehicle, in complete disregard of his own safety, he prevented the explosion of 1,200 gallons of gasoline stored nearby. (PRO-RAAC)

BOMBERS HIT COUNTER-ATTACKING GERMANS

LONDON, December 19 — Fighter-escorted RAF Lancasters, following up an earlier attack by more than 300 Flying Fortresses, attacked the German rail center of Trier on the Moselle River, east of Luxembourg, this afternoon, hurling about 1,000 tons of explosives on the city. Trier has been one of the major supply centers for the German counter-offensive against the American 1st Army.

Meanwhile, road and rail junctions in a line from Trier north to Gemund, which have been providing supplies to the counter-attacking Nazis, were blasted today by the 360 Fortresses of the 8th USAAF, escorted by a small force of Thunderbolts. Nearly 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the German contingent in the first mission of its kind in the European war, it was officially announced tonight.

SHAEF reported tonight that hundreds of Thunderbolts, Mustangs, and Spitfires were unable to get off fog-shrouded fields to support Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st Army troops facing the German counter-thrust. So the Flying Fortresses were summoned, and bombed enemy forces by means of their "magic eye" radio beams from above the clouds.

The small force of Thunderbolt fighters with the bombers could not get down through the cloud bank to strafe or dive-bomb, and German fighters could not get up through it to attack the Forts.

Some of the Fortresses were forced to land in France [illegible] rather than risk

DUNKIRK BATTLE SETTLES DOWN FOR WINTER

LONDON, December 19 — Dunkirk may not be avenged until the end of the war, as nothing decisive is happening at the moment in this bleak, desolate and almost forgotten corner of France, a Reuter correspondent said yesterday, describing how the town has settled in for the winter.

Describing how he saw a procession of people with their sheep and cows leave this coastal fortress more than two months ago, the correspondent said: "It might have been another Calais, but Captain Scheinder, naval commander of the German garrison of 15,000, is made of tougher stuff.

"We have been firing shells and mortar bombs into Dunkirk for weeks. We take occasional prisoners, and get odd deserters, but nothing extensive is being done to wipe out the memory of 1940."

The dispatch said that it is a "fantastic, dead-end sort of war here," adding: "The Germans cannot use the port, and we do not waste men and weapons in maintaining a major offensive, because it would be of little strategic advantage. But we must have a force there to contain the Germans."

Now and then the Germans raid an Allied observation post and patrols are sent into German lines; "little boats are much used, for there is a great deal of water," the dispatch added. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE PODGORICA

LONDON, December 19 — A special communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters today announced the capture of Podgorica, one of the biggest towns in Montenegro and an important road junction 10 miles north of the Albanian frontier.

The fall of Podgorica means that the main escape route north for German forces has been cut. At this town, the main Adriatic coastal highway joins the main lateral road which branches southeast to Skoplje and northeast to Belgrade.

At the northern end of the corridor, Yugoslav forces increased the pressure against the main German bastion of Zagreb by taking the nearby stronghold of Remeke. Other forces, driving up the Una River Valley, are now approaching Lapac, due south of Zagreb.

Encircled German forces near Zvornik, on the Drina River, made further futile efforts to break out to the north in the general direction of Hungary. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIED PRISONERS FORCED TO BUILD RAILROAD

LONDON, December 19 — Sixty thousand British and Australian prisoners were forced by the Japanese to work under terrible conditions on the construction of the Siam-Burma road and railway, British War Minister Sir James Grigg said today in the House of Commons. His statement was based on information given by United Kingdom prisoners of war who were rescued when United States naval vessels sank a Japanese transport ship last September.

Stating that Britain had asked the protecting power to make the "strongest possible protests regarding past conditions in Siam and Burma," Sir James Grigg added that no reports were available on the men who had been sent to other work camps in various parts of Siam, but it has been ascertained that some Red Cross supplies have been reaching prisoners in Siam and Singapore during the past two years.

Elaborating Sir James Grigg's remarks, a War Office statement on the ordeal of the prisoners said they were all sent through the sweltering heat from Singapore to Siam in metal cattle-cars. They were so crowded that no man could lie down during the five-day journey. What sleep they

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

ed his men to seek cover while he single-handedly attacked the enemy gun position. Through his efforts, four Germans were killed and the machine-gun silenced, enabling his patrol to complete its mission successfully.

T/Sgt. Milton C. Lehman, *Stars and Stripes* correspondent, was awarded the Legion of Merit for covering his assignments in the campaign for the liberation of Rome. On the day of the arrival of 5th Army troops in Rome, Sgt. Lehman and his group published and distributed 50,000 copies of *Stars and Stripes*. This accomplishment, according to the citation, was one of the outstanding journalistic events of the year.

The third soldier to receive a decoration was T/5 Nathaniel T. Ackerly, who was severely burned in Rome in October when by extinguishing a fire in his vehicle, in complete disregard of his own safety, he prevented the explosion of 1,200 gallons of gasoline stored nearby. (PRO-RAAC)

BOMBERS HIT COUNTER-ATTACKING GERMANS

LONDON, December 19 — Fighter-escorted RAF Lancasters, following up an earlier attack by more than 300 Flying Fortresses, attacked the German rail center of Trier on the Moselle River, east of Luxembourg, this afternoon, hurling about 1,000 tons of explosives on the city. Trier has been one of the major supply centers for the German counter-offensive against the American 1st Army.

Meanwhile, road and rail junctions in a line from Trier north to Gemünd, which have been providing supplies to the counter-attacking Nazis, were blasted today by the 300 Fortresses of the 8th USAAF, escorted by a small force of Thunderbolts. Nearly 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the German contingent in the first mission of its kind in the European war, it was officially announced tonight.

SHAEF reported tonight that hundreds of Thunderbolts, Mustangs, and Spitfires were unable to get off fog-shrouded fields to support Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' 1st Army troops facing the German counter-thrust. So the Flying Fortresses were summoned, and bombed enemy forces by means of their "magic eye" radio beams from above the clouds.

The small force of Thunderbolt fighters with the bombers could not get down through the cloud bank to strafe or dive-bomb, and German fighters could not get up through it to attack the Forts.

Some of the Fortresses were forced to land in France after they had emptied their bomb bays, rather than risk the long trip home in bad weather.

Allied 2nd TAF pilots, concentrating their activities near Düren yesterday, saw many enemy aircraft but found them unwilling to fight, it was announced today. One mission of eight rocket-firing Typhoons sighted 30 ME-109's south of Düren but the enemy refused to fight. But an Allied group flying reconnaissance over Cologne met vigorous defense and fought several combats, destroying one enemy craft and damaging four for the loss of one Spitfire.

An Air Ministry communique today said that a strong force of RAF Lancasters last night attacked shipping in the Baltic port of Gdynia. Nuremburg and Münster also were bombed, and intruder aircraft attacked airfields well behind the enemy's lines, destroying at least one enemy plane. Five RAF aircraft are missing. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

NEW U.S. 45TH DIVISION COMMANDER

WITH 7TH ARMY, GERMANY, December 19 — Major Gen. William W. Eagles, commander of the 45th Infantry Division, who was wounded recently when his jeep hit a mine, has been succeeded by Maj. Gen. Robert R. Frederick, it was announced tonight.

Both the 45th and its new 37-year-old commander fought in Italy before coming to France. (OWI)

much used, for there is a great deal of water," the dispatch added. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE PODGORICA

LONDON, December 19 — A special communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters today announced the capture of Podgorica, one of the biggest towns in Montenegro and an important road junction 10 miles north of the Albanian frontier.

The fall of Podgorica means that the main escape route north for German forces has been cut. At this town, the main Adriatic coastal highway joins the main lateral road which branches southeast to Skoplje and northeast to Belgrade.

At the northern end of the corridor, Yugoslav forces increased the pressure against the main German bastion of Zagreb by taking the nearby stronghold of Remeke. Other forces, driving up the Una River Valley, are now approaching Lapac, due south of Zagreb.

Encircled German forces near Zvornik, on the Drina River, made further futile efforts to break out to the north in the general direction of Hungary. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIED PRISONERS FORCED TO BUILD RAILROAD

LONDON, December 19 — Sixty thousand British and Australian prisoners were forced by the Japanese to work under terrible conditions on the construction of the Siam-Burma road and railway, British War Minister Sir James Grigg said today in the House of Commons. His statement was based on information given by United Kingdom prisoners of war who were rescued when United States naval vessels sank a Japanese transport ship last September.

Stating that Britain had asked the protecting power to make the "strongest possible protests regarding past conditions in Siam and Burma," Sir James Grigg added that no reports were available on the men who had been sent to other work camps in various parts of Siam, but it has been ascertained that some Red Cross supplies have been reaching prisoners in Siam and Singapore during the past two years.

Elaborating Sir James Grigg's remarks, a War Office statement on the ordeal of the prisoners said they were all sent through the sweltering heat from Singapore to Siam in metal cattle-cars. They were so crowded that no man could lie down during the five-day journey. What sleep they got was taken leaning against each other. At the end of the rail journey they had to march up to 50 miles through the jungle to reach the labor camps.

In each bamboo hut at the camps 200 men had just enough room for sleeping at length on platforms on each side of a center gangway.

The men were compelled to work if they could move at all, and in some cases sick men were even carried on stretchers from the camp to work. They had to work for at least 15 hours a day, and later, when the task work system was introduced in April 1943, each man had to move one cubic yard of earth and rock a day, increased later to 1½ cubic yards. Rations were meager, but sometimes included a little meat. One pig's carcass had to serve 1,200 men. No clothing was issued, and the prisoners were compelled to go naked or wear loin cloths made out of old rags.

Disciplinary measures for officers and men alike included severe beatings for even trivial offenses. Some of the prisoners of war were tortured or killed.

The Jungle camps were disease infected, and there was an appaling amount of sickness. In one group of 1,500 men, the death rate in December, 1942, averaged five a day. The Japanese themselves erected a memorial at Tamakan to approximately 25,000 men who had died on the railway. Of these, less than a thousand were Japanese, the remainder being represented as "English, Australian, and Dutch."

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

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

THREE U.S.N. MEN AWARDED O.B.E.

WASHINGTON, December 19 — The Navy Department said today that an officer and two enlisted men of the United States Navy have been honored by King George VI with the appointment to the Order of the British Empire, Military Division, for outstanding assistance and cooperation during salvage operations in Tunisia. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

CONGRESSIONAL SPOKESMAN PRAISES ITALIANS

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD, SOUTHERN ITALY, December 19 — Representative John M. Costello (Democrat, California), acting chairman of the U.S. House Military Affairs Committee touring the Western and Italian Fronts, today praised the Italian people for their work in reconstructing their country.

In a message to the Italian people, made as the Congressional party left here for the U.S., Costello said:

"One of the things that has impressed me most in a week of traveling through Italy is the way the Italian people, even in the most recently liberated territory, have started rebuilding their towns and putting their fields to harvest.

"It is this spirit which will reëstablish Italy in her place among the great nations of the world. Of course, the Allies are doing all they can to help the Italians, but until the enemy is driven completely from your land, military demands on transport and supplies must take precedence over everything else. Indeed, even after the enemy in Europe is completely beaten, another formidable enemy remains in the Pacific. This enemy, Japan, will likewise make tremendous demands on United Nations' resources.

"I can see, however, that Italy already is well on the way toward doing the bulk of her reconstruction job herself. I am confident that Italy, with her centuries of culture behind her, will complete the task."

The Congressmen arrived in Italy a week ago and two days ago made a 100-mile tour of the Italian battlefront and of the area recently liberated by Allied forces.

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce (Republican, Connecticut), the only woman member of the Congressional party, did not return to America with the delegation. She was "grounded" on doctor's orders until an earache, which developed during the tour, cleared up sufficiently to allow her to travel by air. She was in Rome today visiting various charitable institution, including orphanages, with Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican. (UNN)

C.N.L. REAFFIRMS WAR PROGRAM

ROME, December 19 — The Committee of National Liberation renewed its pledge "to collaborate fully in the effort to free the national territory, and to maintain close relations between the six parties which it represents, so as to effect the democratic reconstruction of the country", in an order of the day issued by the committee today.

The resolution greeted the C.N.L. of northern Italy, expressing its certainty "that the recent government crisis will not compromise the unity of those forces resisting the German invader and his Fascist satellites."

The order was signed by representatives of all six parties comprising the C.N.L. (UNN)

ITALIAN SHIPS CARRY 22,000 TONS

ROME, December 19 — Schooners and coasting vessels of Italy's merchant marine carried nearly 22,000 tons of civil cargo during the months of October and November, the Shipping Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission announced today.

Of the November total of 15,380 tons, schooners accounted for 8,948, and coasters for 3,950 tons.

The tonnage of civil cargo for October was 8,744, of which schooners took 4,944, and coasters 3,800 tons.

In addition approximately 6,500 tons of cargo were carried by non-Italian ships during the two months. (PWB - AC)

FASCIST TRADE UNIONS ABOLISHED

ROME, December 19 — The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* published Sunday and issued today contains the November, 1944, decree outlawing Fascist trade unions in Italy. The decree is effective on the date of publication. The law provides for the abolishment of membership dues as fixed in April, 1926, and the discharge of all administrative personnel hired by the Fascist syndicates. The law further provides that the Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labor shall nominate a liquidating committee for each of the trade unions dissolved. (UNN)

FOOD COMMISSIONER TO ASK FOR CONFISCATION

NAPLES, December 19 — Following a conference with prefects of southern Italy provinces here last night, Italian Food Commissioner Gino Bergami told newspapermen that he would ask the Government to pass legislation authorizing the confiscation of the businesses of merchants flouting food distribution and price regulations.

The Office of the Food Commissioner, a new administrative department, was created by a decree of the Lieutenant General of the Realm issued simultaneously with the decree announcing the composition of the second Bonomi Cabinet. (UNN)

LAWYER ACCUSED OF REORGANIZING FASCISTS

NAPLES, December 19 — Domenico Tiena, a solicitor, will appear before the second section of the Assize Court here tomorrow to answer charges of attempting to set up a branch of the Fascist Republican Party after September 8, and of having invited the youth of Naples to take the oath of allegiance to the Fascist Social Republic. (UNN)

TWO WITNESSES APPEAR FOR DEL BUFALO

ROME, December 19 — Two defense witnesses at the trial of Edmondo Del Bufalo and his son Leonard, both charged with collaborating with the Germans, told the Assize Court here that the elder Del Bufalo was helpful to the Patriot cause.

The parish priest of Torrita Tiberina, Don Agostino Mencini, said that Del Bufalo saved the village from German reprisal after unknown persons had fired at a group of German soldiers. The second witness, Col. Vincenzo Toschi, testified that Del Bufalo cooperated in keeping arms out of the hands of Germans.

The trial is expected to end tomorrow. (UNN)

PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO DEMAND RETRIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND NO. 789121

week of traveling through Italy is the way the Italian people, even in the most recently liberated territory, have started rebuilding their towns and putting their fields to harvest.

« It is this spirit which will reëstablish Italy in her place among the great nations of the world. Of course, the Allies are doing all they can to help the Italians, but until the enemy is driven completely from your land, military demands on transport and supplies must take precedence over everything else. Indeed, even after the enemy in Europe is completely beaten, another formidable enemy remains in the Pacific. This enemy, Japan, will likewise make tremendous demands on United Nations' resources.

« I can see, however, that Italy already is well on the way toward doing the bulk of her reconstruction job herself. I am confident that Italy, with her centuries of culture behind her, will complete the task. »

The Congressmen arrived in Italy a week ago and two days ago made a 100-mile tour of the Italian battlefront and of the area recently liberated by Allied forces.

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce (Republican, Connecticut), the only woman member of the Congressional party, did not return to America with the delegation. She was « grounded » on doctor's orders until an earache, which developed during the tour, cleared up sufficiently to allow her to travel by air. She was in Rome today visiting various charitable institution, including orphanages, with Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican. (UNN)

C.N.L. REAFFIRMS WAR PROGRAM

ROME, December 19 — The Committee of National Liberation renewed its pledge « to collaborate fully in the effort to free the national territory, and to maintain close relations between the six parties which it represents, so as to effect the democratic reconstruction of the country », in an order of the day issued by the committee today.

The resolution greeted the C.N.L. of northern Italy, expressing its certainty « that the recent government crisis will not compromise the unity of those forces resisting the German invader and his Fascist satellites. »

The order was signed by representatives of all six parties comprising the C.N.L. (UPIN)

ABOLITION OF UNDER SECRETARIAT ASKED

ROME, December 19 — Gradual abolition of the Italian Under Secretariat of the Press was urged on Premier Bonomi by a special committee of the National Federation of the Italian Press, which visited him yesterday. The journalists suggested that instead of the Under Secretariat, a National Committee for the Press be established. (UNN)

POSTAL U.S.-ITALY SERVICE EXTENDED

ROME, December 19 — Postal service from the United States to Italy has been extended to five additional Italian provinces and two other areas in liberated Italy, it was announced today by postal officers of the Allied Commission.

Beginning tomorrow, the U. S. Post Office throughout the United States will accept letters to the provinces of Ancona, Arezzo, Leghorn, Perugia, and Siena, and to the cities of Florence and Pisa. Letters also will be accepted for those portions of the provinces of Florence and Pisa south of the Arno River.

The new service permits the dispatch of letters and packages at the letter rate, but neither may contain merchandise of any kind. The extended mail service is restricted to communications of a personal and business, but not of transactional nature. (PWB - AC - OWI)

liquidating committee for each of the trade unions dissolved. (UNN)

FOOD COMMISSIONER TO ASK FOR CONFISCATION

NAPLES, December 19 — Following a conference with prefects of southern Italy provinces here last night, Italian Food Commissioner Gino Bergami told newspapermen that he would ask the Government to pass legislation authorizing the confiscation of the businesses of merchants flouting food distribution and price regulations.

The Office of the Food Commissioner, a new administrative department, was created by a decree of the Lieutenant General of the Realm issued simultaneously with the decree announcing the composition of the second Bonomi Cabinet. (UNN)

LAWYER ACCUSED OF REORGANIZING FASCISTS

NAPLES, December 19 — Domenico Tilena, a solicitor, will appear before the second section of the Assize Court here tomorrow to answer charges of attempting to set up a branch of the Fascist Republican Party after September 8, and of having invited the youth of Naples to take the oath of allegiance to the Fascist Social Republic. (UNN)

TWO WITNESSES APPEAR FOR DEL BUFALO

ROME, December 19 — Two defense witnesses at the trial of Edmondo Del Bufalo and his son Leonard, both charged with collaborating with the Germans, told the Assize Court here that the elder Del Bufalo was helpful to the Patriot cause.

The parish priest of Torrita Tiberina, Don Agostino Mercini, said that Del Bufalo saved the village from German reprisal after unknown persons had fired at a group of German soldiers. The second witness, Col. Vincenzo Toschi, testified that Del Bufalo cooperated in keeping arms out of the hands of Germans.

The trial is expected to end tomorrow. (UNN)

PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO DEMAND RETRIAL

ROME, December 19 — The High Court of Justice trying former Lieut. Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore Del Tetto tomorrow morning will deliver its decision on a request of defense council that the Court suspend current proceedings and declare for a retrial.

The request followed Public Prosecutor Traina's announcement, made toward the end of todays' session, that he had been authorized by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism to say that penal action is pending against a group of high Italian Army and Navy officers whose names have appeared in the trial.

The group mentioned by the Public Prosecutor included Admiral Ferdinando Casardi, Brig. Gen. Enrico Carlino, Brig. Gen. Ettore Marino, Gen. Emilio Radice, Colonels Maggi, Fioluci, Di Stefano, Menè, and others.

Defense lawyers requested that their clients, and the officers declared by the prosecutor to be subject to epuration proceedings, be tried collectively. Del Tetto's lawyer, Guido Tedeschi, declared:

« The defense has called in as witnesses most of the persons mentioned by the prosecution because the prosecution did not bring them here as accused parties. »

First prosecution witness to be called to the stand today, the fourth since the trial began, was Colonel Sollmene. He testified that on September 9 he was called by

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789231

Del Tetto to a Naples hotel shelter and there given orders to deploy his forces in defense of the city's public buildings and utilities. The next day, Solimene added, there was a clash with the Germans and 32 of them and four trucks were captured.

Solimene said the Germans were released the following afternoon.

In reply to a question by President Lorenzo Maroni, Colonel Solimene said the function of the mixed Italian-German patrols on duty in Naples was to protect German soldiers from the civilian population.

Col. Paolo Della Rocca, officer in command of the artillery base in Naples, told the court that on the night of September 10 there was an exchange of gunfire between German and Italian soldiers outside the barracks of an artillery regiment. A German lieutenant was killed. A few days later, he said, 15 Italian officers were shot in reprisal by the Germans.

Bersaglieri Regimental Commander Lucio Soli said he had carried out Del Tetto's orders to recapture coastal batteries taken over by the Germans at a considerable loss of men and material. Later, he said, his forces were overwhelmed by the Germans.

«On the 11th,» said Colonel Soli, «I tried to get in touch with Del Tetto by telephone. Failing this, I sent an officer to the hotel where Del Tetto was staying. The hotel was closed. Since then, I have had no further contact with the general.»

Soli stated further that he had been ordered to evacuate the regimental barracks and destroy all his military equipment. This he refused to do, he said, and proceeded to defend the barracks till his men had to give way in the face of German tank attacks. Soli testified that on September 26, together with other Bersaglieri officers, he organized popular uprisings against the Germans.

Federico Sborni, who took command of a transport pool after the Fascist commander had fled, asserted that when he appeared before Del Tetto for orders the former general told him to «turn everything over to the Germans and get into civilian clothes.»

Del Tetto denied having any knowledge of the incident recalled by Sborni and stated that he had never seen the witness before today. He also denied having given the order attributed to him. Colonel Solimene, recalled to the stand, confirmed the deposition made by Sborni. (UNN)

UNIVERSITA' POPOLARI RESUME ACTIVITIES

ROME, December 19 — The *Universita Popolare Romana*, representative here of a cultural institution which flourished in many Italian cities before Fascism, will reopen its courses December 31 after 18 years of inactivity imposed by the Mussolini régime.

Similar adult education programs recently have resumed activities in Bari, Naples, Reggio Calabria, and Florence.

The «popular universities» cater to the cultural needs of those people who have not had access to or the benefit of a formal education. Courses are free. Lecturers are usually men who are prominent in the academic, artistic, scientific, and political life of the country. (UNN)

CATANIA VETERANS DISCUSS SICILIAN PROBLEMS

ROME, December 19 — Premier Bonomi discussed Sicilian problems today with a committee of the Federation of War Veterans of Catania. They also gave the Premier a report on conditions in Catania during the war. (UNN)

enabled the German troops to complete the sacking. This removed all valuables from houses, and civilians were robbed in the streets.

The local bishop headed a band of cheering Partisans, armed with all types of weapons, who greeted the liberating New Zealanders. But with fighting still going on nearby, the bulk of civilians resorted to shelter in basements, where they had been hiding for several weeks.

Civilian casualties in dead and wounded were heavy. Hospitals were overcrowded immediately after the liberation. Allied authorities arranged import and distribution of medicines and surgical supplies at the earliest opportunity.

Among the first arrivals in the town was a Psychological Warfare Branch sound-truck, which broadcast the latest world news to large groups concentrated in the central areas. Newspapers from Allied territory were distributed.

When they entered the town, the New Zealanders encountered sniping, and much mopping-up was necessary. Many prisoners were taken after the entry, and a great many German deserters were found sheltered in ruins. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PAPANDREOU RECOMMENDS REGENCY; FIGHTING IN ATHENS CONTINUES

ATHENS, December 19 — While heavy fighting continued both here and along the Piraeus road, Prime Minister Georges Papandreou, in an effort to settle the political disunity in Greece, sent a telegram to King George of the Hellenes recommending the establishment of a regency with Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens as Regent.

Late press dispatches reported that the main road between the Greek capital and the port of Piraeus had been cleared, apart from snipers' fire at a few points.

ELAS opposition stiffened in the northwestern districts of Piraeus, but small naval craft were bringing supplies from Allied ships lying off the harbor.

Lt. Gen. Ronald Scobie's communique today said that the British and Greek garrisons at the Averoff Prison in the northeastern suburbs of the capital — which was attacked and set ablaze yesterday by the insurgents — had been successfully withdrawn, together with some of the political prisoners.

A widespread hunt was going on inside the city tonight by British, Greek, and ELAS forces for Jean Rallis, quisling ex-premier of Greece, who escaped during the fighting for the prison. In addition to Rallis, it was estimated that 235 prisoners, mainly political, had escaped.

Rallis was arrested October 13 by order of the government of Premier Papandreou.

Heavy fighting continued around besieged RAF headquarters at Kifishia just outside the city, in which a large number of RAF staff officers and non-combatant personnel are trapped. A press dispatch said that insurgent forces had broken through the wire surrounding one of the compounds.

Meanwhile, 5,000 men here were reported to have responded to the Greek Government's call up for the new National Guard.

Although the King of Greece's reply to Premier Papandreou's telegram recommending the establishment of a regency had not been received, an agency message late tonight quoted the Greek Minister of the Navy as stating that the question might be settled within the next few days.

Another correspondent said that ELAS representatives had told the Greek Government that they were prepared to accept General Scobie's military conditions, after they had settled outstanding political issues.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760121

«On the 11th,» said Colonel Soli, «I tried to get in touch with Del Tetto by telephone. Failing this, I sent an officer to the hotel where Del Tetto was staying. The hotel was closed. Since then, I have had no further contact with the general.»

Soli stated further that he had been ordered to evacuate the regimental barracks and destroy all his military equipment. This he refused to do, he said, and proceeded to defend the barracks till his men had to give way in the face of German tank attacks. Soli testified that on September 26, together with other Bersaglieri officers, he organized popular uprisings against the Germans.

Federico Sborni, who took command of a transport pool after the Fascist commander had fled, asserted that when he appeared before Del Tetto for orders the former general told him to «turn everything over to the Germans and get into civilian clothes.»

Del Tetto denied having any knowledge of the incident recalled by Sborni and stated that he had never seen the witness before today. He also denied having given the order attributed to him. Colonel Solimene, recalled to the stand, confirmed the deposition made by Sborni. (UNN)

UNIVERSITA' POPOLARI RESUME ACTIVITIES

ROME, December 19 — The *Universita Popolare Romana*, representative here of a cultural institution which flourished in many Italian cities before Fascism, will reopen its courses December 31 after 18 years of inactivity imposed by the Mussolini régime.

Similar adult education programs recently have resumed activities in Bari, Naples, Reggio Calabria, and Florence.

The «popular universities» cater to the cultural needs of those people who have not had access to or the benefit of a formal education. Courses are free. Lecturers are usually men who are prominent in the academic, artistic, scientific, and political life of the country. (UNN)

CATANIA VETERANS DISCUSS SICILIAN PROBLEMS

ROME, December 19 — Premier Bonomi discussed Sicilian problems today with a committee of the Federation of War Veterans of Catania. They also gave the Premier a report on conditions in Catania during the war. (UNN)

GERMANS LOOTED AND WRECKED FAENZA

FAENZA, December 19 — The Germans looted and wrecked everything they could lay hands upon in Faenza before they were driven out two days ago by a New Zealand surprise drive over a secretly-built road through difficult country, a UNN correspondent reported today.

Last night the Germans concentrated every available weapon on the town, adding further destruction to the heavy damage it sustained during the earlier fighting. Hardly a building remains unscathed, and the majority are wrecked beyond repair.

Systematic demolition of the best buildings and an organized looting program were carried out by the Germans before they left. Shopwindows in the streets are shattered and gaping. Rubble is piled high in Piazza Grande, one of Faenza's finest centers, which is the scene of the worst destruction. The famous porcelain factory and the ceramic museum, for which the town is famous, have been badly damaged.

The German made preparations to evacuate several days ago. Widespread destruction and looting followed. Then the German High Command reversed its decision, and ordered the defense of Faenza with every possible means. This

PAPANDREOU RECOMMENDS REGENCY; FIGHTING IN ATHENS CONTINUES

ATHENS, December 19 — While heavy fighting continued both here and along the Piraeus road, Prime Minister Georges Papandreou, in an effort to settle the political disunity in Greece, sent a telegram to King George of the Hellenes recommending the establishment of a regency with Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens as Regent.

Late press dispatches reported that the main road between the Greek capital and the port of Piraeus had been cleared, apart from snipers' fire at a few points.

ELAS opposition stiffened in the northwestern districts of Piraeus, but small naval craft were bringing supplies from Allied ships lying off the harbor.

Lt. Gen. Ronald Scobie's communique today said that the British and Greek garrisons at the Averoff Prison in the northeastern suburbs of the capital — which was attacked and set ablaze yesterday by the insurgents — had been successfully withdrawn, together with some of the political prisoners.

A widespread hunt was going on inside the city tonight by British, Greek, and ELAS forces for Jean Rallis, quisling ex-premier of Greece, who escaped during the fighting for the prison. In addition to Rallis, it was estimated that 235 prisoners, mainly political, had escaped.

Rallis was arrested October 13 by order of the government of Premier Papandreou.

Heavy fighting continued around besieged RAF headquarters at Kifishia just outside the city, in which a large number of RAF staff officers and non-combatant personnel are trapped. A press dispatch said that insurgent forces had broken through the wire surrounding one of the compounds.

Meanwhile, 5,000 men here were reported to have responded to the Greek Government's call up for the new National Guard.

Although the King of Greece's reply to Premier Papandreou's telegram recommending the establishment of a regency had not been received, an agency message late tonight quoted the Greek Minister of the Navy as stating that the question might be settled within the next few days.

Another correspondent said that ELAS representatives had told the Greek Government that they were prepared to accept General Scobie's military conditions, after "they had settled outstanding political issues.

The Director General of UNRRA, Herbert Lehman, today said that he hoped that the withdrawal of UNRRA relief workers was only temporary. He said that the decision to evacuate was taken by the military authorities only when conditions made it impossible for the work to be continued and several staff members had been wounded «in the course of their duties.» (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

COMMONS TO DEBATE GREECE TODAY

LONDON, December 19 — The House of Commons will hold a special debate on Greece tomorrow, it was announced today, several hours after Prime Minister Churchill had declined to make a statement on the situation in Greece.

According to a late message, however, Churchill will speak tomorrow, although it is not known whether he will comment upon Greece, or generally review the war.

In the forenoon, the Prime Minister told the House that he was not at present in a position to make a statement about Greece. Continuing, he said:

«I think that if I were to make a statement there would be a request for a debate. Otherwise, people would not like it. They would say they were hearing only one

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760521

side... Therefore, what we have to consider is not a statement, but a debate. We have had a debate and decision only a little while ago. We could not find time for that in the remaining two days.»

Churchill was asked if he did not think the Greek situation was «deteriorating.» He answered:

«I don't think the situation is deteriorating. I think it has greatly improved. But one would rather wait until a more suitable occasion occurred, than have another debate very soon after a full one has been held in the House.»

(Churchill was evidently referring to the debate in the House on December 8, after which the Government received a confidence vote of 279 to 30.)

Sir Percy Harris, member of the Liberal Party, asked:

«Is the Prime Minister aware that the country is greatly disturbed about the situation in Greece, and would like, before the adjournment for Christmas, the very latest information as to developments there, preferably cheering news of a satisfactory settlement?»

Churchill again replied that he had no statement to make.

Asked again if «it is not desirable that Commons should try to influence events in Greece before we rise for Christmas recess, particularly in view of the fact that a very large body of opinion associated with British Government is committed to try to bring about an armistice.» Churchill answered:

«I don't intend to discuss the Greek issue at the moment. As far as opinion of the country is concerned, of course anyone can always say what the opinion of the country is, but before others of a different opinion accept his views some processes usually have to be gone through in the country. As to the very serious concern that there is said to be in the country there is, of course, a sharp division in this country not only on affairs in Greece but in other countries, and that division naturally causes heart-searching and sharp criticism. But I don't know that this would be allayed by debate, and I am at the service of the House. If the House likes to use the machinery provided, we are entirely ready to discuss the matter.»

The Prime Minister was then asked if it «would not be wise to stop all shooting in Greece.» He answered:

«I am afraid that we cannot always stop shooting by saying we would like it stopped.»

Sir Richard Acland, member of the Commonwealth Party, asked Mr. Churchill to discuss the recent reported disarmament of lorries belonging to Belgian insurgents *en route* from Mons to Brussels. Mr. Churchill replied that «precautionary measures were taken by the British Army, but disarmament was mainly carried out by Belgian authorities.»

Mr. Churchill then commented that a «great battle» is now proceeding on the Western Front, and that he would report on all war fronts after Christmas.

(OWI-Reuter)

SENATE CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, December 19 — The Senate today confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Joseph C. Grew as Under Secretary of State, and that of five Assistant Secretaries of State. Grew was formerly United States Ambassador to Japan.

The other appointments confirmed were those of:

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Will L. Clayton, Archibald P. MacLeish, Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes, and James C. Dunn.

Just before the debate in the Senate was resumed after a two-weeks' deadlock, the President spoke on the telephone to Senators Claude Pepper and Joseph F. Guffey. Two

«This declaration is entirely in line... with what we had hoped for», the Polish Ambassador said. «The declaration places the whole matter in the right light and focus, because it stresses what I regard as the most important of all points».

The U. S. policy calling for a «strong, free, and independent Poland» with the right to control its internal existence «means that it does not narrow the problem of Poland to a frontier dispute,» Ciechanowski asserted.

Stettinius' second point—that boundary disputes should be left in abeyance until the war is won—is «entirely in keeping with the views of the Polish Government», the Ambassador said. Stettinius had qualified this point by adding that it does not mean that «certain questions may not and should not in the meantime be settled by friendly conference and agreement».

As to Stettinius' assurance that it is America's intention to assist liberated countries, including Poland, Ciechanowski said: «In a country so devastated as Poland, this is a matter of paramount importance. The Polish nation, its armed forces, and all Poles will be greatly encouraged to see this restatement of the basic principles of U. S. foreign policy, in which they have full confidence, and which expresses the aims for which they are fighting». (OWI)

BELGIAN ARMAMENTS TO BE NATIONALIZED

BRUSSELS, December 19 — A proposal for the nationalization of the Belgian armament industries was adopted today by a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, Radio Brussels reported tonight. (OWI)

BELGIAN MINERS ASKED NOT TO STRIKE

LONDON, December 19 — Broadcasting an appeal to Belgian miners to remain at work as their contribution to a victorious war against Germany, Georges Le Clerc, Secretary of the Belgian Council of Independent Miners, attempted yesterday to forestall the coalfield strike called for tomorrow by the Communist-controlled Miners' Syndicate.

The Syndicate has threatened the work stoppage if it is not recognized as a trade union with negotiation powers.

Le Clerc's broadcast said that some miners «without authority» have tried to start strikes before, but have failed because «the great mass of miners disapproved of their provocative actions and attempts of causing trouble. (OWI)

ATLANTIC CHARTER NOT A FORMAL DOCUMENT

WASHINGTON, December 19 — President Roosevelt said today at his press conference that the Atlantic Charter never had been drawn up into a formal document, and that no nation had signed the Atlantic Charter.

The President said, however, that all the United Nations had signed the obligations outlined in the Charter in a United Nations Declaration of Washington.

When the principles of the Atlantic Charter were evolved, Mr. Roosevelt added, the corrected version was sent to the British and American governments for release to the press. (Reuter)

SOVIET T.U. DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

MOSCOW, December 19 — A delegation of Soviet trade unionists has left for France at the invitation of the French trade unions, Radio Moscow said yesterday. (OWI)

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

should try to influence events in Greece before for Christmas recess, particularly in view of the fact that a very large body of opinion associated with British Government is committed to try to bring about an armistice.» Churchill answered:

«I don't intend to discuss the Greek issue at the moment. As far as opinion of the country is concerned, of course anyone can always say what the opinion of the country is, but before others of a different opinion accept his views some processes usually have to be gone through in the country. As to the very serious concern that there is said to be in the country there is, of course, a sharp division in this country not only on affairs in Greece but in other countries, and that division naturally causes heart-searching and sharp criticism. But I don't know that this would be allayed by debate, and I am at the service of the House. If the House likes to use the machinery provided, we are entirely ready to discuss the matter.»

The Prime Minister was then asked if it «would not be wise to stop all shooting in Greece.» He answered:

«I am afraid that we cannot always stop shooting by saying we would like it stopped.»

Sir Richard Acland, member of the Commonwealth Party, asked Mr. Churchill to discuss the recent reported disarmament of lorries belonging to Belgian insurgents «en route from Mons to Brussels. Mr. Churchill replied that «precautionary measures were taken by the British Army, but disarmament was mainly carried out by Belgian authorities.»

Mr. Churchill then commented that a «great battle» is now proceeding on the Western Front, and that he would report on all war fronts after Christmas.

(OWI-Reuter)

SENATE CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, December 19 — The Senate today confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Joseph C. Grew as Under Secretary of State, and that of five Assistant Secretaries of State. Grew was formerly United States Ambassador to Japan.

The other appointments confirmed were those of:

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Will L. Clayton, Archibald P. MacLeish, Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes, and James C. Dunn.

Just before the debate in the Senate was resumed after a two-weeks' deadlock, the President spoke on the telephone to Senators Claude Pepper and Joseph F. Guffey, two leaders of the opposition to the appointments. No details of conversations were revealed, but it was apparent that should the Senate withhold confirmation of the appointments, the President intended to nominate them again.

(OWI-Reuter)

POLISH AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE

WASHINGTON, December 19 — Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday that the Polish Government-in-London has full confidence in the foreign policy of the United States.

He made the statement in comment on the declaration, yesterday by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, that the United States favors a strong Poland free to settle its internal problems as its citizens see fit. Ciechanowski described the declaration as «heartening».

Stettinius, commenting on the Polish frontier problem, said that any settlement would be acceptable to the United States if the United Nations concerned were in agreement. He added that U. S. policy prohibits the guarantee of any specific frontier, but calls for co-operation with other United Nations in the establishment of a world security organization.

BELGIAN ARMAMENTS TO BE NATIONALIZED

BRUSSELS, December 19 — A proposal for the nationalization of the Belgian armament industries was adopted today by a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, Radio Brussels reported tonight. (OWI)

BELGIAN MINERS ASKED NOT TO STRIKE

LONDON, December 19 — Broadcasting an appeal to Belgian miners to remain at work as their contribution to a victorious war against Germany, Georges Le Clerc, Secretary of the Belgian Council of Independent Miners, attempted yesterday to forestall the coalfield strike called for tomorrow by the Communist-controlled Miners' Syndicate.

The Syndicate has threatened the work stoppage if it is not recognized as a trade union with negotiation powers.

Le Clerc's broadcast said that some miners «without authority» have tried to start strikes before, but have failed because «the great mass of miners disapproved of their provocative actions and attempts of causing trouble. (OWI)

ATLANTIC CHARTER NOT A FORMAL DOCUMENT

WASHINGTON, December 19 — President Roosevelt said today at his press conference that the Atlantic Charter never had been drawn up into a formal document, and that no nation had signed the Atlantic Charter.

The President said, however, that all the United Nations had signed the obligations outlined in the Charter in a United Nations Declaration of Washington.

When the principles of the Atlantic Charter were evolved, Mr. Roosevelt added, the corrected version was sent to the British and American governments for release to the press. (Reuter)

SOVIET T.U. DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

MOSCOW, December 19 — A delegation of Soviet trade unionists has left for France at the invitation of the French trade unions, Radio Moscow said yesterday. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 19 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

On the 8th Army front, heavy fighting continues around Bagnocavallo and northwest of Faenza.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have continued their advance toward the River Senio against scattered resistance.

Patrols remained active on the 5th Army front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted 15th USAAF heavy bombers yesterday attacked targets in Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

RAF heavy and medium bombers, operating in daylight, bombed road targets in Yugoslavia.

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

Tactical Air Forces fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated their attacks on Po Valley communications.

Balkan Air Forces fighters and fighter-bombers attacked traffic concentrations on roads in Yugoslavia.

During these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed; 24 of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,450 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

After regrouping in the Piraeus and Phaleron area, British and Indian troops have made considerable progress during the last 24 hours. As a result, control is rapidly being regained of the Phaleron-Piraeus coastal road and the main Phaleron-Athens road, which insurgent troops have been holding in some strength.

Last night, insurgent forces, supported by artillery, launched a strong attack against Air Headquarters Greece. Fighting continues.

There is nothing to report from Salonika or Patras.

The command of a strong cone of insurgent forces in the Volos area has presented the command of the Allied relief units and small Indian garrison with an ultimatum to quit the town. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 19 — Today's communique:

Heavy fighting continues in the sectors where the enemy has launched his attack between the Monschau area and the southern part of the German Luxembourg border.

Supporting Allied ground forces, fighter-bombers knocked out 95 armored vehicles and struck at road and rail transport.

Medium and light bombers attacked targets at Herhahn, Oleff, Harperscheid, Blumenthal, and Hellenthal, east of Monschau. Forty-six enemy aircraft were shot down in the air. From these operations, 11 fighters are missing; all bombers returned.

Our forces in the Linnich area are mopping up in Würm and Müllendorf. In the Dillingen and Saarlautern bridgeheads our troops continued to make slow progress in wiping out enemy strongholds.

In the area northeast of Saaregemünd, we reached the wooded area one mile north of Habkirchen, and gains were made in the vicinity of Walsheim and Medelsheim.

Fighter-bombers destroyed or damaged many fortified buildings and attacked road and rail transport in the area of Landau.

In the vicinity of Bitsche our units have taken a large portion of two stubbornly-defended Maginot fortifications.

Northwest of Wissembourg, we advanced two miles and entered the German villages of Bundethal and Nider-Schlettenbach.

Sl[illegible]ghting continues northwest of Colmar.

Further limited advances have been made in the High Vosges Mountains.

Last night, a strong force of heavy bombers attacked enemy ships in the Baltic port of Gdynia. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 19 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia east and southeast of Kosice, our troops, surmounting resistance and engineering obstructions of the enemy in the mountainous, wooded terrain captured the populated localities of Davidov, Subok, Bachko, Darpok, Kerestur, Nové-Mesto, Hilvas, Lanstaguta, Karos, and Natosh, and the railway station of Kalsa. In this area, from December 16 to 18, inclusive, our troops captured 2,044 German and Hungarian officers and men.

Simultaneously, south and southwest of Kosice, our troops occupied in fighting on the territory of Czechoslovakia the following populated localities: Senya, Terina, Vishni-Lan, Nazni-Lan, Zhernok, Turna, Dvorniki, Grgov, Jabiontse, Silitsa, and Grozova, and the railway stations of Niglets and Turna.

Northwest of the Hungarian town of Miskolc, our troops captured on the territory of Czechoslovakia the populated localities of Kravik, Mesi, Ruentse, Desta, Krasnovtse, Tahov, Kanova, Ivanitse, Zator, Tish, Lingatovtse, and Iyane.

In battles during December 18, in this area, our troops captured 1,600 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On the territory of Hungary, north and northwest of Gyongyos, our troops, seized the populated localities of Ostukuta, Alsohuta, Hatnok, Tar, Matrabevedeli, Szanhonhasza, Natbarkon, Lutsin, and Vide.

On other sectors of the front, no important changes took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 19 — Today's communique:

The Apennine Mountain area between Highways 62 and 63, which has been the scene of incessant activity, has been abandoned by German troops.

The enemy, however, has succeeded in regaining control of the Voghera-Bobbio-Piacenza highway, and has launched an attack, now under way for several days, in the Ramisetto area, in the province of Reggio Emilia.

It is reported that, on November 29, machinery and installations used by the Germans for the construction of V 1 parts were sabotaged by Patriot detachments. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 19 — The

Between the Danube Bend at Waitzen and the southern frontier of Slovakia, our formations frustrated strong Bolshevik attacks after having lost a little ground.

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

relief units and small Italian garrison with an ultimatum to quit the town. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 19 — Today's communique:

Heavy fighting continues in the sectors where the enemy has launched his attack between the Monschau area and the southern part of the German Luxembourg border.

Supporting Allied ground forces, fighter-bombers knocked out 95 armored vehicles and struck at road and rail transport.

Medium and light bombers attacked targets at Herhahn, Oleff, Harperscheid, Blumenthal, and Hellenthal, east of Monschau. Forty-six enemy aircraft were shot down in the air. From these operations, 11 fighters are missing; all bombers returned.

Our forces in the Linnich area are mopping up in Würm and Müllendorf. In the Dillingen and Saarlautern bridgeheads our troops continued to make slow progress in wiping out enemy strongholds.

In the area northeast of Saaregemünd, we reached the wooded area one mile north of Habkirchen, and gains were made in the vicinity of Walsheim and Medelsheim.

Fighter-bombers destroyed or damaged many fortified buildings and attacked road and rail transport in the area of Landau.

In the vicinity of Bitsche our units have taken a large portion of two stubbornly-defended Maginot fortifications.

Northwest of Wissembourg, we advanced two miles and entered the German villages of Bundethal and Nider-Schiettenbach.

Vishni-Ban, Nizhni-Ban, Chabrad, Pecel, Jablontse, Sillitsa, and Grozova, and the railway stations of Niglets and Turna.

Northwest of the Hungarian town of Miskolc, our troops captured on the territory of Czechoslovakia the populated localities of Kravik, Mesi, Ruentse, Desta, Krashovtse, Tahov, Kanova, Ivanitse, Zator, Tish, Lingatovtse, and Iyanc.

In battles during December 18, in this area, our troops captured 1,600 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On the territory of Hungary, north and northwest of Gyongyos, our troops, seized the populated localities of Ostakuta, Alsohuta, Hatnok, Tar, Matrabevedeli, Szanhonhasza, Natbarkon, Lutsin, and Vide.

On other sectors of the front, no important changes took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 19 — Today's communique:

The Apennine Mountain area between Highways 62 and 63, which has been the scene of incessant activity, has been abandoned by German troops.

The enemy, however, has succeeded in regaining control of the Voghera-Bobbio-Piacenza highway, and has launched an attack, now under way for several days, in the Ramisetto area, in the province of Reggio Emilia.

It is reported that, on November 29, machinery and installations used by the Germans for the construction of V-1 parts were sabotaged by Patriot detachments. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 19 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, our troops engaged in the winter battle in the West continued their attacks along the whole front. Tank formations, through the gaps punched into the battered and torn U.S. 1st Army, penetrated deep into the enemy lines. Enemy reserves were smashed in a night tank battle.

German fighter and bomber squadrons, protecting the movents of our troops, brought down 24 enemy planes in dogfights.

In the other parts of the Western Front, the positional warfare continued at the previous focal points.

London, Antwerp, and Liége were again subjected to the intensified fire of our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British 8th Army was unable to continue its costly major attacks. Yesterday, it confined itself to thrusts on both sides of Faenza and Bagnocavallo. All attacks failed.

Eastern Front:

On the Hungarian Front, between the Drau, Lake Balaton, and Budapest, numerous enemy thrusts collapsed in our defensive fire.

Between the Danube Bend at Waitzen and the southern frontier of Slovakia, our formations frustrated strong Bolshevik attacks after having lost a little ground.

Counter-attacks at the Isthmus of Ipolysag resulted in gains in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

South of Szeszeny, in the Bück Mountains and on both sides of the Sajo, the Bolsheviks continue to exert pressure.

South of Rosenau and at the Ungvar-Kaschau road, attacking enemy formations were halted after some slight initial gains.

In the other sectors of the Eastern Front, there was only local fighting.

Air:

U.S. terror planes yesterday attacked towns in western Germany, upper Silesia, and southeastern Germany.

In the night, the British flew into the Baltic territory and launched nuisance raids on western and southern Germany.

Air defense forces brought down 15 four-engined bombers.

According to the reports thus far received, the number of four-engined terror bombers brought down on December 17 increased from 24 to 45. (Radio Berlin)

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

GERMAN

German Offensive in West: The large-scale German counter-attack in Belgium and Luxembourg continues to dominate the propaganda scene throughout the day. The main trend in treating this event is to stress its surprise element, its success, and the fact that it is not merely diversionary, but a serious effort to clear German soil of invaders.

Psychological Aspect of New Drive: This aspect is being heavily stressed by German comments. Transocean reports that American circles, being «fully taken by surprise,» must admit that the «great German offensive battle in the west strikes Americans at the worst psychological moment.» This offensive is said to play a rôle in reversing American optimism about an early termination to the war.

German Press Reaction: The pre-eminent rôle of the new offensive in German propaganda for home consumption is indicated by the DNB report that the Berlin press is «dominated by news» of this topic. The newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* explains the «heavy setbacks of the past months» as the result of the huge preparations and gathering of strength which were required by the present «outbreak of power.» Calling the supposed success of the offensive a «German miracle,» the same paper gives the credit to home front efficiency, as well as to the German soldier himself.

Eastern Front: The German Home Radio tonight broadcasts that the double battle north of Budapest and north of Miscolc is continuing «with undiminished violence.» Soviet break-through attempts are said to have been «frustrated by the extraordinarily bitter and successful defence put up by the German and Hungarian units.» The use of new reserves on this front, as well as on the Western Front, is also mentioned.

The Russian-French Alliance: The recent pact made at Moscow by General de Gaulle evokes strong comment. According to the German Overseas Radio this morning, German political quarters state:

«The pact proves that France has come under Bolshevik influence in the political, military, economic, and psychological field. This treaty assures Moscow of the right to interfere in all measures concerning the foreign policy of France.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio reports from Faenza that «small resistance groups, barricading themselves behind sandbags and inside buildings, were eliminated only after fierce fighting...». The commentator adds that Faenza, too, has given the enemy the welcome he deserves.

Mussolini's Visit to Milan: The Duce's three-day visit to Milan is still the main topic of the various Fascist radio stations. All commentators emphasize the immense importance of the Duce's once more getting into direct contact with the people. Pennino, for instance, says in his press review that Mussolini's speech could not be adequately commented on by the papers because they had to devote most of their space to the demonstrations, ceremonies, etc. which went on in Milan for three days, as well as to the moral effect the visit had on the people of the Republic. The *Corriere della Sera* writes that «an understanding has been reached» between the Duce and the people, and that, «after many a dissension and dispute... we are once more united...» Spampanato says the Duce's presence in Milan has changed the temper of the people. He significantly adds that «the Duce's emotion was great because ... not all who applauded him were Fascists. In fact, Fascists were in the minority. It was the people who applauded him, including those enemies of Fascism who have now realized which way they should turn... The people understood that only Mussolini can help them ... and they are asking him for the assistance which he alone can give».

These are only a few selections of the spate of comments, messages, speeches, declarations, and greetings which have been pouring over the various radio stations for the last four days.

Here and there a cloud is visible, as when Colonel Colombo, after asking the Duce to come back to Milan soon, declares that «in the period of waiting—which, we hope, will be a short one—we shall improve our forces of rescue, already powerful today, but destined to become overwhelming under you to-morrow...».

A Fascist Radio commentator tells of an anonymous Swiss journlist who, having paid a visit to the Duce's residence «surrounded by a double ring of neo-Fascist soldiers and German SS» wrote that the Duce suffered from ulcers and was frequently forced to stay in bed. He saw a man who was unrecognizable, his face «contracted with pain...» The commentator ridicules the journalist, stating that a sick man could not have stood the fatigue of the three-day tour.

Riots in Sicily: The Fascist Radio reports further incidents in Catania and Palermo, as well as in other centres of the island. In the two towns mentioned there were demonstrations against the High Commissioner's decree forbidding meeting.

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

Eastern Front: The German Home Radio tonight broadcasts that the double battle north of Budapest and north of Miscolc is continuing «with undiminished violence.» Soviet break-through attempts are said to have been «frustrated by the extraordinarily bitter and successful defence put up by the German and Hungarian units.» The use of new reserves on this front, as well as on the Western Front, is also mentioned.

The Russian-French Alliance: The recent pact made at Moscow by General de Gaulle evokes strong comment. According to the German Overseas Radio this morning, German political quarters state:

«The pact proves that France has come under Bolshevik influence in the political, military, economic, and psychological field. This treaty assures Moscow of the right to interfere in all measures concerning the foreign policy of France.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio reports from Faenza that «small resistance groups, barricading themselves behind sandbags and inside buildings, were eliminated only

These are only a few selections of the [illegible] ments, messages, speeches, declarations, and greetings which have been pouring over the various radio stations for the last four days.

Here and there a cloud is visible, as when Colonel Colombo, after asking the Duce to come back to Milan soon, declares that «in the period of waiting—which, we hope, will be a short one—we shall improve our forces of rescue, already powerful today, but destined to become overwhelming under you to-morrow...».

A Fascist Radio commentator tells of an anonymous Swiss journlist who, having paid a visit to the Duce's residence «surrounded by a double ring of neo-Fascist soldiers and German SS» wrote that the Duce suffered from ulcers and was frequently forced to stay in bed. He saw a man who was unrecognizable, his face «contracted with pain...» The commentator ridicules the journalist, stating that a sick man could not have stood the fatigue of the three-day tour.

Riots in Sicily: The Fascist Radio reports further incidents in Catania and Palermo, as well as in other centres of the island. In the two towns mentioned there were demonstrations against the High Commissioner's decree forbidding meeting.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 21 DEC 45 File

Please read attached & initial

TO
Col SPICER
Capt TEMPLE
Capt WILLIAMS
Capt. SIMMS
Capt. LEWIS
Capt RAMOND
REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday 21 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighth Army cuts into German flank on Lamone Line: German armor slowed down in West: Soviets drive deeper into Czechoslovakia: Japanese resistance on Leyte ends: Chinese liberate Pushan: Superforts hit Tokyo.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi says elections to be held in spring: Sforza declines post of Minister to U. S.: Nenni returns to Rome from London: Del Bufalo acquitted: High Court orders continuation of Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial: Normal postal service resumed in Florence.

UNITED NATIONS — Scobie issues ultimatum to ELAS: Churchill questioned on United Nations accord in Greek situation: Eden makes full statement on Greece: Labor Party calls for peace in Greece: Templewood urges European unity: Allies decline aid from Belgian Patriots: Steinhardt confirmed as U. S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia: New U. S. State Department officials sworn in: Belgium backs French-Soviet Alliance: French-Polish Pact still holds: French Maquis support election policy.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY CUTS INTO GERMAN FLANK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 20 — Eighth Army forces, in bitter fighting, have driven back German tank and infantry formations north of Faenza and cut nearly a mile into the flanks of the enemy defenses along the eight-mile remnant of the Lamone River line, it was announced here today.

Allied troops have cleared the enemy from the village of San Rocco, a mile north of Faenza and approximately the same distance northwest of the winding Lamone River

German forces were reported by patrols to have barricaded the streets of Tossignano, and to have set up strong defenses on all approaches to this village, entered by British forces over a week ago, but recaptured by the enemy as a result of successful infiltration tactics. (PRO)

GERMAN ARMOR SLOWED DOWN; AMERICANS BLUNT NAZI SPEARHEADS

LONDON, December 20 — What may well be a decisive battle in the struggle to breach the fortress of the Reich is raging tonight in the area between Monschau and southern Luxembourg. Since first light on Monday, the Germans have been pushing against the American line which, for weeks, has been edging closer to the Reich.

The general direction of the German drive is toward the communications area between Liége and Aachen. An operational silence cloaks the movements of the Allied armies, but correspondents told of four main enemy columns moving west. Heaviest of these was an armored force, including paratroopers, which struck through the heavily wooded country southeast of Aachen, near the Belgian border.

This force was reported to be held by the American 1st Army, but elements of it have yet to be accounted for. Rocket-firing Allied aircraft, flying in misty weather, disrupted mechanized columns which sought to move through the Monschau Forest, and left behind a trail of havoc.

Germans Approach Malmédy

Two other German columns with armored spearheads and moving close together probed toward the Belgian town of Malmédy, 22 miles south of Aachen. These columns, confronted by Allied armor, split into two and endeavored to by-pass Malmédy, but up to a late hour tonight no official news was forthcoming as to the headway which had been made by the enemy.

Farther to the south, the German force which was reported today to have reached Stavelot, four miles southwest of Malmédy and 22 miles southeast of Liége, and an equal distance from the German frontier, is heavily engaged in battle.

The fourth main column, which moved in the direction of the Belgian town of St. Vith, also was double-headed, one spearhead striking toward Maaspelt, four miles from St. Vith, and the other, heavily supported by the low-flying Luftwaffe, advancing toward St. Vith itself. This force was reported yesterday to be held by a massive Allied front which had checked its further progress. St. Vith is five miles inside Belgium and 10 miles southeast of Stavelot.

The battle in this region is raging with concentrated fury. Both armies are using artillery on an unprecedented scale, and both the Luftwaffe and the Allied air forces are ranging the lowering skies in constant close support.

While this battle is reported to be the most bloody and desperate of the last seven months of hard fighting, and while Allied communiques have given the outside world only brief pictures of the fury unleashed in the historic area of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

ends; Chinese liberate Pushan; Superforts hit Tokyo.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi says elections to be held in spring; Sforza declines post of Minister to U. S.; Nenni returns to Rome from London; Del Bufalo acquitted; High Court orders continuation of Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial; Normal postal service resumed in Florence.

UNITED NATIONS — Scobie issues ultimatum to ELAS; Churchill questioned on United Nations accord in Greek situation; Eden makes full statement on Greece; Labor Party calls for peace in Greece; Templewood urges European unity; Allies decline aid from Belgian Patriots; Steinhardt confirmed as U. S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia; New U. S. State Department officials sworn in; Belgium backs French-Soviet Alliance; French-Polish Pact still holds; French Maquis support election policy.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY CUTS INTO GERMAN FLANK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 20 — Eighth Army forces, in bitter fighting, have driven back German tank and infantry formations north of Faenza and cut nearly a mile into the flanks of the enemy defenses along the eight-mile remnant of the Lamone River line, it was announced here today.

Allied troops have cleared the enemy from the village of San Rocco, a mile north of Faenza and approximately the same distance northwest of the winding Lamone River. The Allies also have secured the line of the Rimini-Bologna railway for a distance of nearly four miles northwest of Faenza.

Allied advances are continuing in this crucial sector, where German forces are attempting to maintain their hold on the Lamone River although both flanks of their defenses are exposed to strong 8th Army penetrations.

Polish and Indian troops of the 8th Army now have cleared the enemy from the entire area south and east of the Senio River, and south of the main Po Valley highway.

These forces reported close contact with the enemy troops holding the west banks of the Senio, evidently being prepared by the Germans for their next main delaying line across the Po Plain.

Along the northern sectors of the 8th Army front, where the enemy is clinging to a series of short stretches of three interconnected canals, which link the Senio and the Lamone Rivers, no changes were reported today.

Allied patrols in the coastal sector penetrated deeply into the lowlands bordering the Comacchio Canal, where German forces have taken up positions along the Casal Borsetti-Alfonsine road.

On the 5th Army front, no large-scale activity or appreciable change in positions was reported. Fire fights between patrol forces occurred in both the central sectors and along the right flank of the mountain line.

raging tonight in the area between [illegible] Luxembourg. Since first light on Monday, the Germans have been pushing against the American line which, for weeks, has been edging closer to the Reich.

The general direction of the German drive is toward the communications area between Liége and Aachen. An operational silence cloaks the movements of the Allied armies, but correspondents told of four main enemy columns moving west. Heaviest of these was an armored force, including paratroopers, which struck through the heavily wooded country southeast of Aachen, near the Belgian border.

This force was reported to be held by the American 1st Army, but elements of it have yet to be accounted for. Rocket-firing Allied aircraft, flying in misty weather, disrupted mechanized columns which sought to move through the Monschau Forest, and left behind a trail of havoc.

Germans Approach Malmédy

Two other German columns with armored spearheads and moving close together probed toward the Belgian town of Malmédy, 12 miles south of Aachen. These columns, confronted by Allied armor, split into two and endeavored to by-pass Malmédy, but up to a late hour tonight no official news was forthcoming as to the headway which had been made by the enemy.

Farther to the south, the German force which was reported today to have reached Stavelot, four miles southwest of Malmédy and 22 miles southeast of Liége, and an equal distance from the German frontier, is heavily engaged in battle.

The fourth main column, which moved in the direction of the Belgian town of St. Vith, also was double-headed, one spearhead striking toward Maaspelt, four miles from St. Vith, and the other, heavily supported by the low-flying Luftwaffe, advancing toward St. Vith itself. This force was reported yesterday to be held by a massive Allied front which had checked its further progress. St. Vith is five miles inside Belgium and 10 miles southeast of Stavelot.

The battle in this region is raging with concentrated fury. Both armies are using artillery on an unprecedented scale, and both the Luftwaffe and the Allied air forces are ranging the lowering skies in constant close support.

While this battle is reported to be the most bloody and desperate of the last seven months of hard fighting, and while Allied communiques have given the outside world only brief pictures of the fury unleashed in the historic area of Aachen, correspondents spoke of the possibilities it holds. They described the dense, built-up fighting areas behind the Allied front, which are guaranteed to absorb the momentum of any German attack, no matter how savagely mounted or fanatically pressed.

LATE BULLETIN

GERMANS USING 13 DIVISIONS IN OFFENSIVE

SHAEF, December 20 — The Germans are using from 13 to 15 divisions — nearly half of them armored — in their counter-offensive along the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier, it was disclosed here tonight.

Fronts are shaping on both flanks of the German thrust, but one report said there is a gap of 25 miles in the center with no solid front.

To the south, the 3rd Army is building up its threat to the Saar Basin, and the bridgeheads across the Saar have been additionally strengthened. Farther south, in the 7th Army sector, some Maginot Line forts in the area of Bicher have been re-occupied by German troops. (OWI-ABSIE)

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

The counter-offensive was not unexpected, a Reuter correspondent said, quoting a remark by General Eisenhower a few weeks ago that the battle of Germany would be fought out west of the Rhine.

Another correspondent reported a senior Allied officer as saying: « Things look better now. The German offensive still is rising in tempo and has not reached a climax. Handled properly, the war can be won right here. »

Meanwhile, in other sections of the long, steel wedge which is pressing toward Germany, the Allied advance continued slowly, although in accord with the new aggressiveness of the Nazis in the Aachen area there has been a noticeable stiffening in resistance.

Enemy counter-attacks were put in against the 3rd Army but in spite of this, General Patton's men have consolidated their positions in the Dillingen foothold and have made progress in the Saarlautern bridgehead, and yesterday captured 40 pillboxes and fortified houses.

In the Saargemund area, further small gains were made by the Allies beyond the German frontier. Farther east, beyond the frontier town of Wessenburg, the Americans threw back two German counter-attacks with heavy losses.

North of Aachen, the normally quiet front has come to life again between the Dutch frontier and the area north of Aachen. German patrols reached Allied positions in the areas north of Geilenkirchen, and shells and mortar bombs came over in showers. Here the front is still wet and fog-bound.

In the far south, French 1st Army troops made headway today in clearing the Germans from holdout positions in the Vosges Mountains and on the Alsace Plain.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

SOVIETS DRIVE DEEPER INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, December 20 — Red Army forces continued their drive northwest of Miskolc and captured several localities in Czechoslovakia, tonight's Soviet communique announced, adding that yesterday Russian forces captured 1,010 Germans and Hungarians on this sector of the front.

The communique said that on other sectors of the front there were no essential changes, but late press dispatches said that the threat to the Czechoslovakian railway town of Kosice had increased, and that the Nazi escape routes from this vital communication center were under artillery fire.

Moscow correspondents pointed out today that unless the Germans held Kosice, the way would be open for a northward drive by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's army in the direction of Marshal Koniev's forces in southern Poland. Marshal Malinovsky's northern flank, advancing from the south, is reported nearing the outskirts of Kusice. It already has been reached by General Ivan Petrov's troops in the east. Other Red Army troops are reported to be moving into position west of the railway hub.

The official Soviet Army paper, *Red Star*, said this morning that groups of battered Germans roaming the mountains in the Kosice sector are being dealt with by Soviet infantry.

While there is a comparative lull in other sectors of the front in Hungary, partly due to bad weather, the Red Army has linked up four gaps, the breaching of any one of which would take the Soviet forces to the borders of Austria.

(OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON LEYTE ENDS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 20 — All "integrated" Japanese resistance has ended on Leyte Island, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. The Yamashita Line, once-powerful enemy defense position in the Ormoc Corridor of north west Leyte, has been completely destroyed.

The American 77th Division has advanced four miles

Sundas of the East Indies destroyed or heavily damaged three small freighters.

Twelve grounded planes were destroyed on airfields on Negros and Palawan Islands in the central Philippines, while four more planes were destroyed on Jolo, in the Sulu Archipelago. In sweeps over Borneo, 15 enemy planes were caught on the ground and three bombers were shot down.

Two new air attacks — on Sunday and Monday — on strategic Iwo Jima in the Volcanos were reported from Pearl Harbor naval headquarters tonight. (OWI-Reuter)

CHINESE FREE PUSHAN; SUPERFORTS HIT TOKYO

CHUNGKING, December 20 — Chinese forces, advancing along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway in south China, freed Pushan, an important height west of Hochih, and continued their advance against determined Japanese opposition outside of Hochih, the Chinese High Command reported today.

Three Saipan-based Superfortresses bombed Tokyo today before dawn, an Associated Press correspondent reported from 21st Bomber Command headquarters.

Two other Superforts hit Nagoya early yesterday, some 12 hours after the second major attack on that city, the correspondent added. The War Department has made no comment on these latest attacks.

Dispatches from the Burma front reported that British troops, opening two new drives, advanced 15 and 18 miles, respectively, through Japanese defenses, aided by Allied air support.

One force, driving south from Pinlebu, in the hills between the upper Chindwin and the Irrawaddy rivers, has advanced 15 miles toward the road-hub town of Shwebo, 140 miles northwest of Mandalay. The other column gained 18 miles southeast from the Gawlaik sector to the vicinity of Pyingaing.

Meanwhile, from the Southeast Asia Command headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, a communique reported that on the west Burma coast, West African troops have occupied Kandaung, six miles southwest of Buthidaung, and that forward patrols are within four miles of Indin, on the coast 25 miles southeast of Maungdaw.

First revised totals from the co-ordinated 14th USAAF and 20th Bomber Command attack Monday on Hankow disclosed that 42 enemy aircraft were destroyed, including 21 downed in combat. Five American planes were reported missing.

Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters also reported that Thunderbolts sank a large Japanese freighter and probably sank a destroyer and two large freighters in deck-level attacks at Hongkong yesterday.

Other action yesterday in south and central China by 14th USAAF planes and by craft from Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing was reported, with seven Japanese fighter planes and one bomber destroyed. The Allies lost two planes. Railway yards at Pengpu and Hwaiyuan, northeast of Nanking, were among the targets.

Commenting on Monday's co-ordinated attack on Hankow, General Chennault said today that the attack was a supreme example of the craftiness of the new China theater setup, and marked the turn in the strategy of the air war in China. (OWI-Reuter)

M.A.A.F. ATTACKS CONTINUE FOR SIXTH DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 20 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF carried into the sixth consecutive day their attacks on strategic targets in Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Austria in strong assaults on unidentified targets in the Pilsen, Regensburg, Linz, Salzburg, and Villach areas, it was announced here today.

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

north of Geilenkirchen, and shells and mortar bombs came over in showers. Here the front is still wet and fog-bound.

In the far south, French 1st Army troops made headway today in clearing the Germans from holdout positions in the Vosges Mountains and on the Alsace Plain.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

SOVIETS DRIVE DEEPER INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, December 20 — Red Army forces continued their drive northwest of Miskolc and captured several localities in Czechoslovakia, tonight's Soviet communique announced, adding that yesterday Russian forces captured 1,010 Germans and Hungarians on this sector of the front.

The communique said that on other sectors of the front there were no essential changes, but late press dispatches said that the threat to the Czechoslovakian railway town of Kosice had increased, and that the Nazi escape routes from this vital communication center were under artillery fire.

Moscow correspondents pointed out today that unless the Germans held Kosice, the way would be open for a northward drive by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's army in the direction of Marshal Konev's forces in southern Poland. Marshal Malinovsky's northern flank, advancing from the south, is reported nearing the outskirts of Kosice. It already has been reached by General Ivan Petrov's troops in the east. Other Red Army troops are reported to be moving into position west of the railway hub.

The official Soviet Army paper, *Red Star*, said this morning that groups of battered Germans roaming the mountains in the Kosice sector are being dealt with by Soviet infantry.

While there is a comparative lull in other sectors of the front in Hungary, partly due to bad weather, the Red Army has linked up four gaps, the breaching of any one of which would take the Soviet forces to the borders of Austria.

(OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON LEYTE ENDS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 20 — All "integrated" Japanese resistance has ended on Leyte Island, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. The Yamashita Line, once-powerful enemy defense position in the Ormoc Corridor of north west Leyte, has been completely destroyed.

The American 77th Division has advanced four miles north of Valencia, former Japanese headquarters, whose capture was announced yesterday, while the 1st Cavalry Division pushed three miles south of Lonoy, leaving a one-mile gap between the two U.S. forces, the Associated Press reported.

Another 1,541 Japanese dead were counted yesterday.

Meanwhile, Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who yesterday assumed the rank of Admiral of the Fleet under Congressional and Presidential authorization, and who is presently conferring with Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander-in-chief of the new British Pacific Fleet, revised his figures of the three-day attack last week by his carrier planes in the Luzon area. A total of 102 Japanese vessels were sunk or damaged at a cost of 27 American planes.

On Mindoro Island in the Philippines, General MacArthur reported that there was no opposition to American ground action and that 13 Japanese planes were destroyed between Sunday and Monday.

In attacks on Japanese shipping and aircraft throughout the Southwest Pacific area, Allied aircraft and naval units destroyed seven enemy vessels and 34 more planes. Air patrols off Luzon destroyed a small freighter. Light naval units operating in the Visayan Sea in the central Philippines sunk three enemy barges. A patrol plane in the Lesser

ment on these latest attacks.

Dispatches from the Burma front reported that British troops, opening two new drives, advanced 15 and 18 miles, respectively, through Japanese defenses, aided by Allied air support.

One force, driving south from Pinlebu, in the hills between the upper Chindwin and the Irrawaddy rivers, has advanced 15 miles toward the road-hub town of Shwebo, 140 miles northwest of Mandalay. The other column gained 18 miles southeast from the Gawlaik sector to the vicinity of Pyingaing.

Meanwhile, from the Southeast Asia Command headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, a communique reported that on the west Burma coast, West African troops have occupied Kandaung, six miles southwest of Buthidaung, and that forward patrols are within four miles of Indin, on the coast 25 miles southeast of Maungdaw.

First revised totals from the co-ordinated 14th USAAF and 20th Bomber Command attack Monday on Hankow disclosed that 42 enemy aircraft were destroyed, including 21 downed in combat. Five American planes were reported missing.

Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters also reported that Thunderbolts sank a large Japanese freighter and probably sank a destroyer and two large freighters in deck-level attacks at Hongkong yesterday.

Other action yesterday in south and central China by 14th USAAF planes and by craft from Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing was reported, with seven Japanese fighter planes and one bomber destroyed. The Allies lost two planes. Railway yards at Pengpu and Hwaiyuan, northeast of Nanking, were among the targets.

Commenting on Monday's co-ordinated attack on Hankow, General Chennault said today that the attack was a supreme example of the craftiness of the new China theater setup, and marked the turn in the strategy of the air war in China.

(OWI-Reuter)

M.A.A.F. ATTACKS CONTINUE FOR SIXTH DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 20 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF carried into the sixth consecutive day their attacks on strategic targets in Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Austria in strong assaults on unidentified targets in the Pilsen, Regensburg, Linz, Salzburg, and Villach areas, it was announced here today.

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker sent a message to returning crews congratulating them on their sustained efforts against "the most distant, difficult, and important" targets within the range of Mediterranean-based bombers.

Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers have flown more than 6,000 sorties in the past six days, in flights of up to 600 miles radius, it was said.

Although bad weather again hampered operations in the fog shrouded Valley of the Po, fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated on enemy gun positions and rail and road targets in the Spezia-Genoa area.

Enemy supply routes were hit in the Padua-Mestre area, and in attacks on the Brenner Pass line south of Trento, where four rail cuts were effected.

Yesterday, Medium and fighter-bombers of the Balkan Air Force and heavy and medium bombers of the RAF continued their hammering attacks on the German forces fleeing through Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

The Halifaxes, Liberators, and Wellingtons of the RAF divided into three forces to attack the Matesevo bridge along the escape route from the Podgorica "Pocket," where some 20,000 Germans are trapped just across the border from Albania, also German road convoys along this route, and the rail yards at Sarajevo — junction point which the isolated enemy forces are attempting to reach.

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

Mustangs and Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Force have been attacking these enemy troops relentlessly, and have received commendation from Yugoslav forces for their heavy blows against the 21st Mountain Corps, the German troops involved.

In TAF operations yesterday, against the enemy battle line in the Plain of the Po, some 14 light anti-aircraft guns and several enemy strongpoints were knocked out. (PRO)

U.S.N. TO FETE ITALIAN CHILDREN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 20 — More than 30,000 orphaned children in Italy, Sicily, Corsica, southern France, and North Africa will be feted this Christmas by the officers and men of U. S. Navy forces in the Mediterranean.

The children, all left homeless by war, will be given candy and food which has been contributed out of the rations of every American sailor in the theater. The Christmas parties will be held in orphanages and other insititutions in Rome, Naples, Leghorn, Palermo, and other Mediterranean ports on Sunday and Christmas Day.

Each child will receive gifts of a toy, candy, soap, cakes, and cookies. Quantities of clothing, made over in convents from worn-out dungarees, also will be distributed.

Seabees, service units of the fleet, have made more than 15,000 toys from salvaged material, while sailors of the other branches of the service contributed the same number.

Captain Robert J. White, Chaplain of the 8th U. S. Fleet, is in charge of the program. (PRO)

HEAVY NAZI CASUALTIES AT PODGORICA

LONDON, December 20 — Yugoslav forces which liberated the Montenegrin town of Podgorica, 25 miles inland from the Adriatic coast, yesterday, inflicted enormous losses on the Germans, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Further heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in still another sector when, in four days of fighting, more than 3,200 Germans «were put out of action» in Srem, in the northeastern section of central Yugoslavia.

The communique said that the Yugoslav Air Force, striking at German reserves near the road and rail hub of Vinkovci, 40 miles south of the Hungarian border, assisted ground forces in attacks on enemy troops and communications lines. Vinkovci has been deeply outflanked by Soviet forces which form a semi-circle around this important communications center.

In central Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's forces in the Drina River sector southeast of Vinkovci are continuing to exert pressure against a German group which is surrounded near Zvornik, 75 miles southeast of Belgrade.

Yugoslav forces in western Bosnia checked German troops which attempted to break through from the Busovaca-Zenica sector, 50 miles northwest of Sarajevo. Marshal Tito's troops captured the German stronghold of Remete, four miles east of Zagreb, the communique added.

(OWI-Reuter)

BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS START

SOFIA, December 20 — Speedy justice will characterize trials of Bulgarian regents, ministers, and deputies accused of collaboration with the enemy which open before two special People's courts here today, Radio Sofia said last night.

A statement by a People's prosecutor read over the radio asserted that the accused will be defended either by counsel of their own choice or by prominent members of the council of advocates appointed *ex officio*. Defense counsel has been appointed even for those being tried *in absentia*.

Radio Moscow said, «The negotiations took place in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.» Colonel General Zhdanov signed for the Soviet Government, and Prime Minister J. K. Paasikivi for Finland. (OWI)

HUNGARIAN RESISTANCE TO NAZIS INCREASES

WASHINGTON, December 20 — Hungarian soldiers are deserting and the Hungarian people are refusing to cooperate with quisling authorities, according to recent reports from neutral sources.

A large number of Hungarian soldiers have «gone underground» in Budapest because «they do not wish to fight the Russians and refuse to have anything in common with the Germans,» the Swedish paper *Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten* said. The Hungarian people are disgusted by the German looting of their factories and civilian supplies, and «long for the arrival of the Russians,» the account added. (OWI)

PARCELS REACH PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, December 20 — The first shipment of Red Cross supplies sent to the Far East by way of a Soviet port has arrived in the Japanese city of Kobe, according to a Japanese message quoted by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, yesterday. This shipment, like others reported reaching Japan from the United States and British Red Cross groups, is to be pooled for Allied prisoners of war of all nationalities.

He announced that a shipload of 300,000 American and Canadian standard Red Cross parcels, plus clothing and food, was unloaded at Kobe early in November, according to a report he had received from the Japanese delegate of the Red Cross International Committee. Fifteen per cent of the cargo will go to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Philippines, the delegate reported. (OWI)

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

cakes, and cookies. Quantities of clothing, made over in convents from worn-out dungarees, also will be distributed.

Seabees, service units of the fleet, have made more than 15,000 toys from salvaged material, while sailors of the other branches of the service contributed the same number.

Captain Robert J. White, Chaplain of the 8th U. S. Fleet, is in charge of the program. (PRO)

HEAVY NAZI CASUALTIES AT PODGORICA

LONDON, December 20 — Yugoslav forces which liberated the Montenegrin town of Podgorica, 25 miles inland from the Adriatic coast, yesterday, inflicted enormous losses on the Germans, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Further heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in still another sector when, in four days of fighting, more than 3,200 Germans «were put out of action» in Srem, in the northeastern section of central Yugoslavia.

The communique said that the Yugoslav Air Force, striking at German reserves near the road and rail hub of Vinkovci, 40 miles south of the Hungarian border, assisted ground forces in attacks on enemy troops and communications lines. Vinkovci has been deeply outflanked by Soviet forces which form a semi-circle around this important communications center.

In central Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's forces in the Drina River sector southeast of Vinkovci are continuing to exert pressure against a German group which is surrounded near Zvornik, 75 miles southeast of Belgrade.

Yugoslav forces in western Bosnia checked German troops which attempted to break through from the Busovaca-Zenica sector, 50 miles northwest of Sarajevo. Marshal Tito's troops captured the German stronghold of Remete, four miles east of Zagreb, the communique added.

(OWI-Reuter)

BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS START

SOFIA, December 20 — Speedy justice will characterize trials of Bulgarian regents, ministers, and deputies accused of collaboration with the enemy which open before two special People's courts here today, Radio Sofia said last night.

A statement by a People's prosecutor read over the radio asserted that the accused will be defended either by counsel of their own choice or by prominent members of the council of advocates appointed *ex officio*. Defense counsel has been appointed even for those being tried *in absentia*. These include the former regents Prince Cyril, Bogdan Filow, and General Mikov. (OWI)

FINLAND TO DELIVER GOODS TO RUSSIA

MOSCOW, December 20 — Under a pact signed in Helsinki last Sunday, Finland has agreed to deliver to the Soviet Union within six years after 19 September 1944 — date of the signing of the Russo-Finnish armistice — goods and equipment to the value of 300 million dollars, in compensation for damage caused by Finnish military operations on and occupations of Soviet territory, Radio Moscow said today.

The reparations agreement was signed in accordance with the armistice pact.

Goods and equipment delivered will include various machinery and sea and river-going craft with a total value of 175 million dollars. Other materials — timber, paper, cellulose, and cable products — are to be worth 125 millions.

The broadcast added that calculation of the value of the goods will be based on world 1938 prices, plus 10 per cent additional for processed goods and 13 per cent additional for machinery and ships.

Soviet port has arrived in the Japanese city of Kobe, according to a Japanese message quoted by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, yesterday. This shipment, like others reported reaching Japan from the United States and British Red Cross groups, is to be pooled for Allied prisoners of war of all nationalities.

He announced that a shipload of 800,000 American and Canadian standard Red Cross parcels, plus clothing and food, was unloaded at Kobe early in November, according to a report he had received from the Japanese delegate of the Red Cross International Committee. Fifteen per cent of the cargo will go to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Philippines, the delegate reported. (OWI)

SFORZA DECLINES MINISTERIAL POST

ROME, December 20 — Count Carlo Sforza today declined a ministerial post as Italian representative to the United States government. In a letter to Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, Sforza said:

«My first impulse was to accept this mission to the United States because, with the memory of three years there in the service of Italian liberty, I felt certain that I could be useful to our country. But I should be very sorry if, in spite of myself, my arrival should give rise to fresh arguments.»

Count Sforza added that he was sure of his own political and moral conduct.

«I wish only to be the upholder of a fruitful understanding between Italy and the great English-speaking democracies—an understanding which is necessary if the desire of the future is to create not a second armistice, but true peace.» (UNN)

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

BONOMI PRAISES VAL D'AOSTA PATRIOTS

ROME, December 20 — Prime Minister Bonomi has sent a message to the population and the Patriots of the Val d'Aosta, praising them for their heroic resistance and sacrifices for the liberty and unity of Italy.

The Italian Government and people, Bonomi said, will do everything in their power to aid the people of the Val d'Aosta, both now and when Italy is completely liberated. (UNN)

NENNI RETURNS TO ROME FROM LONDON

ROME, December 20 — Pietro Nenni, secretary general of the Socialist Party, returned here today after a visit to London, where he attended a Labor Party meeting.

On his arrival, Nenni told a UNN reporter his visit had convinced him that Italians had many true friends in England, who well understood Italy's difficulties and would do everything possible to help her.

Italians can show themselves worthy of this friendship, Nenni added, by building up, out of the ruins of Fascism and defeat, a free and democratic country. (UNN)

DEL BUFALO ACQUITTED

ROME, December 20 — Del Bufalo and his son, Leonardo, were acquitted by the second section of the Rome Assize Court today after the public prosecutor had asked that charges of aid to the enemy be dropped on the ground they had not been substantiated by the evidence submitted in the course of the trial (UNN)

PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL TO CONTINUE

ROME, December 20 — The High Court of Justice today ordered continuation of the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial after

Prior to this, he held similar posts on other dailies in Rome, Trieste, and Padova. He was also a member of the Directorate of the Fascist newspapermen's syndicate.

TILENA TRIAL OPENS IN NAPLES

NAPLES, December 20 — The trial of Domenico Tilena, charged with organizing the Naples section of the Fascist Republican Party, opened here today. (UNN)

NEW CHARGES AGAINST TERUZZI

ROME, December 20 — The High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism announced today that new charges, some of them punishable by death, have been lodged against Attilio Teruzzi. Already accused of violent crimes during a long Fascist career, Teruzzi is a fugitive in German-occupied northern Italy. (UNN)

MURDERER OF BRITISH SAILOR SENTENCED

NAPLES, December 20 — Salvatore Mussolino today was sentenced by the General Allied Court here to 25 years imprisonment for the murder of a British sailor November 14. (UNN)

UMBERTO GRATIFIED BY APPOINTMENT

ROME, December 20 — The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today announced that the Lieutenant General of the Realm had expressed gratification at the nomination of M. Pedro de Moraes Barros as Brazilian Ambassador to Italy. M. Barros has held several important diplomatic posts, and was Brazilian delegate to the South American Economic Conference. (UNN)

NORMAL POSTAL SERVICE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 20 — Normal postal service in Florence and from Florence to other parts of liberated Italy has been restored, it was announced today by Allied Military Government officials of Florence Province. (UNN)

7,000 EPURATION CASES IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 20 — An estimated total of more than 7,000 cases must be examined by the epuration authorities here soon, Emilio Gabrielli, delegate of the High Commission for Epuration, told a UNN correspondent yesterday.

Gabrielli said that in the city of Florence alone, 800 charges had been received. An additional 2,000 charges from provincial centers are awaiting investigation, while 4,500 examinations of railway workers on epuration charges are being held. (UNN)

PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE FORMED IN MESSINA

MESSINA, December 20 — A Committee for Patriotic Action has been formed here on the initiative of the Prefect.

The announced aim of the Committee, which is composed of representatives of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation, the local press, the clergy, war veterans, and Patriot organizations, is to carry out activities which will «orient the people of Messina toward the ideal of a united Italy». (UNN)

IL DUCE'S ALLEGED MISTRESS TAKES STAND

ROME, December 20 — Cornelia Pizzuto Tunzi, friend and alleged mistress of Benito Mussolini, took the witness stand here today to testify in her own behalf. She is charged with collaborating with the German occupation forces and,

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

and defeat, a free and democratic country. (UNN)

DEL BUFALO ACQUITTED

ROME, December 20 — Del Bufalo and his son, Leonardo, were acquitted by the second section of the Rome Assize Court today after the public prosecutor had asked that charges of aid to the enemy be dropped on the ground they had not been substantiated by the evidence submitted in the course of the trial. (UNN)

PENTIMALLI-DEL TETTO TRIAL TO CONTINUE

ROME, December 20 — The High Court of Justice today ordered continuation of the Pentimalli-Del Tetto trial after

would be confined to barracks.

In reply to a defense lawyer, Alizi said that Pentimalli gave General Carlino orders not to provoke the Germans.

«There was a plan of defense against the Anglo-Americans,» he said, «but the plan did not envisage the possibility of their landing in the Gulf of Naples.»

The trial will continue through tomorrow and Friday. The verdict is expected by Friday night. (UNN)

FASCIST JOURNALIST ARRESTED

ROME, December 20 — Carlo Barbieri, a well-known Fascist journalist and a member of the Fascist Party since 1921, was arrested here yesterday by the political section of the Rome police on charges of having contributed to the maintenance in power of the Fascist régime.

In 1943, Barbieri was appointed editor of the *Corriere di Napoli* by the Minister of Popular Culture (Propaganda).

sentenced by the [illegible] imprisonment for the murder of a British sailor November 14. (UNN)

UMBERTO GRATIFIED BY APPOINTMENT

ROME, December 20 — The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today announced that the Lieutenant General of the Realm had expressed gratification at the nomination of M. Pedro de Moraes Barros as Brazilian Ambassador to Italy. M. Barros has held several important diplomatic posts, and was Brazilian delegate to the South American Economic Conference. (UNN)

NORMAL POSTAL SERVICE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 20 — Normal postal service in Florence and from Florence to other parts of liberated Italy has been restored, it was announced today by Allied Military Government officials of Florence Province. (UNN)

7.000 EPURATION CASES IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 20 — An estimated total of more than 7,000 cases must be examined by the epuration authorities here soon, Emilio Gabrielli, delegate of the High Commission for Epuration, told a UNN correspondent yesterday.

Gabrielli said that in the city of Florence alone, 800 charges had been received. An additional 2,000 charges from provincial centers are awaiting investigation, while 4,500 examinations of railway workers on epuration charges are being held. (UNN)

PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE FORMED IN MESSINA

MESSINA, December 20 — A Committee for Patriotic Action has been formed here on the initiative of the Prefect.

The announced aim of the Committee, which is composed of representatives of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation, the local press, the clergy, war veterans, and Patriot organizations, is to carry out activities which will «orient the people of Messina toward the ideal of a united Italy». (UNN)

IL DUCE'S ALLEGED MISTRESS TAKES STAND

ROME, December 20 — Cornelia Pizzato Tanzi, friend and alleged mistress of Benito Mussolini, took the witness stand here today to testify in her own behalf. She is charged with collaborating with the German occupation forces and, specifically, with betraying Italian Patriots and war materials hidden in the Villa Strohlfern.

The matronly defendant admitted under direct examination that she had been friendly with many officials of the Fascist Ministry of Propaganda. In previous depositions, she admitted that she had remained in «the closest possible touch» with Alessandro Pavolini, Fascist propaganda minister; Giovanni Orgera, ex-governor of this city; and Giuseppe Pizzirani, leader of the Roman Republican Fascists.

Other witnesses, testifying today before the Court of Assizes, stated that during a telephone call to one of her friends, Signorina Tanzi was overheard to say:

«Italians now are complaining about the Germans. Poor Germans! They are so tired. I don't want to call them Germans. I call them Heroes. They did right in sending so many Italians to Germany for education. It will do them good.»

Signorina Tanzi also testified that she met Mussolini when she first came here to present him with a copy of a book that she had written. She described her relations with the former Il Duce as being strictly in the field of «artistic activities.» After several audiences with Mussolini in his office at Palazzo Venezia, she stated, she did not see him after 1936. Witnesses testified that she remained on the payroll of the Ministry of Popular Culture until July, 1943. (UNN)

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

UNITED NATIONS

SCOBIE ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO «ELAS»

ATHENS, December 20 — Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, British commander in Greece, today warned the population of this city and the port of Piraeus, by means of leaflets dropped from aircraft, that if at 0900 hours tomorrow morning ELAS guns were still firing in the city, its suburbs, or Piraeus, they would be attacked with all the arms at his disposal. These arms, he added, included airplanes, land artillery, naval guns, and rockets.

The attack will continue until the guns have been destroyed, and he ordered all civilians within 600 yards of the gun positions to evacuate to a place of safety. No other warning would be given, General Scobie said.

The city was comparatively quiet today and a communique tonight said that British troops still were making progress in clearing up centers of insurgent resistance astride the Athens-Phaliron road.

In the port of Piraeus, the BBC said, more than 700 Greek dock workers are unloading military supplies from small boats.

ELAS Capture R.A.F. H.Q.

It was officially announced today that the RAF headquarters at the hillside resort of Kifissia, 10 miles northeast of here had been captured by the insurgent forces after a 36-hour battle, but that the continuance of air operations had not been affected by the attack.

The British armored relief column brought a number of RAF and Army personnel back to the city, including RAF staff officers.

Press dispatches said that ELAS forces overran the headquarters before the British relief column arrived. Two of the main buildings were blown up by the insurgents, trapping some 350 British troops. However, the relieving column rescued most of them, and it was believed that casualties were not heavy.

A late Reuter report said tonight that 150 women political prisoners, who had been missing since yesterday, may have perished in the fire which broke out in their cell block in the Averoff Prison after ELAS troops dynamited the walls.

The officer commanding the British detachment was quoted by the news agency, as stating that his order to open all the cells could not be communicated to the women's prison block, which had been isolated by the ELAS forces.

Although quisling ex-premier Jean Rallis still was at large today after his escape from the Averoff Prison, the ELAS newspaper said that two others of the escaped prisoners — Gen. George Bacos, former Minister of National Defense, and Georges Pirounakis, former Supply Minister — had been captured and executed.

Elsewhere in Greece, General Scobie's communique reported that the British garrison stationed at Volos had been evacuated without incident.

Greek Premier Georges Papandreou told the BBC correspondent this morning that he had not then received a reply to his telegram to the King of Greece, recommending that he approve the appointment of the Archbishop of Athens as regent. The correspondent said that this proposal had met with strong and widespread support throughout the country. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

CHURCHILL QUESTIONED ON GREEK SITUATION

LONDON, December 20 — Prime Minister Churchill was further questioned on the Greek situation in the House of

doubt that complete and effective coöperation will go on in all aspects of the war.

«We had a certain task thrown upon us, and we are discharging it to the best of our ability».

In answer to a question of whether steps were being taken to bring about a greater accord, the Prime Minister said: «That would be the justifiable conclusion».

In connection with tomorrow's debate on the Greek question, Mr. Churchill served notice on his critics that, if they wanted a showdown, it would have to come on a vote of censure with his coalition government's standing or falling on the outcome, the Associated Press said tonight.

The opposition Labor Party accepted the Prime Minister's challenge and agreed to the debate on the vote of censure.

Labor Party leaders called a special meeting to draft the party's policy. Earlier, when the Liberal faction pressed without success for a full-dress debate, the Premier acknowledged a sharp division in Great Britain on the issue which caused «heart searching and criticism», the Associated Press said.

The Prime Minister maintained that this division would not be delayed by a new debate.

Mr. Churchill won a 279 to 30 victory in his last test of strength on a vote of confidence in Parliament. (OWI)

EDEN MAKES FULL STATEMENT ON GREECE

LONDON, December 20 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to today's emergency debate in the House of Commons on Greece, said that Britain could perhaps have been censured for not having intervened in Athens on behalf of law and order at an earlier date.

Dealing with the question of why there has not been more collaboration with the Allies, Eden said:

«A European Advisory Commission was set up on our initiative to agree on plans for surrender terms to Germany, and post-occupation plans for Germany and other enemy states.

«As regards the general machinery on international collaboration, I spoke on this matter only a fortnight ago. There is nothing we should welcome more than closer machinery of collaboration than there is now. We would welcome quarterly meetings of foreign secretaries of the great powers, as we used to have before, to deal with some of these matters, and the Prime Minister and I have said over and over again that we would go anywhere and take any steps to further such results.

«I do not think the charge can lie against us that we have not tried very hard to promote this machinery and get it going in a more satisfactory manner».

On the decision to enter Greece, Eden said:

«I do not know what other decision we could have taken. We knew there was a risk, but I still think the decision was right. Before we took that decision, we consulted the United States and they agreed. Our Soviet allies also approved the decision. There is no question of our having done this without consulting our allies.

«It also is true that for reasons of operational security we did not describe our plans and intentions in detail to our Greek allies. We could not give them a clear answer to their many appeals that we should go to Greece. We did not want to reveal the details of our military plan.

«The only criticism that could be made is that we ought to have taken contingents of other nations with us. As we neared the date for entry into Greece, we told the Greek leaders of the operations to some extent, and invited their collaboration regarding guerrilla bands in Greece.

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

ELAS Capture R.A.F. H.Q.

It was officially announced today that the RAF headquarters at the hillside resort of Kifissia, 10 miles northeast of here had been captured by the insurgent forces after a 36-hour battle, but that the continuance of air operations had not been affected by the attack.

The British armored relief column brought a number of RAF and Army personnel back to the city, including RAF staff officers.

Press dispatches said that ELAS forces overran the headquarters before the British relief column arrived. Two of the main buildings were blown up by the insurgents, trapping some 350 British troops. However, the relieving column rescued most of them, and it was believed that casualties were not heavy.

A late Reuter report said tonight that 150 women political prisoners, who had been missing since yesterday, may have perished in the fire which broke out in their cell block in the Averoff Prison after ELAS troops dynamited the walls.

The officer commanding the British detachment was quoted by the news agency, as stating that his order to open all the cells could not be communicated to the women's prison block, which had been isolated by the ELAS forces.

Although quisling ex-premier Jean Rallis still was at large today after his escape from the Averoff Prison, the ELAS newspaper said that two others of the escaped prisoners — Gen. George Bacos, former Minister of National Defense, and Georges Pirounakis, former Supply Minister — had been captured and executed.

Elsewhere in Greece, General Scobie's communique reported that the British garrison stationed at Volos had been evacuated without incident.

Greek Premier Georges Papandreou told the BBC correspondent this morning that he had not then received a reply to his telegram to the King of Greece, recommending that he approve the appointment of the Archbishop of Athens as regent. The correspondent said that this proposal had met with strong and widespread support throughout the country. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

CHURCHILL QUESTIONED ON GREEK SITUATION

LONDON, December 20 — Prime Minister Churchill was further questioned on the Greek situation in the House of Commons today following an emergency meeting last night in which a special demand for a debate was made.

Questioning began this morning when Mr. Churchill was asked whether there was now complete coöperation and accord between the British, United States and Soviet governments on the British policy in Greece. He answered:

«The burden of attending to troubles in Greece has fallen upon Great Britain, and we have not so far been able to discharge this task without criticism even here at home, which added to our difficulties. The three great powers are in entire agreement upon the general aims which bind our alliance, and we have every need to keep in closest association in this dangerous and momentous stage of the war».

Mr. Churchill was then asked if he did not «agree that there is danger to implementation of proposals of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference if certain powers assign themselves spheres of influence and other powers are not brought into coöperation during the war».

«I think that is a topic that obviously I should not attempt to deal with now», he replied.

Again Mr. Churchill was asked «whether there is, in fact, complete coöperation?» He said:

«There is now complete coöperation. Whether there is complete agreement upon every aspect of these matters is another question altogether, but I have not the slightest

Mr. Churchill won a 2[illegible] to 30 [illegible] strength on a vote of confidence in Parliament. (OWI)

EDEN MAKES FULL STATEMENT ON GREECE

LONDON, December 20 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to today's emergency debate in the House of Commons on Greece, said that Britain could perhaps have been censured for not having intervened in Athens on behalf of law and order at an earlier date.

Dealing with the question of why there has not been more collaboration with the Allies, Eden said:

«A European Advisory Commission was set up on our initiative to agree on plans for surrender terms to Germany, and post-occupation plans for Germany and other enemy states.

«As regards the general machinery on international collaboration, I spoke on this matter only a fortnight ago. There is nothing we should welcome more than closer machinery of collaboration than there is now. We would welcome quarterly meetings of foreign secretaries of the great powers, as we used to have before, to deal with some of these matters, and the Prime Minister and I have said over and over again that we would go anywhere and take any steps to further such results.

«I do not think the charge can lie against us that we have not tried very hard to promote this machinery and get it going in a more satisfactory manner.»

On the decision to enter Greece, Eden said:

«I do not know what other decision we could have taken. We knew there was a risk, but I still think the decision was right. Before we took that decision, we consulted the United States and they agreed. Our Soviet allies also approved the decision. There is no question of our having done this without consulting our allies.

«It also is true that for reasons of operational security we did not describe our plans and intentions in detail to our Greek allies. We could not give them a clear answer to their many appeals that we should go to Greece. We did not want to reveal the details of our military plan.

«The only criticism that could be made is that we ought to have taken contingents of other nations with us. As we neared the date for entry into Greece, we told the Greek leaders of the operations to some extent, and invited their collaboration regarding guerrilla bands in Greece.

Caserta Agreement Cited

«The two leaders, General Saraphis, of ELAS, and General Zervas, of EDES, were invited to Caserta to meet the Supreme Commander and a formula known as the Caserta Agreement was drawn up.

«The items in this agreement show the immense trouble taken to get agreement between all parties in the Greek Goverament and the guerrilla leaders before we went to Greece. The agreement was signed by the two generals in the presence of EAM leaders.

«The following decisions were recorded unanimously: firstly, all guerrilla forces were to be under General Scobie's orders; secondly, the guerrilla leaders agreed to forbid any units to attempt to take the law into their own hands — agreed to abandon past rivalries and form a national union for coördinated activities.»

There was complete agreement, Eden continued, between the guerrillas and the Greek Government of all parties.

«Before the actual entry into Greece, no issue divided the Greek ministers. We went to Greece with neither strategic, economic, nor any other advantages in view, and without any ulterior motive.

«I do not know why some members always eagerly suggest we have some sinister purpose. Certainly we have interests in the Mediterranean, but this action was taken

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

solely to take supplies to Greece because we knew the position there.

« Had Greece been self-supporting, it is quite likely we should not have gone there. Certainly, we should not have gone in for the present vast organization in Greece. Without that food, the Greeks could not escape starvation and their industries would be restricted. Without that aid, there would have been mass starvation all over Greece, and we should have been asked why we did not do something to help our allies. Those are the reasons why we went into Greece.

« In the week ending November 24 alone, the British landed over 20,000 tons of food in the Piraeus alone, and nearly 20,000 tons at other places. In the same week, vast quantities of clothing and footwear also were landed. »

Turning to the armistice terms, Eden said that General Scobie had asked that ELAS supporters in Athens and Piraeus cease resistance and hand in their arms. They have not asked that guerrillas outside Athens be dissolved except by subsequent agreement after the end of the war.

They were not trying to impose a right-wing or left-wing government, he said; all they wished was for the ship to be kept on an even keel. Eden said he was convinced that the British troops had used every possible means to avoid unnecessary loss of lives, probably at a considerable cost to themselves.

« We Want to Stop Conflict »

« We want to stop this conflict as speedily as possible, » he said « by whatever means. Otherwise, apart from tragic loss of life, we cannot get supplies in. »

That ended the debate, which was on a motion for adjournment, which enables any matter to be raised without a subsequent vote.

Foreign Secretary Eden also discussed the Franco-Soviet pact, UNRRA aid to France, the Burma campaign, and Yugoslavian relief.

Eden said the British Government was consulted before negotiations began for the French-Soviet pact. He said the pact « was welcomed as an additional link between two European allies. »

« It seems clear that there is no question of any conflict between the Franco-Soviet pact and the future world security organization which all parties are seeking to establish. ».

He said that arrangements are being discussed for the dispatch of relief supplies from the Allied military authorities to Yugoslavia. He also said that he contemplated an early transfer to UNRRA of responsibilities for providing Yugoslav relief.

Eden spoke of the recent Japanese advance in southwest China as « being a grave menace to our Chinese allies. »

« I am glad to say that, for the time being at least, the situation is easier. Outside China, Chinese troops have made notable contributions to victory by the capture of Bhamo in Burma. »
(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

LABOR PARTY URGES PEACE IN GREECE

LONDON, December 20 — Arthur Greenwood, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, urged the British Government today to find an immediate and peaceful solution to the situation in Greece.

Britain went into Greece with the perfectly good motive of feeding the Greek people, he said. Having got involved in this struggle, the Government could not escape it and they have got to see it through.

« I think they have a great part to play in establishing an armistice, » the Labor Party spokesman said. « From that time, things can march along to what the Prime Minister has looked forward to — the rights of the Greek people to determine their own future, freely and fairly. » (OWI-BBC)

ment. Other liberties he emphasized are freedom of speech and of the press.

He said he would like to see a permanent body, like the International Labor Office, established by the United Nations, probably within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, that would collect data of how and to what extent these rights were being safeguarded and make reports and generally help to raise moral standards.

He expressed the hope that the U.S.S.R., after the war, would put into full operation its 1936 Constitution, which had been postponed owing to fear of aggression and internal disorder. This 1936 Constitution established freedom of religious worship, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of demonstrations, the inviolability of a person's home, and the secrecy of correspondence.

Viscount Cranborne, replying on behalf of the Government, said the present moral degradation of Germany is the greatest problem facing the restoration of Europe. The peace terms must render Germany harmless, he said; otherwise, there is not the faintest chance of future peace or for the moral regeneration of Germany.

« If, after the war, Germany shows by her deeds that she has undergone a complete change of heart, she should be brought back to the comity of nations, but at present there is no sign of it. While she remains a homicidal maniac she will be kept in a straitjacket, » Cranborne added. (Reuter)

ALLIES DECLINE AID FROM BELGIAN PATRIOTS

BRUSSELS, December 20 — The Allies have declined the bid of the Belgian Indepence Front to fight against the Germans, a dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune* said yesterday.

The offer of Fernand Demany, to remobilize the Belgian resistance groups and use them to help « oust the Hitlerite peril » with « the arms that you will give them » was turned down yesterday by Maj. Gen. W. E. J. Erskine of the Allied Headquarters Mission in a letter to M. Demany.

General Erskine indicated in his letter that he would prefer that the former members of the Independence Front join « The National Belgian Forces » — security and labor battalions which the Belgian Government is raising to act in auxiliary capacity to the Allied combat formation.
(OWI)

STEINHARDT CONFIRMED AS AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, December 20 — Nomination of Laurence Steinhardt as American Ambaassador to the Czechoslovak Government-in-London was confirmed unanimously yesterday by the U. S. Senate.

Transfer of Steinhardt from his ambassadorial post in Turkey, an American news service commented, was accepted as an indication that his task there is finished, and that he now will assume an important rôle in the reestablishment of Czechoslovakia.
(OWI)

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, December 20 — After the new State Department officials had taken their oath of office today, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, said that « no stone will be left unturned to make the Department strong and fully equipped to discharge future responsibilities.

« A vigorous, alert, and forward-looking leadership in the conduct of foreign relations by our government is more essential now than at any other time in our history, » Stettinius added.

The Secretary of State told reporters that further departmental changes are in prospect. He said that it was his aim to bring the best qualified men in America into the State Department and to make it the best possible arm of the

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

cost to themselves.

« We Want to Stop Conflict »

« We want to stop this conflict as speedily as possible, » he said « by whatever means. Otherwise, apart from tragic loss of life, we cannot get supplies in. »

That ended the debate, which was on a motion for adjournment, which enables any matter to be raised without a subsequent vote.

Foreign Secretary Eden also discussed the Franco-Soviet pact, UNRRA aid to France, the Burma campaign, and Yugoslavian relief.

Eden said the British Government was consulted before negotiations began for the French-Soviet pact. He said the pact « was welcomed as an additional link between two European allies. »

« It seems clear that there is no question of any conflict between the Franco-Soviet pact and the future world security organization which all parties are seeking to establish. »

He said that arrangements are being discussed for the dispatch of relief supplies from the Allied military authorities to Yugoslavia. He also said that he contemplated an early transfer to UNRRA of responsibilities for providing Yugoslav relief.

Eden spoke of the recent Japanese advance in southwest China as « being a grave menace to our Chinese allies. »

« I am glad to say that, for the time being at least, the situation is easier. Outside China, Chinese troops have made notable contributions to victory by the capture of Bhamo in Burma. » (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

LABOR PARTY URGES PEACE IN GREECE

LONDON, December 20 — Arthur Greenwood, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, urged the British Government today to find an immediate and peaceful solution to the situation in Greece.

Britain went into Greece with the perfectly good motive of feeding the Greek people, he said. Having got involved in this struggle, the Government could not escape it and they have got to see it through.

« I think they have a great part to play in establishing an armistice, » the Labor Party spokesman said. « From that time, things can march along to what the Prime Minister has looked forward to — the rights of the Greek people to determine their own future, freely and fairly. » (OWI-BBC)

TEMPLEWOOD URGES EUROPEAN UNITY

LONDON, December 20 — Viscount Templewood (the former Sir Samuel Hoare) said in the House of Lords yesterday that the unifying forces in Europe stand in urgent need of strengthening, and that every European citizen should be assured of certain fundamental rights and liberties, without which European civilization cannot continue.

Viscount Templewood was making his first speech in the House of Lords after his elevation to the peerage. As Sir Samuel Hoare, he recently was ambassador to Spain and a former Foreign Secretary.

German influences, leaving behind corruption, bitter hatreds, and vendettas, have heavily undermined all moral standards, he added, and it is obvious that before there can be a moral revival in Europe there must be an end to the fear of military aggression.

The first step that should be taken to bring Europe back to civilization, Templewood said, is to obtain for Europe, and the world if possible, a guarantee of certain liberties — equality before the law, no preferential treatment for members of any particular party, a unified system of justice, no special courts, religious freedom, and non-discriminatory admission to professions and public employ-

is no sign of it. While she remains a homicidal maniac she will be kept in a straitjacket, » Cranborne added. (Reuter)

ALLIES DECLINE AID FROM BELGIAN PATRIOTS

BRUSSELS, December 20 — The Allies have declined the bid of the Belgian Indepence Front to fight against the Germans, a dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune* said yesterday.

The offer of Fernand Demany, to remobilize the Belgian resistance groups and use them to help « oust the Hitlerite peril » with « the arms that you will give them » was turned down yesterday by Maj. Gen. W. E. J. Erskine of the Allied Headquarters Mission in a letter to M. Demany.

General Erskine indicated in his letter that he would prefer that the former members of the Independence Front join « The National Belgian Forces » — security and labor battalions which the Belgian Government is raising to act in auxiliary capacity to the Allied combat formation. (OWI)

STEINHARDT CONFIRMED AS AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, December 20 — Nomination of Laurence Steinhardt as American Ambaassador to the Czechoslovak Government-in-London was confirmed unanimously yesterday by the U. S. Senate.

Transfer of Steinhardt from his ambassadorial post in Turkey, an American news service commented, was accepted as an indication that his task there is finished, and that he now will assume an important rôle in the reestablishment of Czechoslovakia. (OWI)

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, December 20 — After the new State Department officials had taken their oath of office today, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, said that « no stone will be left unturned to make the Department strong and fully equipped to discharge future responsibilities.

« A vigorous, alert, and forward-looking leadership in the conduct of foreign relations by our government is more essential now than at any other time in our history, » Stettinius added.

The Secretary of State told reporters that further departmental changes are in prospect. He said that it was his aim to bring the best qualified men in America into the State Department, and to make it the best possible arm of the government. In the reorganization, he said, crossing lines of responsibility were cleared away.

Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and four Assistant Secretaries were sworn in by Associate Justice Stanley Reed of the Supreme Court. Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, one of the five new assistant secretaries, was absent from the ceremonies as he is in Paris finishing his job as Deputy to General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces. He will return here February 15, Stettinius said.

Sworn in today were William L. Clayton, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Archibald MacLeish, James C. Dunn, and Grew. (OWI)

BELGIUM BACKS FRENCH-SOVIET ALLIANCE

BRUSSELS, December 20 — Authoritative Belgian circles — in a statement quoted by a Reuter dispatch yesterday — said the new French-Soviet alliance contained no article to which Belgium could not fully subscribe.

Recalling that Germany had twice within a generation submitted Belgium to invasion and occupation, the statement added that « more than any other state, Belgium wishes Germany could be reduced to a position from which she could no longer menace the peace of the world. »

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

The statement also recalled: « At the time of the Dumbarton Oaks agreements, Belgium rejoiced to see the Great Powers laying the bases of an organization of collective security. » With the same feeling, said the statement, « and great sympathy. » Belgium welcomed the Anglo-Soviet Treaty.

The new French-Soviet agreement, « by its double military and economic character, is regarded as a capital factor for the elaboration and maintenance of future peace within the framework of the inter-Allied agreements visualizing the organization of collective security and reconstruction of the world, » the statement concluded. (Reuter.)

FRENCH-POLISH PACT STILL HOLDS

PARIS, December 20 — The 24-year-old French-Polish Alliance is not affected by the new French-Soviet Treaty, the French Radio said yesterday. The broadcast said the new pact states, among other things, that its provisions do not affect obligations contracted previously by either of the parties.

The French-Polish Treaty, the broadcast commented, « therefore remains valid, and it is to be expected that the friendship between the two nations will continue to deepen. » (OWI)

FRENCH MAQUIS SUPPORT ELECTIONS POLICY

PARIS, December 20 — Support of the French government's policy of holding municipal and general elections in the spring was announced by the National Assembly of French (departmental) Liberation Committees, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday. (Reuter)

MAYOR OF LIEGE INTERNED

BRUSSELS, December 20 — Joseph Bologne, Mayor of Liége and a Senator, has been charged with collaborating with the enemy and has been interned, according to the Belgian paper *La Dernière Heure*. He has been expelled from the Socialist Party. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

QUISLINGS LOSING CONTROL OF NORWAY

LONDON, December 20 — Norwegian quislings, harassed by Patriot sabotage and hunted by the Norwegian Home Front, are losing control of the country and are desperately attempting to secure their personal safety.

The Swedish *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* said last Sunday that many quislings were attempting to flee the country. Even Gestapo informers have sought contact with the Patriots, but « have been marked by the Norwegian Home Front. »

The paper added that the number of German deserters in hiding in Norway was increasing, and that since Norwegian civilians will have nothing to do with them they « are left to wander in the forests. »

The Stockholm *Aftontidningen* said recently that many quislings had tried to « get clear » of membership in the Nazi Party, adding, « in this they are disappointed, and the camouflage many tried is useless. The Home Front is on its guard. »

Another press report said that 20 informers have been liquidated in recent weeks in Norway. (OWI)

FOOD SENT TO CHANNEL ISLANDS

LISBON, December 20 — The Swedish ship *Vega* sailed from here to-day with a cargo of food from Britain for the beleaguered Channel Islands, the Exchange Telegraph

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of 15th Air Force heavy bombers, with escort, yesterday attacked oil refineries in Germany, and railyards in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

R.A.F. heavy and medium bombers concentrated their attacks against enemy communications and road movements in Yugoslavia.

Unfavorable weather severely hampered operations by the Tactical Air Force.

A small number of fighter-bombers attacked enemy-occupied buildings and gun positions in northwestern Italy.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy motor transport and tank concentrations in Yugoslavia.

In these operations, nine of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties.

Land Forces Greece (Monday, 18 December):

Further progress has been made in clearing areas astride the Phaliron-Athens road, and the situation in Piraeus is quiet.

The British garrison in the Averoff prison, which was attacked yesterday, has been successfully withdrawn, together with some of the political prisoners.

The insurgent attacks against air headquarters have continued on an increased scale.

There is nothing to report elsewhere in Greece.

Land Forces Greece (Tuesday, 19 December):

In Athens and the Piraeus, there has been no further development in clearing up the centers of insurgent resistance astride the Athens-Phaliron road, where our troops are still making progress.

Without incident, the garrison at Volos has been evacuated.

At Salonika and Patras, the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 20 — Today's communique:

Fighting continues in the area between Monschau and southern Luxembourg, where the enemy has launched his attack.

Despite poor flying conditions, German armor and truck convoys in Monschau Forest and in the Schleiden area were attacked by fighter-bombers yesterday.

Farther east, targets in Marmagen and Münstereipel were hit.

North of Monschau, Allied forces continued mopping up enemy elements in Würm and Müllendorf.

Fighter-bombers attacked railway yards at Liblar, east of Düren.

Farther south, escorted heavy bombers attacked targets in Trier in the afternoon, and fighter-bombers hit rail transport east of the city.

In the Trier area, our fighters encountered aircraft, 11 of which were shot down for the loss of three of ours.

Our forces in the Saar Valley cleared all of Dillingen except the factory district on the east side of the town, and we made progress in the Saarlautern bridgehead against stubborn resistance.

Northeast of Saargemünd, our units made small gains north of Habkirchen and Walsheim. Rail lines between Neukirchen and Homburg were cut in several places by fighter-bombers. In the same area a number of locomotives and many railway cars were hit.

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

FRENCH MAQUIS SUPPORT ELECTIONS POLICY

PARIS, December 20 — Support of the French government's policy of holding municipal and general elections in the spring was announced by the National Assembly of French (departmental) Liberation Committees, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday. (Reuter)

MAYOR OF LIEGE INTERNED

BRUSSELS, December 20 — Joseph Bologne, Mayor of Liege and a Senator, has been charged with collaborating with the enemy and has been interned, according to the Belgian paper *La Dernière Heure*. He has been expelled from the Socialist Party. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

QUISLINGS LOSING CONTROL OF NORWAY

LONDON, December 20 — Norwegian quislings, harassed by Patriot sabotage and hunted by the Norwegian Home Front, are losing control of the country and are desperately attempting to secure their personal safety.

The Swedish *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* said last Sunday that many quislings were attempting to flee the country. Even Gestapo informers have sought contact with the Patriots, but «have been marked by the Norwegian Home Front.»

The paper added that the number of German deserters in hiding in Norway was increasing, and that since Norwegian civilians will have nothing to do with them they «are left to wander in the forests.»

The Stockholm *Aftontidningen* said recently that many quislings had tried to «get clear» of membership in the Nazi Party, adding, «in this they are disappointed, and the camouflage many tried is useless. The Home Front is on its guard.»

Another press report said that 20 informers have been liquidated in recent weeks in Norway. (OWI)

FOOD SENT TO CHANNEL ISLANDS

LISBON, December 20 — The Swedish ship *Vega* sailed from here to-day with a cargo of food from Britain for the beleaguered Channel Islands, the Exchange Telegraph reported.

The food has been sent in accordance with British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's statement in the House of Commons on December 12, that arrangements had been made for a neutral vessel to take relief supplies to the islanders, who are still under German occupation and cut off from all external sources of supply. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 20 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army has made limited gains north and northeast of Faenza against strong resistance.

Polish and Indian troops of the 8th Army have now virtually cleared all organized enemy resistance south of the River Senio west of the main Bologna-Rimini Highway.

There has been no appreciable change in our positions in the 5th Army sector.

The insurgent attacks against air headquarters have continued on an increased scale.

There is nothing to report elsewhere in Greece.

Land Forces Greece (Tuesday, 19 December):

In Athens and the Piraeus, there has been no further development in clearing up the centers of insurgent resistance astride the Athens-Phaliron road, where our troops are still making progress.

Without incident, the garrison at Volos has been evacuated.

At Salonika and Patras, the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 20 — Today's communique:

Fighting continues in the area between Monschau and southern Luxembourg, where the enemy has launched his attack.

Despite poor flying conditions, German armor and truck convoys in Monschau Forest and in the Schleiden area were attacked by fighter-bombers yesterday.

Farther east, targets in Marmagen and Münstereipel were hit.

North of Monschau, Allied forces continued mopping up enemy elements in Würm and Müllendorf.

Fighter-bombers attacked railway yards at Libiar, east of Düren.

Farther south, escorted heavy bombers attacked targets in Trier in the afternoon, and fighter-bombers hit rail transport east of the city.

In the Trier area, our fighters encountered aircraft, 11 of which were shot down for the loss of three of ours.

Our forces in the Saar Valley cleared all of Dillingen except the factory district on the east side of the town, and we made progress in the Saarlautern bridgehead against stubborn resistance.

Northeast of Saargemünd, our units made small gains north of Habkirchen and Walsheim. Rail lines between Neukirchen and Homburg were cut in several places by fighter-bombers. In the same area a number of locomotives and many railway cars were hit.

After several days of heavy fighting, Fort Simserhoff in the Maginot Line, just northwest of Bitsche, was occupied.

The enemy is continuing to resist stubbornly at nearby Fort Schiesseck.

Northwest of Wissembourg, our troops encountered stiff opposition. Two strong counter-attacks were repulsed.

Medium and fighter-bombers struck at rail transport and communications north of Wissembourg, principally Neustrant and Landau, and bombed the fortified villages of Achainfand, and Kandel, south of Landau.

Other fighter-bombers flew deeper into Germany to attack an airfield north of Stuttgart, where two enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and others damaged. Our ground forces made further small gains northwest of Colmar and in the High Vosges Mountains.

A small number of fighter-bombers attacked rail targets in northern Holland. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 20 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northwest of the Hungarian town of Miskolc, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in

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

fighting on the territory of Czechoslovakia the populated localities of Sarna, Tornol'a, Begentsi, Batka, Rimavska-Sec, Sutor, Belin, Janoshevise, Pavlovtsi, Garmat, Martinovo, Shimonovty, and Darnyak, and the railway stations of Tornol'a and Rimavska-Sec.

In this area, during December 19, our troops captured 1,010 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

On other sectors of the front, there were no important changes.

During December 19, our troops disabled or destroyed 12 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, six enemy aircraft were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 20 — Today's communique:

On November 30, at Priabona di Malo, in Vicenza Province, a German general, a colonel, and two other Germans were killed by members of a Patriot patrol waiting in ambush for the car in which they were riding.

Returning to the scene of its first action, the next day, the same patrol engaged a group of Fascists, many of whom were wounded.

Later, after disarming the guards, these same Patriots succeeded in entering the hospital at Schio and carried away the deputy commander of the brigades operating in the district. The commander was confined to bed because of wounds inflicted in the course of questioning by the enemy. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 20 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the whole of the attacking front in the West, yesterday, our armies, in deeply echeloned formation, cleared up the enemy strongpoints left behind and pushed forward their spearheads. At many points, isolated enemy reserve forces were engaged which had hurriedly been brought up and thrown into the battle. According to incomplete reports, more than 10,000 prisoners were captured, 200 tanks destroyed or captured, and 124 planes shot down.

In the Aix la Chapelle sector and on the Saar, the American pressure diminished.

In the Bitsche sector, northwest of Weissenburg and east of it at the West Wall, the enemy continued his costly attacks on our western fortifications.

In upper Alsace, our troops are enguged in grim fighting.

On the whole front of Alsace-Lorraine, yesterday, a total of 37 enemy tanks was destroyed.

An enemy destroyer was sunk by the naval weapons of the Navy.

London, Liège, and Antwerp were subjected to an extremely intense bombardment with our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday evening, the attacking British formations achieved a minor penetration, north of Faenza, which was sealed off. In the early morning hours, they resumed their attacks with fresh forces.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, south of Lake Balaton and north of the Danube Bend at Waitzen, grim local fighting is in progess. The Bolsheviks continued their attacks on our protruding front bulge at the Matra and Bück mountains, but did not achieve the breakthrough which they had planned.

Between Sajo and Hernad, our troops smashed numerous enemy thrusts.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, the incessant and brisk fighting did not result in an important change of the situation.

In the other sectors of the Eastern Front, the lull continues.

Air:

In the West, the enemy air activities were limited to attacks on the area near the front.

pletely surprised the American people... They regarded Germany as virtually knocked out, and received a nasty shock when the German armies suddenly launched a very powerful counter-thrust.»

Wilhelmstrasse Statement: The following is the vague but optimistic statement of the German Foreign Office (as reported by DNB) concerning the new drive:

«The date on which more precise information can be given about the positions of the attacking German formations is probably not very far removed... The German Command is still interested in veiling German movements and positions in secrecy. In any case, it is certain that German operations are progressing well.»

Sertorius Analysis: The daily report on the Western Front, sent by the correspondent Sertorius, is not only more cautious than German propaganda as a whole but, stressing the need for vagueness, does not differ very strikingly from Allied reports, concerning specific gains of ground. He refers to these gains merely as «a further extension in depth of the German area of penetration.»

His report concludes with what may perhaps be intended as a caution against German over-optimism: «The battle launched by the German attack is still far from a climax. New and heavy fighting is imminent. The first offensive will doubtlessly be followed by other phases, at least as rich in tense situations as the past one.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports only «limited fighting activity» along most of this front, and describes the battle for Budapest as «stagnant.»

Americans Portrayed as «Finance-Hyenas»: The German Home Radio declares of American economic experts in France: «The American finance-hyenas want still further to pillage this already famished country.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Stevens And 'Candidus': Discussing Colonel Stevens's references to the Duce's speech, Augusteus of the Fascist Radio recalls the various statements of the Colonel that Mussolini was dead, seriously ill, or a prisoner. He ridicules the latter's assertion that «the address was delivered to a restricted public of tamed listeners,» an assertion which, he says, is belied by the photographs taken of the demonstration. And if any of the Duce's prophesies did not come true, it was due, according to Augusteus, «to the treason of which Britain availed herself» in order to win her battles. He then turns to the «other frog» of the BBC, «Candidus,» whose announcement that he would no longer broadcast to Italian listeners, Fascism being dead, is termed «a substantial success.»

«Vindex» of Radio Tevere also discusses Colonel Stevens, calling him an ostrich. He does not seem to hear the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785721

Western Front:

On the whole of the attacking front in the West, yesterday, our armies, in deeply echeloned formation, cleared up the enemy strongpoints left behind and pushed forward their spearheads. At many points, isolated enemy reserve forces were engaged which had hurriedly been brought up and thrown into the battle. According to incomplete reports, more than 10,000 prisoners were captured, 200 tanks destroyed or captured, and 124 planes shot down.

In the Aix la Chapelle sector and on the Saar, the American pressure diminished.

In the Bitsche sector, northwest of Weissenburg and east of it at the West Wall, the enemy continued his costly attacks on our western fortifications.

In upper Alsace, our troops are engaged in grim fighting.

On the whole front of Alsace-Lorraine, yesterday, a total of 37 enemy tanks was destroyed.

An enemy destroyer was sunk by the naval weapons of the Navy.

London, Liège, and Antwerp were subjected to an extremely intense bombardment with our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday evening, the attacking British formations achieved a minor penetration, north of Faenza, which was sealed off. In the early morning hours, they resumed their attacks with fresh forces.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, south of Lake Balaton and north of the Danube Bend at Waitzen, grim local fighting is in progess. The Bolsheviks continued their attacks on our protruding front bulge at the Matra and Buck mountains, but did not achieve the breakthrough which they had planned.

Between Sajo and Hernad, our troops smashed numerous enemy thrusts.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, the incessant and brisk fighting did not result in an important change of the situation.

In the other sectors of the Eastern Front, the lull continues.

Air:

In the West, the enemy air activities were limited to attacks on the area near the front.

American terror bombers, proceeding from the south, again attacked upper Silesian territory and localities in southern and southeastern Germany. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front Still Featured: The German offensive into Belgium continues to an overwhelming extent to be the leading propaganda item. Optimism and confident predictions continue to be the key-notes, especially in commentaries and semi-political sources, in conspicuous contrast to the very reserved and moderate claims made by the more strictly military report of Sertorius.

Neutral Comments: German propaganda makes much of neutral awe of the new German offensive. Neutral newspapers are quoted at length in order to give the public an apparently more objective and detached confirmation of the claims made by German newspapers. For example, the «German Soldier Radio» quotes a Swiss newspaper as saying: «The German counter-offensive, which has now started, has changed the war situation in an unexpected and total fashion.»

Transocean says that Swedish reporters in the United States stress «without exception» that the drive has «com-

Wilhelmstrasse Statement: The following is the vague but optimistic statement of the German Foreign Office (as reported by DNB) concerning the new drive:

«The date on which more precise information can be given about the positions of the attacking German formations is probably not very far removed... The German Command is still interested in veiling German movements and positions in secrecy. In any case, it is certain that German operations are progressing well.»

Sertorius Analysis: The daily report on the Western Front, sent by the correspondent Sertorius, is not only more cautious than German propaganda as a whole but, stressing the need for vagueness, does not differ very strikingly from Allied reports, concerning specific gains of ground. He refers to these gains merely as «a further extension in depth of the German area of penetration.»

His report concludes with what may perhaps be intended as a caution against German over-optimism: «The battle launched by the German attack is still far from a climax. New and heavy fighting is imminent. The first offensive will doubtlessly be followed by other phases, at least as rich in tense situations as the past one.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports only «limited fighting activity» along most of this front, and describes the battle for Budapest as «stagnant.»

Americans Portrayed as «Finance-Hyenas»: The German Home Radio declares of American economic experts in France: «The American finance-hyenas want still further to pillage this already famished country.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Stevens And 'Candidus': Discussing Colonel Stevens's references to the Duce's speech, Augusteus of the Fascist Radio recalls the various statements of the Colonel that Mussolini was dead, seriously ill, or a prisoner. He ridicules the latter's assertion that «the address was delivered to a restricted public of tamed listeners,» an assertion which, he says, is belied by the photographs taken of the demonstration. And if any of the Duce's prophesies did not come true, it was due, according to Augusteus, «to the treason of which Britain availed herself» in order to win her battles. He then turns to the «other frog» of the BBC, «Candidus,» whose announcement that he would no longer broadcast to Italian listeners, Fascism being dead, is termed «a substantial success.»

«Vindex» of Radio Tevere also discusses Colonel Stevens, calling him an ostrich. He does not seem to hear the crowd cheering Mussolini. «In Belgium, the American armies advance backwards towards Berlin; in Italy, the Italian divisions are going into action.» In a later broadcast, Radio Tevere again compares the statement by «Candidus» that Fascism is dead to the reality of Mussolini's enthusiastic reception by the Milan crowd.

German Offensive: In his daily press-review, Pennino finds that most of the headlines of the republican papers hail the German offensive which, coupled with Mussolini's recent visit, «have restored confidence to Italians.» He goes on to say that at the present stage «a decisive turn in events» is expected.

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio reports that «the activity of the British 8th Army has considerably increased in the Faenza region.» The same radio mentions a Canadian push on the Emilia highway in a northerly direction, and claims that it has been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Partisans Doomed: In a despatch from the Piedmont district, war reporter Borsoni asserts that «the rebel bands in the mountain areas, especially in the upper Piedmont valleys, are doomed.» He attributes this success, not only to the intervention of Alpini battalions and regiments of the Littorio Division, but also to the work and «wise manoeuvering» of the Piedmont High Commissioner, Dr. Paolo Zerbino.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

RESTRICTED RESTRICTED

MONITORING

Radio Monitoring Division — Psychological Warfare Branch

Italian Theatre Headquarters — Unit 12, APO-512, U.S. Army

Nº 166 — Monday — 18 December, 1944

2 DEC 1944

NOTEWORTHY BROADCASTS

« The Hour Has Struck »
By Eric Wenzel . . . . . Page 1

Mussolini in Piazza San Sepolcro
Fascist Radio . . . . . » 8

Milan Welcomes Mussolini
By Vice-Secretary of Fascist Party . » 8

« Frustrated Hopes »
By Dr. Rudolf Semmler . . . . . » 7

ENEMY BROADCASTS

WESTERN FRONT

« THE HOUR HAS STRUCK »
(By Eric Wenzel)

For military reasons it has been impossible to give this report before. Since the early morning hours of December 16 German tanks have been rolling along the roads in the German-Belgian border area. They are breaking through garden fences and climbing over hedges. The infantry crawled out of their holes in the grey of dawn and dashed on the American lines. Artillery fire is bursting from thousands of barrels. Overnight, towns and villages of the threatened German west have come alive. It seems as if a hurricane had started. Messengers hasten over roads to regiments and companies.

The sky is ashen grey and plains as well as hills are wrapped in a grey pall. No sound of engines comes from the air, while on the battleground the roar of war increases from hour to hour. Field Marshal von Rundstedt's order of the day passes from hand to hand.

« Comrades of the western front: the great hour has struck ». At this moment the veil has been lifted from so many preparations. The new offensive has started, the German offensive. « Strong assault armies this morning started against the Anglo-Americans », the order of the day said. In the battlefield around Dueren nothing has changed. There was strong artillery fire on both sides; before the Roer, the Americans have been brought to a standstill.

Destiny must now be fulfilled somewhere else. The faces of the soldiers reflect what they think, feel and do. They are all fighting with a new spirit. It looks as if engines are running twice as fast, as if the guards of the field gendarmes are twice as watchful to see that the traffic to and from the front is unhampered. Troop transports are rolling to the front, which there is now only a single pulsation: Victory or Death. When night fell, the noise of battle was not silenced while flares and flashes along the front increased. On all sides fire from bursting shells was observable. Overhead missiles of V-1 went whizzing on their way to unknown targets in the enemy's land. New positions are being entered in the maps of the German battle command.

According to the latest reports, the frontlines have been improved. All arrows point towards the west. Some breaches were extremely successful. It is of no use, however, to say anything definite because everything is in flux as always at the beginning of military operations. One German People's Grenadier Division has so far sent one conclusive report stating that its day's aim was exceeded by several kilometres.

(Transocean - 1440)

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE
(By Walter Plato)

BERLIN — Fundamentally, a new situation has prevailed along the western front since Saturday morning. The German command is fighting its first great offensive battle, since mobile warfare at the German border became stationary in September. This battle comprises for the time being an area between Hohe Venn and the northern part of Luxembourg and led on the first day to a break through the first American positions. Apart from this operation, local German counter-thrusts in Upper Alsace continue. A German offensive has begun just when great losses in manpower and even greater exhaustion of material on the part of the United States First Army in the battle at the Roer had forced General Hodges to slow down his attacks.

The four United States Armies have carried out no fewer than six offensives since last September. Four of these took place in the Aix-la-Chapelle area, while the Anglo-Canadian Armies have remained inactive for the past few weeks. In all these large-scale attacks, the Americans gained only minor tactical advantages and more or less extensive territorial gains but nowhere were they able to breach the German front.

The German command was able to gain control of all these penetrations, and beyond that, to maintain freedom of action and to distribute divisions according to its own plans. Only a minimum force was used to ward off enemy attempts at breaking through, while a large number of divisions were held in readiness for operative use. The right wing of the United States First Army suffered severe losses last week when a major attack in the Monschau region collapsed in a German counter-attack. Thus, this wing which had been weakened by the removal of formations for the battle of Dueren was further drained. The fact that the German offensive broke loose nearby shows that Eisenhower made wrong calculations as to the German command having taken advantage of this mistake.

At present, however, it is not yet possible to reveal the names of the places on the German front of attack in the eastern foothills of the Ardennes. The tactical and operative effects of the German offensive cannot therefore yet be

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

Mussolini in Piazza San Sepolcro
Fascist Radio 8

Milan Welcomes Mussolini
By Vice-Secretary of Fascist Party . . 8

« Frustrated Hopes »
By Dr. Rudolf Semmler 7

ENEMY BROADCASTS

WESTERN FRONT

« THE HOUR HAS STRUCK »

(By Eric Wenzel)

For military reasons it has been impossible to give this report before. Since the early morning hours of December 16 German tanks have been rolling along the roads in the German-Belgian border area. They are breaking through garden fences and climbing over hedges. The infantry crawled out of their holes in the grey of dawn and dashed on the American lines. Artillery fire is bursting from thousands of barrels. Overnight, towns and villages of the threatened German west have come alive. It seems as if a hurricane had started. Messengers hasten over roads to regiments and companies.

The sky is ashen grey and plains as well as hills are wrapped in a grey pall. No sound of engines comes from the air, while on the battleground the roar of war increases from hour to hour. Field Marshal von Rundstedt's order of the day passes from hand to hand.

« Comrades of the western front: the great hour has struck ». At this moment the veil has been lifted from so many preparations. The new offensive has started, the German offensive. « Strong assault armies this morning started against the Anglo-Americans », the order of the day said. In the battlefield around Dueren nothing has changed. There was strong artillery fire on both sides; before the Roer, the Americans have been brought to a standstill.

Destiny must now be fulfilled somewhere else. The faces of the soldiers reflect what they think, feel and do. They are all fighting with a new spirit. It looks as if engines are running twice as fast, as if the guards of the field gendarmes are twice as watchful to see that the traffic to and from the front is unhampered. Troop transports are rolling to the front, at the same time as munitions and food supplies. Never before have I had such a deep impression of the strength of the German army after months of set-backs. I would like to run across the street to civilians leaving the front villages with all their belongings and shout: « Wait, we will not lose another foot of German ground. » There is no more I need say.

« You all feel that everything is at stake », the order of the day continues and concludes with the following words:

« Carry with you the sacred duty of giving everything and performing every superhuman deed for the Fatherland and the Fuehrer ».

Where this day will lead to is a secret of the future and nobody entertains any illusions. Everyone reckons with sober reality. Those are their weapons, thousands of men who are now again in movement, innumerable hearts for

According to the latest reports, the frontlines have been improved. All arrows point towards the west. Some breaches were extremely successful. It is of no use, however, to say anything definite because everything is in flux as always at the beginning of military operations. One German People's Grenadier Division has so far sent one conclusive report stating that its day's aim was exceeded by several kilometres. (Transocean - 1440)

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

(By Walter Plato)

BERLIN — Fundamentally, a new situation has prevailed along the western front since Saturday morning. The German command is fighting its first great offensive battle, since mobile warfare at the German border became stationary in September. This battle comprises for the time being an area between Hohe Venn and the northern part of Luxembourg and led on the first day to a break through the first American positions. Apart from this operation, local German counter-thrusts in Upper Alsace continue. A German offensive has begun just when great losses in manpower and even greater exhaustion of material on the part of the United States First Army in the battle at the Roer had forced General Hodges to slow down his attacks.

The four United States Armies have carried out no fewer than six offensives since last September. Four of these took place in the Aix-la-Chapelle area, while the Anglo-Canadian Armies have remained inactive for the past few weeks. In all these large-scale attacks, the Americans gained only minor tactical advantages and more or less extensive territorial gains but nowhere were they able to breach the German front.

The German command was able to gain control of all these penetrations, and beyond that, to maintain freedom of action and to distribute divisions according to its own plans. Only a minimum force was used to ward off enemy attempts at breaking through, while a large number of divisions were held in readiness for operative use. The right wing of the United States First Army suffered severe losses last week when a major attack in the Monschau region collapsed in a German counter-attack. Thus, this wing which had been weakened by the removal of formations for the battle of Dueren was further drained. The fact that the German offensive broke loose nearby shows that Eisenhower made wrong calculations as to the German command having taken advantage of this mistake.

At present, however, it is not yet possible to reveal the names of the places on the German front of attack in the eastern foothills of the Ardennes. The tactical and operative effects of the German offensive cannot therefore yet be dealt with. It is, however, clear that carefully prepared German attacks scored successes during the first twenty-four hours which surpass by far those the Americans had scored during their four offensives in the Aix-la-Chapelle region. (Transocean - 1800)

GERMAN OFFENSIVE SURPRISES AMERICANS

BERLIN — Strong German forces since early this morning, December 16 have been waging an attack on the Eifel front, it has been disclosed by a military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse this noon. The attack is said to have been started after short, though heavy fire preparation on a broad front. Squadrons of German bomber and fighter formations supported this operation. In the first twenty-four hours, forty-six Anglo-American planes were downed

This report is composed of items from enemy, clandestine, neutral and certain Allied broadcasts made between 1900 yesterday and 1900 to-day; if made before or after that period, the date is given, in addition to the hour. The text, unless otherwise indicated, has been translated from the language of the country of origin, with the exception of D.N.B. and Transocean despatches, which are usually received in English.

As much of the material contained in the report is enemy propaganda, it should be handled with caution.

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

in the course of bitter aerial combats over a narrow offensive strip. German formations in the first offensive thrust over-ran American emplacements. The big offensive battle, which is now in full swing, apparently came as a complete surprise to the Americans. The German operation is said to have taken a favorable course.

(DNB - 1355 - Dec. 18)

STRATEGY OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE

BERLIN — Despite the continuing pressure of the American First Army on the Roer front, especially near Dueren, the fact was clear yesterday that while the fighting here is ferocious it is of local importance only. Obviously, American measures in the whole area of Aix-la-Chapelle are already under the impact of the new German large-scale offensive between Trier and Monschau. In any case, the American action at the Roer was carried out with decidedly less pressure than in the past few days. The German command could, therefore, decide to give up a few positions on the west wing of the river flanks, which were continually threatened and required comparatively strong forces. Troops from these positions could thus be withdrawn to the east bank of the Roer. Attempts by the Americans to interfere with these movements failed, with the enemy suffering heavy losses. (DNB - 1945 - Dec. 18)

UNBROKEN GERMAN VITALITY

(By Suendermann)

BERLIN — The fact that the German armed forces have made a new attack in the west, taking the whole world by surprise, will not miss its effect on world opinion, Stabsleitler Suendermann declared at a press conference on Monday noon. He referred to the words of the Reich Press Chief at Vienna at a meeting of the Union of the National Journalists Associations, where Dr. Dietrich emphasized that while the Germans of 1914 were deceived, those of 1944 were not. When the Reich Press Chief made this statement a few days ago, nobody had thought that it's truth would be demonstrated so soon. Out of the fiercest defence, the Germans had developed a new offensive. Nobody could have imagineda stronger expression of unbroken German vitality.

At the time when the enemy is going about distributing German provinces and debating how many Germans shall be deported as slave laborers, at this period, the German Armed Forces again attack in order to drive the enemy from the soil of the Reich. As Suendermann stated, the liberation of German territory from the enemy is also the fight for Europe. Each blow against the enemy who has penetrated into Europe is an additional stone in the building of new European liberty. (Transocean - 1545 - Dec. 18)

"WAR AGAINST GERMANY NONSENSICAL"

FROM THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS — The most interesting deserter of the past few days has been an American, Private Arthur. He declared he came over to the German lines on his own, by waving a white flag made of three handkerchiefs. He said he had nourished the idea for weeks of ending the war for himself. But there was never a favorable opportunity for him to walk away. Several days ago his group, holding a position on a little brook, was moved away. Under the pretext of removing several wounded and supplying them with medicaments, he went back to the brook. The young American said emphatically that neither cowardice nor fright caused him to take this step. He merely deserted his unit from the conviction that the war against Germany was nonsensical. His motives were based on his political convictions; he said he was anti-Jewish.

(Transocean - 2015 - Dec. 18)

BOLOGNA A SECOND CASSINO

It may be seen from numerous statements by prisoners that the Allies admit that they suffer extraordinarily high losses not only on the western front, but also in the fighting in central Italy. The soldier James L. McPhail, for example, declared: This fighting costs us unusual sacrifices. At Bologna, one regiment suffered such high losses that Bologna may be considered to have become a second Cassino for us. (German Overseas Service - 0845)

BOLOGNA PREPARES FOR CHRISTMAS

A growing feeling of security from British advances inspires the population of Bologna.

After three months' experience the people of Bologna put their confidence in the solid German defences in Emilia and on the Apennines. In addition to that the press gives great prominence to news reporting that Indian and British troops have been transferred by air from Italy to Greece.

The town of Bologna is preparing for Christmas and New Year. This time Bologna will have a Christmas marked by the ringing of church bells and the roar of guns. The windows of the stores are stocked with merchandise and food. Chickens, geese and ducks are hanging at the entrances of stores like clusters of grapes. Meat, wine and fruit are in abundance. Some stores have decorated their windows with artificial snow and fir-tree branches and displays of childrens' toys made by local craftsmen. Boys gaze at the small wooden cannons in the shopwindows while the big cannon are firing a few kilometres away from the town. (DNB in German)

EASTERN FRONT

BATTLE FOR BUDAPEST SHELVED

(By Von Olberg)

BERLIN — The battle for Budapest is becoming ever more stationary in character on all three fronts. Large-scale attacks have ceased not only on the south-eastern front where, as a matter of fact, no major attack has been launched for several weeks, but also in the area between the Danube and Lake Balaton, and on the north-eastern front east of the Danube Bend. All that the Russians are doing at present is to make a few purely local efforts to break through the German-Hungarian lines with concentrated forces at some points. But, owing to the constantly growing German-Hungarian defensive strength these efforts have not only failed but the attacking forces, usually of regimental strength, were in most instances driven back to their original positions.

Thus, there is a growing impression that the Soviet command has apparently shelved the battle for Budapest for the time being, owing to the lack of reserves.

During the course of operations developing with increasing violence opposite the southern and south-eastern frontier of Solavkia it is evident in any case that the Soviet command aims at its next success here. But, it also becomes evident that Soviet reserves are no longer available in their former strength. Significant in this connection is the appearance of the Sixth Russian Armored Guard Army which was originally engaged at the Danube bend near Varch for a break-through on Budapest. Now after refilling its ranks, it fights on the Eipel front. This shifting of armored forces to distant battlefields is typical when a shortage of experienced troops occurs. On the other hand this shifting confirms our opinion that the conquest of eastern Slovakia

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

ing heavy losses. (DNB - 1545 - Dec. 16)

UNBROKEN GERMAN VITALITY

(By Suendermann)

BERLIN — The fact that the German armed forces have made a new attack in the west, taking the whole world by surprise, will not miss its effect on world opinion, Stabsleitler Suendermann declared at a press conference on Monday noon. He referred to the words of the Reich Press Chief at Vienna at a meeting of the Union of the National Journalists Associations, where Dr. Dietrich emphasized that while the Germans of 1914 were deceived, those of 1944 were not. When the Reich Press Chief made this statement a few days ago, nobody had thought that it's truth would be demonstrated so soon. Out of the fiercest defence, the Germans had developed a new offensive. Nobody could have imagineda stronger expression of unbroken German vitality.

At the time when the enemy is going about distributing German provinces and debating how many Germans shall be deported as slave laborers, at this period, the German Armed Forces again attack in order to drive the enemy from the soil of the Reich. As Suendermann stated, the liberation of German territory from the enemy is also the fight for Europe. Each blow against the enemy who has penetrated into Europe is an additional stone in the building of new European liberty. (Transocean - 1545 - Dec. 18)

«WAR AGAINST GERMANY NONSENSICAL»

FROM THE EIFEL MOUNTAINS — The most interesting deserter of the past few days has been an American, Private Arthur. He declared he came over to the German lines on his own, by waving a white flag made of three handkerchiefs. He said he had nourished the idea for weeks of ending the war for himself. But there was never a favorable opportunity for him to walk away. Several days ago his group, holding a position on a little brook, was moved away. Under the pretext of removing several wounded and supplying them with medicaments, he went back to the brook. The young American said emphatically that neither cowardice nor fright caused him to take this step. He merely deserted his unit from the conviction that the war against Germany was nonsensical. His motives were based on his political convictions; he said he was anti-Jewish.

(Transocean - 2015 - Dec. 18)

SOUTHERN FRONT

FIGHTING NEAR BAGNACAVALLO

The heaviest fighting is still taking place on both sides of Bagnacavallo, where two Canadian divisions have today launched repeated attacks. After a series of violent skirmishes, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, the Canadians succeeded in gaining only 200 metres of ground.

West of Faenza, light thrusts of the Eighth Army were easily broken up by the German defence, which captured a hundred prisoners.

In the other sectors of the front, activity was limited to artillery duels and patrol clashes.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Dec. 18)

ITALY CONFIDENT

MILAN — Italy is absolutely confident of the stability of the Italian front. Twenty million people are looking forward to Christmas and the New Year, feeling certain that there will be no surprises at the front.

The Anglo-Americans are here considered to have failed in their intentions to spend Christmas in Bologna.

Marshal Graziani visited Italian troops on the Apennine front and inspected their most forward positions. This was announced on Friday. (Transocean in German - Dec. 16)

ed by the ringing of church bells and the roar of guns. The windows of the stores are stocked with merchandise and food. Chickens, geese and ducks are hanging at the entrances of stores like clusters of grapes. Meat, wine and fruit are in abundance. Some stores have decorated their windows with artificial snow and fir-tree branches and displays of childrens' toys made by local craftsmen. Boys gaze at the small wooden cannons in the shopwindows while the big cannon are firing a few kilometres away from the town. (DNB in German)

EASTERN FRONT

BATTLE FOR BUDAPEST SHELVED

(By Von Olberg)

BERLIN — The battle for Budapest is becoming ever more stationary in character on all three fronts. Large-scale attacks have ceased not only on the south-eastern front where, as a matter of fact, no major attack has been launched for several weeks, but also in the area between the Danube and Lake Balaton, and on the north-eastern front east of the Danube Bend. All that the Russians are doing at present is to make a few purely local efforts to break through the German-Hungarian lines with concentrated forces at some points. But, owing to the constantly growing German-Hungarian defensive strength these efforts have not only failed but the attacking forces, usually of regimental strength, were in most instances driven back to their original positions.

Thus, there is a growing impression that the Soviet command has apparently shelved the battle for Budapest for the time being, owing to the lack of reserves.

During the course of operations developing with increasing violence opposite the southern and south-eastern frontier of Solavkia it is evident in any case that the Soviet command aims at its next success here. But, it also becomes evident that Soviet reserves are no longer available in their former strength. Significant in this connection is the appearance of the Sixth Russian Armored Guard Army which was originally engaged at the Danube bend near Varch for a break-through on Budapest. Now after refilling its ranks, it fights on the Eipel front. This shifting of armored forces to distant battlefields is typical when a shortage of experienced troops occurs. On the other hand this shifting confirms our opinion that the conquest of eastern Slovakia is now to be forced by all possible means.

Numerous Soviet attacks were attempted in the large bulge from Ipolysag to the Kosice highway. There was also heavy fighting for the Eipel sector. Between Matra and the Bueck mountains, the impetus of the attacks in the Najo and Hernand valleys, as well as frontal attacks on German-Hungarian positions in the Matra and Bueck mountains and against the west bank of Barsony, clearly show the tendency to invade Slovakia from the east, in order to open the way to Slovakia for the Sixth Ukrainian Army standing at the Dukla pass. Only then might a large-scale offensive on Budapest be launched with full force from the northeast. For the time being, however, the tenacity of the German defence has checked these plans. (Transocean 1945 - Dec. 18)

GROWING REBEL MOVEMENT IN THE UKRAINE

BERLIN — According to reports from prisoners of war, the rebel movement in southern Ukraine is growing steadily.

The rebels are composed chiefly of deserters from the Red Army, of persons wanted by the Gestapo, and of peasants. (German Oversens Service-1830)

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

AIR WAR

MUNICH MUSEUMS AND HOSPITALS DAMAGED

BERLIN — A terror attack was made on Munich the night preceding December 18. Numerous public buildings and hospitals were hit by bombs. Among the destroyed and damaged buildings are the Prince Carl Palace, the famous German museum, the Alpine Museum, the New Pinakotek. Four big hospitals were also hit. (DNB - 1245)

ENEMY RAID ON ASTI

Enemy bombers dropped heavy calibre bombs on the suburbs of Asti, destroying many houses. Several people were killed and others wounded. (Fascist Radio - 0800)

INSIDE GERMANY

NEW KNIGHT CROSS AWARDS

The Knight Cross has been posthumously awarded to the following soldiers:

Major Siegfried Schaper of Bremen, leader of an Allenstein infantry regiment.

Lieutenant Erwin Glander of Ahrensburg in Pomerania, leader of an assault gun troop.

The Knight Cross of the cross for distinguished service with swords has been awarded to Councillor of Commerce Herrmann Roechling. By order of the Fuehrer, Reich Minister Speer presented Councillor of Commerce Roechling with this high decoration. (German Home Service - 1400)

MATERNITY AIR SHELTERS

BERLIN — In all German towns threatened by air raids, special maternity shelters have now been created, as this arrangement has proved extremely useful in the towns of western Germany.

Many children have already been born in these maternity rooms, which are excellently equipped.

(German Oversea Service - 2030)

NEW MACHINES IN GERMAN INDUSTRY

BERLIN — Recently new special machines have been used to a great extent in German industry.

Numerous processes formerly executed by single machines are now united in special machines. The new machines have considerably diminished the expenditure of labor and increased output to a great extent.

(German Home Service - 2000 - Dec. 16)

HUNGARY—SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

NO REDS IN BUDAPEST FOR CHRISTMAS

BUDAPEST — There are no Christmas decorations in the shops of Budapest this year. People hurry through the streets burdened with anxiety for their country, their relatives and friends. Enemy propaganda thinks that as a result of this attitude, the inhabitants would welcome the Bolshevik because that would mean the end of the war for them, but this is far from being the truth.

The workers of the capital hold to National Socialism, which respects the century-old Hungarian traditions and ensures equal distribution of burdens and worries. They also realize and must realize that Bolshevism would mean the end of all they have been used to. Now December nights are filled with the lights and thunder of war. Still, there will be a Christmas spirit in the city, if the population succeeds in keeping out the red menace.

(Transocean - 1230)

« NO REASON TO DESPAIR... »

During his stay at Koeszeg (in western Hungary) Jano

« JOIN THE HUNGARIST LEGION! »

The Hungarian and German soldiers have already checked the Bolsheviks. Today, every Hungarian has an opportunity to be worthy of the name « Hungarian » on the field of honor; to fight in the spirit of our ancestors with traditional bravery for the life of our fatherland. The movement of the Arrow Cross Party has always, in all its actions, served the unity of the nation and its interests. It wants to be the first to obey the command of our time; to ease the fighting front, the party and the movement have offered all the forces at their disposal, and first of all, those members wishing to fight. Hungarist leaders and party members are volunteering for front-line duty, in order to emphasize the ideology of heroism with their own example. The party branches have set up recruiting offices all over the country, to list and direct the volunteers. Every honest Hungarian brother should report: everybody who feels that there is only one duty today: to fight for the new, great Hungarian realm. Workers, peasants, professionals, civil servants, free lancers, soldiers, and armament workers, we are calling all of you to fight the holy battle for liberty. Youth between 16-21 years of age, and men between 21-47 years of age may enlist in the legion of volunteers. We are calling and expecting you, Hungarian brothers, to fight for your family, and for the future and happiness of our nation.

(Radio Budapest - 2040)

HUNGARY'S UNSHAKABLE FAITH

The new Hungarian minister in Berlin said the following: « The Hungarian people today are carrying a heavy burden, but Hungary's attitude and its faith in final victory is unshakable. Hungary knows that its national existence is at stake. » (Radio Danube - in Hungarian - 1615)

BUDAPEST RESTRICTIONS FOR PEDESTRIANS

As from now between 1630 and 0600 hours, pedestrians may only cross the Lanchid and Ferenc Jozsef hid (two Danube bridges) on either side of the space reserved for vehicles. During the rest of the day, there will be no such restrictions, except that pedestrians may only use the sidewalk of Ferenc Jozsef hid on the southern (facing the Polytechnic) part of the bridge.

(Radio Budapest - in Hungarian - 1645)

THERMAL BATHS REOPEN

The management of the thermal baths of Budapest announces that the Sos Fuerdo will again be open to the public on December 19 at 8 a. m.

(Radio Budapest - in Hungarian - 1645)

SLOVAKIAN OFFICERS DEMOTED

It has been officially announced in Bratislava that a further thirty-three Slovakian regular officers have been demoted and cashiered on account of their participation in the recent uprising. They include Colonel Revicky, ex-commander of a Slovakian army corps, and Major Linzer, the instigator of the insurrection at Rozsahegy.

(Radio Budapest - 2040)

HORIA SIMA SPEAKS

The commander of the Iron Gpard and Prime Minister of the recently formed national Rumanian Government, Horia Sima, declared in a speech that the defeatist government in Buchurest has no influence on the fate of Rumania; it is only a Bolshevik Soviet Committee which obeys Moscow's orders without offering resistance. Horia Sima went on to state that Rumanian formations newly established with German support will soon resume the fight against the common enemy, side by side with the German soldiers.

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

The Knight Cross of the cross for distinguished service with swords has been awarded to Councillor of Commerce Herrmann Roechling. By order of the Fuehrer, Reich Minister Speer presented Councillor of Commerce Roechling with this high decoration. (German Home Service - 1400)

MATERNITY AIR SHELTERS

BERLIN — In all German towns threatened by air raids, special maternity shelters have now been created, as this arrangement has proved extremely useful in the towns of western Germany.

Many children have already been born in these maternity rooms, which are excellently equipped.

(German Overseas Service - 2030)

NEW MACHINES IN GERMAN INDUSTRY

BERLIN — Recently new special machines have been used to a great extent in German industry.

Numerous processes formerly executed by single machines are now united in special machines. The new machines have considerably diminished the expenditure of labor and increased output to a great extent.

(German Home Service - 2000 - Dec. 16)

HUNGARY—SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

NO REDS IN BUDAPEST FOR CHRISTMAS

BUDAPEST — There are no Christmas decorations in the shops of Budapest this year. People hurry through the streets burdened with anxiety for their country, their relatives and friends. Enemy propaganda thinks that as a result of this attitude, the inhabitants would welcome the Bolshevik because that would mean the end of the war for them, but this is far from being the truth.

The workers of the capital hold to National Socialism, which respects the century-old Hungarian traditions and ensures equal distribution of burdens and worries. They also realize and must realize that Bolshevism would mean the end of all they have been used to. Now December nights are filled with the lights and thunder of war. Still, there will be a Christmas spirit in the city, if the population succeeds in keeping out the red menace.

(Transocean - 1230)

« NO REASON TO DESPAIR... »

During his stay at Koeszeg (in western Hungary), Jenoe Szoelloesy, the Hungarian Deputy Premier, received representatives of the press and spoke to them about topical political and military problems. He said that perfect calm and order prevailed in the capital; that production went on without interruption in the offices, factories, and workshops. He paid tribute to the exemplary and patriotic behavior of the workers.

« The Hungarian workers stay at their working places in spite of the occasional bursts of Soviet shells from long-range guns; many of them take up arms and join the ranks of the fighting Honveds. »

The Deputy Premier emphasized in the course of further conversation that politics must play a secondary role in these decisive hours and that all our strength must be employed in halting the invader, and in expelling him from the country. « From this, we may conclude that at present the government is solely occupied with military problems. »

To the question of how the Deputy Premier was viewing the military situation, he said: « I am confident. We are uniting all our forces, re-organizing our army; we partly re-train it and, with the help of our great allies, the German Reich, partly re-equip it. It is my belief and faith that soon the military situation will turn in our favor. There is no reason to despair... » repeated Jenoe Szoelloesy, the Deputy Premier. (Radio Budapest - 2040)

HUNGARY'S UNSHAKABLE FAITH

The new Hungarian minister in Berlin said the following: « The Hungarian people today are carrying a heavy burden, but Hungary's attitude and its faith in final victory is unshakable. Hungary knows that its national existence is at stake. » (Radio Danube - in Hungarian - 1615)

BUDAPEST RESTRICTIONS FOR PEDESTRIANS

As from now between 1630 and 0600 hours, pedestrians may only cross the Lanchid and Ferenc Jozsef hid (two Danube bridges) on either side of the space reserved for vehicles. During the rest of the day, there will be no such restrictions, except that pedestrians may only use the sidewalk of Ferenc Jozsef hid on the southern (facing the Polytechnic) part of the bridge.

(Radio Budapest - in Hungarian - 1645)

THERMAL BATHS REOPEN

The management of the thermal baths of Budapest announces that the Sos Fuerdo will again be open to the public on December 19 at 8 a. m.

(Radio Budapest - in Hungarian - 1645)

SLOVAKIAN OFFICERS DEMOTED

It has been officially announced in Bratislava that a further thirty-three Slovakian regular officers have been demoted and cashiered on account of their participation in the recent uprising. They include Colonel Revicky, ex-commander of a Slovakian army corps, and Major Linzer, the instigator of the insurrection at Rozsahegy.

(Radio Budapest - 2040)

HORIA SIMA SPEAKS

The commander of the Iron Gpard and Prime Minister of the recently formed national Rumanian Government, Horia Sima, declared in a speech that the defeatist government in Bucharest has no influence on the fate of Rumania; it is only a Bolshevik Soviet Committee which obeys Moscow's orders without offering resistance. Horia Sima went on to state that Rumanian formations newly established with German support will soon resume the fight against the common enemy, side by side with the German soldiers.

(German Home Service - 0900)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

MUSSOLINI SPEAKS

Here is the text of the speech delivered this morning by Mussolini: « If some of our enemies — of our multicolored enemies, for besides the white bastards there are in their ranks people of all races — had been present at the parade which led today through Via Dante, they would have been convinced that, in spite of the greyness of this year, bright spring is about to begin for our country.

« I feel it in your enthusiasm, I can read it in your eyes. The echo of the Milan demonstrations has been heard by the soldiers of the four divisions which are undergoing a period of training in Germany, subject to stern discipline and earnest preparation, and preparing to liberate their Fatherland.

« Each of you must feel he is a soldier and as such he will follow this motto: 'All and everything for Italy'. »

The Duce's words were welcomed by an overwhelming demonstration of enthusiasm. The legionnaires raised their banners high in a salute to the Leader of the Fatherland.

(Fascist Radio - 1400 - Dec. 17)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799721

DUCE VISITS « ETTORE MUTI » BARRACKS

This morning, Milan experienced another great day, when Mussolini visited at the « Ettore Muti » barracks, the « Aldo Resega » battalion, and afterwards went to the hospital for wounded and disabled soldiers.

The manifestation had its epilogue when Italian armored units marched before the Duce, and the Milanese once again expressed, by their enthusiastic tribute, their faith in and their devotion for their leader.

The crowds paid tribute to the Head of the nation as they had done the day before, expressing their confidence in the coming victory and in the future of the country.

Mussolini, who had arrived at the « Ettore Muti » barracks, heralded by the bugle call to attention, was visibly moved by the welcome he received. His car was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, eager in its devotion and its faith. The cordons of the National Republican guards were broken and the people crowded around the Duce, repeating cries of devotion and admiration.

Moving at a very slow pace, Mussolini's car reached the « Ettore Muti » barracks, where he reviewed the « Resega » Battalion.

The Milanese filled the Via Dante, where the barracks are located, and fresh cheering broke out when the Duce left. Men, women, and children crowded around him, telling him of their faith in the victory of Fascist Italy against the enemy for the liberation of the sacred soil of the fatherland.

The Duce then took his place on a tank, from which he reviewed the Fascist armored forces, ready to be employed on the southern front against the invaders.

Every unit was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd. The Duce seemed very moved by the warmth of the demonstration, which reached its climax when a Bersaglieri unit marched at its characteristic double quick time.

When the parade was over and the Duce was ready to continue his tour, the surrounding crowd detained him, repeating again and again its fervent expression of loyalty and faith.

The Duce then made a short speech in which he expressed his heartfelt thanks and his praise for the proud attitude of the people of Milan and his certainty that this sentiment will receive its reward from the country.

The Duce sent a greeting to the four Italian divisions, trained in Germany, who are giving their courage and their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland from the invaders.

Accompanied by the Secretary of the Party, Pavolini, and Under Secretary Barracu, the Duce proceeded to the hospital, where lie the wounded and disabled soldiers and where Gold Medal Borsani is also under treatment. The Duce went immediately to the ward where Borsani is lying, and had a long and cordial talk with him. Borsani's little daughter, Raffaella, was present. The Duce took her in his arms and kissed her. He visited all the other wards, stopping to talk with the patients and interesting himself in the accounts given by the soldiers of the action in which they had been wounded.

Every soldier received a gift, together with a laurel sprig. (Fascist Radio - 1300)

DUCE'S INTEREST IN THE WORKING CLASSES

Late in Sunday afternoon the Duce personally took into consideration problems affecting the working classes. The Duce is particularly interested in these problems which are of paramount importance especially in view of the serious moment which the Social Republic is going through.

The Duce received representatives of Milanese industrial workers who were introduced to him by Naddeschi, Secretary of the Fascist Labor Union, who reported in full on the work carried out by the workers' commissions. The Chief of the Republic took a lively interest in the report.

At the end of the conference, the Duce addressed a few

MAZZINI'S BIRTHPLACE RESTORED

The house of Giuseppe Mazzini has been re-opened in Genoa. It has now been restored, since the damage caused to it by enemy air-raids in September last. On this occasion, the President of the Centre of Mazzini studies officially opened the academic year.

Many outstanding personalities and a large crowd attended the ceremony after which people filed in silence before the memorial. (Fascist Radio _ 2300)

RAILWAYMEN IN THE FRONT LINE

Railwaymen working in the Milan, Genoa and Turin sector fully deserve the praise given to them by Minister Liverani, which can be shared by railway men of other sectors not mentioned in the report.

These men, since the enemy has chosen as a favorite target our railway lines and communications, lead a hard and perilous life. Today it is more dangerous to travel on a train of workers going towards the place where they work, or on a train carrying supplies to a town, than to be sent on patrol operations beyond the fighting line.

Yet the Italian railwaymen continue to work calmly at their post: obscure and willing heroes, they persevere in their duties and calmly look death and danger in the face.

The country owes to their self sacrifice the fact that it still has the benefit of a limited railway service. The employees of the railways, which before the war were the first in the world, besides their well-known technical ability, can be proud today of the civic courage and devotion to duty which they are showing now.

Thus Fascism, which had made of the Italian railway service a perfect instrument of technical and economic power in the nation's service, has known... (disturbed)...

These railway workers, who offer every day to their country a sacrifice of dead, wounded and maimed, deserve the admiration and the gratitude of all Italian people.

(Fascist Radio - 0800).

HELP FOR REFUGEES FROM ALLIED OCCUPATION

Under the central presidency of the National Institute of Asssitance to Refugees, the first meeting of the regional sections has been held. President Ercolani outlined the programme that the sections will have to follow for the solution of the problems concerning the renewal of activity in the regions at present invaded by the enemy.

The commissions invite students and technical experts residing in Republican Italy to send plans, studies, monographs, etc., relating to economic, social, agricultural, commercial and industrial problems, which need to be studied to facilitate the development of these activities in every province.

The best entries will receive adequate rewards.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS

With the idea of facilitating the despatch of parcels to combatants for the forthcoming holiday, the Republican women's « Fasci, » in agreement with the military authorities, have organized a special service to collect and carry the parcels sent by their families to soldiers of the different units operating on the Italian front.

The weight of these parcels must not exceed five kilos and should not contain any perishable articles. They should, if possible, be packed in boxes or small cases.

The delivery of parcels should be made not later than December 31, and are to be handed over to the Republican women's « Fasci. » The despatcher will receive a receipt signed by the soldier in question that the parcel has been handed in. (Fascist Radio - 2000)

BLACK BRIGADES IN ACTION

The locality which was the goal of one of our recent

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

him of their faith in the victory of Fascist Italy against the enemy for the liberation of the sacred soil of the fatherland.

The Duce then took his place on a tank, from which he reviewed the Fascist armored forces, ready to be employed on the southern front against the invaders.

Every unit was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd. The Duce seemed very moved by the warmth of the demonstration, which reached its climax when a Bersaglieri unit marched at its characteristic double quick time.

When the parade was over and the Duce was ready to continue his tour, the surrounding crowd detained him, repeating again and again its fervent expression of loyalty and faith.

The Duce then made a short speech in which he expressed his heartfelt thanks and his praise for the proud attitude of the people of Milan and his certainty that this sentiment will receive its reward from the country.

The Duce sent a greeting to the four Italian divisions, trained in Germany, who are giving their courage and their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland from the invaders.

Accompanied by the Secretary of the Party, Pavolini, and Under Secretary Barracu., the Duce proceeded to the hospital, where lie the wounded and disabled soldiers and where Gold Medal Borsani is also under treatment. The Duce went immediately to the ward where Borsani is lying, and had a long and cordial talk with him. Borsani's little daughter, Raffaella, was present. The Duce took her in his arms and kissed her. He visited all the other wards, stopping to talk with the patients and interesting himself in the accounts given by the soldiers of the action in which they had been wounded.

Every soldier received a gift, together with a laurel sprig. (Fascist Radio - 1300)

DUCE'S INTEREST IN THE WORKING CLASSES

Late in Sunday afternoon the Duce personally took into consideration problems affecting the working classes. The Duce is particularly interested in these problems which are of paramount importance especially in view of the serious moment which the Social Republic is going through.

The Duce received representatives of Milanese industrial workers who were introduced to him by Naddeschi, Secretary of the Fascist Labor Union, who reported in full on the work carried out by the workers' commissions. The Chief of the Republic took a lively interest in the report.

At the end of the conference, the Duce addressed a few words to those present. (Fascist Radio - 2215)

NEW ORGANISATION OF SYNDICATES

Following the transfer of all the professional syndicates to the General Confederation of Labor, Technique and Arts, a new juridical organisation of the syndicates themselves is being studied, with the aim of decentralising the inter-provincial syndicates, whenever this is possible. In the meantime, as the accountants' syndicate of Milan is inter-provincial, the elective assembly for the appointment of the secretary, of the board of directors and of the revisors, scheduled for the 18th instant, is postponed to a date which will be communicated later. (Fascist Radio - 0800)

VIA CADORE IN MILAN RENAMED

On the anniversary of the death of Aldo Resega, first commissioner of the Milan Republican Fascist Federation, who was murdered, via Cadore, on the corner of which the murder was committeed, is to bear the name of this noble martyr. Groups of Black Shirts deposited flowers on the street signs, which were uncovered this morning.
(Fascist Radio - 0800)

it still has the benefit of a limited railway service. The employees of the railways, which before the war were the first in the world, besides their well-known technical ability, can be proud today of the civic courage and devotion to duty which they are showing now.

Thus Fascism, which had made of the Italian railway service a perfect instrument of technical and economic power in the nation's service, has known... (disturbed)...

These railway workers, who offer every day to their country a sacrifice of dead, wounded and maimed, deserve the admiration and the gratitude of all Italian people.
(Fascist Radio - 0800).

HELP FOR REFUGEES FROM ALLIED OCCUPATION

Under the central presidency of the National Institute of Asssitance to Refugees, the first meeting of the regional sections has been held. President Ercolani outlined the programme that the sections will have to follow for the solution of the problems concerning the renewal of activity in the regions at present invaded by the enemy.

The commissions invite students and technical experts residing in Republican Italy to send plans, studies, monographs, etc., relating to economic, social, agricultural, commercial and industrial problems, which need to be studied to facilitate the development of these activities in every province.

The best entries will receive adequate rewards.
(Fascist Radio - 0800)

PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS

With the idea of facilitating the despatch of parcels to combatants for the forthcoming holiday, the Republican women's «Fasci,» in agreement with the military authorities, have organized a special service to collect and carry the parcels sent by their families to soldiers of the different units operating on the Italian front.

The weight of these parcels must not exceed five kilos and should not contain any perishable articles. They should, if possible, be packed in boxes or small cases.

The delivery of parcels should be made not later than December 31, and are to be handed over to the Republican women's «Fasci.» The despatcher will receive a receipt signed by the soldier in question that the parcel has been handed in. (Fascist Radio - 2000)

BLACK BRIGADES IN ACTION

The locality which was the goal of one of our recent actions is many kilometres from the capital of the province, and about seven hundred meters above sea level. Roads lead to it from three different directions. This was the seat of a group of outlaws, who carried out robberies of every kind at the expense of the inhabitants, who asked for nothing better than to be liberated from the constant vexation of these scoundrels.

The village which we had the task of mopping-up was a typical example of an infested region and our aim was to prevent the escape of the outlaws. We had consequently to induce the mountain groups to converge towards one point, against which we should later exert the pressure of our whole unit. Our action started in the open country instead of in the village itself. This system was not devoid of risk and personal, tactical and transport danger. But the men of the Black Brigades are used to these difficulties and face them with courage and coolness.

Skirmishes took place around the farm houses. The bandits thought they were menaced from the side they believed to be most secure. The tactics followed by our commander had been successful. The outlaws were obliged to fight exactly where we were waiting for them and many were killed and wounded; about thirty of them were forced to surrender and only a few made good their escape. After we garrisoned the village, the peasants brought us

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765521

the arms and supplies hidden by the outlaws. The actions of the first period of the « squadrismo » are renewed. They are reflected in today's work of liberation, for the benefit and the revival of our country.

(Fascist Radio - 2100 - Dec. 16)

FIVE BANDITS KILLED

In the course of a mopping up operation carried out in the Novara province, five bandits have been killed. Twenty more were taken prisoner. (Fascist Radio - 2300)

THE HORSES OF SAN MARCO

A group of Italian and foreign journalists, led by the academician Luigi Malargoni and by Ingegner Colari, visited the four well-known bronze horses of San Marco. In its English broadcast, Rome radio announced few days ago, that the four horses had been taken to Germany.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

ESSAY ON SOCIALIZATION

The Fascist Confederation of Traders has opened a competition to university students for an essay on socialization in its relation with traders.

The 28th of this month is the last day for presenting entries. (Fascist Radio - 2300)

NON-FASCIST ITALY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Speaking in the Teatro Galleria in Rome, Oliviero Zuccarini, of the Republican Party, asserted that the postponement of the constitutional question has only rendered more difficult and complicated the situation of invaded Italy, creating reasons for dispute among the parties and postponing the solution of the main problems.

After having stated that the conscience of nation is and will remain Republican, Zuccarini concluded that the workers must regain confidence in themselves, abolishing their inferiority complex in respect to the other classes of the population. (Fascist Radio - 0800)

GROWING DISCONTENT

The ill feeling against the invading army and the Bonomi government is growing. This is proved by the revolt at Catania. However, the movement is still increasing in Sicily. There were numerous wounded at Catania and we now learn that at Palermo, Messina and Enna, the starving people staged several demonstrations.

(Radio Fante - 2215 - Dec. 16)

RIOTS IN SICILY

In Sicily, bloody demonstrations continue. They have now affected Italian Bonomi troops. In some Sicilian towns, the insurgents have penetrated into the town halls and other public buildings, looted and set them on fire. In many places, the police have been disarmed. People have been killed and wounded during the clashes. An American journalist summarizes his impressions by saying: « Sicily is facing chaos. » (German Home Service - 1230)

Serious disorders continue in Catania and in the rest of Sicily. The manifestations which took place yesterday in Catania had tragic consequences: the troops fired on the demonstrators, several of whom were killed and others wounded.

The rioters are for the most part young men belonging to the classes 1920 and 1921, which have been called to the colors, they have refused en masse to answer this call.

The government has dismissed the Prefect and appointed a new police chief. These officials will reach their new [illegible] by air.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Communiqué:

December 6th: At the moment when a military convoy was passing along the newly-reconstructed Ceprano- Belvedere railway line in Calabria — which occurs every other day — two railway engines and three wagons were derailed, causing serious damage to military and railway material. The incident was apparently caused by the removal of a railway track, an act of sabotage carried out shortly before the convoy was due by a squad of Fascists operating December 6th: Between Molfetta and Giovinazz, on the highway leading from Bari to Foggia, a well-camouflaged obstacle swung out and resulted in the destruction of a heavy British truck with a double trailer loaded with war material. The driver and a Canadian non-commissioned officer were wounded. According to information received later, it appears that shots were also fired at the truck. The command of Molfetta offered a reward for information about the authors of this act of sabotage which, according to this command, is not the first to be carried out in this region.

December 6th: On the walls of the streets of Catanzaro, leaflets printed clandestinely were postered, demanding the return of Fascism and criticizing the Anglo-American invaders.

December 8th: Besides information already published by the newspapers regarding the incidents and the risings which took place in Catanzaro, we now learn that in Palermo also the posters calling to arms some classes of citizens, were torn down at many places in the city. On other posters, words of protest were written against the enemy and the Italian traitors in his service.

December 10th: Near Monte Pacoli, in the neighborhood of the Grosseto road, a tanker loaded with fuel for the supply of military vehicles was set on fire. The enemy command believes this action was due to Fascist sabotage.

December 10th: Near the station of Orte, a big esplosive device blew up before a building requisitioned by the enemy command. The building was damaged.

(Fascist Radio - 2100 - Dec. 16)

HUNGER MARCH SUPPRESSED

All Bonomi's police mobilized to prevent a hunger march which was to take place yesterday in Rome. Various incidents occurred between the people and the police.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

NEW INMATE FOR REGINA COELI

Matteo Adinolfi, a former vice-secretary of the Fascist party, has been imprisoned in Regina Coeli, accused of having contributed to keeping Fascism in power and to have incited an armed rising, on October 28, 1922, after the formation of the « Fasci » of Salerno.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

UNITED NATIONS

FIGHTING RESUMED IN GREECE

Yesterday afternoon, fighting in the Greek capital flared up again after a certain lull. ELAS units, which had so far concentrated in the south-eastern suburbs of the capital, penetrated deeper and deeper into the town and shifted their shock detachments to the north-western sector. Their artillery is shelling districts of Athens which are held by British and Greek government troops. English planes attacked the area of the stadium and ELAS troop concentra-

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

NON-FASCIST ITALY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Speaking in the Teatro Galleria in Rome, Oliviero Zuccarini, of the Republican Party, asserted that the postponement of the constitutional question has only rendered more difficult and complicated the situation of invaded Italy, creating reasons for dispute among the parties and postponing the solution of the main problems.

After having stated that the conscience of nation is and will remain Republican, Zuccarini concluded that the workers must regain confidence in themselves, abolishing their inferiority complex in respect to the other classes of the population. (Fascist Radio - 0800)

GROWING DISCONTENT

The ill feeling against the invading army and the Bonomi government is growing. This is proved by the revolt at Catania. However, the movement is still increasing in Sicily. There were numerous wounded at Catania and we now learn that at Palermo, Messina and Enna, the starving people staged several demonstrations.

(Radio Fante - 2215 - Dec. 16)

RIOTS IN SICILY

In Sicily, bloody demonstrations continue. They have now affected Italian Bonomi troops. In some Sicilian towns, the insurgents have penetrated into the town halls and other public buildings, looted and set them on fire. In many places, the police have been disarmed. People have been killed and wounded during the clashes. An American journalist summarizes his impressions by saying: « Sicily is facing chaos. » (German Home Service - 1230)

Serious disorders continue in Catania and in the rest of Sicily. The manifestations which took place yesterday in Catania had tragic consequences: the troops fired on the demonstrators, several of whom were killed and others wounded.

The rioters are for the most part young men belonging to the classes 1920 and 1921, which have been called to the colors, they have refused en masse to answer this call.

The government has dismissed the Prefect and appointed a new police chief. These officials will reach their new post by air.

In Palermo, the students paraded the town carrying banners protesting against conscription. They halted in front of the Military Command offices, where they were met by police, who charged to disperse them; a few were badly bruised.

In Caltanissetta incidents have also occurred. The Prefect had a meeting with the heads of the various parties, hoping to be able through them to deal with the rioters and calm them down. (Fascist Radio - 0800 - Dec. 17)

Sicilians are in open rebellion against the servile Bonomi government which, with the aim of serving the English..., has sold Italian youth to the invaders. The latter in fact are planning a mass mobilisation of young people in order to transform them into cannon fodder and throw them into the maelstrom of a war which would cancel Italy once and for all from the group of the free nations.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

The correspondent of the British radio station, speaking from Rome, says:

« The demonstrations against enlistment in the army have extended from Catania to the provinces. In the main streets of Palermo and before the Italian military headquarters, a crowd of university students staged fresh demonstrations against enlistment. The Italian authorities have forbidden public meetings in the main centres of the island, but it is clear that the whole of Sicily is in a state of ferment. » (Fascist Radio - 0800)

December 8th: Besides information already published by the newspapers regarding the incidents and the risings which took place in Catanzaro, we now learn that in Palermo also the posters calling to arms some classes of citizens, were torn down at many places in the city. On other posters, words of protest were written against the enemy and the Italian traitors in his service.

December 10th: Near Monte Pacoli, in the neighborhood of the Grosseto road, a tanker loaded with fuel for the supply of military vehicles was set on fire. The enemy command believes this action was due to Fascist sabotage.

December 10th: Near the station of Orte, a big explosive device blew up before a building requisitioned by the enemy command. The building was damaged.

(Fascist Radio - 2100 - Dec. 16)

HUNGER MARCH SUPPRESSED

All Bonomi's police mobilized to prevent a hunger march which was to take place yesterday in Rome. Various incidents occurred between the people and the police.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

NEW INMATE FOR REGINA COELI

Matteo Adinolfi, a former vice-secretary of the Fascist party, has been imprisoned in Regina Coeli, accused of having contributed to keeping Fascism in power and to have incited an armed rising, on October 28, 1922, after the formation of the « Fasci » of Salerno.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

UNITED NATIONS

FIGHTING RESUMED IN GREECE

Yesterday afternoon, fighting in the Greek capital flared up again after a certain lull. ELAS units, which had so far concentrated in the south-eastern suburbs of the capital, penetrated deeper and deeper into the town and shifted their shock detachments to the north-western sector. Their artillery is shelling districts of Athens which are held by British and Greek government troops. English planes attacked the area of the stadium and ELAS troop concentrations in the north-eastern districts of Athens with guns. In addition, British planes attacked ELAS headquarters in the northern part of Athens. The insurgents kidnapped almost two hundred women and children as hostages to prevent the British from continuing to shoot ELAS prisoners.

Starvation in the Greek capital is assuming terrible dimensions. When the ban on street traffic is lifted, the civilians come out of houses and cellars and look for food.

(Transocean - 1600)

AMERICAN NON-INTERVENTION

ATHENS — Brigadier General Sadler, the commander of the U.S. military organization in Greece, has given strict orders to all members of the Army of the United Stases under his command to intervene in no way, either directly or indirectly, with the fighting. The citizens of the United States are to keep away from any action that could possibly be interpreted as « an intervention in Greek political affairs. »

General Sadler stressed on this occasion that the auxiliary formation under his command was working in accordance with the instructions of the War Department in Washington, which had strictly limited the participation of the U.S. Army in Greece to the task connected with relief work. (Transocean - 1000)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

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

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN PACT

The Franco-Russian pact asserts the sincere wish of the two peoples to continue war against Germany in the common interest, but they have not been told what that common interest was.

In principle, the pact is valid for twenty years, but there is a conventional clause which distinguishes diplomatic acts from military ones.

Moreover, the contracting parties have signed a whole series of secret agreements, which will not be revealed either to the French or to the Russians.

(French Government in Germany - 2040)

MOSCOW RULES FRENCH POLICY

BERLIN — Not only Great Britain but also the French people have sustained a defeat which can clearly be recognized as such, declared a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. According to the spokesman, no independent French foreign policy is henceforth possible in consequence of the Moscow agreement, which forbids France to conclude any pact directed against the Soviet Union.

The spokesman recalled the plans for the formation of a Scandinavian bloc, which Moscow torpedoed on the ground that the latter was directed against the Soviet Union.

An independent policy towards Spain was henceforth impossible for France, the spokesman said. Any French cooperation with Spain would be described by Moscow as a coalition against Russia. Thorez would take care that the French communists would keep reminding de Gaulle of the obligations he had undertaken. (Transocean - 1530)

COMMUNIST TERROR IN FRANCE

Ambassador de Brinon, president of the French Government Commission, has declared to the press: « A regime of slander and terror, similar to that of 1793, has been installed in France since de Gaulle took power. Despite this, the communists are not satisfied, and they are demanding more ruthless measures ».

(The Voice of the Reich-in French - 0715)

ROME LIKELY CHOICE OF ALLIED MEETING

GENEVA — The meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin which will apparently take place in January or February of next year may, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the *Sunday Dispatch*, be held somewhere in the Mediterranean area.

The correspondent added that Rome may be chosen as a meeting place because it is known that Stalin is not averse to the idea.

(DNB - 1055)

COMMENTS and SPEECHES

WILHELMSTRASSE PRESS CONFERENCE

BERLIN — As was to be expected, yesterday's statement in the House of Commons on the Polish question was the main topic of discussion at today's German Foreign Office press conference. Von Stumm began his detailed comments on Churchill's speech by saying that it was addressed less to Members of Parliament and the Poles, than to Britain's ally, Soviet Russia. It was not addressed directly to Poland, insofar as in actual fact it expressed nothing but Britain's official lack of interest in Poland's fate.

Von Stumm connected Churchill's speech directly with his latest statement in the Commons on the Greek question. London has now sacrificed Poland to Soviet aspirations in order to retain Greece as a British sphere of influence uncontested by Moscow, and to secure Soviet non-interference in Greece. For strategic reasons and for reasons of regard to the British guarantee to Poland, which has been so shamefully betrayed by the course of events, Churchill's assertion that the region east of the Curzon line consists largely of the useless Pripet Marshes is not likely to offer consolation to the inhabitants of Galicia, Volhynia and Vilna, von Stumm said. Churchill generously compensates the Poles by allotting them an area which on the map runs exactly from west of Pillau via Stettin to the Oder. Von Stumm said that this distribution of territory as well as Churchill's resettlement plans are being publicised and justified with unparalleled cynicism.

Churchill even goes so far as to make a statement, unrivalled in its brutality, that Germany's past and future casualties in this war will provide enough space for re-settled Germans from the east. With particular emphasis von Stumm pointed out that Churchill simply plans but to annihilate the German people without class distinction. He is working for a political and a material jungle in Europe. Von Stumm expressed the opinion that every German would take proper notice of Churchill's attack against the German people. United States soldiers in the west and in Italy will be made to feel, in their own persons, the German soldiers' reactions to these destructive plans. Von Stumm described as also noteworthy the fact that Churchill admitted in his speech that he knew nothing of the intentions of the Russian armies. Von Stumm made a point of drawing the correspondents' attention to Churchill's view, that if the Poles continue to disagree among themselves there is a danger of positively chaotic conditions developing should the Red Army advance further into Polish territory. Thereby Churchill indirectly characterizes the Red Army men as the same kind of murderers, assassins and bandits as he called the Greek partisans a few days ago.

Finally, von Stumm placed particular emphasis on the desire expressed again and again in Churchill's and Eden's speeches for a Three Power Conference at the earliest possible date, which Churchill regards as the only way out of all the difficulties.

Following his statement on Churchill's speech, Von Stumm gave the correspondents a brief survey of the Commons debate and Eden's speech. He said that it was significant that hardly one MP supported Churchill. One MP described the reaction to Churchill's speech with the phrase, « a horrible, shame-faced, frigid and ugly silence followed upon Churchill's speech. » Von Stumm said that Eden's speech, containing largely repetitions of Churchill's statements, was less interesting. It struck an even more pessimistic note than did Churchill's, and it expressed Britain's yielding and impotence in the face of Moscow's demands.

(NPD - 1555 - Dec. 16 - Monitored in London)

AIMS AND EFFECTS OF BRITISH POLICY

(By Hans Fritsche)

Ladies and gentlemen,

Illusions are undoubtedly the most cumbersome and dangerous luggage that one can carry with one into a fight. We Germans of the present generation have learned to do without this luggage. We entered this war with the realistic consciousness, free from all illusions, that it was going to be a life-and-death struggle. And after the calamities of last summer and autumn we deliberately renounced all dreams and mobilized that power of resistance the effect of which the enemy, still laboring under the illusion of victory, has termed the « German miracle ».

This miracle, the full extent of which is not yet known to the enemy, is the result of a methodical concentration of the total strength of our people, inspired with the conviction that this effort is indispensable and will be crowned with success.

In contrast with this wonder-working German realism, England is pursuing at present a policy of pure illusion. We have been for years at a loss to understand what, according to the avowal made yesterday by Eden, impelled England

An independent policy towards Spain was henceforth impossible for France, the spokesman said. Any French co-operation with Spain would be described by Moscow as a coalition against Russia. Thorez would take care that the French communists would keep reminding de Gaulle of the obligations he had undertaken. (Transocean - 1530)

COMMUNIST TERROR IN FRANCE

Ambassador de Brinon, president of the French Government Commission, has declared to the press: «A regime of slander and terror, similar to that of 1793, has been installed in France since de Gaulle took power. Despite this, the communists are not satisfied, and they are demanding more ruthless measures».

(The Voice of the Reich-in French - 0715)

ROME LIKELY CHOICE OF ALLIED MEETING

GENEVA — The meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin which will apparently take place in January or February of next year may, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the *Sunday Dispatch*, be held somewhere in the Mediterranean area.

The correspondent added that Rome may be chosen as a meeting place because it is known that Stalin is not averse to the idea. (DNB - 1055)

COMMENTS and SPEECHES

WILHELMSTRASSE PRESS CONFERENCE

BERLIN — As was to be expected, yesterday's statement in the House of Commons on the Polish question was the main topic of discussion at today's German Foreign Office press conference. Von Stumm began his detailed comments on Churchill's speech by saying that it was addressed less to Members of Parliament and the Poles, than to Britain's ally, Soviet Russia. It was not addressed directly to Poland, insofar as in actual fact it expressed nothing but Britain's official lack of interest in Poland's fate.

Von Stumm connected Churchill's speech directly with his latest statement in the Commons on the Greek question. London has now sacrificed Poland to Soviet aspirations in order to retain Greece as a British sphere of influence uncontested by Moscow, and to secure Soviet non-interference in Greece. For strategic reasons and for reasons of transport policy, Greece is far more important to Britain than Poland is. Von Stumm's view on both of Churchill's speeches expresses the fact that Britain reserves to herself the right to exert influence on the appointments of the chiefs of various emigre governments. In Italy, Count Sforza was rejected; in Greece Papandreou is supported; in Belgium, Pierlot is kept in office; in the case of Poland, the new Arciszewski cabinet is considered so irrelevant that it is not even mentioned by name.

On the other hand, Churchill's statement on Greece contained a sharp attack on the communist «mob democrats,» while in his treatment of the Polish affair, Churchill stabs the democrats of the Polish Emigré Government in London in the back. Von Stumm then said that naturally, Churchill blames the Poles themselves for the Polish tragedy and not the failure of the British guarantee. If Mikolajczyk had stayed there would have been no Lublin Committee, Churchill argued. Churchill now feels himself justified in striking a pessimistic note, a tone which was even stronger in Eden's speech.

As regards Churchill's renewed acceptance of the Soviet version that Moscow is interested in a «free and independent Poland,» von Stumm said: After all, Stalin knows nothing freer and stronger and more independent than a Soviet Ukraine, and therefore a Soviet Poland.

In von Stumm's opinion, Churchill's high-sounding tirades on the justification and compensation for the Curzon line are a clear expression of his guilty conscience with respondents' attention to Churchill's view, that if the Poles continue to disagree among themselves there is a danger of positively chaotic conditions developing should the Red Army advance further into Polish territory. Thereby Churchill indirectly characterizes the Red Army men as the same kind of murderers, assassins and bandits as he called the Greek partisans a few days ago.

Finally, von Stumm placed particular emphasis on the desire expressed again and again in Churchill's and Eden's speeches for a Three Power Conference at the earliest possible date, which Churchill regards as the only way out of all the difficulties.

Following his statement on Churchill's speech, Von Stumm gave the correspondents a brief survey of the Commons debate and Eden's speech. He said that it was significant that hardly one MP supported Churchill. One MP described the reaction to Churchill's speech with the phrase, «a horrible, shame-faced, frigid and ugly silence followed upon Churchill's speech.» Von Stumm said that Eden's speech, containing largely repetitions of Churchill's statements, was less interesting. It struck an even more pessimistic note than did Churchill's, and it expressed Britain's yielding and impotence in the face of Moscow's demands.

(NPD - 1555 - Dec 16 - Monitored in London)

AIMS AND EFFECTS OF BRITISH POLICY

(By Hans Fritzsche)

Ladies and gentlemen,

Illusions are undoubtedly the most cumbersome and dangerous luggage that one can carry with one into a fight. We Germans of the present generation have learned to do without this luggage. We entered this war with the realistic consciousness, free from all illusions, that it was going to be a life-and-death struggle. And after the calamities of last summer and autumn we deliberately renounced all dreams and mobilized that power of resistance the effect of which the enemy, still laboring under the illusion of victory, has termed the «German miracle».

This miracle, the full extent of which is not yet known to the enemy, is the result of a methodical concentration of the total strength of our people, inspired with the conviction that this effort is indispensable and will be crowned with success.

In contrast with this wonder-working German realism, England is pursuing at present a policy of pure illusion. We have been for years at a loss to understand what, according to the avowal made yesterday by Eden, impelled England to start spontaneously a war against the attempt to unite the peoples of Europe, when, as the war takes its course, she drives all the peoples of Europe into the hands of Bolshevism.

Never before, however, has this obvious contrast between the aims and effects of British politics and warfare been more drastically emphasized in England itself than by a speech on the Polish issue delivered yesterday in Parliament by Winston Churchill.

That must have been a strange session of Parliament described by an English commentator as a sad, bitter, small debate. A strange feeling of sadness brooded over the House!

Another member expressed the opinion that Parliament had listened to Churchill's speech in a terrible, attentive but cold silence. And a third member stated that Churchill's speech contained the seed of a future war.

What was the matter with that speech? Well, Churchill tried to make the former Polish exile government in London, long since disappeared, comprehend that they ought to have reached an agreement with Moscow at all costs, that they could very well yield to the Bolsheviks the easternmost third of Polish territory since Poland would be generously indemnified by parts of German territory in the west.

With overwhelming eloquence and satanic arguments Churchill tried to persuade the Poles, and in his bestial brutality he even attempted to make the exchange of ter-

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

ritories acceptable to them by saying that they should not be afraid of a mixed German-Polish population in their new territories, for millions of Germans would be killed. But this proposal for an understanding between Polish émigrés and Moscow, formulated with so much senile hatred and meeting with a cool reception even on the part of English members of Parliament, was nothing but a ghastly illusion, although imbued with a very realistic blood-thirstiness. For Moscow is far from desiring an understanding with the Polish émigrés in London and is entirely indifferent to the terms offered for this purpose.

Moscow has already created a docile instrument for its policy in the shape of the Lublin Committee and would not dream of taking a step backward by putting up with the unnecessary complication of a democratic fiction.

Thus Churchill offered to the Bolsheviks one half of Poland which he does not possess and the lives of many millions of Germans protected by the Wehrmacht, and for the sake of the Bolsheviks he gave the Polish émigrés advice termed dishonorable in Parliament, but all this sacrifice was in vain! It was made for an illusion, the non-existent possibility of re-establishing a balance in Europe with the aid of Bolshevism as his ally.

More than one Englishman may have drawn a breath of relief when British soldiers in Greece fired on communist bands and attacked them with guns, tanks and aircraft, in the belief that the British lion was at last showing his claws again.In reality however, Churchill may well have felt that his people could not be expected to put up with the surrender to Bolshevism of one British strongpoint after another without as much as an attempt at resistance.

Those who still entertained illusions as to the significance of English resistance to the aspirations of the communist bands in Greece, might have begun to see things in their true light when, yesterday, Churchill made one sacrifice after another on the altar of friendship with Bolshevism, a series of sacrifices the more senseless as Moscow is already busy putting into effect the theoretical concept of a Soviet-Poland with which it can deal direct, without Churchill's services as a go-between.

The value, however great or small, of these sacrifices of Churchill's culminates in renewed and altogether credible protestation of faithful subservience to Moscow.

Yet in my opinion this Churchill speech is important in still another respect for us and the other peoples of Europe. It proves once more the correctness of our old contention, voiced by us immediately after the secret understanding between London and Moscow had become known, that England is neither able nor willing to protect Europe against Bolshevism.

Winston Churchill used a miserable trick when he accused the present Polish exile government in London of having frustrated the attempted understanding with Moscow. In point of fact it was Churchill who in his blind hatred of Germany brought Bolshevism as his ally into Europe, yielding to it by direct negotiation at the conferences in Teheran and Moscow a great number of valuable positions, and now he seems surprised only at the fact that Bolshevism is not satisfied with these concessions agreed upon in conferences, but is pocketing in addition whatever it can, even in territories allegedly protected by English and American arms.

There is a lingering crisis in Belgium, an open crisis in Greece, and, to boot, some English opinions openly welcome the pact concluded by de Gaulle with Stalin. They take this pact to be nothing but a continuation of the alliance which linked France and Russia prior to the last war.

It dawns only slowly upon the English that such a pact with Bolshevism is something essentially different from an agreement with Russia, since its conclusion is inevitable the starting point for the formation of a thousand

These, however, are facts which are only now becoming clear to certain Europeans who listened with deep emotion to the hymns accompanying the establishment of the Atlantic Charter.

It is highly gratifying to see political views, previously disbelieved by the world at large, proved correct by the trend of events, for instance our assertions as to the essence of Bolshevism and the motives of British and American warfare. It is true that this gratification would be marred by a feeling of bitterness, if to be right in the end would in the present instance be tantamount to hoisting the flag of truth on a heap of ruins, excellent illustration of our thesis though the latter may be. But the real state of things is quite different.

The correctness of our theories concerning the foundations of European community of life has become discernible to the whole of Europe at a time when the principal champions of these theories, we Germans, are experiencing amidst formidable difficulties a resurrection of our strength which has completely shattered all expectations of the enemy.

Thus at the very moment when among the vicissitudes of a hard war large territories have been lost in Europe, it is being realized more clearly than ever before that over the camp of fighting Germany floats the flag of Europe.

When four years ago the last English forces were chased from European soil, the fact of England's manifest weakness dealt a heavy blow to the English illusion under which so many peoples of our continent labored.

Now that British soldiers, covered by Americans and Bolsheviks, have reappeared in Europe, this English illusion receives another blow by the realisation of the miserable treachery committed by England, Churchill's England, against Europe.

And above all illusions hovers the dim beginning of an understanding that the peoples of Europe are actually interlinked by an indissoluble community of fate and that they can, must and will make use of their own strength!

(German Home Service - 1930)

« FRUSTRATED HOPES »

(By Dr. Rudolf Semmler.)

Victory bells were supposed to ring in England from this evening until Christmas. There were to be fireworks and festivals of light and joy were to be celebrated. Such were the plans made in October in the premature flush of victory. In place of that, the neutral papers give very gloomy reports on the English mood in the week preceding Christmas. Instead of joyous feasts, every English family receives one egg for the first time for six months and, as far as the fireworks are concerned, everybody thinks of « V-2 » which, at the end of the year, reminds England in a very painful way of the crimes she perpetrated in the bombing terror. How England suffers from the retaliation is best illustrated by the fact that the British Government has promised high rewards to every pilot who succeeds in finding or destroying the launching platforms of « V-2 ». Each American or British flying officer who fulfils this condition will receive a gift of half a million dollars or an estate in Canada.

The Allies felt certain that there would not be a sixth war Christmas. The Allies maintained that there would only be a bit of shooting in October. It was considered impossible that the Germans would live through another winter. The enemy now experiences a disappointment which is near to panic. This disappointment has resulted in war weariness on an unprecedented scale and pessimism throughout the whole country, which can scarcely be concealed. England rejoiced too early over victory and, still worse, drew premature conclusions from a war allegedly won. As long as victory did not seem assured to the minds of the Allies, there was unity in the enemy camp owing to military necessity. The enemy coalition seemed firmly welded and without fissures. Their unity was that of a gang of bandits keen on

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

aircraft, in the belief that the British lion was at last showing his claws again.In reality however, Churchill may well have felt that his people could not be expected to put up with the surrender to Bolshevism of one British strongpoint after another without as much as an attempt at resistance.

Those who still entertained illusions as to the significance of English resistance to the aspirations of the communist bands in Greece, might have begun to see things in their true light when, yesterday, Churchill made one sacrifice after another on the altar of friendship with Bolshevism, a series of sacrifices the more senseless as Moscow is already busy putting into effect the theoretical concept of a Soviet-Poland with which it can deal direct, without Churchill's services as a go-between.

The value, however great or small, of these sacrifices of Churchill's culminates in renewed and altogether credible protestation of faithful subservience to Moscow.

Yet in my opinion this Churchill speech is important in still another respect for us and the other peoples of Europe. It proves once more the correctness of our old contention, voiced by us immediately after the secret understanding between London and Moscow had become known, that England is neither able nor willing to protect Europe against Bolshevism.

Winston Churchill used a miserable trick when he accused the present Polish exile government in London of having frustrated the attempted understanding with Moscow. In point of fact it was Churchill who in his blind hatred of Germany brought Bolshevism as his ally into Europe, yielding to it by direct negotiation at the conferences in Teheran and Moscow a great number of valuable positions, and now he seems surprised only at the fact that Bolshevism is not satisfied with these concessions agreed upon in conferences, but is pocketing in addition whatever it can, even in territories allegedly protected by English and American arms.

There is a lingering crisis in Belgium, an open crisis in Greece, and, to boot, some English opinions openly welcome the pact concluded by de Gaulle with Stalin. They take this pact to be nothing but a continuation of the alliance which linked France and Russia prior to the last war.

It dawns only slowly upon the English that such a pact with Bolshevism is something essentially different from an agreement with Russia, since its conclusion is inevitable the starting point for the formation of a thousand ties designed to make a country ripe for Bolshevism.

Mr. Eden declared yesterday that it is an old tradition of British politics always to act as leader of a coalition opposing the strongest power on the continent. This makes it comprehensible why England has always enjoyed the sympathies of the small European peoples who were wholly averse to protection by some continental system which might cost them a certain curtailment of their liberty of action. For centuries England has regarded these sympathies of the small European states as an absolute certainty. Now she has definitely lost them. At a time when vast European areas were occupied by German troops, England endeavored to rally the crowd of the eternally dissatisfied, increasing their numbers by means of persistent propaganda; but to-day the great English illusion cherished by the European underground movement has been superseded by a more realistic appraisal of English activities. In the first years of this war and even in the years immediately preceding it the peoples of Europe were offered protection by an England boasting of the support not only of her American but also of her Bolshevik ally. To-day they see an England further weakened by these two allies, so warmly praised by her a short time ago.

Not without cause did Churchill lament the lack of an unequivocal American attitude in the matter of certain European problems. In reality America is interested in our old continent only in so far as she can hope to eliminate a competitor and conquer a new market for her exports.

from European soil, the fact of England's [illegible] dealt a heavy blow to the English illusion under which so many peoples of our continent labored.

Now that British soldiers, covered by Americans and Bolsheviks, have reappeared in Europe, this English illusion receives another blow by the realisation of the miserable treachery committed by England, Churchill's England, against Europe.

And above all illusions hovers the dim beginning of an understanding that the peoples of Europe are actually interlinked by an indissoluble community of fate and that they can, must and will make use of their own strength!

(German Home Service - 1930)

- FRUSTRATED HOPES -

(By Dr. Rudolf Semmler.)

Victory bells were supposed to ring in England from this evening until Christmas. There were to be fireworks and festivals of light and joy were to be celebrated. Such were the plans made in October in the premature flush of victory. In place of that, the neutral papers give very gloomy reports on the English mood in the week preceding Christmas. Instead of joyous feasts, every English family receives one egg for the first time for six months and, as far as the fireworks are concerned, everybody thinks of «V-2» which, at the end of the year, reminds England in a very painful way of the crimes she perpetrated in the bombing terror. How England suffers from the retaliation is best illustrated by the fact that the British Government has promised high rewards to every pilot who succeeds in finding or destroying the launching platforms of «V-2». Each American or British flying officer who fulfils this condition will receive a gift of half a million dollars or an estate in Canada.

The Allies felt certain that there would not be a sixth war Christmas. The Allies maintained that there would only be a bit of shooting in October. It was considered impossible that the Germans would live through another winter. The enemy now experiences a disappointment which is near to panic. This disappointment has resulted in war weariness on an unprecedented scale and pessimism throughout the whole country, which can scarcely be concealed. England rejoiced too early over victory and, still worse, drew premature conclusions from a war allegedly won. As long as victory did not seem assured to the minds of the Allies, there was unity in the enemy camp owing to military necessity. The enemy coalition seemed firmly welded and without fissures. Their unity was that of a gang of bandits, keen on robbery and murder, which is united until it has carried out its thievish plans. Such a brotherhood nearly always ceases when the loot comes to be divided. One gangster tries to double-cross the other and if shrewdness is of no avail, they resort to other means, namely to threats, blackmail, force and terror.

Today, the world is witnessing a play in which the Soviets, British and Americans perform the parts of gangsters double-crossing each other. But they are unfortunate enough to be quarelling about the sharing of the skin of a bear which has not yet been killed and which, as things are, they never will kill. The Allied quarrel about the booty which, according to the enemy programme, was naturally to be postponed till after the war, started too early, owing to the wrong prophesies and speculations in London and Washington. The consequences have been serious since the European peoples who some months ago cheered the tank spearheads of their liberators, realized from present developments what the world of to-morrow will look like after a German defeat. There would be civil war instead of unity, misery instead of welfare, and chaos instead of a just order.

It is evident that England must be the scapegoat when there are frictions and disagreements among the Big Three in the enemy camp, since England is the weakest member in the enemy coalition. England has today reached a deadlock from which she cannot find a way out. She is so dependent upon the Soviet Union that there is no longer any independent English foreign policy. That the world

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

power of the British Empire rests on a weak foundation is proved by the fact that Churchill, like a beggar, must implore Roosevelt and Stalin for a meeting. Roosevelt is not willing to go to London and Stalin has no mind at all to leave Moscow.

Churchill's last speech shocked the world by the disclosure of the criminal plan of deporting millions of Germans from their homes. Such plans are meant to prove British strength and self-confidence to the outside world. In fact, they conceal Britain's uneasiness at the present time.

According to English and neutral newspaper reports, London is apprehensive of the dangers which the political events of recent days entail for the existence of the coalition. She feels uneasy about the fact that Allied unity in the political field rests on a very frail base. The Churchill crisis in the field of internal policy adds to the irritability and nervousness of the English population.

As for us, we assess all this at a comparatively low value. We only mention the present political tension in the enemy camp because we attempt to convey a complete picture of the situation. We would perhaps otherwise not consider these events worth mentioning. We actually need not base our speculations on the disagreements in the enemy camp. We know exactly what our military strength is and also know what reserve we have. This is sufficient. We know that we are sufficiently strong to stage a « come-back » and that we are able to recapture the championship which was once in our hands. The enemy also is aware of this fact, and that knowledge may add to British uneasiness. England faces a winter similar to that through which we lived once when, after the brilliant offensives of 1941, we were confronted with a serious winter crisis which brought us to the verge of the abyss. Our enemies, similar to ourselves in 1941, believed themselves near to victory, but they will feel the reverse more than we, because mistakes may be made at the beginning or in the midst of a fight, but not in the last round. The worst mistakes are those which occur at the eleventh hour. They cannot be corrected and we shall prove it in the west.

(German Home Service - 1230)

MUSSOLINI IN PIAZZA SAN SEPOLCRO

The Duce this afternoon was once again among his most faithful followers in Milan, those who never accepted the shame and the treason of the surrender passively and always had their eyes and their will turned to Italy's unfailing rebirth. A large crowd of people and Black Shirts was waiting in Piazza San Sepolcro as the announcement of the Duce's imminent visit spread like fire throughout the city bringing enthusiasm everywhere.

Young heroes of Bir el Gobi, Black Shirts of the « Aldo Resega » Black Brigade, the Group « Honor and Battle », Legionaries of the « Muti » Legion, « White Flames », « Avanguardisti » who will soon know the honor of the battle, young Italian girls, Army and Black Brigade women's auxiliaries were singing their songs on the rebirth in the square bedecked with pennants bearing the colors of the Tripartite. The Duce arrived in Piazza San Sepolcro at 1515 hours. The ardent devotion and unbounded love of the youth, of the Black Shirts and of the people revealed themselves in a demonstration which lasted for a long time. The Duce, who was accompanied by the party's secretary, the head of the province and the Federal Commissioner immediately began his inspection to the various offices of the Republican Fascist federation, cordially talked with workers and employees and listened to reports on the activities of the political and relief services. On ending his visit the Duce highly praised the Federal Commissioner for the work done. Then he went on the balcony of the palace, welcomed by the crowd in the square with a most ardent demonstration.

Mussolini spoke to the Black Shirts and people as follows:

worthy of this name will never be beaten until he has laid down arms ».

The Duce's speech, followed with religious attention by the crowd, was often interrupted by ardent demonstrations and at the end was welcomed by a fresh explosion of enthusiasm. Then Mussolini left Piazza San Sepolcro while demonstrations continued. (Fascist Radio - 2330 - Dec. 16)

MILAN WELCOMES MUSSOLINI

(By the Vice-Secretary of the Party, Pino Romualdi)

Milan, proud of her work and of her faith, today welcomed with deep emotion Benito Mussolini, Duce of Italy, of our nation, which has been great and will be great again, redeemed by the bloodshed and sacrifices of all faithful Italians.

In Milan, the Duce found his own Fascism and his own people, who have not betrayed him, and whose faith increases daily, fighting with desperate stoicism against the black betrayal carried out by the Monarchy; his people who find themselves in him, in his words and in his courage as an undaunted Italian, after the horrible tragedy which seemed to have destroyed the essence of their souls.

To these people, the Duce spoke, speaking essential words, making the moral and historic point of this dramatic situation, which Fascism and the Fascists have courageously faced and are now ready to overcome, fighting in the shadow of their own banner, which is the only standard of Italy, which has come back to live on the field of honor.

All comments on this powerful speech, delivered in an atmosphere of tension which stresses its importance, we shall leave to the Italians who, today, are far from us, and to the foreigners above all, who fear this Republican Italy, standing with her soldiers and her workers at the last ditch of the revolution, of this formidable clash of ideas which will decide the fate of all the peoples of the earth. For us, it is enough to have heard, in the deep and human sound of Mussolini's words, the beating of his indomitable heart, the feeling of his Italian genius which expresses all that is best in our people, our people who, betrayed and disliked by all during the centuries, must finally regain in the world, after so much suffering, a place worthy of the intelligent and creative power of their work.

In this work, and to this end, all Italians are called to collaborate. Fascism shuts the door in no-one's face, while making sure, as is logical and natural, that no one should enter the temple of its work who might undermine it with any new betrayal.

After polemics of all kinds, which have been indulged in during the last few months, with the aim of creating more or less good alibis, the Duce's words penetrated all the fogs in which it was still possible to hide. The picture is clear, and the political, economic and moral programme of the Social Italian Republic is crystalline. At the side of the party which, the Duce asserted, is and remains responsible for the total direction of the State, Italians of good faith, who feel they were betrayed by the Monarchy and by capitalist plutocracy, can work and fight, contributing their ideas and their blood to the common cause. However, the anti-Fascists, responsible for the betrayal, together with the Monarchy, who, in invaded Italy, maltreat the basic values of the Italian nation and persecute their brothers who continue to believe and to fight even under the invader, will never enter the ranks of the party. It would be foolish and above all immoral, in regard to our comrades who wear the Black Shirt, who shed their blood to safeguard the order and dignity of the contry.

In the words of the Duce, the Italians and all the nations who believed in the propaganda of the « liberators », can find a perfect and dramatic picture of the real meaning of this « liberation », which is nothing but political slavery, economical servitude and moral abjection. We revolt against this liberation, and with us all Italians conscious of the situation. We revolt with our soul and with our arms, claiming the right moreover, in the name of all our suf-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 796021

know that we are remaining strong to serve as a model, and that we are able to recapture the championship which was once in our hands. The enemy also is aware of this fact, and that knowledge may add to British uneasiness. England faces a winter similar to that through which we lived once when, after the brilliant offensives of 1941, we were confronted with a serious winter crisis which brought us to the verge of the abyss. Our enemies, similar to ourselves in 1941, believed themselves near to victory, but they will feel the reverse more than we, because mistakes may be made at the beginning or in the midst of a fight, but not in the last round. The worst mistakes are those which occur at the eleventh hour. They cannot be corrected and we shall prove it in the west.

(German Home Service - 1230)

MUSSOLINI IN PIAZZA SAN SEPOLCRO

The Duce this afternoon was once again among his most faithful followers in Milan, those who never accepted the shame and the treason of the surrender passively and always had their eyes and their will turned to Italy's unfailing rebirth. A large crowd of people and Black Shirts was waiting in Piazza San Sepolcro as the announcement of the Duce's imminent visit spread like fire throughout the city bringing enthusiasm everywhere.

Young heroes of Bir el Gobi, Black Shirts of the « Aldo Resega » Black Brigade, the Group « Honor and Battle », Legionaries of the « Muti » Legion, « White Flames », « Avanguardisti » who will soon know the honor of the battle, young Italian girls, Army and Black Brigade women's auxiliaries were singing their songs on the rebirth in the square bedecked with pennants bearing the colors of the Tripartite. The Duce arrived in Piazza San Sepolcro at 1515 hours. The ardent devotion and unbounded love of the youth, of the Black Shirts and of the people revealed themselves in a demonstration which lasted for a long time. The Duce, who was accompanied by the party's secretary, the head of the province and the Federal Commissioner immediately began his inspection to the various offices of the Republican Fascist federation, cordially talked with workers and employees and listened to reports on the activities of the political and relief services. On ending his visit the Duce highly praised the Federal Commissioner for the work done. Then he went on the balcony of the palace, welcomed by the crowd in the square with a most ardent demonstration.

Mussolini spoke to the Black Shirts and people as follows:

« Comrades — Now that I have not the screen of a few sheets of paper before me, I feel that I am more directly communicating with your spirit. I speak to you and we look each other in the eyes: we feel that our souls are vibrating in unison because only one flame is burning them deeply for Italy which was great and should return great at the cost of whatever sacrifice.

« Comrades — It is not possible to return to this city of yours and ours after many years, one cannot return in this place without being taken by an intimate, irresistible sense of emotion. This square is connected with an event not only of Italian history but of world history as well. Today, during the swift drive through your city I had the clear impression of the tremendous injuries which have been inflicted on it by a barbarous and abject enemy. The Milan people have shown their capacity to withstand these blows with pride, have once again shown to be able to receive refugees from all regions of Italy within the walls of this city, have shown that the soul of Milan considers all Italians from the Alps to the far distant islands as brothers. As the enemy was advancing northward an ever increasing hostility met him and sharp shooters shot on him in an increasing number. Florence has given an example which fills all Italians with pride. This example has been followed by Forlì and I am sure that all other cities would do the same tomorrow, because by now everybody knows the timber of these liberators. They bring nothing but political servitude, economic slavery, moral abjection. A people ly faced and are now ready to overcome, fighting in the shadow of their own banner, which is the only standard of Italy, which has come back to live on the field of honor.

All comments on this powerful speech, delivered in an atmosphere of tension which stresses its importance, we shall leave to the Italians who, today, are far from us, and to the foreigners above all, who fear this Republican Italy, standing with her soldiers and her workers at the last ditch of the revolution, of this formidable clash of ideas which will decide the fate of all the peoples of the earth. For us, it is enough to have heard, in the deep and human sound of Mussolini's words, the beating of his indomitable heart, the feeling of his Italian genius which expresses all that is best in our people, our people who, betrayed and disliked by all during the centuries, must finally regain in the world, after so much suffering, a place worthy of the intelligent and creative power of their work.

In this work, and to this end, all Italians are called to collaborate. Fascism shuts the door in no-one's face, while making sure, as is logical and natural, that no one should enter the temple of its work who might undermine it with any new betrayal.

After polemics of all kinds, which have been indulged in during the last few months, with the aim of creating more or less good alibis, the Duce's words penetrated all the fogs in which it was still possible to hide. The picture is clear, and the political, economic and moral programme of the Social Italian Republic is crystalline. At the side of the party which, the Duce asserted, is and remains responsible for the total direction of the State, Italians of good faith, who feel they were betrayed by the Monarchy and by capitalist plutocracy, can work and fight, contributing their ideas and their blood to the common cause. However, the anti-Fascists, responsible for the betrayal, together with the Monarchy, who, in invaded Italy, maltreat the basic values of the Italian nation and persecute their brothers who continue to believe and to fight even under the invader, will never enter the ranks of the party. It would be foolish and above all immoral, in regard to our comrades who wear the Black Shirt, who shed their blood to safeguard the order and dignity of the contry.

In the words of the Duce, the Italians and all the nations who believed in the propaganda of the « liberators », can find a perfect and dramatic picture of the real meaning of this « liberation », which is nothing but political slavery, economical servitude and moral abjection. We revolt against this liberation, and with us all Italians conscious of the situation. We revolt with our soul and with our arms, claiming the right moreover, in the name of all our suffering, to fight side by side with our ally against the invader, who must not, at all costs, « liberate » and then destroy our patrimony of the Po valley. With us all European peoples must revolt, because they know by now, for they have experienced it, what it means to abandon oneself to the mercy of the armies of Anglo-American plutocracy. Now is the moment for the men who are languishing and suffering in the midst of this tragedy, today even more desperate and bitter owing to the spate of imperialism, to feel that only Mussolini can open the door to hope. In the midst of this struggle between bourgeois plutocracy — by now out of date but which continues its existence, supported by the material power of its gold — and the levelling and destructing extremism of Bolshevik anarchy, there is this man, this Italian, with the inexhaustible fount of his ideas, the clearness of his public spirit, his courage and his superhuman tenacity as a revolutionary and a builder. From the ruins of betrayal, he is creating a new Italy. It is possible that he may create a new life and a fair peace for all nations.

Comrades of invaded Italy, comrades of the Provinces, who are shedding your blood daily to safeguard revolutionary order and for the victory of our faith, you have listened to the expressive power of the Duce's words. Now, we who have seen him strong and powerful while he spoke, and felt the love of the people around him, we can tell you that the Duce is the Duce of always, the man of the sacred days of all our battles, the man of the unforgettable

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

moments through which we have lived. He weaves with inexhaustible faith and insuperable mastery, the subtle threads of our life as a people. Your comrades have not fallen in vain, you may be sure of this, just as you may be sure that the sacrifice of the Italians who answered his call will not be in vain, the call to defend with their weapons, with their bare hands, this proud Republican Fascist Italy, which means to live and which will live, because it is just and destined that it should be so!

(Fascist Radio - 2100 - Dec. 16)

THE CELEBRATIONS IN MILAN

Milan today commemorated Aldo Resega, with the participation of the Duce. The new formations of the party rallied in Piazza San Sepolcro and then marched through the street to the Lirico theatre where the celebration had its climax. Aldo Resega was dear to all Milanese for his ardent love for the fatherland and for his exemplary honesty, and today it seemed that the new banners as well as the new ranks reflected his countenance as well as his spirit. The people followed the ranks of Fascists and flocked to the Lirico in overwhelming numbers. Many thousands of citizens had to stay outside the theatre and joined the impressive mass of people who had already rallied in the square to follow every moment of this very important celebration. The city around the walls of the theatre, full of ardour, waited for the Duce in order to express to him an unbounded devotion. Before reaching the theatre he had to stop repeatedly in the streets and acknowledge the salute of his people of Milan. Then he appeared to the packed theatre. The salute here was a roaring explosion, full of the deepest feeling.

The theatre was full of flags, tricolors as well as flags of the Tripartite; gathered there were his loyal followers of all times, mothers of fallen heroes, badly disabled ex-servicemen, combatants who are today recovering from wounds in order to return to the front, youth delegations, and delegations of factory committees. Diplomatic and military representatives of Greater Germany and of the Japanese empire had their place in reserved boxes. Enzo Grossi, the sinker of two enemy battleships, was among the combatants. Father Eusebio was among the apostles of the rebirth. The party secretary, the Milan federal commissioner, the head of the province and the Mayor of Milan were close to the Duce. Cheers united all hearts in an unforgettable demonstration of entusiasm. From the high speaking box the Duce truly looks the leader of our people and the pilot of our fortunes, strong, calm, gigantic as ever.

After repeatedly acknowledging the salute of the Milan people the Duce delivered his speech in a clear and incisive voice. The speech lasted about one hour, and at the end the voice of the leader was even more vibrant than at the beginning. He spoke without a single pause. Commentators will speak of the importance of what the Duce said this morning to the Italian people and the world. Our eye-witness report will be confined to this point: never has a speech had deeper impression on ourselves. This is supported by the demonstration which greeted the speech when it ended. It has brought us in spirit to Piazza Venezia, when Italy instituted her revival, a revival which was resumed today. Mussolini wanted his closest collaborators nearer the rostrum. The party secretary ordered the salute to the Duce. When the Duce left the theatre his loyal followers once again repeated their solemn pledge. In the streets crowds applauded the revival of the third era of the cause and of the fatherland.

From the Lirico theatre, the Duce went directly to the government palace. We have already spoken of the great longing in the city for this return of the Duce and it is therefore easy to imagine the enthusiasm of the crowd. The great and generous heart of the city was open as in springtime, for by a happy coincidence the sky too suddenly cleared this morning and Milan was in brilliant sunshine. After a brief halt at the government palace, Mussolini, surrounded by hundreds of thousands of men and women who had assembled in the Piazza del Duomo and neighboring streets, with no armed forces, with no invitation card, in order to see him and to listen to him.

What is the exact meaning of this return of the Duce to the great popular rallies, to the familiar conferences with the people, to his talks with Italians full of honor, within a comparatively short time after the events in invaded Italy with the war in Europe and in the Far East — events which were summarized by Mussolini in so far as the past and present are concerned, an oratorical synthesis of vital significance? That is not for us to say. But there is no doubt that this return is an indication, the expected indication.

After July 25, 1943, the Duce's contacts with the people were constantly of an indirect nature. He has been present with his decisions, his will, his determination, in the formation of the young republic, in the reconstruction of the army, of legislation and of social justice.

Though he spoke to armed units, leaders, the people and allied nations, he spoke over a microphone; though he continued to be at the centre of our life, the most striking personality ever seen by Italians in the history of their « Risorgimento » and unity; though he dominated, alive and active, all opposition and polemics of the politicians of the oppression, he was still a Mussolini self-dedicated to seclusion and reluctant to show off, the very same Mussolini left us by the treason of the monarchy, of some Marshals and politicians who had offered a shameful surrender and a harder war to the weary and irresponsible section of the Italian people.

Enemy radios said that Mussolini did not speak because the situation and the war did not allow him to make any promises or guarantees to the people. It was said that Mussolini lost his control of the people forever after July 25, it being added that this control was the secret of his advent to power...

(Monitor's Note: At this point a voice interrupted to say: « Attention, Provinces of Vercelli and Aosta, 2020 hours, limited danger. »)

Now, if Mussolini has spoken it is because he had something to say to Italians. Italians, whether much or little concerned in what he said, all Italians will find promises and guarantees in the speech delivered by the Duce at the Teatro Lirico. And in his return to the people, the people will undoubtedly find an indication of our united revival against enemy coalition, which has not won and which will not win.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Dec. 16)

« THE REVIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC »
(By Bruno Spampanato).

The speech delivered by Mussolini in the Teatro Lirico of Milan, allowed the people of the second most important Italian city — today the most important of the Republican territory — to regain contact with the chief of the state. The greeting received by Mussolini was not only a tribute paid to the Duce. It also expressed approval of his policy, the only policy which today may be called national, from the Alps to Sicily.

In his speech, Mussolini vindicated the honor of the Italian people, who did not betray, but were betrayed. He recalled clearly and with the responsibility of a chief, that the revival of the Republic, particularly in the field of war, is not only sentimental, but confirmed by facts and illustrated by figures. These stand to prove that even in the present very difficult circumstances, Republican Italy is already contributing soldiers, work and many sacrifices to the cause of the Tripartite. It was fair of Mussolini to recall that the Republican Fasci were the vanguard of this revival, re-opening a chapter in Italy's history, when it seemed irreparably and definitely closed. Mussolini, wished however to recall the principles of the Republic, in order to reconfirm the necessity of moral unity for Italians, the primary condition of his policy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

portant celebration. The city around the walls of the theatre, full of ardour, waited for the Duce in order to express to him an unbounded devotion. Before reaching the theatre he had to stop repeatedly in the streets and acknowledge the salute of his people of Milan. Then he appeared to the packed theatre. The salute here was a roaring explosion, full of the deepest feeling.

The theatre was full of flags, tricolors as well as flags of the Tripartite: gathered there were his loyal followers of all times, mothers of fallen heroes, badly disabled ex-servicemen, combatants who are today recovering from wounds in order to return to the front, youth delegations, and delegations of factory committees. Diplomatic and military representatives of Greater Germany and of the Japanese empire had their place in reserved boxes. Enzo Grossi, the sinker of two enemy battleships, was among the combatants. Father Eusebio was among the apostles of the rebirth. The party secretary, the Milan federal commissioner, the head of the province and the Mayor of Milan were close to the Duce. Cheers united all hearts in an unforgettable demonstration of entusiasm. From the high speaking box the Duce truly looks the leader of our people and the pilot of our fortunes, strong, calm, gigantic as ever.

After repeatedly acknowledging the salute of the Milan people the Duce delivered his speech in a clear and incisive voice. The speech lasted about one hour, and at the end the voice of the leader was even more vibrant than at the beginning. He spoke without a single pause. Commentators will speak of the importance of what the Duce said this morning to the Italian people and the world. Our eye-witness report will be confined to this point: never has a speech had deeper impression on ourselves. This is supported by the demonstration which greeted the speech when it ended. It has brought us in spirit to Piazza Venezia, when Italy instituted her revival, a revival which was resumed today. Mussolini wanted his closest collaborators nearer the rostrum. The party secretary ordered the salute to the Duce. When the Duce left the theatre his loyal followers once again repeated their solemn pledge. In the streets crowds applauded the revival of the third era of the cause and of the fatherland.

From the Lirico theatre, the Duce went directly to the government palace. We have already spoken of the great longing in the city for this return of the Duce and it is therefore easy to imagine the enthusiasm of the crowd. The great and generous heart of the city was open as in springtime, for by a happy coincidence the sky too suddenly cleared this morning and Milan was in brilliant sunshine. After a brief halt at the government palace, Mussolini, accompanied by the party secretary, the head of the province and the mayor, drove to the Diaz square to pay an unheralded visit to the communal canteen of Milan. Thousands of workers, men and women, were crowding the large halls waiting for their meal and the visit took place among indescribable demonstrations, which reached their climax when the Duce approached the children, the old people and the women present and spoke to them most cordially. It is impossible to report how the workers rallied to the Duce. His name was invoked with tears in the eyes and when he left the mess, he had difficulty in driving through the crowd. Then he went to Piazza San Sepolcro in order to fulfil a promise made to his legionaries in Milan. The historic square was crowded to capacity, surrounded by gigantic structures, the landmarks of the reconstruction. Mussolini then addressed the people: (Repetition).

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

« AN INDICATION »

On his return to Milan Mussolini found himself again in the hearts of the Lombard people, a patient, industrious and tenacious people, which had waited for more than a year amidst ruins and suffering the indication of revival. Now this indication has been given by himself with his own voice and presence, to his dear Milan « comrades », as he called them this morning in the impassioned conclusion of the speech, under the eyes of thousands of people.

solini left us by the treason of the monarchy, of some Marshals and politicians who had offered a shameful surrender and a harder war to the weary and irresponsible section of the Italian people.

Enemy radios said that Mussolini did not speak because the situation and the war did not allow him to make any promises or guarantees to the people. It was said that Mussolini lost his control of the people forever after July 25, it being added that this control was the secret of his advent to power...

(Monitor's Note: At this point a voice interrupted to say: « Attention, Provinces of Vercelli and Aosta, 2020 hours, limited danger. »)

Now, if Mussolini has spoken it is because he had something to say to Italians. Italians, whether much or little concerned in what he said, all Italians will find promises and guarantees in the speech delivered by the Duce at the Teatro Lirico. And in his return to the people, the people will undoubtedly find an indication of our united revival against enemy coalition, which has not won and which will not win. (Fascist Radio - 2000 - Dec. 16)

« THE REVIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC »

(By Bruno Spampanato).

The speech delivered by Mussolini in the Teatro Lirico of Milan, allowed the people of the second most important Italian city — today the most important of the Republican territory — to regain contact with the chief of the state. The greeting received by Mussolini was not only a tribute paid to the Duce. It also expressed approval of his policy, the only policy which today may be called national, from the Alps to Sicily.

In his speech, Mussolini vindicated the honor of the Italian people, who did not betray, but were betrayed. He recalled clearly and with the responsibility of a chief, that the revival of the Republic, particularly in the field of war, is not only sentimental, but confirmed by facts and illustrated by figures. These stand to prove that even in the present very difficult circumstances, Republican Italy is already contributing soldiers, work and many sacrifices to the cause of the Tripartite. It was fair of Mussolini to recall that the Republican Fasci were the vanguard of this revival, re-opening a chapter in Italy's history, when it seemed irreparably and definitely closed. Mussolini, wished however to recall the principles of the Republic, in order to reconfirm the necessity of moral unity for Italians, the primary condition of his policy.

The chief of the state said that in the Republic, all groups, which loyally adhere to it, have not only the right of citizenship, but also that of examining and controlling measures adopted by the government and local organisations, and their application, just as if they were people entrusted with public charges.

Mussolini spoke about the future social developments of this revolutionary and national Italy, of this new Italy of the people. The present war against plutocracy constitutes a necessary phase during this period of development.

From the Italian horizon, Mussolini passed to the European one, and in this field all Italians should be grateful to the chief of the Republic because for the first time, after long and painful months, through... Italy, risen from her infinite misery, from her ruins, from her crisis, was able to speak to Europe. Her words speak of blood and hardships but they mean that we shall regain our place in Europe, Africa and the Mediterranean. Mussolini explained to the people how this goal will lead to victory. These were the only words which could be said to the Italians and the only man who could say them was Benito Mussolini. The people of the Republic have listened to them, as to encouragement from the leader before the decisive struggle. But our brothers of the invaded territories will have listened to them as to a message of faith, faith in an Italy which will finally be returned to all Italians. (Radio Fante - 2215 - Dec. 16)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY

The speech of the Duce will be known in the history of Italy as the Speech to the Milanese, or as the Speech of December 16.

It will also be known in the history of Italy as the speech that marked the revival of the Italian nation. The order given by the Duce to all Italians is to fight against the enemy, against the invader, as well as against all those who have fought against the vital interests of the nation.

All the papers of the Fascist republic, present the speech of Mussolini as a great national and international event. They instance the salient phrases of the speech which reflect the sentiments of the people in arms against the invaders, as well as the impression which the words of Mussolini made on all Italians.

All feel the joy and certainty in our national re-birth. The enthusiasm expressed yesterday by the crowd of Milan is shared by all who in other Italian cities listened to the words of Mussolini.

The sentiments expressed by Mussolini are the best demonstration of the determination of the Italian people to fight until final victory is won.

The people fully understood the importance of yesterday's manifestation and regained contact immediately with their leader, the man who had given to them the greatness of recent history. All fears have fled, thanks to the decided words of Mussolini, who expressed the feeling of the nation, a feeling made of confidence, certainty and determination, for the future of the fatherland.

Mussolini made an appeal to the people of Milan and to the whole country. This appeal was heard in all towns and villages of the country, where the people, somehow aware of this great historic event, had gathered in crowds before the loud-speakers. They felt the powerful breath of fate blow over them, and animate them: the flame of independence and of liberty has become their law, as social justice has for some time already become.

The people felt their Duce's return to them and to the daily contact with their needs and problems. The people regained all their confidence when they found themselves gathered around Mussolini, in whom they see the certain guarantee of final victory. The words of the Duce were the words of faith felt by all Italians. They expressed their certainty in the future of the Italian nation, which will know how to regain the place and the honor of which the traitors bereft her.

The people have accepted the Duce's order: they will follow it blindly, because they know that on the aspirations of this man, stands Italy, with all her glory and her hopes.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

« CHURCHILL EATS HIS HAT »

As a result of the sudden and striking illumination afforded by the speech delivered by the Duce in Milan, not only were the old ideas of legionnaires and their faith in resurrection and power re-affirmed, not only was the deep significance of the fate of the fatherland clearly stressed, but the present situation in Europe has been definitely defined.

The Allies had hoped to spend Christmas out of the trenches. This had been repeated over and over again in the mighty Anglo-American capitals and people on both sides of the Atlantic had got excited about it: they really believed it would be possible. Now, however, it is quite clear that Anglo-American soldiers will spend Christmas in the muddy trenches. And not only Christmas, but, as Churchill himself declared, spring and summer also.

The military situation of the Allies, the Duce pointed out in his speech, has become much worse in the last few months. To this military situation perfectly corresponds the political one which has become somewhat critical, and such a situation has been brought about by the invasion itself.

What is the meaning of liberation in Belgium, Italy, Greece? Ruins, misery, despair and civil war. The liberated Greeks bring at the English liberators are merely Russian

calm inspired by the confidence with which he discussed future developments of the war. Undoubtedly the audience that heard him was not the immense gathering that filled the Piazza Venezia to capacity but a considerable crowd revealing by preparedness and enthusiasm its disassociation with the collective bleatings of an amorphous mass, even to a trained listener to broadcasts...

I have the impression that Republican Fascism is something very vital and that should the war end in favor of the Tripartite Nations a political aristocracy will arise in the Social Republic, which will give Italy complete unity and a maturity which it was not possible to achieve during the hasty process of our independence. Weak nations gain strength and wisdom in suffering and pain, in the same way as suffering and pain give virility and self-control to men.

These absolutely objective considerations have undoubtedly been made also by the politicians of democracy and Bolshevism who have certainly noted the deep significance of these open and latent manifestations which reveal that a national trend towards Fascism is gaining hold, even in Anglo-Saxon occupied Italy.

The comparison of the present with the past supplies such a clear evidence to the Italian people that it cannot but bring them to meditation and repentance, as well as to the reconsideration of prejudices which led certain sections of the population to be opposed to Mussolini's movement in principle as they did not understand that its vitality was a guarantee for the existence of a rational structure in which Italians might be able to satisfy their fundamental individual and collective demands, whether of moral or material character — though not without toil and anxiety, following a very complicated international situation.

Then the famous binomial Italy-Fascism, which enemy propaganda had succeeded in convincing many Italians was an irreconcilable term, can be identified in a single cry, of liberty...

Mussolini said this morning that, were the Axis armies to return southward, they would find more Fascists than when they left. All Italians, in fact, are Fascists, exasperated as they are by such humiliation and moral poverty...

Mussolini interpreted the feelings of all Italians and... had the courage to admit that Italy has betrayed, though he fixed the proportions of the treason for which the Italian people have no responsibility, while that of some leaders and classes is obvious... Mussolini was not optimistic but attuned his words to a sincere reality when he revealed some bitter truths about us, our weaknesses, the weak points of the enemy and hinted that in the new phase the break of the political front of the so-called United Nations...

Mussolini did not announce the miracle decisive of the war, but confirmed the increased war capacity of the Tripartite and the overcoming of a crisis which...

Calm is the virtue of the strong. Mussolini showed this morning that he possessed this calm, and shows it to that part of the Italian people who works for the cause of the Tripartite although deprived of the possibility of seeing its actual manifestations. The crisis has been overcome — he said. The Anglo-Americans and the Bolsheviks have no easy way before them. Mussolini is the political brain of the Axis, as clear, calm, determined as in better times when he challenged England in the Mediterranean.

This is « Vindex »'s impression, who is not an exceptional man and feels that his opinion is shared by many people. If Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt are concerned it will be for a good reason, this time at least.

(Radio Tevere - 2030)

STRATEGY OF THE ANTI-FASCISTS

(By Spectator)

Nobody will certainly accuse us of bad faith as regards opinions and politicians not our own. Every time Churchill has spoken at the House of Commons, the newspapers of the Social Republic have published in full, or practically in full, his speeches, taking them from Reuter. The point

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

ness of recent history. All fears have fled, thanks to the decided words of Mussolini, who expressed the feeling of the nation, a feeling made of confidence, certainty and determination, for the future of the fatherland.

Mussolini made an appeal to the people of Milan and to the whole country. This appeal was heard in all towns and villages of the country, where the people, somehow aware of this great historic event, had gathered in crowds before the loud-speakers. They felt the powerful breath of fate blow over them, and animate them; the flame of independence and of liberty has become their law, as social justice has for some time already become.

The people felt their Duce's return to them and to the daily contact with their needs and problems. The people regained all their confidence when they found themselves gathered around Mussolini, in whom they see the certain guarantee of final victory. The words of the Duce were the words of faith felt by all Italians. They expressed their certainty in the future of the Italian nation, which will know how to regain the place and the honor of which the traitors bereft her.

The people have accepted the Duce's order: they will follow it blindly, because they know that on the aspirations of this man, stands Italy, with all her glory and her hopes. (Fascist Radio - 1300)

« CHURCHILL EATS HIS HAT »

As a result of the sudden and striking illumination afforded by the speech delivered by the Duce in Milan, not only were the old ideas of legionnaires and their faith in resurrection and power re-affirmed, not only was the deep significance of the fate of the fatherland clearly stressed, but the present situation in Europe has been definitely defined.

The Allies had hoped to spend Christmas out of the trenches. This had been repeated over and over again in the mighty Anglo-American capitals and people on both sides of the Atlantic had got excited about it: they really believed it would be possible. Now, however, it is quite clear that Anglo-American soldiers will spend Christmas in the muddy trenches. And not only Christmas, but, as Churchill himself declared, spring and summer also.

The military situation of the Allies, the Duce pointed out in his speech, has become much worse in the last few months. To this military situation perfectly corresponds the political one which has become somewhat critical, and such a situation has been brought about by the invasion itself.

What is the meaning of liberation in Belgium, Italy, Greece? Ruins, misery, despair and civil war. The liberated Greeks firing at the English liberators are merely Russian communists firing at the British conservators.

Briefly, the Duce reviewed the entire situation which is developing in Europe; as yet, nobody had realised its gravity. Each Ally wants to have possession of the whole continent.

Churchill's conservative principles, however, cannot go beyond a certain point without causing unavoidable reactions on the part of Marshal Stalin.

At the present moment Great Britain is abandoning Poland in the most shameful way, throwing her in the clutches of the Muscovite Moloch. France announces an agreement with Russia, and Churchill is working to unite France, Belgium and Holland in an anti-German coalition first, and then in an anti-Russian one.

Churchill, according to an English expression repeated by the Duce, is eating his hat. He has had to put up with the Russian penetration into the Mediterranean.

The Casablanca policy has entered its final stage, which is bound to be a failure. (Fascist Radio - 2300)

THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

(By Vindex)

This morning I listened to Mussolini's speech on the radio. I was impressed by the enthusiasm with which the crowd greeted him, by the incisive tone of his words, the clearness of his voice and the long view he took in dealing with Italian and international problems, as well as the

tions of the population to be opposed to [illegible] ment in principle as they did not understand that its vitality was a guarantee for the existence of a rational structure in which Italians might be able to satisfy their fundamental individual and collective demands, whether of moral or material character — though not without toil and anxiety, following a very complicated international situation.

Then the famous binomial Italy-Fascism, which enemy propaganda had succeeded in convincing many Italians was an irreconcilable term, can be identified in a single cry, of liberty...

Mussolini said this morning that, were the Axis armies to return southward, they would find more Fascists than when they left. All Italians, in fact, are Fascists, exasperated as they are by such humiliation and moral poverty...

Mussolini interpreted the feelings of all Italians and... had the courage to admit that Italy has betrayed, though he fixed the proportions of the treason for which the Italian people have no responsibility, while that of some leaders and classes is obvious... Mussolini was not optimistic but attuned his words to a sincere reality when he revealed some bitter truths about us, our weaknesses, the weak points of the enemy and hinted that in the new phase the break of the political front of the so-called United Nations...

Mussolini did not announce the miracle decisive of the war, but confirmed the increased war capacity of the Tripartite and the overcoming of a crisis which...

Calm is the virtue of the strong. Mussolini showed this morning that he possessed this calm, and shows it to that part of the Italian people who works for the cause of the Tripartite although deprived of the possibility of seeing its actual manifestations. The crisis has been overcome — he said. The Anglo-Americans and the Bolsheviks have no easy way before them. Mussolini is the political brain of the Axis, as clear, calm, determined as in better times when he challenged England in the Mediterranean.

This is « Vindex »'s impression, who is not an exceptional man and feels that his opinion is shared by many people. If Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt are concerned it will be for a good reason, this time at least.

(Radio Tevere - 2030)

STRATEGY OF THE ANTI-FASCISTS

(By Spampanato)

Nobody will certainly accuse us of bad faith as regards opinions and politicians not our own. Every time Churchill has spoken at the House of Commons, the newspapers of the Social Republic have published in full, or practically in full, his speeches, taking them from Reuter. The point is that we are so sure of being right that the arguments and declarations of the enemy merely help us in our task of explaining them to the people.

This does not refer only to speeches: each political event which takes place in occupied Italy is faithfully reproduced by our press, which always gives an accurate and objective account of what has happened. On the other hand, through our radio we have always taken great care to let the people know what were the intent and plans of our enemy. This was done not by means of an ideological and interested propaganda, but impartially reporting from London and Washington broadcasts.

Is the same being done as regards the Social Republic? No. I was able to follow what Rome papers said, until a few weeks ago; the Italian Social Republic, its events, its laws, its reorganization, and its social measures were completely ignored. The name of Mussolini is hardly ever mentioned. In other words, the Italians of occupied Italy must forget that there is a Republic. They must not even think that there may be other reasons for the country's crisis, besides the failure of the Royal government.

The strategy adopted by anti-Fascism is to take advantage of the rancours and disappointments of people at mistakes that have been committed. They try even to cancel the remembrance of the many good things brought about by the Fascist regime.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

We do not believe, even for a minute, that Mussolini's speech of Saturday was reproduced by papers of invaded Italy, but we do hope that, either through loyalty or out of curiosity, the Italians are listening to our broadcasts and, therefore, that his speech has been heard there also. They must have heard the appeals addressed to patriotism, the national traditions, and the common sense of the Italians. That speech, in the public opinion of invaded Italy, must be the most dangerous and most unexpected obstacle to the fruitless toil of Bonomi and his followers.

But Mussolini's speech is not merely a speech: it is the demonstration of Italy's conscience and sense of honor through the many tragic and hard trials. It is the announcement of a new reality which is being laboriously built over the past. It is the cry of an Italy which does not want to die.

The speech of Mussolini precedes on the way to Rome two historic initiatives of the Social Republic: war and revolution, which only in Rome will find their conclusion.

(Radio Fante - 2215)

« BONOMI'S PLAINTIVE SPEECH »

Bonomi made a plaintive speech last night over the radio to Italians whom the Monarchy has delivered into the hands of the Allies and plunged into misery and starvation. He mentioned the fact that thousands of Italians are serving their masters, entrusted with menial jobs in the rear lines of the Allied troops, only in order to attribute this shameful truth to the régime which raised Italy to the rank of an imperial power. He, however, was not ashamed of emphasising that our unfortunate fellow countrymen are obliged by the invaders to wear foreign uniforms, and will be led away to represent that glorious army of Vittorio Veneto, which Fascism is supposed to have destroyed. However he saw fit to forget that Fascism redeemed that army, whose members (and Bonomi himself among them), could no longer show themselves in uniform in public, in 1921, without provoking popular resentment. The so-called head of the government made hardly any mention of the acts of rebellion by the population against the invaders, but even though he refrained from going into details he traced a fairly accurate picture of the so-called liberty and so-called well-being granted by the Allies as a reward for royal betrayal. « So long as the war lasts », said Bonomi, « transport will be scarce and dangerous, and consequently there will be a lack of food, clothing and necessary raw materials ».

Bonomi's speech may be termed a funeral oration. Mussolini's voice, raised in Milan, echoes in the consciences of all Italians, north and south of the Apennines, as a warning.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

« A CERTIFICATE OF INFAMY »

In the recent statements made by Churchill, one sentence particularly has struck us. Speaking of the Marshal of the betrayal, the British murderer No. 1 said: « I have no particular interest in defending Badoglio. I will only say that thanks to the armistice, we received from him the Italian fleet, which was handed over to us intact. »

These words, which renewed in everybody the humiliating and bitter remembrance of the shame suffered on the 8th of September, 1943, are also a blow in the miserable face of the traitor who thus receives, along with the enemy's contempt, not a certificate of gratitude, but one of perpetual infamy, a certificate which he fully deserves and which is proof of his shameful cowardice.

Italy was led to sacrifice and ruin, while our naval forces and those of our metropolitan army were all in action and more than sufficient to face the might of the enemy.

The Italian fleet, intact, which lifts its anchors to sail towards unconditional surrender, that same fleet which for ten years had cost the Italian people such an enormous sacrifice of energy and of money, the fleet which

bases are probably very near the spots where the actions take place.

While the occupation of Rimini was in progress, Canadian patrols were being re-organised along the sea-front between municipal gardens and Piazza Tripoli. German rear-guards were resisting on the Viale Mantegazza Railway station-Via Dante-Corso Nuovo-Via Garibaldi line. The capture of Rimini was still uncertain. Among its desolate ruins, new focal points of resistance were constantly being formed, destroyed, and formed again. Anglo-American naval units, anchored at large, directed their furious artillery salvoes against every corner of the city and the harbor. The sun was setting and a milky, indefinite light was over the sea. The water merged with the sky in a monotonous and shining grey. Consequently, anyone sailing near the shore might hope to get about unobserved, for the light was favorable and the noise of guns covered all other sounds. The Canadian patrols were formed by forty odd men, whose faces were lined with hardships and toil, whose uniforms were torn and dirty owing to the guerilla warfare forced upon them by the German grenadiers. They were scattered here and there, some of them along the coastal road, others in groups of three or four, waiting on the beach. They were calm and unsuspecting, protected only by the fire of their ships' guns. The German automatic weapons were lying in wait for them behind the walls of the devastated houses, waiting for them to continue their cautious and diffident march.

All of a sudden, an insistent and fierce machine-gun fire is heard from the sea and a hail of bullets falls on the resting Canadians, killing some of them and dispersing the others, who do not understand this sudden fury and look towards the calm waters, from where the punishment seems to come. However, a blinding light prevents them from seeing anything.

The Reich soldiers are also amazed. They strain their eyes and they see a small craft sailing swiftly northwards. One must guess its presence rather than see it...

(The transmission is interrupted by the following announcement, broadcast first in German, then in Italian: Attention, attention: Province of Asti: 2119 hours: limited danger)

...Any intervention would have been too late. The information received by the German command throws no light on the situation: on that day no naval units of any kind had put to sea.

(Fascist Radio - 2100 - Dec. 6)

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

« NOT REVENGE BUT JUSTICE »

The error which is being committed in liberated Italy regarding problems resulting from Fascist and German domination, is that of believing that many of these problems can be solved even without totally wiping out the conditions which have been left as a legacy by Fascism.

If, in theoretical sense, the positions of Patriots in the North is of the strongest, and no doubts are to be entertained concerning their possibilities and their intentions, the common mistake of believing that the past will be wiped out, or that criminal leaders responsible for Italy's present situation may go unpunished, should not be made.

...those who have turned their weapons against barbarians and Mussolini's band.

In the practical field the question is different. Not all Patriots understand that a hand should be extended to all those who have been misled, that help must be given to thousands and thousands, of officials, industrialists, agriculturists, and commercialists, who wish to redeem themselves by resolute and energetic action against the German and Fascist invaders. Besides, not all understand, that Fascism has directly or indirectly compromised, during the past

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

their masters, entrusted with menial jobs in the rear lines of the Allied troops, only in order to attribute this shameful truth to the regime which raised Italy to the rank of an imperial power. He, however, was not ashamed of emphasising that our unfortunate fellow countrymen are obliged by the invaders to wear foreign uniforms, and will be led away to represent that glorious army of Vittorio Veneto, which Fascism is supposed to have destroyed. However he saw fit to forget that Fascism redeemed that army, whose members (and Bonomi himself among them), could no longer show themselves in uniform in public, in 1921, without provoking popular resentment. The so-called head of the government made hardly any mention of the acts of rebellion by the population against the invaders, but even though he refrained from going into details he traced a fairly accurate picture of the so-called liberty and so-called well-being granted by the Allies as a reward for royal betrayal. « So long as the war lasts », said Bonomi, « transport will be scarce and dangerous, and consequently there will be a lack of food, clothing and necessary raw materials ».

Bonomi's speech may be termed a funeral oration. Mussolini's voice, raised in Milan, echoes in the consciences of all Italians, north and south of the Apennines, as a warning. (Fascist Radio - 1300)

« A CERTIFICATE OF INFAMY »

In the recent statements made by Churchill, one sentence particularly has struck us. Speaking of the Marshal of the betrayal, the British murderer No. 1 said: « I have no particular interest in defending Badoglio. I will only say that thanks to the armistice, we received from him the Italian fleet, which was handed over to us intact. »

These words, which renewed in everybody the humiliating and bitter remembrance of the shame suffered on the 8th of September, 1943, are also a blow in the miserable face of the traitor who thus receives, along with the enemy's contempt, not a certificate of gratitude, but one of perpetual infamy, a certificate which he fully deserves and which is proof of his shameful cowardice.

Italy was led to sacrifice and ruin, while our naval forces and those of our metropolitan army were all in action and more than sufficient to face the might of the enemy.

The Italian fleet, intact, which lifts its anchors to sail towards unconditional surrender, that same fleet which for ten years had cost the Italian people such an enormous sacrifice of energy and of money, the fleet which was our pride and the guarantee of our defensive and offensive power suddenly, with the stroke of the pen, that fleet is destroyed, annihilated, it hoists the white flag and enters the enemy harbors as the pledge of a defeat which had not taken place, of a humiliation which Italy did not deserve.

Nothing is clearer than the enemy's words in asserting once again, and in a definite way, the exact terms of a truth which unfortunately cannot be denied but only confirmed, as is demonstrated by this recent statement made by the enemy himself. Nothing is clearer than his own words in asserting before history the tremendous responsibility of the cowardly traitor. However hard and insensible his skin may be, he could not but feel on his despicable hide the lash of Churchill. With this certificate of infamy, delivered by the enemy himself, he must be hanged to the mast of one of the ships which he handed over to England and which, with the victory of the Axis, will be returned to Italy, together with our dignity, our honor, our power.
(Fascist Radio - 2100)

JESTS IN THE ADRIATIC

From the Adriatic front, persistent rumors are circulating regarding the activity of a strange craft, which attacks by surprise groups of enemy troops along the roads of the Romagna coasts. It seems to be a light motor boat, of small dimensions and driven by accumulators, which means its

the devastated houses, waiting for them to continue their cautious and diffident march.

All of a sudden, an insistent and fierce machine-gun fire is heard from the sea and a hail of bullets falls on the resting Canadians, killing some of them and dispersing the others, who do not understand this sudden fury and look towards the calm waters, from where the punishment seems to come. However, a blinding light prevents them from seeing anything.

The Reich soldiers are also amazed. They strain their eyes and they see a small craft sailing swiftly northwards. One must guess its presence rather than see it...

(The transmission is interrupted by the following announcement, broadcast first in German, then in Italian: Attention, attention: Province of Asti: 2119 hours: limited danger)

...Any intervention would have been too late. The information received by the German command throws no light on the situation: on that day no naval units of any kind had put to sea. (Fascist Radio - 2100 - Dec. 6)

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

« NOT REVENGE BUT JUSTICE »

The error which is being committed in liberated Italy regarding problems resulting from Fascist and German domination, is that of believing that many of these problems can be solved even without totally wiping out the conditions which have been left as a legacy by Fascism.

If, in theoretical sense, the positions of Patriots in the North is of the strongest, and no doubts are to be entertained concerning their possibilities and their intentions, the common mistake of believing that the past will be wiped out, or that criminal leaders responsible for Italy's present situation may go unpunished, should not be made.

...those who have turned their weapons against barbarians and Mussolini's band.

In the practical field the question is different. Not all Patriots understand that a hand should be extended to all those who have been misled, that help must be given to thousands and thousands, of officials, industrialists, agriculturists, and commercialists, who wish to redeem themselves by resolute and energetic action against the German and Fascist invaders. Besides, not all understand, that Fascism has directly or indirectly compromised, during the past twenty years, millions and millions of honest citizens, who should be re-educated through a continuous and pitiless criticism of the Fascist regime and its organizations. This enormous mass of deluded people will be given a new civic and national conscience, only by inducing them to carry out acts of sabotage, strikes and guerrilla activities against the Germans, and by daily unmasking the revolting aspect of Fascism. The great army of ex-Fascists must be taught to fight alongside the Patriots and uncorruptible anti-Fascists, and clamor for the heads of those Fascists who misled and humiliated them.

Woe to Italy, if this great mass of people should tomorrow be caught anew by the plutocratic group and by the infamous relicts of the Crown, which was the necessary accomplice of Fascism, of industrial magnates and financial magnates, and of large property owners, who have no intention of renouncing power and wish to continue to oppress the people.

In this field, the mistake which is being made south of Bologna by national liberation committees, who refuse to carry out epuration measures energetically, should be avoided. Energetic epuration is absolutely necessary, but it is necessary also to adopt adequate measures so as to insure that such an epuration be carried out in an integral manner. Only thus will the most urgent needs of the working classes be satisfied. By reading the Rome papers, it would appear that Roman Patriots, following certain political demonstrations which have been made recently, which have nothing to do with epuration and... the reconstruction of the army

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

Around every man or group belonging to the fifth column whose epuration is requested, an isolated zone must be created; their crimes must be denounced, as well as their complicity past and present with the German and Fascism. Only thus can enthusiasm be created in the masses...

In a different sense, unrest is created and one plays into the hands of the various Acquarone and of...

Not revenge but justice; justice in the name of the martyed Fatherland and of the rivers of blood spilt by our young generation and the tears of our mothers, wives, and sisters due to the Fascist betrayal. (Milano Libertà - 0830)

NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

« WORLD CHRONICLE »
(By Prof. Dr. J. R. von Salis)

(The initial phrases of this speech were almost inaudible and can be rendered only in a condensed form).

In his introductory remarks, Prof. von Salis says that military success has brought the Allies from El Alamein and Stalingrad to the gateways of Germany, but now for the first time economic and social phenomena have appeared as direct consequences of the war. Both England and Russia have suffered extensive devastation in this war, and not only in these two states but also in the rest of Europe economic and social post-war problems are assuming importance. The United States of America, says von Salis, has been spared this destruction, but its close alliance with England and Russia and the task of establishing five million American soldiers at present on overseas service, into the national economic life confront America with the same problems. Therefore, according to Prof. von Salis' view, America is no less familiar than her European allies with the psychological and political difficulties connected with the functioning of a system of alliances built up in the course of the war. Then he continues as follows:

In Europe, whose fate affects us most directly, we already notice the tensions and convulsions which are inevitable in the period between the end of the war and the time when long-term solutions are found for the post-war problems in economic and social life, in home and foreign politics. These fields of activity are interlinked so closely that at times it is impossible to say which of the problems mentioned represent causes rather than mere complications or tensions. For instance, the resistance movements, having taken or still taking part in the expulsion of foreign occupation forces from various countries, are pursuing not only the purely military aim of vanquishing the external enemy, but are fighting at the same time for some ideal or programme related to home or social politics.

There is no doubt that in a country like France the resistance movement, has sprung from nearly all strata of the people, and has in its bitter and sacrificial struggle against the Germans brought into being a new spirit and new views as to the way in which the French state should be transformed. In all countries of Europe that have stood these tests and gone through sufferings of this kind, the active forces of resistance will play a rôle in political life and enforce their demands.

This is plainly visible even now in France and in Yugoslavia, two European countries which were not saved from defeat and collapse by the former legal powers and personalities, but where on the contrary entirely new political and military groups and leaders have arisen from the continuation of the struggle against a temporarily victorious enemy. In the instance of France the episodes of Darlan and Giraud, by which the Americans after their landing in North Africa had hoped to secure continuity in French politics, have shown that the former leaders had lost all their authority and that a new policy could be inaugurated only with unbiased and uncompromised champions of the simultaneous struggle against Germany and

government returned home after four years' absence, welcome to their peoples. They cannot avoid being regarded more or less as representatives of the pre-war régime, whereas the liberated countries show a marked tendency to rid themselves of political cliques and personalities to whom the people attribute a certain measure of responsibility for the recent catastrophes. From this point of view the fact of de Gaulle having been unknown before 1940 constitutes rather a positive asset. He returns home with an unstained political past!» That is what the article in the *Daily Telegraph* says. It indubitably describes correctly the political state of mind prevailing among the populations of the liberated countries in Europe.

The tragic events now taking place in recently liberated Greece are a particularly striking example of the disaffection evinced by the politically and militarily organized forces of resistance in the homeland against the exile government just returned. The authority and administration of Papandreou is being supported by British troops in Greece on the ground of the legitimacy of Papandreou's government. Prime Minister Churchill has repeatedly defended in Parliament the policy pursued in Greece by the British government. His chief argument is that it must at all costs be made impossible for armed bands to usurp power and enforce upon the Greek people a political régime contrary to their liking. According to his statement, British policy aims at supporting the constitutional government so that at a given moment general elections may take place in Greece, enabling the Greek people to decide upon their future constitution in a perfectly free and democratic way. The attitude of the Churchill government is being discussed keenly in England itself and at the Labour Congress it was the object of attacks from various sides, but was energetically defended by the Socialist members of the government, particularly by the Minister of Labor, Bevin. For the rest, the exertions of the men sent to Athens, above all of Minister McMillan, to bring about a peaceful settlement of this quarrel between brothers, are evidence that the British government does not limit its activity to defending the lawful order in Greec against the attacks of the ELAS forces.

Difficulties have arisen in Italy also, where it is principally Great Britain which is claiming urgently that the problems related to the future constitution and régime of the country should be solved only when the country is completely liberated and democratic elections have been held. In view of the strong anti-monarchical and republican tendencies predominant within the anti-Fascist parties which have till now formed the government of new Italy, the demand that for the time being all discussion concerning the constitution to be adopted should be postponed, has led to considerable divergencies of opinion between the anti-Fascist personalities and the Allied Control organizations in Rome. In addition, there was the personal opposition of Count Sforza to British policy in Italy, which induced Churchill and Eden to consider Count Sforza as an impediment standing in the way of Anglo-Italian collaboration. Above all the British government was disinclined to accept Count Sforza as Italian foreign minister, and it stressed the fact that after all Italy was not an Allied country, but a vanquished enemy.

In the week under review the former Prime Minister Bonomi succeeded in forming a new government, which embraces four out of the six anti-Fascist parties, and in which both the Catholic Democratic Party and the Communist Party are represented by leading personalities, such as de Gasperi as foreign minister and Togliatti as deputy premier.

In America British policy in the liberated countries has been publicly criticized, even by the new Secretary of State Stettinius. Although on various occasions, especially in the French issue and now again in Belgium, the Americans have pursued a policy similar to that of the British in Italy and Greece, Washington seems now to advocate a policy of non-interference in regard to the internal conditions of the liberated countries It is obvious, at any rate, that despite the best intentions the

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

war, and not only in these two states [illegible] of Europe economic and social post-war problems are assuming importance. The United States of America, says von Salis, has been spared this destruction, but its close alliance with England and Russia and the task of establishing five million American soldiers at present on overseas service, into the national economic life confront America with the same problems. Therefore, according to Prof. von Salis' view, America is no less familiar than her European allies with the psychological and political difficulties connected with the functioning of a system of alliances built up in the course of the war. Then he continues as follows:

In Europe, whose fate affects us most directly, we already notice the tensions and convulsions which are inevitable in the period between the end of the war and the time when long-term solutions are found for the post-war problems in economic and social life, in home and foreign politics. These fields of activity are interlinked so closely that at times it is impossible to say which of the problems mentioned represent causes rather than mere complications or tensions. For instance, the resistance movements, having taken or still taking part in the expulsion of foreign occupation forces from various countries, are pursuing not only the purely military aim of vanquishing the external enemy, but are fighting at the same time for some ideal or programme related to home or social politics.

There is no doubt that in a country like France the resistance movement, has sprung from nearly all strata of the people, and has in its bitter and sacrificial struggle against the Germans brought into being a new spirit and new views as to the way in which the French state should be transformed. In all countries of Europe that have stood these tests and gone through sufferings of this kind, the active forces of resistance will play a rôle in political life and enforce their demands.

This is plainly visible even now in France and in Yugoslavia, two European countries which were not saved from defeat and collapse by the former legal powers and personalities, but where on the contrary entirely new political and military groups and leaders have arisen from the continuation of the struggle against a temporarily victorious enemy. In the instance of France the episodes of Darlan and Giraud, by which the Americans after their landing in North Africa had hoped to secure continuity in French politics, have shown that the former leaders had lost all their authority and that a new policy could be inaugurated only with unbiased and uncompromised champions of the simultaneous struggle against Germany and Vichy.

A similar development could be observed in Yugoslavia, where the exile government residing in London gradually lost its importance while Tito and the forces rallying around him in the country itself, showed an increasing capability of attending to the representation of Yugoslavia's interests, even in her relations to the great Allies.

The diplomatic correspondent of one of London's biggest newspapers, the *Daily Telegraph*, in a recent article examined the causes of de Gaulle's political successes, which last Sunday reached their climax by the conclusion of an alliance with the Soviet Union. The English journalist writes as follows: «Although de Gaulle's government, prior to its entering into office, was considered by the Allies with some anxiety as it was a yet untried administration, headed by a brigadier lacking political experience and consisting of political nonentities and youthful partisan-leaders, the present situation can be described as follows: One of the principal reasons for the strong position which de Gaulle has gained in his country and to which recent events in Greece and Belgium lend particular significance — these, are the exact words of the above-mentioned article — is the fact that he does not represent the lawful and constitutional government of France; it is not their legitimacy which makes the so-called legitimate exile governments, for instance the Polish government in London or the Belgian Greek people to decide upon their future constitution in a perfectly free and democratic way. The attitude of the Churchill government is being discussed keenly in England itself and at the Labour Congress it was the object of attacks from various sides, but was energetically defended by the Socialist members of the government, particularly by the Minister of Labor, Bevin. For the rest, the exertions of the men sent to Athens, above all of Minister McMillan, to bring about a peaceful settlement of this quarrel between brothers, are evidence that the British government does not limit its activity to defending the lawful order in Greec against the attacks of the ELAS forces.

Difficulties have arisen in Italy also, where it is principally Great Britain which is claiming urgently that the problems related to the future constitution and régime of the country should be solved only when the country is completely liberated and democratic elections have been held. In view of the strong anti-monarchical and republican tendencies predominant within the anti-Fascist parties which have till now formed the government of new Italy, the demand that for the time being all discussion concerning the constitution to be adopted should be postponed, has led to considerable divergencies of opinion between the anti-Fascist personalities and the Allied Control organizations in Rome. In addition, there was the personal opposition of Count Sforza to British policy in Italy, which induced Churchill and Eden to consider Count Sforza as an impediment standing in the way of Anglo-Italian collaboration. Above all the British government was disinclined to accept Count Sforza as Italian foreign minister, and it stressed the fact that after all, Italy was not an Allied country, but a vanquished enemy.

In the week under review the former Prime Minister Bonomi succeeded in forming a new government, which embraces four out of the six anti-Fascist parties, and in which both the Catholic Democratic Party and the Communist Party are represented by leading personalities, such as de Gasperi as foreign minister and Togliatti as deputy premier.

In America British policy in the liberated countries has been publicly criticized, even by the new Secretary of State Stettinius. Although on various occasions, especially in the French issue and now again in Belgium, the Americans have pursued a policy similar to that of the British in Italy and Greece. Washington seems now to advocate a policy of non-interference in regard to the internal conditions of the liberated countries. It is obvious, at any rate, that despite the best intentions the transition from the former arbitrary police and occupation régime represented by the Rome-Berlin Axis and its allies to the constitutions of the future, based on the principle of national freedom and self-determination, will be neither smooth nor easy. This is due not only to the diversity of ideologies and the multitude of political parties, which characterize free democracy, but in no lesser degree to the economic distress caused by war and occupation. A further element of paramount importance is the fact that the war in Europe is yet far from its end and that consequently in the countries at present occupied by British, Americans and Russians, military requirements necessarily rank above all others. Administration, transport systems and police order are throughout subservient to warfare even now, securing supplies and the protection of Allied commands and control posts.

As the wording of the Franco-Soviet pact of alliance, signed in Moscow on December 10th between the Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov and the French Foreign Minister Bidault in the presence of Stalin and de Gaulle, has not been published yet, we can for the moment only report the fact itself. The great importance of the renewal of the alliance that in former times linked France and Russia, is incontestable. It supplements the pact of alliance concluded for twenty year between England and the Soviet Union and opens the way for a corresponding Anglo-French agreement. (Radio Beromuenster - 1910 - Dec. 15)

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

Interior, I/C

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday 19 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighth Army forces move up to Senio River line on four-mile front; German counter-offensive in West continues; Soviets reach Czechoslovak border on 70-mile front; 742 Jap planes destroyed last week; Superforts bomb Hankow and Nagoya; British capture Burma oil center; U. S. subs sink 33 more Jap ships.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi confers with Charles and Stone; Former Senator goes on trial; Arisio pleads unpreparedness; 13 saboteurs sentenced; Homes of Florentine Fascists confiscated.

UNITED NATIONS — British make progress in Athens; 150,000 British workers protest for armistice in Greece; U. S. makes statement on Polish frontier question; Japanese-Americans to return to West Coast; Belgian miners threaten strike.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler removed as supreme war lord.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY FORCES MOVE UP TO SENIO RIVER LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 18 — New Zealand troops of the 8th Army — pressing westward after the badly-battered German forces swept from Faenza and the southern end of their Lamone River defenses — moved up yesterday along a four-mile front to face the enemy across still another water barrier on the way to Bologna, it was announced here today.

Although official reports gave no indication of the strength of the German dispositions along the Senio River, cutting across the Po Plain 24 miles southeast of Bologna, it is evident that the enemy will endeavor once again to exact the greatest possible delay through the employment of such a coordinated water-barrier defense.

the Reno River and its tributaries, more than 1,100 German prisoners have been captured.

According to today's reports, enemy troops are still holding out in the northern outskirts of Faenza, although New Zealand infantrymen and sappers have cleared most of the town of snipers and enemy obstructions and booby traps. In many parts of the town, small groups of enemy soldiers had barricaded themselves behind the sandbagged walls of buildings, and were cleared only after bitter fighting. Enemy forces shelled the town after its evacuation.

On the left flank of the 8th Army front, Polish forces continued their advance in the area between the Senio River and its tributary, the Sintria.

Three hamlets were taken by these forces in this area. They are San Mamante in Curiano, Casette, and Limisano.

On the 5th Army front, German patrols were active southeast of Bologna, as well as in the sector south of Imola. (PRO)

GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

LONDON, December 18 — German forces continued their all-out counter-offensive today against the center of the American 1st Army front south of Monschau in an effort to relieve Allied pressure on the Cologne Plain and the Saar Basin.

A large force of German planes was thrown into the new attacks, and during the first 36 hours Allied aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 194 enemy craft.

Some German thrusts on the 60-mile front have been held, while others have surged forward and fanned out. The exact area of the German penetrations was not disclosed by Supreme Headquarters, and an operational silence has been enforced for security reasons. Press correspondents reported that the enemy attacks were made in the Honsfeld area in Belgium, and at Vianden and Echternach in Luxembourg.

The Germans were reported to have moved into line more infantry and tanks, involving some of the best units of the Wehrmacht. While strategic German reserves have been committed, press reports said that the enemy does not have sufficient forces to sustain the attack in strength for a long period at the current rate of attrition. The dispatches quoted front line American commanders as stating that German casualties range between 50 and 60 per cent of the attacking units.

American units have fought off heavy attacks with rifles, grenades, bazookas and machine guns. Long columns of American trucks and half-tracks are constantly shifting positions in the battle, which is officially described as fluid. Low clouds somewhat curtailed Allied air activity over the battle lines.

German paratroopers, dropped behind the American lines two nights ago armed with machine pistols and grenades, are being mopped up.

Superforts bomb Hankow and Nagoya; British capture Burma oil center; U. S. subs sink 33 more Jap ships.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi confers with Charles and Stone; Former Senator goes on trial; Arisio pleads unpreparedness; 13 saboteurs sentenced; Homes of Florentine Fascists confiscated.

UNITED NATIONS — British make progress in Athens; 150,000 British workers protest for armistice in Greece; U. S. makes statement on Polish frontier question; Japanese-Americans to return to West Coast; Belgian miners threaten strike.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler removed as supreme war lord.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY FORCES MOVE UP TO SENIO RIVER LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 18 — New Zealand troops of the 8th Army — pressing westward after the badly-battered German forces swept from Faenza and the southern end of their Lamone River defenses — moved up yesterday along a four-mile front to face the enemy across still another water barrier on the way to Bologna, it was announced here today.

Although official reports gave no indication of the strength of the German dispositions along the Senio River, cutting across the Po Plain 24 miles southeast of Bologna, it is evident that the enemy will endeavor once again to exact the greatest possible delay through the employment of such a coördinated water-barrier defense.

Farther northeast, Canadian troops of the 8th Army closed in on the German stronghold of Bagnocavallo, 9 ½ miles from Faenza, and at the junction of the Canale Naviglio connecting the Lamone and Senio Rivers and the Ravenna-Bologna rail and highway lines.

In heavy fighting in this low vineyard country, criss-crossed with canals and drainage ditches, Canadian troops now hold the line of the Canale Naviglio along a five-mile stretch north of Bagnocavallo. They also have taken up positions along the Fosso Vecchio, a connecting watercourse, a mile south of this strategic village, now hemmed in from three sides.

Strong enemy reinforcements were concentrated in this sector just prior to the surprise New Zealand attack at the southern end of the German line. These German forces have fought stubbornly to hold the Canadian thrust, which threatens both the Ravenna-Bologna and the Ravenna-Ferrara road and rail routes. Patrols which pushed across the Fosso Munio, west of the Canale Naviglio at the northern end of this battle area, and within two miles of Alfonsine on the Ferrara road, were forced to retire in the face of strong enemy dispositions.

In two weeks' fighting in this crucial sector, where the Canadians have sheared through three successive German delaying lines based on the intricate canal system feeding

Three hamlets were taken by these forces in this area. They are San Mamante in Curiano, Casette, and Limisano.

On the 5th Army front, German patrols were active southeast of Bologna, as well as in the sector south of Imola. (PRO)

GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

LONDON, December 18 — German forces continued their all-out counter-offensive today against the center of the American 1st Army front south of Monschau in an effort to relieve Allied pressure on the Cologne Plain and the Saar Basin.

A large force of German planes was thrown into the new attacks, and during the first 36 hours Allied aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 194 enemy craft.

Some German thrusts on the 60-mile front have been held, while others have surged forward and fanned out. The exact area of the German penetrations was not disclosed by Supreme Headquarters, and an operational silence has been enforced for security reasons. Press correspondents reported that the enemy attacks were made in the Honsfeld area in Belgium, and at Vianden and Echternach in Luxembourg.

The Germans were reported to have moved into line more infantry and tanks, involving some of the best units of the Wehrmacht. While strategic German reserves have been committed, press reports said that the enemy does not have sufficient forces to sustain the attack in strength for a long period at the current rate of attrition. The dispatches quoted front line American commanders as stating that German casualties range between 50 and 60 per cent of the attacking units.

American units have fought off heavy attacks with rifles, grenades, bazookas and machine guns. Long columns of American trucks and half-tracks are constantly shifting positions in the battle, which is officially described as fluid. Low clouds somewhat curtailed Allied air activity over the battle lines.

German paratroopers, dropped behind the American lines two nights ago armed with machine pistols and grenades, are being mopped up.

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS GAIN 15 MILES IN BELGIUM

LONDON, December 18 — German forces, in their 60-hour-old offensive, have advanced 15 miles and were reported to be at Stavelot, five miles southwest of Malmédy, a Reuter correspondent at Supreme Headquarters reported, late tonight.

The dispatch said that Allied planes destroyed 20 German half-track vehicles in this area and that, «despite the news blackout, it was reasonable to assume that the Germans have pushed westward at least 15 miles.» (Reuter)

FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER VISITS LONDON

LONDON, December 18 — Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, recently returned here to receive his Field Marshal's baton from King George VI, it was disclosed tonight. During his visit, which lasted several days, he was recognized by comparatively few people.

It was also stated in press dispatches tonight that the Irish cities of Belfast and Londonderry had given Field Marshal Alexander the freedom of their cities. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721
4099

The Germans concentrated 300 to 400 mo[illegible] guns of all calibers on comparatively small targets, while increasing numbers of flying bombs have been directed into American positions. The area of the German attack was difficult country, with large areas of forest, and with winding roads and little space to maneuver tanks.

On the 7th Army front in northeast Alsace, the five bridgeheads across the German frontier were resolved into two thrusts on either side of Wissembourg (Weisenburg). American forces have made contact with the enemy along the Siegfried-Line fortifications, and have captured Kapsweyer, east of Wissembourg.

The forces reaching the Siegfried Line dug themselves in while medium bombers flew ahead to soften the deep German defenses, consisting of rows of dragons' teeth and concrete pyramids, behind which are pillboxes and fortresses.

Along the Saar Basin front, 3rd Army forces pushed northward in a two-mile advance to capture Walsheim, nine miles northeast of Saargemünd.

Aggressive patrolling was maintained before the Saar Basin capital of Saarbrücken, while American forces in the Saarlautern-Dillingen bridgehead made slow advances.

Far to the north, 9th Army troops completed the capture of Würm and Beeck, four miles northeast of Geilenkirchen, after clearing the towns of the last remaining German strongpoints. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

SOVIETS REACH CZECH BORDER ON 70-MILE FRONT

MOSCOW, December 13 — Red Army forces driving northward have reached the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border on a 70-mile front, and are now fighting in Czechoslovak territory, tonight's Soviet communique announced.

As Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front pushed forward alongside units of General Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Front, the entire German salient in eastern Slovakia was in extreme danger of being outflanked. The Russian communique reported that Red Army troops had cleared the Germans from the wooded, mountainous area west of Satoraljaujhely, and had advanced to the Hernad River, 20 miles to the west.

German and Hungarian defenses were reported to be crumbling before the Russian thrusts by mountain artillery and heavily-armed but mobile infantrymen. Soviet troops are now in the first ranges of the Slovak mountains.

Driving northward from Miskolc, another Red Army force increased its pressure on the vital Czechoslovak rail hub of Kosice and pushed the Germans back in sharp clashes. Soviet tanks overran German machine gun nests, while artillery shelled German positions. German resistance was reported to be increasing as German reinforcements were being thrown steadily into the line.

The Soviet communique reported that the Russian forces advancing northwestward from Miskolc along the Lucenec rail line gained 10 miles today and captured the rail junction of Banreve, 30 miles from the Lucenec gap. Meanwhile, other Red Army troops, pushing northward from Hatvan, today continued their advance toward Lucenec from captured Paszto. The ground in this sector has become hard and the rivers have frozen, turning the previously marshy terrain into favorable tank country.

German reinforcements sent from Vienna to hold the defenses leading to the Bratislava gap are clinging to hillcrests and river defiles beyond the Ipel River line north of Budapest, press reports said. Hungarian and German losses have been heavy. Marshal Malinovsky has massed his forces along the Ipel for a westward drive to Vienna, the back door to the Reich.

At Budapest, Russian forces continued to edge their way through German defenses guarding the city, and Soviet [illegible] within six miles

Enemy air activity over Mindoro was said to be negligible, but U. S. patrol planes strafed and set fire to a Japanese coastal vessel and two small freighters off the northeast coast. A third freighter was damaged off the east coast.

Construction of airdrome sites on Mindoro is proceeding satisfactorily, it was reported tonight. (OWI-Reuter)

SUPERFORTS BOMB HANKOW AND NAGOYA; BRITISH CAPTURE BURMA OIL CENTER

KANDY, CEYLON, December 18 — While American Superfortresses attacked the Japanese industrial center of Nagoya and enemy targets in Hankow yesterday, units of the British 14th Army continued their drive through the Chindwin River Valley in Burma and captured Indaw, oil-producing center of north Burma.

Indaw, 24 miles east of Mawlaik, the Chindwin town recently taken by the Allies, is between Sittaung and Kalewa.

Other 14th Army forces, after a 60-mile advance south through the Myittha Valley from Kalemyo, are now reported fighting almost 125 miles west of Mandalay. Elsewhere in Burma, forces operating east of Chindwin linked up with troops pushing down the railway corridor to Bhamo, forming the northern end of a pincer movement threatening to cut off Japanese units in the area.

The Superfortress assault on Nagoya, third-largest city in Japan, was made by a « sizeable force » operating from Saipan bases, the official announcement said. The city is a large enemy plane-producing center.

The Hankow attack was the first by the Superforts on the big Chinese city on the Yangtse River, although the great trading port — second only to Shanghai in size — was a target of other bombers on November 25. Hankow is about 600 miles from the mouth of the river, and 1,200 miles west of Nagoya.

In China, Chinese troops operating in the south-central sector of Kwangsi Province recaptured Wuyu Point, nine miles southeast of Hochih, and are now within a mile of Hochih itself, last night's communique reported. Several localities in the Yunnan sector were taken, near the Burma border. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

(OWI - Reuter)

U.S. SUBS SINK 33 MORE JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, December 15 — American submarines have sunk 33 more Japanese ships, the Navy Department announced tonight. These sinkings in the Far East and the Pacific include one light cruiser, three destroyers, six escort vessels, a minesweeper, a minelayer and 21 cargo ships. This new tally brings the total number of Japanese ships of all types sunk by U.S. submarines since the start of the war to 907, including 94 warships.

The 21 cargo ships ranged from a large tanker to medium and small cargo vessels.

Of the 94 enemy warships sunk to date, 13 were enemy cruisers and 43 were destroyers. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, POLAND, HUNGARY BOMBED

ADVANCE AHFQ, ITALY, December 18 — Heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today attacked five strategic targets in Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Austria, including the Silesian synthetic oil refineries at Oderthal, without encountering more than two enemy interceptors, it was announced here today.

Today's attacks followed one of the fiercest air battles in months when up to 150 enemy fighters struck Liberator formations on the way to the Oderthal refinery target yester-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

far to the north, [illegible] ture of Würm and Beeck, four miles northeast of Gellenkirchen, after clearing the towns of the last remaining German strongpoints. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

SOVIETS REACH CZECH BORDER ON 70-MILE FRONT

MOSCOW, December 18 — Red Army forces driving northward have reached the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border on a 70-mile front, and are now fighting in Czechoslovak territory, tonight's Soviet communique announced.

As Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front pushed forward alongside units of General Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Front, the entire German salient in eastern Slovakia was in extreme danger of being outflanked. The Russian communique reported that Red Army troops had cleared the Germans from the wooded, mountainous area west of Satoraljaujhely, and had advanced to the Hernad River, 20 miles to the west.

German and Hungarian defenses were reported to be crumbling before the Russian thrusts by mountain artillery and heavily-armed but mobile infantrymen. Soviet troops are now in the first ranges of the Slovak mountains.

Driving northward from Misitolc, another Red Army force increased its pressure on the vital Czechoslovak rail hub of Kosice and pushed the Germans back in sharp clashes. Soviet tanks overran German machine gun nests, while artillery shelled German positions. German resistance was reported to be increasing as German reinforcements were being thrown steadily into the line.

The Soviet communique reported that the Russian forces advancing northwestward from Miskolc along the Lucenec rail line gained 10 miles today and captured the rail junction of Banreve, 30 miles from the Lucenec gap. Meanwhile, other Red Army troops, pushing northward from Hatvan, today continued their advance toward Lucenec from captured Paszto. The ground in this sector has become hard and the rivers have frozen, turning the previously marshy terrain into favorable tank country.

German reinforcements sent from Vienna to hold the defenses leading to the Bratislava gap are clinging to hillcrests and river defiles beyond the Ipel River line north of Budapest, press reports said. Hungarian and German losses have been heavy. Marshal Malinovsky has massed his forces along the Ipel for a westward drive to Vienna, the back door to the Reich.

At Budapest, Russian forces continued to edge their way through German defenses guarding the city, and Soviet artillery fired from newly-won positions within six miles of it. The Germans threw in a series of counter-blows aided by the Luftwaffe, self-propelled guns, and waves of infantry, but all were repulsed. (OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

742 JAP PLANES DESTROYED LAST WEEK

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 18 — American forces in the Philippines destroyed 742 Japanese planes in seven days of operations up to and including yesterday, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. On Mindoro Island, 23 planes were destroyed yesterday. No ground opposition was encountered.

Meanwhile, on Leyte, where bitter ground fighting continued, the U. S. 77th Division seized the Valencia airdrome yesterday.

The 7th Division completed the destruction of remnants of the enemy's 26th Division. A total of 905 enemy dead was counted in a single day. Over 2,000 dead were left by the Japanese in attempts to free themselves of the outflanking of the Yamashita Line north of Ormoc.

The overall figure of Japanese plane losses included those shot down by carrier-based airmen of Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet and by anti-aircraft batteries during devastating sweeps throughout the Philippines preceding and during the landing on Mindoro.

[illegible] troops pushing down the railway corridor to Bhamo, forming the northern end of a pincer movement threatening to cut off Japanese units in the area.

The Superfortress assault on Nagoya, third-largest city in Japan, was made by a "sizeable force" operating from Saipan bases, the official announcement said. The city is a large enemy plane-producing center.

The Hankow attack was the first by the Superforts on the big Chinese city on the Yangtse River, although the great trading port — second only to Shanghai in size — was a target of other bombers on November 25. Hankow is about 600 miles from the mouth of the river, and 1,200 miles west of Nagoya.

In China, Chinese troops operating in the south-central sector of Kwangsi Province recaptured Wuyu Point, nine miles southeast of Hochih, and are now within a mile of Hochih itself, last night's communique reported. Several localities in the Yunnan sector were taken, near the Burma border. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.
(OWI - Reuter)

U.S. SUBS SINK 33 MORE JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, December 18 — American submarines have sunk 33 more Japanese ships, the Navy Department announced tonight. These sinkings in the Far East and the Pacific include one light cruiser, three destroyers, six escort vessels, a minesweeper, a minelayer and 21 cargo ships. This new tally brings the total number of Japanese ships of all types sunk by U.S. submarines since the start of the war to 907, including 94 warships.

The 21 cargo ships ranged from a large tanker to medium and small cargo vessels.

Of the 94 enemy warships sunk to date, 13 were enemy cruisers and 43 were destroyers. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, POLAND, HUNGARY BOMBED

ADVANCE AHFQ, ITALY, December 18 — Heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today attacked five strategic targets in Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Austria, including the Silesian synthetic oil refineries at Oderthal, without encountering more than two enemy interceptors, it was announced here today.

Today's attacks followed one of the fiercest air battles in months when up to 150 enemy fighters struck Liberator formations on the way to the Oderthal refinery target yesterday. More than a score of Allied heavy bombers were lost, and 48 enemy planes were downed in the encounter above thick clouds.

The enemy ME-109 and EW-190 fighters, encountered in greater number than at any time in the past four months, struck at three groups of the heavy-bomber formations, coming in at low level to attack from the rear.

In one group attacked, 10 of the Liberators were reported missing, while total losses for the day amounted to 21 heavy bombers.

As Mustang and Lightning escort fighters tangled with the enemy formations, the enemy planes swooped and dived to almost ground level in their efforts to escape, so that the sky was filled with battling planes above and below the clouds.

Other targets attacked today included synthetic oil plants at Blechhammer, German Silesia, and Oswiecim, Polish Silesia, as well as rail yards at Graz in Austria, along the main line from Yugoslavia to Vienna, and undisclosed targets in the Vienna area and at Sopron in Hungary.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, despite bad weather, hammered enemy rail targets, strongpoints, and guns in the Parma, Spezia, and Bologna areas.

Wellington and Liberation bombers of the RAF continued their attacks yesterday on German transport columns fleeing

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

from the Podgorica pocket just inside the Yugoslav frontier from Albania. It is estimated that 20,000 enemy troops are trying to escape from this area before they are cut off by Russian advances toward the Brod road. (PRO)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT 5TH ARMY FRONT

WITH 5TH ARMY, December 18 — The delegation of 16 U.S. Congressmen who visited this front yesterday left this morning for southern Italy.

During their visit to the front which included a 100-mile tour of the mud-soaked battle lines, the Congressmen were told by Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, commander-in-chief of the 15th Army Group, that the mission of the 5th and 8th Armies is not only to drive the Germans from Italy, but to chew up and eliminate the 28 enemy divisions in northern Italy. The tour carried the party as far north as Loiano, only four miles from the fighting front.

At one point, a German shell exploded only a few hundred yards from the road on which the Congressmen were traveling.

After explaining the military situation, General Clark told the Congressmen that the reason why the Germans are making an all-out effort to hold their present battle lines «is so they can loot North Italy.» The enemy now is moving quantities of food and manufacturing equipment from the rich Po Valley into Germany.

General Clark asserted that some of the best divisions the Germans have are on this front. He added:

«We must not let any of those divisions get away to assist the Germans in France or in Hungary. We are going to strike, and strike hard.»

Civilian Coöperation Praised

General Clark said one of the biggest jobs in the immediate battle area is care for the Italian civilian population. He praised the coöperation of the people, and pointed out that, despite great military demands on transportation, food is being brought in regularly for Italians.

Questioned by Congressmen, the General praised the Allied Military Government for its work in the battle areas. To further questions, the General answered that the Psychological Warfare Branch was doing a fine job on the front lines.

The delegation, which is touring the Western and Italian Fronts, traveled yesterday in a convoy of 26 jeeps. Helmets and protective clothing were issued to them before they started the trip through the mud and snow-covered front.

The representatives and their entourage left Florence at dawn and drove to Altuzzo Hill which, General Clark pointed out, was in the heart of the enemy's once-vaunted Goth Line.

The party then traveled through all the former fortifications of the Goth Line, wrested from the enemy when the 5th Army broke the line in its drive to the Po Valley.

After a lunch on army field rations and a church service in recently-liberated Monghidoro, the representatives moved up to the front. They watched some Allied big guns fire shells into enemy-held territory. This drew counter-fire, one shell falling a few hundred yards from the Congressional group.

Returning, the Congressmen visited an evacuation hospital. Here they saw an Italian child who had been injured by a hand grenade receiving the same medical treatment given Allied troops.

General Clark told the Congressmen that lack of ammunition had never held up the advance of the Allied Armies in Italy.

«We always lacked the infantry, however,» General [illegible] added. «If one more infantry regiment had been em-

2,400 PLANES HIT REICH INDUSTRIES

LONDON, December 18 — More than 2,400 American and British bombers and fighters attacked German industrial targets and ground troops today as the skies over western Europe's battle lines cleared up and Allied troops were marshalled to meet the German counter-offensive launched with the greatest aerial support the Nazis have sent up since D-day.

The RAF struck three blows at German rail centers late last night and early this morning, in the wake of a day of bitter combat between German and Allied fighters, while 500 Flying Fortresses of the 8th USAAF, escorted by more than 600 fighters, later today carried on the aerial assault over marshalling yards at Cologne, Mainz, and Coblenz.

Approximately 1,300 RAF bombers dropped an estimated 7,000 tons of bombs on Munich, Ulm, and Duisburg, key points in the Nazi railway network. Large fires were seen both at Ulm and Munich, but heavy clouds prevented immediate observation of results at Duisburg.

Attacks also were made on Hanau to the east of Frankfurt and on Münster in northwest Germany. Night-fighters and Intruders supported the bombers, attacking airfields and destroying at least three German aircraft in combat. Seventeen RAF planes were reported missing by the Air Ministry today.

The 8th AAF operation — carried out under adverse weather conditions — was made at a cost of three heavy bombers and five fighters. Three German ME 109's were shot down by fighters in scattered dogfights over the Ruhr. Anti-aircraft fire was meager and no German fighters were encountered by bombers. More than 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the rail centers supplying the German counter-offensive on the American 1st Army front.

T.A.F.'s Greatest Day

Brig. Gen. Richard Nugent, commanding officer of TAC No. 29 at 9th Army headquarters, said today that Allied tactical air forces had their greatest day yesterday, destroying 109 German fighters, probably destroying 11, and damaging 48 others. In the same operations the Allies lost 38 planes.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF today destroyed 95 German tanks and damaged 26 others in what pilots called the greatest blow since their planes shot up the retreating German 7th Army in the Argentan-Falaise gap in Normandy, an American press service reported.

The blow to enemy armor was delivered in an offensive coördinated with the 1st Army as the Germans attacked toward Belgium, the Associated Press said.

A strong force of Lancasters tonight attacked German ships in the Baltic port of Gdynia in a flight that involved a journey of more than 1,600 miles, it was officially announced.

Meanwhile, the Germans renewed their flying-bomb attacks last night against southern England. Damage and casualties were reported by the Ministry of Home Security.

Holland-based Tempests of the 2nd TAF yesterday intercepted and destroyed 11 German aircraft over a wide area between the front lines and Münster.

Spitfire bombers of the RAF Fighter Command power-dived 5,000 feet to smash rocket sites in Holland today. Terrific explosions were observed by the pilots.

A new electrical bomb release instead of the manually controlled lever is giving Thunderbolt fighter-bombers twice their previous accuracy, it was revealed officially today. It had been evolved because wide errors had been noted on low bombing, and it proved so successful that 90 per cent of the Allied Thunderbolts now are equipped with it.

(OWI - Reuter)

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

«is so they can loot North Italy.» The enemy now is moving quantities of food and manufacturing equipment from the rich Po Valley into Germany.

General Clark asserted that some of the best divisions the Germans have are on this front. He added:

«We must not let any of those divisions get away to assist the Germans in France or in Hungary. We are going to strike, and strike hard.»

Civilian Coöperation Praised

General Clark said one of the biggest jobs in the immediate battle area is care for the Italian civilian population. He praised the coöperation of the people, and pointed out that, despite great military demands on transportation, food is being brought in regularly for Italians.

Questioned by Congressmen, the General praised the Allied Military Government for its work in the battle areas. To further questions, the General answered that the Psychological Warfare Branch was doing a fine job on the front lines.

The delegation, which is touring the Western and Italian Fronts, traveled yesterday in a convoy of 26 jeeps. Helmets and protective clothing were issued to them before they started the trip through the mud and snow-covered front.

The representatives and their entourage left Florence at dawn and drove to Altuzzo Hill which, General Clark pointed out, was in the heart of the enemy's once-vaunted Goth Line.

The party then traveled through all the former fortifications of the Goth Line, wrested from the enemy when the 5th Army broke the line in its drive to the Po Valley.

After a lunch on army field rations and a church service in recently-liberated Monghidoro, the representatives moved up to the front. They watched some Allied big guns fire shells into enemy-held territory. This drew counter-fire, one shell falling a few hundred yards from the Congressional group.

Returning, the Congressmen visited an evacuation hospital. Here they saw an Italian child who had been injured by a hand grenade receiving the same medical treatment given Allied troops.

General Clark told the Congressmen that lack of ammunition had never held up the advance of the Allied Armies in Italy.

«We always lacked the infantry, however,» General Clark added. «If one more infantry regiment had been employed at Cassino, it would have been taken earlier.»

The battle for Altuzzo Hill, General Clark said, cost the Allies 20,000 casualties, against 50,000 for the Germans. (UNN)

CONGRESSMEN VISIT BOMBER BASE

HQ, 15TH USSAF, December 18 — The touring group of United States Congressmen today inspected a heavy bombardment airfield, and learned how Allied Italian-based and British-based bombers are engaged in a coördinated program for the destruction of Germany's essential industries.

Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commanding the 15th USAAF, put the Congressmen through a briefing similar to that given bomber crews before they start on their missions.

Questioned by the legislators, he told how the work of the heavy, long-range bombers in this theater is coördinated with that of other Allied heavy bombers. Targets are selected on the basis of the harm their destruction will do to the German war potential, it was explained. As has been previously announced, the bombers are now concentrating on the elimination of Germany's oil industry.

The Congressional party arrived here from Florence, where they had spent the night after a day-long tour of the Italian battlefront yesterday. (UNN)

[illegible] RAF planes were reported [illegible] today.

The 8th AAF operation — carried out under adverse weather conditions — was made at a cost of three heavy bombers and five fighters. Three German ME 109's were shot down by fighters in scattered dogfights over the Ruhr. Anti-aircraft fire was meager and no German fighters were encountered by bombers. More than 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the rail centers supplying the German counter-offensive on the American 1st Army front.

T.A.F.'s Greatest Day

Brig. Gen. Richard Nugent, commanding officer of TAC No. 29 at 9th Army headquarters, said today that Allied tactical air forces had their greatest day yesterday, destroying 109 German fighters, probably destroying 11, and damaging 48 others. In the same operations the Allies lost 38 planes.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF today destroyed 95 German tanks and damaged 26 others in what pilots called the greatest blow since their planes shot up the retreating German 7th Army in the Argentan-Falaise gap in Normandy, an American press service reported.

The blow to enemy armor was delivered in an offensive coordinated with the 1st Army as the Germans attacked toward Belgium, the Associated Press said.

A strong force of Lancasters tonight attacked German ships in the Baltic port of Gdynia in a flight that involved a journey of more than 1,600 miles, it was officially announced.

Meanwhile, the Germans renewed their flying-bomb attacks last night against southern England. Damage and casualties were reported by the Ministry of Home Security.

Holland-based Tempests of the 2nd TAF yesterday intercepted and destroyed 11 German aircraft over a wide area between the front lines and Münster.

Spitfire bombers of the RAF Fighter Command power-dived 5,000 feet to smash rocket sites in Holland today. Terrific explosions were observed by the pilots.

A new electrical bomb release instead of the manually controlled lever is giving Thunderbolt fighter-bombers twice their previous accuracy, it was revealed officially today. It had been evolved because wide errors had been noted on low bombing, and it proved so successful that 90 per cent of the Allied Thunderbolts now are equipped with it. (OWI - Reuter)

«EVERYTHING AT STAKE»—RUNDSTEDT

LONDON, December 18 — Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt told his troops in an order of the day that unless their new counter-offensive in the center of the American 1st Army front succeeded, «everything is lost,» a British United Press dispatch reported. The order said:

«Soldiers of the Western Front: Your great hour has struck. Strong attacking armies are advancing today against the Americans. I do not need to say any more to you. Everything is at stake.»

German broadcasters were heard tonight telling the world that the present German counter-offensive against the American 1st Army was planned, down to the last detail, by Hitler himself; this, they also hastened to explain, accounts for the Führer's long silence. (Reuter)

DE TASSIGNY COMMANDS ALSACE SECTOR

SHAEF, December 18 — The Allied Command has put General de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the French 1st Army, in command of the Alsace sector. With him is one French division, under General Leclerc, and one American division.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

This is the first time a French general has been put in command of an Allied army of the Western Front. The Paris newspaper *Figaro* commented: « This sign of confidence is the finest tribute our Allies could pay our troops and our leaders. » (Reuter)

258,124 U.S. CASUALTIES IN WEST

WASHINGTON, December 18 — United States Army ground forces have suffered 258,124 casualties in western Europe up to December 1, the War Department announced today. Of this number, 57,775 occurred during November. A breakdown of the total figure disclosed that 44,143 were killed, 189,118 wounded, and 24,863 reported missing.

British and Canadian troops of the 21st Army Group have captured 223,565 German prisoners since D-day, a British press service reported today. (OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CLEAR DRINA RIVER BANK

LONDON, December 18 — Yugoslav forces have cleared the entire right bank of the Drina River from Bajina Basta in the south to its confluence with the Sava in the north, it was reported here today. Thus, the withdrawal line through the Drina Valley can no longer be of any use to the Germans. Attempts by strong elements of the Prince Eugen Division to break out toward Janja have been beaten off by the Yugoslavs.

Fierce fighting continues on German defenses farther north before Vinkovci. Fresh developments in the area of Uzice, important communication center, whose liberation was announced yesterday, found Yugoslavs striking down from the Zlatibor Mountains, and driving back the enemy toward Mokra, Gora and Kremna along the railway to Sarajevo. (PWB)

51 BULGARIAN OFFICIALS INDICTED

MOSCOW, December 18 — The Chief Public Prosecutor of Bulgaria has issued an official indictment against 51 high state officials accused of crimes against the country, Radio Moscow announced today.

The accused are divided into eight groups. The first comprises the three ex-Regents — Prince Cyril, Bodgan Filov, and Lieut. Gen. Nikola Mikhov. Advisers to the late King Boris form the second group, and the other groups consist of ministers in the cabinets headed by Bojilov, Bagrianov, and Muraviev.

An indictement has also been issued against 36 deputies of the 25th Bulgarian Parliament, of whom 10 are in prison, 14 have fled, and 12 are dead.

The accused will be tried at Sofia by the Supreme People's Court of 13 judges. (PWB)

PHILIPPINES TO EXPORT HEMP TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Philippine President Sergio Osmena has conferred with hemp producers in the islands on plans to resume exports of that commodity to the United States, a press dispatch from Leyte said today.

Meanwhile, according to a Japanese broadcast last Saturday, the Japanese are converting their mulberry fields into the production of hemp, indicating that they are concerned over the loss of hemp produced on Leyte and Mindoro Islands. (OWI)

AMERICAN PILOTS ACCUSED OF TRICKERY

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18 — American Superfortress pilots have been accused by the Japanese of misleading civilian air precaution wardens as well as Nipponese pilots, according to a Domei news broadcast monitored here today. [illegible] broadcast said that the American air-

ation of Torrita Tiberina, where he formerly served as mayor, to work for the Germans.

Epuration proceedings, which have been preferred against Del Buffalo, have been suspended pending the outcome of the present trial.

In his defense today, Del Buffalo testified that he was forced to do what the Germans demanded of him. He claimed also in his defense that he had concealed quantities of foodstuffs from the Germans, and that he was instrumental in hiding Jews, Italian Patriots, and army officers sought by the Germans.

Del Buffalo's son, Leonardo, faces similar charges. (UNN)

ARISIO PLEADS UNPREPAREDNESS

ROME, December 18 — Prosecution witness General Mario Arisio, commander of the Italian 7th Army, told the High Court of Justice trying Lieut. Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore del Tetto on charges of aid to the Germans and dereliction of duty, that Badoglio's September 8 broadcast ordering resistance to the Germans found the Naples command « materially and spiritually unprepared for the task. »

« Even I, an army commander, » he said, « was not preinformed of the tenor of the broadcast. On the night of September 8 I did not give the order to act because I awaited further instructions from the Chief of Staff, with whom I was in constant touch. »

General Arisio then recalled how, on the morning of September 9, he issued orders to apply without delay the instructionss contained in "Memorandum 44".

« A first message was sent by air and by radio to Naples to cease hostilities against the Allies, » he said. « A second message ordering the application of the memorandum was sent, but I doubt that it ever reached Naples. ».

The witness testified that both Pentimalli and Del Tetto were acquainted with the contents of Memorandum 44, and that Del Tetto, who had taken command of operations in Naples, had, after September 9, begun to show a « certain passive acquiescence to the requests of the Germans. » Arisio continued:

« September 10 was the decisive day for Naples. Our troops reacted to the Germans, but our forces were decidedly inferior. Naples could not have become a second Warsaw. The commanders lost control of the situation, and the first desertions began to take place. On the 11th, word spread that the Göring Division was about to enter Naples. It was on that day that the military organization in Naples began to fall apart. »

Questioning of another prosecution witness, Colonel Giacomo Siccardi, disclosed that clashes between German and Italian troops in Naples prior to September 8 resulted in the latter's being confined to barracks. He also testified to an outbreak of anti-German student demonstrations backed by detachments of Italian soldiers in the days immediately preceding entry of Allied troops in Naples.

Additional prosecution witnesses questioned at today's session included Emilio Scaglione, journalist; Paolo Scarfoglio, who became the editor of the Naples daily *Il Mattino* on 25 July 1943; Colonel Dante Bedoni, commander of the Naples military district; und Pietro Caviglia, a major of the Public Security police.

Neapolitans Patriots Disillusioned

Scaglione, author of an article against Del Tetto captioned "I accuse", spoke of the disillusionment of Neapolitan Patriots over the former general's attitude toward the events which preceded the Italian armistice.

« We soon realized, » he said, « that he [Del Tetto] did

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

the Drina Valley can no longer be of any use to the Germans. Attempts by strong elements of the Prince Eugen Division to break out toward Janja have been beaten off by the Yugoslavs.

Fierce fighting continues on German defenses farther north before Vinkovci. Fresh developments in the area of Uzice, important communication center, whose liberation was announced yesterday, found Yugoslavs striking down from the Zlatibor Mountains, and driving back the enemy toward Mokra, Gora and Kremna along the railway to Sarajevo. (PWB)

51 BULGARIAN OFFICIALS INDICTED

MOSCOW, December 18 — The Chief Public Prosecutor of Bulgaria has issued an official indictment against 51 high state officials accused of crimes against the country, Radio Moscow announced today.

The accused are divided into eight groups. The first comprises the three ex-Regents — Prince Cyril, Bodgan Filov, and Lieut. Gen. Nikola Mikhov. Advisers to the late King Boris form the second group, and the other groups consist of ministers in the cabinets headed by Bojilov, Bagrianov, and Muraviev.

An indictement has also been issued against 36 deputies of the 25th Bulgarian Parliament, of whom 10 are in prison, 14 have fled, and 12 are dead.

The accused will be tried at Sofia by the Supreme People's Court of 13 judges. (PWB)

PHILIPPINES TO EXPORT HEMP TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Philippine President Sergio Osmena has conferred with hemp producers in the islands on plans to resume exports of that commodity to the United States, a press dispatch from Leyte said today.

Meanwhile, according to a Japanese broadcast last Saturday, the Japanese are converting their mulberry fields into the production of hemp, indicating that they are concerned over the loss of hemp produced on Leyte and Mindoro Islands. (OWI)

AMERICAN PILOTS ACCUSED OF TRICKERY

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18 — American Superfortress pilots have been accused by the Japanese of misleading civilian air precaution wardens as well as Nipponese pilots, according to a Domei news broadcast monitored here today.

The Japanese broadcast said that the American air fleets tricked the Japanese into expecting an air attack against Tokyo yesterday in a feinting move to the eastward which then took them over the target area at Nagoya.

Japanese air-raid workers as well as the Government Defense Corps were called upon to battle the fires resulting from the Superfortress attack. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI CONFERS WITH CHARLES, STONE

ROME, December 18 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi held conversations today with the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, and Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission. (UNN)

FORMER SENATOR GOES ON TRIAL

ROME, December 18 — Former Senator Edmondo Del Buffalo appeared today before the Assize Court on charges of collaboration with the Germans. The ex-Senator is specifically charged with having favored the Germans' requisitioning of food supplies, and with forcing the popul-

«Even I, an army commander,» he said, «was not preinformed of the tenor of the broadcast. On the night of September 8 I did not give the order to act because I awaited further instructions from the Chief of Staff, with whom I was in constant touch.»

General Arisio then recalled how, on the morning of September 9, he issued orders to apply without delay the instructions contained in "Memorandum 44".

«A first message was sent by air and by radio to Naples to cease hostilities against the Allies,» he said. «A second message ordering the application of the memorandum was sent, but I doubt that it ever reached Naples.».

The witness testified that both Pentimalli and Del Tetto were acquainted with the contents of Memorandum 44, and that Del Tetto, who had taken command of operations in Naples, had, after September 9, begun to show a «certain passive acquiescence to the requests of the Germans.» Arisio continued:

«September 10 was the decisive day for Naples. Our troops reacted to the Germans, but our forces were decidedly inferior. Naples could not have become a second Warsaw. The commanders lost control of the situation, and the first desertions began to take place. On the 11th, word spread that the Göring Division was about to enter Naples. It was on that day that the military organization in Naples began to fall apart.»

Questioning of another prosecution witness, Colonel Giacomo Siccardi, disclosed that clashes between German and Italian troops in Naples prior to September 8 resulted in the latter's being confined to barracks. He also testified to an outbreak of anti-German student demonstrations backed by detachments of Italian soldiers in the days immediately preceding entry of Allied troops in Naples.

Additional prosecution witnesses questioned at today's session included Emilio Scaglione, journalist; Paolo Scarfoglio, who became the editor of the Naples daily *Il Mattino* on 25 July 1943; Colonel Dante Bedoni, commander of the Naples military district; and Pietro Caviglia, a major of the Public Security police.

Neapolitans Patriots Disillusioned

Scaglione, author of an article against Del Tetto captioned "I accuse", spoke of the disillusionment of Neapolitan Patriots over the former general's attitude toward the events which preceded the Italian armistice.

«We soon realized,» he said, «that he [Del Tetto] did not feel the ardent atmosphere which developed in Naples after July 25. On the morning of September 9 we went to see him and asked that groups of citizens be allowed to arm and to constitute a sort of national guard. Del Tetto declared he could not assume such a responsibility. I was surprised to note that he was treating the situation as if it were a question of ordinary administration.»

In the course of his testimony, Scaglione said that on the afternoon of September 10, 40 Germans were taken prisoner and accompanied to the Prefecture. «Later,» he added, «someone intervened and the prisoners were released.»

Scaglione said that from talks he had with Del Tetto he did not get the impression that the latter's actions could be construed as treason. «What seemed clear to me,» he added, «was that Del Tetto did not sense the tragedy of those days, and did not want to expose himself to any personal risk.»

Scarfoglio testified that he was astonished to learn that Del Tetto was angered by his, Scarfoglio's, articles in *Il Mattino* because of the possibility that such articles might create friction between Italian and German soldiers.

«Del Tetto insisted,» Scarfoglio added, «that *Il Mattino* carry articles exalting the alliance with the Germans and Germany's military might.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760521

Release of a German major and 15 German soldiers was attributed by Colonel Bedoni, commander of the Naples military district, to direct orders from Del Tetto.

Similar orders, testifield Caviglia, were issued by Del Tetto when about 30 Germans were captured by Nespolitan Patriots in a clash which took place at the Villa Comunale, Caviglia testified.

The trial was adjourned until 0900 hours tomorrow. (UNN)

13 SABOTEURS SENTENCED

CATANIA, December 18 — Thirteen persons charged with sabotage and theft of Allied military property at Syracuse were sentenced today by the Allied Military Tribunal here to terms of imprisonment ranging from nine months to six years. (UNN)

HOMES OF FLORENCE FASCISTS CONFISCATED

FLORENCE, December 18 — Homes and chattels of Fascists who fled north from Florence at the time of the city's liberation have been placed in the hands of government custodians and turned over to bombed-out civilians for their use, it was announced here today.

The announcement added that measures have been taken for the return of Jewish property confiscated by the Nazi-Fascists to its rightful owners. (UNN)

MAYOR OF FLORENCE PRAISES A.M.G.

FLORENCE, December 18 — Professor Gaetano Pierraccini, mayor of Florence, told a UNN correspondent today that without Allied Military Government the city's food problem would have been insoluble. He added that the presence and achievements of AMG have made Florence a peaceful city.

Professor Pierraccini also said that the Allied liberation of Florence was a great relief, because it spelled « the end of German terror, which reached savage heights toward the end of the German occupation. » (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH MAKE PROGRESS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 18 — British troops have made considerable progress in a double drive launched early this morning from the center of the city and along the coastal road between the port of Piraeus and the seaside resort of Faliron, Lt. Gen. Ronnld M. Scobie said today.

As a result of the regrouping of British and Indian troops in the Piraeus-Faliron areas, control was being regained rapidly on the Faliron-Piraeus coastal road, and on the main Faliron-Athens road, which ELAS troops have been holding in great strength.

The attack was launched shortly after midnight, when strong British forces, drawn from newly-arrived reinforcements, and supported by armor and aircraft, moved from Faliron toward the capital.

Late press dispatches reported that they were two-thirds of the way along the road already and had occupied a number of the main buildings on either side of the highway.

Heavy fighting was reported to be taking place for a large building on the right hand side of the road just past the ruins of Hadrian's Arch. ELAS snipers were holding out inside the building, surrounded by tanks and armored cars.

In the city itself, fierce fighting raged throughout the night after a lull of 24 hours. The city was lit with the

Before the main attack began, Sikelias Hill, south of the Acropolis, which had been strongly held by the insurgents, was cleared. At dawn, other British troops scaled and captured Stadium Hill, but heavy fighting in the area of the Stadium continued.

It was stated in British military circles this morning that the purpose of the latest operations was « to raise the siege on the center of the city by scouring the lines of communications with the base at Faliron Bay and securing direct lines with Piraeus. »

Although the communique made no mention of the fighting inside Piraeus, correspondents reported that in stiff street fighting yesterday, British troops had cleared the town right up to the railway line.

A Reuter correspondent said that this would mean that when the present operations in the Athens area have been completed, the British would have a through line from Athens to Piraeus.

General Scobie's communique reported that late last night ELAS troops, supported by artillery, launched a strong attack against air headquarters in Greece. The headquarters, consisting of a group of buildings within a compound, was being defended by men of an RAF regiment and other British troops.

In the Volos area, the communique concluded, the commander of a strong ELAS concentration had presented the commander of an Allied relief unit and a small Indian garrison with an ultimatum to leave the town.

Prime Minister Georges Papandreou announced this evening that various Greek political party leaders, both inside and outside his cabinet, would submit their views individually to King George of the Hellenes, now in London, on the proposal to appoint a regent. The cabinet, as a body, would not submit its views, he added.

An Associated Press dispatch said tonight that Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister for the Middle East, and Rex Leeper, the British Ambassador continued their conferences with members of the Government on the possibilities of the formation of a regency as a means to end the civil strife. (OWI-Reuter)

150,000 BRITISH WORKERS PROTEST

LONDON, December 18 — Resolutions demanding that the British Government arrange an armistice in Greece were passed by 150,000 west Scotland shipyard and factory workers in a meeting held today protesting the Government's attitude in Greece. A telegram to this effect was sent to Prime Minister Churchill. (Reuter)

U.S. STATEMENT ON POLISH FRONTIER

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced here today that the United States government would have no objection to an agreement « on the future frontiers of Poland » if the United Nations concerned agreed upon them. Mr. Stettinius' statement said:

« The United States government's position as regards Poland has been steadfastly guided by full understanding and sympathy for the interests of the Polish people. This position has been communicated on previous occasions to the interested governments, including the Government of Poland.

« Firstly, the United States government stands unequivocally for a strong, free, and independent Polish state, with the untrammeled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit.

« Secondly, it has been the consistently respected policy of the United States government that questions relating to boundaries should be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. As Secretary Hull stated in his address of April 9, 1944, 'This does not mean that certain questions may not and should not, in the meantime, be settled by

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

use, it was announced here today.

The announcement added that measures have been taken for the return of Jewish property confiscated by the Nazi-Fascists to its rightful owners. (UNN)

MAYOR OF FLORENCE PRAISES A.M.G.

FLORENCE, December 18 — Professor Gaetano Pierraccini, mayor of Florence, told a UNN correspondent today that without Allied Military Government the city's food problem would have been insoluble. He added that the presence and achievements of AMG have made Florence a peaceful city.

Professor Pierraccini also said that the Allied liberation of Florence was a great relief, because it spelled «the end of German terror, which reached savage heights toward the end of the German occupation.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH MAKE PROGRESS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 18 — British troops have made considerable progress in a double drive launched early this morning from the center of the city and along the coastal road between the port of Piraeus and the seaside resort of Faliron, Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie said today.

As a result of the regrouping of British and Indian troops in the Piraeus-Faliron areas, control was being regained rapidly on the Faliron-Piraeus coastal road, and on the main Faliron-Athens road, which ELAS troops have been holding in great strength.

The attack was launched shortly after midnight, when strong British forces, drawn from newly-arrived reinforcements, and supported by armor and aircraft, moved from Faliron toward the capital.

Late press dispatches reported that they were two-thirds of the way along the road already and had occupied a number of the main buildings on either side of the highway.

Heavy fighting was reported to be taking place for a large building on the right hand side of the road just past the ruins of Hadrian's Arch. ELAS snipers were holding out inside the building, surrounded by tanks and armored cars.

In the city itself, fierce fighting raged throughout the night after a lull of 24 hours. The city was lit with the light of flares and the streets echoed machine-gun fire and continuous shelling. At the same time, RAF planes droned overhead.

The intensity of the fighting increased at dawn, when British troops drove down the Athens-Faliron road.

Political Prisoners Rescued

Late tonight, the great Averoff prison in the north-eastern suburbs of the capital was reported to be on fire following a severe battle between British paratroopers and ELAS troops who had forced their way into two or three of the main buildings, apparently bent on seizing the former members of the quisling government, including ex-Premier Rallis and former dictator General Pangalos, and freeing other political prisoners.

However, British troops evacuated 920 men and women prisoners under machine-gun fire to the administration buildings and there awaited the arrival of tank-supported British and Greek Government troops, smashing through minefields and road blocks, to come to their aid. It was stated tonight that «all the prisoners are in English hands.»

According to press dispatches, ELAS troops were reported to have been dislodged from three important heights.

In the Volos area, the communique concluded, the commander of a strong ELAS concentration had presented the commander of an Allied relief unit and a small Indian garrison with an ultimatum to leave the town.

Prime Minister Georges Papandreou announced this evening that various Greek political party leaders, both inside and outside his cabinet, would submit their views individually to King George of the Hellenes, now in London, on the proposal to appoint a regent. The cabinet, as a body, would not submit its views, he added.

An Associated Press dispatch said tonight that Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister for the Middle East, and Rex Leeper, the British Ambassador continued their conferences with members of the Government on the possibilities of the formation of a regency as a means to end the civil strife. (OWI-Reuter)

150,000 BRITISH WORKERS PROTEST

LONDON, December 18 — Resolutions demanding that the British Government arrange an armistice in Greece were passed by 150,000 west Scotland shipyard and factory workers in a meeting held today protesting the Government's attitude in Greece. A telegram to this effect was sent to Prime Minister Churchill. (Reuter)

U.S. STATEMENT ON POLISH FRONTIER

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced here today that the United States government would have no objection to an agreement «on the future frontiers of Poland» if the United Nations concerned agreed upon them. Mr. Stettinius' statement said:

«The United States government's position as regards Poland has been steadfastly guided by full understanding and sympathy for the interests of the Polish people. This position has been communicated on previous occasions to the interested governments, including the Government of Poland.

«Firstly, the United States government stands unequivocally for a strong, free, and independent Polish state, with the untrammeled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit.

«Secondly, it has been the consistently respected policy of the United States government that questions relating to boundaries should be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. As Secretary Hull stated in his address of April 9, 1944, 'This does not mean that certain questions may not and should not in the meantime be settled by friendly conference and agreement...'

«The United States government continues to adhere to its traditional policy of declining to give guarantees for any specific frontiers. The United States government is working for the establishment of a world security organization through which the United States, together with other member states, would assume responsibility for the preservation of general security.

«Thirdly, it is the announced policy of the United States government, subject to legislative authority, to assist the countries liberated from the enemy in repairing the devastation of war, and thus bring to their peoples the opportunity to join as full partners in the task of building a more prosperous and secure life for all men and women. This applies to Poland as well as the other United Nations.

«The policy of the United States government regarding Poland as outlined above has as its objective the attainment of the announced basic principles of United States foreign policy». (OWI)

FRENCH ASSEMBLY TO PASS ON PACT

PARIS, December 18 — The agreement recently made in Moscow between France and Russia will be submitted this week by General Charles de Gaulle to the French

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

Consultative Assembly for ratification, it was announced here today.

The French Cabinet has already seen it, and has declared it a capital factor in solidarity within the United Nations, as well as an essential element in the peace and security of France. (CBS)

ROOSEVELT PLURALITY IS 3,592,769

WASHINGTON, December 18 — An official tabulation reported today by the Associated Press shows that President Roosevelt won the recent election by a plurality of 3,592,759 votes.

A total of 47,969,828 Americans voted including millions of U. S. troops serving on battlefronts in all parts of the world. The final count showed Roosevelt received 25,610,946 votes, while his opponent, Governor Thomas Dewey, received 22,018,177. (OWI)

STETTINIUS CONFERS WITH LAW

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced today that he had held conferences with the British Minister of State, Richard Law, who arrived here Saturday. He also stated that the talks would continue and be confined to economic matters relating to the war effort. (OWI)

U. S. JAPANESE TO RETURN TO WEST COAST

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Loyal American citizens of Japanese descent, who were banned from the west coast areas of the U.S. almost three years ago, will be permitted to return to their homes under terms of an order issued here last night. Lifting of the ban becomes effective 2 January 1945.

A statement accompanying the order made it clear that lifting of the ban on Japanese residence along the Pacific coast will not apply to «any person of Japanese ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude.»

All others will be permitted the «same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens,» the statement said.

Persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the American west coast soon after the attack at Pearl Harbor, when the possibility existed of enemy attempts to land on the American mainland. A War Department statement pointed out that since that time a series of American successes has pushed back the Japanese forces almost within the shadow of their own homeland.

«Although hard fighting is ahead in the Pacific,» the statement said, «it can no longer be said, as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion of the west coast on a large scale is a possibility.»

Harold Ickes, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, who supervised the original relocation of the Japanese families, estimated that 35,000 persons of Japanese descent will be affected by the lifting of the ban.

He said that large numbers of them will prefer to remain in the areas to which they were first evacuated, rather than go back to their original homes.

«It is the responsibility of every American worthy of vitizenship ... to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of these people,» he said. «In a real sense, these people too were drafted by their country...» (OWI - BBC)

FRENCH AIR MINISTER IN LONDON

LONDON, December 18 — Charles Tillon, French Air Minister, arrived here today on an official five-day visit.

the chief of the UNRRA mission told a *New York Times* correspondent yesterday. Ten per cent of the contribution will be in cash and the balance in goods.

Latin Americans, who will be contributing toward the relief of Europe for the first time, through their governments, will give the surplus products of their countries to UNRRA, the correspondent said.

Brazil, which already has delivered its cash donation, will make the first contribution of products with a shipment of textiles next month. (OWI)

EXPORT OF U. S. TEXTILES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, December 18 — The export of 20 million linear yards of certain cotton textiles from the United States to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Syria, and Tripolitania is anticipated for the first six months of 1945, it was announced here tonight by the Foreign Economic Administration. (Reuter)

GALE SWEEPS BRITAIN

LONDON, December 18 — A southeasterly gale, at times reaching a velocity of 90 miles an hour, and acccompanied by torrential rain, swept Britain from the Strait of Dover to northern Ireland Saturday night.

Lifeboats from the Kentish towns of Deal and Walmer were called out to vessels in distress on the Goodwin Sands. Trees were blown down and roofs damaged. At Portland, waves reached a height of 60 feet. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER REMOVED AS SUPREME WAR LORD

LONDON, December 18 — Adolf Hitler has been removed as Germany's supreme war lord and has been forced to devote himself to «home affairs.» The direction of Germany's war effort has been placed in the hands of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, of Gestapo chief and Deputy Führer Heinrich Himmler, and of Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels.

This report, received here today through German underground channels, is reported to be a summary account given to a gathering of important Germans in Berlin by Hitler's former adjutant, Storm Troop Group Leader (S. A. Obergruppenführer) Wilhelm Brückner.

The account stated that during the early days of the Allied landings in Normandy, Field Marshal von Rundstedt, Himmler, and Goebbels, accompanied by an armed escort, demanded to see Hitler at his headquarters in Ober-Salzburg.

After an hour of exchanging harsh messages, Hitler received the deputation. Rundstedt declared that it would be possible to carry on the war only if Hitler refrained from all further interference with military affairs. Supporting Rundstedt's demand, Himmler told the Führer that the SS completely agreed with the army. Goebbels then assured Hitler of the loyalty and discipline of the Nazi Party, the army, and the people, but warned him that he must not interfere in the conduct of the war.

Hitler, who took over personal command of the German Army from General Walther von Brauchitsch on 19 December 1941, flew into a rage, and the argument continued for six hours before it was finally agreed that he would devote himself to «home affairs.»

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

who arrived here Saturday. He also stated that the talks would continue and be confined to economic matters relating to the war effort. (OWI)

U. S. JAPANESE TO RETURN TO WEST COAST

WASHINGTON, December 18 — Loyal American citizens of Japanese descent, who were banned from the west coast areas of the U.S. almost three years ago, will be permitted to return to their homes under terms of an order issued here last night. Lifting of the ban becomes effective 2 January 1945.

A statement accompanying the order made it clear that lifting of the ban on Japanese residence along the Pacific coast will not apply to «any person of Japanese ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude.»

All others will be permitted the «same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens,» the statement said.

Persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the American west coast soon after the attack at Pearl Harbor, when the possibility existed of enemy attempts to land on the American mainland. A War Department statement pointed out that since that time a series of American successes has pushed back the Japanese forces almost within the shadow of their own homeland.

«Although hard fighting is ahead in the Pacific,» the statement said, «it can no longer be said, as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion of the west coast on a large scale is a possibility.»

Harold Ickes, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, who supervised the original relocation of the Japanese families, estimated that 35,000 persons of Japanese descent will be affected by the lifting of the ban.

He said that large numbers of them will prefer to remain in the areas to which they were first evacuated, rather than go back to their original homes.

«It is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship ... to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of these people,» he said. «In a real sense, these people too were drafted by their country...» (OWI - BBC)

FRENCH AIR MINISTER IN LONDON

LONDON, December 18 — Charles Tillon, French Air Minister, arrived here today on an official five-day visit. (OWI)

BELGIAN MINERS THREATEN STRIKE

BRUSSELS, December 18 — Belgium's shortage of fuel for heating and transport purposes was further threatened today by a coalfield strike called for Wednesday. The Communist controlled miners' syndicate has threatened to call a strike if their organization is not recognized as a trade union with powers of negotiation. (Reuter)

FRENCH NAVAL HISTORIAN SENTENCED TO DEATH

PARIS, December 18 — Paul Chack, 70-year-old French naval officer, was sentenced to death today following conviction on 70 counts of intelligence with the enemy.

A well-known author who chronicled the deeds of the French Navy in the last war, Chack, during the occupation, wrote articles and books attacking Britain and America. Extracts from these books were read in court. (Reuter)

LATIN AMERICA CONTRIBUTES TO U.N.R.R.A.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 18 — The Latin-American countries have agreed to contribute 45 million dollars to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

LONDON, December 18 — A southeasterly gale, at times reaching a velocity of 90 miles an hour, and accompanied by torrential rain, swept Britain from the Strait of Dover to northern Ireland Saturday night.

Lifeboats from the Kentish towns of Deal and Walmer were called out to vessels in distress on the Goodwin Sands. Trees were blown down and roofs damaged. At Portland, waves reached a height of 60 feet. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER REMOVED AS SUPREME WAR LORD

LONDON, December 18 — Adolf Hitler has been removed as Germany's supreme war lord and has been forced to devote himself to «home affairs.» The direction of Germany's war effort has been placed in the hands of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, of Gestapo chief and Deputy Führer Heinrich Himmler, and of Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels.

This report, received here today through German underground channels, is reported to be a summary account given to a gathering of important Germans in Berlin by Hitler's former adjutant, Storm Troop Group Leader (S. A. Obergruppenführer) Wilhelm Brückner.

The account stated that during the early days of the Allied landings in Normandy, Field Marshal von Rundstedt, Himmler, and Goebbels, accompanied by an armed escort, demanded to see Hitler at his headquarters in Ober-Salzburg.

After an hour of exchanging harsh messages, Hitler received the deputation. Rundstedt declared that it would be possible to carry on the war only if Hitler refrained from all further interference with military affairs. Supporting Rundstedt's demand, Himmler told the Führer that the SS completely agreed with the army. Goebbels then assured Hitler of the loyalty and discipline of the Nazi Party, the army, and the people, but warned him that he must not interfere in the conduct of the war.

Hitler, who took over personal command of the German Army from General Walther von Brauchitsch on 19 December 1941, flew into a rage, and the argument continued for six hours before it was finally agreed that he would devote himself to «home affairs.»

When Hitler took over command of the German Wehrmacht three years ago, he led Germany into the defeat of Stalingrad and into the consequent disastrous defeats all along the East Front.

Conflicting interests of Himmler, Rundstedt, and Goebbels have since led to a series of disagreements as to which of them will become dictator of Germany. Himmler removed the training of all military personnel as well as Volkssturm members from the army and placed it under the leadership of Robert Ley, Nazi Party member and chief of the Reich Labor Front. This led to Rundstedt's accusing Himmler of assuming complete control of the army.

Goebbels, according to an American political commentator, is reported to be forming his own private army as a counter-balance to Himmler's Gestapo and secret service units. Secret service, espionage, and regular army troops are said to be involved in the conspiracy to overthrow Himmler now that he has assumed virtual military control of Germany.

The same commentator also stated that the German people have been ordered to fight to the death of their nation under appalling conditions of starvation and disease. They are fighting grimly for a decaying, disintegrating dictatorship. The high-ranking Nazi Party leaders are leading the state to total destruction in a vain attempt to save their own lives. (OWI - Reuter)

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

MORE GERMAN OFFICERS "PURGED"

LONDON, December 18 — Several German officers have been executed at Halle for "having acted against the interests of the Nazi Party", Radio Luxembourg said yesterday. They included Colonel Baron von Waldenfels, Colonel Baron von Stengel, and three other colonels. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWISS TURN BACK FLEEING NAZIS

ZURICH, December 18 — Two officials of the Messerschmidt works at Augsburg, with their families, tried to flee to Switzerland in order to escape the mounting confusion in Germany, a British press service dispatch said last night.

The Swiss authorities refused to admit the officials because, although the refugees feared a German collapse, they admitted being on good terms with the Nazi régime. Five children were admitted and sent to a quarantine camp at Basle. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 18 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Canadian troops of the 8th Army have made further gains south of Bagnocavallo against strong resistance.

Other troops of the 8th Army have virtually cleared Faenza, although isolated pockets of enemy resistance still remain in the northern outskirts of the town.

Our troops now hold the line of the River Senio on a broad front southward from the main Bologna-Rimini Highway.

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army are approaching the River Senio against strong resistance and they have taken the villages of Limisano and Casette.

Patrols remain active on the front of the 5th Army.

Navy:

On the night of December 15 His Majesty's Destroyer *Marne* intercepted an enemy assault craft and a caique near the Island of Symi north of Rhodes. A number of prisoners were taken.

On the night of December 16/17 near Mesco Point, northwest of Spezia, Anglo-American light naval forces attacked an enemy convoy. Three F-lighters were destroyed.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th AAF escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries at Blechhammer and Odertal in German Silesia, the Moravska-Ostrava refinery in Czechoslovakia, and railroads at Salzburg, Austria. A target at Wels, Austria, was also attacked.

Fighters of the Strategic force strafed transport on a rail line southeast of Munich, between Rosenheim and Wels. RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy transport on roads in southern Yugoslavia.

Tactical fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated their effort mainly on targets in the north Italian battle areas, and on enemy communications just behind the front. Hits were made on rail and road bridges, rail yards, gun po-

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 18 — Today's communique:

Fighting increased in intensity from the Monschau area southward to the southern end of the Luxembourg-German border with the enemy continuing his attacks.

Both infantry and armor now are in action and in some sectors the enemy has made use of small groups of parachutists. Gains were made by the Germans near Honsfeld, southwest of Vianden and south of Echternach.

During the enemy's efforts to give air support to his attacking ground forces we destroyed 108 of his aircraft for the loss of 33 of our fighters. Most of this action took place over Monschau Forest and adjoining areas although combats also developed farther north in the Rheine, Münster, and Bocholt regions. This resulted in air battles, in the course of which fighter-bombers operating mainly against road traffic in the Monschau Forest area and rail traffic radiating from Cologne destroyed or damaged a large number of locomotives, rail cars, armored fighting vehicles, and motor and horsedrawn vehicles, and much of the road traffic moving eastward on the road running along the Roer River to the east of Monschau. Other operations against road traffic were carried out between Monschau and Prum.

In the Saar Valley, Allied forces are making steady gains in the Dillingen and Saarlautern areas.

Northeast of Saargemünd, we made gains north of Walsheim.

Fighter-bombers attacked fortified towns in the Saar region and bombed ammunition dumps east of Coblenz. In the Bitsche area heavy fighting continues around Maginot Line forts. Enemy resistance slackened slightly but remains stubborn.

Northeast of Wissembourg our units captured a half-dozen villages inside Germany, including Schweighofen and Kapsweyer. Our forces are now facing the Siegfried Line defenses between Ober-Otterbach and Steinfeld, including fortifications, pillboxes, tank traps and wire entanglements.

Fighter-bombers operating in Kaiserslautern, Speyer and Pforzheim areas shot down four enemy aircraft and attacked rail lines, locomotives, rail yards, cars, and motor transport.

In the High Vosges Mountains our ground forces freed Kaysersberg.

On the Alsace Plain some ground was lost to strong enemy counter-attacks.

Fighter-bombers, one of which is missing, struck at barges, bridges, roadblocks and barracks in Colmar, Freiburg and Neustadt areas. A rail bridge at Freiburg was attacked by medium bombers.

Last night heavy bombers attacked industrial and railway targets in Ulm. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 18 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast of Miskolc, our troops, as a result of an offensive, cleared the enemy from the mountain-wooded region west of the town of Satoraljaujhey, and emerged at the River Hernád, and thus occupied the populated localities of Alszokeket, Abaulvar, Teikebanya, Genc, Shulta, and Surdok, and the railway stations of Genc and Gideszhemeti.

Simultaneously, north and northwest of Miskolc, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Kani, Andolmayor, Hivdigardo, Podvaszile, Fin, Jegertsek, Sugafe, Mafei, and Banrive, and the railway stations of Podvaszile and Banrive.

Our troops, emerged from the south on the Hungary-Czecoslovakia border on a front of 110 kilometers, and,

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 18 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Canadian troops of the 8th Army have made further gains south of Bagnocavallo against strong resistance.

Other troops of the 8th Army have virtually cleared Faenza, although isolated pockets of enemy resistance still remain in the northern outskirts of the town.

Our troops now hold the line of the River Senio on a brdad front southward from the main Bologna-Rimini Highway.

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army are approaching the River Senio against strong resistance and they have taken the villages of Limisano and Casette.

Patrols remain active on the front of the 5th Army.

Navy:

On the night of December 15 His Majesty's Destroyer *Marne* intercepted an enemy assault craft and a caique near the Island of Symi north of Rhodes. A number of prisoners were taken.

On the night of December 16/17 near Mesco Point, northwest of Spezia, Anglo-American light naval forces attacked an enemy convoy. Three F-lighters were destroyed.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th AAF escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries at Blechhammer and Odertal in German Silesia, the Moravska-Ostrava refinery in Czechoslovakia, and railroads at Salzburg, Austria. A target at Wels, Austria, was also attacked.

Fighters of the Strategic force strafed transport on a rail line southeast of Munich, between Rosenheim and Wels. RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy transport on roads in southern Yugoslavia.

Tactical fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated their effort mainly on targets in the north Italian battle areas, and on enemy communications just behind the front. Hits were made on rail and road bridges, rail yards, gun positions, and enemy-occupied buildings.

Unfavorable weather prevented the medium bombers from operating.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked gun positions and other targets on an enemy-occupied island off the north Yugoslavian coast,

In these operations, 48 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 29 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew 1,900 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The situation in general in Athens remains unchanged but further progess has been made in the Piraeus.

In the city sector only localized fighting is taking place.

Yesterday there was an increase in sniping, while mortar fire and insurgent artillery continued throughout.

Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged.

All Empire troops have been successfully evacuated from Krioneri.

The Socialist Party and Union of Popular Democracy (ELD), it is now confirmed, have broken away from the EAM in the Salonika area.

ELAS has arrested leaders of both parties. (PRO)

gains in the Dillingen and Saarlautern areas.

Northeast of Saargemünd, we made gains north of Walsheim.

Fighter-bombers attacked fortified towns in the Saar region and bombed ammunition dumps east of Coblenz. In the Bitsche area heavy fighting continues around Maginot Line forts. Enemy resistance slackened slightly but remains stubborn.

Northeast of Wissembourg our units captured a half-dozen villages inside Germany, including Schweighofen and Kapsweyer. Our forces are now facing the Siegfried Line defenses between Ober-Otterbach and Steimfeld, including fortifications, pillboxes, tank traps and wire entanglements.

Fighter-bombers operating in Kaiserslautern, Speyer and Pforzheim areas shot down four enemy aircraft and attacked rail lines, locomotives, rail yards, cars, and motor transport.

In the High Vosges Mountains our ground forces freed Kaysersberg.

On the Alsace Plain some ground was lost to strong enemy counter-attacks.

Fighter-bombers, one of which is missing, struck at barges, bridges, roadblocks and barracks in Colmar, Freiburg and Neustadt areas. A rail bridge at Freiburg was attacked by medium bombers.

Last night heavy bombers attacked industrial and railway targets in Ulm. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 18 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast of Miskolc, our troops, as a result of an offensive, cleared the enemy from the mountain-wooded region west of the town of Satoraljaujhey, and emerged at the River Hernád, and thus occupied the populated localities of Alszokeket, Abaulvar, Telkebanya, Genc, Shulta, and Surdok, and the railway stations of Gonc and Gidesznemeti.

Simultaneously, north and northwest of Miskolc, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Kani, Andolmayor, Hivdigardo, Podvaszile, Fin, Jegertsek, Sugafc, Malei, and Banrive, and the railway stations of Podvaszile and Banrive.

Our troops, emerged from the south on the Hungary-Czecoslovakia border on a front of 110 kilometers, and, crossing the border, occupied on the territory of Czechoslovakia the populated localities of Buvita, Rehtche, Janok, Turniyanska-Vek, Bodvadets, Horvati, Tehovtse, Kerenets, and Aboshtse, and the railway station of Kamenets.

In battles during December 17, in the areas northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured 1,850 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, there were no important changes. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 18 — Today's communique.

According to a British officer, former commander of the Garibaldi - Lunense - Division now back in the Allied lines, Patriots of this division operating in a Tuscany region killed 1,000 Germans and wounded others during the period between September 1 and November 30.

Patriot groups in the Spezia area carried out numerous acts of sabotage, especially against highway bridges. It is reported that two bridges near St. Pietro di Vara, one south of Sesta Godano and others near Cornice, Borghetto di Vara, Piana Battolla, Pontremoli, besides the one between Carro and Bergassana, were either damaged or destroyed. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 18 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On December 16, at 1730 hours, strong German forces, after a short but powerful barrage, launched an attack proceeding from the West Wall and overran the advanced U.S. positions between the High Venn and the northern part of Luxembourg, in the first assault. The big offensive battle, supported by strong fighter formations, is in full swing. Details will be disclosed at a later date, so as to withhold information from the enemy, who was completely caught by surprise.

According to incomplete reports, fighter squadrons engaged in dogfights against enemy planes over the front area, brought down 48 enemy fighter-bombers. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force shot down an additional 21 enemy planes.

In the night, strong fighter-bomber and night-bomber squadrons struck effectively at enemy troop movements and supply centres.

In the other parts of the Western Front, the fighting continues in the Roer sector, west and south of Düren, in the pillbox positions at Saarlautern, at Bitsch, and at the West Wall near the frontiers of the Palatinate and Alsace.

In upper Alsace, our troops again penetrated into Kaysersberg in a counter-attack.

Liége and Antwerp were subjected to an extremely heavy long-range bombardment.

Italy

In central Italy, west of Faenza, the intensity and extension of the enemy attacks abated.

On both sides of Bagnocavallo, yesterday, the attack of Canadian units, launched with reinforced formations, again resulted in bloody losses and defeat.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, south of Lake Balaton, our troops repulsed strong Soviet attacks.

In the Szeszeny sector enemy attempts at breaking through, aiming this time in an easterly direction, were again frustrated. A front gap was closed in a counter-attack.

Between the Bück Mountains and the Hernad, we occupied new positions, which were held against fierce Soviet attacks.

Air:

During the day, U. S. terror bombers dropped bombs on localities in upper Silesia and south-eastern Germany.

In the night, the British, again violating Swiss neutrality, launched a terror attack on the inner districts of Munich. Considerable damage was caused to residential districts, to many cultural and other public buildings, several of which were hospitals.

Other formations dropped a big number of bombs on Ulm.

The Rhenish-Westphalian territory also was subjected to enemy air attacks.

Air Defence forces brought down 36 Anglo-American planes, 27 of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

over the roads in the German-Belgian border area. Infantrymen crawled out of holes in the grey of dawn and dashed against the American lines. It seemed as if a hurricane had started... According to latest reports, our front lines were improved. All arrows point to the west. Some breaches were extremely successful... One German Volksgrenadier division has so far definitely reported a gain of several kilometres beyond its goal of today.»

Hallensleben Statement: The prominent military analyst Hallensleben made the following statement via DNB: «The surprise which may upset Allied plans, is the fact that the Germans at the Western Front, after last summer's setbacks, have gone from the defensive to the offensive. With the present offensive, the German Command has succeeded in a surprise action which hardly has its equal in history.» He describes the German attack as consisting of big, carefully-gathered reserves and as of far more than «local character.» He mentions «strong German air activity» and «considerable gains of ground.»

Press Conference Statement: At a press conference on Monday noon, Sündermann said: «The fact that the German armed forces made a new attack on the west, taking the whole world by surprise, will not miss its effect on world public opinion. At a time when the enemy is already distributing German provinces, the German armed forces are again attacking in order to drive the enemy from the soil of the Reich.»

Eastern Front: While all attention is centred on the west, the Eastern Front receives relatively scant notice from German sources. Von Oiberg reports that the battle for Budapest is becoming «ever more stationary in its character on all three sectors.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Bonomi's Speech: Radio Fascist's comment on the speech was that it was «plaintive» and Bonomi was abused for «serving his masters.» Comparing it with Mussolini's address, the commentator defines it as a «funeral speech,» whilst «Mussolini's voice reverberates as a warning in the consience of all Italians, north and south of the Apennines...»

«*Italy, Republic, Socialisation...*» The Fascist Radio commentator, analysing the part of the Duce's recent address concerning the desirability of collaboration with people who are not members of the Fascist Party, states that while such collaboration might be welcome, it must nevertheless spring from the key formula of «Italy, Republic, Socialisation...» Though in theory collaboration is permissible, «in practice,» the commentator adds, «none of the so-called parties were able to help save Italy from the maelstrom into which she was thrown by the betrayal... It is thanks to Fascism, not only to the Duce, that Italy was once more led back to the path of honor...»

Criticism of Press in «Invaded» Italy: Spampanato of the Fascist Radio complains of the bias of the anti-Fascist press in its treatment of the Social Republic and Mussolini. Whilst the press of the Republic gives an «accurate and objective account» of events in «invaded» Italy, using London and Washington as sources, the Rome press tries to make the Italians forget the existence of the Republic and Mussolini. «The anti-Fascists adopt the tactics of taking advantage of the rancor and disappointment due to certain mistakes committed in the past.. On the other hand, they try to wipe out even the memory of the good things achieved by the Fascist régime...»

Mussolini's Visit To Milan: The third day of Mussolini's visit to Milan was spent in inspections of various units, hospitals, and military barracks, reports the Fascist Radio. Marshal Graziani accompanied the Duce on his tour, which

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

In the other parts of the Western Front, the fighting continues in the Roer sector, west and south of Düren, in the pillbox positions at Saarlautern, at Bitsch, and at the West Wall near the frontiers of the Palatinate and Alsace.

In upper Alsace, our troops again penetrated into Kaysersberg in a counter-attack.

Liége and Antwerp were subjected to an extremely heavy long-range bombardment.

Italy

In central Italy, west of Faenza, the intensity and extension of the enemy attacks abated.

On both sides of Bagnocavallo, yesterday, the attack of Canadian units, launched with reinforced formations, again resulted in bloody losses and defeat.

Eastern Front:

In Hungary, south of Lake Balaton, our troops repulsed strong Soviet attacks.

In the Szeszeny sector enemy attempts at breaking through, aiming this time in an easterly direction, were again frustrated. A front gap was closed in a counter-attack.

Between the Bück Mountains and the Hernad, we occupied new positions, which were held against fierce Soviet attacks.

Air:

During the day, U. S. terror bombers dropped bombs on localities in upper Silesia and southeastern Germany.

In the night, the British, again violating Swiss neutrality, launched a terror attack on the inner districts of Munich. Considerable damage was caused to residential districts, to many cultural and other public buildings, several of which were hospitals.

Other formations dropped a big number of bombs on Ulm.

The Rhenish-Westphalian territory also was subjected to enemy air attacks.

Air Defence forces brought down 36 Anglo-American planes, 27 of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

«Hour Has Struck» on Western Front: The German counter-offensive on this front is to an overwhelming extent the feature of today's German propaganda, which treats it not merely as of local or diversionary significance, but as of the utmost importance.

Transocean quotes the following excerpts from the Order of the Day issued by Field Marshal von Rundstedt: «Comrades of the Western Front, the great hour has struck... Strong assault armies started out this morning against the Anglo-Americans... You all feel that everything is at stake. Carry on with your sacred duty of giving everything and of performing superhuman deeds for the Fatherland and Führer.»

«Extremely Successful» Breaches Claimed: The correspondent Wenzel reports: «For military reasons this report can be given only now. Since the early morning hours of December 16, German tanks have been rolling public opinion. At a time when the enemy is already distributing German provinces, the German armed forces are again attacking in order to drive the enemy from the soil of the Reich.»

Eastern Front: While all attention is centred on the west, the Eastern Front receives relatively scant notice from German sources. Von Olberg reports that the battle for Budapest is becoming «ever more stationary in its character on all three sectors.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Bonomi's Speech: Radio Fascist's comment on the speech was that it was «plaintive» and Bonomi was abused for «serving his masters.» Comparing it with Mussolini's address, the commentator defines it as a «funeral speech,» whilst «Mussolini's voice reverberates as a warning in the consience of all Italians, north and south of the Apennines...»

«Italy, Republic, Socialisation...» The Fascist Radio commentator, analysing the part of the Duce's recent address concerning the desirability of collaboration with people who are not members of the Fascist Party, states that while such collaboration might be welcome, it must nevertheless spring from the key formula of «Itsly, Republic, Socialisation...» Though in theory collaboration is permissible, «in practice,» the commentator adds, «none of the so-called parties were able to help save Italy from the maelstrom into which she was thrown by the betrayal... It is thanks to Fascism, not only to the Duce, that Italy was once more led back to the path of honor...»

Criticism of Press in «Invaded» Italy: Spampanato of the Fascist Radio complains of the bias of the anti-Fascist press in its treatment of the Social Republic and Mussolini. Whilst the press of the Republic gives an «accurate and objective account» of events in «invaded» Italy, using London and Washington as sources, the Rome press tries to make the Italians forget the existence of the Republic and Mussolini. «The anti-Fascists adopt the tactics of taking advantage of the rancor and disappointment due to certain mistakes committed in the past.. On the other hand, they try to wipe out even the memory of the good things achieved by the Fascist régime...»

Mussolini's Visit To Milan: The third day of Mussolini's visit to Milan was spent in inspections of various units, hospitals, and military barracks, reports the Fascist Radio. Marshal Graziani accompanied the Duce on his tour, which was said to have evoked great enthusiasm on the part of the local population.

HUNGARIAN

If the Battle Reaches Budapest...: The Hungarian Fascists seem to anticipate that fighting might soon reach the streets of Budapest. This explains the broadcast by Radio Budapest which, after accusing the Soviets of shelling and bombing non-military targets inside the city, has warned the inhabitants of Budapest not to blame the Germans «if, in the course of street fighting, which might take place at any time in the fluctuating battles for the possession of the capital, some buildings are damaged or destroyed by the defenders...»

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 10 DEC 1944 File ____

Please read attached & initial

12

✓ Col SPICER

Capt TAYLOR

✓ Capt WILLIAMS

✓ Capt SHANKS

✓ Capt LEWIS

Capt HARMOND

REMARKS

Chief Clerk: File

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
10 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Sunday — 10 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Russians break through defenses north of Budapest, threaten encirclement; Allies maintaining pressure on Western front, gain edge of Cologne plain; 8th Army within mile of Faenza; U.S. heavy bombers hit Stuttgart; Tito's men cross the Danube; Chinese halt Jap thrust towards Burma Road; Japs on Leyte suffer heavy losses; De Gaulle holds investiture in Moscow; Marseilles now great Allied supply base; Norwegians destroy German roller-bearings stock; Earthquake damaged Japanese war plants.

LIBERATED ITALY — Structure of new Cabinet decided; Bomb explodes in Naples cinema, 25 hurt; Trial of Roatta and Suvich set; Pasta distribution in Rome arranged; Vatican recognises French Provisional Government; Better conditions for workers advocated by IGCL.

UNITED NATIONS — British make progress in Greece; Two Dodecanese islands proclaim union with Greece; Rehabilitation of Greece halted due to disorders; British Air Ministry release details of rocket bombs; French reach compromise on Militia issue.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH NORTH OF BUDAPEST. THREATEN ENCIRCLEMENT

MOSCOW, December 9 — The 2nd Ukrainian Army has broken through German defenses northeast of Budapest on a 75-mile front and reached the Danube at Vac, 16 miles north of the Hungarian capital, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day.

By this 40 mile advance, the city of Budapest is now three-quarters encircled and the German and Hungarian [illegible] becoming precarious, as the Russians are driving on the road from either side of the town. The Russians are meeting strong resistance and the advance is difficult owing to marshlands.

At the southern end of Lake Balaton, Russian troops held strong German counter-attacks and gained ground. Heavy fighting was reported in progress on the western shores of the lake between Balatonszentgyorgy and the resort town of Keszthely. The Germans are resisting the Russian advance toward Nagykanizsa, a center of recently developed oil fields and on a rail line to Wiener-Neustadt in Austria.

Between the lake and the Drava River to the south, the Germans continued their disorganized retreat under a moving screen of Soviet artillery and mortars. Red Army troops are firmly established along the Drava although rain, fog and deep mud have limited Soviet advances.

After repelling 20 German counter-attacks Soviet troops fanned out towards the Drava and Mura rivers to form a strong line against enemy defenses south of Nagykanizsa. The Germans are also holding this line in an attempt to keep open an escape route for other German forces retreating in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet communique reported that 63 German tanks were knocked out or disabled yesterday and that 46 German aircraft were shot down in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire.

The complete 51st Hungarian Infantry Regiment surrendered to the Soviet Army yesterday in the Danube area, the supplement to the Soviet communique reported last night. The commander explained his decision was made after consultation with his officers and agreement that further resistance was useless.

On another sector, a platoon commander of the 2nd Hungarian Mountaineering Rifle Brigade surrendered with his detachment, telling his captors that he and his men «did not want to risk their lives for the Germans any longer.» (OWI - Reuter - Moscow Radio)

ALLIES MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON WEST FRONT

LONDON, December 9 — Steady Allied pressure was maintained on all sectors of the 400-mile Western Front today as the Allies alternated their thrusts at different sectors to keep the German Army alert night and day.

The American 3rd and 7th armies battled against the Saar Basin defenses along a 70-mile front from Luxembourg to just west of the Rhine, while American heavy bombers attacked communication centers funneling supplies to the German Army.

At the northernmost 3rd Army bridgehead over the Saar, 90th Division troops repelled a determined 10-hour German counter-attack at Dillingen, three miles northwest

LATE BULLETIN

within mile of Faenza: U.S. heavy bombers hit Stuttgart; Tito's men cross the Danube: Chinese halt Jap thrust towards Burma Road; Japs on Leyte suffer heavy losses: De Gaulle holds investiture in Moscow; Marseilles now great Allied supply base; Norwegians destroy German roller-bearings stock; Earthquake damaged Japanese war plants.

LIBERATED ITALY — Structure of new Cabinet decided: Bomb explodes in Naples cinema, 25 hurt; Trial of Roatta and Suvich set: Pasta distribution in Rome arranged; Vatican recognises French Provisional Government; Better conditions for workers advocated by IGCL.

UNITED NATIONS — British make progress in Greece; Two Dodecanese islands proclaim union with Greece; Rehabilitation of Greece halted due to disorders; British Air Ministry release details of rocket bombs; French reach compromise on Militia issue.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH NORTH OF BUDAPEST. THREATEN ENCIRCLEMENT

MOSCOW, December 9 — The 2nd Ukrainian Army has broken through German defenses northeast of Budapest on a 75-mile front and reached the Danube at Vac, 16 miles north of the Hungarian capital, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day.

By this 40 mile advance, the city of Budapest is now three-quarters encircled and the German and Hungarian garrison have only two escape routes — to the west and northwest, and these are rapidly being threatened by the new Russian offensive.

Malinovsky's forces simultaneously forced the Danube south of Budapest, breaking through the German defenses on the west bank of the river to join the 3rd Ukrainian army at Lake Velencsei. Advancing northward along the west bank of the Danube, Red Army forces captured Ercsi, less than 12 miles from Budapest.

The Germans have shown no signs of making a stand. They have brought in new infantry and tank units from the Western Front and from Italy, as well as rushing up artificial fortifications, but they have been unable to hold the rivers and canals in southwestern Hungary.

In conjunction with the 2nd Ukrainian army's new offensive, the 3rd Ukrainian army launched a powerful attack between Lake Balaton and the Danube, where Red Army troops are trying to swing around the lake to reach the foothills of the Bakony mountains. Soviet artillery has been firing ceaselessly for the past 24 hours.

Over Marshlands

The most important bastion remaining to the Germans in the sector is the rail junction of Szekesfehervar, on the southwestern approaches to Budapest. German positions are in Austria.

Between the lake and the Drava River to the south, the Germans continued their disorganized retreat under a moving screen of Soviet artillery and mortars. Red Army troops are firmly established along the Drava although rain, fog and deep mud have limited Soviet advances.

After repelling 20 German counter-attacks Soviet troops fanned out towards the Drava and Mura rivers to form a strong line against enemy defenses south of Nagykanizsa. The Germans are also holding this line in an attempt to keep open an escape route for other German forces retreating in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet communique reported that 63 German tanks were knocked out or disabled yesterday and that 46 German aircraft were shot down in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire.

The complete 51st Hungarian Infantry Regiment surrendered to the Soviet Army yesterday in the Danube area, the supplement to the Soviet communique reported last night. The commander explained his decision was made after consultation with his officers and agreement that further resistance was useless.

On another sector, a platoon commander of the 2nd Hungarian Mountaineering Rifle Brigade surrendered with his detachment, telling his captors that he and his men «did not want to risk their lives for the Germans any longer.» (OWI - Reuter - Moscow Radio)

ALLIES MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON WEST FRONT

LONDON, December 9 — Steady Allied pressure was maintained on all sectors of the 400-mile Western Front today as the Allies alternated their thrusts at different sectors to keep the German Army alert night and day.

The American 3rd and 7th armies battled against the Saar Basin defenses along a 70-mile front from Luxembourg to just west of the Rhine, while American heavy bombers attacked communication centers funneling supplies to the German Army.

At the northernmost 3rd Army bridgehead over the Saar, 90th Division troops repelled a determined 10-hour German counter-attack at Dillingen, three miles northwest

LATE BULLETIN

BUDAPEST RADIO STOPS BROADCASTING

ROME, December 9 — Radio Budapest stopped broadcasting tonight on its usual wavelength of 549 meters, Allied monitoring reports stated. Following his regular news broadcast at 2020 hours, the Hungarian announcer said that Radio Budapest would transmit on another wavelength. Transmissions will probably be made over the Vienna radio.

Following the Russian break-through both north and south of Budapest, the German news agency admitted that the Hungarian puppet government of Szalasi had deserted Budapest and had fled to the Austrian border town of Sopron. (OWI 4038

DRAFT OF MEN UP TO 37 TO BE RESUMED IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 9 — James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, ordered U.S. selective service boards today to resume the draft of men between the ages of 26 and 37, who are not essential to the war effort.

These men will be used to replace members of the armed forces released from military service to fill vacancies in war industries. Drafting of men in the 26-to-37 age brackets had been discontinued «until further notice» since last March. (OWI - Reuter)

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

of Saarlautern. The Americans eliminated 12 more Siegfried Line pillboxes in a slow advance into the deep defense belt. At Saarlautern, practically all German resistance has been wiped out.

American infantry and armored units, which last night made four new crossings of the Saar River in the Saargemünd area, smashed into German fortifications on the river's eastern bank, expanding one bridgehead to a depth of one mile.

As rocket-firing Thunderbolt fighter planes today attacked German strongpoints all along the Saar line, 7th Army forces on the eastern flank of the 3rd Army made gains of three miles in an advance to within four miles of the German border. They have advanced well along the Tieffenbach-Ingweiler Pass through forest land and captured Mombronn.

To the east, they are moving across high, wooded ground on the northern Vosges some distance above the main road and railway from Saarbrücken to Hagenau. German opposition to this advance still is strongest in the Hagenau region and there has been continued heavy fighting near Merzweiler.

The 7th Army's southern flank and French 1st Army troops continued to mop up German remnants in the Vosges Mountains, which are already almost three-quarters cleared. French troops are within a mile of Kaysersberg, seven miles north-west of the German headquarters city of Colmar. American troops have reached Bennweier, five miles to the northwest.

Cologne Plain Reached

American 9th and 1st Army advances for the past two days have been small but they are now on the edge of the Cologne Plain, and on tactically important ground. The Germans consider the situation so serious that they have launched repeated counter-attacks, especially in the Bergstein area.

American 1st Army forces, which last night gained the important 600-foot ridge dominating the Roer River in the Bergstein area, threw off two German attempts to dislodge them. The ridge is an excellent point for artillery observation and American guns are hammering the Germans with precision.

In the battle for the Roer valley to the north, intensified enemy defense preparations and increasing movement along the Roer River have been observed. The Germans have withdrawn most of their artillery to the east bank of the river.

The last group of Germans holding out west of the Roer strongpoint of Jülich were cleared out today as a heavy cascade of artillery fire was turned on their positions. Allied fighter-bombers supported ground troops and strafed German positions from Linnich to Düren.

Press correspondents reported that the liberated port of Antwerp is now a scene of great activity, with scores of Liberty ships discharging cargo for the Allied armies. Numerous dock trains pulled huge loads of war supplies from the piers as unending convoys of loaded trucks left the area for the front. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - AP)

BRITISH WITHIN A MILE OF FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — British infantry and armored forces of the 8th Army, advancing northeast from their bridgeheads over the Lamone river, pushed behind the German delaying positions and rolled back the right flank of the German 10th Army to within a mile of Faenza, it was announced here today.

British forces captured the village of Saint Prospero,

U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS HIT STUTTGART

LONDON, December 9 — Nearly 700 American aircraft, including more than 400 heavy bombers, today attacked railyards and an airfield at the communications center of Stuttgart, in southwestern Germany, 40 miles southeast of Karlsruhe.

Over 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped visually and by means of instruments by the Britain-based aircraft, on the marshalling yards which lie only 70 miles east of the fighting in the Strasbourg area, and about 100 miles from the U. S. 3rd Army front.

Flying conditions were difficult with temperatures varying down to 54 degrees below fahrenheit.

Only one enemy aircraft, a jet-propelled fighter, was encountered and that was destroyed. Four of the 400 American Flying Fortresses which made the attack are missing, but all the escorting fighters returned safely.

Today's attack on Stuttgart followed yesterday's double assault in daylight by escorted Lancasters of the RAF, on the marshalling yards at Duisburg, when a great tonnage of bombs was dropped.

The synthetic oil plant in the Meiderich district of Duisburg also was attacked yesterday by RAF Mosquitos, and Allied fighter-bombers and fighters, six of which are missing, struck at rocket bomb sites around the Hague.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers attacking Siegfried Line defences from Merzig to Saarbrücken, yesterday left eight German towns in flames, and shot down two enemy fighters.

The Associated Press quoted a staff officer of the 8th USAAF as saying today that the fighter strength of the Luftwaffe, despite heavy losses such as nearly 900 planes in November, actually is increasing, adding that, in his opinion, « they may run out of pilots before they do fighter craft. » (OWI-Reuter)

BAD WEATHER RESTRICTS MAAF OPERATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — Bad weather yesterday restricted operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to fighter-bomber and fighter attacks against enemy transport in north Italy and in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

About 200 sorties were flown by these aircraft. Medium and heavy bombers were grounded. (PRO)

MARSEILLE NOW GREAT ALLIED BASE

MARSEILLE, December 9 — Although the port here was the most systematically destroyed of all French ports, it is today the busiest, a New York *Times* correspondent said yesterday.

The dispatch said that the Germans did an unparalleled job of demolition and left behind them miles of utter ruin, which must have taken months to prepare.

« It is a fantastic experience to drive down the long waterfront and see every dock buckled up, every crane in midair, every storehouse flat, every slip a grave for a ship, and so many masts and funnels and prows sticking out of the watery graveyard that the wide harbor seems to be sprouting ships. » the dispatch added.

Despite the thorough destruction of the port facilities, the Allies are now able to berth there many Liberty ships at one time. In three months Marseille has become a great military supply base. (OWI)

DE GAULLE HOLDS MOSCOW INVESTITURE

MOSCOW, December 9 — Forty-three members of the French « Normandie » squadron, who are fighting alongside the Red Air Force on the Eastern Front, and a

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

Vosges Mountains, which are already almost [illegible] cleared. French troops are within a mile of Kaysersberg, seven miles north-west of the German headquarters city of Colmar. American troops have reached Bennweier, five miles to the northwest.

Cologne Plain Reached

American 9th and 1st Army advances for the past two days have been small but they are now on the edge of the Cologne Plain, and on tactically important ground. The Germans consider the situation so serious that they have launched repeated counter-attacks, especially in the Bergstein area.

American 1st Army forces, which last night gained the important 600-foot ridge dominating the Roer River in the Bergstein area, threw off two German attempts to dislodge them. The ridge is an excellent point for artillery observation and American guns are hammering the Germans with precision.

In the battle for the Roer valley to the north, intensified enemy defense preparations and increasing movement along the Roer River have been observed. The Germans have withdrawn most of their artillery to the east bank of the river.

The last group of Germans holding out west of the Roer strongpoint of Jülich were cleared out today as a heavy cascade of artillery fire was turned on their positions. Allied fighter-bombers supported ground troops and strafed German positions from Linnich to Düren.

Press correspondents reported that the liberated port of Antwerp is now a scene of great activity, with scores of Liberty ships discharging cargo for the Allied armies. Numerous dock trains pulled huge loads of war supplies from the piers as unending convoys of loaded trucks left the area for the front. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - AP)

BRITISH WITHIN A MILE OF FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — British infantry and armored forces of the 8th Army, advancing northeast from their bridgeheads over the Lamone river, pushed behind the German delaying positions and rolled back the right flank of the German 10th Army to within a mile of Faenza, it was announced here today.

British forces captured the village of Saint Prospero, which lies a mile southwest of Faenza on the Faenza-Florence railway, and then turned northwest to reach a small spur 1,000 yards south of Celle. Celle is a hamlet lying a mile and a half west of Faenza. This advance, which has hemmed in Faenza on three sides, was bitterly contested by the enemy.

The Germans continued to counter-attack in the Pideura area. This village was re-captured by the enemy and regained in house-to-house fighting. Pideura lies five miles south of Castel Bolognese, which is the next of the Po valley towns along the Emilia highway running northwest to Bologna.

On the northeastern end of the battle line, which runs across the Adriatic edge of the Po Plain, enemy forces continued to infiltrate along the southern shores of Valli di Comacchio, an extensive, shallow lake. Small formations of Germans were reported to have reached Casal Dorsetti, which is on the Adriatic, south of the Reno River estuary.

Along the 20-mile-long line of the Lamone River, which is still the main enemy delaying position, Allied patrols were held up by machine guns and mortars.

On the 5th Army front, activity was slight owing to thick fog, high wind and heavy rain. No changes were reported at any other point along the mountain battle line. (PRO)

missing, struck at rocket bomb sites around the Hague.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, attacking Siegfried Line defences from Merzig to Saarbrücken, yesterday left eight German towns in flames, and shot down two enemy fighters.

The Associated Press quoted a staff officer of the 8th USAAF as saying today that the fighter strength of the Luftwaffe, despite heavy losses such as nearly 900 planes in November, actually is increasing, adding that, in his opinion, « they may run out of pilots before they do fighter craft. » (OWI-Reuter)

BAD WEATHER RESTRICTS MAAF OPERATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — Bad weather yesterday restricted operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to fighter-bomber and fighter attacks against enemy transport in north Italy and in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

About 200 sorties were flown by these aircraft. Medium and heavy bombers were grounded. (PRO)

MARSEILLE NOW GREAT ALLIED BASE

MARSEILLE, December 9 — Although the port here was the most systematically destroyed of all French ports, it is today the busiest, a New York *Times* correspondent said yesterday.

The dispatch said that the Germans did an unparalleled job of demolition and left behind them miles of utter ruin, which must have taken months to prepare.

« It is a fantastic experience to drive down the long waterfront and see every dock buckled up, every crane in midair, every storehouse flat, every slip a grave for a ship, and so many masts and funnels and prows sticking out of the watery graveyard that the wide harbor seems to be sprouting ships. » the dispatch added.

Despite the thorough destruction of the port facilities, the Allies are now able to berth there many Liberty ships at one time. In three months Marseille has become a great military supply base. (OWI)

DE GAULLE HOLDS MOSCOW INVESTITURE

MOSCOW, December 9 — Forty-three members of the French « Normandie » squadron, who are fighting alongside the Red Air Force on the Eastern Front, and a number of high Russian officers, were decorated by General de Gaulle at the French Embassy.

Earlier, General de Gaulle decorated four other members of the squadron who were in the hospital.

During the morning, Soviet Air Marshal Novikou decorated 19 French airmen, two of whom received the Gold Star award of the Soviet Union. (OWI)

NEW COMMANDER FOR 2ND TAF

LONDON, December 9 — Air Vice Marshal E. C. Huddleston has been appointed Air Officer Commanding the 2nd Tactical Air Force Group supporting the 1st Canadian Army on the Western Front.

An Australian, Vice Marshal Huddleston is a veteran of air campaigns connected with the landings in Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, and Southern France. He succeeds Vice Marshal L. A. Brown. (BBC)

CHINESE STOP JAP THRUST TOWARD BURMA ROAD

CHUNGKING, December 9 — Chinese troops in the South China area have repulsed the Japanese thrust toward the Burma Road fortress city of Kweiyang and pushed most of the enemy out of Kweichow Province, press dispatches reported today.

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

The Chinese War Ministry announced that the retreating Japanese were being pursued in the area of Liming Pass, northeast of the Kwangsi border town of Liucai, after being routed from Tushan.

Tushan, only 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, had been enveloped by the Japanese in their drive along the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad — a move which represented one of the most serious threats during recent fighting in China. An enemy victory in the drive would have resulted in severance of the Kunming-Chungking highway over which move supplies from India to the Chinese armies.

Although the Chinese troops apeared to have stopped and even routed the Japanese advancing on the Burma road, a Chinese military spokesman said that « the situation still is serious and we should not be too optimistic. »

The Chinese victory leading to the recapture of Tushan marked the first major Chinese victory in a year of continual retreats from the Yellow River south through Central China to the Kweichow front, one correspondent said.

In northern Burma, British patrols pushing down the railway from Myitkyina have reached Naba and advanced a mile beyond, the South East Asia Command communique reported today. Naba is 12 miles west of the Irrawaddy River port of Katha which is linked by a railway branching off the main line from Mandalay.

Dogged, skillful fighting is producing results in Burma, Major Eliot, military analyst for the New York *Herald Tribune* said today in an article reviewing the military situation in Southeast Asia.

He also said:

« There have been many disappointments and occasional false hopes in Burma and those have too often blunted the sense of real steady progress. We have come to fasten our attention too much on occasional vivid achievements like airborne landings behind enemy lines or capture of Myitkyina airfield. Now, with steady Allied advances, the Japanese position in upper Burma has been made definitely perilous, a factor that accounts partly for their desperate attempt to make an overland corridor to southeast Asia through China. »

Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill has been appointed deputy U.S. commander in the India-Burma theater under Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, it was officially announced in New Delhi. General Merrill commanded the famous Merrill's « Marauder » group of fighters which helped break the Japanese advance in North Burma. (OWI)

NEW PACIFIC AIR COMMANDER

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, December 9 — Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon has been placed in command of the U.S. Strategic Air Force in the Pacific, directing all shore-based aircraft normally used in offensive blows against Japan, it was officially announced here last night.

General Harmon was recently named deputy commander of the 20th USAAF Superfortress force, under General H. H. Arnold. (OWI)

JAPS ON LEYTE SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 9 — The remaining Japanese forces on Leyte unofficially estimated to number between 40,000 and 50,000 men, are suffering heavy losses in the Ormoc trap, General Douglas MacArthur's communique said tonight.

The U. S. 7th Divisions, driving up the west coast of the island, have advanced three miles and liberated the port of Albuera, seven miles south of Ormoc. This advance, an American press service said, brought the 7th Division to within three miles of a junction with the right wing of the 77th Division, which landed south of Ormoc on Thursday.

campaign than composed the original American forces which landed in North Africa in November 1942. He added that there is more American artillery now on Leyte Island than there was in the entire Philippine Islands at the outbreak of the war, three years ago. (OWI - Reuter - AP - CBS)

MORE RULES FOR GERMANS

SHAEF, December 9 — The « Voice of Military Government » today broadcast the sixth of a series of instructions to the Germans outlining details of financial and property controls to be instituted as the Allies occupy German territory.

The broadcast said: 1) Under the Allied Military Government, existing legal tender of German currency will be continued to the extent allowed by German law. In addition, Allied military marks will be made legal tender and must be accepted on the same basis as Reichmarks. It will be an offense to discriminate between Allied military marks and German legal tender. British sterling currency and United States dollars will not be legal tender.

2) Financial laws, regulations and practices discriminating against any person on account of race, religious belief or political opinion will be abrogated, and all will be treated with justice under the law.

3) German public authorities will continue to collect taxes and to pay for lawful public expenses which do not prejudice the military government or its policies.

4) German officials will be instructed to continue German measures against inflation, such as rationing, price control and prohibitions for dealing in the black market and so forth.

5) The Military Government does no propose to close financial institutions.

6) As under German administrations foreign exchange transactions will be regulated.

7) In other words, the aim of the Allied Government is to establish financial order and to protect the rightful owners of property and assets. (OWI)

TITO'S FORCES CROSS DANUBE

LONDON, December 9 — Yugoslav forces yesterday crossed the Danube near Sotin, about 30 miles west of Novi Sad, and continued their drive toward Vukovar to the west, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

To the southeast, the important railway junction of Vinkovci was increasingly threatened by Yugoslav forces, who have repulsed several enemy counter-attacks, killing over 250 Germans and capturing many prisoners and much equipment.

In southeastern Bosnia, northeast of Sarajevo, Patriot forces occupied Han Pijesak and Vlasenica and continued to attack enemy communications in the Drina Valley.

West of Kragujevac, in western Serbia, enemy strongholds near Uzice were taken, and advance elements drove 4 miles beyond the town. The railine to Pozega is already under shellfire.

In Montenegro, fighting was concentrated near the Albanian border in the Matesevo sector, where the enemy made several attempts to break into Kolasin, about 55 miles north of Scutari on the Adriatic.

In Herzegovina, the Germans reinforced their positions at Nevesinje with troops from the Mostar sector.

Yugoslav forces have reached the Sisak-Zagreb railway, in Croatia, after wiping out a number of enemy strongholds, including those at Lekenik and Greda, both southeast of Zagreb. The drive toward Sisak continued. (OWI)

LUXEMBOURG CONSUL ACCUSED OF TREASON

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

off the main line from Mandalay.

Dogged, skillful fighting is producing results in Burma, Major Eliot, military analyst for the New York *Herald Tribune* said today in an article reviewing the military situation in Southeast Asia.

He also said:

« There have been many disappointments and occasional false hopes in Burma and those have too often blunted the sense of real steady progress. We have come to fasten our attention too much on occasional vivid achievements like airborne landings behind enemy lines or capture of Myitkyina airfield. Now, with steady Allied advances, the Japanese position in upper Burma has been made definitely perilous, a factor that accounts partly for their desperate attempt to make an overland corridor to southeast Asia through China. »

Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill has been appointed deputy U.S. commander in the India-Burma theater under Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, it was officially announced in New Delhi. General Merrill commanded the famous Merrill's « Marauder » group of fighters which helped break the Japanese advance in North Burma. (OWI)

NEW PACIFIC AIR COMMANDER

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, December 9 — Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon has been placed in command of the U.S. Strategic Air Force in the Pacific, directing all shore-based aircraft normally used in offensive blows against Japan, it was officially announced here last night.

General Harmon was recently named deputy commander of the 20th USAAF, Superfortress force, under General H. H. Arnold. (OWI)

JAPS ON LEYTE SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 9 — The remaining Japanese forces on Leyte unofficially estimated to number between 40,000 and 50,000 men, are suffering heavy losses in the Ormoc trap, General Douglas MacArthur's communique said tonight.

The U. S. 7th Divisions, driving up the west coast of the island, have advanced three miles and liberated the port of Albuera, seven miles south of Ormoc. This advance, an American press service said, brought the 7th Division to within three miles of a junction with the right wing of the 77th Division, which landed south of Ormoc on Thursday.

The 32nd Division, hammering south down the Ormoc corridor, advanced past the high point at Tolibaw, 17 miles north of Ormoc, further compressing the ill-fated Japanese 26th Division toward the strong American forces south of Ormoc.

The official communique also announced that American airfields on the east side of Leyte Island have been cleared of the Japanese paratroopers. The paratroopers sabotaged installations in an effort to delay the Ormoc landings.

Announcing these gains, General MacArthur tonight paid tribute to the United States 6th Army, the 7th U. S. Fleet and the Far Eastern Air Force for the success of the amphibious landings, which had split the Japanese lines on the island's west coast.

A correspondent, describing this operation said: « There is no doubt that the Japanese were bewildered by this. They abandoned their positions on the hill opposite us, and ran toward the landing. « Then, when the shells from the naval guns fell about them, they ran back in our direction, only to meet the advancing 7th Division.

« The last we saw of them, they were taking to the mountain country. »

A *New York Times* correspondent said today that more divisions of United States troops are involved in the Leyte

treated with justice under the law.

3) German public authorities will continue to collect taxes and to pay for lawful public expenses which do not prejudice the military government or its policies.

4) German officials will be instructed to continue German measures against inflation, such as rationing, price control and prohibitions for dealing in the black market and so forth.

5) The Military Government does no propose to close financial institutions.

6) As under German administrations foreign exchange transactions will be regulated.

7) In other words, the aim of the Allied Government is to establish financial order and to protect the rightful owners of property and assets. (OWI)

TITO'S FORCES CROSS DANUBE

LONDON, December 9 — Yugoslav forces yesterday crossed the Danube near Sotin, about 30 miles west of Novi Sad, and continued their drive toward Vukovar to the west, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

To the southeast, the important railway junction of Vinkovci was increasingly threatened by Yugoslav forces, who have repulsed several enemy counter-attacks, killing over 250 Germans and capturing many prisoners and much equipment.

In southeastern Bosnia, northeast of Sarajevo, Patriot forces occupied Han Pijesak and Vlasenica and continued to attack enemy communications in the Drina Valley.

West of Kragujevac, in western Serbia, enemy strongholds near Uzice were taken, and advance elements drove 4 miles beyond the town. The railine to Pozega is already under shellfire.

In Montenegro, fighting was concentrated near the Albanian border in the Matesevo sector, where the enemy made several attempts to break into Kolasin, about 55 miles north of Scutari on the Adriatic.

In Herzegovina, the Germans reinforced their positions at Nevesinje with troops from the Mostar sector.

Yugoslav forces have reached the Sisak-Zagreb railway, in Croatia, after wiping out a number of enemy strongholds, including those at Lekenik and Greda, both southeast of Zagreb. The drive toward Sisak continued. (OWI)

LUXEMBOURG CONSUL ACCUSED OF TREASON

PARIS, December 9 — The Luxembourg Government has demanded the extradition of its former consul general in Paris, Theodore Schoen, on charges of treason, press dispatches said today. Schoen is being held in a Paris prison. (Reuter)

PATTON AND HODGES DECORATED

WASHINGTON, December 9 — Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the American 3rd Army, was awarded a second oak leaf cluster to his Distinguished Service Medal today for his « bold and brilliant leadership from the Normandy peninsula across France, » the War Department announced.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the American 1st Army, was also awarded an oak leaf cluster. (OWI)

ADMIRALTY SALVAGED 2,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING

LONDON, December 9 — The achievement of the Admiralty's Salvage Department in reclaiming 2,474,094 tons of merchant shipping since 1939 was told in full here yesterday.

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

Ship Casualties in the first two months of the war were a greater problem than in all the previous 10 years. Steps were taken, however, to establish salvage bases along the coasts of Britain and an industry which had been practically dormant has become active again overnight.

When the Mediterranean area was opened, casualties in home waters simultaneously increased, because of increasing attacks by German aircraft. This new danger threatened docks and harbors. One or two ships sunk in awkward places could hold up the use of ports for weeks, or even months.

Soon after the Battle of Britain officers of the Salvage Department were involved in a new type of operation — the opening of blocked ports. At Tripoli, five days after its capture, passege was made for landing craft for tanks, and nine days later ships were coming in.

With the landings in North Africa, the Salvage Department was joined by the Americans.

Naples was the « high spot » of the campaign. The port was a shambles. Vessels were sunk all along the quays, and cranes and debris piled on top of them. The salvage operations resulted in a race between the U.S. and Admiralty salvage departments. Altogether, 170 wrecks were lifted and carried away from Naples harbor and its adjacent ports. (Reuter)

BRAZILIAN AWARD FOR GEN. EAKER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, was awarded the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross yesterday by Brazil's Air Minister, Dr. Joaquim Filho, at ceremonies at Air Headquarters, it was announced here today. (PRO)

GERMANS LOSE 152,000 in 22 DAYS

LONDON, December 9 — The German armies fighting to delay the Allied drive on the Western Front suffered 152,000 casualties in the last 22 days of November, a Supreme Headquarters spokesman announced tonight.

Of these, 74,000 were taken prisoner. Seven German infantry divisions were destroyed and 22 other divisions, including four panzer or panzer grenadier divisions, severely mauled.

During this period, the Allies captured six German lieutenant or major generals and killed three others. The spokesman stated that the Germans are losing an average of 6,000 men daily on the Western Front. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

STRUCTURE OF NEW CABINET DECIDED

ROME, December 9 — Two vice-premierships in the new Italian Cabinet will be conferred on two ministers without portfolio representing the Communist and Christian Democratic parties, it was decided today at a meeting of Prime Minister Bonomi with leaders of the four parties who will take part in his new Government.

A minister with portfolio representing the Democratic Labor Party will be president of the Interministerial Committee, the announcement added. A minister without portfolio to represent the Liberal Party will also be appointed.

Preliminary investigations indicated that the explosion was caused by a hand grenade of the type issued to the Italian Army. (UNN)

EPURATION AT FLORENCE UNIVERSITY

FLORENCE, December 9 — At the suggestion of the Florence University Epuration Committee, Allied military authorities have ordered the dismissal of five professors and two administrators of the university, it was announced today. Three anti-Fascist professors have been reinstated.

Allied authorities have provided also for the establishment of an extra chair of English language and literature, and for the study of Russian. (UNN)

LABOR DELEGATE INJURED

NAPLES, December 9 — Mario Zagari, Socialist Party delegate who was on his way to London to take part in the labor talks now being organized by the British Labor Party, today fell and broke his leg while getting out of the plane in Naples. (UNN)

TARANTO MAY HAVE LOW OLIVE OUTPUT

TARANTO, December 9 — Results of the « Ollari del Popolo » drive in this province are likely to show a low olive output owing to unfavorable weather conditions, but the quality of the olives should be excellent, it was forecast today.

The excellent quality of the olives heralded an oil yield of about 30,000 quintals from an estimated production of 220,000 quintals — a yield almost equal to that of last season.

To this figure must be added the oil obtained from the olive pulps, part of which is allocated to industrial uses, and part to human consumption.

The province has 348 oil crushers working although not all of them are working at full pressure because of electric power shortages. (UNN)

ITALO-AMERICAN ECONOMICS COURSE

ROME, December 9 — A course in economics and foreign commerce, scheduled to begin here in January, is planned jointly by the Italo-American Association and the Italian Institute of American Studies for the training of persons who intend to do business with the United States after the war. (UNN)

PASTA DISTRIBUTION FOR ROMANS

ROME, December 9 — Six hundred grams of pasta to each person will be distributed in the city between December 12 and 20 by authorized dealers, it was announced today by the Provincial Section on Food, which added that the distribution was made possible by arrangement with Allied authorities.

The distribution of the pasta will be for the whole month, although distributed at these early dates. The price of the pasta will be seven lire a kilogram. (UNN)

CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR

ROME, December 9 — The case of Senator Giulio Ingianni, director general of the Italian Merchant Marine, charged with collaborating with the Germans, was referred for action yesterday to the public prosecutor of the Rome region. The investigation into the charges against Ingianni was held before High Commissioner Romolo Pieroni.

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

(Reuter)

BRAZILIAN AWARD FOR GEN. EAKER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, was awarded the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross yesterday by Brazil's Air Minister, Dr. Joaquim Filho, at ceremonies at Air Headquarters, it was announced here today. (PRO)

GERMANS LOSE 152,000 in 22 DAYS

LONDON, December 9 — The German armies fighting to delay the Allied drive on the Western Front suffered 152,000 casualties in the last 22 days of November, a Supreme Headquarters spokesman announced tonight.

Of these, 74,000 were taken prisoner. Seven German infantry divisions were destroyed and 23 other divisions, including four panzer or panzer grenadier divisions, severely mauled.

During this period, the Allies captured six German lieutenant or major generals and killed three others. The spokesman stated that the Germans are losing an average of 6,000 men daily on the Western Front. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

STRUCTURE OF NEW CABINET DECIDED

ROME, December 9 — Two vice-premierships in the new Italian Cabinet will be conferred on two ministers without portfolio representing the Communist and Christian Democratic parties, it was decided today at a meeting of Prime Minister Bonomi with leaders of the four parties who will take part in his new Government.

A minister with portfolio representing the Democratic Labor Party will be president of the Interministerial Committee, the announcement added. A minister without portfolio to represent the Liberal Party will also be appointed.

Benedetto Croce, famous Italian philosopher and member of the Liberal Party, was present at today's meeting. (UNN)

SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

ROME, December 9 — The Socialist party to-night declared that it would oppose the new Bonomi Government, it would do so in a spirit of constructive criticism, giving full support to all measures directed towards winning the war and the democratisation of Italy and would continue its effort to maintain CNL unity.

The Socialists' refusal to take part in the new Government, the statement added, was "due to the weak and equivocal policy formerly pursued by Bonomi and his tendency to be influenced by reactionary forces within the country." (UNN)

BOMB EXPLODES IN NAPLES CINEMA

NAPLES, December 9 — Twenty-five persons were injured when a bomb exploded in the "Sala Roma" cinema in Naples today.

TARANTO MAY HAVE [illegible]

TARANTO, December 9 — Results of the "Ollari del Popolo" drive in this province are likely to show a low olive output owing to unfavorable weather conditions, but the quality of the olives should be excellent, it was forecast today.

The excellent quality of the olives heralded an oil yield of about 30,000 quintals from an estimated production of 220,000 quintals — a yield almost equal to that of last season.

To this figure must be added the oil obtained from the olive pulps, part of which is allocated to industrial uses, and part to human consumption.

The province has 346 oil crushers working although not all of them are working at full pressure because of electric power shortages. (UNN)

ITALO-AMERICAN ECONOMICS COURSE

ROME, December 9 — A course in economics and foreign commerce, scheduled to begin here in January, is planned jointly by the Italo-American Association and the Italian Institute of American Studies for the training of persons who intend to do business with the United States after the war. (UNN)

PASTA DISTRIBUTION FOR ROMANS

ROME, December 9 — Six hundred grams of pasta to each person will be distributed in the city between December 12 and 20 by authorized dealers, it was announced today by the Provincial Section on Food, which added that the distribution was made possible by arrangement with Allied authorities.

The distribution of the pasta will be for the whole month, although distributed at these early dates. The price of the pasta will be seven lire a kilogram. (UNN)

CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR

ROME, December 9 — The case of Senator Giulio Ingianni, director general of the Italian Merchant Marine, charged with collaborating with the Germans, was referred for action yesterday to the public prosecutor of the Rome region. The investigation into the charges against Ingianni was held before High Commissioner Romolo Pietroni.

Ingianni was charged with having persuaded personnel of the Merchant Marine to flee north and with having requisitioned nine Italian ships which had sought refuge in Spanish waters in October, 1943. Both acts, it was charged, were against orders given by the Badoglio Government. (UNN)

IGCL ADVOCATES BETTER CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS

ROME, December 9 — The Italian General Confederation of Labor will advocate improved living conditions for Italian workers in a memorandum it is sending to employers and Government authorities, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, the Confederation's secretary, said today.

The memorandum will emphasize the situation which faces the workers on the eve of winter, and urges agreement between Allied and Italian authorities for an increase in the bread ration especially for children and workers and effective measures against rising prices and the black market.

A wage scale proportionate to the cost of living, the revision of economic benefits to state workers, and immediate public works to absorb unemployed workers, are other measures urged. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789527

TRIAL OF ROATTA AND SUVICH SET

ROME, December 9 — The trial of General Mario Roatta, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army after the Armistice, and Fulvio Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1932, has been set for January 22, it was announced today. They are charged with having contributed to the maintenance of Fascism in power.

Zenone Nenini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs; Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant General of Albania, and Paolo Cortese, former Legation Counsellor, will be tried at the same time on a similar charge.

The trial of six senators, also charged with contributing to the maintenance of Fascism, has been fixed for January 8. They are Alfredo Felici, Giacomo Curatolo, Stefano de Ruggiero, Cesare Genovesi, Paolo Vinassa de Regny and Giuseppe Guadagnini. The first three have been arrested while the others still are at large. (UNN)

VATICAN RECOGNIZES FRENCH GOVERNMENT

ROME, December 9 — The Vatican has recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic, it was announced here today.

Francois Guerin, General de Gaulle's personal representative to the Vatican, becomes the official representative of the French government pending his appointment as Ambassador.

Guerin was informed of the Vatican's decision yesterday by Monsignor Tardini, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. (UNN)

POPE TO ATTEND ST. PETER'S CEREMONY

VATICAN CITY, December 9 — His Holiness Pope Pius XII will attend the religious ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica tomorrow, at 1515 hours.

The ceremony will include a procession, and will be of a propitiatory character. The public will be admitted. (UNN)

MASS FOR CASSINO VICTIMS

ROME, December 9 — Commemorating the Cassino victims, a mass will be celebrated tomorrow by the Vicar General of the Cassino diocese. Arranged by Cassino people living at a refugee center here, the mass will be said at the center. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH PROGRESS IN GREECE

ATHENS, December 9 — Despite increased activity by rebel forces, British troops, supported by light sea and air forces, have cleared several sections in the fighting areas in Greece, a communique from the headquarters of Lt. Gen. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, said tonight. «Progress is being made,» the communique reported.

Press dispatches said that a fifth of Athens has been cleared of ELAS forces but that there still are about 10,000 rebel troops in the capital, while an additional 10,000 guerrillas are in the hills north of the city.

The greatest damage by rebel forces was the wrecking of an important bridge in the port of Piraeus yesterday. There were no details of how this was done other than that it was «deliberate,» according to the communique.

The rebels were cleared from strong positions in buildings and on high grounds by British infantry, tanks and light naval craft in an area south of Port Laontes at broadcast tonight said that two divisions of ELAS forces are moving up but that a majority of the 10,000 other ELAS men on the hills north of Athens apparently are not anxious to get into the fight. The broadcast said that the guerrilla forces inside Athens are extremists and of a different temper than the ELAS men in the country sections.

This view was strengthened by assurance today from General Serafis, commander-in-chief of the ELAS patriot forces, to General Scobie that he is still under General Scobie's command and will obey the latter's orders. A British military mission still remains at the ELAS headquarters in Lamia, 100 miles northwest of Athens.

Except for occasional shots, the center of Athens is said to be clear of fighting and, a Reuter dispatch reported, the city was quieter today than any day since last Sunday, when the ELAS agitation became intensive.

Briton Captured

The main body of guerrillas has been active mostly on the road between Athens and Piraeus. A BBC dispatch said that each night they block the road, which had been cleared in the daytime by British forces.

A truce for an hour was observed this morning to permit Red Cross trucks to distribute milk and medical supplies to hospitals where 250 wounded men of both sides are being treated.

A Reuter dispatch said that although British casualties in the fighting inside Athens are very light, 600 Greek policeman have been reported killed, wounded or missing out of the total force of 3,000. More than 900 rebel officers and men have been captured, the communique tonight reported.

A British dispatch rider was captured in Piraeus yesterday and an ELAS officer was reported to have telephoned British corps headquarters in Athens to say that any British troops captured hereafter will be considered by ELAS as prisoners of war.

On the Attica peninsula, rebels are reported to be using hand grenades and heavy bombs against British tanks. One ELAS battalion outside Athens, it was said, is known to have German 75-millimeter guns and shells.

Large groups of ELAS men are patrolling Salonika, where a general strike went into effect yesterday. The ELAS men are wearing steel helmets, a Reuter dispatch said, and the situation is «tense» despite the fact that the strike has not affected the public utilities.

Reports that Premier Georges Papanedreou has been negotiating with ELAS representatives to end the hostilities were denied tonight by Minister of Information Garoufalias. «The Premier has not received any one,» he asserted.

The only news emanating from the Greek Government today was that on Thursday, Papandreou appointed Brig. Gen. Spais, director-general of the Ministry of War, as Under Secretary of War to replace the EAM (Greek National Liberation Front) representative who resigned the post on Sunday.

Papandreou himself will continue to hold the portfolio of War Minister.

An official Greek Government communique yesterday said that special courts martial will be established to hold trials of ringleaders of the ELAS forces. (OWI-Reuter)

REHABILITATION OF GREECE HALTED

LONDON, December 9 — Allied efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate Greece virtually have been stopped because of the fighting by the rebels, a BBC broadcast said tonight.

Describing the progress the Allies have made in the program to restore Greece to normal, until the fighting inter-

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

tative to the Vatican, becomes the official representative of the French government pending his appointment as Ambassador.

Guerin was informed of the Vatican's decision yesterday by Monsignor Tardini, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. (UNN)

POPE TO ATTEND ST. PETER'S CEREMONY

VATICAN CITY, December 9 — His Holiness Pope Pius XII will attend the religious ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica tomorrow, at 1515 hours.

The ceremony will include a procession, and will be of a propitiatory character. The public will be admitted. (UNN)

MASS FOR CASSINO VICTIMS

ROME, December 9 — Commemorating the Cassino victims, a mass will be celebrated tomorrow by the Vicar General of the Cassino diocese. Arranged by Cassino people living at a refugee center here, the mass will be said at the center. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH PROGRESS IN GREECE

ATHENS, December 9 — Despite increased activity by rebel forces, British troops, supported by light sea and air forces, have cleared several sections in the fighting areas in Greece, a communique from the headquarters of Lt. Gen. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, said tonight. «Progress is being made,» the communique reported.

Press dispatches said that a fifth of Athens has been cleared of ELAS forces but that there still are about 10,000 rebel troops in the capital, while an additional 10,000 guerrillas are in the hills north of the city.

The greatest damage by rebel forces was the wrecking of an important bridge in the port of Piraeus yesterday. There were no details of how this was done other than that it was «deliberate,» according to the communique.

The rebels were cleared from strong positions in buildings and on high grounds by British infantry, tanks and light naval craft in an area south of Port Laontes at Piraeus. Aircraft support also was called on to use low-level machine-gun fire to help rout the guerrillas out of their strongholds, from which their hostilities consisted mainly of sniping.

Snipers, most of whom are wearing civilian clothes, have made the task of British patrols in Athens difficult. The communique said that one sniper-nest has been located in a church, and press dispatches reported that the ELAS men are concentrating on strongholds in hilly sectors to improve their sniping positions.

Two Divisions Move up

British unit commanders warned their troops today that any person in khaki is likely to be shot at by snipers and the communique said that a British ambulance driver was killed in the eastern suburbs of Athens, on the road to Piraeus, while assisting a wounded Greek civilian.

In these eastern suburbs, where rebel attacks have been intensive, regular Greek troops have repulsed many raids in which ELAS forces used heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

A further advance by guerrillas outside the city was reported to be aimed at the southeast suburbs of Athens in an effort ultimately to capture the Acropolis. A BBC permit Red Cross trucks to [illegible] supplies to hospitals where 250 wounded men of both sides are being treated.

A Reuter dispatch said that although British casualties in the fighting inside Athens are very light, 600 Greek policeman have been reported killed, wounded or missing out of the total force of 3,000. More than 900 rebel officers and men have been captured, the communique tonight reported.

A British dispatch rider was captured in Piraeus yesterday and an ELAS officer was reported to have telephoned British corps headquarters in Athens to say that any British troops captured hereafter will be considered by ELAS as prisoners of war.

On the Attica peninsula, rebels are reported to be using hand grenades and heavy bombs against British tanks. One ELAS battalion outside Athens, it was said, is known to have German 75-millimeter guns and shells.

Large groups of ELAS men are patrolling Salonika, where a general strike went into effect yesterday. The ELAS men are wearing steel helmets, a Reuter dispatch said, and the situation is «tense» despite the fact that the strike has not affected the public utilities.

Reports that Premier Georges Papanedreou has been negotiating with ELAS representatives to end the hostilities were denied tonight by Minister of Information Garoufalias. «The Premier has not received any one,» he asserted.

The only news emanating from the Greek Government today was that on Thursday, Papandreou appointed Brig. Gen. Spais, director-general of the Ministry of War, as Under Secretary of War to replace the EAM (Greek National Liberation Front) representative who resigned the post on Sunday.

Papandreou himself will continue to hold the portfolio of War Minister.

An official Greek Government communique yesterday said that special courts martial will be established to hold trials of ringleaders of the ELAS forces. (OWI-Reuter)

REHABILITATION OF GREECE HALTED

LONDON, December 9 — Allied efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate Greece virtually have been stopped because of the fighting by the rebels, a BBC broadcast said tonight.

Describing the progress the Allies have made in the program to restore Greece to normal, until the fighting interfered in these operations, the broadcast said: «British army engineers had been directing repairs to major roads in all parts of Greece. Good progress had been made in repairing essential harbor facilities. With Allied help, several post services had been resumed between Athens and other points, and air-mail post-card service had been started to London, Washington, Ottawa, Cairo and an unnamed city in the Soviet Union.

British Royal Signals troops had begun repairs on telephone and telegraph lines on a big scale. Epidemic disease is at a minimum throughout Greece, thanks to the drugs and surgical supplies which have been placed at the disposal of the Greek Medical Service from Allied and International Red Cross stocks.» (BBC)

TWO ISLANDS PROCLAIM UNION WITH GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 9 — The people of the two southernmost Dodecanese islands, Scarpanto and Kassos, Italian possessions since 1911, have abolished the military and civil Italian authorities by «a spontaneous movement of insurrection» and have proclaimed their union with Greece, a letter addressed by island notables to Admiral Sir John Cunningham, naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, disclosed today.

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

The islands lie midway between Crete and Rhodes.

The communication, dated October 27 and signed by Christophe Saneliaridis, metropolitan of the two islands, and 29 representative citizens, declared that the people of the two islands had «assumed all powers by virtue of a solemn pact» formulated by Italian authorities and a «commission of the revolutionary movement» and other representatives of the two islands.

The letter said that they considered themselves «a people absolutely Greek by origin, from the points of view of language, religion, race, nationality and traditions.»

German troops evacuated the two islands on October 4, and a combined British force landed on October 17.

In his reply to the islanders, Admiral Cunningham said that it was «with greatest pleasure» that he recalled that officers and men under his command had «taken part in the liberation of Kassos and Scarpanto on behalf of the United Nations.» (PRC)

BRITISH PRESS ON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

LONDON, December 9 — Although there was disagreement with passages in Churchill's speech on the Greek crisis, most newspapers here today agree with his statement that Britain must oppose any attempt to seize political power by force.

The Times, saying that Churchill «delivered a massive frontal attack on his critics,» said that British policy should pay more attention to left-wing opinion in Europe. Agreeing that the Greeks themselves must express their will in general election, *The Times* emphasized «that every endeavor is being made by the representatives of Britain, not only to secure the setting up of a wide coalition, but also to ensure that the coalition would embrace the policies as well as the support of the Left Wing.»

The *Daily Telegraph* approves of the British Government's policy, drawing attention to the fact that the ELAS band was trying to carry out a *coup d'état*, not to hold free elections but to prevent them.

«It is useless,» said the newspaper, «to talk as if democracy is already operating in Greece. It is the duty of the liberating power to see that when democracy is possible, it will be a reality and not a swindle.»

The *Daily Herald* said the Labor Party's vote against the Government foretold a political crisis, adding that most of the labor members signified their opinion by not voting at all. It further supported the views of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor spokesman, that Britain should call all the Greek parties together with a view to conciliation and should send to Greece «a minister of high standing.»

Criticizing Mr. Churchill for denouncing Sforza, the *Manchester Guardian* said that «if that is the measure of Churchill's judgment one can only shudder. Reluctantly we shall have to assume that he may be an uncertain and even dangerous guide in our passage through the European maelstrom.»

On the other hand, the liberal *News Chronicle*, while rather critical of Government policy, said that «Mr. Churchill reaffirms to us his determination to promote the cause of European democracy.»

The *Daily Mail* said that the debate had cleared the air with regard to Britain's real intentions. Britain should take more care in the future to let the world know clearly just what her intentions are, it added.

Editorials today in leading newspapers in the U. S., commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech before the House of Commons yesterday, reiterated the necessity for unity of action among the Allies in formulating policies toward liberated countries.

The New York *Herald Tribune* said that while Churchill's explanation of the British position in the Greek situation was «plausible,» it does not explain why «a gang

Streamlined, with a sharply pointed nose, and four external fins at right angles to each other at the rear, the rockets are about 46 feet long and five a half feet in diameter.

The rockets travel so much faster than sound that they are not heard until after the explosion. Then there is a rumbling sound like thunder, which is similar to the noise it made through the air.

The weight of the explosive is about the same as the flying bomb, and the damage caused is about the same.

The Air Ministry said: «There is evidence that the Germans were forced to use the V-2 before it was fully developed, and its accuracy at present is not very great. The place at which the rockets land is being kept secret from the Germans, so that they will not be in a position to correct errors, either by the adjustment of the instruments in the rockets, or by other necessary modifications. Its military value at present is extremely doubtful.»

Supplies of rockets to their launching bases have probably been considerably curtailed by the Allied offensive against transport carried out for some time on the Rhine and Meuse fronts by British aircraft.

The warhead is in the nose, behind which are two large fuel tanks carrying alcohol and liquid oxygen, a turbine and combustion chamber, and other propulsion units.

As V-2 derives all its power from the fuel it carries, without depending upon external air for combustion, it can operate equally well at extremely high altitudes where there is practically no air.

The rockets stand vertically on a concrete platform for launching, and are fired by igniting fuel electrically from some distance away. They start their flight by climbing vertically, but gyroscope control causes them to curve from the vertical toward their target.

They eventually reach a height of 60 miles above the earth's surface, and come down in the same parabolic path that a shell would take. As they descend, they are slowed down considerably by air resistance, and become so heated by friction that they actually have been seen glowing dull red. (Reuter)

ICKES ASKS FOR OIL AGREEMENT

CHICAGO, December 9 — The best safeguard against another war would be a joint undertaking, by peace-loving nations, to keep down the supplies of oil to Germany and Japan to a point where they never could go to war again, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes told the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations yesterday. He continued:

«This would be a much cheaper and more efficient device for policing the world in the interest of peace than by armies and navies. Moreover, economic considerations alone are sufficient to call for a world understanding on oil.»

Ickes said that the agreement concluded in August between Britain and the United States seemed to be a logical start recalling that the two nations had agreed to initiate an international conference for the purpose of effecting an oil agreement. At the same time the agreement provided for the setting up of an International Petroleum Commission, with recommendatory powers only, to study and advise on international oil problems.

There was evidence that the Middle East would eventually be found to be much richer in oil than the United States, Ickes said, adding that in Russia too great possibilities existed. There would almost certainly be important new discoveries in Venezuela, Colombia and the Netherlands East Indies. (Reuter)

RAF NOT FIGHTING GREECE

ATHENS, December 9 — Air Commodore Tuttle, British air officer commanding in Greece, said yesterday that the use, in Greece, of the RAF, «so beloved of the Greek

0420
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

that Britain must oppose any attempt to seize political power by force.

The Times, saying that Churchill «delivered a massive frontal attack on his critics,» said that British policy should pay more attention to left-wing opinion in Europe. Agreeing that the Greeks themselves must express their will in general election, *The Times* emphasized «that every endeavor is being made by the representatives of Britain, not only to secure the setting up of a wide coalition, but also to ensure that the coalition would embrace the policies as well as the support of the Left Wing.»

The *Daily Telegraph* approves of the British Government's policy, drawing attention to the fact that the ELAS band was trying to carry out a *coup d'état*, not to hold free elections but to prevent them.

«It is useless,» said the newspaper, «to talk as if democracy is already operating in Greece. It is the duty of the liberating power to see that when democracy is possible, it will be a reality and not a swindle.»

The *Daily Herald* said the Labor Party's vote against the Government foretold a political crisis, adding that most of the labor members signified their opinion by not voting at all. It further supported the views of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor spokesman, that Britain should call all the Greek parties together with a view to conciliation and should send to Greece «a minister of high standing.»

Criticizing Mr. Churchill for denouncing Sforza, the *Manchester Guardian* said that «if that is the measure of Churchill's judgment one can only shudder. Reluctantly we shall have to assume that he may be an uncertain and even dangerous guide in our passage through the European maelstrom.»

On the other hand, the liberal *News Chronicle*, while rather critical of Government policy, said that «Mr. Churchill reaffirms to us his determination to promote the cause of European democracy.»

The *Daily Mail* said that the debate had cleared the air with regard to Britain's real intentions. Britain should take more care in the future to let the world know clearly just what her intentions are, it added.

Editorials today in leading newspapers in the U. S., commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech before the House of Commons yesterday, reiterated the necessity for unity of action among the Allies in formulating policies toward liberated countries.

The New York *Herald Tribune* said that while Churchill's explanation of the British position in the Greek situation was «plausible,» it does not explain why «a gang of men from the mountains or countryside» — Mr. Churchill's characterization of the rebel forces in Greece — «could produce a tragic situation as now prevails in Greece.»

«Nor was the Prime Minister wholly satisfactory or wholly realistic in his discussion on Belgium and Italy,» the *Herald Tribune* continued. «Nevertheless, he outlined a policy and it was indorsed by the House of Commons.

«In other words, the United States has a definite responsibility for the policy which Mr. Churchill defended before Commons yesterday. It (the U.S.) cannot absolve itself of that responsibility by a statement of generalities, however high-minded and promising, as soon as the difficulties created by past decisions become present annoyances.» (OWI-BBC)

AIR MINISTRY RELEASES «V-2» DETAILS

LONDON, December 9 — Germany's long-range rocket now in use against southern England, travels at 3,000 miles an hour and has a warhead of 2,000 pounds of explosive.

Giving the first official details tonight of this weapon, the Air Ministry said that the rocket weighs about 12 tons and its present range is about 200 miles. It takes about five minutes to reach England from its launching bases — presumably in Holland — to the moment of impact.

combustion chamber, and other propulsion units.

As V-2 derives all its power from the fuel it carries, without depending upon external air for combustion, it can operate equally well at extremely high altitudes where there is practically no air.

The rockets stand vertically on a concrete platform for launching, and are fired by igniting fuel electrically from some distance away. They start their flight by climbing vertically, but gyroscope control causes them to curve from the vertical toward their target.

They eventually reach a height of 60 miles above the earth's surface, and come down in the same parabolic path that a shell would take. As they descend, they are slowed down considerably by air resistance, and become so heated by friction that they actually have been seen glowing dull red. (Reuter)

ICKES ASKS FOR OIL AGREEMENT

CHICAGO, December 9 — The best safeguard against another war would be a joint undertaking, by peace-loving nations, to keep down the supplies of oil to Germany and Japan to a point where they never could go to war again, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes told the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations yesterday. He continued:

«This would be a much cheaper and more efficient device for policing the world in the interest of peace than by armies and navies. Moreover, economic considerations alone are sufficient to call for a world understanding on oil.»

Ickes said that the agreement concluded in August between Britain and the United States seemed to be a logical start recalling that the two nations had agreed to initiate an international conference for the purpose of effecting an oil agreement. At the same time the agreement provided for the setting up of an International Petroleum Commission, with recommendatory powers only, to study and advise on international oil problems.

There was evidence that the Middle East would eventually be found to be much richer in oil than the United States, Ickes said, adding that in Russia too great possibilities existed. There would almost certainly be important new discoveries in Venezuela, Colombia and the Netherlands East Indies. (Reuter)

RAF NOT FIGHTING GREECE

ATHENS, December 9 — Air Commodore Tuttle, British air officer commanding in Greece, said yesterday that the use, in Greece, of the RAF, «so beloved of the Greek people, is not against Greece but only against those elements which wish to usurp the freedom of the Atlantic Charter.»

His statement also said: «The most hateful order I have ever had to give was to use my air force against Greek nationals. I had hoped that the outbreak of lawlessness would be averted and even now my pilots have been instructed not to adopt the same tactics they would use against a real enemy.» (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NORWEGIANS DESTROY NAZI STOCKS WAREHOUSES

LONDON, December 9 — Norwegian Patriots have burned down a number of warehouses of the Swedish ball-bearing company in Oslo, destroying stocks of ball-bearings worth about 360,000 dollars, (90,000 pounds) the BBC reported tonight.

The Norwegian Government in London believed that the Germans had collected ball-bearing stocks from all over the country and stored them in the warehouses. The broadcast said that it is thought all stocks in Norway were destroyed at one blow. (BBC)

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

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

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGED JAP WAR PLANTS

WASHINGTON, December 9 — The Japanese radio admitted last night that some war plants and housing in the industrial area of Osaka, Japan's second largest city, 240 miles southwest of Tokyo, were damaged on Thursday by the earthquake which was registered on seismographs around the world.

The Japanese claimed that the damage was light but stated that a number of persons were injured in the Hamamtsu and Shimizu areas on the east coast of Honshu Island, southwest of Tokyo. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 9 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Jülich-Linnich area continued to encounter moderate artillery fire along the Roer River. In the immediate vicinity of Jülich, the enemy holds two small pockets west of the river.

Fighter-bombers strafed targets in the Jülich-Linnich area and the region of Düren.

Farther south our units have gained high ground about one mile east of Grosshau and have repulsed a small number of counter-attacks southeast of Bergstein.

In the Metz area our forces have captured Fort Driant.

In the Saar Valley we are fighting in forward defenses of the Siegfried Line in Dillingen and in Saarlautern, where enemy artillery fire is extremely heavy.

Targets north of Saarlautern and east of Merzig were hit by fighter-bombers.

We have crossed the Saar River at Saargemünd and are fighting house-to-house in the city east of the river.

Another crossing has been made in the vicinity of Wittringen.

Our forces have reached Achen and a point slightly to the east of Diedgen.

Slight progress continued to be made in the region of Lemberg and near the Rhine northeast of Strasbourg.

Our units edged forward northwest of Colmar and made progress in the High Vosges Mountains.

Fighting continued in the vicinity of Thann, where the Thur Valley is being cleared.

Fighter-bombers maintained attacks on transportation targets in Holland and deep into Germany yesterday, cutting railway lines in many places. Among targets inside Germany were a factory at Burgsteinfurt and railway yards northeast of Kaiserlautern, at Hanau, in the region of Karlsruhe-Landau and near Offenburg.

During the day escorted heavy bombers attacked marshalling yards at Duisburg. A synthetic oil plant in the Meiderich district of Duisburg was also attacked.

In yesterday's air operations 12 enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of six of our fighters. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, December 9 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Faenza, British troops of the 8th Army made further progress against continued strong resistance in their bridgehead over the river Lamone and have taken St. Prospero. Particularly bitter fighting is centered around the village of Pideura which is now in our hands.

dissolved. The majority of captured weapons are of German and Italian origin.

Unprovoked attacks on British troops are increasing and rebels have declared their intention of holding any of the British and Greek troops as prisoners.

Elsewhere in the country there are indications that rebel troops are still concentrating toward Athens. There have been no further reports of fighting breaking out other than between rival factions in the Drama area.

A general strike has been declared at Salonika. Relief measures have been brought to a standstill by this action.

In support of British and Greek troops, fighters and fighter-bombers engaged rebel machine-gun and mortar positions in the hills overlooking the suburbs of Athens-Piraeus. Three of our aircraft were damaged by the rebels' small arms fire.

Aircraft of the RAF based in Greece did not take part in this operation but continues to harry the Germans in Crete.

RAF medium bombers dropped leaflets on the outskirts of Athens and fighters flew reconnaissance of the approaches to the Capital. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 9 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, broke-through the strongly fortified defences of the enemy northeast of Budapest, expanded the break-through up to 120 kilometers along the front and advanced up to 60 kilometers in depth, emerging at the River Danube, north of Budapest.

Simultaneously, troops of the front forced the Danube south of Budapest, broke-through the enemy defence on the western bank of the river and at the Lake Velenszei made contact with our troops advancing along the western bank of the river, towards the north.

In the course of offensive battles, troops of the front captured important strong-points of the enemy defences; the towns of Balassa-Gvarmat, Nograd, Vak, Azod, and Eresi, and occupied over 150 other populated localities, including large localities of Gyongeszpata, Abt, Lelenty, Verszet, Iobady, Palotasz, Macsa, Szirak, Vanyar, Jatcsa, Tisznemeti, Varhotsyan, Szecseny, Sanga, Bethe, Csevar, Koszt, Mandor, Romhan, Rethak, Sendehely, Tuth, Vioshe-leo, Tokolya, Verocsye, Rakotsilyet, Szigotsantmikols, Tekel, Sigethcsek, Rakkeve, Loresz, Rakkevetur, Ivancsa, Gibelya-roszi, and the railway stations of Iobady, Abt, Akot, Macsa, Tushtehatvan, Guta, Kemeszt, Nandor, Romhan, Reekshakt, Viorshilye, Nograd, Verocsye, Dunsharasti, Szigotsantmikols, Sigethcsek, Radkkeve, Sanholombata, Serent, Adony and Savoles.

Between the lakes of Velenszei and Balaton, our troops surmounting resistance and counter-attacks of the enemy, continued their advance battles, in the course of which occupied the populated localities of Gargon, Agart, Serechen, Shorogelsz, Belshkaitor and Teteny, and the railway station of Vinyesz.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and at several points fighting of local importance took place.

During December 8, our troops disabled or destroyed 63 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 46 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 9 — Today's communique:

Attacks and widespread sabotage by Patriot groups continue in the Province of Veneto on communications lines leading to the town of Vicenza. At Lisiera on the

pockets west of the River.

Fighter-bombers strafed targets in the Jülich-Linnich area and the region of Düren.

Farther south our units have gained high ground about one mile east of Grosshau and have repulsed a small number of counter-attacks southeast of Bergstein.

In the Metz area our forces have captured Fort Driant.

In the Saar Valley we are fighting in forward defenses of the Siegfried Line in Dillingen and in Saarlautern, where enemy artillery fire is extremely heavy.

Targets north of Saarlautern and east of Merzig were hit by fighter-bombers.

We have crossed the Saar River at Saargemünd and are fighting house-to-house in the city east of the river.

Another crossing has been made in the vicinity of Wittringen.

Our forces have reached Achen and a point slightly to the east of Diedgen.

Slight progress continued to be made in the region of Lemberg and near the Rhine northeast of Strasbourg.

Our units edged forward northwest of Colmar and made progress in the High Vosges Mountains.

Fighting continued in the vicinity of Thann, where the Thur Valley is being cleared.

Fighter-bombers maintained attacks on transportation targets in Holland and deep into Germany yesterday, cutting railway lines in many places. Among targets inside Germany were a factory at Burgsteinfurt and railway yards northeast of Kaiserlautern, at Hanau, in the region of Karlsruhe-Landau and near Offenburg.

During the day escorted heavy bombers attacked marshalling yards at Duisburg. A synthetic oil plant in the Meiderich district of Duisburg was also attacked.

In yesterday's air operations 12 enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of six of our fighters. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, December 9 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Faenza, British troops of the 8th Army made further progress against continued strong resistance in their bridgehead over the river Lamone and have taken St. Prospero. Particularly bitter fighting is centered around the village of Pideura which is now in our hands.

Elsewhere, activity has been confined to patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday again severely hampered all air operations.

Heavy and Medium bombers were unable to operate but a few sorties were flown by Fighter-Bombers of the Tactical Force. Rail transport and enemy occupied buildings in the north of Italy were attacked with good results.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy road and rail transport in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, two of our aircraft are missing.

MAFF flew over 200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Fighting continues in the Athens-Piraeus area. Further sectors of the town areas are being slowly cleared. Rebel forces continue to infiltrate and there is no sign of resistance slackening.

Over 900 rebel officers and men have been captured and handed over to the Greek authorities. Ninety per cent of these were dressed as civilians. A number of women were also captured. These have been released after being

MOSCOW, December 9 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, broke-through the strongly fortified defences of the enemy northeast of Budapest, expanded the break-through up to 120 kilometers along the front and advanced up to 60 kilometers in depth, emerging at the River Danube, north of Budapest.

Simultaneously, troops of the front forced the Danube south of Budapest, broke-through the enemy defence on the western bank of the river and at the Lake Velenszel made contact with our troops advancing along the western bank of the river, towards the north.

In the course of offensive battles, troops of the front captured important strong-points of the enemy defences; the towns of Balassa-Gvarmat, Nograd, Vak, Azod, and Ercsi, and occupied over 150 other populated localities, including large localities of Gyongeszpata, Abt, Lelenty, Verszet, Iobady, Palotasz, Macsa, Szirak, Vanyar, Jatcsa, Tisznemeti, Varhotsyan, Szecseny, Sanga, Bethe, Csevar, Koszt, Mandor, Romhan, Rethak, Sendehely, Tuth, Vioshe-leo, Tokolya, Verocsye, Rakotsilyet, Szigotsantmikols, Tekel, Sigethcsek, Rakkeve, Loresz, Rakkevetur, Ivancsa, Gibelya-roszi, and the railway stations of Iobady, Abt, Akot, Macsa, Tushtehatvan, Guta, Kemeszt, Nandor, Romhan, Reekshakt, Viorshilye, Nograd, Verocsye, Dunaharasti, Szigotsantmikols, Sigethcsek, Radkkeve, Sanholombata, Serent, Adony and Savolcs.

Between the lakes of Velenszel and Balaton, our troops surmounting resistance and counter-attacks of the enemy, continued their advance battles, in the course of which occupied the populated localities of Gargon, Agart, Serechen, Shorogelsz, Belshkaitor and Teteny, and the railway station of Vinyesz.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and at several points fighting of local importance took place.

During December 8, our troops disabled or destroyed 63 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 46 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 9 — Today's communique:

Attacks and widespread sabotage by Patriot groups continue in the Province of Veneto on communications lines leading to the town of Vicenza. At Lisiera, on the Treviso-Vicenza road, Patrict groups on the night of November 27 derailed a train carrying war materiel. A locomotive and four cars were destroyed.

A locomotive and five cars were destroyed by elements of the same Patriot group when a munitions train was derailed on the Treviso-Vicenza road near Carmignano di Brenta on the night of November 28. The next night they derailed a third train bearing supplies on the Vicenza-Tarvisio road, destroying a locomotive and two cars.

On November 14 another Patriot group, in an attack with hand grenades, destroyed a locomotive on the Vicenza-Bassano line. Four days later the same rail line was cut in at least eight places. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 9 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At Jülich, our bridgehead garrisons having offered a fierce resistance to enemy attacks throughout the whole day, withdrew to the eastern banks of the Roer. In the Huertgen and Vossenack sectors, U.S. formations which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789121

attacked on a broad front were mostly smashed. Small enemy penetrations were sealed off.

In the Saarlautern sector, Grenadiers recaptured some positions and cut off U. S. forces which had advanced to this area. South-east of Sarreguemines, a small bridgehead which the enemy had established during the day, was narrowed down by counter-attacks. In the forest area on both sides of the lower Vosges, the enemy continued his attacks with concentrated forces. They were either frustrated or collapsed in our main lines.

In Alsace, at the pass road leading from Col du Bonhomme to Kaysersberg as well as in the south-eastern foothills of the Wasgen Forest, between Mulhouse and Thann, German attacks alternated with those of the enemy. The situation remained virtually unchanged.

U.S. troops supported by tanks attacked the advanced bolt positions on the south-eastern front of the fortress Lorient. The fighting is still in progress. In front of our other fortresses in the West, there is harrassing artillery fire on both sides.

London continued to be subjected to our long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Faenza sector, the British continued yesterday their fierce attacks up to the evening hours. They succeeded in grim fighting in pushing back our troops to the western fringe of the town. The village Pideura was again fought for throughout the whole day. The enemy failed at all points to break through our positions. Strong enemy forces which attempted to cross the Lamone southwest of Russi, collapsed in our fire.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in the Knin sector, enemy encircling attempts were frustrated. Southeast of Vukovar, the fighting for the enemy Danube bridgehead is in full swing.

In Hungary, between the Drau, Lake Balaton and the Danube, the Bolsheviks succeeded by fierce attacks in punching some minor gaps into our lines. Some big villages were recaptured by determined German counter-attacks. The enemy, from his penetration north of Budapest, increased his pressure in a southerly and northerly direction. The town Waitzen was captured by the Soviets after grim fighting which lasted throughout the whole day. The Soviets lost ten tanks. Northwest of Erlau and in the Miscolcz sector, repeated Bolshevik attacks failed.

Between eastern Slovakia and Kurland, there was only fighting on a comparatively small scale.

Air.

Bomber formations participated in the fighting in Hungary by day and night and, by plain hits on troop concentrations and movements, inflicted high losses in men and material on the enemy. German and Hungarian escort fighters brought down eleven enemy planes.

During the day, British terror bombers dropped bombs on western German territory causing damage to buildings, particularly in Duisburg. Our fighters engaging planes flying at a low altitude which were attacking the civil population of western and southwestern Germany with bombs and guns, destroyed eleven Anglo-American aircraft.

(Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: Last night the German Radio broadcast the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda. It is

Goebbels distinguishes between « blows which wound Germany » and blows which « shatter ». The Allies, he argues, can in the present (« decisive ») situation deal out only the blows which « wound, » owing to the « stiffened German defense. »

Greek Crisis: The Greek crisis continued during the broadcasts made both yesterday and today to be a leading propaganda item. It is treated mainly as a duel between pro-English and pro-Russian imperialisms. The former is regarded as a bully of small nations and violator of the Atlantic Charter: the latter is regarded as plotting to gain access to the Mediterranean through Greece and to Bolshevize Europe. A new point of view was added by the Nazi commentator Hertl, who explained the Greek revolt by blaming the long-established Nazi scapegoat the Jews: Jewish finance in Cairo is supposed to have instigated Greek Bolshevik rebellion in Athens. This item did not occur on any broadcasts except those for home consumption.

Western Front: Today German reports from this front exude a relative optimism. The German Overseas Radio tonight quotes a report saying:

« The Americans have once again begun large-scale operations in the Aachen area... in order to get out of the woods and push forward across the Roer. But even if they reach this objective, while suffering further heavy losses, they will still have to face a belt of marshland in which they would probably get stuck... The badly-battered 4th U.S. Tank division seems to be withdrawing... This had to be done because of heavy losses, out of all proportion to the territory gained. »

Eastern Front: The important break-through in Hungary, currently claimed by the Russian Radio, is not admitted by the Germans so far. Instead, a late D.N.B. report claims that the Germans are counter-attacking along a wide front between the Drave and Danube.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio at 2000 tonight says that the British troops pushing forward in the Lamone Valley were « strongly counter-attacked by the Germans, who reached the eastern fringes of Faenza as a result of a successful manoeuver. »

In the Tyrrhenian sector, « units of negro mercenaries attempted to deceive the German defenders by advancing with a white flag. » However, they were « decimated » by the « swift reaction of German grenadiers. »

Franco Mystery: Along with the Greek crisis, the outstanding propaganda theme of both German and Fascist propaganda today is the question concerning rumors of Franco's resignation in Spain. Both radios cite items denying the resignation and denounce Bolshevik interference in Spain. A late Fascist Radio broadcast states tonight:

« Though all rumors of Franco's resignation still lack confirmation, the Paris newspaper *Libération* reports from Madrid that Franco has resigned as chief of state. The Spanish ambassador in Paris has denied this report. »

Degrees of Prostitution: The Radio Tevere commentator Vindex pays a grudging back-handed compliment to Sforza by saying that his « prostitution » to the Allies is less in degree than that of others. « England is very fond of Badoglio. He is one of those thorough traitors who prostitute themselves entirely, while Sforza, for instance, prostitutes himself only half-way. »

New Bonomi Government: This subject evokes several scornful comments in various broadcasts. Vindex, for example, calls the « birth of the second Bonomi government » a « forced birth » and stresses that the Socialists and Action Party refused to join in, « while the Communists bit at the hook, excited by the enticement of the ministerial tinsel. »

HUNGARIAN

The Situation Is Grave: The announcement made tonight

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

tinued yesterday their fierce attacks up to the evening hours. They succeeded in grim fighting in pushing back our troops to the western fringe of the town. The village Pideura was again fought for throughout the whole day. The enemy failed at all points to break through our positions. Strong enemy forces which attempted to cross the Lamone southwest of Russi, collapsed in our fire.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in the Knin sector, enemy encircling attempts were frustrated. Southeast of Vukovar, the fighting for the enemy Danube bridgehead is in full swing.

In Hungary, between the Drau, Lake Balaton and the Danube, the Bolsheviks succeeded by fierce attacks in punching some minor gaps into our lines. Some big villages were recaptured by determined German counter-attacks. The enemy, from his penetration north of Budapest, increased his pressure in a southerly and northerly direction. The town Waitzen was captured by the Soviets after grim fighting which lasted throughout the whole day. The Soviets lost ten tanks. Northwest of Erlau and in the Miscolcz sector, repeated Bolshevik attacks failed.

Between eastern Slovakia and Kurland, there was only fighting on a comparatively small scale.

Air.

Bomber formations participated in the fighting in Hungary by day and night and, by plain hits on troop concentrations and movements, inflicted high losses in men and material on the enemy. German and Hungarian escort fighters brought down eleven enemy planes.

During the day, British terror bombers dropped bombs on western German territory causing damage to buildings, particularly in Duisburg. Our fighters engaging planes flying at a low altitude which were attacking the civil population of western and southwestern Germany with bombs and guns, destroyed eleven Anglo-American aircraft.

(Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: Last night the German Radio broadcast the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda. It is entitled « The Decisive Round. » The title refers to the present military situation which Goebbels believes will determine the outcome of the war, regardless of the admitted losses which Germany has suffered before the present situation.

they will still have to face a belt of minefields in which they would probably get stuck... The badly-battered 4th U.S. Tank division seems to be withdrawing... This had to be done because of heavy losses, out of all proportion to the territory gained. »

Eastern Front: The important break-through in Hungary, currently claimed by the Russian Radio, is not admitted by the Germans so far. Instead, a late D.N.B. report claims that the Germans are counter-attacking along a wide front between the Drave and Danube.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio at 2000 tonight says that the British troops pushing forward in the Lamone Valley were « strongly counter-attacked by the Germans, who reached the eastern fringes of Faenza as a result of a successful maneuver. »

In the Tyrrhenian sector, « units of negro mercenaries attempted to deceive the German defenders by advancing with a white flag. » However, they were « decimated » by the « swift reaction of German grenadiers. »

Franco Mystery: Along with the Greek crisis, the outstanding propaganda theme of both German and Fascist propaganda today is the question concerning rumors of Franco's resignation in Spain. Both radios cite items denying the resignation and denounce Bolshevik interference in Spain. A late Fascist Radio broadcast states tonight:

« Though all rumors of Franco's resignation still lack confirmation, the Paris newspaper *Libération* reports from Madrid that Franco has resigned as chief of state. The Spanish ambassador in Paris has denied this report. »

Degrees of Prostitution: The Radio Tevere commentator Vindex pays a grudging back-handed compliment to Sforza by saying that his « prostitution » to the Allies is less in degree than that of others. « England is very fond of Badoglio. He is one of those thorough traitors who prostitute themselves entirely, while Sforza, for instance, prostitutes himself only half-way. »

New Bonomi Government: This subject evokes several scornful comments in various broadcasts. Vindex, for example, calls the « birth of the second Bonomi government » a « forced birth » and stresses that the Socialists and Action Party refused to join in, « while the Communists bit at the hook, excited by the enticement of the ministerial tinsel. »

HUNGARIAN

The Situation Is Grave: The announcement made tonight (saturday) that Radio Budapest is going to transmit on a different wavelength, only confirms the fact already known that, similar to other government institutions and offices, the radio station has been moved to a town near the western border of the country and possibly beyond it.

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

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

1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 18 Dec 1944 File ____

Please read attached & initial

TO

✓ Col SPICER
✓ Capt TEMPLE
✓ Capt WILLIAMS
✓ Capt SHANKS
✓ Capt LEWIS
Capt Cunningham

REMARKS

Chief Clerk: File

Production file

INFORMATION DIVISION
1 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Monday — **18 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Faenza liberated by the New Zealanders in night attack; Enemy counter-attacks gain ground on 1st Army front: German forces running into Red Army trap; Canadians praised for Lamone crossing; MAAF cut Brenner lines; 97 Nazi planes shot down; British troops link up on Chindwin river; Enemy fighters rise to attack MAAF formations; 12th AAF cited for heroism; Work of Filipino Patriots praised.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi calls for all-out war effort by Italy; First-aid to Italian industry planned: Southern Italy returning to normal; Severe sentences passed on food thieves; Nazis steal valuable paintings from Florence.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens position unchanged: United States Congressmen leave for the front; Close Franco-Soviet Pact formed; Speed-up of American production; American Labor approves Dumbarton Oaks proposals; Roosevelt-Chiang Kai-shek exchange greeting on Pearl Harbor anniversary; Stettinius supports freedom for world news transmission.

WAR FRONTS

FAENZA LIBERATED BY NEW ZEALANDERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — The town of Faenza has been liberated by New Zealand forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg V. C., after a brilliant attack which decisively defeated the German 90th Panzer Grenadier Division. The New Zealanders also cut the main Po Valley road three miles west of Romagna, it was announced here today.

The attack was launched from ridgetop positions southwest of the town. The 2nd New Zealand Division captured the crossroads village of Celle after a battle which lasted [illegible] in which they were supported by fighter-bomber

gola, three and a half miles southwest of Faenza, and secured all the high ground in this sector as far west as the Senio River.

Polish troops, advancing against strong resistance, crossed the Sintria River, a tributary of the Senio, and penetrated into the hills beyond.

New Zealand forces are now only about 25 miles from Bologna along the main Po Valley Highway, and their advance, coupled with the capture of Faenza, which has been the southern anchor of the enemy's line, may force the German abandonment of the remainder of their defenses along the Lamone River.

Canadian forces have already driven a salient two and a half miles deep through the Lamone River defenses and two secondary delaying lines northeast of Faenza. These troops now hold a three-mile-wide bridgehead across the Canale Naviglio, connecting the Senio and the Lamone Rivers, in the sector north of Bagnacavallo, nine and a half miles northeast of Faenza.

German forces still cling savagely to Bagnacavallo itself, strategically located at the junction of this canal and the Ravenna-Bologna rail line and highway. Enemy forces were reported to have concentrated all their available reserves in this sector, from which roads lead both to Bologna and to Ferrara.

Troops were shifted from the German 14th Army front south of Bologna as well as from further north in Italy to stem the Canadian advance, only to have the 8th Army strike again in the south, against the enveloped enemy flank positions in the Faenza area.

Successful 8th Army Tactics

Whether the German defenses southwest of Faenza had been weakened in order to strengthen the threatened sector, some 10 miles to the northeast, has not been disclosed in official reports here. The 8th Army tactics of alternating attacks first against one enemy flank and then the other, has been successful in breaking the German delaying positions across the Po Plain.

Most of the enemy formations brought up in the vain enemy attempts to hold the river defenses have been from units previously destroyed in heavy fighting, and reformed and retrained. The German 90th Panzer Grenadier Division, defeated by the New Zealanders in the battle for Faenza, had been previously captured *en masse* by General Freyberg's men in Tunisia on May 12, 1943.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS ADVANCE ON MINDORO

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 17 — American troops on Mindoro Island, 95 miles south of Manila Bay, made an advance of five miles today, it was announced in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760521

praised for Lamone crossing; MAAF cut Brenner lines; 97 Nazi planes shot down; British troops link up on Chindwin river; Enemy fighters rise to attack MAAF formations; 12th AAF cited for heroism; Work of Filipino Patriots praised.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi calls for all-out war effort by Italy; First-aid to Italian industry planned; Southern Italy returning to normal; Severe sentences passed on food thieves; Nazis steal valuable paintings from Florence.

UNITED NATIONS — Athens position unchanged; United States Congressmen leave for the front; Close Franco-Soviet Pact formed; Speed-up of American production; American Labor approves Dumbarton Oaks proposals; Roosevelt-Chiang Kai-shek exchange greeting on Pearl Harbor anniversary; Stettinius supports freedom for world news transmission.

WAR FRONTS

FAENZA LIBERATED BY NEW ZEALANDERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — The town of Faenza has been liberated by New Zealand forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg V. C., after a brilliant attack which decisively defeated the German 90th Panzer Grenadier Division. The New Zealanders also cut the main Po Valley road three miles west of Romagna, it was announced here today.

The attack was launched from ridgetop positions southwest of the town. The 2nd New Zealand Division captured the crossroads village of Celle after a battle which lasted all day and in which they were supported by fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force and 8th Army artillery.

From Celle, a secondary road center between the Lamone and Senio rivers, the New Zealanders launched a night attack which cut the Emilia road from about a mile west of Faenza to the Senio River crossing. This crossing lies just over a mile from Castel Bolognese. Faenza was then attacked from the east across the Lamone River and from the southwest, where the New Zealanders had secured positions in a cemetery half a mile outside the town.

Although hemmed in on three sides, the Germans in Faneza were only driven out after fierce fighting.

More than 550 prisoners of war were captured in a 24-hour period at the height of the fighting, it was stated. Some 200, including five officers, of this total were captured at Celle. No figures of enemy prisoners taken in Faenza itself are available yet.

Today's announcement of the New Zealanders' victory is the first mention of these veteran troops, although they have been engaged in the preliminary engagements in this sector since British troops reached the outskirts of Faenza on November 24. Their presence in the line in recent weeks has been an official secret.

British and Indian forces of the 8th Army on the left flank of the New Zealanders attacked simultaneously with the New Zealand thrust. They captured the Village of Per- the Lamone River.

Canadian forces have already driven a salient two and a half miles deep through the Lamone River defenses and two secondary delaying lines northeast of Faenza. These troops now hold a three-mile-wide bridgehead across the Canale Naviglio, connecting the Senio and the Lamone Rivers, in the sector north of Bagnacavallo, nine and a half miles northeast of Faenza.

German forces still cling savagely to Bagnacavallo itself, strategically located at the junction of this canal and the Ravenna-Bologna rail line and highway. Enemy forces were reported to have concentrated all their available reserves in this sector, from which roads lead both to Bologna and to Ferrara.

Troops were shifted from the German 14th Army front south of Bologna as well as from further north in Italy to stem the Canadian advance, only to have the 8th Army strike again in the south, against the enveloped enemy flank positions in the Faenza area.

Successful 8th Army Tactics

Whether the German defenses southwest of Faenza had been weakened in order to strengthen the threatened sector, some 10 miles to the northeast, has not been disclosed in official reports here. The 8th Army tactics of alternating attacks first against one enemy flank and then the other, has been successful in breaking the German delaying positions across the Po Plain.

Most of the enemy formations brought up in the vain enemy attempts to hold the river defenses have been from units previously destroyed in heavy fighting, and reformed and retrained. The German 90th Panzer Grenadier Division, defeated by the New Zealanders in the battle for Faenza, had been previously captured *en masse* by General Freyberg's men in Tunisia on May 12, 1943.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS ADVANCE ON MINDORO

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 17 — American troops on Mindoro Island, 95 miles south of Manila Bay, made an advance of five miles today, it was announced in tonight's Pacific communique. In their two-day advance, the Americans have driven 11 miles inland since capturing the town of San Jose yesterday, securing their grip on southern Mindoro.

On Leyte, 77th Division troops outflanked the Japanese Yamashita Line north of Ormoc and advanced seven miles to the north. They are now within two miles of the Japanese 35th Army headquarters at Valences.

American 1st Cavalry and 32nd Division troops also made gains and captured quantities of ordnance, tanks, mortars and machine guns.

1ST ARMY CAPTURES 1,059 PRISONERS

LONDON, December 17 — American 1st Army forces have captured 1,059 German troops since the new enemy counter-attack against the center of the Allied front began yesterday, it was reported late tonight. (OWI)

LANCASTERS BOMB ULM

LONDON, December 17 — RAF Lancasters tonight made the first major attack on the industrial and railway town of Ulm located on the left bank of the upper reaches of the Danube, between Stuttgart and Munich. (Reuter)

2037

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

On the 5th Army Front, enemy forces still clung to the Village of Tossignano, eight miles southwest of Imola in the Santerno River Valley, despite heavy air attacks and savage fighting which has raged in its streets since Wednesday last.

Elsewhere along the front, activity was confined to patrol actions and artillery duels. (PRO)

ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS AT MONSCHAU

LONDON, December 17 — German counter-attacks along the quiet American 1st Army front from the Monschau area to the southern border of Luxembourg developed into a major offensive today as German infantry and armor spearheads made gains of up to two miles.

The enemy thrusts, made under cover of heavy artillery barrages, were led by an unprecedented number of tanks, which overran a series of American-held positions, and fanned out to the north and south. Last night and this morning scores of German paratroopers were dropped behind the American lines to cut communications.

One German attack was made in the area of the Belgian town of Honsfeld, two miles west of the German border and 12 miles southeast of Malmedy. The second penetration was made at a point southwest of the Luxembourg border town of Vianden, 14 miles south of the tri-country border of Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, while the third was made just south of Echternach, 18 miles northeast of the city of Luxembourg.

The German offensive, aimed at relieving Allied pressure against the Cologne plain to the north, gained its initial success as it was made against a quiet sector. Swift American counter-measures were taken to halt the German advance and fighting still is going on. Slightly improved weather permitted Allied fighter-bombers to support ground action.

7th Army Successes

Seventh Army forces, 150 miles to the southeast, made a three-mile advance into the Palatinate and captured Rechtenbach after liberating Wissembourg (Weisenburg) to the south. Other 7th Army forces, 14 miles to the east, drove north of Lauterburg and in a one-mile advance captured Berg, most easterly point in Germany yet reached by an Allied army.

In the center of the 20-mile front along the German border, American forces entered Scheibenhard, while to the west of Wissembourg, an American column reached the road junction of Bobenthal.

Third Army forces today continued to make slow progress in their two-pronged drive above and below Saarbrücken, key city of Germany's industrial Saar. They steadily enlarged their position across the Saar River in the Dillingen and Saarlautern sectors to the northwest while other forces reached Gersheim, eight miles to the southeast of Saarbrücken. (OWI-Reuter-BBC-AP)

NAZI FORCES FACE RED ARMY TRAP

MOSCOW, December 17 — Marshal Malinovsky's troops, rapidly driving to encircle two large German forces in northeast Hungary, have advanced northwestward from Miskolc to capture Putnok, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

One Russian force, which fanned out to the west from just north of Miskolc, is driving on the Czechoslovak border pass of Lucenec, 30 miles to the west.

Another column of Russian troops turned their drive northeastward toward Lucenec after reaching the Danube last week, and were within 30 miles of the Czechoslovak town today after capturing Paszto. The German forces

The dispatch continued: «The Canadians are having a hard time, for the Germans are throwing in everything they have, including numerous Tiger and Panther tanks. At the same time, the position has been under heavy fire from German artillery accurately directed from the church towers of Bagnocavallo, which the Germans are using as an observation post.

«Competent observers believe that the enemy is using every one of the divisions at his disposal to hurl us back over the Lamone, his best defense line before Bologna. So far all his efforts have failed, the dispatch said.»

A London *Daily Sketch* correspondent recalled that: «Twice since the war began, once at Stalingrad and again at the Gothic Line, the 98th German Infantry Division has been virtually destroyed. It has now made its third, and possibly final, appearance on this front. Hurried from Bologna to be hurled against the Canadian bridgehead beyond the Lamone west of Ravenna, the division has again been severely thrashed. (EMPAX)

BRENNER LINES CUT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — All through-lines at Innsbruck and Rosenheim, at the head of the Brenner Pass Route through the Alps from Italy, have been cut as a result of the past two days' air attacks by the 15th AAF, it was announced here today.

Photographic reconnaissance of the rail yards, 60 miles south and 30 miles southeast of Munich, showed that four strings of bombs had struck across the main yards at Innsbruck, knocking out all the tracks and most of the sidings. Only slightly less damage was wrought at the Rosenheim yards, nearer to Munich.

Royal Air Force Wellington bombers combined with Mustangs, Baltimores, Beaufighters and Marauders of the Balkan Air Force to attack the Matesevo-Podgorica escape route, in Yugoslavia. Along this route a German corps is struggling to make its way from the «Podgorica Pocket» just over the Albanian frontier.

In addition to bombing bridges and cratering roads, the planes hammered at nearly 200 crowded German vehicles in daylong attacks. (PRO)

97 NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN

SHAEF, December 17 — The 9th USAAF today shot down 97 German aircraft when, despite the unfavorable flying weather, the Luftwaffe put up what was probably their greatest tactical air effort since D-day, it was announced late tonight.

In a day of intensified air activity, the Luftwaffe flew about 450 sorties in the 9th USAAF area compared with about 1,112 flown by American pilots for a loss of 31 aircraft.

Tempests of the 2nd TAF also were active and shot down nine enemy planes and damaged two others.

Last night, Black Widow night-fighters, operating beyond the 3rd Army front, attacked a long enemy convoy moving toward the front, setting many vehicles ablaze.

Photographs taken during yesterday's bombing of the Stuttgart-Kornwestheim rail center by 8th USAAF Fortresses show the marshalling yards and locomotive repair depots were well hit, a communique reported today.

A heavy concentration of high explosives and incendiaries covered the important repair depot, causing a number of fires and explosions. The marshalling yards were heavily loaded with cars at the time of the attack so that severe damage to rolling stock was achieved.

Observation of results of yesterday's daylight RAF operations was hampered by clouds although a British air communique said «bombing was well concentrated» during mis-

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

town of Vianden, 14 miles south of the [illegible] of Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, while the third was made just south of Echternach, 18 miles northeast of the city of Luxembourg.

The German offensive, aimed at relieving Allied pressure against the Cologne plain to the north, gained its initial success as it was made against a quiet sector. Swift American counter-measures were taken to halt the German advance and fighting still is going on. Slightly improved weather permitted Allied fighter-bombers to support ground action.

7th Army Successes

Seventh Army forces, 150 miles to the southeast, made a three-mile advance into the Palatinate and captured Rechtenbach after liberating Wissembourg (Weisenburg) to the south. Other 7th Army forces, 14 miles to the east, drove north of Lauterburg and in a one-mile advance captured Berg, most easterly point in Germany yet reached by an Allied army.

In the center of the 20-mile front along the German border, American forces entered Scheibenhard, while to the west of Wissembourg, an American column reached the road junction of Bobenthal.

Third Army forces today continued to make slow progress in their two-pronged drive above and below Saarbrücken, key city of Germany's industrial Saar. They steadily enlarged their position across the Saar River in the Dillingen and Saarlautern sectors to the northwest while other forces reached Gersheim, eight miles to the southeast of Saarbrücken. (OWI-Reuter-BBC-AP)

NAZI FORCES FACE RED ARMY TRAP

MOSCOW, December 17 — Marshal Malinovsky's troops, rapidly driving to encircle two large German forces in northeast Hungary, have advanced northwestward from Miskolc to capture Putnok, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

One Russian force, which fanned out to the west from just north of Miskolc, is driving on the Czechoslovak border pass of Lucenec, 30 miles to the west.

Another column of Russian troops turned their drive northeastward toward Lucenec after reaching the Danube last week, and were within 30 miles of the Czechoslovak town today after capturing Paszto. The German forces edged between these two Soviet spearheads must be withdrawn into Slovakia before the Russian columns meet or face encirclement and annihilation.

Meanwhile, General Ivan Petrov's armies are advancing toward Kosice from the southeast as Marshal Malinovsky's forces are driving on the large rail junction from the southwest. Both forces have made considerable gains in the past week and have presented the Germans with a second threat of encirclement.

The battle for Budapest continued today and Soviet troops, edging closer toward the city through strong German positions, have captured Magyarod, six miles to the northeast. Press dispatches reported that Soviet bazookas and mobile guns are playing a big role in the fighting for the city.

Troops north of Budapest repulsed strong German counter-attacks as they swung northward toward Bratislava, 85 miles away. Their advance carried them across the Ipel River where they are now moving forward on the central Europe road to the Reich. (OWI-Reuter)

CANADIANS PRAISED FOR LAMONE CROSSING

LONDON, December 17 — The German commander in Italy, Kesselring, is rushing every possible reinforcement to the 8th Army front in an effort to halt the Allied advance, said a despatch in *The Times* today.

as a result of the past two days' air attacks by the [illegible] it was announced here today.

Photographic reconnaissance of the rail yards, 60 miles south and 30 miles southeast of Munich, showed that four strings of bombs had struck across the main yards at Innsbruck, knocking out all the tracks and most of the sidings. Only slightly less damage was wrought at the Rosenheim yards, nearer to Munich.

Royal Air Force Wellington bombers combined with Mustangs, Baltimores, Beaufighters and Marauders of the Balkan Air Force to attack the Matesevo-Podgorica escape route, in Yugoslavia. Along this route a German corps is struggling to make its way from the «Podgorica Pocket» just over the Albanian frontier.

In addition to bombing bridges and cratering roads, the planes hammered at nearly 200 crowded German vehicles in daylong attacks. (PRO)

97 NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN

SHAEF, December 17 — The 9th USAAF today shot down 97 German aircraft when, despite the unfavorable flying weather, the Luftwaffe put up what was probably their greatest tactical air effort since D-day, it was announced late tonight.

In a day of intensified air activity, the Luftwaffe flew about 450 sorties in the 9th USAAF area compared with about 1,112 flown by American pilots for a loss of 31 aircraft.

Tempests of the 2nd TAF also were active and shot down nine enemy planes and damaged two others.

Last night, Black Widow night-fighters, operating beyond the 3rd Army front, attacked a long enemy convoy moving toward the front, setting many vehicles ablaze.

Photographs taken during yesterday's bombing of the Stuttgart-Kornwestheim rail center by 8th USAAF Fortresses show the marshalling yards and locomotive repair depots were well hit, a communique reported today.

A heavy concentration of high explosives and incendiaries covered the important repair depot, causing a number of fires and explosions. The marshalling yards were heavily loaded with cars at the time of the attack so that severe damage to rolling stock was achieved.

Observation of results of yesterday's daylight RAF operations was hampered by clouds although a British air communique said «bombing was well concentrated» during missions over Siegen. Lightnings of the 9th USAAF escorted the Lancasters.

There has been more air activity directed against southern England, but no damage or casualties have been reported, the Air Ministry said today. (OWI - BBC)

RAF RAIL WRECKERS VERSUS ROCKET BOMBS

LONDON, December 17 — RAF flyers, operating on the railways as far as 100 miles east of The Hague, are fighting a daily battle against the German rocket-bomb engineers, said a correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

The task of the German engineers is to rush up sufficient projectiles, alcohol and liquid oxygen to the launching sites to enable the rockets to be fired. But their task is no easy one. Day after day the RAF fighters roar down on the railways running from east to west below the Zuyder Zee and cut the tracks. In the last 10 weeks the line has been broken in 440 places.

The damage is so bad that the Germans are now believed to be putting their rocket material on barges and towing it across, south of the Zuyder Zee.

Originally the rocket-bomb platforms were often set up at the side of the railway in order to reduce handling but now this method is no longer of any use, although

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

the enemy still tries frantically to patch up the shattered rail tracks.

As soon as a line is cut, German «storm» units send a squad from the nearest headquarters to make repairs and these specialists have had so much practice that, given three days of non-flying weather, they can bring the supply picture back to something like normal.

The Germans have flak trucks waiting for the air wreckers in sidings or travelling with the precious rocket-bomb consignments, and the flyers face great risks. But the battle is vital and the RAF is gradually breaking the hearts of the fanatical, angry German engineers. (OWI)

BRITISH LINK UP ON CHINDWIN

KANDY, CEYLON, December 17 — British 36th Division forces have linked up west of Katha with 14th Army troops, who pushed 200 miles east across the upper Chindwin River, in four weeks, Reuter reported today. The dispatch said the junction took place in the Indaw railway corridor, where 36th Division troops advanced along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway.

Fourteenth Army troops have also captured Pinlebu, a Japanese supply base, east of the Chindwin.

British destroyers shelled Japanese positions northeast of Udaung, 12 miles southeast of Maungdaw, today's Southeast Asia Command communique said. East of Kalapanzin, West African troops advanced east of Buthidaung against enemy shelling, while Indian troops occupied a feature in the coastal section. In the northern combat area, mopping-up operations in the Bhamo sector continued.

Eastern Air Command bombers carried out successful attacks on enemy bridges and other military targets along the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. Heavy bombers yesterday attacked Akyab. Other aircraft attacked communications in northern Burma. One Allied plane is missing.

(OWI-Reuter)

ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACK MAAF FORMATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — Escorting heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF in an attack on synthetic oil refineries at Blechammer and Oderthal in Silesia today, Mustang and Lightning fighters encountered formations of over 50 enemy interceptors and engaged them in the first large-scale air battle in over a month of MAAF operations, it was announced here this afternoon.

Although exact figures for the number of aircraft engaged, or victories or losses sustained, were not yet available, the announcement said that at least 50 dog fights had occurred in northern Moravia on the way back from the Silesian targets. From available information it was believed that the German Me-109 and FW-190 fighters had been unable to penetrate the heavy bomber formations in force.

Lightning long-range fighters of the 15th USAAF today attacked an important rail line from Rosenheim, southeast of Munich, in the first extensive foray by fighters from Mediterranean bases against ground targets in Germany proper. Other heavy bombers struck at targets in the Salzburg and Weis area in Austria. Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated their attack along the Faenza-Imola-Lugo sector of the 8th Army front, and areas southeast and southwest of Bologna on the 5th Army front. (PRO)

FINE RECORD OF 12TH AAF

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — The 12th AAF was congratulated today on completing 350,000 sorties in 25 months of operations in a message sent by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding MAAF, to the 12th AAF com-

ization's 350,000 sorties against enemy rail lines near Milan.

In addition to the 350,000 sorties by Tactical aircraft, the planes of the 12th AAF have flown more than 10,000 troop-carrier sorties, in connection with airborne operations in the Mediterranean. (PRO)

WORK OF FILIPINO PATRIOTS PRAISED

WASHINGTON, December 17 — The work of Filipino Patriots accounts in large part for the weakness of the Japanese attacks on the great convoy which moved from Leyte Island to Mindoro Island, the *Post* said in an editorial today.

The editorial continued: «The Patriots are in possession of several vital airfields on Panay, Negros and Mindanao Islands close to the route of the convoy. Large parts of Cebu and Bohol (Islands) have been cleared of the enemy. This excellent work by local resistance groups is undoubtedly part of a systematic plan. The Patriots have kept in touch with General MacArthur's headquarters. In many instances they have been supplied with munitions, food and equipment by American submarines.

«Their gallant efforts have not only prepared the way for the invading American forces but have also helped greatly to keep the spirit of liberty alive through all the dark hours through which the Filipino people have passed...»

(OWI)

YUGOSLAV FORCES FREE LJUBOVIJA

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, YUGOSLAVIA, December 17 — Yugoslav forces pushing up the Drina River Valley have freed the town of Ljubovija, 60 miles northeast of Sarajevo on the Serbian border, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Meanwhile other forces under Marshal Tito liberated Uzice in western Morava and 60 miles west of Kragujevac.

The communique reported heavy fighting in the Drina Valley with the Germans losing heavily in equipment and men. Whole motor convoys are being wiped out, the communique said.

Fairly heavy fighting is continuing in Montenegro where the Germans entered Kolasin. Southeast of Kolasin the Germans attempted to break through from Mateso into Andrijevica.

In the Karlovac-Zagreb area Yugoslav troops repulsed enemy attacks towards Pisarovina, while in Slovenia the battle for the Ljubljana-Mesto communications lines continued.

The Trieste-Venice line of communications was destroyed in several places in the Slovenian coastal area, the communique said. (OWI)

FINNS KILL 300 GERMANS

HELSINKI, December 17 — The death of 300 Germans in a recent battle about 19 miles northwest of Karesuando in northwest Finland was announced in the Finnish communique today. The entire civilian population has been evacuated from Karesuando which is under artillery fire, the communique added, and Finnish soldiers wounded in the battle have crossed the border into Sweden. (OWI)

SUPERFORTRESS PICKS OWN TARGET

SAIPAN, December 17 — A Superfortress unable because of engine trouble to reach Nagoya during Wednesday's attack on the Mitsubishi airplane works sought out instead a target of opportunity and bombed and probably destroyed an important Japanese war plant in Hamamatsu, about 55 miles southeast of Nagoya on Hikisahoso Bay, an

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

Japanese supply base, east of the Chindwin.

British destroyers shelled Japanese positions northeast of Udaung, 12 miles southeast of Maungdaw, today's Southeast Asia Command communique said. East of Kalapanzin, West African troops advanced east of Buthidaung against enemy shelling, while Indian troops occupied a feature in the coastal section. In the northern combat area, mopping-up operations in the Bhamo sector continued.

Eastern Air Command bombers carried out successful attacks on enemy bridges and other military targets along the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. Heavy bombers yesterday attacked Akyab. Other aircraft attacked communications in northern Burma. One Allied plane is missing.

(OWI-Reuter)

ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACK MAAF FORMATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — Escorting heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF in an attack on synthetic oil refineries at Blechammer and Oderthal in Silesia today, Mustang and Lightning fighters encountered formations of over 50 enemy interceptors and engaged them in the first large-scale air battle in over a month of MAAF operations, it was announced here this afternoon.

Although exact figures for the number of aircraft engaged, or victories or losses sustained, were not yet available, the announcement said that at least 50 dog fights had occurred in northern Moravia on the way back from the Silesian targets. From available information it was believed that the German Me-109 and FW-190 fighters had been unable to penetrate the heavy bomber formations in force.

Lightning long-range fighters of the 15th USAAF today attacked an important rail line from Rosenheim, southeast of Munich, in the first extensive foray by fighters from Mediterranean bases against ground targets in Germany proper. Other heavy bombers struck at targets in the Salzburg and Weis area in Austria. Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated their attack along the Faenza-Imola-Lugo sector of the 8th Army front, and areas southeast and southwest of Bologna on the 5th Army front. (PRO)

FINE RECORD OF 12TH AAF

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — The 12th AAF was congratulated today on completing 350,000 sorties in 25 months of operations in a message sent by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding MAAF, to the 12th AAF commander, Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, it was announced here.

General Eaker described the 12th AAF as « the scourge of the German soldier in the Mediterranean, » which had severed enemy lines of supply and attacked his troop concentrations and equipment in the front lines, as well as destroying or damaging a total of 4,914 enemy aircraft.

During its more than two years of operation, the 12th AAF has operated from bases in Africa, Pantelleria, Sicily, Italy, Sardinia, Corsica and southern France, and has dropped more than 175,000 tons of bombs on enemy targets in 12 countries. In this period, the 12th AAF suffered losses of 2,277 American planes.

The 12th AAF was first composed of Strategic and Tactical aircraft, and formed the American and major part of the Northwest African Air Forces. After the Italian invasion and the formation of the MAAF, the 12th AAF was split and its heavy bombers and escort fighters were incorporated in the 15th AAF.

The first commander of the 12th AAF was Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, leader of the first air attack on Tokyo and now commanding the 8th AAF in Britain. The first sortie of the 12th AAF was flown in support of the invasion of North Africa on November 8, 1942.

Major Hugh D. Dow, commander of a squadron of the veteran 350th Fighter Group, who has flown with the 12th AAF since its first day in battle, carried out the organ-

for the invading [illegible] greatly to keep the spirit of liberty alive through all the dark hours through which the Filipino people have passed... »

(OWI)

YUGOSLAV FORCES FREE LJUBOVIJA

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, YUGOSLAVIA, December 17 — Yugoslav forces pushing up the Drina River Valley have freed the town of Ljubovija, 60 miles northeast of Sarajevo on the Serbian border, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Meanwhile other forces under Marshal Tito liberated Uzice in western Morava and 69 miles west of Kragujevac.

The communique reported heavy fighting in the Drina Valley with the Germans losing heavily in equipment and men. Whole motor convoys are being wiped out, the communique said.

Fairly heavy fighting is continuing in Montenegro where the Germans entered Kolasin. Southeast of Kolasin the Germans attempted to break through from Mateso into Andrijevica.

In the Karlovac-Zagreb area Yugoslav troops repulsed enemy attacks towards Pisarovina, while in Slovenia the battle for the Ljubljana-Mesto communications lines continued.

The Trieste-Venice line of communications was destroyed in several places in the Slovenian coastal area, the communique said. (OWI)

FINNS KILL 300 GERMANS

HELSINKI, December 17 — The death of 300 Germans in a recent battle about 19 miles northwest of Karesuando in northwest Finland was announced in the Finnish communique today. The entire civilian population has been evacuated from Karesuando which is under artillery fire, the communique added, and Finnish soldiers wounded in the battle have crossed the border into Sweden. (OWI)

SUPERFORTRESS PICKS OWN TARGET

SAIPAN, December 17 — A Superfortress unable because of engine trouble to reach Nagoya during Wednesday's attack on the Mitsubishi airplane works sought out instead a target of opportunity and bombed and probably destroyed an important Japanese war plant in Hamamatsu, about 55 miles southeast of Nagoya on Hikisahoso Bay, an American war correspondent said today.

The aircraft's commander said:

« We didn't want to dump our bombs into the sea; so we started looking for a target where we could do some good. »

The bombardier added: « We made a good bomb run over a likely-looking factory and laid a string of explosives right across the target, starting fires. »

Other B-29's, returning home from the Nagoya attack, reported seeing two explosions and intense fires in Hamamatsu — apparently the result of the lone plane's attack. (OWI)

AMERICAN GENERALS DECORATED

WASHINGTON, December 17 — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. W. Bedel Smith were awarded yesterday the highest Polish military honor, the Virtuti Militari, it was officially announced.

At the same time, the Associated Press reported that Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of 6th Army units that landed on Mindoro Island in the Philippines on Friday, has received from Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands the decoration of « Grand Officer of the Order of the Lance Nassau with Sword... » (OWI)

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

RAF OFFICER AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — Air Commodore C. L. Falconer, air administration officer of Royal Air Force units in the Tactical Air Force, yesterday was awarded the Legion of Merit, by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

The award was made for the Commodore's outstanding services in the preparation of air bases for both British and American groups of the TAF. (PRO)

GERMANS KILL 1,400 CIVILIANS

FLORENCE, December 17 — German fury at the intense opposition offered by Patriots in the Vado zone, on the Prato-Bologna road, vented itself in an indiscriminate massacre of 1,400 unarmed civilians in early October, according to a report from the commander of a Patriot brigade stationed in the vicinity.

In one church 200 old men, women and children were butchered, and every house in the zone was burned to the ground. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI CALLS FOR ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT BY ITALY

ROME, December 17 — Italy must direct all its efforts — manpower and resources — to the sole purpose of winning the war, Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, told the Italian people tonight in a broadcast over Radio Rome.

«This one purpose should unite all Italians without distinction of parties,» the Premier said. «Fight and win the war. On our participation in the fight, and from the victory against Nazi-Fascism depends, in truth, the liberation of Italy, the satisfying of her needs, the possibility of rebirth and of reconstruction.»

Premier Bonomi reminded the Italian people that despite rumors to the contrary, which he suggested came from the common enemy, «Italy is fighting for her liberation, and for nothing else.»

He stated that Italy cannot, as her great sister nations, «give herself up entirely to the preparation of a speedy victory, and spend this hard period preceding victory in a feverish constructive undertaking.»

«We have not the means to create armies, warships, airplanes; where Fascism passed, every trace of fecundity has been erased. We cannot abandon ourselves to the joy of fruitful labor because we lack everything, from the bread necessary for our life to the means of transportation which are indispensable. Therefore, our life is most hard, and our period of waiting soul-languishing. But Italians must realize that this state which is painful, and — especially in view of the approach of winter — fearful, is connected with the war.

Unanimous Feeling

«As long as the war lasts, means of transportation will be scarce and uncertain. And therefore foodstuffs, clothes and raw materials also will be scarce and uncertain. Human labor, in which our country abounds, cannot give its fruits due to the scarcity of the means which are necessary to make it productive. The war, therefore, is the cause of our discomforts, and the only source of the troublesome times in which we are living.»

The Premier emphasized «we must, therefore, cause the war to end, if we wish to re-open the way to reconstruction,» adding:

«But the war cannot end without victory. Who thinks otherwise, or dreams of an impossible compromise peace, betrays the cause of humanity, which is entitled, after so much bloodshed and such gigantic destruction, to the elimination of the one ideal and sentiment of the common motherland and united together in a clear-cut, simple, straight program of action: Win the war in order to open up to Italy, once more finally safe from a return of a nefarious past, the road to her rebirth and to her hoped-for progressive victory.»

Premier Bonomi paid a high tribute to Italian Patriots in the north who, he said, «with insufficient arms and amid the rigors of winter are conducting a guerrilla warfare which wears down the enemy, torments him and exhausts him.»

He continued: «The Government, which has since August entrusted to the Committee of Liberation of northern Italy the charge of conducting the struggle against Nazism and Fascism, grants now full powers to the Committee of northern Italy so that it may have the necessary authority to carry on the struggle until the final victory. And as the struggle must be maintained with proportionate means and with an assiduous, encouraging and solid activity, the Government has instituted the new Department for Occupied Italy with the express purpose of giving support with all the means at its disposal to the truly heroic fervor of the Patriots, and thus prepare with ever more frequent contacts with the population of northern Italy for the day, which we hope is near at hand, of the arrival of the liberating Armies.»

The Premier said that nearly 200,000 Italian soldiers are nearing the completion of their training, adding «very soon the first Italian Division, which Rome saw parading through the streets in perfect war armor, will take its place on the battle front next to the soldiers of the United Nations.»

«And before the start of the Spring», he said, «other divisions will be on the battle-line to represent that glorious Army of Vittoria Veneto which Fascism destroyed and which is being reforged in the atmosphere of liberty as if to prove that only in liberty can man renew his spirit and his arms, and the true and not only apparent strength of a nation founded.» (UNN)

FIRST AID TO INDUSTRY PLANNED

ROME, December 17 — Plans are under way for early «first aid» rehabilitation of industries essential to the Italian economy, the Italian government and the Allied Commission announced jointly yesterday.

Broad agreement already has been reached on what priorities are to be given various parts of the program.

Attention primarily is being concentrated upon the urgent requirements of transportation, electric power and agriculture, and upon those industries essential to the rehabilitation and maintenance of transportation, electric power and agriculture.

In this the ministries concerned — co-ordinated through the recently-established Committee for Reconstruction — are working in close co-operation with AC's Economic Section, including AC's sub-commissions for transportation, agriculture, public works and utilities, industry and commerce.

Even when implemented by purchases abroad, any schedule of civil rehabilitation supplies will be limited by the present difficult shipping situation, the announcement stated. (UNN)

SOUTH ITALY RETURNING TO NORMAL

ROME, December 17 — Nearly 10,000,000 Italians in an area roughly corresponding to the old kingdom of Naples are making steady strides toward normal ways of life, the Allied Commission's Southern Region revealed today in a report of survey.

The region of Campania has surpassed its goal in the Granaries of the People (Granai del Popolo) in which 3,087,000 quintals of wheat and 311,000 quintals of barley have been collected.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

BONOMI CALLS FOR ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT BY ITALY

ROME, December 17 — Italy must direct all its efforts — manpower and resources — to the sole purpose of winning the war, Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, told the Italian people tonight in a broadcast over Radio Rome.

«This one purpose should unite all Italians without distinction of parties,» the Premier said. «Fight and win the war. On our participation in the fight, and from the victory against Nazi-Fascism depends, in truth, the liberation of Italy, the satisfying of her needs, the possibility of rebirth and of reconstruction.»

Premier Bonomi reminded the Italian people that despite rumors to the contrary, which he suggested came from the common enemy, «Italy is fighting for her liberation, and for nothing else.»

He stated that Italy cannot, as her great sister nations, «give herself up entirely to the preparation of a speedy victory, and spend this hard period preceding victory in a feverish constructive undertaking.»

«We have not the means to create armies, warships, airplanes; where Fascism passed, every trace of fecundity has been erased. We cannot abandon ourselves to the joy of fruitful labor because we lack everything, from the bread necessary for our life to the means of transportation which are indispensable. Therefore, our life is most hard, and our period of waiting soul-languishing. But Italians must realize that this state which is painful, and — especially in view of the approach of winter — fearful, is connected with the war.

Unanimous Feeling

«As long as the war lasts, means of transportation will be scarce and uncertain. And therefore foodstuffs, clothes and raw materials also will be scarce and uncertain. Human labor, in which our country abounds, cannot give its fruits due to the scarcity of the means which are necessary to make it productive. The war, therefore, is the cause of our discomforts, and the only source of the troublesome times in which we are living.»

The Premier emphasized «we must, therefore, cause the war to end, if we wish to re-open the way to reconstruction.» adding:

«But the war cannot end without victory. Who thinks otherwise, or dreams of an impossible compromise peace, betrays the cause of humanity, which is entitled, after so much bloodshed and such gigantic destruction, to the elimination of those forces which periodically renew the slaughters of people.

«The unanimous feeling of the Italians can thus be only this: let us hasten victory, and therefore wage war with renewed vigor. Victory is at hand, and with victory the beginning of our strenuous reconstruction. But we must meet victory with the unanimous effort of all Italians.»

Premier Bonomi pledged his Government's complete support to the war effort, declaring: «This war effort of Italy's — necessarily modest because 20 years of Fascism have destroyed the sources from which we derived armaments and equipment — will be defended by the Government over which I have the honor of presiding, against any attack. This is the supreme duty which we will firmly accomplish.»

Tribute to Patriots

The Premier said that victory must also have Italy's imprint, «and have also our name — a name which is most noble and pure — synonomous in centuries gone by of civilization and liberty.» He added:

«For this reason I should like to see all Italians putting aside their passions of the moment, become reconciled in Armies.»

The Premier said that nearly 200,000 Italian soldiers are nearing the completion of their training, adding «very soon the first Italian Division, which Rome saw parading through the streets in perfect war armor, will take its place on the battle front next to the soldiers of the United Nations.»

«And before the start of the Spring», he said, «other divisions will be on the battle-line to represent that glorious Army of Vittoria Veneto which Fascism destroyed and which is being reforged in the atmosphere of liberty as if to prove that only in liberty can man renew his spirit and his arms, and the true and not only apparent strength of a nation founded.» (UNN)

FIRST AID TO INDUSTRY PLANNED

ROME, December 17 — Plans are under way for early «first aid» rehabilitation of industries essential to the Italian economy, the Italian government and the Allied Commission announced jointly yesterday.

Broad agreement already has been reached on what priorities are to be given various parts of the program.

Attention primarily is being concentrated upon the urgent requirements of transportation, electric power and agriculture, and upon those industries essential to the rehabilitation and maintenance of transportation, electric power and agriculture.

In this the ministries concerned — co-ordinated through the recently-established Committee for Reconstruction — are working in close co-operation with AC's Economic Section, including AC's sub-commissions for transportation, agriculture, public works and utilities, industry and commerce.

Even when implemented by purchases abroad, any schedule of civil rehabilitation supplies will be limited by the present difficult shipping situation, the announcement stated. (UNN)

SOUTH ITALY RETURNING TO NORMAL

ROME, December 17 — Nearly 10,000,000 Italians in an area roughly corresponding to the old kingdom of Naples are making steady strides toward normal ways of life, the Allied Commission's Southern Region revealed today in a report of survey.

The region of Campania has surpassed its goal in the Granaries of the People (Granai del Popolo) in which 3,087,000 quintals of wheat and 311,000 quintals of barley have been collected.

More than 9,000 tons of rock phosphate fertilizer was received in the Southern Region in November. Except in Foggia, where the high density of livestock in available pasturage has had a damaging effect, the incidence of animal disease is normal, Brig. J.K. Dunlop, commissioner for AC's Southern Region, reported.

In Campobasso, potatoes amassed totaled 400 tons.

In the Naples area, the Montecatini plant at Portici is producing sulphuric acid and superphosphates, and another plant will start production in February, experts stated.

Control of salvaged shoes and military uniforms, and of textiles, nails and glue has been turned over to the Ufficio Principale per il Commercio e Industria.

Improvement in hemp production was shown by the 1,000 tons received from farmers in November, compared with 500 tons received in the preceding six weeks.

Prison Population Declines

Repairs to the Naples gas and water system are continuing, and an 80,000-cubic-meter gas storage tank will be working soon.

More than 400 miles of maintenance was carried out on roads currently essential to the military, 192 miles of provincial roads, and 63 miles on other roads.

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

The Salerno sewage system is being extended, and Battipaglia's is almost completed. Vesuvius ash has been cleared from most of Salerno Province. In reduction of crime Salerno Province has a particularly good record.

The prison population of the Southern Region has declined 700, and is now 12,889. All civil prisoners became the responsibility of the Italian government November 15.

Enrollment totals in Naples were higher than in the year before, and in Benevento only slightly less. In the shortage of schools, some conducted two or more shifts of classes each day. Substitute buildings were found in many places.

More telephone circuits have increased civilian use of telephone and telegraph. Bank deposits in the Southern Region have increased. Remittances from the United States amounted to 360,884 lire in November. (UNN)

SEVERE SENTENCES PASSED ON FOOD THIEVES

BARI, December 17 — The trial of 33 individuals charged with theft of Allied food supplies ended yesterday in heavy sentences by the Allied Military Court on all but two of the accused.

The men received sentences ranging from six months to six years' imprisonment and heavy fines. All of them had been in Allied employ. (UNN)

NAZIS STOLE 490 PAINTINGS IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 17 — The Germans stole 490 valuable paintings and 120 cases of sculpture from hiding places in the Florence area where thousands of pieces of art had been hidden, it was stated today by art officials of the Allied Military Government. Italian art experts placed a minimum value of a million dollars (250,000 pounds) on the art stolen by the Germans in this section.

Included among the German loot was Donatello's « St. George, » Michaelangelo's « Bacchus, » Titian's « Concert » and Rafael's « La Donna Velta. »

The Germans found the hiding places despite the ingenuity employed by Italian curators. AMG officials said that the operation of hiding the art was the greatest movement of art in history.

Art officials of AMG, in a report to the Allied Commission, said one of the first things AMG did after the liberation of Florence was to place armed guards over the hundreds of places where the art had been deposited.

No damage was done by Allied gunfire to buildings of art interest, AMG officials added.

The Germans, however, placed mines in many buildings such as the Palazzo di Parte Guelfa, the Church of St. Stefano and the Uffizi Gallery. Three of the four bridges destroyed by the Germans were more than just means of crossing the Arno. The Santa Trinita was known as the most beautiful bridge in the world. Its four statues and numerous carved shields have been reclaimed from the river. Under AMG auspices a study is now being made of records of the distinctive curve of the bridge's arches so that the structure can be rebuilt after the war.

AMG also supervised the repairs to the Ponte Vecchio, the city's one remaining bridge, and the excavation of the Colombaria library, which the Germans almost completely destroyed with electric mines. (UNN)

NENNI AIDS IN SOCIALIST PLANNING

LONDON, December 17 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, today participated in the discussions of a special committee laying plans for the re-organization of the Socialist International. The committee is scheduled to meet again at the end of January.

Nenni, who, together with Oreste Lizzadri, has been attending sessions of the British Labor Party conference here, yesterday saw Count Carandini, Italian Ambassador to Britain. Later both he and Lizzadri were guests at a tea given in their honor by a group of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Following a visit to the more severely bombed sections of the city, Nenni paid tribute to the part played by British workers in the war and their attitude to international problems. He said he was impressed « by the fervor and the sense of responsibility with which the English delegates examined various international problems, particularly that of Greece. » (UNN)

CHAIRMAN OF MINISTERS COUNCIL

ROME, December 17 — Prefect Ferdinando Flores and State Attorney Pio Petrilli yesterday were nominated chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Council of Ministers Presidential Council. (UNN)

EPURATION COMMISSIONS FORMED

ROME, December 17 — The formation of Epuration commissions for the various agricultural departments, was decreed yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture. (UNN)

SQUADRISTA ARRESTED AT NAPLES

NAPLES, December 17 — Alberto Ferraiolo, an ex-Squadrista, responsible together with other Squadristi for several acts of politically inspired violence in November 1926, was arrested here today.

The Squadristi, formed in the earliest days of Fascism, were composed of Fascists who gave « strong arm » support to the Party organization. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS POSITION UNCHANGED

ATHENS, December 17 — Little change in the situation here was reported today in a communique from General Scobie, although further progress was made in clearing ELAS troops from the port of Piraeus.

In the city sector, the communique reported localized fighting only, adding that insurgent artillery and mortar fire continued throughout yesterday and that there was an increase in sniping.

An Associated Press correspondent said that British troops, advancing east of Castle Hill, keypoint of the Kallipolis Peninsula, now have established a firm link between Piraeus and here, and for the first time in 10 days, armored convoys were able to pass between here and the port area.

The same dispatch quoted a Greek Government spokesman as saying that Piraeus was completely cleared of « insurgents » with the exception of the refugee settlement. British authorities, however, felt that the port had not been satisfactorily cleared and mopping-up operations were continued.

Other reports said that the RAF has made a second attack on the ELAS-controlled radio transmitter which started up again sometime after the first attack. The

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

sentences by the Allied Military Court on all but two of the accused.

The men received sentences ranging from six months to six years' imprisonment and heavy fines. All of them had been in Allied employ. (UNN)

NAZIS STOLE 490 PAINTINGS IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 17 — The Germans stole 490 valuable paintings and 120 cases of sculpture from hiding places in the Florence area where thousands of pieces of art had been hidden, it was stated today by art officials of the Allied Military Government. Italian art experts placed a minimum value of a million dollars (250,000 pounds) on the art stolen by the Germans in this section.

Included among the German loot was Donatello's « St. George, » Michaelangelo's « Bacchus, » Titian's « Concert » and Rafael's « La Donna Velta. »

The Germans found the hiding places despite the ingenuity employed by Italian curators. AMG officials said that the operation of hiding the art was the greatest movement of art in history.

Art officials of AMG, in a report to the Allied Commission, said one of the first things AMG did after the liberation of Florence was to place armed guards over the hundreds of places where the art had been deposited.

No damage was done by Allied gunfire to buildings of art interest, AMG officials added.

The Germans, however, placed mines in many buildings such as the Palazzo di Parte Guelfa, the Church of St. Stefano and the Uffizi Gallery. Three of the four bridges destroyed by the Germans were more than just means of crossing the Arno. The Santa Trinita was known as the most beautiful bridge in the world. Its four statues and numerous carved shields have been reclaimed from the river. Under AMG auspices a study is now being made of records of the distinctive curve of the bridge's arches so that the structure can be rebuilt after the war.

AMG also supervised the repairs to the Ponte Vecchio, the city's one remaining bridge, and the excavation of the Colombaria library, which the Germans almost completely destroyed with electric mines. (UNN)

NAZIS LOOT IN GARAFAGNA

FLORENCE, December 17 — Plight of the population in the German-occupied zone of Garafagna was described today to a UNN correspondent by a Tuscan lawyer who recently succeeded in crossing the front lines with his family.

According to him, the Germans are completely ignoring the population's needs. There are no civilian authorities; food and medical supplies are lacking, and the people exist on chestnuts.

The Germans themselves are receiving very limited supplies because of Patriot activity in the Apennine passes, and are consequently looting the civilians ruthlessly and ceaselessly.

Continual labor roundups, not only of men but of women and children also, are being carried out to such an extent that people dare not approach even the cemeteries to bury their dead, but leave them under mounds near their houses with serious results to public health.

About 30,000 cattle, one of Garafagna's richest products, are menaced with extermination owing to the impossibility of finding shelter for them and the difficulty of feeding them.

The lawyer said only the hope of early liberation induces the population to bear the continual strain under which they are living. (UNN)

State Attorney [illegible] man and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Council of Ministers Presidential Council. (UNN)

EPURATION COMMISSIONS FORMED

ROME, December 17 — The formation of Epuration commissions for the various agricultural departments, was decreed yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture. (UNN)

SQUADRISTA ARRESTED AT NAPLES

NAPLES, December 17 — Alberto Ferraiolo, an ex-Squadrista, responsible together with other Squadristi for several acts of politically inspired violence in November 1926, was arrested here today.

The Squadristi, formed in the earliest days of Fascism, were composed of Fascists who gave « strong arm » support to the Party organization. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS POSITION UNCHANGED

ATHENS, December 17 — Little change in the situation here was reported today in a communique from General Scobie, although further progress was made in clearing ELAS troops from the port of Piraeus.

In the city sector, the communique reported localized fighting only, adding that insurgent artillery and mortar fire continued throughout yesterday and that there was an increase in sniping.

An Associated Press correspondent said that British troops, advancing east of Castle Hill, keypoint of the Kallipolis Peninsula, now have established a firm link between Piraeus and here, and for the first time in 10 days, armored convoys were able to pass between here and the port area.

The same dispatch quoted a Greek Government spokesman as saying that Piraeus was completely cleared of « insurgents » with the exception of the refugee settlement. British authorities, however, felt that the port had not been satisfactorily cleared and mopping-up operations were continued.

Other reports said that the RAF has made a second attack on the ELAS-controlled radio transmitter which started up again sometime after the first attack. The station is now reported to be out of action.

In western Greece, the Indian troops, who were attacked by ELAS forces last Thursday, have now been evacuated from Krioneri.

General Scobie, late last night, made the following comments on a telegram he had received earlier from ELAS Maj. Gen. Stefanos Sarafis accusing the British commander of trying to conquer and occupy Greece as the Germans had occupied it, and adding that ELAS would continue the struggle until « you realize your responsibility to history and cease your attacks. »

On Defensive

General Scobie said: The disarming of all armed civilians has been strictly adhered to, irrespective of their parties, including royalists. We continue to hold Security Battalion personnel as prisoners of the Greek State.

The National Guard has been called up by age groups and armed in accordance with a government decree, which was approved by the previous government. Officers of these battalions are approved by all ministers, including those representing EAM.

Strict orders were issued to all troops under my command in the provinces to do everything within their power

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

to avoid taking any action which might provoke incidents with Andarte forces. My troops have been forbidden to take any action until they are attacked, in which cases they are to defend themselves.

Orders have been issued to General Zervas to remain strictly on the defensive and to make no offensive move that might provoke war between his force and the ELAS troops.

It was stated categorically in my proclamation that I opposed any move that was aimed at usurping the properly recognised constitution of the government from whatever quarter the move might come.

My order for the complete evacuation of Attica, agreed to by General Sarafis at Caserta, was never implemented by him, and armed ELAS troops remained in the area of the capital contrary to his given word.»

The Socialist Party and the Union of Popular Democracy in the Salonika area have broken away from the EAM and the leaders of both groups have been arrested by ELAS forces, it was officially stated today.

(OWI - BBC - AP - Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER REPLIES TO CHURCHILL

LONDON, December 17 — The Allies must first give an explicit guarantee of Poland's future independence before territorial questions can be discussed, Polish Premier Thomas Arciszevski said today in an interview published in the *Sunday Times*. It would be «unjustified» to cut away the eastern part of Poland, the Premier added.

Arciszevski hoped that a settlement of the problems still could be reached and said that «a new set of proposals which we intend to submit in due time to the Soviet and other Allied governments after approval by the underground state in Poland itself» is being prepared.

The newspaper then quoted the Polish Premier as having said: «The Polish-Russian dispute can be divided into four parts: guarantees for the re-establishment of a sovereign Polish state, the frontier problem, civil administration in the territory liberated by the Red Army and the future of Polish-Russian relations.

«With regard to the first problem I greatly appreciate the favorable statements about the future of the Polish state by Mr. Churchill, but these do not seem to justify making the amputations of the eastern part of Poland, which is not all marshland but includes territory of vital importance, the preliminary condition of any Russian-Polish settlement.

«I believe we could base the future of a country faced with such enormous difficulties only on international treaties of an explicit character. My government intends therefore, to do the utmost to obtain first of all formal Allied guarantees for the re-establishment of the Polish state. When we have secured that we can undertake discussion of frontier adjustment.» (OWI)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN LEAVE FOR FRONT

FLORENCE, December 17 — The United States Congressmen, touring the European battlefronts, left here today for a personal inspection of the Italian fighting front.

After a tour of command posts, they were to attend a brief nondenominational service in a church of a recently-liberated town.

Next on the schedule was a lunch of field rations. During the afternoon the party was to visit an advance observation post and inspect an evacuation hospital. (UNN)

CLOSE SOVIET-FRENCH PACT

PARIS, December 17 — The 20-year treaty of alliance

Neither country will conclude any alliance or enter any coalition directed against the other.

The treaty will remain in force for at least 20 years, and will continue indefinitely, each party retaining the right to end it by a declaration to this effect with one year's notice. (OWI)

U.S. WAR PRODUCTION SPEEDED

WASHINGTON, December 17 — Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced yesterday that U.S. war plants are increasing military production through the cooperation of the Commission with management and labor.

McNutt said the WMC is making 500 surveys a month to prevent waste of manpower by uncovering and eliminating bottlenecks and plant and community conditions which cause delay in production. (OWI)

U.S. LABOR APPROVES DUMBARTON OAKS

NEW YORK, December 17 — The Political Committee of the American Labor Conference yesterday expressed «wholehearted endorsement» of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and submitted four suggestions for strengthening the plans.

«Labor everywhere must with all its force and energy pursue the policy of advocating and supporting the basic principles proclaimed by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals» the statement said.

The conference then suggested that the international organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks be made a permanent body, that the rule of unanimity in voting procedure by participating powers in the conference be replaced by a two-thirds majority vote, that the assembly composed of all states should be given the right to initiate proposals for action by the security council on all matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

(Reuter)

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, December 17 — President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek exchanged messages on the third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the State Department said yesterday.

Chiang's message, dated December 7, said: «On the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific war, I take great pleasure in extending to you and the American people my warm greetings and best wishes as well as those of the Chinese people.

«The glorious achievements of American armed forces in the Pacific theater have won the deep admiration of all her Allies. We are proud to be your comrades-in-arms in this war against the evil forces of aggression.»

President Roosevelt in his reply said: «The satisfaction which we take in the achievements of our armed forces is accompanied by a solemn realization that such achievements are an integral part of a great co-ordinated effort wherein each success on the part of one nation is built and in large measure depends upon the splendid contributions of all the United Nations.

«We are proud to be fighting beside the Chinese people whose long unconquerable resistance to aggression forms a foundation stone of the democratic cause and who, we are confident, will worthily share in the approaching phase of final victory.» (OWI)

STETTINIUS SUPPORTS NEWS FREEDOM

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

LONDON, December 17 — The Allies must first give an explicit guarantee of Poland's future independence before territorial questions can be discussed, Polish Premier Thomas Arciszevski said today in an interview published in the *Sunday Times*. It would be « unjustified » to cut away the eastern part of Poland, the Premier added.

Arciszevski hoped that a settlement of the problems still could be reached and said that « a new set of proposals which we intend to submit in due time to the Soviet and other Allied governments after approval by the underground state in Poland itself » is being prepared.

The newspaper then quoted the Polish Premier as having said: « The Polish-Russian dispute can be divided into four parts: guarantees for the re-establishment of a sovereign Polish state, the frontier problem, civil administration in the territory liberated by the Red Army and the future of Polish-Russian relations.

« With regard to the first problem I greatly appreciate the favorable statements about the future of the Polish state by Mr. Churchill, but these do not seem to justify making the amputations of the eastern part of Poland, which is not all marshland but includes territory of vital importance, the preliminary condition of any Russian-Polish settlement.

« I believe we could base the future of a country faced with such enormous difficulties only on international treaties of an explicit character. My government intends therefore to do the utmost to obtain first of all formal Allied guarantees for the re-establishment of the Polish state. When we have secured that we can undertake discussion of frontier adjustment. » (OWI)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN LEAVE FOR FRONT

FLORENCE, December 17 — The United States Congressmen, touring the European battlefronts, left here today for a personal inspection of the Italian fighting front.

After a tour of command posts, they were to attend a brief nondenominational service in a church of a recently-liberated town.

Next on the schedule was a lunch of field rations. During the afternoon the party was to visit an advance observation post and inspect an evacuation hospital. (UNN)

CLOSE SOVIET-FRENCH PACT

PARIS, December 17 — The 20-year treaty of alliance and mutual aid pact between the Soviet Union and the Provisional Government of the French Republic, the text of which was made public tonight, binds the two nations to fight together until the defeat of Germany and to collaborate closely in the peace.

Under its terms neither nation will conclude a separate peace, or armistice, with Germany — Hitlerite or otherwise — and each will afford the other help and assistance in this present struggle by all means at its disposal.

The agreement provides for the re-establishment of peace on a stable basis and requires the existence of close collaboration between the USSR and France and with all the United Nations. It pledges the contracting parties to collaborate with a view to creating an international system of security permitting the effective maintenance of a general peace and guaranteeing the harmonious development of relations between nations.

Following the defeat of Germany, France and the Soviet Union have agreed to take any measures necessary to eliminate any new threat on the part of Germany; and to oppose any initiative of a nature capable of making possible a new attempt at aggression on her part.

In the event of either party becoming involved in a war with Germany, the other will give immediate assistance to the limit of its power.

« wholehearted endorsement » of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and submitted four suggestions for strengthening the plans.

« Labor everywhere must with all its force and energy pursue the policy of advocating and supporting the basic principles proclaimed by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals » the statement said.

The conference then suggested that the international organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks be made a permanent body, that the rule of unanimity in voting procedure by participating powers in the conference be replaced by a two-thirds majority vote, that the assembly composed of all states should be given the right to initiate proposals for action by the security council on all matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, December 17 — President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek exchanged messages on the third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the State Department said yesterday.

Chiang's message, dated December 7, said: « On the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific war, I take great pleasure in extending to you and the American people my warm greetings and best wishes as well as those of the Chinese people.

« The glorious achievements of American armed forces in the Pacific theater have won the deep admiration of all her Allies. We are proud to be your comrades-in-arms in this war against the evil forces of aggression. »

President Roosevelt in his reply said: « The satisfaction which we take in the achievements of our armed forces is accompanied by a solemn realization that such achievements are an integral part of a great co-ordinated effort wherein each success on the part of one nation is built and in large measure depends upon the splendid contributions of all the United Nations.

« We are proud to be fighting beside the Chinese people whose long unconquerable resistance to aggression forms a foundation stone of the democratic cause and who, we are confident, will worthily share in the approaching phase of final victory. » (OWI)

STETTINIUS SUPPORTS NEWS FREEDOM

WASHINGTON, December 17 — Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., today expressed his desire to have the subject of « Freedom of Information » discussed at a United Nations Conference.

Replying to a statement on world freedom of news made by Kent Cooper, president of the Associated Press, Stettinius said: « I shall support any practical measure to give international recognition to the principle of freedom of the news. I earnestly hope it will be possible to bring up the subject of freedom of information at the United Nations Conference when it meets. » (Reuter)

VICHY INFORMATION CHIEF HELD

PARIS, December 17 — Lucien Rottec, head of the Department of Information and prefecture of police under the Vichy regime, has been arrested in Bordeaux, dispatches said today. He is accused of handing over lists of Patriots and hostages to the Gestapo.

The French courts have taken over the property of the magazine *L'Illustration*, other dispatches reported. René and Louis Baschet, directors of the publication, are accused of having « endangered the external security of the state ». (OWI)

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

FRENCH ECONOMIST FOR U.S.

LONDON, December 17 — Jean Monnet, head of the French Economic Mission, has ended his conference here and left for Washington, the French Embassy said yesterday.

Negotiating with the British and U.S. governments concerning shipping allocations for French imports, Monnet had important conferences while here with Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport; Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, and Richard Law, Minister of State, the embassy announcement added. (OWI)

300,000 WAR VEHICLES FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, December 17 — Three hundred thousand war vehicles — from jeeps to 40-ton tank transporters, amphibious cars and snowplows for clearing airfield runways — have poured from assembly lines in Britain which were supplied with millions of parts from America and Canada, the Ministry of Supply announced yesterday.

In April, 1944, there were 100,000 workers employed in assembling vehicles for use on the western war fronts by British, Canadian and U.S. forces. In that month a weekly output of 6,537 vehicles was reached. (OWI)

ANOTHER 24 U.S. CARGO SHIPS LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, December 17 — Twenty-four cargo ships have been launched since December 9, the United States Maritime Commission announced today. This brings to 1515 the total number of ships launched this year. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS ATTACK INTERNAL PEACE GROUPS

LONDON, December 17 — The Gestapo is making mass arrests in Hamburg in an attempt to smash a peace organization, Moscow radio said yesterday. The broadcast added that the Gestapo action is directed mainly against dock workers.

Suggesting that Hitler is not only alive but also active a German broadcast said yesterday that the Fuehrer has created a new medal, the Warsaw Shield, for those who took part in the fighting against the underground in the Polish capital between August 1 and October 2.

Evidence continues to accumulate from press and radio dispatches that the German annihilationists are determined to destroy Budapest before the Russians capture it. Brazzaville Radio quoted an official German spokesman as having said: «Budapest must disappear from the face of the earth. The work of destruction must continue. Not a house, not a room, should remain habitable for the Russians.»

An Ankara broadcast Thursday said Budapest is without water and a typhus epidemic is starting. The Berne correspondent of the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* said yesterday that Budapest is now occupied by German SS troops who seem to have the task of destroying it completely to prevent the Russians from using it as winter quarters.

The correspondent added: «There is every reason to fear that very little will remain of Budapest's beautiful buildings. There is smoke and fire over Budapest and tens of thousands of poor civilians are fleeing westward, crowding the roads as far as the Austrian frontier. The majority of Budapest's inhabitants did not want to evacuate, but were forced to when Nazi troops began destroying their homes».

Anti-war Sentiments

under international law to be repatriated. One large German field hospital captured by the 7th Army, however, chose to be sent back as a unit to a base hospital in the south of France, where they are now caring for their own wounded. (PW-OWI-Reuter-Tass)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

North of Bagnocavallo, Canadian troops of the 8th Army now hold a bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio on a front of more than three miles. Enemy resistance in this sector still remains strong.

West of Faenza British, New Zealand and Indian troops of the 8th Army have made good progress. After bitter fighting Celle was cleared by New Zealand troops and our troops are now approaching the river Senio on a wide front west of the main Bologna-Rimini Highway. Eighth Army patrols are in the outskirts of the important town of Faenza.

Farther west, Polish troops have continued to make progress against strong resistance and have captured a number of heights south of the river Senio.

The 5th Army sector was confined to patrol clashes and artillery duels.

Naval Communique:

In the early hours of Saturday, December 16, a patrol of American and British light coastal craft met and engaged four northbound enemy F-lighters in Setstri Levante, southeast of Genova. Torpedoes were fired and there were two hits, one lighter being probably sunk and another damaged.

Our craft came under fire but suffered no casualties or damage.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, strongpoints and road movement in and near the battle area. Excellent results were reported from attacks on guns in the Faenza and Tossignano areas. Spezia dry docks were also attacked by Tactical units.

Coastal Air Force planes attacked Adriatic shipping and motor transport in northern Italy.

Large concentrations of motor vehicles in Yugoslavia were attacked by units of the Balkan Air Force.

Supplies were flown to our forces in Greece.

From these operations 15 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1300 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

East of the main harbor last night our troops cleared a strongly-held feature and good progress has been made in clearing areas in the Piraeus. In Athens there is no change in the situation.

Some casualties have been sustained by both sides in western Greece and fighting continues at Krioneri. Supporting our ground troops are Royal Navy ships and craft.

In other areas there is no change. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 759021

output of 6,537 vehicles was reached. (OWI)

ANOTHER 24 U.S. CARGO SHIPS LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, December 17 — Twenty-four cargo ships have been launched since December 9, the United States Maritime Commission announced today. This brings to 1515 the total number of ships launched this year. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS ATTACK INTERNAL PEACE GROUPS

LONDON, December 17 — The Gestapo is making mass arrests in Hamburg in an attempt to smash a peace organization, Moscow radio said yesterday. The broadcast added that the Gestapo action is directed mainly against dock workers.

Suggesting that Hitler is not only alive but also active a German broadcast said yesterday that the Fuehrer has created a new medal, the Warsaw Shield, for those who took part in the fighting against the underground in the Polish capital between August 1 and October 2.

Evidence continues to accumulate from press and radio dispatches that the German annihilationists are determined to destroy Budapest before the Russians capture it. Brazzaville Radio quoted an official German spokesman as having said: «Budapest must disappear from the face of the earth. The work of destruction must continue. Not a house, not a room, should remain habitable for the Russians.»

An Ankara broadcast Thursday said Budapest is without water and a typhus epidemic is starting. The Berne correspondent of the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* said yesterday that Budapest is now occupied by German SS troops who seem to have the task of destroying it completely to prevent the Russians from using it as winter quarters.

The correspondent added: «There is every reason to fear that very little will remain of Budapest's beautiful buildings. There is smoke and fire over Budapest and tens of thousands of poor civilians are fleeing westward, crowding the roads as far as the Austrian frontier. The majority of Budapest's inhabitants did not want to evacuate, but were forced to when Nazi troops began destroying their homes».

Anti-war Sentiments

Following a tour of Volkssturm units by Nazi bosses — Ley, Rosenberg and Schepmann — a directive on the intensification of Nazi propaganda in the German Home Guard has been issued by Martin Bormann, Nazi Party chief of staff. Calling attention to the growth of anti-war sentiments in Volkssturm battalions, he ordered that party organizers are to be attached to each unit to give «political instruction.»

The line taken by Goebbels and Himmler is to continue the theme that Germany is going to win in the end, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. One mid-week broadcast quoted an alleged Himmler speech, during his recent tour of the Hungarian defenses, to the effect that «the worst is now over.» He is supposed to have told an audience of soldiers: «We have succeeded in holding and pinning down the enemy both in the east and the west. We have had to take some heavy blows in the course of the fighting and have suffered greatly, but I happen to know the situation is still worse in the enemy camp. It is just a question of staying the distance.»

As a commentary on this, German «protected personnel» captured by the U.S. 7th Army in the south of France prefer captivity to repatriation. «Protected personnel,» such as medical officers, chaplains and nurses, are eligible

troops are now approaching the river Senio on a wide front west of the main Bologna-Rimini Highway. Eighth Army patrols are in the outskirts of the important town of Faenza.

Farther west, Polish troops have continued to make progress against strong resistance and have captured a number of heights south of the river Senio.

The 5th Army sector was confined to patrol clashes and artillery duels.

Naval Communique:

In the early hours of Saturday, December 16, a patrol of American and British light coastal craft met and engaged four northbound enemy F-lighters in Setstri Levante, southeast of Genova. Torpedoes were fired and there were two hits, one lighter being probably sunk and another damaged.

Our craft came under fire but suffered no casualties or damage.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, strongpoints and road movement in and near the battle area. Excellent results were reported from attacks on guns in the Faenza and Tossignano areas. Spezia dry docks were also attacked by Tactical units.

Coastal Air Force planes attacked Adriatic shipping and motor transport in northern Italy.

Large concentrations of motor vehicles in Yugoslavia were attacked by units of the Balkan Air Force.

Supplies were flown to our forces in Greece.

From these operations 15 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1800 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

East of the main harbor last night our troops cleared a strongly-held feature and good progress has been made in clearing areas in the Piraeus. In Athens there is no change in the situation.

Some casualties have been sustained by both sides in western Greece and fighting continues at Krioneri. Supporting our ground troops are Royal Navy ships and craft.

In other areas there is no change. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 17 — Today's communique:

Allied forces yesterday repulsed a number of local counter-attacks in the areas of Brachelen and Muriaweiller, northwest of Düren, near Rollesbroich, east of Rötgen and in the forest southeast of Monschau.

Increased enemy artillery fire preceeded the attack in the Düren sector, particularly in the area of Kusserath.

In the Saar Valley we are steadily enlarging our bridgehead across the river in the Dillingen and Saarlautern sectors. Extremely heavy enemy artillery fire was encountered in the Saarlautern bridgehead.

Northeast of Saargemünd we made gains near Habkirchen and farther east reached Gerscheim.

Supporting our ground forces, fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations and gun positions between Saarlautern and Saarbrücken and southeast of Merzig and struck at rail and road transport behind the enemy lines. Many locomotives, freight cars and motor vehicles were destroyed.

West of the lower Vosges Mountains gains were made in heavy fighting in the vicinity of Bitsche. To the northwest, Hottweiler was entered. The Rhine town of Wissembourg,

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

just south of the Franco-German frontier, and Scheibenhard, in Germany, were taken.

Railway targets in the upper Rhine Valley, from Landau southward to Mülhouse, were attacked by medium and fighter-bombers. Locomotives and railroad cars were hit and a rail line cut in several places.

In the High Vosges Mountains slight advances were made north of Munster.

Targets in the railway center and industrial town of Siegen were attacked in the afternoon by escorted heavy bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, December 17 — Tonight's communiqué:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast and northwest of Miskolc, our troops continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway station of Putnok, and also occupied in fighting over 40 other populated localities, including Vamaszuyfalu, Tolcsva, Jerdugorvati, Jerdubenye, Vodakelarovja, Vizoni, Alshonovay, Terkupa, Ragay, Kelemer, Szalonemet, Puta, Szata, Vishnevo, and the railway stations of Lipka-Polchva, Vodakelarovja, Tornak-Vizoli, and Bahtanasz.

Northeast of Budapest, our troops captured the town and railway station of Paszto, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Matraszelisz, Pot, and Magyarosz.

In battles during December 16, north and northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured 1,150 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, there are no important changes.

During December 16, our troops disabled or destroyed 14 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 17 — Today's communique:

It can now be disclosed that in the second half of November, Patriots killed 16 and wounded five Germans in repeated attacks in the zone between the Apennines and the Emilian Plain. Five vehicles and two prisoners were captured.

In the Reggio and Emilia zones, a Patriot brigade destroyed the bridges between Felina and Carpineti, and Baiso and Roteglia.

Near Passo delle Radici, in the Apennines, Patriots blew up three bridges.

A German offensive is in full swing north of Treviso. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 17 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The strength of our defense on the front east of Aix la Chapelle yesterday again forced a fighting lull upon the enemy. The enemy's objective — the Roer sector west and south of Düren — was not reached by him. Our counter-attacks gained ground in several sectors.

In the positional war on the Saar, the attacking American divisions got stuck in heavy fighting for pillboxes and houses particularly in and around Dillingen, Saarlautern and Enzdorf. Between Saargemund and Bitsch the fortifications of which were again subjected yesterday to heavy enemy fire, our troops repulsed the bulk of enemy attacks.

On the Alsace frontier and to the east of it, fighting is in progress in the forefield of the western fortifications.

In the Upper Alsace, enemy attacks in the Kaysersberg-Urbeis area considerably increased in strength.

London and Antwerp continued to be shelled.

Italy:

In central Italy, focal point of the heavy defensive fighting yesterday was around and west of Faenza. Despite employment of strong artillery and tank forces, the gains of British attacking formations were confined to a narrow strip of land between the river Senio and the town of Faenza. In the fighting area on both sides of Bagnacavallo, strong enemy attacks were frustrated. The Canadians again suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

In mopping up operations in Croatia, the bands lost several men in killed. Enemy pressure in the area between [illegible] was further increased.

GERMAN

The Military Situation: Commenting on the military situation during the past week, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* mentions increasing German counter-activity. By continuously changing the centres of gravity for their thrusts, the paper continues, the Allied High Command hoped to bring greater pressure to bear upon German resources and, at the same time, to make effective use of their air superiority. The present German counter-thrust, however, seems to have frustrated this plan, according to the paper, which adds that no clear picture can be gained of the general situation until Soviet offensive plans in other sectors of the eastern front unfold themselves. Then German countermeasures completed in the past few months will have a decisive effect.

Aside from the official communiqués, German news agencies and broadcasts had little to say regarding the situation on the various fronts.

Franco-Soviet Agreement: At a Wilhelmstrasse press conference, Braun von Stumm, German Foreign Office spokesman, dealt at length with the Franco-Soviet agreement. After discussing American, British and neutral reaction, he came to the conclusion that the pact serves interests which are largely Soviet. The following two reasons are given: Firstly, continuous fear from an enslaved and dazed Germany would firmly attach France to Soviet Europe, and secondly, by equipping the French army with Russian weapons and advocating the incorporation of the FFI into the regular forces, the Soviet Union would secure a firm foothold for Bolshevism in France, even after the dissolution of the Comintern. Von Stumm placed special emphasis on the fact that France was no longer in the same position as after the last war, when she had succeeded in building up the Little Entente to prevent the predominance of a single European power. Today, the members of the late Little Entente are solidly established in the Soviet sphere of interests.

Greece: Von Stumm also commented on the situation in Greece. From various statements, broadcasts and newspaper articles he inferred that the British were already preparing the public for a change of policy towards the exile govern-

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

Northeast of Budapest, our troops captured the town and railway station of Paszto, and also occupied in fighting

(DNB)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 17 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The strength of our defense on the front east of Aix la Chapelle yesterday again forced a fighting lull upon the enemy. The enemy's objective — the Roer sector west and south of Düren — was not reached by him. Our counter-attacks gained ground in several sectors.

In the positional war on the Saar, the attacking American divisions got stuck in heavy fighting for pillboxes and houses particularly in and around Dillingen, Saarlautern and Enzdorf. Between Saargemünd and Bitsch the fortifications of which were again subjected yesterday to heavy enemy fire, our troops repulsed the bulk of enemy attacks.

On the Alsace frontier and to the east of it, fighting is in progress in the forefield of the western fortifications.

In the Upper Alsace, enemy attacks in the Kaysersberg-Urbeis area considerably increased in strength.

London and Antwerp continued to be shelled.

Italy:

In central Italy, focal point of the heavy defensive fighting yesterday was around and west of Faenza. Despite employment of strong artillery and tank forces, the gains of British attacking formations were confined to a narrow strip of land between the river Senio and the town of Faenza. In the fighting area on both sides of Bagnacavallo, strong enemy attacks were frustrated. The Canadians again suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

In mopping up operations in Croatia, the bands lost several men in killed. Enemy pressure in the area between Vukovar and Save further increased.

In Hungary, the Bolshevists with strong forces attacked at the isthmus of Ipolyeag, between Eipel River and Matra Mountains. Our formations stubbornly defending themselves held the front intact despite initial territorial gains by the Soviets.

In the penetration area between Bueck Mountains and Hernad, heavy fighting against enemy forces which broke out in several places continues.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, the Bolshevists continued their attacks on both sides of the Ungvar-Kaschau road and extended them to the north. They were smashed or checked in our main fighting line.

From the remainder of the Eastern Front, no fighting of importance is reported.

Air:

American terror planes, penetrating into southern and southeastern Germany yesterday, dropped their bombs almost exclusively on residential districts. Damage was caused particularly in the city of Innsbruck, and in several places in the area of Stuttgart.

British terror bombers attacked Siegen.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

The Military Situation: Commenting on the military situation during the past week, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* mentions increasing German counter-activity. By continuously changing the centres of gravity for their thrusts, the paper continues, the Allied High Command hoped to bring greater pressure to bear upon German resources and, at the same time, to make effective use of their air superiority. The present German counter-thrust, however, seems to have frustrated this plan, according to the paper, which adds that no clear picture can be gained of the general situation until Soviet offensive plans in other sectors of the eastern front unfold themselves. Then German counter-measures completed in the past few months will have a decisive effect.

Aside from the official communiqués, German news agencies and broadcasts had little to say regarding the situation on the various fronts.

Franco-Soviet Agreement: At a Wilhelmstrasse press conference, Braun von Stumm, German Foreign Office spokesman, dealt at length with the Franco-Soviet agreement. After discussing American, British and neutral reaction, he came to the conclusion that the pact serves interests which are largely Soviet. The following two reasons are given: Firstly, continuous fear from an enslaved and dazed Germany would firmly attach France to Soviet Europe, and secondly, by equipping the French army with Russian weapons and advocating the incorporation of the FFI into the regular forces, the Soviet Union would secure a firm foothold for Bolshevism in France, even after the dissolution of the Comintern. Von Stumm placed special emphasis on the fact that France was no longer in the same position as after the last war, when she had succeeded in building up the Little Entente to prevent the predominance of a single European power. Today, the members of the late Little Entente are solidly established in the Soviet sphere of interests.

Greece: Von Stumm also commented on the situation in Greece. From various statements, broadcasts and newspaper articles he inferred that the British were already preparing the public for a change of policy towards the exile government, Britain no longer being able to support minority groups in certain countries. Von Stumm then quoted a Swiss paper saying that Greece was experiencing the novel spectacle of an organised revolution turning against the organisers...

Churchill's Speech: DNB quotes a Swiss paper condemning Churchill's cold-blooded statement favoring the exchange and removal of millions of Germans, Poles and Ukrainians in order to achieve a solution which would be even worse than the sham peace treaty of 1919. The paper adds that the debate on Poland in the House of Commons «has shown with frightening clarity what remains of the lofty aims of 'war for freedom and human dignity'.»

The Paris Radio also discussed the Polish question and demanded that France be consulted as a fourth power, along with the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Great Britain.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Sicily: The Fascist Radio claims that the riots organised by the separatist movement in Catania have spread to all the principal towns of Sicily. In Palermo, university students are said to have demonstrated against recruiting for military service.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 17 DEC 1944 File ____

Please read attached & initial

TO	
	Col ARTER ✓
	Capt TAYLOR ✓
	Capt WILLIAMS
	Capt. SMITH
	Capt. LEWIS
	Capt HAYWOOD

REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

Intelligence

BASIC NEWS

7 DEC 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Sunday 17 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians expand breach in Naviglio Canal line; Seven Allied armies maintain pressure against Germans on 400-mile front; Red Army drives toward Czechoslovakia; Americans gain seven miles on Mindoro; Leyte operation «completed;» Jap snipers being cleared from Bhamo; Clark takes command of 15th Army Group.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi to support women's suffrage; Christian Left Party to support Government; Government issues statement on Sicilian disorders; Vice Presidential Council leader named; Witnesses accuse Del Tetto; November exports total 50 million lire.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS offers to withdraw from Athens; Scobie reply insists on disarmament; Athens Archbishop offers to become Regent; French Liberation Committees support Greek people; Soviet-French pact to be published today; U.N.R.R.A. answers criticisms; Civilian production in U.S. frozen.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS EXPAND BREACH IN ENEMY CANAL LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, battling fiercely against increasing enemy concentrations, have doubled the width of their breach in the German delaying positions along the Canale Naviglio, and have borne down to within 300 yards of the German strongpoint of Bagnocavallo, 9½ miles northeast of Faenza, it was announced here today.

For the third successive day, official reports stated that the enemy continued to bring up reinforcements, apparently drawn from the 5th Army front or from farther north in Italy. These troops, supported by Tiger and Panther tanks and self-propelled guns, have been hurled in an almost continuous series of counter-attacks against the apex of the 2½-mile-deep salient driven by the Canadians through three successive layers of German defenses based on the Lamone River and the Vecchio and Naviglio canals.

In renewed attacks against the southwestern end of the

of the main Florence-Bologna road some eight miles south of Bologna, as well as near the Prato-Bologna road some 14 miles southwest of the Po Valley city.

Small enemy attacks were also reported in the sector southwest of Castel San Pietro, in the Sillaro River Valley. (PRO)

SEVEN ALLIED ARMIES MAINTAIN PRESSURE AGAINST GERMANS ON 400-MILE FRONT

LONDON, December 16 — Three Allied armies on the northern end of the 400-mile Western Front threw harassing shellfire into German positions on the eastern banks of the three formidable water barriers of the Meuse, Lower Rhine, and Roer rivers as four other Allied armies fought against strong German resistance in the Saar and Upper Rhine River regions.

Units of three divisions of the 7th Army, which yesterday crossed into the Palatinate province of Germany, today battled against pillboxes and bunkers on the outer rim of the Siegfried Line defenses. The Germans were forced to switch a panzer division from another sector to meet the threat to the flank of the German forces fighting in the Saar Basin.

Heavy fire from Siegfried Line artillery in the Wissembourg (Weissenburg) - Lauterburg area was directed at the three small American bridgeheads. The new German armored units also offered stubborn resistance, and heavy fighting is reported west of Lauterburg.

Wissembourg, now threatened from three sides, guards the valley leading to the German industrial area of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, 35 miles to the north. A northward advance by 7th Army forces would overrun the main German communications and turn the flank of the Saar Basin defenses.

To the west of the 7th Army's 20-mile front along the German border, other 7th Army forces in the Bitsche sectors fought against German farms fortified with concrete emplacements six to eight feet thick. The Germans in this sector are sending panzers out as patrols, as well as using a considerable number of self-propelled guns.

In the Alsace Plain along the Upper Rhine, the Germans have reinforced their troops in the Colmar sector and have launched further counter-attacks against French and American positions, in an effort to divert Allied strength from the new drive into Germany. French forces, however, gained a mile in a southward thrust over soggy ground.

American 3rd Army forces today made gains measured in yards, as German heavy artillery was suddenly increased against the Saar bridgeheads at Dillingen and Saarlautern. Progress on the whole 3rd Army front in the Saar Basin was slow, and frequent German counter-attacks were held.

East of Saargemünd, 35th Division infantry beat off a heavy armored counter-attack north of Habkirchen. The

LATE BULLETINS

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

Americans gain seven miles on Mindoro; Leyte operation «completed;» Jap snipers being cleared from Bhamo; Clark takes command of 15th Army Group.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi to support women's suffrage; Christian Left Party to support Government; Government issues statement on Sicilian disorders; Vice Presidential Council leader named; Witnesses accuse Del Tetto; November exports total 50 million lire.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS offers to withdraw from Athens; Scobie reply insists on disarmament; Athens Archbishop offers to become Regent; French Liberation Committees support Greek people; Soviet-French pact to be published today; U.N.R.R.A. answers criticisms; Civilian production in U.S. frozen.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS EXPAND BREACH IN ENEMY CANAL LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, battling fiercely against increasing enemy concentrations, have doubled the width of their breach in the German delaying positions along the Canale Naviglio, and have borne down to within 300 yards of the German strongpoint of Bagnocavallo, 9½ miles northeast of Faenza, it was announced here today.

For the third successive day, official reports stated that the enemy continued to bring up reinforcements, apparently drawn from the 5th Army front or from farther north in Italy. These troops, supported by Tiger and Panther tanks and self-propelled guns, have been hurled in an almost continuous series of counter-attacks against the apex of the 2½-mile-deep salient driven by the Canadians through three successive layers of German defenses based on the Lamone River and the Vecchio and Naviglio canals.

In renewed attacks against the southwestern end of the enemy's line across the Plain of the Po, British and Polish forces of the 8th Army secured a foothold on the low ridges southwest of Faenza, to increase the pressure on this flank of stubbornly-held German defenses.

A surprise Canadian attack northeast along the Bagnocavallo-Alfonsine road following the Canale Naviglio's west bank caught German forces off-balance and resulted in expanding the 8th Army bridgehead across this watercourse to 3,000 yards, official reports said. A simultaneous attack by Allied troops along the east side of the steep-banked canal extended the 8th Army line in this sector to conform with the new Canadian gains.

The renewed Allied pressure southwest of Faenza was countered yesterday by a heavy enemy counter-attack supported by strong artillery concentrations and the massed fire of Mark IV and Mark VI tanks. Despite the heavy fire power of the enemy's 75 and 88-millimeter guns, these counter-assaults launched south from Celle, a village a mile and a half west of Faenza, were without success, and more than 200 enemy prisoners were captured. Polish forces gained their objectives farther southwest only after the bitterest hand-to-hand fighting.

On the 5th Army front, German forces continued their attempts to dislodge Allied forces from forward positions in the sectors south of Bologna. Sharp clashes occurred east

LONDON, December 16 — Three Allied armies on the northern end of the 400-mile Western Front threw harassing shellfire into German positions on the eastern banks of the three formidable water barriers of the Meuse, Lower Rhine, and Roer rivers as four other Allied armies fought against strong German resistance in the Saar and Upper Rhine River regions.

Units of three divisions of the 7th Army, which yesterday crossed into the Palatinate province of Germany, today battled against pillboxes and bunkers on the outer rim of the Siegfried Line defenses. The Germans were forced to switch a panzer division from another sector to meet the threat to the flank of the German forces fighting in the Saar Basin.

Heavy fire from Siegfried Line artillery in the Wissembourg (Weissenburg) - Lauterburg area was directed at the three small American bridgeheads. The new German armored units also offered stubborn resistance, and heavy fighting is reported west of Lauterburg.

Wissembourg, now threatened from three sides, guards the valley leading to the German industrial area of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, 35 miles to the north. A northward advance by 7th Army forces would overrun the main German communications and turn the flank of the Saar Basin defenses.

To the west of the 7th Army's 20-mile front along the German border, other 7th Army forces in the Bitsche sectors fought against German farms fortified with concrete emplacements six to eight feet thick. The Germans in this sector are sending panzers out as patrols, as well as using a considerable number of self-propelled guns.

In the Alsace Plain along the Upper Rhine, the Germans have reinforced their troops in the Colmar sector and have launched further counter-attacks against French and American positions, in an effort to divert Allied strength from the new drive into Germany. French forces, however, gained a mile in a southward thrust over soggy ground.

American 3rd Army forces today made gains measured in yards, as German heavy artillery was suddenly increased against the Saar bridgeheads at Dillingen and Saarlautern. Progress on the whole 3rd Army front in the Saar Basin was slow, and frequent German counter-attacks were held.

East of Saargemünd, 35th Division infantry beat off a heavy armored counter-attack north of Habkirchen. The

LATE BULLETINS

3RD ARMY BREAKS THROUGH AT DILLINGEN

LONDON, December 16 — Overcoming heavy opposition, 90th Division troops of the 3rd Army broke through the main German defense line in Dillingen and overran 13 blocks of houses and captured 14 pillboxes, it was reported late tonight.

On the 7th Army front, German forces were reported tonight to be abandoning the whole Palatinate border line and to be rushing back to the main Siegfried Line defenses. Fighter-bombers smashed targets ahead of the 7th Army, which is closing up to the border on a 30-mile front. (Reuter)

MOSQUITOS ATTACK MERCHANT VESSEL

LONDON, December 16 — Mosquitos of the RAF Coastal Command made two attacks on a medium sized German merchantman and its escorting flak ship off Norway today, the Air Ministry announced. The merchant vessel was left in flames and listing heavily. (OWI)

4036

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

Germans to the southeast are holding the American advance from Maginot Line forts which have disappearing guns that swing on revolving turrets.

Far to the north, American 1st Army troops made slow progress against minefields and barbed-wire entanglements in the Monschau region, southwest of Düren. One 1st Army column continued to be held up by a roadblock below Simmerath.

All along the 1st Army sector, infantry forces edged up to the Roer River in gains up to 1,000 yards, as the Germans concentrated considerable shellfire into American positions northwest of Düren. The enemy are blowing bridges still intact as their rear-guard troops cross the Roer to the east bank. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

RED ARMY DRIVES TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, December 16 — The Red Army drive toward Kosice in eastern Czechoslovakia which threatens to encircle a large number of German forces in northeastern Hungary, continued today as Russian forces captured a large rail junction 20 miles from the Czechoslovakian border.

A junction of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's forces with General Ivan Petrov's forces, who are advancing from the east, would collapse the German front based on Kosice and Presov, and would outflank the German armies in southern Poland.

Strong Czechoslovak Patriot forces in advance of the Red Army have been attacking German communications and petrol supplies, and have inflicted heavy German casualties.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that Russian troops in northeast Hungary have captured 810 German and Hungarian troops.

Press dispatches reported street fighting in the eastern and northeastern suburbs of Budapest, as a big tank battle raged on the western banks of the Danube to the southwest of the Hungarian capital.

There were no material changes on other sectors of the front.

A special naval communique tonight reported that three German destroyers, two having a displacement of 1,800 tons and the third 600 tons, were sunk in the Baltic Sea by forces of the Red Banner Fleet. The Soviet vessels took more than 200 German officers and seamen prisoner.

The air arm of the Red Banner Fleet bombed and sank six German transports in an attack on enemy shipping at Libau, Latvia, on Thursday. The six ships sunk had a total displacement of 24,000 tons. A 5,000-ton German transport vessel was damaged. (OWI-TASS)

AMERICANS GAIN 7 MILES ON MINDORO; LEYTE OPERATION "COMPLETED"

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 16 — American forces who landed on Mindoro Island, 85 miles south of Manila Bay, yesterday, have captured the town of San Jose and have made a broad advance of seven to nine miles against negligible Japanese resistance, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight.

Operations on Leyte, first landing point in the Philippines, have been completed for all practical purposes, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner in the Philippines, stated tonight.

Press dispatches reported that the 24-mile long convoy sailed for two days past Japanese strongpoints on the islands of Mindanao, Negros, and Panay with little enemy opposition.

Less then 24 hours after the convoy started on its 600-mile journey through enemy waters Japanese aircraft made an attack which was beaten off. They later returned to make a second attack, but were driven off again.

JAP SNIPERS BEING CLEARED FROM BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, December 16 — Only a few snipers remained today out of a Japanese force of 1,200 which had held out in Bhamo, 80 miles south of Myitkyina in Burma. The town was captured yesterday by Chinese troops.

In the Arakan sector of Burma, the 15th Indian Corps has continued its advance against strong opposition and has entered a village 16 miles south of Maungdaw after the occupaton of Buthidaung.

Aircraft of the Eastern Air Command attacked an enemy supply area near Lashio yesterday. Other aircraft bombed and strafed troops and stores near Namkam, in northern Burma, and damaged communications. Heavy bombers caused large fires and an explosion during an attack on dumps, camps, and railway targets at Kamchanaburi in Thailand (Siam).

An American press dispatch from Chungking reported today that in the Thailand and Burma border area inclement weather prevailed on all China fronts yesterday, but that operations by fighter aircraft and medium bombers were continuing.

Chinese troops have reached the area of Japanese-held Hochih, in northern Kwangsi Province, 100 miles west of the former American air base at Liuchow, a communique from the Chinese High Command said today.

Destruction of 12 Japanese planes by American airmen in the week ending December 13, with 30 others damaged or probably destroyed, was reported in a communique from the 14th USAAF. Not a single American plane was lost in these operations, the communique said.

The 14th USAAF also destroyed 12,400 tons of enemy shipping during the week, and sank a Japanese destroyer, which was attacked in Hong Kong harbor by Mustang fighter-bombers December 8.

The crew of one of the two Superfortresses previously reported missing from Wednesday's bombing attack on Bangkok, Rangoon, and Nagoya, Japan, was rescued after 17 hours in the water by an American destroyer. The Superfortress was shelled by the destroyer before it would sink. (OWI - Reuter -BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT SUDETENLAND, INNSBRUCK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — Escorted Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the 15th USAAF today attacked one of the few remaining enemy oil sources, at Brux in the Sudetenland, and a target at Innsbruck, Austria, at the head of the Brenner Pass line, in the relentless continuance of bad-weather bombardment of the Reich, it was announced here this afternoon.

Instruments were used to identify the targets through a heavy overcast, and results of the attacks were not observed, the announcement said.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force dived through heavy clouds over the Italian battle area to support British troops of the 5th Army in mopping up stubborn enemy resistance in the Tossignano area south of Imola.

Yesterday, more than 1,000 fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy communications and battle lines in the Valley of the Po, it was announced here today.

In the concentrated attacks, 64 rail cuts were made, several road and rail bridges were destroyed or damaged, and 10 road points were cratered, as well as three heavy and nine light enemy guns destroyed. In the continuing attrition attacks on enemy transport, 16 locomotives, 149 rail cars, and 60 vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

In close-support attacks against German positions across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, two enemy tanks engaging advancing Canadian troops were knocked out by bomb hits. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

General Ivan Petrov's forces, who are advancing from the east, would collapse the German front based on Kosice and Presov, and would outflank the German armies in southern Poland.

Strong Czechoslovak Patriot forces in advance of the Red Army have been attacking German communications and petrol supplies, and have inflicted heavy German casualties.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that Russian troops in northeast Hungary have captured 810 German and Hungarian troops.

Press dispatches reported street fighting in the eastern and northeastern suburbs of Budapest, as a big tank battle raged on the western banks of the Danube to the southwest of the Hungarian capital.

There were no material changes on other sectors of the front.

A special naval communique tonight reported that three German destroyers, two having a displacement of 1,800 tons and the third 600 tons, were sunk in the Baltic Sea by forces of the Red Banner Fleet. The Soviet vessels took more than 200 German officers and seamen prisoner.

The air arm of the Red Banner Fleet bombed and sank six German transports in an attack on enemy shipping at Libau, Latvia, on Thursday. The six ships sunk had a total displacement of 24,000 tons. A 5,000-ton German transport vessel was damaged. (OWI-TASS)

AMERICANS GAIN 7 MILES ON MINDORO; LEYTE OPERATION « COMPLETED »

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 16 — American forces who landed on Mindoro Island, 95 miles south of Manila Bay, yesterday, have captured the town of San Jose and have made a broad advance of seven to nine miles against negligible Japanese resistance, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight.

Operations on Leyte, first landing point in the Philippines, have been completed for all practical purposes, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner in the Philippines, stated tonight.

Press dispatches reported that the 24-mile long convoy sailed for two days past Japanese strongpoints on the islands of Mindanao, Negros, and Panay with little enemy opposition.

Less then 24 hours after the convoy started on its 600-mile journey through enemy waters Japanese aircraft made an attack which was beaten off. They later returned to make a second attack, but were driven off again.

As the convoy, predominantly made up of warships, neared Mindoro, lights were seen on the shore, indicating the complete surprise obtained by the American force. They were blacked out only after destroyers and rocket ships bombarded the island's flat shoreline and troops moved ashore.

Less than 90 minutes after the first assault wave landed, troops advanced over a mile inland against little opposition. No Japanese artillery was encountered on the beaches of the 3,750-square-mile island. The beaches were littered with landing ships, quantities of armor, artillery, and anti-aircraft guns within two hours after the original landing. Bulldozers, tractors, and trucks were at work, and engineering parties were speeding inland.

The Americans landed on the southwest corner of Mindoro, which is high and mountainous, but which is dry with an average rainfall of only three inches a month. (The rainfall on Leyte to the east averaged over 23 inches during November.)

Mindoro, roughly the size of Corsica, is the seventh island in the Philippine group to be landed on by General MacArthur's forces. The others are Leyte and Samar and the islets of Homonhon, Saluan, Dinagat, and Panoan, all in the Leyte-Samar area. (OWI-Reuter)

from the Chinese High Command said today.

Destruction of 12 Japanese planes by American airmen in the week ending December 13, with 30 others damaged or probably destroyed, was reported in a communique from the 14th USAAF. Not a single American plane was lost in these operations, the communique said.

The 14th USAAF also destroyed 12,400 tons of enemy shipping during the week, and sank a Japanese destroyer, which was attacked in Hong Kong harbor by Mustang fighter-bombers December 8.

The crew of one of the two Superfortresses previously reported missing from Wednesday's bombing attack on Bangkok, Rangoon, and Nagoya, Japan, was rescued after 17 hours in the water by an American destroyer. The Superfortress was shelled by the destroyer before it would sink. (OWI - Reuter -BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT SUDETENLAND, INNSBRUCK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — Escorted Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the 15th USAAF today attacked one of the few remaining enemy oil sources, at Brux in the Sudetenland, and a target at Innsbruck, Austria, at the head of the Brenner Pass line, in the relentless continuance of bad-weather bombardment of the Reich, it was announced here this afternoon.

Instruments were used to identify the targets through a heavy overcast, and results of the attacks were not observed, the announcement said.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force dived through heavy clouds over the Italian battle area to support British troops of the 5th Army in mopping up stubborn enemy resistance in the Tossignano area south of Imola.

Yesterday, more than 1,000 fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy communications and battle lines in the Valley of the Po, it was announced here today.

In the concentrated attacks, 64 rail cuts were made, several road and rail bridges were destroyed or damaged, and 10 road points were cratered, as well as three heavy and nine light enemy guns destroyed. In the continuing attrition attacks on enemy transport, 16 locomotives, 149 rail cars, and 60 vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

In close-support attacks against German positions across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, two enemy tanks engaging advancing Canadian troops were knocked out by bomb hits. (PRO)

CLARK TAKES COMMAND OF 15TH ARMY GROUP

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark today relinquished the command of the 5th Army, which he has led since its formation on 5 January 1943, to assume his new post of commander of the Allied 15th Army Group, it was announced here today.

In a farewell message to his troops General Clark praised their « loyalty, courage, determination, and combat skill » in the battle they have waged against the enemy from Salerno through Rome to south of Bologna. (PRO)

GENERAL WILSON PRAISES MINESWEEPERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, retiring Supreme Allied-Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, praised the rôle of Allied minesweeping flotillas which have cleared some 4,000 mines from Mediterranean waters in the past 11 months, in a letter addressed to Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Mediterranean Naval Commander-in-Chief, which was made public today.

A detailed report covering the activity of the various minesweeping craft disclosed that through the maintenance

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

of a 90-mile-long mineswept channel from Naples, and constant sweeping in anchorage areas, not a single Allied ship of the hundreds which plied the Anzio beachhead had suffered damage from mines.

It was also reported that before the amphibious landing on the coast of France, more than 100 minesweepers of all sorts cleared the approaches for the Allied fleet under heavy shore gunfire, and in later operations cleared 375 square miles of sea approaches and the harbor and berthing areas of three of southern France's major ports, within a record period of five weeks. (PRO)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. HAS LOST 2,400 PLANES

WASHINGTON, December 16 — The Italy-based 15th USAAF has lost approximately 2,400 planes in combat and suffered 16,000 casualties while flying 150,000 sorties, the War Department announced today.

Summarizing operations by the force since its activation 1 November 1943, the Department said that planes of the 15th had flown more than 150 million miles and dropped 300,000 tons of bombs on 630 industrial and military targets in 12 countries.

The force's Flying Fortresses and Liberators, with their fighter escort, destroyed 3,660 enemy aircraft in combat and more than 2,000 on the ground during the 13 months ending December 1, the report said.

The ratio of aircraft losses to sorties flown is only slightly more than 1½ per cent. The total of 16,000 casualties includes prisoners who were later returned to freedom from liberated countries.

The 12th Tactical Air Force in 15 months of flying from Mediterrannean bases, the War Department announced, dropped 127,371 tons of bombs and destroyed 752 enemy planes in aerial combat. The 12th lost 1,173 planes to anti-aircraft fire and in aerial combat. The announcement did not report the number of enemy planes destroyed on the ground.

During the seven months through November 1944, in Italy and southern France, 12th USAAF fighter bombers destroyed or damaged 13,065 motor vehicles, 14,526 railroad cars, 1,074 locomotives, and more than 1,100 bridges, the report disclosed. (OWI)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 16 — Sixteen United States Congressmen were welcomed here today by a guard of honor composed of American, South African, and Indian troops, as well as a unit of the American Women's Army Corps, with a band playing the American national anthem.

The Congressmen, who are touring the European battle-fronts, arrived by plane from Rome. They were greeted by Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Led by General Clark and Representative John M. Costello (Dem., Calif.), acting chairman, the group inspected the soldiers.

The Congressmen saw a special showing of «San Pietro,» a motion picture of the fighting in that Italian area.

Tomorrow, the party will visit forward battle areas. (UNN)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT REICH RAIL CENTERS

LONDON, December 16 — British and American fighter-escorted heavy bombers this afternoon continued their attacks against strategic rail centers in western Germany to halt reinforcements and supplies to the German armies on the Western Front.

RAF Lancasters attacked the industrial and rail center of Siegen, 45 miles east of Cologne, while more than 100

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE SJENICA

LONDON, December 16 — Yugoslav troops have liberated Sjenica, on the Montenegro-Serbian border, Marshal Tito said today. Sjenica is 30 miles northwest of Novi Pazar.

In Montenegro, Yugoslav troops supported by Albanian units have occupied Tuzi, and have reached the Cijenva River on a wide front.

Northwest of Sarajevo, several enemy columns were routed near Derventa. Yugoslav troops in that area have reached the Doboj-Derventa rail line at several points, and destroyed over a mile of the track.

The communique said that a German column which attempted to break through from Ogulin, 55 miles southwest of Zagreb, was beaten back with considerable losses.

Other Yugoslav forces, in the northwest tip of Yugoslavia, destroyed five «technical objectives» and cut the Ljubljana-Celje section of a main railway with branches into Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

Two Yugoslav divisions have crossed the Drava River to work in unison with the Soviet forces moving forward in the Lake Balaton region, according to General Velebit, Marshal Tito's representative in London, in an interview quoted by *The London Times*. These forces, the General said, are forming a flank guard to the Russian forces pushing forward in the region of Lake Balaton. (OWI)

U.S. MATERIEL FLOWS TO U.S.S.R. THROUGH PERSIA

WASHINGTON, December 16 — More than 4,380,000 tons of war implements and goods from the United States have been delivered by rail and truck through the Persian corridor to Russia, the War Department announced today.

The announcement also demonstrated the growth of the capacity of the gulf ports of Bandar Shahpur and Khorramshahr since January, 1943, when the U.S. Army took over operations at those points. At the time, the monthly capacity of the two ports was only 95,000 tons. Fifty days were required to unload a vessel.

By October, 1944, the capacity of the twin ports increased to 265,000 tons, while ships were unloaded in seven days.

The application of American railroad methods increased the tonnage carried by the railroad to Teheran from 165,000 in 1942, to 894,787 in 1943.

American Army engineers also faced many problems in establishing and maintaining the largest trucking company in the world at the land terminus of what was, in December, 1942, the longest supply route in the world. Hard-surfaced roads had to be constructed. One hundred technicians and 2,500 enlisted men constructed the 435 miles of highway. (OWI)

BULGARIA WANTS TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL T.U.C.

SOFIA, December 16 — Support of the proposed creation of a world organization of trade unions and desire to take part in the International Trade Union Conference to be held in London in February were expressed in a letter of the central committee of the Bulgarian General Workers' Trade Union to the British Trade Union, Radio Sofia said yesterday. (OWI)

MOSCOW URGES AUSTRIANS TO RISE

MOSCOW, December 16 — In a broadcast today to the Austrian people, Radio Moscow urged them to help the Red Army liberate them from Nazi rule.

«Now is the time to fight for Austrian freedom and independence, and to liberate Austria from Prussian

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

The force's Flying Fortresses and Liberators, with their fighter escort, destroyed 3,660 enemy aircraft in combat and more than 2,000 on the ground during the 13 months ending December 1, the report said.

The ratio of aircraft losses to sorties flown is only slightly more than 1½ per cent. The total of 16,000 casualties includes prisoners who were later returned to freedom from liberated countries.

The 12th Tactical Air Force in 15 months of flying from Mediterrannean bases, the War Department announced, dropped 127,371 tons of bombs and destroyed 752 enemy planes in aerial combat. The 12th lost 1,173 planes to anti-aircraft fire and in aerial combat. The announcement did not report the number of enemy planes destroyed on the ground.

During the seven months through November 1944, in Italy and southern France, 12th USAAF fighter bombers destroyed or damaged 13,065 motor vehicles, 14,526 railroad cars, 1,074 locomotives, and more than 1,100 bridges, the report disclosed. (OWI)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 16 — Sixteen United States Congressmen were welcomed here today by a guard of honor composed of American, South African, and Indian troops, as well as a unit of the American Women's Army Corps, with a band playing the American national anthem.

The Congressmen, who are touring the European battlefronts, arrived by plane from Rome. They were greeted by Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Led by General Clark and Representative John M. Costello (Dem., Calif.), acting chairman, the group inspected the soldiers.

The Congressmen saw a special showing of «San Pietro,» a motion picture of the fighting in that Italian area.

Tomorrow, the party will visit forward battle areas. (UNN)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT REICH RAIL CENTERS

LONDON, December 16 — British and American fighter-escorted heavy bombers this afternoon continued their attacks against strategic rail centers in western Germany to halt reinforcements and supplies to the German armies on the Western Front.

RAF Lancasters attacked the industrial and rail center of Siegen, 45 miles east of Cologne, while more than 100 Flying Fortresses bombed marshalling yards north and south of Stuttgart. The two key yards for military traffic across southern Germany, Kornwestheim to the north and Untertürkheim to the south, were both well hit, the communique said.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF in 1,000 sorties yesterday blasted vital German oil reserves and railways behind the battle lines, carrying out their share of the war against German transportation. Other tactical aircraft, making their deepest penetrations into Germany, flew from Netherlands bases to hit transportation targets at Uelzen, southeast of Hamburg.

Fifty-two tanks, one quarter of the tank strength of a panzer division, were destroyed in a matter of minutes by 9th USAAF Thunderbolts. The tanks were caught on flatcars *en route* to the front. Press dispatches reported that this was the largest single bag of tanks destroyed since the St. Lô break-through. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

CIVILIANS EVACUATE FLOODED DUTCH ISLAND

21ST ARMY GROUP HQ, December 16 — Several thousand civilians are being evacuated by amphibious craft from flooded Walcheren Island to South Beveland Island on the Schelde Estuary, because of the difficulty in restoring minimum living conditions in the inundated areas, the British United Press reported tonight. (BUP)

Marshal Tito's representative in London, in an interview quoted by *The London Times*. These forces, the General said, are forming a flank guard to the Russian forces pushing forward in the region of Lake Balaton. (OWI)

U.S. MATERIEL FLOWS TO U.S.S.R. THROUGH PERSIA

WASHINGTON, December 16 — More than 4,380,000 tons of war implements and goods from the United States have been delivered by rail and truck through the Persian corridor to Russia, the War Department announced today.

The announcement also demonstrated the growth of the capacity of the gulf ports of Bandar Shahpur and Khorramshahr since January, 1943, when the U.S. Army took over operations at those points. At the time, the monthly capacity of the two ports was only 95,000 tons. Fifty days were required to unload a vessel.

By October, 1944, the capacity of the twin ports increased to 265,000 tons, while ships were unloaded in seven days.

The application of American railroad methods increased the tonnage carried by the railroad to Teheran from 165,000 in 1942, to 894,787 in 1943.

American Army engineers also faced many problems in establishing and maintaining the largest trucking company in the world at the land terminus of what was, in December, 1942, the longest supply route in the world. Hard-surfaced roads had to be constructed. One hundred technicians and 2,500 enlisted men constructed the 435 miles of highway. (OWI)

BULGARIA WANTS TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL T.U.C.

SOFIA, December 16 — Support of the proposed creation of a world organization of trade unions and desire to take part in the International Trade Union Conference to be held in London in February were expressed in a letter of the central committee of the Bulgarian General Workers' Trade Union to the British Trade Union, Radio Sofia said yesterday. (OWI)

MOSCOW URGES AUSTRIANS TO RISE

MOSCOW, December 16 — In a broadcast today to the Austrian people, Radio Moscow urged them to help the Red Army liberate them from Nazi rule.

«Now is the time to fight for Austrian freedom and independence, and to liberate Austria from Prussian barbarism with all means at your disposal.»

«The Red Army is on the threshold of Austria,» the radio said. (OWI)

U.S. NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEEMEN IN SYDNEY

SYDNEY, December 16 — Ten members of the U. S. Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives have arrived here on a tour of Pacific battlefronts, a *London Times* dispatch said yesterday. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI TO SUPPORT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

ROME, December 16 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and two of his cabinet members have promised «at the earliest possible moment» to support legislation to give Italian women the right to vote, Representative Clare Boothe Luce, (Rep., Conn.), told newspapermen today.

Mrs. Luce, the only woman member of the group of 17 Congressmen touring the European battlefields, said that she talked to Premier Bonomi at a reception given by American Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk.

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

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

«I spoke first to Mr. Bonomi,» Mrs. Luce said. «He asked me how interested American women were in Italian affairs, and I told him they were interested in giving all possible aid to Italy, and that they were most interested to know if Italian women were going to be given the right to vote.

«Mr. Bonomi said he was heartily in favor of women voting, and that at the earliest possible moment he will support legislation to that effect. Later, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alcide de Gasperi, and the Minister for Justice, Umberto Tupini, told me the same thing. I was very happy to find the Premier and two of his cabinet so wholeheartedly in favor of women's suffrage.» (UNN)

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SICILIAN DISORDERS

ROME, December 16 — Minor disorders have broken out in about 10 additional places in Sicily, it was announced tonight at the Italian Government press office.

Armand Rossini, chief of the office, issued the following statement in behalf of the Government:

«According to news which has reached here tonight, there have been no additional disorders in Catania, where the curfew has been set at 1800 hours. There have been other disorders without grave incidents in parts of central Sicily. The Minister of the Interior has suspended Giammichele, Prefect of Catania, and has appointed in his place Prefect Vitelli. Questore Buscemi has been appointed to investigate the situation.

«Other steps have been taken in Sicily to maintain order and restore normal conditions.

«Meanwhile, news has been received that the Committee of National Liberation of the Province of Caltanissetta has assured the Prefect of the Province of their coöperation.»

The Government spokesman identified four of the other scenes of disorder as Palermo, Ragusa, Enna, and Caltanissetta. (UNN)

CHRISTIAN LEFT PARTY TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

ROME, December 16 — The central committee of the Christian Left Party, in a resolution passed at a meeting recently held here, affirmed its intention to support the new Italian Government.

The resolution undertook to coördinate the forces of the party with those of other left-wing parties which, both in the government and in opposition, «are fighting to realize true democracy in Italy.» (UNN)

BUDGET STATEMENT TO BE PRESENTED

ROME, December 16 — A statement on the Italian budget, which will cover the financial status of the 36 Italian provinces administered by the Government, is to be presented to the Council of Ministers, it was announced here today.

The Treasury Minister, Marcello Soleri, will make a full review of the financial situation on this occasion. (UNN)

WORKERS TO DISCUSS WAGES, BREAD RATION

ROME, December 16 — Suggestions made in a recent memorandum by representatives of the Italian Workers' Confederation will be discussed on Monday at the Italian Ministry of Industry. The memorandum, which suggested improvements in the standard of living, was presented by the Confederation to the President of the Council.

Chief among the suggestions now to be officially dis-

of the difficult task in which I shall always be ready to assist you.»

Premier Bonomi will discuss the new government's program over Radio Rome tomorrow at 1800 hours. (UNN)

VICE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL LEADER PROPOSED

ROME, December 16 — Palmiro Togliatti, vice president of the Council of Ministers, today nominated Guido Molinelli, former Under Secretary for Industry, Commerce, and Labor, to become head of the Vice Presidential Council. (UNN)

WITNESSES ACCUSE DEL TETTO

ROME, December 16 — Three prosecution witnesses at the trial of Lieutenant Generals Ettore del Tetto and Riccardo Pentimalli testified at the third session today that General del Tetto ignored German acts of violence in Naples soon after the armistice, and took no affirmative action to stop them. The two generals are on trial before a special court on identical charges, which include aiding the enemy and dereliction of duty.

The first prosecution witness, Giuseppe Benevenuto, a lawyer who, before the armistice, was an infantry major in the Naples Territorial Command, said that on September 9, a day of great confusion, the command had completely lost its head. He remembered the disapproval expressed by several high officers because of General del Tetto's acquiescence to acts of violence committed by the Germans.

Signor Benevenuto stated that one officer expressed such violent disgust with Del Tetto's conduct that he smashed his rifle on the floor of the barracks.

Dr. Davide Mile, an official of the Questura in Naples, related that he hurried to see General del Tetto on the afternoon of September 10 when a group of Germans, in tanks and armored cars, moved against the offices of the Italian Command in the Hotel Bellavista. He found the general descending to an air raid shelter. He quoted the general as saying:

«Who cares about the Germans?»

Without the assistance of General del Tetto, Dr. Mile said, the defense of the building was hastily organized by officials of the Questura. This defense actually drove back the Germans, the witness added.

Details of Del Tetto's arrest were supplied by the third witness, Professor Antonino Tarzia, Naples Partisan leader, who reported that the general was taken into custody at a convent where he had been hiding. He testified that members of the anti-Fascist Parties received their instructions from a «Resistance Committee» which had been organized for a rising against the Germans in the days immediately preceding the arrival of the Allies.

The trial will be resumed Monday at 0930 hours. (UNN)

NOVEMBER EXPORTS TOTAL 50,000,000 LIRE

ROME, December 16 — More than 9,000 tons of Italian produce worth more than 50,000,000 lire were exported in November, and another 9,500 tons were awaiting export at the end of the month, the Allied Commission announced today.

Four tons of vegetable seeds were sent the United States. Lemons totaling 6,109 tons, and 74 tons of argols went to Great Britain; 2,000 tons of sulfur to North Africa, and 62 tons of willow strips, 715 tons of wine, five tons of plastic chalk, eight tons of citric acid, 10 tons of alcohol, 14 tons of lemons, and 19 sacks of cork to Malta.

Goods awaiting shipment to North Africa, Corsica,

other disorders without grave [illegible]. Sicily. The Minister of the Interior has suspended Giammichele, Prefect of Catania, and has appointed in his place Prefect Vitelli. Questore Buscemi has been appointed to investigate the situation.

« Other steps have been taken in Sicily to maintain order and restore normal conditions.

« Meanwhile, news has been received that the Committee of National Liberation of the Province of Caltanissetta has assured the Prefect of the Province of their cooperation. »

The Government spokesman identified four of the other scenes of disorder as Palermo, Ragusa, Enna, and Caltanissetta. (UNN)

CHRISTIAN LEFT PARTY TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

ROME, December 16 — The central committee of the Christian Left Party, in a resolution passed at a meeting recently held here, affirmed its intention to support the new Italian Government.

The resolution undertook to coördinate the forces of the party with those of other left-wing parties which, both in the government and in opposition, « are fighting to realize true democracy in Italy. » (UNN)

BUDGET STATEMENT TO BE PRESENTED

ROME, December 16 — A statement on the Italian budget, which will cover the financial status of the 36 Italian provinces administered by the Government, is to be presented to the Council of Ministers, it was announced here today.

The Treasury Minister, Marcello Soleri, will make a full review of the financial situation on this occasion. (UNN)

WORKERS TO DISCUSS WAGES, BREAD RATION

ROME, December 16 — Suggestions made in a recent memorandum by representatives of the Italian Workers' Confederation will be discussed on Monday at the Italian Ministry of Industry. The memorandum, which suggested improvements in the standard of living, was presented by the Confederation to the President of the Council.

Chief among the suggestions now to be officially discussed is that of a review of workers' wages in the light of the increased cost of living. It was maintained by the Confederation that wage scales have lagged behind the mounting cost of living.

As a method of fighting the black market, the Confederation recommends that the bread ration be increased, particularly for children and workers, and asks for a survey of bakeries and flour mills. It is contended that co-operative mills and bakeries have produced a better quality of bread, have improved the output, and also have saved greater quantities of flour.

The memorandum suggests, further, that this surplus flour should be used to increase the rations of the general population and to improve supplies in factory messes, and communal centers for feeding children and sick persons. (UNN)

CHURCHILL THANKS BONOMI

ROME, December 16 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi has received a reply from Prime Minister Winston Churchill for his greeting on the British Premier's 70th birthday. It said:

« I thank your Excellency for your most kind and cordial message, and I congratulate you on your reassumption

lawyer who, before the [illegible], in the Naples Territorial Command, said that on September 9, a day of great confusion, the command had completely lost its head. He remembered the disapproval expressed by several high officers because of General del Tetto's acquiescence to acts of violence committed by the Germans.

Signor Benevenuto stated that one officer expressed such violent disgust with Del Tetto's conduct that he smashed his rifle on the floor of the barracks.

Dr. Davide Mile, an official of the Questura in Naples, related that he hurried to see General del Tetto on the afternoon of September 10 when a group of Germans, in tanks and armored cars, moved against the offices of the Italian Command in the Hotel Bellavista. He found the general descending to an air raid shelter. He quoted the general as saying:

« Who cares about the Germans? »

Without the assistance of General del Tetto, Dr. Mile said, the defense of the building was hastily organized by officials of the Questura. This defense actually drove back the Germans, the witness added.

Details of Del Tetto's arrest were supplied by the third witness, Professor Antonino Tarzia, Naples Partisan leader, who reported that the general was taken into custody at a convent where he had been hiding. He testified that members of the anti-Fascist Parties received their instructions from a « Resistance Committee » which had been organized for a rising against the Germans in the days immediately preceding the arrival of the Allies.

The trial will be resumed Monday at 0930 hours. (UNN)

NOVEMBER EXPORTS TOTAL 50,000,000 LIRE

ROME, December 16 — More than 9,000 tons of Italian produce worth more than 50,000,000 lire were exported in November, and another 9,500 tons were awaiting export at the end of the month, the Allied Commission announced today.

Four tons of vegetable seeds were sent the United States. Lemons totaling 6,109 tons, and 74 tons of argols went to Great Britain; 2,000 tons of sulfur to North Africa, and 62 tons of willow strips, 715 tons of wine, five tons of plastic chalk, eight tons of citric acid, 10 tons of alcohol, 14 tons of lemons, and 19 sacks of cork to Malta.

Goods awaiting shipment to North Africa, Corsica, Britain, the United States, and the Middle East included eight tons of silk, 206 tons of hemp, 245 tons of argols, 300 tons of wine, 901 tons of wine lees, 540 tons of citric acid, 111 tons of cassiterite, 14 tons of block talc, 6,163 tons of sulfur, 120 tons of chestnut strips, 500 tons of cement, five tons of vegetable seeds, and 428 tons of broad-bean seeds. (PWB-AC)

FLORENTINES RECEIVE 1,752 TONS OF LIGNITE

FLORENCE, December 16 — Seventeen hundred and fifty tons of lignite have been distributed to the civilian population here, Allied Military Government officials announced today. The distribution, which involved 700 truckloads, amounts to five kilos of fuel per person, and is in addition to the lignite provided hospitals, charitable institutions, and bakeries. (UNN)

FLORENCE SELF-HELP COMMITTEES ACTIVE

FLORENCE, December 16 — Self-help welfare committees operated by Italian civilians here, with assistance and supplies from Allied Military Government have expanded their activities, Capt. T. M. Wilcox, AMG welfare officer, reported today.

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

Individual calls for help continue to be handled by the AMG Assistance Committee, composed of prominent Florentine citizens who organized in the early days of Allied liberation.

Captain Wilcox said 55 per cent of all AMG welfare work has been concerned with charitable institutions, such as homes for the aged, blind, and orphans. These institutions are receiving supplemental rations, as do hospitals.

Three soup kitchens here are feeding 4,000 persons daily at one lire each, Captain Wilcox said.

Working very closely with AMG and the Italian Red Cross in welfare work here is the American Red Cross, which recently announced that 103,000 items of clothing from the United States have been assigned to Florence Province. (UNN)

NO ONE MARCHES IN HUNGER MARCH

ROME, December 16 — The widely publicized demonstration which its sponsors insisted on calling «a hunger march» had to be postponed this morning when no one showed up at the Piazzale dei Cinquecento, near the Central Station, to march. (UNN)

POPE TO SAY MIDNIGHT MASS

VATICAN CITY, December 16 — Pope Pius XII will say the Midnight Mass in St. Peter's Basilica on Christmas Eve, it was announced here today. The Pope will also celebrate the second mess of Christmas, on Christmas morning.

Entrance will be available to all, civilians and military alike, without tickets. Large numbers of Allied troops are expected to attend this service, which is unique in history. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

«ELAS» OFFERS TO WITHDRAW FROM ATHENS; SCOBIE REPLY INSISTS ON DISARMAMENT

ATHENS, December 16 — Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, tonight rejected an EAM (National Liberation Front) proposal for a truce in the two-weeks-old civil strife and, according to a BBC broadcast, insisted that the ELAS (National Liberation Militia) lay down their arms as the first condition of a settlement.

A memorandum delivered at noon today to British headquarters set forth the EAM position in the crisis. After accusing reactionary forces inside Greece of plotting a Fascist dictatorship and maintaining that the bloodshed is «the result of inflexible insistence by the reactionary right on the unilateral disbandment of ELAS forces,» the memorandum proposed four steps for ending the conflict:

Caserta Agreement Quoted

1. Temporary withdrawal of ELAS forces from here and the Piraeus to a pre-determined line, pending formation of a government of national unity.

2. The Greek Mountain Brigade to be similarly withdrawn from the city area to a line defined by mutual agreement.

3. Officers and men of the former «Rallis Battalions» (who collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation) to be disarmed and imprisoned, pending trial.

4. British forces in Greece to be used only in execution of missions defined in the Caserta Agreement, which did not envisage their employment in the internal affairs of Greece.

fulfillment of these conditions, and declared that, once this is done, there should be no difficulty in effecting a settlement.

The Greek Ministry of War called up all men in the 1934 to 1940 classes. Previous call-ups had been restricted to areas under British or Greek Government control.

Reuter reported today the text of a telegram sent to General Scobie on December 8 by Maj. Gen. Stefanos Serafis, commander-in-chief of ELAS forces, and officially made public here this afternoon. The telegram accused the Government of Prime Minister Georges Papandreou of taking no action against known German collaborators, and said that many of the collaborators still were in power. It said that the conflict was «not a struggle of anarchists, but of free people fighting for their freedom and independence.»

«For the past two years,» the message said, «we had to meet with force any attempt to impose dictatorship.» Demanding that the King be placed on trial, the telegram alleged General Scobie was trying to «conquer and occupy Greece» and was «taking the place of the Germans.»

«As free men fighting with our fighters in Athens, we shall continue the struggle wherever necessary until you realize your responsibility to history, and, reconsidering your decisions, cease to attack,» the message concluded.

There was no lull in hostilities, and sharp clashes were reported in several sectors of the city during the night and today. ELAS artillery kept up a continual shelling of the center of the city. As dawn broke, fighting intensified, with the clatter of machine guns, mortar bomb explosions, and the drone of fighting planes being heard in many sections of the city.

Omonias Square, the main objective of ELAS forces, remained in British control despite repeated ELAS attacks, Reuter said. Control of the square is essential to any all-out ELAS attack against British troops inside the city.

General Scobie's communique today said that last night an ELAS strongpoint east of the main Piraeus harbor had been cleared.

It was announced here that approximately 3,800 casualties have been suffered by ELAS forces since the outbreak of fighting two weeks ago. Of these, 2,800 have been taken prisoner by Greek regulars and British troops, and an additional 1,000 casualties are estimated to have been suffered, including 600 killed. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ATHENS ARCHBISHOP OFFERS TO BECOME REGENT

ATHENS, December 16 — The Archbishop of Athens, Damaskinos, announced tonight that he would accept an offer to become Regent of Greece, Reuter reported. The Archbishop, who remained anti-Nazi throughout the occupation, earlier had been reported as prepared to take over a regency provided he had the support of all parties. He has had several meetings with Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area, in recent days. (Reuter)

FRENCH MAQUIS SUPPORT GREEK PEOPLE

PARIS, December 16 — The National Assembly of departmental Liberation Committees, meeting here yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Greek people, and regret that they had been forced to have recourse to arms, the French Telegraph Service reported.

The Assembly also passed a motion expressing satisfaction with the signing of the French-Soviet pact. (OWI)

SOVIET-FRENCH PACT TO BE PUBLISHED TODAY

PARIS, December 16 — Terms of the Franco-Soviet pact signed this week in Moscow by General Charles de Gaulle and Marshal Joseph Stalin will be made public

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

POPE TO SAY MIDNIGHT MASS

VATICAN CITY, December 16 — Pope Pius XII will say the Midnight Mass in St. Peter's Basilica on Christmas Eve, it was announced here today. The Pope will also celebrate the second mass of Christmas, on Christmas morning.

Entrance will be available to all, civilians and military alike, without tickets. Large numbers of Allied troops are expected to attend this service, which is unique in history. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

« ELAS » OFFERS TO WITHDRAW FROM ATHENS: SCOBIE REPLY INSISTS ON DISARMAMENT

ATHENS, December 16 — Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, tonight rejected an EAM (National Liberation Front) proposal for a truce in the two-weeks-old civil strife and, according to a BBC broadcast, insisted that the ELAS (National Liberation Militia) lay down their arms as the first condition of a settlement.

A memorandum delivered at noon today to British headquarters set forth the EAM position in the crisis. After accusing reactionary forces inside Greece of plotting a Fascist dictatorship and maintaining that the bloodshed is « the result of inflexible insistence by the reactionary right on the unilateral disbandment of ELAS forces, » the memorandum proposed four steps for ending the conflict:

Caserta Agreement Quoted

1. Temporary withdrawal of ELAS forces from here and the Piraeus to a pre-determined line, pending formation of a government of national unity.

2. The Greek Mountain Brigade to be similarly withdrawn from the city area to a line defined by mutual agreement.

3. Officers and men of the former « Rallis Battalions » (who collaborated with the Nazis during the occupation) to be disarmed and imprisoned, pending trial.

4. British forces in Greece to be used only in execution of missions defined in the Caserta Agreement, which did not envisage their employment in the internal affairs of Greece, according to the memorandum.

General Scobie late tonight made public the text of the Caserta Agreement, which is the basis of present negotiations with the EAM. He said that EAM leaders unanimously had agreed to prevent any attempt by units under their command to take the law into their own hands.

In addition, he declared, the EAM leaders had their forces under British command, and had agreed to take no action regarding Athens except with General Scobie's permission.

The Caserta Agreement also provided for handling of the so-called « security battalions » as enemy formations unless they surrendered promptly, and for coördination of activities of all guerrilla forces in a national union, « in the best interests of the common struggle. »

The EAM memorandum also accused General Scobie of having « crudely involved himself in the internal affairs of an Allied country », a step which EAM said was « in contravention of a formal agreement and the proclaimed object of the Allied war effort. »

Within a few hours after publication of the terms here, General Scobie, according to BBC, issued a statement accusing the EAM of ignoring his demand that ELAS supporters here and in the Piraeus cease resistance and hand in their arms. According to the broadcast, the statement insisted on

There was no lull in hostilities, [illegible] reported in several sectors of the city during the night and today. ELAS artillery kept up a continual shelling of the center of the city. As dawn broke, fighting intensified, with the clatter of machine guns, mortar bomb explosions, and the drone of fighting planes being heard in many sections of the city.

Omonias Square, the main objective of ELAS forces, remained in British control despite repeated ELAS attacks, Reuter said. Control of the square is essential to any all-out ELAS attack against British troops inside the city.

General Scobie's communique today said that last night an ELAS strongpoint east of the main Piraeus harbor had been cleared.

It was announced here that approximately 3,800 casualties have been suffered by ELAS forces since the outbreak of fighting two weeks ago. Of these, 2,800 have been taken prisoner by Greek regulars and British troops, and an additional 1,000 casualties are estimated to have been suffered, including 600 killed. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ATHENS ARCHBISHOP OFFERS TO BECOME REGENT

ATHENS, December 16 — The Archbishop of Athens, Damaskinos, announced tonight that he would accept an offer to become Regent of Greece, Reuter reported. The Archbishop, who remained anti-Nazi throughout the occupation, earlier had been reported as prepared to take over a regency provided he had the support of all parties. He has had several meetings with Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area, in recent days. (Reuter)

FRENCH MAQUIS SUPPORT GREEK PEOPLE

PARIS, December 16 — The National Assembly of departmental Liberation Committees, meeting here yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Greek people, and regret that they had been forced to have recourse to arms, the French Telegraph Service reported.

The Assembly also passed a motion expressing satisfaction with the signing of the French-Soviet pact. (OWI)

SOVIET-FRENCH PACT TO BE PUBLISHED TODAY

PARIS, December 16 — Terms of the Franco-Soviet pact signed this week in Moscow by General Charles de Gaulle and Marshal Joseph Stalin will be made public tomorrow, it was announced here today. The pact will be published simultaneously here and in Moscow.

The announcement was made following General de Gaulle's return today. He reported to Government ministers, who met him at the airport, that his mission had been very successful. (OWI)

PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS OF DUMBARTON OAKS PRAISED

WASHINGTON, December 16 — U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius at a press conference yesterday issued a statement praising and encouraging public discussion all over the world of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for an international security organization. The statement said:

« On October 9, 1944, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were made available to the peoples of the world for full study and discussion. The popular response has been spontaneous and general in many countries. It has been a source of encouragement to all who share our conviction that this people's war must lead to a people's peace, unless we are again to be deprived of the fruits of victory.

« I am particularly gratified by the understanding and vigor with which the proposals have been discussed and continue to be debated by our own people. Much of that

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

discussion has been fostered by organized groups of citizens, conscious of their responsibility to promote public understanding of the great national and international issues which confront us.

« These organized efforts to promote a clear understanding of the proposed international organization for the maintenance of peace promise well for the future. It is only through public discussion, knowledge, and understanding that the peace to come can rest upon the firm foundations of popular support and participation — and thus be truly a people's peace. » (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. ANSWERS CRITICISMS

LONDON, December 16 — Thousands of hungry people in Europe have not been fed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration because their governments have not asked for help, an UNRRA official told the *Daily Express* today. He was replying to criticism in the House of Lords that UNRRA has not been developed with sufficient energy.

Supplies are being sent only to Greece and Italy, he added. Neither France nor Belgium has sought aid. In other countries, only partly freed, the military authorities have not yet given UNRRA permission to work. UNRRA may not go in unless invited by the government concerned.

Most liberated countries, however, have asked UNRRA for some services. Between 1,600 and 1,700 doctors, nurses, and welfare workers have been sent to them. The UNRRA mission to Poland is awaiting permission from Russia to cross Soviet soil, and the Czechs have already asked for help when their country is freed.

Earlier in the day, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, was received in audience by King George. (Reuter)

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION IN U.S. FROZEN

WASHINGTON, December 16 — America's War Production Board tonight banned all further civilian production above present restricted levels.

In an order whose effects will be felt throughout the nation's industry, the Board ordered output for civilian use « frozen » at the present rate. Production of civilian goods is sufficient for all essential requirements, the Board ruled, and added that today's action is intended to halt inroads on essential war-production facilities.

At the same time, the War Manpower Commission, in an unprecedented step, prohibited all war workers deferred from military service from changing their jobs. Men between the ages of 26 and 37 — who are now not subject to military service — will be eligible for conscription if they enter work not important to the war effort, the Board ruled.

Officials said that without today's orders, the nation would have faced a deficit of 225,000 men in war industries by next March. (Reuter)

U.S. RELEASES 4,700 SOLDIERS FOR WAR WORK

WASHINGTON, December 16 — The War Department has authorized a furlough for 4,700 soldiers to work in American munitions plants as a temporary emergency measure to meet urgent demands for critical military items, it was announced today.

The soldiers are being sent to 180 selected high-priority plants in which manpower shortages have been retarding production of artillery, military tires, and cotton duck fabric. They will have had previous experience in the plants or industries to which they will be assigned. (OWI)

of the land-owning classes in Polish policy, and increase proportionately the influence of the peasants, and that this partly accounts for the embittered opposition of the present Polish Government-in-London. But such changes might easily result in creating sounder political foundations than those of the Pilsudski Régime, and in re-building, even within somewhat narrower geographical limits, a stronger, a more progressive, and a closer-knit Polish nation.

« The true friends of Poland are not those who seek to restore and perpetuate a situation which, both domestically and internationally, had already become untenable.

« It is natural that Russia should seek to maintain on the Baltic coast, and elsewhere in eastern Europe, bases or strong points necessary for her own security and that of her neighbors; and it would be also natural that Poland should be associated with her in this task. »

Admitting that a strong case can be made out for the Curzon Line and for the separation of East Prussia from Germany, today's *Manchester Guardian* said:

« If the Allies agree that this must be done, then at least there must be a far more carefully thought-out scheme for the transference of the German population than anything hinted at in Churchill's words yesterday. »

Describing the question as « a terrible dilemma for which Churchill cannot in fairness be blamed, » the paper suggests that the only sure remedy is an early meeting of the « Big Three, » to be followed by frequent and regular meetings until the new world organization is established. (Reuter)

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S. NAMED

OTTAWA, December 16 — Lester B. Pearson, formerly an official of the UNRRA, has been named Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today. (OWI)

LAW ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, December 16 — British Minister of State Richard Law, accompanied by a number of advisers, arrived here today by air to discuss supply problems in liberated European territories with American officials, according to the Associated Press. (OWI)

68 VICHYITES BLACKLISTED

PARIS, December 16 — Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, former French Chief of State, and Pierre Laval, former Chief of Government, are officially described « fled to Germany » in the black-list of 68 Vichy ministers and officials accused of treason whose cases are being examined by the French High Court of Justice.

The list includes former Premiers Camille Chautemps, now in the United States, and Pierre Flandin, the latter now under arrest. In addition to Pétain and Laval, 10 other Vichy ministers are described as « fled to Germany, » 19 are under arrest, and two are in foreign countries.

Among the generals to be indicted are Weygand and Huntziger, the latter reported killed in a plane accident. Among eight colonial officials who may be tried are General Nogues, Resident General in Morocco at the time of the Allied landings and now in Portugal, General Decoux at Saingon, Indo-China; and M. Yves Chatel, former Governor General of Algeria. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI ATTACHE' IN SWITZERLAND RESIGNS

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

yet given UNRRA permission to work. UNRRA may not go in unless invited by the government concerned.

Most liberated countries, however, have asked UNRRA for some services. Between 1,600 and 1,700 doctors, nurses, and welfare workers have been sent to them. The UNRRA mission to Poland is awaiting permission from Russia to cross Soviet soil, and the Czechs have already asked for help when their country is freed.

Earlier in the day, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, was received in audience by King George. (Reuter)

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION IN U.S. FROZEN

WASHINGTON, December 16 — America's War Production Board tonight banned all further civilian production above present restricted levels.

In an order whose effects will be felt throughout the nation's industry, the Board ordered output for civilian use «frozen» at the present rate. Production of civilian goods is sufficient for all essential requirements, the Board ruled, and added that today's action is intended to halt inroads on essential war-production facilities.

At the same time, the War Manpower Commission, in an unprecedented step, prohibited all war workers deferred from military service from changing their jobs. Men between the ages of 26 and 37 — who are now not subject to military service — will be eligible for conscription if they enter work not important to the war effort, the Board ruled.

Officials said that without today's orders, the nation would have faced a deficit of 225,000 men in war industries by next March. (Reuter)

U.S. RELEASES 4,700 SOLDIERS FOR WAR WORK

WASHINGTON, December 16 — The War Department has authorized a furlough for 4,700 soldiers to work in American munitions plants as a temporary emergency measure to meet urgent demands for critical military items, it was announced todsy.

The soldiers are being sent to 180 selected high-priority plants in which manpower shortages have been retarding production of artillery, military tires, and cotton duck fabric. They will have had previous experience in the plants or industries to which they will be assigned. (OWI)

U.K. PRESS COMMENTS ON POLISH QUESTION

LONDON, December 16 — Commenting on Prime Minister Churchill's statement yesterday in the House of Commons, *The Times* today pointed out that two current illusions continue to fog discussion on the Russo-Polish frontier question. The paper said:

«First, is Russia seeking to acquire a large expanse of legitimately Polish territory? This illusion is wholly unfounded. The area in dispute contained, before 1939, only 2,500,000 Poles out of a total population of over 11,000,000.

«It seemed unlikely from the outset that the frontier, wrested from Russia in an hour of military weakness from defeat, would be allowed to stand when Russia recovered her strength. The return of those territories to Russia which would be involved in the acceptance of the Curzon Frontier is no more than a rectification of what was done against many friendly warnings in 1921.

«The second illusion is, that the inflated frontiers of 1921 were a source of strength to Poland.

«It is true that the acceptance of the Curzon Line might substantially weaken the hitherto powerful influence

that the only sure remedy is an early meeting of the «Big Three,» to be followed by frequent and regular meetings until the new world organization is established. (Reuter)

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S. NAMED

OTTAWA, December 16 — Lester B. Pearson, formerly an official of the UNRRA, has been named Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today. (OWI)

LAW ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, December 16 — British Minister of State Richard Law, accompanied by a number of advisers, arrived here today by air to discuss supply problems in liberated European territories with American officials, according to the Associated Press. (OWI)

68 VICHYITES BLACKLISTED

PARIS, December 16 — Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, former French Chief of State, and Pierre Laval, former Chief of Government, are officially described «fled to Germany» in the black-list of 68 Vichy ministers and officials accused of treason whose cases are being examined by the French High Court of Justice.

The list includes former Premiers Camille Chautemps, now in the United States, and Pierre Flandin, the latter now under arrest. In addition to Pétain and Laval, 10 other Vichy ministers are described as «fled to Germany,» 19 are under arrest, and two are in foreign countries.

Among the generals to be indicted are Weygand and Huntziger, the latter reported killed in a plane accident. Among eight colonial officials who may be tried are General Nogues, Resident General in Morocco at the time of the Allied landings and now in Portugal, General Decoux at Saingon, Indo-China; and M. Yves Chatel, former Governor General of Algeria. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI ATTACHE' IN SWITZERLAND RESIGNS

BASLE, December 16 — The Nazi air attaché in Basle, Lt. Col. Louis Auersperg, has resigned from the Nazi Party and from his position, the *Basler Nationalzeitung* reported Thursday.

He is the fourth German official in Switzerland to break with the Nazi Party following the break-through into Germany of six powerful Allied Armies. The others who resigned after receiving orders to report back to Germany are the consul general in Zurich, the press attaché in Berne, and the DNB correspondent. (OWI)

GERMANS ABANDON MILITARY VEHICLES

LUXEMBOURG, December 16 — Retreating German troops have been forced to abandon military vehicles due to che acute shortage of fuel, and German railways were ordered to deliver all fuel oil reserves to the German Army, Radio Luxembourg reported today.

The broadcast said that German military vehicles have had to use kerosene as fuel, and that tanks, self-propelled guns, and other vehicles not converted to kerosene have been abandoned.

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

The use of ambulances by wounded German soldiers has been restricted to those who have been severely wounded; others must be transported in trucks or walk.

Trains delivering essential war supplies to the German armies on the Western Front, already seriously disrupted by Allied air attacks, have been further hampered by the lack of oil, and have been depending on their coal reserves to continue operating. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 16 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Canadian troops of the 8th Army have extended their bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio against very stiff resistance, and a number of enemy counter-attacks against the bridgehead have been repulsed.

Southwest of Faenza, British and Polish troops of the 8th Army have made appreciable gains in a day of a heavy fighting.

In the 5th Army sector, fierce fighting continues in the area of Tossignano, where British troops have repulsed a number of enemy attempts to recapture the village.

South of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army successfully repulsed a strong enemy attack.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Five strategic targets in Austria and Germany were attacked yesterday by medium forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers with escort. Targets included the railyards at Innsbruck and objectives in the areas of Linz, Salzburg, Rosenheim, and Amstetten.

RAF medium bombers attacked enemy road movements in Yugoslavia, while heavy bombers flew supply missions to Greece.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force carried out large-scale attacks against enemy communications in northern Italy, as well as concentrating against guns, troop concentrations, defended positions, supply dumps, and other targets in the battle areas.

Enemy road concentrations and an airfield in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Coastal planes attacked shipping in the north Adriatic, as well as road and rail transport in northwest Italy.

From these operations, 10 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

At 0725 hours this morning, insurgent forces launched an unprovoked attack against Indian troops on the mainland of Greece north of Patras.

In Athens and the Piraeus, fighting continues heavy after the temporary lull yesterday.

During the afternoon of 14 December, insurgent artillery was again in action against the center of Athens.

In the Piraeus, an attack by self-propelled guns and mortar fire, made against British troops at the west end of Faliron Bay, was repulsed after heavy fighting.

Guerrilla activities in the Salonika area continue and the situation has not eased. (PRO)

In the Saar Valley, the enemy continues to direct heavy artillery fire into our bridge-heads across the river at Dillingen and Saarlautern.

A small counter-attack in the Saarlautern area was repulsed by our artillery.

East of Saargemünd, mopping up continues in Habkirchen.

We entered Nieder-Gailbach and Erchingen.

Fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in the Saar Valley, striking at defended positions and communications behind the enemy lines.

Farther into Germany, ammunition dumps were attacked.

West of the lower Vosges Mountains, where the enemy is manning Maginot fortifications, resistance continued to be stubborn.

On the east side of the lower Vosges, our units crossed the Franco-German border north of Klimbach, which has been freed.

Heavy fire is coming from the Siegfried Line at many points between Wissembourg and the Rhine.

Additional slight advances have been made northeast of Selestat.

Fighter-bombers attacked troop and ammunition trains and other railway targets north of the Ruhr and in Holland.

Railway bridges at Zwolle and Deventer were attacked by medium and light bombers, and medium bombers attacked an oil storage depot at Rutten [Rutehen] east of the Ruhr.

Yesterday afternoon, heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked E and R-Boat pens at Ijmuiden with 12,000-pound bombs.

Last night, a strong force of heavy bombers made a heavy and concentrated attack on Ludwigshafen. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 16 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, north and northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured the town and railway station of Saraspatak, and also occupied in fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Vitan, Felsheregmet, Ruda-Banicska, Abausanto, Foru, Pancsau, Felszegat, Soesko, Barnkony, Martony, Sallona, and Felszepelekecs, and the railway stations of Abausanto and Sallona.

In battles during December 15, north and northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured 810 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, there were no important changes.

During December 15, our troops damaged or destroyed 11 Germans tanks.

Air:

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 58 enemy planes were shot down.

Naval:

Naval Forces of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, on December 12, sunk in the Baltic Sea three German destroyers. Two of the sunk destroyers were of 1,800 tons each. Each of these destroyers had the following armament: five 150-mm guns, four 37-mm guns, and eight torpedo apparatus; the crew consisted of 320 men. The third destroyer was of 600

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

Southwest of Faenza, British and Polish troops of the 8th Army have made appreciable gains in a day of a heavy fighting.

In the 5th Army sector, fierce fighting continues in the area of Tossignano, where British troops have repulsed a number of enemy attempts to recapture the village.

South of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army successfully repulsed a strong enemy attack.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Five strategic targets in Austria and Germany were attacked yesterday by medium forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers with escort. Targets included the railyards at Innsbruck and objectives in the areas of Linz, Salzburg, Rosenheim, and Amstetten.

RAF medium bombers attacked enemy road movements in Yugoslavia, while heavy bombers flew supply missions to Greece.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force carried out large-scale attacks against enemy communications in northern Italy, as well as concentrating against guns, troop concentrations, defended positions, supply dumps, and other targets in the battle areas.

Enemy road concentrations and an airfield in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Coastal planes attacked shipping in the north Adriatic, as well as road and rail transport in northwest Italy.

From these operations, 10 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,200 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

At 0725 hours this morning, insurgent forces launched an unprovoked attack against Indian troops on the mainland of Greece north of Patras.

In Athens and the Piraeus, fighting continues heavy after the temporary lull yesterday.

During the afternoon of 14 December, insurgent artillery was again in action against the center of Athens.

In the Piraeus, an attack by self-propelled guns and mortar fire, made against British troops at the west end of Faliron Bay, was repulsed after heavy fighting.

Guerrilla activities in the Salonika area continue and the situation has not eased. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 16 — Today's communique:

Allied progress towards Düren has given us control of high ground dominating the Roer River on the southwest side of the town.

The villages of Gurzenich, Birgel, and Kufferat are in our hands, and enemy counter-attacks against both Gurzenich and Birgel have been repulsed.

Targets in the village of Kreuzau, across the Roer River from Kufferat, were hit by fighter-bombers.

Farther north, two remaining pockets of resistance west of the Düren-Linnich sector of the Roer River have been cleared.

Our units mopped up the factory area southeast of Mariaweiler, and captured Castel, near Schophoven.

Fighter-bombers struck at military objectives in the Jülich-Linnich area northeast of Düren, and railway yards at Rheydt, Grevenbroich, Euskirchen, and Cologne.

Southeast of Lammersdorf, our ground forces are mopping up Kesternich. In this sector we are encountering minefields and wire entanglements.

Medium and light bombers attacked fortifications in five villages in the area east and southeast of Monschau.

Fighter-bombers attacked [illegible] and other railway targets north of the Ruhr and in Holland.

Railway bridges at Zwolle and Deventer were attacked by medium and light bombers, and medium bombers attacked an oil storage depot at Rutten [Rutehen] east of the Ruhr.

Yesterday afternoon, heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked E and R-Boat pens at Ijmuiden with 12,000-pound bombs.

Last night, a strong force of heavy bombers made a heavy and concentrated attack on Ludwigshafen.

(OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 16 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, north and northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured the town and railway station of Saraspatak, and also occupied in fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Vitan, Felsheregmet, Ruda-Banicska, Abausanto, Foru, Pancsau, Felszegat, Socsko, Barakony, Martony, Sallona, and Felszepelekecs, and the railway stations of Abausanto and Sallona.

In battles during December 15, north and northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured 810 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, there were no important changes.

During December 15, our troops damaged or destroyed 11 Germans tanks.

Air:

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 58 enemy planes were shot down.

Naval:

Naval Forces of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, on December 12, sunk in the Baltic Sea three German destroyers. Two of the sunk destroyers were of 1,800 tons each. Each of these destroyers had the following armament: five 150-mm. guns, four 37-mm. guns, and eight torpedo apparatus; the crew consisted of 320 men. The third destroyer was of 600 tons, and was armed with one 105-mm. guns, two 37-mm. guns, and six torpedo apparatus; the crew consisted of 130 men. Soviet vessels picked up and imprisoned over 200 German officers and sailors, from the crews of the sunk destroyers of the enemy.

Aviation of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, on December 14, inflicted blows upon the transports of the enemy at Port Liebava. As a result of bombardment, six German transports, totalling 24,000 tons, were sunk, and one transport of 5,000 tons was damaged. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE, AAI, December 16 — Today's communique:

During the night of December 12, Piedmontese Patriots, continuing their attacks on enemy transport lines, destroyed a railway engine near Reano, in Turin Province.

Numerous acts of sabotage were carried out by Patriots in the region between Cremona and Piacenza. In particular, a rail bridge, an engine, and a rope way on the Po near Calendesco were destroyed. The Germans, in a fruitless attempt to eliminate the continued sabotage, have proclaimed martial law at Cremona. (UNN)

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

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 16 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Roer sector, west and south of Düren, yesterday morning, the fury of the enemy attacks abated. At midday, the U.S. 1st Army resumed its attacks with strong forces. Our troops frustrated the attempt at breaking through towards the Roer in grim fighting. Some hundred prisoners were captured.

Northeast of Monschau, the house-to-house and forest fighting continues.

In the Dillingen and Saarlautern sector, the enemy continued his stubborn attacks on some pillbox groups.

Between the Saar and Bitsch, the enemy made small gains northeast of Sarreguemines [Saargemünd]. Bitsch is subjected to extremely intense enemy artillery fire. At the northeastern frontiers of Alsace, our troops occupied new positions in the forefield of the West Wall.

In upper Alsace, the situation remained virtually unchanged, though the enemy continued his attacks in the Rhine plain at Sélestat [Schlettstadt] and in the High Vosges throughout the whole day.

Italy:

In central Italy, on the left flank of our front, the enemy, having brought up fresh forces, continued his major attacks.

West of Faenza, our brave formations frustrated attempts of British divisions at breaking through, in bloody fighting, in part by counter-attacks.

On the Naviglio, the enemy gained only some hundred meters in a small sector.

On the flanks, his attacks were frustrated.

Eastern Front:

On the Budapest front and at the enemy penetrations in northeastern Hungary, our troops offer a stubborn resistance to the attacking Bolsheviks.

Air:

According to incomplete reports, German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 87 enemy planes when warding off Soviet air attacks on Libau, on December 14 and 15. This brings the total score of Bolshevik planes shot down by air defence forces of the Air Force and Navy, within two days, to 100.

Yesterday, U.S. terror bombers attacked Kassel and Hanover, as well as some localities in south and southeastern Germany, Rosenheim among them.

Damage was caused, particularly in residential districts.

In the early evening hours, the British made a terror attack on Mannheim-Ludwigshafen. At the same time, fast British fighter-bombers dropped bombs on Hanover and Osnabrück. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

No Allied Christmas in Bologna: A German propaganda trend, exemplified in many items of late, is to emphasize sarcastically the pace of the Allied drive in Italy, especially the slowness in the advance towards Bologna. Thus, Transocean states today:

«Italy is absolutely confident regarding the stability of the Italian front. Twenty million people are looking forward to Christmas and New Year, feeling certain that there against the Allies in general, and is using the carving up of Polish territory to incite small nations against Britain and Russia.

Western Front: The main characteristic of today's events on this front, according to the correspondent Walter Plato, is the «further increase of Allied pressure on the Aachen area and the Saar sector, ordered by Eisenhower at the most unfavorable time of the year». Eisenhower's aim is interpreted as being the «substitution of mobile warfare for the present stationary condition in the west, which has been lasting since September».

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports a «lull» in the battle of Budapest, southwest and southeast of the capital. «One can, therefore, speak of almost complete calm outside of Budapest».

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Speech by Mussolini: On Saturday morning the Duce delivered a speech lasting about an hour, but saying little that was new, in the Teatro Lirico, Milan. A ceremony preceded the speech, which was transmitted through megaphones to the crowd thronging the streets and squares in the neighborhood of the theatre.

The Duce began by declaring that he would not waste time with empty words, but would attack his chief subject outright, the events of 25 July 1943, and its results. «The unconditional surrender of September 8th...,» he said, «was engineered by the Monarchy, by the Court, by the plutocratic section of the Italian middle class, and some of the clergy, who had joined forces with Freemasonry and the general staff, which no longer believed in victory...»

He denied that Italy was no longer able to wage war; as it happened, it was «invaded» Italy which declared war on Germany 40 days after the surrender. No peace had come to Italy, which had been turned into a gigantic battlefield.

He turned then, to the question of loyalty. Italy, he argued, had not betrayed its German Ally. Most Italian units offered no resistance to the Germans disarming them, and tens of thousands actually went over to them. The trials now taking place in «invaded» Italy proved this. Where they had failed, he went on, was in their absence of large-scale resistance to Badoglio's orders. He admitted that, for this reason, hundreds of thousands of soldiers had been sent to German concentration camps, where they had had to undergo much moral and material suffering. He sought to minimise Italy's responsibility towards Germany, by comparing it with the treachery of the Finns, the Rumanians, and the Bulgarians. He refuted indignantly the German and Japanese tendency to underestimate Italy's war effort. Italian soldiers and workers, numbering 786,000, were actually helping in the German war effort, apart from the several hundreds of thousands of «military internees» and millions of workers «who had already been in Germany at the time of capitulation.» «The Italians of the Republic...,» he said, «were justified in walking with heads held high, and ought to be appreciated by the two other members of the Tripartite.»

He dealt next with matters of internal policy. He claimed that the Fascist movement has always been republican in character and that he, himself, had made a mistake by sparing the Monarchy in 1922. Enlarging upon the Verona programme, he once more emphasized the necessity of a one-party system in facilitating the carrying out of a social reform and socialisation.

He refuted the Sicilian Separatist movement unless it

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

unchanged, though the enemy continued his attacks in the Rhine plain at Sélestat [Schlettstadt] and in the High Vosges throughout the whole day.

Italy:

In central Italy, on the left flank of our front, the enemy, having brought up fresh forces, continued his major attacks.

West of Faenza, our brave formations frustrated attempts of British divisions at breaking through, in bloody fighting, in part by counter-attacks.

On the Naviglio, the enemy gained only some hundred meters in a small sector.

On the flanks, his attacks were frustrated.

Eastern Front:

On the Budapest front and at the enemy penetrations in northeastern Hungary, our troops offer a stubborn resistance to the attacking Bolsheviks.

Air:

According to incomplete reports, German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 87 enemy planes when warding off Soviet air attacks on Libau, on December 14 and 15. This brings the total score of Bolshevik planes shot down by air defence forces of the Air Force and Navy, within two days, to 100.

Yesterday, U.S. terror bombers attacked Kassel and Hanover, as well as some localities in south and southeastern Germany, Rosenheim among them.

Damage was caused, particularly in residential districts.

In the early evening hours, the British made a terror attack on Mannheim-Ludwigshafen. At the same time, fast British fighter-bombers dropped bombs on Hanover and Osnabrück. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

No Allied Christmas in Bologna: A German propaganda trend, exemplified in many items of late, is to emphasize sarcastically the pace of the Allied drive in Italy, especially the slowness in the advance towards Bologna. Thus, Transocean states today:

« Italy is absolutely confident regarding the stability of the Italian front. Twenty million people are looking forward to Christmas and New Year, feeling certain that there will be no surprises at the front. Here it is believed that the Anglo-Americans have failed in their plans to spend Christmas in Bologna. »

Unknown Gibberish of « Tito Bandit »: The German Radio is constantly picturing Allied rule in Rome not only as malignant, but also as absurd and confused, and hence it uses all items calculated to enhance that impression. For example, this morning the German Overseas Radio says of the « so-called Allied Commission for the Mediterranean » in Rome that « its new Serbian member is a Dalmatian Tito bandit who can speak only a Dalmatian dialect and, consequently, cannot be understood by any of his Allied friends. He has already drawn up a number of resolutions — the contents of which are, naturally, incomprehensible. »

Churchill Speech Exploited: The speech by Churchill, backing Russian claims to Polish territory and Polish claims to German territory, is being exploited by German propaganda in order to prove Allied dissension and Allied bad faith. For example, the two longest commentaries of today, by Fritsche and Hertl, are devoted to aspects of the Churchill speech, which Fritsche calls « diabolic ».

German propaganda is using the proposed carving up of German territory in order to unite Germans behind Hitler

delivered a speech lasting about an hour, but only [illegible] that was new, in the Teatro Lirico, Milan. A ceremony preceded the speech, which was transmitted through megaphones to the crowd thronging the streets and squares in the neighborhood of the theatre.

The Duce began by declaring that he would not waste time with empty words, but would attack his chief subject outright, the events of 25 July 1943, and its results. « The unconditional surrender of September 8th... » he said, « was engineered by the Monarchy, by the Court, by the plutocratic section of the Italian middle class, and some of the clergy, who had joined forces with Freemasonry and the general staff, which no longer believed in victory... »

He denied that Italy was no longer able to wage war; as it happened, it was « invaded » Italy which declared war on Germany 40 days after the surrender. No peace had come to Italy, which had been turned into a gigantic battlefield.

He turned then, to the question of loyalty. Italy, he argued, had not betrayed its German Ally. Most Italian units offered no resistance to the Germans disarming them, and tens of thousands actually went over to them. The trials now taking place in « invaded » Italy proved this. Where they had failed, he went on, was in their absence of large-scale resistance to Badoglio's orders. He admitted that, for this reason, hundreds of thousands of soldiers had been sent to German concentration camps, where they had had to undergo much moral and material suffering. He sought to minimise Italy's responsibility towards Germany, by comparing it with the treachery of the Finns, the Rumanians, and the Bulgarians. He refuted indignantly the German and Japanese tendency to underestimate Italy's war effort. Italian soldiers and workers, numbering 736,000, were actually helping in the German war effort, apart from the several hundreds of thousands of « military internees » and millions of workers « who had already been in Germany at the time of capitulation. » « The Italians of the Republic..., » he said, « were justified in walking with heads held high, and ought to be appreciated by the two other members of the Tripartite. »

He dealt next with matters of internal policy. He claimed that the Fascist movement has always been republican in character and that he, himself, had made a mistake by sparing the Monarchy in 1922. Enlarging upon the Verona programme, he once more emphasized the necessity of a one-party system in facilitating the carrying out of a social reform and socialisation.

He refuted the Sicilian Separatist movement unless it meant separation from Bonomi's Italy.

The Duce then reviewed the present régime of « invaded » Italy, saying that the people of the North did not want the « ridiculous republicans » supported by the Anglo-Americans.

Turning to the military aspects of the war, he admitted that there were anxious moments, at the time of the fall of Paris and Brussels and the surrender of Finland, Rumania, and Bulgaria, when it seemed possible that the Allies might march into Berlin by Christmas. He claimed, however, that the danger had passed, and that the Germans were once more on the upward path...

The Duce reiterated the well-known Axis propaganda regarding the political rift between the Allies, and the implications of a Bolshevik advance into Europe.

Tentatively, he mentioned the possibility of the Po Valley's being overrun by Alexander's armies. In that event, he visualizes a force of resistance « which would make life practically intolerable for the Allied armies ... and turn the whole of the Po Valley into another Athens... »

He ended his speech with a nostalgic reference to the lost colonies and to his belief in a return to Africa, after final victory.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 14 DEC 1944 File ____

Please read attached & initial

TO

- ✓ Col SPICER
- ✓ Capt TEMPLE
- ✓ Capt WILLIAMS
- ✓ Capt. SHANE
- ✓ Capt. LEWIS
- Capt. HAYWARD

REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

Interview A. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Thursday **14 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians cross Lamone southwest of Ravenna; 1st Army attacks south of Düren; 7th reaches Rhine at Seltz; Soviets tighten grip on Budapest; Americans gain on Leyte; Three more Jap troopships sunk off Leyte; Allies bridge Kaladan River in Burma; U.S. House Committee arrives in Italy; U.S. troops in Europe should not be sent to Pacific, Congressman says.

LIBERATED ITALY — Labor memorandum sent to Bonomi; Rodinò says Christian Democrats backed coalition; Italian Labor delegates arrive in London; U.S. visas now obtainable by Italian and French nationals; Announcement on Italy-U.S. mail service premature; Italian repatriate says Fascists seek refuge in Switzerland; Naples generals to be tried today; Three more generals suspended on epuration charges; Women to help improve Rome food situation.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS troops attack British barracks; No reply from EAM on peace proposals; Smuts backs British action in Greece; New U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS CROSS THE LAMONE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 13 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, striking at the left flank of the German 10th Army in a heavy, surprise attack, have established a bridgehead nearly four miles wide and over a mile deep across the Lamone River, principal German delaying position across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, it was announced here today.

Despite determined enemy counter-attacks, in which lumbering Tiger tanks and self-propelled guns sought vainly to shear through the northern edge of the Canadian bridgehead, the 8th Army forces pushed westward to within a mile of Bagnocavallo, 10 miles northeast of Faenza and within 20 miles of Ferrara, hub of the highway network extending

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force aided the Canadian troops in warding off the enemy counter-thrust against the northern edge of their bridgehead across the Lamone, and after 24 hours of heavy fighting, the two Canadian forces consolidated their hold across the stream into a continuous position along a 6,000-yard front.

Enemy forces along this sector southwest of Ravenna have been driven 2,000 yards from their Lamone River defenses, and have taken up new positions west of a small ditch running northwest from Bagnocavallo. The new battle line cuts across the Ravenna-Bologna railway at a point just a mile from Bagnocavallo.

More than 300 enemy prisoners were taken in the course of these operations, and some enemy armored fighting vehicles were knocked out, reports said.

Along most of the 5th Army front, activity was principally confined to patrolling.

Heavy enemy artillery fire continued in sectors south of Imola and southwest of Bologna. (PRO)

1ST ARMY ATTACKS SOUTH OF DUEREN; 7TH REACHES RHINE AT SELTZ

LONDON, December 13 — American troops battered key German defenses at either end of the 400-mile Western Front today and in two attacks forced further Nazi retreats back into Reich territory.

First Army troops struck in a dawn attack in a sector 22 miles southwest of the fortified German town of Düren. Within three hours they had advanced up to two miles and taken three German villages guarding the approaches to the Rhineland — Rolleshroich, Bickenrath, and Simmerath. The action took place in a sector which had been quiet for three months, and which lies a few miles east of Rötgen, first German town to be seized by Allied troops on the Western Front.

The new attack at the southern end of the enemy's Roer River defense line carried the American troops to within 2½ miles of the river and widened to 20 miles the front against the German fortifications guarding the vital industrial centers to the east. Farther north, American troops reached a point within a half-mile of Düren, while a few miles below the town other 1st Army troops consolidated their 1,000-yard front along the west bank of the river. The bulk of the German forces in this sector have been withdrawn across the water barrier.

Far to the south, 7th Army troops reached the Rhine in their sweep from Hagenau, after taking Seltz, 15 miles southwest of the German industrial center of Karlsruhe. These units were also reported within three miles of the Palatinate. The Germans blew up a railroad bridge across the Rhine in this sector in the face of the new threat.

Seltz lies a mile west of the Rhine, and its capture followed the break-through of the Maginot Line in the northeastern corner of Alsace. The river marks the French-German frontier at this point.

German troops in the area were reported falling back to Siegfried Line defenses, leaving only rear-guard units to slow the American push. Seltz, which was taken after

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

Leyte: Allies bridge Kaladan River in Burma; U.S. House Committee arrives in Italy: U.S. troops in Europe should not be sent to Pacific. Congressman says.

LIBERATED ITALY — Labor memorandum sent to Bonomi: Rodinò says Christian Democrats backed coalition: Italian Labor delegates arrive in London: U.S. visas now obtainable by Italian and French nationals: Announcement on Italy-U.S. mail service premature: Italian repatriate says Fascists seek refuge in Switzerland: Naples generals to be tried today: Three more generals suspended on epuration charges: Women to help improve Rome food situation.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS troops attack British barracks: No reply from EAM on peace proposals: Smuts backs British action in Greece: New U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS CROSS THE LAMONE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 13 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, striking at the left flank of the German 10th Army in a heavy, surprise attack, have established a bridghead nearly four miles wide and over a mile deep across the Lamone River, principal German delaying position across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, it was announced here today.

Despite determined enemy counter-attacks, in which lumbering Tiger tanks and self-propelled guns sought vainly to shear through the northern edge of the Canadian bridgehead, the 8th Army forces pushed westward to within a mile of Bagnocavallo, 10 miles northeast of Faenza and within 32 miles of Ferrara, hub of the highway network extending across the Po Delta to northeastern Italy.

The surprise Canadian attack southwest of Ravenna came as German forces launched a heavy counter-attack against British positions 11 miles southeast of Bologna, and temporarily gained possession of Castel Nuova, a mountain hamlet on the western edge of the Sillaro River Valley, one of the most important entryways to the Po Plain flanking Bologna.

Only after bitter fighting were British troops able to restore their positions in this strategic salient thrust to within four miles of the Emilia Highway, main supply artery for both the German 10th Army and the bulk of the 14th Army. Reports indicated that the enemy had suffered heavy casualties, and that some enemy prisoners had been taken in this costly German counter-blow.

The Canadian forces crossed the Lamone River, swollen with recent rains, at two points northwest of Russi, some eight miles below Faenza on the winding stream. The attacks, formulated on the tactics of the «right punch» which have been employed with consistent success by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander in the Campaign of Italy, achieved «complete surprise,» official reports said. Previously, German forces had been engaged in battling back strong British tank and infantry formations which had been closing in on Faenza, anchor position of the German south flank.

More than 300 enemy prisoners were taken in the course of these operations, and some enemy armored fighting vehicles were knocked out, reports said.

Along most of the 5th Army front, activity was principally confined to patrolling.

Heavy enemy artillery fire continued in sectors south of Imola and southwest of Bologna. (PRO)

1ST ARMY ATTACKS SOUTH OF DUEREN; 7TH REACHES RHINE AT SELTZ

LONDON, December 13 — American troops battered key German defenses at either end of the 400-mile Western Front today and in two attacks forced further Nazi retreats back into Reich territory.

First Army troops struck in a dawn attack in a sector 22 miles southwest of the fortified German town of Düren. Within three hours they had advanced up to two miles and taken three German villages guarding the approaches to the Rhineland — Rolleshroich, Bickenrath, and Simmerath. The action took place in a sector which had been quiet for three months, and which lies a few miles east of Rötgen, first German town to be seized by Allied troops on the Western Front.

The new attack at the southern end of the enemy's Roer River defense line carried the American troops to within 2½ miles of the river and widened to 20 miles the front against the German fortifications guarding the vital industrial centers to the east. Farther north, American troops reached a point within a half-mile of Düren, while a few miles below the town other 1st Army troops consolidated their 1,000-yard front along the west bank of the river. The bulk of the German forces in this sector have been withdrawn across the water barrier.

Far to the south, 7th Army troops reached the Rhine in their sweep from Hagenau, after taking Seltz, 15 miles southwest of the German industrial center of Karlsruhe. These units were also reported within three miles of the Palatinate. The Germans blew up a railroad bridge across the Rhine in this sector in the face of the new threat.

Seltz lies a mile west of the Rhine, and its capture followed the break-through of the Maginot Line in the northeastern corner of Alsace. The river marks the French-German frontier at this point.

German troops in the area were reported falling back to Siegfried Line defenses, leaving only rear-guard units to slow the American push. Seltz, which was taken after a bitter 24-hour battle, was under German artillery fire tonight, correspondents reported.

Other reports told of a desperate attempt by the German Command to halt the advance with panzer reinforcements thrown into the line between Saargemünd and Karlsruhe. Tanks and other motorized units are being used in coöperation with heavy guns of the Siegfried Line along a 40-mile front, dispatches said, and it appeared that the

LATE BULLETIN

BATTLE ENDS IN BARRACKS COMPOUND

ATHENS, December 13 — ELAS (National Liberation Militia) troops who broke into the main British barracks compound early today, have surrendered to British troops, Reuter reported tonight.

The ELAS forces scaled a 10-foot wall and fired stores of oil and gasoline before tanks drove them into one corner of the compound. Only a small body of troops were involved, the report said. (Reuter)

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

Germans would put up a stiff fight to ward off the threat to their southern border.

The American 3rd Army also registered gains during the day and blasted its way into Germany at a new point when it crossed the 60-foot-wide Blies River, northeast of Saargemünd.

The Germans are putting up heavy resistance at Dillingen, and threw in several counter-attacks in a futile attempt to neutralize the serious threat to the Saar by 3rd Army troops, who now hold several bridgeheads over the Saar over the Saar River. American troops captured a Siegfried Line strongpoint north of Dillingen, and found it equipped with a heavy-caliber gun that could be swung in all directions and could also be raised or lowered in its fortified emplacement.

Fighting continued in the eastern outskirts of Saarlautern, and 3rd Army troops gained 700 yards in bitter fighting.

Far behind the battlefront, the final chapter of the liberation of the fortress city of Metz was concluded with the capture of the last great fortress — Jeanne d'Arc — held by the Nazis. The garrison surrendered to American units today. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

SOVIETS TIGHTEN GRIP ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 13 — Continuing their pressure on the outskirts of Budapest, Red Army troops were today reported fighting in Ujpest, northern industrial district less than four miles from the heart of the Hungarian capital.

Meanwhile the northern wing of the Russian offensive is driving toward Bratislava and Vienna, and the southern wing is lined up about 40 miles below the Austrian border.

Commenting on the battle for Budapest's northeastern approaches, a Reuter correspondent said today that a yard-by-yard battle rages as the Red Army stabs deeper into the German-fortified zone, which is comparable to the defense arcs protecting German towns in the west.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that northeast of the capital, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured several populated localities and three railway stations. North and northwest of Miskolc, Red Army troops captured a number of populated localities in their continued offensive.

Reports reaching here today indicated the seriousness with which the Germans regard the threat to Vienna and the southern regions of the Reich created by Malinovsky's break-through north of Budapest. *Red Star*, Soviet Army paper, said that following on the emergence of Red Army units on the Danube north of the capital, the Germans have begun a hurried evacuation of military and industrial objectives from the near-frontier areas of Austria.

Tonight's communique reported the capture of 1,700 German and Hungarian officers and men in yesterday's fighting in the areas north of Miskolc and northeast of Budapest. On other sectors there was patrolling and, at several points fighting of local importance.

During yesterday, 29 German tanks were destroyed and 11 enemy planes were brought down in air combats and by anti-aircraft fire. (Reuter - Radio Moscow)

AMERICANS GAIN ON LEYTE; SINK 3 TROOPSHIPS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 13 — American troops are making gains against the Japanese north of Ormoc on Leyte Island, inflicting « extraordinarily heavy » losses on the enemy, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. The northward advance was made along the Yamashita line.

Three Japanese troopships trying to land in Ormoc Harbor were sunk, the communique added. Loaded ships came in darkness, apparently unaware that the Allies had the town, and they were sunk by shore fire with all on board.

because of its cotton and woolen textiles, ceramics, and light machinery.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, has just confered with Army and Navy commanders of the central Pacific and Aleutian theaters regarding strategy affecting forthcoming operations in the Pacific, it was disclosed today. (OWI - Reuter)

ALLIES BRIDGE KALADAN RIVER

KANDY, CEYLON, December 13 — Allied troops fighting in the Arakan district of Burma have advanced more than 25 miles southward down the Kaladan River Valley and have established a bridgehead across the river south of Kaladen Village, the Southeast Asia Command communique announced today.

Another Allied force in Burma which is pushing toward Mandalay has crossed the Chindwin River at Kalewa, in upper Burma, and entered Schwegu under fire from Japanese positions east of the village. A Bailey (pre-fabricated) bridge 1,000 feet long has been erected across the Chindwin to facilitate the transport of supplies for the advance. The bridge, believed to be the longest of its type ever constructed, was attacked yesterday by Japanese planes, of which five were shot down. The bridge was undamaged.

Nothing was reported from British troops in the central railway-corridor approach to Mandalay, where Indaw and Katha were recently occupied. In their drive down the railway corridor to Mandalay from northern Burma the Allied troops are about 150 miles from their objective and the same from Myitkyina, starting point of the concerted drive.

An American officer directed the artillery fire against Indaw and Katha in support of the British and Chinese troops which captured the two villages. Officials called the operation « a truly amazing example of Allied co-operation ». The officer, Lt. Col. Trevor Dupuy, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

An American press correspondent in a dispatch today from headquarters of the 20th U.S. Bomber Command in India says the command this week completes its first six months of Superfortress operations against the Japanese from bases in the China-Burma-India Theater. Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commanding officer of the unit, in a summary of the six months of operations, said that the Superfortresses « have performed in the worst flying weather in the world and over the longest lines of communication used by any air force, and have proved to be the best airplanes that have ever been built by anyone ».

In China, Chinese forces are approaching Hochih, 100 miles northwest of the captured American airbase at Liuchow, a communique from Chungking announced today.

Chinese forces advancing southward from the Kweichow Province border after recapturing the town of Nantan, are near Cheho, 14 miles northwest of Hochih, the communique said.

Attacks on the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railroads in north China by planes of the 14th USAAF last Saturday and Sunday destroyed 37 locomotives and damaged seven, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today. Locomotive shops and a power plant for a steel works at Ysiyuan also were bombed.
(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

B.A.F. FIGHTERS ATTACK ENEMY MOTOR TRAFFIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 13 — Airacobra fighters of the Balkan Air Force yesterday attacked a concentration of some 700 enemy motor vehicles at the northeastern end of the Podgorica « pocket » just over the Albanian border in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

Because of bad weather and intense small-caliber flak, observation of results was difficult, but smoke and debris were seen from the repeated attacks, in which Mustang fighters later joined. (PRO)

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

on the outskirts of Budapest, Red Army troops were today reported fighting in Ujpest, northern industrial district less than four miles from the heart of the Hungarian capital.

Meanwhile the northern wing of the Russian offensive is driving toward Bratislava and Vienna, and the southern wing is lined up about 40 miles below the Austrian border.

Commenting on the battle for Budapest's northeastern approaches, a Reuter correspondent said today that a yard-by-yard battle rages as the Red Army stabs deeper into the German-fortified zone, which is comparable to the defense arcs protecting German towns in the west.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that northeast of the capital, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured several populated localities and three railway stations. North and northwest of Miskolc, Red Army troops captured a number of populated localities in their continued offensive.

Reports reaching here today indicated the seriousness with which the Germans regard the threat to Vienna and the southern regions of the Reich created by Malinovsky's break-through north of Budapest. *Red Star*, Soviet Army paper, said that following on the emergence of Red Army units on the Danube north of the capital, the Germans have begun a hurried evacuation of military and industrial objectives from the near-frontier areas of Austria.

Tonight's communique reported the capture of 1,700 German and Hungarian officers and men in yesterday's fighting in the areas north of Miskolc and northeast of Budapest. On other sectors there was patrolling and, at several points fighting of local importance.

During yesterday, 29 German tanks were destroyed and 11 enemy planes were brought down in air combats and by anti-aircraft fire. (Reuter - Radio Moscow)

AMERICANS GAIN ON LEYTE; SINK 3 TROOPSHIPS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 13 — American troops are making gains against the Japanese north of Ormoc on Leyte Island, inflicting «extraordinarily heavy» losses on the enemy, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. The northward advance was made along the Yamashita line.

Three Japanese troopships trying to land in Ormoc Harbor were sunk, the communique added. Loaded ships came in darkness, apparently unaware that the Allies had the town, and they were sunk by shore fire with all on board.

A «sizeable force» — estimated as over 100 — of Saipan-based Superfortresses today bombed Nagoya, Japanese seaport and rail center 165 miles west and slightly southwest of Tokyo, and aircraft plants and industrial targets near Tokyo. Moderate flak and slight fighter opposition was encountered. It was the fifth attack on the Japanese mainland by Superfortresses from Saipan Island.

The War Department called the visual bombing another «in the mounting aerial drive on enemy strategic targets.» Heavy explosions and large fires were reported by returning crews, the War Department added.

An Associated Press correspondent, describing the attack, said the Superforts upset enemy defenses when they feinted toward Tokyo and then cut northwest to Nagoya, withdrawing over Nagoya Bay after making their bombing runs.

He said today's Superforts went into action in the face of a westerly wind slowing their speed and probably increasing the accuracy of their bombing. The planes flew 3,000 to 4,000 feet lower than they did in the previous Tokyo assaults.

In 1940, Nagoya, with a population of more than 1,300,000, was the center of the Japanese aviation industry. The Mitsubishi heavy industries, which manufactured aircraft engines, hydro-eletric and general industrial equipment was situated there. Nagoya also has been important

Katha were recently occupied. In their drive down the railway corridor to Mandalay from northern Burma the Allied troops are about 150 miles from their objective and the same from Myitkyina, starting point of the concerted drive.

An American officer directed the artillery fire against Indaw and Katha in support of the British and Chinese troops which captured the two villages. Officials called the operation «a truly amazing example of Allied co-operation». The officer, Lt. Col. Trevor Dupuy, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

An American press correspondent in a dispatch today from headquarters of the 20th U.S. Bomber Command in India says the command this week completes its first six months of Superfortress operations against the Japanese from bases in the China-Burma-India Theater. Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commanding officer of the unit, in a summary of the six months of operations, said that the Superfortresses «have performed in the worst flying weather in the world and over the longest lines of communication used by any air force, and have proved to be the best airplanes that have ever been built by anyone».

In China, Chinese forces are approaching Hochih, 100 miles northwest of the captured American airbase at Liuchow, a communique from Chungking announced today.

Chinese forces advancing southward from the Kweichow Province border after recapturing the town of Nantan, are near Cheho, 14 miles northwest of Hochih, the communique said.

Attacks on the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railroads in north China by planes of the 14th USAAF last Saturday and Sunday destroyed 37 locomotives and damaged seven, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today. Locomotive shops and a power plant for a steel works at Yaiyuan also were bombed.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

B.A.F. FIGHTERS ATTACK ENEMY MOTOR TRAFFIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 13 — Airacobra fighters of the Balkan Air Force yesterday attacked a concentration of some 700 enemy motor vehicles at the northeastern end of the Podgorica «pocket» just over the Albanian border in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

Because of bad weather and intense small-caliber flak, observation of results was difficult, but smoke and debris were seen from the repeated attacks, in which Mustang fighters later joined. (PRO)

R.N. DESTROYER SCOTCHES ATTEMPTED LANDING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 13 — The British destroyer *Liddesdale* intercepted and destroyed three enemy landing craft to scotch an attempted German landing on the Dodecanese Island of Symi, north of Rhodes in the Aegean, it was announced here today.

Although the destroyer came under fire from German batteries on Rhodes, it suffered neither damage nor casualties. One of the enemy landing craft was blown up and sunk, and the others destroyed. Later reconnaissance showed no evidence of enemy forces on the island. (PRO)

U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN ITALY; ANGLO-AMERICAN HARMONY CITED

NAPLES, December 13 — Fourteen members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives arrived here today by plane for a five-day tour of Italy, during which they will inspect military installations in many parts of the Italian Theater of Operations, visit the 5th Army Front, and have a private audience with Pope Pius XII.

The delegation, consisting originally of 17 representatives, arrived after a six-day trip in France. They visited

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

Western Front operations at Verdun, Liége, Metz, and Luxembourg, and indicated today that they plan to continue in Italy this program of seeing the military problems for themselves, « so we can tell the folks back home what the armed forces are doing over here. »

Soon after the arrival of the delegation — many of whom have never before been in Italy — John M. Costello, Democrat of California and Acting Chairman of the Committee, told the Congressmen that during this tour they can get within a mile of the front lines, or in the foxholes if they desire, to experience the rigors of the man in the fighting lines.

He said he had been told by high-ranking officers of the AFHQ that such a request by the representatives would be granted if feasible.

« By seeing these problems, we can realize what the Allied staff has accomplished in this theater of operations, » Mr. Costello asserted. « We felt it was advisable to come over to see this theater because only on the ground can one see what a big job is — the tremendous obstacles that have to be overcome. »

J. Parnell Thomas, Republican of New Jersey and leader of the minority-party group in the delegation, echoed the strong desire of the committee to study first-hand and on the scene the current phases of military operations.

« I think we have had our eyes opened in France, » Mr. Thomas said. « We know that you in Italy will show us everything you have. In that way, we will be able to go home and tell the folks what the armed forces are doing over here. »

Fighting in Europe Is Tough

Mr. Thomas asserted that their tour of installations and operations in the Western Front area showed them that the fighting is « tougher than we expected; it's tougher than we ever thought it might be. »

« When we get back home, we can tell our people how tough the fight is, and, I think, that is what we have to do, » he added.

The delegation was greeted by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander-in-Chief of MAAF; Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander of the Allied Fleets in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations; Lt. Gen. Sir James Gammel, Chief of Staff at AFHQ, representing Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations; Vice-Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean; and Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, Acting Chief of Staff, MTOUSA.

These high Allied officers spoke warmly, at luncheon, of the cooperation of all British and American forces and other Allies in producing the highest type of military unity and efficiency.

Admiral Cunningham cited the *esprit de corps* among U.S. and British naval forces in the Mediterranean theater. He invited the Congressmen to see the work of the U.S. and British navies in the Mediterranean, and, he added, « you will not see them lacking. »

Admiral Hewitt and General Eaker also lauded the combined activities of the British and U.S. forces.

« We Are One Team »

« Regardless of uniform, we are one team, » Admiral

R.A.F. TELLS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF LEAFLETS

ROME, December 13 — The story of 250 million Psychological Warfare Branch leaflets, representing 500,000 pounds in weight, dropped by RAF night-bomber groups in Italy over enemy-occupied Europe this year, was told today in an announcement by RAF headquarters here. The announcement said:

« Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes that make up the group have dropped their "blizzards of truth" from Czechoslovakia to Crete, and from Bordeaux to the Black Sea ports.

« This type of operation is known as "nickelling." The word is said first to have been used in the last war as the code name for a particular leaflet written by Lord Northcliffe, and it has stuck. Countries "nickelled" by this group are: Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, France, and Italy.

« The campign began in July, 1931, when the Wellingtons dropped leaflets to the German and Italian troops in Cyrenaica. But, as our bombardment of Europe with high-explosives has increased in intensity, so has the assault on the Nazi mind. Rumania got 25 million "nickels," Bulgaria 12 million, and Hungary, so far, has had 40 million.

« The policy varies with the objective. The "back-room boys" of the Psychological Warfare Branch, who prepare the leaflets, may decide in one instance that the military situation calls for an immediate and concentrated "bombardment." Thus, on D-day in the south-of-France invasion, and during the following week, the flying postman brought almost 19 million leaflets to that area.

« Speed of dissemination is often vital. There was an occasion during the present Battle of the Balkans when an event took place in Budapest, of which it was considered the inhabitants should be made aware as quickly as possible. It was Friday afternoon. The same evening the leaflet was written and printed, and the following night the "nickels" were fluttering down in their millions over the capital. Apart from such blitzes, there is the steady flow — unrecorded publicly — of hope to the oppressed. Patriots, wherever they may be fighting, learn by this means of the victories of their Allies on fronts with which they have no contact.

News for the Wehrmacht

« And to the German soldier, too, the "nickel" has become his only reliable news source. There is incontrovertible evidence to show that he looks forward to what his superiors have called "doses of poison" and expresses disappointment when they do not arrive.

« Principal cause of non-arrival is, of course, the weather, but the RAF usually manages to maintain a weekly service at least. On occasions this is stepped up to three deliveries a week.

« Otherwise, the German soldier, his incoming and outgoing mail heavily censored, his own official sources often patently tainted, is sometimes found to be a couple of months behind in his knowledge of events.

« There is one special form of "nickel" which is beginning to produce spectacular results, as faith in the Führer reels under the shocks of reality. This is the "safe-conduct" pass, dropped in carefully-selected areas where German troops are known to be concentrated. Mr. Eden has stated in the House of Commons that of all the prisoners taken in the invasion of France, more than 40 per cent were found to be in possession of these surrender passes.

« How effective then is this campaign of "long-range" truth? A full and documented answer to this question cannot be compiled until the war ends, but there are plenty of indications that the German High Command is taking it very seriously. It is a military offense for a German soldier to be found in possession of a leaflet. These are to be handed to his superiors, but, before that, they must have been torn up and their message obliterated.

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

the scene the current phases of military operations.

«I think we have had our eyes opened in France,» Mr. Thomas said. «We know that you in Italy will show us everything you have. In that way, we will be able to go home and tell the folks what the armed forces are doing over here.»

Fighting in Europe Is Tough

Mr. Thomas asserted that their tour of installations and operations in the Western Front area showed them that the fighting is «tougher than we expected; it's tougher than we ever thought it might be.»

«When we get back home, we can tell our people how tough the fight is, and, I think, that is what we have to do,» he added.

The delegation was greeted by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander-in-Chief of MAAF; Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander of the Allied Fleets in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations; Lt. Gen. Sir James Gammel, Chief of Staff at AFHQ, representing Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations; Vice-Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean; and Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, Acting Chief of Staff, MTOUSA.

These high Allied officers spoke warmly, at luncheon, of the cooperation of all British and American forces and other Allies in producing the highest type of military unity and efficiency.

Admiral Cunningham cited the *esprit de corps* among U.S. and British naval forces in the Mediterranean theater. He invited the Congressmen to see the work of the U.S. and British navies in the Mediterranean, and, he added, «you will not see them lacking.»

Admiral Hewitt and General Eaker also lauded the combined activities of the British and U.S. forces.

«We Are One Team»

«Regardless of uniform, we are one team,» Admiral

boys" of the Psychological Warfare Branch, who prepare the leaflets, may decide in one instance that the military situation calls for an immediate and concentrated "bombardment." Thus, on D-day in the south-of-France invasion, and during the following week, the flying postman brought almost 19 million leaflets to that area.

«Speed of dissemination is often vital. There was an occasion during the present Battle of the Balkans when an event took place in Budapest, of which it was considered the inhabitants should be made aware as quickly as possible. It was Friday afternoon. The same evening the leaflet was written and printed, and the following night the "nickels" were fluttering down in their millions over the capital. Apart from such blitzes, there is the steady flow — unrecorded publicly — of hope to the oppressed. Patriots, wherever they may be fighting, learn by this means of the victories of their Allies on fronts with which they have no contact.

News for the Wehrmacht

«And to the German soldier, too, the "nickel" has become his only reliable news source. There is incontrovertible evidence to show that he looks forward to what his superiors have called "doses of poison" and expresses disappointment when they do not arrive.

«Principal cause of non-arrival is, of course, the weather, but the RAF usually manages to maintain a weekly service at least. On occasions this is stepped up to three deliveries a week.

«Otherwise, the German soldier, his incoming and outgoing mail heavily censored, his own official sources often patently tainted, is sometimes found to be a couple of months behind in his knowledge of events.

«There is one special form of "nickel" which is beginning to produce spectacular results, as faith in the Führer reels under the shocks of reality. This is the "safe-conduct" pass, dropped in carefully-selected areas where German troops are known to be concentrated. Mr. Eden has stated in the House of Commons that of all the prisoners taken in the invasion of France, more than 40 per cent were found to be in possession of these surrender passes...

«How effective then is this campaign of "long-range" truth? A full and documented answer to this question cannot be compiled until the war ends, but there are plenty of indications that the German High Command is taking it very seriously. It is a military offense for a German soldier to be found in possession of a leaflet. These are to be handed to his superiors, but, before that, they must have been torn up and their message obliterated.

«The same rigorous prohibition applies to civilians under Nazi control. For instance, the day after a night delivery by the RAF of a million and a half leaflets, the citizens of Budapest read in their morning paper, *Pester Lloyd*, an order by the Government warning them of the penalties for reading enemy propaganda, and describing the leaflets as "more dangerous than bombs."

«The "nickels," weighing from 10 to 15 pounds, are loaded aboard the bomber, and when — allowance being made for the speed of the wind and the height of the aircraft — the correct point on the route has been reached, a member of the crew rips open the packets and stuffs the contents down the flare-chute.

«Other methods have been tried — such as a converted parachute flare — but after experiment, the simpler method was found to be the most efficient.

«The job "of nickelling" however, requires a high degree of skill. The leaflets, when they are released, may be carried miles away from their target, though, incidentally, even then their effect is not wholly lost, since their message may find its way by word of mouth.

«These "blizzards of truth" will go on until they are no longer necessary. And, in propaganda's contribution to the final defeat of the enemy, the share of the RAF will be a large one.» (UNN)

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

8TH U.S.A.A.F. CONCENTRATING ON RAIL LINES

LONDON, December 13 — The 8th USAAF is now concentrating its attacks on the principal southern routes used by the Germans to bolster their Western Front positions, an 8th USAAF spokesman said today.

Repeated heavy bombing attacks on Ruhr rail centers have forced the Germans to push nearly all their Western Front traffic from the industrial areas of central and northern Germany over the southern routes, the spokesman said. Traffic shunted around to the north of Hanau and Frankfurt must pass through Giessen, already hit twice this month by the 8th USAAF. Traffic shunted to the south of Hanau must pass through Aschaffenburg and Darmstadt, which were attacked yesterday.

Attacks on these objectives, coupled with the successful attack on the rail hub of Stuttgart three days ago, immediately affect the supply and reinforcement of German forces facing the U. S. 1st and 3rd Armies, the spokesman said.

A British press service correspondent in Basle reports a German railway expert as saying that the bombing of Aschaffenburg and Hanau was one of the severest blows the German railway system has yet suffered. An eye-witness was quoted as saying that both railway centers were damaged extensively, and that rolling stock, tracks, and warehouse were devastated. It is reported that no trains are running to Hanau or Aschaffenburg.

Huge fires were left burning in the German arms city of Essen last night by 12 strong formations of British Halifaxes and Lancasters which flew out from Britain to attack what is now one of the most heavily bombed districts of the Ruhr. Bombing was done through thick clouds.

Coastal Command Mosquitos yesterday attacked German shipping in a Norwegian Fjord. Swooping in at five miles a minute, they set a merchant ship and a smaller vessel ablaze, without loss to themselves.

Nine bombers and nine fighters of the 8th USAAF force are missing from the 2,200-plane attack yesterday on the Leuna synthetic oil plant near Merseburg and marshalling yards at Darmstadt, Hanau, and Aschaffenburg, it was officially announced today.

American Thunderbolt pilots told an Associated Press correspondent yesterday how, in a matter of minutes, they had wrecked a fourth of the tank strength of a German armored division — the biggest bag of tanks in a single action since the St. Lô break-through.

The Thunderbolts caught 62 tanks and armored vehicles near Euskirchen, 22 miles south of Cologne, as they were being rolled up to the front Monday on two trains in a desperate Nazi attempt to stop the American 1st Army's advance toward the Roer River. The fact that the Germans were using flatcars to haul tanks so close to the front was cited as another indication of the enemy's gasoline shortage, the correspondent added.

Aerial reconnaissance photos show that the Heinkel bomber repair plant and adjacent buildings and facilities were badly damaged in the 8th USAAF's attack on the Boblingen airfield near Stuttgart Saturday, is was officially announced today. (OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CLOSE ANOTHER ESCAPE ROUTE

LONDON, December 13 — Partisans operating in the West Morava Valley in south-central Yugoslavia have liberated Pozega and pushed 10 miles westward to Uzice, where fighting is under way, today's communique announced.

This action closes another of the escape routes used by the Germans fleeing from southern Yugoslavia to the north.

Farther north, Partisans are closing in on the Drina River town of Zvornik. Some 65 miles above Zvornik, other Partisan units scored further successes in the drive on

«They appear to be perfectly willing to go into the Pacific Theater if they get a furlough home, particularly after 18 months overseas,» he noted.

He added, however, that not all men could be relieved from European duty, and that furloughs must be conditioned upon military demands. But, he asserted, one group of men should not be required to do all the fighting in the war. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY

LABOR MEMORANDUM SENT TO BONOMI

ROME, December 13 — Giuseppe Di Vittorio, one of the general secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, today submitted to Premier Bonomi a memorandum containing a number of urgent measures, the adoption of which the Confederation considers necessary to improve conditions among Italian workers.

The memorandum also outlined IGCL suggestions to combat the black market. (UNN)

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS BACKED COALITION

ROME, December 13 — A statement by Vice Premier Giulio Rodino yesterday in the newspaper *Il Quotidiano* said the Christian Democratic Party did everything it could to maintain the Italian six-party coalition because of its conviction that only by their loyal cooperation can the problems facing the country be solved.

When it appeared impossible to form a government with all the parties of the coalition Rodino said, the Christian Democrats took a decided stand against participation in a cabinet with only the Liberals and Labor Democrats, tion in a cabinet with only the Liberals and Labor Democrats, «because such a solution would have been in contrast with the spirit of harmony our party has always advocated.»

The Vice Premier said his party also decided against entering a government with only the Socialists and Communists, on the ground that this action also would have undermined the unity of the coalition. Even when there was talk of a De Gasperi Government, he asserted, the Christian Democratic Party realized that it was its duty to support Bonomi as the most suitable man to head the new government.

The attitude of the Christian Democratic Party members in the government, he said, will be based on the necessity of restoring public faith in the law and security for the citizens.

«Violence and arbitrariness must be repressed,» he declared. «We must reëstablish the authority of the State.» (UNN)

ITALIAN LABOR DELEGATES IN LONDON

LONDON, December 13 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, and Oreste Lizadri, secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, arrived here last night to attend the British Labor Party conference now in session. (UNN)

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

were damaged extensively, and the railroad station, and warehouse were devastated. It is reported that no trains are running to Hanau or Aschaffenburg.

Huge fires were left burning in the German arms city of Essen last night by 12 strong formations of British Halifaxes and Lancasters which flew out from Britain to attack what is now one of the most heavily bombed districts of the Ruhr. Bombing was done through thick clouds.

Coastal Command Mosquitos yesterday attacked German shipping in a Norwegian Fjord. Swooping in at five miles a minute, they set a merchant ship and a smaller vessel ablaze, without loss to themselves.

Nine bombers and nine fighters of the 8th USAAF force are missing from the 2,200-plane attack yesterday on the Leuna synthetic oil plant near Merseburg and marshalling yards at Darmstadt, Hanau, and Aschaffenburg, it was officially announced today.

American Thunderbolt pilots told an Associated Press correspondent yesterday how, in a matter of minutes, they had wrecked a fourth of the tank strength of a German armored division — the biggest bag of tanks in a single action since the St. Lô break-through.

The Thunderbolts caught 52 tanks and armored vehicles near Euskirchen, 22 miles south of Cologne, as they were being rolled up to the front Monday on two trains in a desperate Nazi attempt to stop the American 1st Army's advance toward the Roer River. The fact that the Germans were using flatcars to haul tanks so close to the front was cited as another indication of the enemy's gasoline shortage, the correspondent added.

Aerial reconnaissance photos show that the Heinkel bomber repair plant and adjacent buildings and facilities were badly damaged in the 8th USAAF's attack on the Boblingen airfield near Stuttgart Saturday, is was officially announced today. (OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CLOSE ANOTHER ESCAPE ROUTE

LONDON, December 13 — Partisans operating in the West Morava Valley in south-central Yugoslavia have liberated Pozega and pushed 10 miles westward to Uzice, where fighting is under way, today's communique announced.

This action closes another of the escape routes used by the Germans fleeing from southern Yugoslavia to the north.

Farther north, Partisans are closing in on the Drina River town of Zvornik. Some 65 miles above Zvornik, other Partisan units scored further successes in the drive on Vinkovci, important German-held rail hub on the Belgrade-Zagreb line. Forty trucks loaded with arms, equipment, and food were captured, and 60 others set on fire, the communique said.

Midway between Uzice and Zvornik, Yugoslav forces wiped out a German bridgehead on the right bank of the Drina River, near Ljubovija. Several towns were liberated in this action.

The communique also reported continuing success against German communications in north and northeastern Yugoslavia. (OWI)

U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE SHOULD NOT GO TO PACIFIC

NAPLES, December 13 — Representative John M. Costello, Acting Chairman of the U. S. House Military Affairs Committee, who arrived here today, said in a press interview today that American troops fighting now in the European theaters should not be called on « to carry the same burden in the Pacific » if other U. S. troops are available.

Asserting that he was speaking only for himself, and not for the committee, Mr. Costello said that he had found that American troops in Europe want relief from overseas duty.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS BACKED COALITION

ROME, December 13 — A statement by Vice Premier Giulio Rodino yesterday in the newspaper *Il Quotidiano* said the Christian Democratic Party did everything it could to maintain the Italian six-party coalition because of its conviction that only by their loyal coöperation can the problems facing the country be solved.

When it appeared impossible to form a government with all the parties of the coalition, Rodino said, the Christian Democrats took a decided stand against participation in a cabinet with only the Liberals and Labor Democrats, tion in a cabinet with only the Liberals and Labor Democrats, « because such a solution would have been in contrast with the spirit of harmony our party has always advocated. »

The Vice Premier said his party also decided against entering a government with only the Socialists and Communists, on the ground that this action also would have undermined the unity of the coalition. Even when there was talk of a De Gasperi Government, he asserted, the Christian Democratic Party realized that it was its duty to support Bonomi as the most suitable man to head the new government.

The attitude of the Christian Democratic Party members in the government, he said, will be based on the necessity of restoring public faith in the law and security for the citizens.

« Violence and arbitrariness must be repressed, » he declared. « We must reestablish the authority of the State. »
(UNN)

ITALIAN LABOR DELEGATES IN LONDON

LONDON, December 13 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, and Oreste Lizadri, secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, arrived here last night to attend the British Labor Party conference now in session. (UNN)

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

MAIL SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT PREMATURE

ROME, December 13 — Announcement from Washington yesterday of increased mail and package service from the United States to Italy was premature, Allied postal officials here said today. They added that official announcement will be made when such a service is ready to operate. (UNN)

FASCISTS SEEK REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND

ROME, December 13 — Concetto Marchesi, former professor of the history of Latin literature at the University of Padua, recently returned from 10 months' exile in Switzerland, said today: « There is talk of preparation by Swiss authorities to give refuge to Fascist officials escaping from northern Italy. » Marchesi added that recenty many men who were largely responsible for the Fascist régime have gone to Switzerland.

He himself escaped to Switzerland when he learned that the Nazi General von Franckenburg had issued an order for his arrest. (UNN)

NAPLES GENERALS TO BE TRIED TODAY

ROME, December 13 — Former Maj. Gen. Ettore Del Tetto, who was military commander of the Naples area prior to the granting of an armistice to Italy, and Lt. Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli, who commanded the Italian 19th Corps in Naples during the same period, will stand trial tomorrow before the Italian High Court of Justice on charges relating to the military situation in Naples at the time of the armistice.

The two accused are charged specifically with failing to take the necessary measures for the defense of Naples; avoiding combat with the Germans; withdrawing troops from the city, confining some of these troops to barracks and issuing orders to others forbidding « provocation of the Germans; » with hindering, by threats of reprisals, any form of popular action against the enemy; and, finally, with having removed themselves to private houses, entirely abandoning their commands. Both trials had been postponed from October 23.

Del Tetto was arrested on November 15 of last year, and was later dishonorably discharged from the Italian Army. It is alleged that, during the period of emergency following the German occupation of Naples, he did nothing in the city's defense, dressed in civilian clothes, left his post, and went into hiding in a monastery. He was accused of high treason to the Procuratore del Re by a group of Naples citizens.

General Pentimalli is stated to have failed to organize the defense of Naples in good time. Earlier in the war, he served in Croatia as a Divisional General. Like his co-defendant, he was arrested shortly after the liberation of Naples. (UNN)

3 GENERALS SUSPENDED ON EPURATION CHARGES

ROME, December 13 — Generals Umberto Spigo, Carlo Viale, and Angelo Carta have been suspended from their posts following epuration charges preferred against them by the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration, it was announced here today.

Also suspended were Cesare Desideri, Alfredo Marinoni, Guido Mercatelli, Paolo Calosso, and Ugo Sivieri, all of the Excise Tax Division; Francesco Griffi and Guglielmina Lagroscino, Bari school inspectors; Antonio D'Apollonio, a professor; and Vittorio Di Resta and Giuseppe Russo, non-commissioned officers of the Carabinieri. (UNN)

To assist inquirers to trace friends or relatives, the names and addresses of these people have been retained by AC's Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission at present is handling a thousand letters a month, to or from such persons.

Some of those on the AC lists have been repatriated, some have been resettled in new lands, some have been evacuated temporarily to America or elsewhere, and some are still in camps in Italy. (PWB-AC)

RAVENNA PATRIOTS CALLED BEST ORGANIZED

RAVENNA, December 13 — Allied officers have reported that the Provincial Committee of Liberation in this province was one of the best organized and most efficient patriot bodies yet encountered during the advance of Allied Armies to the north, a United Nations News correspondent states.

Founded just over a year ago, the committee began by securing representatives in every branch of the Fascist government. The patriots were thus able to watch every move of the other Fascist officials and to counteract or forestall many of their orders, the correspondent said. Pro-German propaganda distributed among the citizens of the province was countered by the publication of an underground newspaper, which attained a monthly circulation of 80,000.

Citizens were warned not to coöperate with the Germans, and the Fascist attempt to mobilize manpower for work in Germany or for service in the other work units was foiled by timely instructions to men of military age to hide themselves.

Regular pensions were paid to the widows and orphans of victims of the Nazi-Fascist terror and grants to the families of active Partisans totalled more than 91,000 lire.

Partisans themselves were largely supplied by members of the committee, who organized the collection of food, clothing, and other supplies, and delivered them to Partisan headquarters, often in the face of greatest danger. Agents, many of them women, made regular trips through the German lines carrying food and other vital stores to the fighting units.

These couriers were also the chief means of liaison between Partisan groups and Allied headquarters. (UNN)

WOMEN TO HELP IMPROVE ROME FOOD SITUATION

ROME, December 13 — The job of investigating abusas in the distribution of food here, today was assigned to representatives of two women's organizations by Oreste Bianchi, head of the Office of Food Procurement and Control.

A special committee composed of representatives of the Italian Women's Union and the Women's Christian Association for Relief will exercise two forms of control: collecting and sifting of complaints by the public concerning abuses in food distribution, and passing such information on to proper authorities; investigating sanitary conditions and price abuses.

The women investigators are empowered to direct police to those shops or markets where abuses are found. They will also represent consumer interests at weekly meetings of the Price Control Commission.

Bianchi said: « After the first inevitable technical difficulties have been surmounted, the scope of women's activity in this field will be widened. » (UNN)

FLORENCE CENTER CARES FOR 3,300 REFUGEES

FLORENCE, December 13 — The Allied Military Government refugee center here is today caring for 3,300 refugees, two-thirds of whom are from battle zones.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789721

Tetto, who was military commander of the Naples area prior to the granting of an armistice to Italy, and Lt. Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli, who commanded the Italian 19th Corps in Naples during the same period, will stand trial tomorrow before the Italian High Court of Justice on charges relating to the military situation in Naples at the time of the armistice.

The two accused are charged specifically with failing to take the necessary measures for the defense of Naples; avoiding combat with the Germans; withdrawing troops from the city, confining some of these troops to barracks and issuing orders to others forbidding «provocation of the Germans;» with hindering, by threats of reprisals, any form of popular action against the enemy; and, finally, with having removed themselves to private houses, entirely abandoning their commands. Both trials had been postponed from October 23.

Del Tetto was arrested on November 15 of last year, and was later dishonorably discharged from the Italian Army. It is alleged that, during the period of emergency following the German occupation of Naples, he did nothing in the city's defense, dressed in civilian clothes, left his post, and went into hiding in a monastery. He was accused of high treason to the Procuratore del Re by a group of Naples citizens.

General Pentimalli is stated to have failed to organize the defense of Naples in good time. Earlier in the war, he served in Croatia as a Divisional General. Like his co-defendant, he was arrested shortly after the liberation of Naples. (UNN)

3 GENERALS SUSPENDED ON EPURATION CHARGES

ROME, December 13 — Generals Umberto Spigo, Carlo Viale, and Angelo Carta have been suspended from their posts following epuration charges preferred against them by the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration, it was announced here today.

Also suspended were Cesare Desideri, Alfredo Marinoni, Guido Mercatelli, Paolo Calosso, and Ugo Sivieri, all of the Excise Tax Division; Francesco Griffi and Guglielmina Lagroscino, Bari school inspectors; Antonio D'Apollonio, a professor; and Vittorio Di Resta and Giuseppe Russo, non-commissioned officers of the Carabinieri. (UNN)

CARABINIERI CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO 16 YEARS

NAPLES, December 13 — Carabinieri Captain Angelo Simio was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment by the Naples Military Tribunal today on a charge of assisting in the deportation of Italian youths to Germany. (UNN)

SIX ARRESTED WITH LOOT FROM ABBEY

VALLOMBROSA, December 13 — Six persons arrested today were found to have part of the valuables formerly preserved in the famous Abbey here.

The Abbey was sacked last August when the Nazis, directed by Fascists, broke in, after rounding up all able-bodied men and expelling the rest of the population from the neighborhood.

The most valuable objects were taken north, while others were distributed as «rewards» to the Fascists and their families.

Fortunately, the hiding place of the Abbey's treasure was not discovered by the Germans. (UNN)

A.C. CARES FOR 70,000 DISPLACED PERSONS

ROME, December 13 — Seventy thousand non-Italian displaced persons of 66 nationalities have been aided by the Allied Commission.

Citizens were warned not to coöperate with the Germans, and the Fascist attempt to mobilize manpower for work in Germany or for service in the other work units was foiled by timely instructions to men of military age to hide themselves.

Regular pensions were paid to the widows and orphans of victims of the Nazi-Fascist terror and grants to the families of active Partisans totalled more than 91,000 lire.

Partisans themselves were largely supplied by members of the committee, who organized the collection of food, clothing, and other supplies, and delivered them to Partisan headquarters, often in the face of greatest danger. Agents, many of them women, made regular trips through the German lines carrying food and other vital stores to the fighting units.

These couriers were also the chief means of liaison between Partisan groups and Allied headquarters. (UNN)

WOMEN TO HELP IMPROVE ROME FOOD SITUATION

ROME, December 13 — The job of investigating abuses in the distribution of food here, today was assigned to representatives of two women's organizations by Oreste Bianchi, head of the Office of Food Procurement and Control.

A special committee composed of representatives of the Italian Women's Union and the Women's Christian Association for Relief will exercise two forms of control: collecting and sifting of complaints by the public concerning abuses in food distribution, and passing such information on to proper authorities; investigating sanitary conditions and price abuses.

The women investigators are empowered to direct police to those shops or markets where abuses are found. They will also represent consumer interests at weekly meetings of the Price Control Commission.

Bianchi said: «After the first inevitable technical difficulties have been surmounted, the scope of women's activity in this field will be widened.» (UNN)

FLORENCE CENTER CARES FOR 3,300 REFUGEES

FLORENCE, December 13 — The Allied Military Government refugee center here is today caring for 3,300 refugees, two-thirds of whom are from battle zones.

Last month the center reached its capacity of 4,700 refugees; since it opened August 30 it has cared for a total of 16,000. It has served 410,676 meals, food for which has been supplied from the United States. Extra milk has been given to those above 65 and to children three and under, totaling 12,480 extra rations. In addition, 3,112 extra milk rations have been provided in the infirmary.

Many of the refugees evacuated by AMG officers from nearby battle zones remain at the center, since AMG maintains a policy of keeping battle-zone refugees as close to their former homes as possible.

About 353 are residents of Florence who are awaiting completion of repairs to their homes. A small number are displaced Allied nationals. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

«ELAS» TROOPS ATTACK BRITISH BARRACKS; NO REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSALS

ATHENS, December 13 — Heavy fighting raged in several sections of the city today between ELAS (National Liberation Militia) forces and British troops, as leaders of the National Liberation Front (EAM) failed to reply to peace terms submitted last night by Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece.

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

The terms, given to an EAM emissary after Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, had arrived here, call for immediate disarmament of all ELAS supporters in the Athens-Piraeus area and complete adherence to the orders of General Scobie.

Late press dispatches said that Field Marshal Alexander left here yesterday by plane.

Two major armed encounters were reported last night and today. In the first, ELAS troops scaled a 10-foot wall to attack the main British military barracks, located in a large compound in the eastern suburb of the city. British tanks were thrown into the battle after the ELAS forces had fired stores of oil and gasoline, and late reports said that the invading units had dug in themselves at the north-eastern corner of the compound.

Artillery emplacements inside the compound, from which British forces were said to be shelling ELAS positions, are still in the hands of the British, despite attempts of the assaulting troops to seize them.

Another battle was fought in the Piraeus (port of Athens) area, where British reinforcements landed last night. They were reported to have made some progress in clearing the area, which has been under the control of ELAS formations for several days.

Little Change Reported

General Scobie's communique reported little change in the situation. It said that two determined attacks had been made before dawn today against a Greek brigade in the eastern sector of the city and British units holding the center of the city. Both attacks were repulsed.

Reporting progress in the Piraeus, General Scobie added that « elsewhere in the city all activities yesterday were confined to clearing snipers from areas already occupied by our troops. »

The communique said that the RAF had silenced a 75-mm. gun firing on the center of the city, while in another sortie an ammunition dump was hit. No change in the situation was reported in the rest of the country, although the communique said: « Tension continues in the Salonika and Patras areas, and there has been a considerable movement of guerrilla forces throughout the country. »

Reuter reported that shelling of the center of the city was increased today from heavy artillery recently moved into position by ELAS forces. Another report said that there is fighting within 1,500 yards of the Hôtel Grand Bretagne, where headquarters of both British military officials and the Greek Government are located.

A BBC report said that, while planes and tanks are being used by the British, they are hampered in their operations by the policy of avoiding damage and suffering to civilians as far as possible.

Large fires are burning unchecked in the city as a result of ELAS dynamiting and the use of incendiary shells. Local firement are reported unable to control the fires.

For the first time, EAM began radio broadcasts on a wavelength normally used by Radio Athens. The initial broadcast consisted of a series of announcements, one of which denied that an ELAS commander, General Seraphis, had placed himself at the disposal of General Scobie, and another which maintained that the British minister had been given assurances yesterday that food distribution would not be impeded by ELAS forces.

The broadcast also carried an appeal from the Greek Confederation of Labor to the British Labor Party, currently meeting in London. It asked that the meeting « denounce the crimes of General Scobie against our heroic martyred people who have given everything for the Allied cause, » and demanded that « justice be done to our people, and that

In view of what has happened in Greece, I shall personally reconsider my position in the Cabinet as to the first steps to be taken when we enter upon other people's territory. »

Pointing out that it was British policy to see a broad government in Greece, and that Greek stability is vital to the Balkans, he concluded: « The British Empire cannot abandon its position in the Mediterranean. »

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said today that there had been reports that Germans and Bulgarians are serving with ELAS forces, but he had no statement to make at present. « I am answering with reserve, because I don't wish to make things more difficult than they are, » he said.

A communique from the military liaison in charge of Greek relief here, said yesterday that plans had been made for bringing food and other relief to practically every part of the country before fighting broke out. Great progress had been made in repairing important port installations and in restoring main roads, the communique said, warning that the work of reconstruction would have to stop unless order returned to the country. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

SMUTS BACKS BRITISH ACTION IN GREECE

PORT ELIZABETH, December 13 — In a speech here tonight, Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts expressed profound concern about the state of Europe, its peoples, and their future, and declared that the British Government was perfectly right in establishing law and order in Greece.

« Many British troops have been killed, » he said. « The iron hand of Germany has disappeared, only to be replaced by armed bands of guerrillas which are an enormous tax on the people.

« They are ruthless. They behave like brigands. There are shootings and hangings of those who do not agree with them. Starvation is spreading among the people.

« A situation is developing which, if not dealt with drastically, may imperil victory.

« If these private armies are not disarmed, there will be lawlessness, chaos, anarchy, and civil war in Europe, instead of the peace to which we are looking forward. »

Dealing with the charge that the British Government was interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, Smuts said that the Greeks could not be left to fight it out, and said: « The British Army is an army of occupation. Its duty is to maintain order. »

The field marshal said that the end of the European war did not seem likely until spring or summer. (Reuter)

SERBS OBJECTING TO TITO GOVERNMENT PLAN

LONDON, December 13 — Strong objections among Serbian leaders to the plan for a unified Yugoslav federal government as proposed by Prime Minister Ivan Subasic were heard here today, a Reuter report said.

Since his return here last Sunday after a prolonged tour which included conferences in Belgrade and Moscow, Subasic has been holding a series of daily conferences in an effort to effect his proposed government plan. He has conferred with several leading Serbian statesmen, but, as yet, they have given the Prime Minister no intimation of their attitude toward the proposed plan.

The Serbs, who constitute 51 per cent of the Yugoslav population, have not had one of their pre-war leaders join the government under Marshal Tito. They have pointed out that negotiations in Belgrade and Moscow were carried out entirely by Croats. (Reuter)

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

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

Little Change Reported

General Scobie's communique reported little change in the situation. It said that two determined attacks had been made before dawn today against a Greek brigade in the eastern sector of the city and British units holding the center of the city. Both attacks were repulsed.

Reporting progress in the Piraeus, General Scobie added that «elsewhere in the city all activities yesterday were confined to clearing snipers from areas already occupied by our troops.»

The communique said that the RAF had silenced a 75-mm. gun firing on the center of the city, while in another sortie an ammunition dump was hit. No change in the situation was reported in the rest of the country, although the communique said: «Tension continues in the Salonika and Patras areas, and there has been a considerable movement of guerrilla forces throughout the country.»

Reuter reported that shelling of the center of the city was increased today from heavy artillery recently moved into position by ELAS forces. Another report said that there is fighting within 1,500 yards of the Hôtel Grand Bretagne, where headquarters of both British military officials and the Greek Government are located.

A BBC report said that, while planes and tanks are being used by the British, they are hampered in their operations by the policy of avoiding damage and suffering to civilians as far as possible.

Large fires are burning unchecked in the city as a result of ELAS dynamiting and the use of incendiary shells. Local firement are reported unable to control the fires.

For the first time, EAM began radio broadcasts on a wavelength normally used by Radio Athens. The initial broadcast consisted of a series of announcements, one of which denied that an ELAS commander, General Seraphis, had placed himself at the disposal of General Scobie, and another which maintained that the British minister had been given assurances yesterday that food distribution would not be impeded by ELAS forces.

The broadcast also carried an appeal from the Greek Confederation of Labor to the British Labor Party, currently meeting in London. It asked that the meeting «denounce the crimes of General Scobie against our heroic martyred people who have given everything for the Allied cause,» and demanded that «justice be done to our people, and that their liberty and independence be respected.»

British Labor Asks Armistice

In London, meanwhile, the Labor Party passed a resolution by a vote of 2,455,000 to 137,000 expressing regret over the situation. It called upon the Government «to take all necessary steps to facilitate an armistice without delay, and to secure the resumption of conversations between all sections of the people who have resisted the Fascist and Nazi invaders, with the view to the establishment of a provisional national government which would proceed to a fair and free general election as soon as practicable, in order that the will of the Greek people may be expressed. The conference looks forward to the establishment of a strong democratic system which will bring peace, happiness, and reconciliation to our generous and heroic Greek allies.»

In the course of the debate, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, speaking as a member of the War Cabinet, said British policy was based on an agreement with Russia whereby the Soviet Union undertook the «main problem of Rumania» and Britain undertook the «main problem of Greece.» Both proposals, he said, had been submitted to President Roosevelt.

He accepted responsibility as a member of the Cabinet for the decisions in Greece, and said, «I cannot bring it to my conscience that any one of the decisions was wrong tonight. Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts expressed profound concern about the state of Europe, its peoples, and their future, and declared that the British Government was perfectly right in establishing law and order in Greece.

«Many British troops have been killed,» he said. «The iron hand of Germany has disappeared, only to be replaced by armed bands of guerrillas which are an enormous tax on the people.

«They are ruthless. They behave like brigands. There are shootings and hangings of those who do not agree with them. Starvation is spreading among the people.

«A situation is developing which, if not dealt with drastically, may imperil victory.

«If these private armies are not disarmed, there will be lawlessness, chaos, anarchy, and civil war in Europe, instead of the peace to which we are looking forward.»

Dealing with the charge that the British Government was interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, Smuts said that the Greeks could not be left to fight it out, and said: «The British Army is an army of occupation. Its duty is to maintain order.»

The field marshal said that the end of the European war did not seem likely until spring or summer. (Reuter)

SERBS OBJECTING TO TITO GOVERNMENT PLAN

LONDON, December 13 — Strong objections among Serbian leaders to the plan for a unified Yugoslav federal government as proposed by Prime Minister Ivan Subasic were heard here today, a Reuter report said.

Since his return here last Sunday after a prolonged tour which included conferences in Belgrade and Moscow, Subasic has been holding a series of daily conferences in an effort to effect his proposed government plan. He has conferred with several leading Serbian statesmen, but, as yet, they have given the Prime Minister no intimation of their attitude toward the proposed plan.

The Serbs, who constitute 51 per cent of the Yugoslav population, have not had one of their pre-war leaders join the government under Marshal Tito. They have pointed out that negotiations in Belgrade and Moscow were carried out entirely by Croats. (Reuter)

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

WASHINGTON, December 13 — President Roosevelt today announced the resignation of Carlton Hayes as United States Ambassador in Spain, and nominated Norman Armour as his successor.

Armour was formerly Ambassador in the Argentine, but was recalled several months ago when U.S.-Argentine relations became strained. He is at present acting director of the State Department Office of American Republics' Affairs.

President Roosevelt also nominated Laurence A. Steinhardt, now Ambassador in Turkey, to be Ambassador to the Czechoslovak Government-in-London, leaving the Turkish assignment open. (OWI-Reuter)

PLAN TO SOLVE POLISH-SOVIET PROBLEMS

LONDON, December 13 — The new Polish Government, under Thomas Arciszevski, has prepared a memorandum of suggestions for a possible solution of the Russian-Polish problems, and has transmitted this to the Underground Government in Poland for consideration. It is hoped that these suggestions will form the basis for a new approach to the Soviet Government, the BBC said today.

The Polish Underground Government has agreed to support the Arciszevski Cabinet. (BBC)

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

U.K. LABOR PARTY OFFICERS RETAIN POSTS

LONDON, December 13 — Miss Ellen Wilkinson, chairman of the British Labor Party, and Harold Laski, present vice chairman, will remain in office until new officials are elected at the party's next annual conference, in May, 1945, it was announced at its conference today. By continuing as vice chairman, Laski will succeed Miss Wilkinson as chairman, in the ordinary course, when the next conference is held.

In its session this afternoon, the Labor Party discussed social security and adopted the special report of its executive committee on the British Government's White Paper on social insurance, workmen's compensation, and a national health service. (OWI)

BRITISH LIBERALS FAVOR POST-WAR ELECTION

LONDON, December 13 — The leader of the British Liberal Party, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told a meeting of the council of the party today that he favored a general election after the defeat of Germany.

«Many people wish the present coalition to continue until the end of the Japanese war. But if our democracy is not to degenerate into a sham parliament, it must be refreshed by contact with the people», he said.

Sinclair said that after the election the Liberal Party, whether in office or not, would make its first aim the defeat of Japan. (OWI)

GREEN ASKS T.U. FOR LIBERATED AREAS

NEW YORK, December 13 — William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, writing in the American Federationist, stressed the importance of reëstablishing free trade unions in liberated countries, and said this was a matter of concern to all workers everywhere.

«The first step in establishing Nazi and Fascist régimes,» Green wrote, «was the destruction of free trade unions. So, the first step in establishing a democratic order must be the restoration of free trade unions.

«National labor organizations of all countries have responsibility requiring the following lines of action: relief for needy workers; revival and reconstruction of the international orgnaization of free national union organizations; and pressure for labor representation in the world organization which will be set up.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWITZERLAND REAFFIRMS NEUTRALITY

BERNE, December 13 — Russia's allegation that the present Swiss administration has pro-Nazi leanings was denied yesterday in the Federal Council by Federal Councillor Marcel Pilet-Golaz, head of the Swiss Foreign Affairs department. Russia recently refused to resume diplomatic relations with Switzerland.

Pilet-Golaz said that for years he had used every opportunity to bring about reconciliation with the Soviet Union, which he had hoped would follow the mutual trade pact signed in February 1941.

Declaring that the history of Switzerland during the past five years refuted any charge of Fascism against her, he concluded: «Our policy remains the policy of sovereignty and neutrality, based on the desire to maintain good relations with all countries.» (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ed [redacted] day and nothing was seen. It is considered that the [redacted]ding was prevented.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

A small force of heavy bombers yesterday attacked targets in Germany.

Balkan Air Force units bombed and strafed a large concentration of vehicles in Yugoslavia. The only other offensive action of the day took place in northwestern Italy, where fighters attacked road targets.

MAAF flew approximately 360 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

There has been no slackening of rebel resistance and, although some progress had been made in the Piraeus and central sector of the city, the general situation has improved little.

Shelling by rebel 75 millimeter guns, which started yesterday, has been renewed this morning on an increased scale, causing a number of casualties, including a few military.

In the city sector, there has been extensive rebel infiltration in the area cleared during the past few days. Snipers, who in many cases are dressed as civilians, picketed all roads out of the city. Mines laid on main roads during the night of 10-11 December hampered movement, and caused a few casualties to our troops and vehicles.

Navy House, in the Piraeus, was again under heavy mortar fire yesterday.

Reinforcements have landed, and some progress has been made in the past 12 hours against heavy resistance. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 13 — Today's communique:

Allied forces advancing toward the Roer River in the Jülich-Düren sector captured Pier, Merken, and Hoven.

We are meeting stubborn resistance in Mariaweiler, and fighting house-to-house in Derichweiler.

Farther south, fighting continues in Gey and in the area just to the southeast.

Targets in Jülich, Düren, Wettweiss, and Euskirchen and in the vicinity of the Roer River south of Düren were hit by fighter-bombers yesterday.

Our units across the Saar River repulsed numerous counter-attacks in the vicinity of Dillingen, and engaged in fierce fighting in Fraulautern, on the eastern edge of Saarlautern.

Four miles northeast of Saargemünd, our forces crossed the Blies River, which here forms the Franco-German border, and entered Habkirchen.

East of Saargemünd, we advanced to within a mile of Obergailbach.

Northeast of Hagenau, our forces overcame enemy delaying effort and drove forward through the Rhine Valley as much as eight miles.

Maginot-Line defenses were penetrated, and Selz reached before any determined resistance was met. At several points, our units are within five miles of the Franco-German border.

Fighter-bombers striking into Germany blew up a fuel dump at Zweibrücken and attacked railway targets between Landau and Karlsruhe and at Monsheim, west of Worms.

Yesterday afternoon, escorted heavy bombers attacked Witten, industrial and railway town in the Ruhr.

Last night, a strong force of heavy bombers attacked Essen, and light bombers struck at Osnabrück.

In all air operations yesterday, 21 enemy aircraft were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760522

of Japan. (OWI)

GREEN ASKS T.U. FOR LIBERATED AREAS

NEW YORK, December 13 — William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, writing in the American Federationist, stressed the importance of reestablishing free trade unions in liberated countries, and said this was a matter of concern to all workers everywhere.

« The first step in establishing Nazi and Fascist régimes, » Green wrote, « was the destruction of free trade unions. So, the first step in establishing a democratic order must be the restoration of free trade unions.

« National labor organizations of all countries have responsibility requiring the following lines of action: relief for needy workers; revival and reconstruction of the international orgnaization of free national union organizations; and pressure for labor representation in the world organization which will be set up. » (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWITZERLAND REAFFIRMS NEUTRALITY

BERNE, December 13 — Russia's allegation that the present Swiss administration has pro-Nazi leanings was denied yesterday in the Federal Council by Federal Councillor Marcel Pilet-Golaz, head of the Swiss Foreign Affairs department. Russia recently refused to resume diplomatic relations with Switzerland.

Pilet-Golaz said that for years he had used every opportunity to bring about reconciliation with the Soviet Union, which he had hoped would follow the mutual trade pact signed in February 1941.

Declaring that the history of Switzerland during the past five years refuted any charge of Fascism against her, he concluded: « Our policy remains the policy of sovereignty and neutrality, based on the desire to maintain good relations with all countries. » (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 13 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Ravenna, Canadian troops of the 8th Army established two bridgeheads across the River Lamone against strong opposition. After a day of heavy fighting, in which a number of strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, these two bridgeheads have joined up.

British troops of the 5th Army have driven off a determined enemy attack against their positions on Monte Cerere. After making a temporary penetration of our forward positions, the enemy was thrown back with heavy losses.

Elsewhere, patrols have been active.

Naval:

It is reported from the Aegean that on the evening of December 11, His Majesty's Destroyer *Liddesdale* intercepted an enemy force believed to consist of three landing craft attempting to land men on the Island of Symi, north of Rhodes. One landing craft was blown up and sunk, and the others destroyed. During the action, the *Liddesdale* came under fire from the enemy batteries on Rhodes, but suffered no casualties or damage. Symi was closely investigat-

Navy House, in the Piraeus, was again [illegible] mortar fire yesterday.

Reinforcements have landed, and some progress has been made in the past 12 hours against heavy resistance. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 13 — Today's communique:

Allied forces advancing toward the Roer River in the Jülich-Düren sector captured Pier, Merken, and Hoven.

We are meeting stubborn resistance in Mariaweiler, and fighting house-to-house in Derichweiler.

Farther south, fighting continues in Gey and in the area just to the southeast.

Targets in Julich, Düren, Wettweiss, and Euskirchen and in the vicinity of the Roer River south of Düren were hit by fighter-bombers yesterday.

Our units across the Saar River repulsed numerous counter-attacks in the vicinity of Dillingen, and engaged in fierce fighting in Fraulautern, on the eastern edge of Saarlautern.

Four miles northeast of Saargemünd, our forces crossed the Blies River, which here forms the Franco-German border, and entered Habkirchen.

East of Saargemünd, we advanced to within a mile of Obergailbach.

Northeast of Hagenau, our forces overcame enemy delaying effort and drove forward through the Rhine Valley as much as eight miles.

Maginot-Line defenses were penetrated, and Selz reached before any determined resistance was met. At several points, our units are within five miles of the Franco-German border.

Fighter-bombers striking into Germany blew up a fuel dump at Zweibrücken and attacked railway targets between Landau and Karlsruhe and at Monsheim, west of Worms.

Yesterday afternoon, escorted heavy bombers attacked Witten, industrial and railway town in the Ruhr.

Last night, a strong force of heavy bombers attacked Essen, and light bombers struck at Osnabrück.

In all air operations yesterday, 21 enemy aircraft were shot down. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 13 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, north and northwest of the towns of Miskolc, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Kazhmark, Candy, Tomor, Lak, Agot, Balai, Finke, Muchen, Szayo-Kazins, and Alszok, and the railway stations of Halmay, Finke, and Dvartsaka.

Northeast of Budapest, our troops captured the populated localities of Surdukpusteke, Belahalom, Cheche, Kudaszo, Nograd-Szibet, Get, Iszclak, and Iszatek, and the railway stations of Surdukpusieke, Chomat, and Iszatek.

In battles during December 12, on the territory of Hungary, in the areas north of Miskolc and northeast of Budapest, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured 1,700 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 12, our troops disabled or destroyed 39 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 11 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789321

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 13 — In the Adriatic coastal sector, numerous Patriot groups from Cervia are operating in close collaboration with troops of the 8th Army.

These Patriots, belonging to the «Settimo Garavani» detachment, contributed considerably to Cervia's liberation, and are now carrying out continuous reconnaissance and patrol actions, combined with daring raids, under the direction of Allied and Italian officers.

The activity of the sappers has been especially noteworthy. During recent operations, and together with Allied patrols, they destroyed several railway tracks, killed a number of Germans, and captured an enemy agent. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 13 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The fourth battle at Aix la Chapelle continues with undiminished fury.

Yesterday, south, and southeast of Jülich, the U.S. 1st Army continued its attempts at breaking through towards the Roer area with strong infantry and tank formations. The Americans, owing to the valiant resistance of battle-proved German formations, became entangled in fierce house-to-house fighting or were halted in the mud-soaked and shell-holed ground after having suffered heavy losses.

Our troops, so far, have destroyed 70 enemy tanks in the new battle.

In the Saarlautern area, yesterday, fierce fighting was again in progress on both sides for advanced pillbox groups.

Between Sarreguemines and the Haguenau Forest, particularly in the Rohrbach sector and between Reichshofen and Woerth, the enemy formed strong spearheads with his formations. Northwest of Rohrbach, the enemy was halted by the counter-attack of a tank division which had already often distinguished itself.

In the remaining parts of the front, the enemy attacks were halted in the forefield of the western fortifications.

In upper Alsace, our troops attacked in several sectors and ousted enemy forces from their positions.

Greater London continued to be subjected to a long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British did not succeed in broadening their Lamone bridgehead, despite fresh attacks.

Southwest of Faenza, repeated enemy attacks collapsed.

South of Bologna, numerous enemy reconnaissance thrusts were indicative of a speedy resumption of fresh major enemy attacks.

Eastern Front:

In northeastern Croatia, the southern banks of the lower Drau were cleared of the enemy.

Southeast of Vukovar, grim local fighting is in progress against Soviet forces supported by bands.

In Hungary, south and east of Lake Balaton, the enemy limited himself to local attacks, which were frustrated, except for some minor penetrations.

The focal point of the enemy major attacks continues to lie in the sector north of Budapest and at Miscolc. The Soviet divisions which attacked at several points were repulsed or halted after some initial gains. The attempted break-through was frustrated.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, at the Ungvar-Kaschau road, renewed Bolshevik attacks collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Our infantry narrowed down penetrations which the enemy had achieved in the mountainous forest land during the previous days, despite stubborn enemy resistance.

In the remaining parts of the Eastern Front, the day went by without important events.

Air

In the Arctic Sea, German torpedo-planes torpedoed three large vessels which formed part of an enemy convoy, despite strong fighter opposition and the barrage from anti-aircraft batteries. The ships may be considered sunk.

U. S. terror formations bombed localities in upper Silesia, in the Rhine-Main area, and in central Germany. Considerable damage was caused to buildings, particularly in the residential districts of Darmstadt and Hanau.

Other British terror attacks were launched on Witten and Essen.

Air Defence forces brought down 58 planes, 39 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Speech by Goebbels: The German Minister of Propaganda today gave an address in an unspecified industrial town in western Germany which Transocean describes only as a town «much endangered by the war from the air.» His topic, also, was the war from the air, consistently referred to as the «enemy war terror.»

Goebbels treats his topic with a tone of great urgency, calling the burden of the air war «heavy and painful» for the German people and the «problem to which the utmost priority is being given.» He ventures the prophecy that in the future «it will be possible to master the problem of the air war» but refrains from giving any particulars as to how this is to be done. He concludes by offering his audience «pain, tears, sorrow, and danger» as the necessary concomitants of the «birth of a new world.»

Speech by Himmler: Himmler, the Gestapo chief and Minister of the Interior, today once again deputised for the Führer at a public function: namely, the awarding of decorations for bravery to German soldiers.

Himmler refers to the year 1944 as «the most difficult [illegible] and the months of August, September,

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: Summing up the military situation, the Fascist Radio war correspondent, Adriano Borsoni, asserts that the German line south of Faenza has been strengthened on a 30-kilometre front by the strongholds and fortified positions lately recaptured by the Wehrmacht. In these operations, about 1,000 prisoners are said to have been captured, as well as many tanks and field guns. In the Ravenna area, all Allied attacks were smashed, writes the correspondent.

Sforza and the Frontier Problem: Commenting on a Sforza article in the American magazine *Life*, the Fascist Radio ridicules Sforza's assertion that «there is no frontier-problem in Italy, nor anywhere else. Frontiers are a memory of the past...» According to the commentator, Sforza's obsession lies in inviting foreign countries to help themselves to Italy. Internationalism, he continues, is a foregone conclusion even in Soviet Russia, which, quoting the *Daily Mail*, is a nationalist and imperialist country *par excellence*. Sforza, and all Italians who think like him, live in a fool's paradise.

Fate of Journalists in 'Invaded' Italy: At a congress in Germany, of the Union of National Press Associations, delegates reported many cases in which journalists had

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

proved German formations, became entangled in fierce house-to-house fighting or were halted in the mud-soaked and shell-holed ground after having suffered heavy losses.

Our troops, so far, have destroyed 70 enemy tanks in the new battle.

In the Saarlautern area, yesterday, fierce fighting was again in progress on both sides for advanced pillbox groups.

Between Sarreguemines and the Hagenau Forest, particularly in the Rohrbach sector and between Reichshofen and Woerth, the enemy formed strong spearheads with his formations. Northwest of Rohrbach, the enemy was halted by the counter-attack of a tank division which had already often distinguished itself.

In the remaining parts of the front, the enemy attacks were halted in the foreield of the western fortifications.

In upper Alsace, our troops attacked in several sectors and ousted enemy forces from their positions.

Greater London continued to be subjected to a long-range bombardment.

mainous forest land during the previous [illegible] born enemy resistance.

In the remaining parts of the Eastern Front, the day went by without important events.

Air

In the Arctic Sea, German torpedo-planes torpedoed three large vessels which formed part of an enemy convoy, despite strong fighter opposition and the barrage from anti-aircraft batteries. The ships may be considered sunk.

U. S. terror formations bombed localities in upper Silesia, in the Rhine-Main area, and in central Germany. Considerable damage was caused to buildings, particularly in the residential districts of Darmstadt and Hanau.

Other British terror attacks were launched on Witten and Essen.

Air Defence forces brought down 58 planes, 39 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Speech by Goebbels: The German Minister of Propaganda today gave an address in an unspecified industrial town in western Germany which Transocean describes only as a town « much endangered by the war from the air. » His topic, also, was the war from the air, consistently referred to as the « enemy war terror. »

Goebbels treats his topic with a tone of great urgency, calling the burden of the air war « heavy and painful » for the German people and the « problem to which the utmost priority is being given. » He ventures the prophecy that in the future « it will be possible to master the problem of the air war » but refrains from giving any particulars as to how this is to be done. He concludes by offering his audience « pain, tears, sorrow, and danger » as the necessary concomitants of the « birth of a new world. »

Speech by Himmler: Himmler, the Gestapo chief and Minister of the Interior, today once again deputised for the Führer at a public function: namely, the awarding of decorations for bravery to German soldiers.

Himmler refers to the year 1944 as « the most difficult year of the war, » and the months of August, September, and October as the « most difficult » months of all. He believes that, inasmuch as the difficulties of these months « have been overcome, » Germany can now « look forward to the coming year » with a confidence based on « accumulated new strength. »

Western Front: The commentator Sertorius begins his report this evening with the direct admission that the American 1st Army has « managed to push forward to the Roer, on both sides of Düren. » He attributes this Allied success to the increase in material used by the Americans. In addition to this threat to the German lines, the correspondent predicts a forthcoming threat from the American 9th Army against the Jülich-Linnich sector. This « large-scale attack » is « expected hourly » now.

Eastern Front: The correspondent Colonel von Olberg, after a silence of some days, returned this evening to make his daily report on this front. He expresses the hope that the German armies, which are coming up from the Balkans, will bring relief to the German position in Hungary by attacking the southern flank of the Russian armies there. He no longer stresses that the Germans will hold Budapest, but instead cautiously refrains from « making any definite forecasts » about the Budapest drive, because the situation on the extreme left wing of the Soviets is « still too fluid. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: Summing up the military situation, the Fascist Radio war correspondent, Adriano Borsoni, asserts that the German line south of Faenza has been strengthened on a 30-kilometre front by the strongholds and fortified positions lately recaptured by the Wehrmacht. In these operations, about 1,000 prisoners are said to have been captured, as well as many tanks and field guns. In the Ravenna area, all Allied attacks were smashed, writes the correspondent.

Sforza and the Frontier Problem: Commenting on a Sforza article in the American magazine *Life*, the Fascist Radio ridicules Sforza's assertion that « there is no frontier-problem in Italy, nor anywhere else. Frontiers are a memory of the past... » According to the commentator, Sforza's obsession lies in inviting foreign countries to help themselves to Italy. Internationalism, he continues, is a foregone conclusion even in Soviet Russia, which, quoting the *Daily Mail*, is a nationalist and imperialist country *par excellence*. Sforza, and all Italians who think like him, live in a fool's paradise.

Fate of Journalists in 'Invaded' Italy: At a congress in Germany, of the Union of National Press Associations, delegates reported many cases in which journalists had died in the "so-called" liberated countries for having done their duty towards their fatherland and the new Europe. This applied to Italy as well as to Rumania and Bulgaria. In the latter two countries, journalists are said to have been ill-treated and persecuted by Bolsheviks and Jews.

The Holy See and Communism: In the Fascist Radio's press review, Pennino discusses the Wednesday editorial of the *Regime Fascista* (Farinacci's paper), dealing with the Vatican's recognition of de Gaulle's provisional government, and its implications. After blaming the Vatican for having refused recognition to the Italian Social Republic « on legal grounds », the writer tries to prove that the Vatican's indifference to the persecution of Pétainist priests in France means a complete change-over in her policy. This, says the writer, might be due to the failure of democracies in liberated countries, which induced the Vatican to seek closer relations through de Gaulle's France with Communist Russia and thus save what is left. The writer then suddenly turns to the background of this war, summing it up as « a submission of Christian civilisation to Israel's revenge. » He concludes his article with the warning that without confidence in the cause and without the protection of God, « the Jewish cyclone would surpass even the Deluge. »

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date [illegible] File _____

Please read attached & initial

IG
✓ Col SPICER
✓ Capt TEMPLE
✓ Capt WILLIAMS
✓ Capt SHANKS
✓ Capt LEWIS
~~Capt HARRIS~~

REMARKS

Chief Clerk: Filo

Interior D.C
INFORMATION DIVISION
2 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — **16 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U.S. troops land on Mindoro Island: Japs' Philippine territory split; Canadians breach German canal line northeast of Faenza; 7th Army crosses into Germany; Battles rage in outskirts of Budapest; Red Army drives on Kosice; Allies recapture Buthidaung in Burma; Congressmen received by Pope Pius, visit Rome military centers; President signs five-star rank bill.

LIBERATED ITALY — U.S. and Britain agree on Italy, Stettinius says; Lussu attributes crisis to right-wing split in C.N.L.; Stone promotion confirmed by Senate; New Liberal Party Secretary appointed; Clashes mark second day of Naples Generals' trial.

UNITED NATIONS — Peace discussions in Athens continue; British forces hold ELAS attack; Churchill and Eden address Commons on Polish-Soviet program; U.S. offers to mediate in Polish question.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. TROOPS LAND ON MINDORO ISLAND; JAPS' PHILIPPINE TERRITORY SPLIT

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 15 — American 6th Army forces landed today on Mindoro Island, 95 miles south of Manila Bay, splitting Japanese-held Philippine territory in two, General Douglas MacArthur announced late tonight.

The new American landing, made on the southwest coast, was almost unopposed, and initial objectives were taken easily, the communique said, adding that complete surprise had been obtained. Army and Navy planes covering the landing operations destroyed 250 Japanese aircraft, while other carrier-based planes virtually set up an aerial blockade of Luzon Island.

General MacArthur said that the daring move had [illegible] in the shores of the China Sea.

Meanwhile, American Liberators continued their attacks on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, the communique said.

American troops on Leyte advanced against the remaining half of the Yamashira line, just over a mile from Ormoc, after capturing the main Japanese supply depot. (OWI-Reuter)

CANADIANS BREACH GERMAN CANAL LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 15 — Canadian infantrymen, pressing westward in an attack which has sheared through two strong enemy delaying-lines across the Po Plain northeast of Faenza, have breached yet a third line of enemy entrenchments, based on the Canale Naviglio, on a 1,500 yard front, a mile north of the Ravenna-Bologna railway, it was announced here today.

The Canadian forces attacked at night across the steep-banked canal where the enemy has hastily concentrated all available reserves of the German 10th Army, as well as the reformed 98th Infantry Division, withdrawn from reserve stations behind the German 18th Army on the Bologna front.

In very heavy fighting, a bridgehead 1,500 yards wide was established a mile northeast of Bagnocavallo, and despite heavy shellfire, Canadian infantrymen and sappers constructed a ford across the watercourse to enable tanks, anti-tank guns, and infantry reinforcements to pour across and strengthen the newly-won positions.

These reinforcements withstood the violent hammering of enemy counter-attacks spearheaded by Tiger and Panther tanks, and at latest reports, the Canadian forces had pushed inland from the canal for a distance of nearly 1,000 yards.

In the course of one of the heaviest of the enemy attacks, Canadian troops were forced to fall back back to the Bagnocavallo-Alfonsine Road, some 300 yards west of the canal and paralleling it. After reforming here, the Canadian forces again thrust forward to cut this important road and outflank the strong enemy concentrations holding Bagnocavallo, on the Ravenna-Lugo-Bologna highway.

The Canadian bridgehead, or rather series of bridgeheads, now extends from a base 10 miles wide along the western banks of the Lamone River, across the Canale Vecchio on a front of at least 3,000 yards, to an apex piercing the Canale Naviglio 2½ miles to the west. In these attacks, which have crashed through the left flank of the German 10th Army's main positions across the Po Plain, some 500 prisoners have been taken, and at least a dozen German tanks and assault guns destroyed or captured.

Surprise has been one of the principal elements in this Canadian punch, thrown at the enemy lines northeast of Faenza as the German 10th Army concentrated its strength

LATE BULLETINS

ELAS SENDS MESSAGE TO SCOBIE

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

on Kosice: Allies recapture Buthidaung in Burma; Congressmen received by Pope Pius, visit Rome military centers; President signs five-star rank bill.

LIBERATED ITALY — U.S. and Britain agree on Italy, Stettinius says; Lussu attributes crisis to right-wing split in C.N.L.; Stone promotion confirmed by Senate; New Liberal Party Secretary appointed; Clashes mark second day of Naples Generals' trial.

UNITED NATIONS — Peace discussions in Athens continue; British forces hold ELAS attack; Churchill and Eden address Commons on Polish-Soviet program; U.S. offers to mediate in Polish question.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. TROOPS LAND ON MINDORO ISLAND; JAPS' PHILIPPINE TERRITORY SPLIT

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 15 — American 6th Army forces landed today on Mindoro Island, 95 miles south of Manila Bay, splitting Japanese-held Philippine territory in two, General Douglas MacArthur announced late tonight.

The new American landing, made on the southwest coast, was almost unopposed, and initial objectives were taken easily, the communique said, adding that complete surprise had been obtained. Army and Navy planes covering the landing operations destroyed 250 Japanese aircraft, while other carrier-based planes virtually set up an aerial blockade of Luzon Island.

General MacArthur said that the daring move had carried American forces to the shores of the China Sea, cutting off the Japanese Empire to the south.

Infantry forces moved ashore at night while landing ships blasted the shoreline with rockets and escorting naval vessels laid down a heavy barrage, press dispatches reported. Naval and air bombardment preceding the landing was brief. The communique reported that engineer units were among the first ashore.

American troops on Leyte Island have been fighting about 300 miles from Manila and the new landing represents an advance of about 170 miles toward Manila Bay which is now flanked by American forces.

The communique reported that Filipino patriot forces launched an aggressive offensive on Mindanao, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol and Sulu islands. They have liberated three entire provinces on Mindanao and have seriously disrupted the enemy's communication lines.

Pacific Fleet headquarters reported tonight that carrier-based planes, striking against Japanese air installations on Luzon Island north of Mindoro, destroyed 133 enemy aircraft on the ground and in the air. Together with the 91 planes destroyed in air attacks on Luzon yesterday, the two-day total was increased to 224.

Both fighter and bomber aircraft joined in the two attacks against Japanese air power on the key Philippine island.

sheared through two strong enemy defying lines across the Po Plain northeast of Faenza, have breached yet a third line of enemy entrenchments, based on the Canale Naviglio, on a 1,500 yard front, a mile north of the Ravenna-Bologna railway, it was announced here today.

The Canadian forces attacked at night across the steep-banked canal where the enemy has hastily concentrated all available reserves of the German 10th Army, as well as the reformed 98th Infantry Division, withdrawn from reserve stations behind the German 18th Army on the Bologna front.

In very heavy fighting, a bridgehead 1,500 yards wide was established a mile northeast of Bagnocavallo, and despite heavy shellfire, Canadian infantrymen and sappers constructed a ford across the watercourse to enable tanks, anti-tank guns, and infantry reinforcements to pour across and strengthen the newly-won positions.

These reinforcements withstood the violent hammering of enemy counter-attacks spearheaded by Tiger and Panther tanks, and at latest reports, the Canadian forces had pushed inland from the canal for a distance of nearly 1,000 yards.

In the course of one of the heaviest of the enemy attacks, Canadian troops were forced to fall back back to the Bugnocavallo-Alfonsine Road, some 300 yards west of the canal and paralleling it. After reforming here, the Canadian forces again thrust forward to cut this important road and outflank the strong enemy concentrations holding Bagnocavallo, on the Ravenna-Lugo-Bologna highway.

The Canadian bridgehead, or rather series of bridgeheads, now extends from a base 10 miles wide along the western banks of the Lamone River, across the Canale Vecchio on a front of at least 3,000 yards, to an apex piercing the Canale Naviglio 2½ miles to the west. In these attacks, which have crashed through the left flank of the German 10th Army's main positions across the Po Plain, some 500 prisoners have been taken, and at least a dozen German tanks and assault guns destroyed or captured.

Surprise has been one of the principal elements in this Canadian punch, thrown at the enemy lines northeast of Faenza as the German 10th Army concentrated its strength

LATE BULLETINS

«ELAS» SENDS MESSAGE TO SCOBIE

ATHENS, December 15 — The commander-in-chief of the ELAS (National Liberation Militia) forces, Maj. Gen. Stephan Saraphis, has sent a message to Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, it was officially announced here tonight. (BBC-Reuter)

7TH ARMY MAKES THIRD CROSSING INTO REICH

LONDON, December 15 — American 7th Army troops made a third crossing into Germany late today between Wissembourg and Lauterburg, and they are now battling against the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line, press reports said tonight.

The troops, heavily shelled by German artillery, forced their way through barbed wire and scattered strongpoints to obtain the three small bridgeheads. (Reuter)

4034

CHINESE TROOPS CAPTURE BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, December 15 — The town of Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy River and south of recently-captured Myitkyina, was captured today by Chinese forces following a 28-day seige, an American press service reported late tonight. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

to battle a threatening envelopment of Faenza [illegible]. Even now, some days after the first surprise assault, official reports carefully avoid mentioning the date on which any of the Allied actions have taken place. Although official situation reports made available here normally deal with events of the previous 24 hours, up to noon of the day prior to their issue, current reports are not so dated.

On the 5th Army front, action yesterday was confined to the right flank of the more-than-100-mile-long mountain line. British troops in the Monte Maggiore and Tassignano sector, in the Santerno River Valley south of Imola, met heavy enemy machine-gun and mortar fire, as well as counter-attacks, when they attempted to extend their positions gained in recent fighting.

Elsewhere along the Italian front, positions remained unchanged. (PRO)

7TH ARMY CROSSES INTO GERMANY

LONDON, December 15 — Racing around the eastern and western sides of the Hagenau Forest, two 7th Army columns have joined up to form an arrowhead thrust into Germany in the Wissembourg (Weissenburg) area, 14 miles west of the Rhine. Six Allied armies now are fighting on German soil.

Late press dispatches reported that a second crossing of the Palatinate border had been made at Lauterburg, at the northeast tip of Alsace, less than 10 miles from Karlsruhe.

The Germans retreated to the north and across the Rhine in advance of swift-moving American troops, but rear-guard troops fought hard to cover the retreat of the main body. American forces now are under fire from Siegfried Line artillery.

Reducing the gap through which German forces can escape from the Hagenau Forest back to the Siegfried Line, the two columns linked north of Sulz and continued their drive toward Wissembourg, a hub of road and rail lines leading to the Rhine Valley. A third column on their western flank surged northward to take the Maginot Line fortress of Lembuch, seven miles southwest of Wissembourg and two miles from the German border.

While American forces crossed the German border in the Lauterburg area, other units turned northwestward to reach Salmbach in a three-mile advance.

Thunderbolt planes pounded pillboxes in the German defense line north of Lauterburg, and medium bombers struck at enemy defenses above Wissembourg.

In an attempt to divert American strength from the drive into the Reich, German forces yesterday counter-attacked between Mülhouse and Colmar. German infantry and artillery forces were rushed over the Rhine to attack the heights overlooking two highways running from Ribeauville and Mülhouse to the interior of France. Late dispatches tonight reported that the German attack had been held, and that the Allied situation is much easier.

3rd Army Continue Advance

At the western end of the 7th Army's 35-mile front, 3rd Army forces in slow and hard fighting cleared the enemy from Rimlingen, east of Saargemünd, and advanced one mile to reach the border town of Erchingen.

Small gains were made in the Saarlautern area, where 95th Division troops captured a northern suburb of the Saar Basin city and fought to gain control of Ensdorf, on the eastern outskirts of the city. Three miles to the northwest, at Dillingen, 80th Division troops advanced slowly through Siegfried Line bunkers and pillboxes. A falling off of German artillery fire and counter-attacks in this area was reported.

American 1st Army forces today completed clearing the west bank of the Roer River above Düren by eliminating the

Soviet troops are moving waist-deep through flooded fields to outflank enemy strongpoints.

Press correspondents reported tonight that Budapest is faced with «Stalingrad» fighting, as the Germans are making preparations for street-to-street and house-to-house fighting in the city. All main buildings not already blown up are being converted into strongpoints.

A swift break-through west of the last major barrier before Austria might save the city from the destruction of street battles, as it would cut the last two escape routes leading out of Budapest to the northwest and west. Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's forces are pressing hard against the heavily-defended German line between the city and Lake Velenczei.

Along the Danube in this sector, heavy fog has prevented the Red Air Force from supporting ground troops.

Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front continued its advance northwest of Budapest, and tonight's Soviet communique reported that Red Army troops captured Sahy, just over the border in Czechoslovakia.

The Free German Press Bureau in Stockholm reported today that General Heinz Guderian has arrived in Vienna to supervise the defense works of the Vienna Plain.

Troops on Marshal Malinovsky's northeastern flank continued their rapid advance northward from Miskolc in a drive which threatens to encircle all German forces in northeastern Hungary. The Soviet communique announced the capture of the vital town of Szendro, 20 miles north of Miskolc on the main rail line to Kosice toward which General Ivan Petrov's army in Slovakia is thrusting. The terrain beyond Szendro is open, and the country offers no major obstacles to impede the advance.

The communique reported that over 1,000 German and Hungarian troops were captured in yesterday's fighting in this sector. Red Army troops destroyed or damaged 15 German tanks, and 29 German aircraft were shot down.

A 6,000-ton German transport has been torpedoed in Danzig Bay by a plane of the Baltic Fleet air arm, and another transport has been sunk in the open sea by warships of the Baltic Fleet, a supplement to last night's Soviet communique stated. (OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

ALLIES RECAPTURE BUTHIDAUNG, IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 15 — Allied troops have recaptured Buthidaung in the Arakan sector of Burma, as well as a village two miles to the south, it was announced here today. West of the Mayu Range, Allied forces have taken up positions 14 miles southeast of Maungdaw.

It was also confirmed here today that all territory vacated by Allied troops west of Kalapanzin before the monsoon season has been reoccupied.

On the Chindwin River front, troops of the 11th East African Division have captured Shwegyin, and also are pushing up the Shwegyin-Yeu road toward a village north of the town. Shwegyin is 10 miles south of Kalawa.

The British 36th Infantry Division has consolidated recently-won positions in the Indaw-Katha region, and sent out patrols which clashed with the Japanese in what were termed light actions. The Chinese 38th Division has recorded slight gains in the northern sector at Bhamo.

Chinese forces, after driving 40 miles into Kwangsi Province in their drive to repulse the Japanese attempt to invade Kweichow, have fanned out into three columns in preparation for an assault on Hochih, Radio Chungking reported today.

One column is reported to be heading straight along the railroad route, and has reached a point 15 miles from Hochih. The second thrust has taken Chinese troops 12 miles west of the city, while the third column is 18 miles to the southwest.

Eastern Air Command planes yesterday bombed a stor-

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

German soil.

Late press dispatches reported that a second crossing of the Palatinate border had been made at Lauterburg, at the northeast tip of Alsace, less than 10 miles from Karlsruhe.

The Germans retreated to the north and across the Rhine in advance of swift-moving American troops, but rear-guard troops fought hard to cover the retreat of the main body. American forces now are under fire from Siegfried Line artillery.

Reducing the gap through which German forces can escape from the Hagenau Forest back to the Siegfried Line, the two columns linked north of Sulz and continued their drive toward Wissembourg, a hub of road and rail lines leading to the Rhine Valley. A third column on their western flank surged northward to take the Maginot Line fortress of Lembuch, seven miles southwest of Wissembourg and two miles from the German border.

While American forces crossed the German border in the Lauterburg area, other units turned northwestward to reach Salmbach in a three-mile advance.

Thunderbolt planes pounded pillboxes in the German defense line north of Lauterburg, and medium bombers struck at enemy defenses above Wissembourg.

In an attempt to divert American strength from the drive into the Reich, German forces yesterday counter-attacked between Mulhouse and Colmar. German infantry and artillery forces were rushed over the Rhine to attack the heights overlooking two highways running from Ribeauville and Mulhouse to the interior of France. Late dispatches tonight reported that the German attack had been held, and that the Allied situation is much easier.

3rd Army Continue Advance

At the western end of the 7th Army's 35-mile front, 3rd Army forces in slow and hard fighting cleared the enemy from Rimlingen, east of Saargemünd, and advanced one mile to reach the border town of Erchingen.

Small gains were made in the Saarlautern area, where 95th Division troops captured a northern suburb of the Saar Basin city and fought to gain control of Ensdorf, on the eastern outskirts of the city. Three miles to the northwest, at Dillingen, 90th Division troops advanced slowly through Siegfried Line bunkers and pillboxes. A falling off of German artillery fire and counter-attacks in this area was reported.

American 1st Army forces today completed clearing the west bank of the Roer River above Düren by eliminating the last German strongholds — at a castle near Schophoven and a factory just south of Mariaweiler. Late dispatches reported tonight that the sole remaining German bridgehead south of Düren had been split in two by a thrust to within a few hundred yards of the swollen river.

Driving east and north from captured Gurzenich and Birgel toward the river and Düren, 1st Army troops met strong German opposition and threw back several counter-attacks. The Germans are fighting bitterly for every yard. Southeast of Monschau, 1st Army troops made gains of only a few hundred yards against enemy opposition and through thickly-sown minefields.

On the 9th Army sector along the Roer, ground action was limited, but increased German artillery and mortar fire during the last 48 hours was reported.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

BATTLES RAGING IN OUTSKIRTS OF BUDAPEST; RED ARMY DRIVES ON KOSICE

MOSCOW, December 15 — The Germans have rushed reinforcements into Budapest and have thrown in heavy armored counter-attacks in an attempt to hold the Red Army drive into the Hungarian capital. The battle now is raging inside the German belt of fortifications, where continued their rapid advance northward from Miskolc in a drive which threatens to encircle all German forces in northeastern Hungary. The Soviet communique announced the capture of the vital town of Szendro, 20 miles north of Miskolc on the main rail line to Kosice toward which General Ivan Petrov's army in Slovakia is thrusting. The terrain beyond Szendro is open, and the country offers no major obstacles to impede the advance.

The communique reported that over 1,000 German and Hungarian troops were captured in yesterday's fighting in this sector. Red Army troops destroyed or damaged 15 German tanks, and 29 German aircraft were shot down.

A 6,000-ton German transport has been torpedoed in Danzig Bay by a plane of the Baltic Fleet air arm, and another transport has been sunk in the open sea by warships of the Baltic Fleet, a supplement to last night's Soviet communique stated. (OWI-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

ALLIES RECAPTURE BUTHIDAUNG, IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 15 — Allied troops have recaptured Buthidaung in the Arakan sector of Burma, as well as a village two miles to the south, it was announced here today. West of the Mayu Range, Allied forces have taken up positions 14 miles southeast of Maungdaw.

It was also confirmed here today that all territory vacated by Allied troops west of Kalapanzin before the monsoon season has been reoccupied.

On the Chindwin River front, troops of the 11th East African Division have captured Shwegyin, and also are pushing up the Shwegyin-Yeu road toward a village north of the town. Shwegyin is 10 miles south of Kalawa.

The British 36th Infantry Division has consolidated recently-won positions in the Indaw-Katha region, and sent out patrols which clashed with the Japanese in what were termed light actions. The Chinese 38th Division has recorded slight gains in the northern sector at Bhamo.

Chinese forces, after driving 40 miles into Kwangsi Province in their drive to repulse the Japanese attempt to invade Kweichow, have fanned out into three columns in preparation for an assault on Hochih, Radio Chungking reported today.

One column is reported to be heading straight along the railroad route, and has reached a point 15 miles from Hochih. The second thrust has taken Chinese troops 12 miles west of the city, while the third column is 18 miles to the southwest.

Eastern Air Command planes yesterday bombed a storage area at Mychaung, on the main Japanese line of communications in Burma. Areas at Kyautkaw on the Kalaban River were attacked Wednesday, it was announced.

In Washington, the War Department said today that a second Superfortress was lost during yesterday's attack on Rangoon. One big bomber was reported missing.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. BOMBS AUSTRIA, GERMANY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 15 — Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th USAAF today struck at five strategic targets in Germany and Austria in daylight attacks, it was announced here today.

The targets included Rosenheim, in Germany; and Innsbruck, Linz, Amstetten, and an area near Salzburg, in Austria. With the exception of the Innsbruck attack, the bombing was done by instrument through heavy clouds.

The heaviest bombing was at Linz, where both Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Lightnings and Mustangs, attacked. They encountered moderate anti-aircraft fire.

At Innsbruck, rail yards at the northern terminus of the Brenner Pass, vital to the supply lines of Field Marshal Kesselring's troops, were hit. Good results were reported

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

in the face of light to moderate anti-aircraft defense. No enemy planes were encountered, early reports indicated.

The most recent bombing of the Salzburg area occured on the night of December 6, while targets in the Rosenheim area were last hit December 9. Amstetten, 30 miles southeast of Linz, had never been attacked previously by Mediterranean-based aircraft.

Yesterday, Spitfires and Spitbombers of the Desert Air Force roared over the battlefield between Bagnocavallo and Alfonsine, across the Po Plain, at little over ground level to rake enemy trenches, fortified strongpoints, and tank concentrations in support of the Canadian thrust westward, it was announced here today.

Because of drizzling rain and low cloud, the fighters and fighter-bombers were forced to make their attacks at dangerously low level, the reports said. Ground force observers paid tribute to the daring and accuracy of the spectacular assaults.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday struck an enemy fuel and munitions dump at Tortona, 15 miles east of Alessandria in northwestern Italy, to send it up in flames.

Coastal Air Force craft bombed three ships in the Gulf of Venice without observation of results, while other medium and fighter-bombers continued the stinging attrition attacks against enemy transport and communications in the Plain of the Po. (PRO)

LUFTWAFFE DECLINE FREES A.A. TROOPS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 15 — As a result of the decline of German air activity over Italy, surplus anti-aircraft troops are being given special training to make them available as infantry reinforcements, it was reported here today.

The special training, part of the infantry conversion training program, provides these and other surplus troops with a three-month course at what was formerly the finest of the Italian Fascist Blackshirt training areas, the announcement said.

More than 10,000 are expected to be enrolled in the courses within the next 60 days. (PRO)

CONGRESSMEN RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS; VISIT ROME MILITARY CENTERS

ROME, December 15 — The delegation of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives touring Italy was granted a special audience today by Pope Pius XII. The delegation also inspected a hospital, a rest center, and a replacement depot in the Rome area.

The day's program was among the busiest spent by the committee since it left the U. S. on November 29 to inspect American operations on the Western and Italian war fronts. Their activities began at 0900 hours and lasted until late in the evening.

Representatives John Rooney, Democrat of Brooklyn, and Joseph R. Farrington, Republican of Honolulu, who remained in France after fourteen members of the committee departed for Italy, rejoined the group here today, after a night in Naples.

Pope Pius spoke to the Congressmen for 10 minutes, while Army officers accompanying the Representatives waited in an anteroom before being received by His Holiness.

Pope Asks Charitable Peace

The Congressmen sat in a semi-circle around Pope

Before visiting Vatican City, the committee inspected a general hospital, where the Congressmen went to different wards to speak to patients who are American soldiers from their respective states. It was the first personal meeting of the Representatives and American enlisted men in the Italian Theater, preparatory to their visit to the 5th Army front. During their tour of military installations in the Western Front area, the Congressmen spoke to hundreds of enlisted men.

The facilities available to troops at the U.S. Army Rest Center also were inspected today by the delegation.

In the late afternoon, the Congressional party was driven to a new replacement depot, where a new U.S. Army infantry conversion program is now under way. There the party saw one of the best equipped training centers in Italy, formerly utilized by Mussolini as a Blackshirt training center, which now will be used to retrain American soldiers from other branches of service for the infantry.

The Congressional delegation was met by Brig. Gen. Lawrence Jaynes, commanding officer of the depot, who told them how the center was operating and that its purpose is to pass on to officers and men the latest battle doctrines gleaned from front-line sources and from techniques developed at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Brigadier General Jaynes said the new replacement idea was a major effort to support national policies of conserving manpower.

Later, the Congressmen were shown a display of both U.S. and enemy weapons and mines, and were taken on an automobile tour of the installation. Several Congressmen accepted General Jaynes' invitation to fire any weapon they wished to try and the first to volunteer was Representative Clare Booth Luce, who tried both the U.S. rifle and carbine.

After returning to the city in the early evening, the Congressmen were guests at a reception given by the U.S. Ambassador to Italy, Alexander C. Kirk. (UNN)

R.A.F. LANCASTERS ATTACK LUDWIGSHAFEN

LONDON, December 15 — Royal Air Force Lancaster heavy bombers tonight carried out a heavy attack against Ludwigsafen. The attack was officially described as "having been concentrated."

Ludwigsafen, situated on the left bank of the Rhine River opposite Mannheim, is the location of the I. G. Farben industrial works, stretching almost three miles along the Rhine banks. The last raid against the factory was made November 5.

Two key German rail hubs feeding the Western Front — Hanover and Kassel — were bombed today by over 650 Flying Fortresses of the 8th USAAF escorted by over 550 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters, it was announced here this afternoon.

Kassel, in addition to being a Nazi rail center, is the home of large German tank-producing arsenals. It lies 74 miles southwest of Hanover.

The bombing was done under adverse weather conditions. With the Italy-based Flying Fortress and Liberator attack on Rosenheim, Germany, and on four strategic targets in Austria, the heavy attack marked a resumption of the Allied air bombardment of Germany following a short lull.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force Lancasters dropped six-ton bombs on German E and R-boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland.

An official announcement made here yesterday disclosed that the Germans used the international symbol of the Red Cross to camouflage an anti-aircraft battery which opened fire on a squadron of rocket-firing Typhoons of the Allied

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

and fighter-bombers continued the stinging attrition attacks against enemy transport and communications in the Plain of the Po. (PRO)

LUFTWAFFE DECLINE FREES A.A. TROOPS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 15 — As a result of the decline of German air activity over Italy, surplus anti-aircraft troops are being given special training to make them available as infantry reinforcements, it was reported here today.

The special training, part of the infantry conversion training program, provides these and other surplus troops with a three-month course at what was formerly the finest of the Italian Fascist Blackshirt training areas, the announcement said.

More than 10,000 are expected to be enrolled in the courses within the next 60 days. (PRO)

CONGRESSMEN RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS: VISIT ROME MILITARY CENTERS

ROME, December 15 — The delegation of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives touring Italy was granted a special audience today by Pope Pius XII. The delegation also inspected a hospital, a rest center, and a replacement depot in the Rome area.

The day's program was among the busiest spent by the committee since it left the U. S. on November 20 to inspect American operations on the Western and Italian war fronts. Their activities began at 0900 hours and lasted until late in the evening.

Representatives John Rooney, Democrat of Brooklyn, and Joseph R. Farrington, Republican of Honolulu, who remained in France after fourteen members of the committee departed for Italy, rejoined the group here today, after a night in Naples.

Pope Pius spoke to the Congressmen for 10 minutes, while Army officers accompanying the Representatives waited in an anteroom before being received by His Holiness.

Pope Asks Charitable Peace

The Congressmen sat in a semi-circle around Pope Pius during the audience. John M. Costello, Democrat of California, and acting chairman of the committee, said later that Pope Pius told them that if there is to be a lasting peace it must be one of "charity and love," and that the visiting Congressional delegation, as a responsible body of the U.S. government, is in a position to assist in achieving that purpose.

His Holiness asked the Representatives to convey his Christmas greetings to President Roosevelt and, after he had received all of the escorting entourage, including Brig. Gen. Arthur McChrystal ,commander of INC, AFHQ, he gave the group a special blessing.

Pope Pius personally presented to each member of the group a rosary which he blessed. Myron C. Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Vatican, attended the audience.

Mr. Rooney was not present at the special audience, but before the Congressional group departed from the Vatican, he appeared and was granted a private audience with Pope Pius.

After the audience, all of the Representatives except Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican of Connecticut, toured the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's. Mrs. Luce and Mr. Taylor visited one of the 200 soup kitchens operated by the Vatican for the poor, and the orphanage of Patronati di San Giuseppe.

Brigadier General Jaynes [illegible] idea was a major effort to support national policies of conserving manpower.

Later, the Congressmen were shown a display of both U.S. and enemy weapons and mines, and were taken on an automobile tour of the installation. Several Congressmen accepted General Jaynes' invitation to fire any weapon they wished to try and the first to volunteer was Representative Clare Booth Luce, who tried both the U.S. rifle and carbine.

After returning to the city in the early evening, the Congressmen were guests at a reception given by the U.S. Ambassador to Italy, Alexander C. Kirk. (UNN)

R.A.F. LANCASTERS ATTACK LUDWIGSHAFEN

LONDON, December 15 — Royal Air Force Lancaster heavy bombers tonight carried out a heavy attack against Ludwigsafen. The attack was officially described as "having been concentrated."

Ludwigsafen, situated on the left bank of the Rhine River opposite Mannheim, is the location of the I. G. Farben industrial works, stretching almost three miles along the Rhine banks. The last raid against the factory was made November 5.

Two key German rail hubs feeding the Western Front — Hanover and Kassel — were bombed today by over 650 Flying Fortresses of the 8th USAAF escorted by over 550 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters, it was announced here this afternoon.

Kassel, in addition to being a Nazi rail center, is the home of large German tank-producing arsenals. It lies 74 miles southwest of Hanover.

The bombing was done under adverse weather conditions. With the Italy-based Flying Fortress and Liberator attack on Rosenheim, Germany, and on four strategic targets in Austria, the heavy attack marked a resumption of the Allied air bombardment of Germany following a short lull.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force Lancasters dropped six-ton bombs on German E and R-boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland.

An official announcement made here yesterday disclosed that the Germans used the international symbol of the Red Cross to camouflage an anti-aircraft battery which opened fire on a squadron of rocket-firing Typhoons of the Allied 2nd TAF last Wednesday.

The fliers were attacked from a building marked with huge red crosses as they flew deep into Germany in the area of Hanover. Despite the attack, the planes pressed home their assault on rail transport, damaged two trains with their rockets and destroyed a third.

Another attack in the same area yesterday was directed against a railway station and a factory.

Allied tactical aircraft continued to hammer vital enemy communications in Holland and the Ruhr. The main attack was concentrated on the Deventer and Zwolle rail bridges controlling the enemy's main rail lines into the Hague area. The bridges had been the targets of four previous raids.

Also troop concentrations and ammunition trains in the Ruhr and barges in the Zuider Zee were bombed.
(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

THREAT TO NAZIS IN YUGOSLAVIA INCREASED

LONDON, December 15 — Yugoslav units fighting in Serbia tightened their grip around Uzice by reaching Kremna 14 miles southwest of Uzice, on the Vishegrad-Uzice railway line, to imperil the last German escape route, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

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

Fighting of undiminished violence continued in the Srem sector of Slovenia, and Yugoslav units seized the village of Brandovce.

In Bosnia, the enemy suffered heavy losses as Patriot troops cut their communications lines in many places.

In Croatia, in the area northeast of Zagreb, 200 German troops were killed and 60 captured in an attack on the Krizevci-Koprivbica railway line. An enemy counter-attack from the direction of Varazdin to the northwest was repulsed.

Yugoslav aircraft gave tactical support to Marshal Tito's drive on Vinkovci, in Slavonia, and ranged over the entire front in that sector. In one attack they destroyed 20 trucks and 42 wagons loaded with ammunition.

Yugoslav forces killed 150 Germans, including a colonel, in a night battle near Janja, 60 miles west of Belgrade, Marshal Tito's communique reported tonight. The night communique also reported widespread destruction of German transport in attacks by Partisans and Yugoslav regulars.

Two locomotives and 22 cars loaded with war material were destroyed by Partisan forces in northwestern Yugoslavia on the rail line extending from Ljubljana to Trieste. Several sections of another line leading from Ljubljana to Jesenice were wrecked by other Partisan forces.

In the northern part of the country, Partisan units, supported by aircraft, attacked German supply lines feeding the forces retreating across Hungary. The attacks centered in the Vinkovci area, a main road and rail hub on the east-west line between Belgrade and Zagreb.

South of Janja, the enemy stronghold of Kozluk was destroyed. (OWI)

BRITISH TRAINED PATRIOTS IN ALBANIA

LONDON, December 15 — British officers and men helped train and organize the Albanian National Liberation Army which carried on guerrilla warfare against first the Fascists, and later the Germans, it was disclosed here last night.

The first British mission entered Albania from northern Epirus, early in 1943, by parachute.

They started organizing Patriot activity, and by August were working in close coöperation with the Partisan Central Council training the first Partisan brigade. It was commanded by the Mehmet Shemu, veteran of the Spanish Republic's International Brigade, and was well-supplied with rifles, light mortars, and light machine guns.

The fall of Mussolini stimulated Albanian resistance, which in turn brought savage reprisals. Then came the Italian surrender and the German invasion of Albania. At the same time, splits developed in the Patriot ranks.

In October, 1943, Brigadier George Oswald Mark Davy landed in Albania with a complete staff and orders from General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson to kill Germans.

The result was that the Germans were compelled to keep nearly three divisions in Albania, and still the Patriots contrived to carry out coups and sabotage of all kinds.

By April of this year, there were seven Patriot brigades and 10 battalion groups in action, all trained by British liaison officers. These forces totalled 12,000 men, and by September the number had risen to 30,000.

Appreciation for the British help was recently expressed by the commander-in-chief of the Albanian Army of National Liberation, Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, in a personal message of thanks to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.
(OWI - Reuter)

PRESIDENT SIGNS FIVE-STAR RANK BILL

WASHINGTON, December 15 — President Roosevelt today signed legislation creating the new ranks of Fleet Admiral of the Navy and General of the Army. He then

The Secretary of State said that the United States is ready to deal with the reorganized Bonomi Government because it was formed by Italians. When the new government was formed, he said, the Italians could have taken another course if they had so wanted.

In response to the question of whether the Italian Government or Allied authorities are to be in charge of the punishment of war criminals in Italy, Stettinius said that it was in the hands of the Allied authorities.

The secretary was also asked whether the visit of British Minister of State Richard K. Law indicated that the Italian situation would be discussed. Although he pointed out that Law specialized in economics and relief problems, Stettinius replied that he did not know all the questions they would discuss. (OWI-Reuter)

LUSSU BLAMES RIGHT-WING SPLIT IN C.N.L.

ROME, December 15 — The recent ministerial crisis was chiefly due to the right-wing tendencies of the Liberal and Christian Democratic Parties, which caused internal conflict inside the Committee of National Liberation, Emilio Lussu, Action Party secretary, maintained in a broadcast over Radio Rome yesterday.

He added, however, «The Country has profited from the crisis, because it has given both parties time to steer, if not to the left, at least less to the right.»

Lussu said, the Liberal Party's participation in the present government had been encouraged by the attitude of the Christian Democrats, and he implied from this that «prime responsibility for this lamentable solution to the crisis» lay with these two parties.

Regarding the Communist Party's position, Lussu said the Party's anxiety over being left out of the Government had driven it to the mistake of believing that the Christian Democrats had decided upon a three-party government — with the Labor Democrats and the Liberals — and to the further mistake of believing that in offering its collaboration to Bonomi, it would be supported by the Socialists.

Of the Sforza case, Lussu said that it ought to be regarded as an issue concerning the Christian Democrats.

Lussu said that theoretically there was no question on the point «Can our democracy have the government it wants?» but that practically the whole problem lay in it.

Lussu concluded with a declaration that the best friends of Great Britain and European democracy were the Italian Democrats, and that «their enemies were always the same ones — no longer European but Africa adventurers — a nest of vipers whom the Italian people had not yet crushed.» (UNN)

STONE PROMOTION CONFIRMED

ROME, December 15 — Confirmation by the United States Senate of the promotion of Commodore Ellery W. Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission, to the rank of rear admiral was announced here today. He is one of the few reserve officers promoted to flag rank in the United States Navy.

As one of the original members of the Allied Military Mission to Italy, Admiral Stone arrived in this country on 15 September 1943. An authority on communications and a pioneer in radio-telegraph, Admiral Stone's first task was bettering of communications as an aid in the campaign for liberation of Italy.

In the last World War he served as a naval officer. Before returning to active duty in the Navy, he was president of the Postal Telegraph System in the United States.
(PWB - AC - OWI)

NEW LIBERAL PARTY SECRETARY APPOINTED

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760521

In the northern part of the country, Partisan units, supported by aircraft, attacked German supply lines feeding the forces retreating across Hungary. The attacks centered in the Vinkovci area, a main road and rail hub on the east-west line between Belgrade and Zagreb.

South of Janja, the enemy stronghold of Kozluk was destroyed. (OWI)

BRITISH TRAINED PATRIOTS IN ALBANIA

LONDON, December 15 — British officers and men helped train and organize the Albanian National Liberation Army which carried on guerrilla warfare against first the Fascists, and later the Germans, it was disclosed here last night.

The first British mission entered Albania from northern Epirus, early in 1943, by parachute.

They started organizing Patriot activity, and by August were working in close coöperation with the Partisan Central Council training the first Partisan brigade. It was commanded by the Mehmet Shemu, veteran of the Spanish Republic's International Brigade, and was well-supplied with rifles, light mortars, and light machine guns.

The fall of Mussolini stimulated Albanian resistance, which in turn brought savage reprisals. Then came the Italian surrender and the German invasion of Albania. At the same time, splits developed in the Patriot ranks.

In October, 1943, Brigadier George Oswald Mark Davy landed in Albania with a complete staff and orders from General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson to kill Germans.

The result was that the Germans were compelled to keep nearly three divisions in Albania, and still the Patriots contrived to carry out coups and sabotage of all kinds.

By April of this year, there were seven Patriot brigades and 10 battalion groups in action, all trained by British liaison officers. These forces totalled 12,000 men, and by September the number had risen to 30,000.

Appreciation for the British help was recently expressed by the commander-in-chief of the Albanian Army of National Liberation, Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, in a personal message of thanks to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. (OWI - Reuter)

PRESIDENT SIGNS FIVE-STAR RANK BILL

WASHINGTON, December 15 — President Roosevelt today signed legislation creating the new ranks of Fleet Admiral of the Navy and General of the Army. He then appointed three admirals and four generals to the new ranks.

The new Generals of the Army are General George C. Marshall, chief of staff; General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief in the Southwest Pacific; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in western Europe; and General H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces.

The Fleet Admirals are Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, naval commander-in-chief in the Pacific; and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander-in-chief.

Under the legislative provisions, the President may appoint one additional Admiral of the Fleet. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

U.S., U.K. AGREE ON ITALY, STETTINIUS SAYS

WASHINGTON, December 15 — Britain and the United States act together in all questions of policy affecting Italy, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius told his press conference today.

Stettinius made the statement when asked to reconcile U.S. approval of the new Italian Government with his previous statement on British objections to Count Carlo Sforza.

He added, however, « The Country has profited from the crisis, because it has given both parties time to steer, if not to the left, at least less to the right. »

Lussu said, the Liberal Party's participation in the present government had been encouraged by the attitude of the Christian Democrats, and he implied from this that « prime responsibility for this lamentable solution to the crisis » lay with these two parties.

Regarding the Communist Party's position, Lussu said the Party's anxiety over being left out of the Government had driven it to the mistake of believing that the Christian Democrats had decided upon a three-party government — with the Labor Democrats and the Liberals — and to the further mistake of believing that in offering its collaboration to Bonomi, it would be supported by the Socialists.

Of the Sforza case, Lussu said that it ought to be regarded as an issue concerning the Christian Democrats.

Lussu said that theoretically there was no question on the point « Can our democracy have the government it wants? » but that practically the whole problem lay in it.

Lussu concluded with a declaration that the best friends of Great Britain and European democracy were the Italian Democrats, and that « their enemies were always the same ones — no longer European but Africa adventurers — a nest of vipers whom the Italian people had not yet crushed. » (UNN)

STONE PROMOTION CONFIRMED

ROME, December 15 — Confirmation by the United States Senate of the promotion of Commodore Ellery W. Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission, to the rank of rear admiral was announced here today. He is one of the few reserve officers promoted to flag rank in the United States Navy.

As one of the original members of the Allied Military Mission to Italy, Admiral Stone arrived in this country on 15 September 1943. An authority on communications and a pioneer in radio-telegraph, Admiral Stone's first task was bettering of communications as an aid in the campaign for liberation of Italy.

In the last World War he served as a naval officer. Before returning to active duty in the Navy, he was president of the Postal Telegraph System in the United States. (PWB - AC - OWI)

NEW LIBERAL PARTY SECRETARY APPOINTED

ROME, December 15 — Leone Cattani has been appointed secretary of the Liberal Party. He succeeds Manlio Brosio, who is a Minister Without Portfolio in the new cabinet.

Giovanni Cassandro has been appointed vice secretary of the party. (UNN)

50 ARRESTED FOR RECENT FOOD DISTURBANCES

ROME, December 15 — Some 50 persons have been arrested during the course of the investigation into disturbances which a week ago resulted in the looting of several food stores here, police officials announced today.

The announcement said all those arrested have criminal records. (UNN)

STUDENTS INCITED CATANIA MOB

ROME, December 15 — Irresponsible students protesting against the Italian call-up measures for military service were said to have led a mob which looted and fired civic offices in Catania yesterday, according to reports reaching the Allied Commission.

The provincial call-up office and several military trucks were set on fire and buildings housing the Young People's Association and the Catania paper *Corriere di Sicilia* were damaged.

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

Demonstrations against the call-up were reported at Enna and Palermo also.

Reports reaching here from Catania tonight said that an inquiry had been ordered into the disorders by the prefect of police. At the same time, a curfew beginning at 1800 hours has been ordered, and gatherings of more than three people have been banned.

Armed military and police patrols were reported tonight to be patrolling the city's streets. (PWB-AC)

CLASHES MARK SECOND DAY OF TRIAL

ROME, December 15 — Sharp clashes between the President of the court and Lt. Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli marked today's session of the trial of General Pentimalli and Lt. Gen. Ettore del Tetto on charges which include aiding the enemy and dereliction of duty.

The interchange between Court President Lorenzo Maroni and General Pentimalli came after General del Tetto, replying to questions by the public prosecutor, testified concerning a memorandum bearing on the defense of Naples issued by the Army Chief of Staff and identified in the courtroom as «Memorandum 44.»

The memorandum, read in court, spoke of probable criminal action by the Germans, with or without the aid of Fascists; and contained the following instructions: «Precautionary measures must be taken. Act only if provoked.»

Del Tetto said he had noted the contents of the memorandum after having been summoned for that purpose, along with other officers, by General Pentimalli. He denied, however, that Pentimalli at that time had issued special instructions for the defense of the city against the Germans. Also he denied having given orders to refrain from firing on Germans and disclaimed responsibility for the release of German prisoners.

Pressed by the prosecutor to explain why he had left his post in civilian clothes, Del Tetto replied: «There was no fighting between us and the Germans, and it should not be surprising that I was dressed in civilian clothes.»

Pentimalli, who followed Del Tetto to the stand, listened to the indictment against him, identical with that against his co-defendant.

Court Interrogates Pentimalli

In the course of a sharp, fast exchange between the accused and the court president, Pentimalli testified that he did not take over command of the 19th Army Corps headquarters in Naples until August 28. On November 24, he said, he was called to Potenza to be informed of the contents of «Memorandum 44.» He said he took word-for-word note of its contents, which, he said, included the advice to take personal initiative only in case of lack of liaison with other commands.

President Maroni: «The memorandum constituted an alert as to the intentions of the Germans. It is true, according to the memorandum, that you were not to make the first move, but it implied that if the Germans were to move first, which they did, you should have reacted immediately.»

Pentimalli replied that all he could do was to rely on the decisions of his subordinates. «Besides,» he added, «there was no clear-cut order to attack.»

President Maroni: «But even after the official announcement of the armistice, you let valuable time go by without taking any measures.»

Pentimalli: «I was uninformed as to the terms of the armistice. I did not know if they applied to the Germans also. Badoglio's broadcast of the night of September 8 said to resist offensive action 'from whatever source it may come.' The order could also be interpreted as referring to

Pentimalli said also that he had issued orders for the defense of Naples to Del Tetto, but added that nothing came of them because coastal defense troops had deserted, and those stationed inland were hemmed in by three German armored divisions. (UNN)

EDUCATION MAKES RAPID STRIDES IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, December 15 — Because the citizens of Florence, before liberation, resisted Fascist pressure to take over the city's youth program, education here has made rapid strides, Capt. Samuel V. Noe, Allied Military Government education officer, said today. The commune, he added, kept its own youth program in the days before liberation and even continued to run its own playground.

Public schools now are nine-tenths in operation, with students getting a minimum of two hours' study each day, Captain Noe said, although many of the school buildings must be used for vital Allied purposes.

Captain Noe's report added that 60,000 copies of one series of elementary text books have been published, and several others have been approved as free from Fascist indoctrination.

In the field of higher education, the University of Florence, which reopened October 5, submitted its final report on epuration December 4. Fifteen faculty members have been suspended, and 27 have been referred for action to the National Committee on Epuration.

The new school year at the university will begin January 1 and among the students will be many Partisans now studying informally with their professors. Late this month, the heads of the university departments and full-time professors will meet and elect a new university rector. This is a procedure new to the university, since under Fascism the university head was sent from Rome by the Fascist Ministry of Education.

English-speaking professors of the university are conducting courses at a rest camp for Canadian soldiers with such success that it is planned to extend this course to all Allied soldiers. University credits will be given for the courses, Captain Noe said.

Captain Noe also reported that the National Institute of Optics, considered the most important of its kind in Italy, is in operation, as is also the Teachers College, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Conservatory of Music, and the lending library.

Another project of the commune is a night school for workingmen and women. This is expected to open within a few days, Captain Noe said. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PEACE DISCUSSIONS IN ATHENS CONTINUE; BRITISH HOLD «ELAS» ATTACKS

ATHENS, December 15 — Fighting continues in several sections of the city and British and Greek leaders were reported tonight to be holding a series of discussions in an effort to arrive at a settlement of the crisis which plunged the country into civil war and conflict with British forces.

A statement issued tonight by the British Embassy confirmed reports that Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area, was engaged in conversations with Greek Government and other leaders.

The statement said that Mr. Macmillan already has talked with Prime Minister Georges Papandreou, with the Metropolitan Archbishop, and with Liberal leaders.

Other reports said that the British Ambassador, Rex

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

criminal action by the Germans, with or without the aid of Fascists; and contained the following instructions: «Precautionary measures must be taken. Act only if provoked.»

Del Tetto said he had noted the contents of the memorandum after having been summoned for that purpose, along with other officers, by General Pentimalli. He denied, however, that Pentimalli at that time had issued special instructions for the defense of the city against the Germans. Also he denied having given orders to refrain from firing on Germans and disclaimed responsibility for the release of German prisoners.

Pressed by the prosecutor to explain why he had left his post in civilian clothes, Del Tetto replied: «There was no fighting between us and the Germans, and it should not be surprising that I was dressed in civilian clothes.»

Pentimalli, who followed Del Tetto to the stand, listened to the indictment against him, identical with that against his co-defendant.

Court Interrogates Pentimalli

In the course of a sharp, fast exchange between the accused and the court president, Pentimalli testified that he did not take over command of the 19th Army Corps headquarters in Naples until August 29. On November 24, he said, he was called to Potenza to be informed of the contents of «Memorandum 44.» He said he took word-for-word note of its contents, which, he said, included the advice to take personal initiative only in case of lack of liaison with other commands.

President Maroni: «The memorandum constituted an alert as to the intentions of the Germans. It is true, according to the memorandum, that you were not to make the first move, but it implied that if the Germans were to move first, which they did, you should have reacted immediately.»

Pentimalli replied that all he could do was to rely on the decisions of his subordinates. «Besides,» he added, «there was no clear-cut order to attack.»

President Maroni: «But even after the official announcement of the armistice, you let valuable time go by without taking any measures.»

Pentimalli: «I was uninformed as to the terms of the armistice. I did not know if they applied to the Germans also. Badoglio's broadcast of the night of September 8 said to resist offensive action 'from whatever source it may come.' The order could also be interpreted as referring to the Anglo-Americans. I therefore had to wait for instructions.»

To the president's statement that the armistice with the Allies would inevitably have resulted in the breaking of relations with the Germans, the accused said he did not possess sufficient troops to put up effective resistance and also lacked transportation facilities to carry out the concentration of those at his disposal in Naples.

«But,» argued the Court, «street fighting already had begun. It was your duty to take over command of the Naples base immediately, especially since, as you say, General del Tetto had lost his bearings. This is the most serious charge against you. The safety of the city and the security of its citizens were at stake. At St. Elmo the people organized resistance to the Germans, but you did not think of getting there immediately to take charge.»

Pentimalli: «At St. Elmo, there was only a mob without knowledge of automatic weapons. In all, there were 12 officers and 13 soldiers.»

The president charged that the accused was concerned only with his own safety.

Asked what he had done from the time of the occupation of Naples by the Germans to the day of the city's liberation by the Allies, Pentimalli replied that his participation in the Neapolitan resistance movement would have hindered its development.

In the field of higher education, the University of Florence, which reopened October 5, submitted its final report on epuration December 4. Fifteen faculty members have been suspended, and 27 have been referred for action to the National Committee on Epuration.

The new school year at the university will begin January 1 and among the students will be many Partisans now studying informally with their professors. Late this month, the heads of the university departments and full-time professors will meet and elect a new university rector. This is a procedure new to the university, since under Fascism the university head was sent from Rome by the Fascist Ministry of Education.

English-speaking professors of the university are conducting courses at a rest camp for Canadian soldiers with such success that it is planned to extend this course to all Allied soldiers. University credits will be given for the courses, Captain Noe said.

Captain Noe also reported that the National Institute of Optics, considered the most important of its kind in Italy, is in operation, as is also the Teachers College, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Conservatory of Music, and the lending library.

Another project of the commune is a night school for workingmen and women. This is expected to open within a few days, Captain Noe said. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PEACE DISCUSSIONS IN ATHENS CONTINUE: BRITISH HOLD «ELAS» ATTACKS

ATHENS, December 15 — Fighting continues in several sections of the city and British and Greek leaders were reported tonight to be holding a series of discussions in an effort to arrive at a settlement of the crisis which plunged the country into civil war and conflict with British forces.

A statement issued tonight by the British Embassy confirmed reports that Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area, was engaged in conversations with Greek Government and other leaders.

The statement said that Mr. Macmillan already has talked with Prime Minister Georges Papandreou, with the Metropolitan Archbishop, and with Liberal leaders.

Other reports said that the British Ambassador, Rex Leeper, also is holding discussions with leaders of the various Greek political parties.

One proposal given credence in press dispatches asked that a regency be established, with the Archbishop as regent or as head of the proposed regency council.

According to London press reports, the Archbishop would be designated mediator in the crisis. A Reuter dispatch pointed out that the Archbishop's «unflinching attitude during the German occupation» had won him the respect and confidence of all parties.

Reuter reported that an EAM (National Liberation Front) broadcast from here yesterday advocated the establishment of a regency to supplant the present monarchy. Reuter said also that the EAM reply to British Commander Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's peace terms would call for an armistice, the resignation of Papandreou, and the establishment of a regency.

Fighting flared up in several sectors during the night, reaching its peak in the pre-dawn hours when a heavy rain failed to check the shelling and machine-gun and rifle fire. The most serious clashes were reported in the eastern sections of the city, between ELAS (National Liberation Militia) and British units.

In the Piraeus, British forces gained further ground after throwing back a heavy ELAS attack supported by mortar fire, General Scobie said in his communique.

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

General Scobie also reported an «unprovoked attack against Indian troops» on the Greek mainland north of Patras. He said that artillery fire continued to be directed against the center of the city.

Correspondents told of a small attack inside the city in the vicinity of Omnia Square, where ELAS forces tried unsuccessfully to force British defense positions.

Reinforcements on a big scale were pouring into the combat area, a *BBC* reporter said, adding that the British were bringing in both tanks and artillery. As a result of the reinforcements, the dispatch said, «strong British action is likely».

An American broadcast tonight described how an RAF Spitfire swooped over the center of the city this afternoon, strafed a park, and then roared over the city and back to its base. The broadcaster also told of 75-mm. shells falling around Constitution Square, and said that last night's assault on Omnia Square had resulted in the blowing up of several houses as ELAS units sought to erect roadblocks along the narrow streets.

Meanwhile, three additional classes of Greek militia reserves were called up, making a total of seven age groups who have been mobilized by the Papandreou Government.

General Nicholas Plastiras, head of the Greek government in 1922, who returned here a few days ago from an 11-year exile in France, said he came as «an ordinary citizen» and had «no statement to make on the present crisis».

Also reported to be in the city was British Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, Deputy Commander in the MAAF under General Ira C. Eaker. He conferred with Mr. Macmillan, General Scobie, and Air Commodore Geoffrey Tuttle, commanding the RAF in Greece.

The food situation is becoming critical, correspondents reported, and British and American relief operations are practically at a standstill. Food reserves have been established, but unloading of ships in the harbor has been stopped.

A Reuter report said that no additional relief ships will be sent into Piraeus, Salonika, Kavalla, or Velos for the time being, due to inability to unload. Relief trucks here and in the rest of the country are restricted to areas under British military control. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CHURCHILL OUTLINES POLISH-SOVIET PROBLEM

LONDON, December 15 — Speaking on the Polish question in the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said that the hopes he had entertained for a solution of the long-standing dispute between the Russians and the Polish government-in-London had failed.

Mr. Churchill supported the Russian demands for «reassurance about her western frontiers» and said that Premier Stalin and he had agreed that Poland should be compensated territorially «at the expense of Germany both in the north and in the west».

The Prime Minister said he was convinced that Stalin's statement at Teheran that he was resolved upon the creation of strong, independent Poland «represented the settled policy of the Soviet Government».

«Poland's liberation», Mr. Churchill continued, «may presently be achieved by the Russians, whose armies have suffered millions of casualties in breaking the German military machine. I cannot feel that the Russian demand for reassurance about her western frontiers are unreasonable».

He said that the additional complications produced by the formation of the Polish National Committee of Liberation at Lublin would not have arisen, but after endless discussions, the Polish Government-in-London failed to agree.

Tragedy of Disagreement

«In consequence, former Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk and other Polish ministers resigned, and the Polish Government has been reconstituted in a form which, in some re-

extension in which they will be supported by Britain and Russia, bound together as they are by a 20-year alliance. This extension will mean, in the west and north, territories more important and more highly developed than those they lose in the east.

«We hear of one-third of Poland to be ceded, but that includes vast tracts of the Pripet Marshes, a most desolate region, which, though it swells acreage, does not add to the wealth of those who own it».

Churchill said that this, in outline, was the offer which the Russians—on whom the main burden of liberation still falls—made to the Poles. He could not believe that such an offer would be rejected by Poland. It would mean the transference of several millions of people from the east to the west—the total expulsion of Germans from areas to be acquired by Poland. There would be room for them in Germany, which now had from 10 to 12 million prisoners or foreigners used as slaves.

«After all, six or seven million Germans have been killed already in this dreadful war into which they did not hesitate, for the second time in a generation, to plunge all Europe and the world», the Prime Minister said.

He cautioned against further delay in settling the question.

Churchill said also that «there ought to be a meeting of the three great powers at the earliest possible moment». Both he and the Foreign Secretary, he said, were to go anywhere, at any time, where they can meet the heads of their two great Allies.

The Prime Minister said that President Roosevelt had been kept fully informed of the Russian and British view on the Polish question. He went on to say: «All I can say is, that I have received no formal disagreement during all these long months upon the way in which the future of Poland seems to be shaping itself or is being shaped, and no doubt, when the time comes, the United States will make their own pronouncement upon these matters».

(OWI - Reuter)

EDEN REPLIES TO POLISH DEBATE

LONDON, December 15 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to the House of Commons debate on Poland, said today that for more than three years Polish-Soviet relations had been the most vexatious, anxious problem the British Government had had to deal with. «We entered this war voluntarily,» he said, «in fulfillment of our guarantees to Poland, and as the war progressed we have felt a growing esteem and affection for our gallant Polish allies.

«On the other side, we have a 20-year treaty with Russia. We have fought together in two wars, and in the end have fallen apart. If that happens again, the prospect for a European peace are very frail. So we have labored unceasingly to solve the Polish-Soviet differences. Now, the prospects are not so good as they have been.»

Eden said that Russia had never attempted to modify the Anglo-Polish arrangements. Marshal Stalin, on the contrary, had emphasised to ex-Polish Premier Mikolayczyk his desire that Polish treaties with Britain, France, and her relations with the United States should be continued and, if need be, reinforced.

The Curzon Line

The Curzon Line was originally drawn up at the Paris Supreme Council, and was intended only to show the minimum amount of territory to be assigned to Poland. The British delegation at the peace conference consistently maintained that any further extension eastward of Polish territory would be highly dangerous to Poland, and before the Treaty of Riga was signed, in 1921, Britain had several times warned the Polish government against such extension.

Continuing, Mr. Eden said that Britain had proposed the Curzon Line to the Soviets with Polish approval. Later

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

ment in 1922, who returned here a few days ago from an 11-year exile in France, said he came as «an ordinary citizen» and had «no statement to make on the present crisis».

Also reported to be in the city was British Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, Deputy Commander in the MAAF under General Ira C. Eaker. He conferred with Mr. Macmillan, General Scobie, and Air Commodore Geoffrey Tuttle, commanding the RAF in Greece.

The food situation is becoming critical, correspondents reported, and British and American relief operations are practically at a standstill. Food reserves have been established, but unloading of ships in the harbor has been stopped.

A Reuter report said that no additional relief ships will be sent into Piraeus, Salonika, Kavalla, or Velos for the time being, due to inability to unload. Relief trucks here and in the rest of the country are restricted to areas under British military control. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CHURCHILL OUTLINES POLISH-SOVIET PROBLEM

LONDON, December 15 — Speaking on the Polish question in the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said that the hopes he had entertained for a solution of the long-standing dispute between the Russians and the Polish government-in-London had failed.

Mr. Churchill supported the Russian demands for «reassurance about her western frontiers» and said that Premier Stalin and he had agreed that Poland should be compensated territorially «at the expense of Germany both in the north and in the west».

The Prime Minister said he was convinced that Stalin's statement at Teheran that he was resolved upon the creation of strong, independent Poland «represented the settled policy of the Soviet Government».

«Poland's liberation», Mr. Churchill continued, «may presently be achieved by the Russians, whose armies have suffered millions of casualties in breaking the German military machine. I cannot feel that the Russian demand for reassurance about her western frontiers are unreasonable».

He said that the additional complications produced by the formation of the Polish National Committee of Liberation at Lublin would not have arisen, but after endless discussions, the Polish Government-in-London failed to agree.

Tragedy of Disagreement

«In consequence, former Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk and other Polish ministers resigned, and the Polish Government has been reconstituted in a form which, in some respects, I am not able to applaud,» he said. «If Mikolajczyk had been able to return swiftly to Moscow, as he hoped and expected, Poland might now have her place in the ranks of the nations contending against Germany.

«In the British Government's view, Mikolajczyk and his friends remain the only light that burns for Poland in the immediate future. But confronted with obstinate, inflexible resistance of his London colleagues, he resigned».

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said:

«It is a source of grief to me that these forces have not been joined together more closely against the common foe. I cannot accept the view that arrangements proposed about frontiers are not solid and satisfactory, or that they would not give to Poland that abiding home I spoke about in February. If Poland gives Lwow and the surrounding area on the south known as the Curzon Line 'A'—if Poland makes this concession and these lands are joined to the Ukraine, Poland will gain in the north all of East Prussia, south and west of Königsberg, including Danzig, one of the most magnificent cities in the world.

«Instead of the threatened and artificial corridor built up so laboriously after the last war, Poland will stretch broadly across the Baltic along a front of 200 miles. The Poles are free, so far as Russia and Britain are concerned, to extend their territories at the expense of Germany to the west. I do not propose to go into the exact details about the

Churchill said also that «there ought to be a meeting of the three great powers at the earliest possible moment». Both he and the Foreign Secretary, he said, were to go anywhere, at any time, where they can meet the heads of their two great Allies.

The Prime Minister said that President Roosevelt had been kept fully informed of the Russian and British view on the Polish question. He went on to say: «All I can say is, that I have received no formal disagreement during all these long months upon the way in which the future of Poland seems to be shaping itself or is being shaped, and no doubt, when the time comes, the United States will make their own pronouncement upon these matters».

(OWI - Reuter)

EDEN REPLIES TO POLISH DEBATE

LONDON, December 15 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to the House of Commons debate on Poland, said today that for more than three years Polish-Soviet relations had been the most vexatious, anxious problem the British Government had had to deal with. «We entered this war voluntarily,» he said, «in fulfillment of our guarantees to Poland, and as the war progressed we have felt a growing esteem and affection for our gallant Polish allies.

«On the other side, we have a 20-year treaty with Russia. We have fought together in two wars, and in the end have fallen apart. If that happens again, the prospect for a European peace are very frail. So we have labored unceasingly to solve the Polish-Soviet differences. Now, the prospects are not so good as they have been.»

Eden said that Russia had never attempted to modify the Anglo-Polish arrangements. Marshal Stalin, on the contrary, had emphasised to ex-Polish Premier Mikolayczyk his desire that Polish treaties with Britain, France, and her relations with the United States should be continued and, if need be, reinforced.

The Curzon Line

The Curzon Line was originally drawn up at the Paris Supreme Council, and was intended only to show the minimum amount of territory to be assigned to Poland. The British delegation at the peace conference consistently maintained that any further extension eastward of Polish territory would be highly dangerous to Poland, and before the Treaty of Riga was signed, in 1921, Britain had several times warned the Polish government against such extension.

Continuing, Mr. Eden said that Britain had proposed the Curzon Line to the Soviets with Polish approval. Later, the Soviets approached the Polish government with a proposal which was, in fact, the Curzon Line.

«We told the Polish government that we considered the terms left her ethnographical position unimpaired. The Polish government was urged not to refuse these terms. Two alternatives were recommended to the Supreme Council regarding the extension of the Curzon Line southwards. One was Line 'A' and the other line 'B,' farther east, which left Lwow to Poland. Our delegation favored line 'A,' and that is the line for which the Soviets are now asking. It was eventually adopted by the Supreme Council.»

The population of the disputed area, Eden continued, was about 10,700,000. The Poles had never constituted more than one-third of the total population of this area. It was true that the Russians eventually accepted the Treaty of Riga. «The point is, this area has been long disputed, and we advised the Poles not to go so far east as was allowed by the Riga Treaty.»

The Polish Corridor had long proved «quite unworkable.» He had long felt that the only solution was that East Prussia should go to the Poles, and the East Prussian population be shifted out. The movement would be difficult, but he was convinced it must be faced.

The only alternative to the policy suggested was to do nothing until the peace treaty, but, with the Russians

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

advancing through Poland, either an administration would have to be set up to carry on the government, or Russia would have to administrate affairs directly.

«We know,» Eden said in conclusion, «that the Russians were prepared to make with the Mikolajczyk Government an arrangement similar to the one they have with the Czechs for civil affairs, and that is similar to the one we had with the French and Dutch. If we could have got an understanding between the Mikolajczyk Government and the Soviet on frontiers, we should have had a Polish administration capable of avoiding those incidents likely to arise where there is no agreement.» (Reuter)

U.S. OFFERS TO MEDIATE POLISH QUESTION

WASHINGTON, December 15 — A spokesman for the United States government declared here today, following Prime Minister Churchill's address in the House of Commons:

«Mr. Churchill's remarks about Poland attracted great interest in America. The United States government has made its position clear to the British, Soviet, and Polish governments. The American people and government have constantly hoped that the Soviet Union and Poland would settle the territorial problem between themselves.

«In order to facilitate a settlement, the United States government some time ago offered its good offices to the Soviet and Polish governments. This offer remains open, and, were the Soviet and Polish governments to accept it, the United States would make every effort to help them reach a mutually satisfactory settlement.

«Far from being indifferent to the problems of Europe, the United States government will continue to work for the establishment of the permanent organization of the United Nations which will enable all peoples to dwell in peace and security.» (OWI)

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS 6 NOMINEES

WASHINGTON, December 15 — The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee's favorable recommendation of six State Department nominations, including that of Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, as Assistant Secretaries of State, was announced last night by Senator Tom Connally, committee chairman.

Senator Connally said he had received a proxy vote from Senator Robert Wagner favoring MacLeish and the vote broke the 10-to-10 tie previously recorded. Committee approval usually guarantees Senate confirmation.

The Committee had previously reported favorably on the nominations of Joseph C. Grew as Under Secretary of State and four assistant secretaries W. L. Clayton, Nelson Rockefeller, James C. Dunn, and Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes.

The nomination of Norman Armour as Ambassador to Spain to succeed Carlton Hayes was approved by the Senate yesterday. (OWI)

U.K. LABOR ASKS STATE CONTROL OF FARM LAND

LONDON, December 15 — The British Labor Party Conference today unanimously adopted the Executive Committee report urging State control of agricultural land as soon as possible, the retention of County War Agricultural Committees, and the planning of food supplies and rural development.

The report said that the necessity for the national ownership of agricultural land was too urgent to leave to «a gradual and piecemeal procedure over a long period of years.» Acquisition, the report said, should be carried out as rapidly, and on as large a scale as possible.

A resolution was carried regretting the failure of the British Government's Education Bill to make adequate provision for raising the age for leaving school to 16, and providing for free secondary education for all.

Under existing legislation, the present school-leaving age

«Not only did Argentina help Fascist Germany and Spain by every means, but even now she opens her door to Hitlerite robbers.

«In spite of her formal promise not to shelter war criminals, materials and men which can form the skeleton of a new German war-machine are reaching the Argentine via Spain.

«Using 'neutrality' and even phrases about democracy as color, the Argentine rulers are strangling democracy and working for Hitler.» (TASS)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 15 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy fighting continues west of Ravenna, where Canadian troops have established a bridgehead over the Canale Naviglio, north of Bagnocavallo, against strong opposition, and have repulsed a number of counter-attacks.

Mopping-up operations by British troops of the 5th Army in the villages of Tossignano and Borgo Tossignano continue.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front there has been no material change in the situation.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force supporting the 5th and 8th Armies yesterday concentrated their attacks against supply lines feeding into the German front.

A fuel and munition dump north of the Italian battle area was attacked by medium bombers.

From these operations, all of our aircraft returned safely.

MAAF flew approximately 870 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

A quiet night followed yesterday's operations, and there have been no major developments.

British troops made further progress in the Piraeus, despite local rebel attacks, and the situation in Athens remains unchanged.

In yesterday's attacks by rebel troops on the center of the city, which achieved temporary local gains, the rebel forces employed were dressed in captured uniforms of the regular Greek troops of the Mountain Brigade.

There is no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 15 — Today's communique:

Allied forces now hold the left bank of the Roer River from its junction with the Inde to a point just northwest of Düren, except for two small pockets of resistance in a castle near Schophoven and a factory southeast of Mariaweiler. Units which cleared the area south of the junction of the two rivers captured the village of Vichoffen.

Southwest of Düren we reached Gurzenich, and pushed approximately a half-mile east of Gey.

Fighting is in progress in the town of Kesternich.

Slow progress against stubborn resistance is being made by our forces southeast of Monschau.

Fighter-bombers cut rail lines in the Bocholt and Coesfeld areas, and attacked rail bridges at several places behind the enemy lines from Dusseldorf to Euskirchen.

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

government some time ago offered its good offices to the Soviet and Polish governments. This offer remains open, and, were the Soviet and Polish governments to accept it, the United States would make every effort to help them reach a mutually satisfactory settlement.

« Far from being indifferent to the problems of Europe, the United States government will continue to work for the establishment of the permanent organization of the United Nations which will enable all peoples to dwell in peace and security. » (OWI)

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS 6 NOMINEES

WASHINGTON, December 15 — The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee's favorable recommendation of six State Department nominations, including that of Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, as Assistant Secretaries of State, was announced last night by Senator Tom Connally, committee chairman.

Senator Connally said he had received a proxy vote from Senator Robert Wagner favoring MacLeish and the vote broke the 10-to-10 tie previously recorded. Committee approval usually guarantees Senate confirmation.

The Committee had previously reported favorably on the nominations of Joseph C. Grew as Under Secretary of State and four assistant secretaries W. L. Clayton, Nelson Rockefeller, James C. Dunn, and Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes.

The nomination of Norman Armour as Ambassador to Spain to succeed Carlton Hayes was approved by the Senate yesterday. (OWI)

U.K. LABOR ASKS STATE CONTROL OF FARM LAND

LONDON, December 15 — The British Labor Party Conference today unanimously adopted the Executive Committee report urging State control of agricultural land as soon as possible, the retention of County War Agricultural Committees, and the planning of food supplies and rural development.

The report said that the necessity for the national ownership of agricultural land was too urgent to leave to « a gradual and piecemeal procedure over a long period of years. » Acquisition, the report said, should be carried out as rapidly, and on as large a scale as possible.

A resolution was carried regretting the failure of the British Government's Education Bill to make adequate provision for raising the age for leaving school to 16, and providing for free secondary education for all.

Under existing legislation, the present school-leaving age of 14 years will be raised next spring to 15 years. (OWI)

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS POSTPONED

MOSCOW, December 15 — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has postponed elections to the Supreme Soviet till December of next year, and decreed the prolongation of its powers for this period. (TASS)

NELSON RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, December 15 — Donald M. Nelson, personal representative of President Roosevelt with cabinet rank, returned here today from his second mission to China, the White House announced tonight. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

« IZVESTIA » DENOUNCES ARGENTINA

MOSCOW, December 15 — Argentina's true foreign policy, camouflaged by so-called neutrality, was exposed long ago, the Soviet paper *Izvestia* said yesterday. The article continued:

Army in the villages of Tossignano and Borgo Tossignano continue.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front there has been no material change in the situation.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force supporting the 5th and 8th Armies yesterday concentrated their attacks against supply lines feeding into the German front.

A fuel and munition dump north of the Italian battle area was attacked by medium bombers.

From these operations, all of our aircraft returned safely.

MAAF flew approximately 870 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

A quiet night followed yesterday's operations, and there have been no major developments.

British troops made further progress in the Piraeus, despite local rebel attacks, and the situation in Athens remains unchanged.

In yesterday's attacks by rebel troops on the center of the city, which achieved temporary local gains, the rebel forces employed were dressed in captured uniforms of the regular Greek troops of the Mountain Brigade.

There is no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 15 — Today's communique:

Allied forces now hold the left bank of the Roer River from its junction with the Inde to a point just northwest of Düren, except for two small pockets of resistance in a castle near Schophoven and a factory southeast of Mariaweiler. Units which cleared the area south of the junction of the two rivers captured the village of Vichoffen.

Southwest of Düren we reached Gurzenich, and pushed approximately a half-mile east of Gey.

Fighting is in progress in the town of Kesternich.

Slow progress against stubborn resistance is being made by our forces southeast of Monschau.

Fighter-bombers cut rail lines in the Bocholt and Coesfeld areas, and attacked rail bridges at several places behind the enemy lines from Düsseldorf to Euskirchen.

Rocket-firing fighters struck at gun positions at Roermond.

In the Saar River areas of Dillingen and Saarlautern, near Saargemünd, our forces east of Habkirchen made gains across the Blies River into Germany.

Fighter-bombers operating in the Saar region attacked troop concentrations in the area of Dillingen and railyards at Homburg, Vogelbach, and Neukirchen.

In northern Alsace, our units pushed north as much as six miles and reached Riedeltz, two miles from the border town of Wissembourg.

In this area and eastward toward the Rhine, more than 12 villages were taken against scattered resistance.

Our ground forces moved down the Rhine to less than a mile from the Franco-German frontier in the vicinity of Lauterburg.

Medium bombers attacked defenses in the Siegfried Line north of Wissembourg, and fighter-bombers struck at railway yards at Landau, and locomotives and rolling stock in the upper Rhine Valley.

On the Alsace Plain, south of Strasbourg, we gained approximately two miles near the Rhine.

In yesterday's air operations, seven enemy aircraft were shot down. Three of ours are missing. (Reuter)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 15 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, north and northeast of Miskolc, our troops captured the town and railway station of Szendro, and also occupied in fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Taliya, Gernat-Kercs, Beret, Bata, Dodbator, Suhot, Rudobanya, Niarad, Szaloveiet, Vanfalva, Kordona, and Malinka, and the railway station of Taliya.

North of Budapest our troops captured, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, the town of Sahy.

In battles during December 14, on the territory of Hungary, in the area north of Miskolc, our troops captured 1,015 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 14, our troops disabled or destroyed 15 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 29 enemy aircraft were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 15 — Today's communique:

In the area north and northwest of Genoa, the position of some Patriot detachments is somewhat precarious. On the whole, however, their resistance continues to be effective.

In Pavia Province, Patriot formations of the "Lombardy" Division have retaken Varzi, following an Allied air raid.

Intense sabotage activity has been going on in the Veneto region, especially in the area around Udine.

On November 24, Patriot groups destroyed three locomotives near Cremona.

On November 25 an express train was derailed between Pradamano and Buttrio.

On November 28, in the vicinity of Venzone, Patriots caused the derailment of another train. (UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 15 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the Roer, west and southwest of Düren, our formations are engaged in grim defensive fighting against strong infantry and tank forces of the U.S. 1st Army which, since yesterday noon, has again been attacking on a broad front. The fierce fighting lasted till late in the night and flared up again this morning.

On the eastern fringe of the mountain forest south of Düren, the attackers, insofar as they had not been repulsed by immediate counter-attacks, captured only a stretch of mud-soaked and shell-holed ground.

Southeast of Rötgen, fighting is in progress for some villages lying within our front.

On the Saar, especially at Billingen and Saarlautern, yesterday, our troops, by their concentrated fire and by repeated counter-attacks, again prevented the enemy from achieving deep penetrations into our pillbox positions.

Between Sarreguemines [Saargemünd] and Bitsch, tank troops of the Army and the Waffen S.S. smashed numerous enemy attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Americans.

North of the Hagenau Forest, the enemy pushed our bolt positions back a little in a northerly direction.

In upper Alsace, our formations continued their successful attacks in several sectors.

South of Rappoldsweiler, the enemy was ousted from a dominating height and the Hohenеck Castle, in the High Vosges, was recaptured. The enemy losses were high in both attacks. We captured more than 300 prisoners, among whom was a colonel.

London and Antwerp continued to be subjected to our harassing fire.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the mountains east of the Ligurian coast, enemy thrusts were frustrated.

Southwest of Imola, strong attacks of British formations were frustrated.

A battalion of the British 6th Tank Division which, in [illegible] had succeeded in penetrating our positions

North of Erlau, attacks aiming at opening the mountain outlets from a southerly direction failed.

In the sector between the Bueck Mountains and the Hernad, the enemy was halted by the fire of our grenadiers and mountain troops, after having made some slight initial gains.

On both sides of the Ungvar-Kaschau road at the Debica-Tarnow railway line in Galicia, Soviet thrusts failed.

Air:

Air Defence forces of the Navy brought down five Soviet bombers in defensive action against fierce air attacks on the port of Libau.

Yesterday, over western Reich territory, there was lively fighter activity on both sides.

Light U.S. bombers attacked the Saarpfalz region. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Greece: The Greek crisis, which had been the outstanding topic of German propaganda during the first two days of its inception, received relatively scant attention today.

The German Overseas Radio charged that, «according to reliable information, the Greek rebels are getting «continuous supplies of arms from Soviet Bulgaria».

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Britain and the Bonomi Cabinet: The various Fascist radio stations are still emphasizing the relation between the British Government and the new Bonomi Cabinet. This time a comparatively new feature has made its appearance: the discussion of the still unpublished armistice terms. Commenting on the new cabinet over Radio Fante, General Teruzzi declares that the armistice terms are the greatest handicap the cabinet must face. The British dare not publish them, because that would mean dropping even a pretence of decent feeling toward the less powerful nations. According to the Fascist Radio, Bonomi is not in a position to have them published either, partly, because his English masters would not allow him to do so, and partly because of the reaction of the Italian people. The latter would certainly not stand for the terms, and would revolt against the forces of occupation, on the one hand, and against their Italian servants responsible for the terms, on the other. The idea of promising an eventual revision of the yet [illegible] terms, says the commentator, is a very comfort-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 15 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the Ruer, west and southwest of Düren, our formations are engaged in grim defensive fighting against strong infantry and tank forces of the U.S. 1st Army which, since yesterday noon, has again been attacking on a broad front. The fierce fighting lasted till late in the night and flared up again this morning.

On the eastern fringe of the mountain forest south of Düren, the attackers, insofar as they had not been repulsed by immediate counter-attacks, captured only a stretch of mud-soaked and shell-holed ground.

Southeast of Rötgen, fighting is in progress for some villages lying within our front.

On the Saar, especially at Billingen and Saarlautern, yesterday, our troops, by their concentrated fire and by repeated counter-attacks, again prevented the enemy from achieving deep penetrations into our pillbox positions.

Between Sarreguemines (Saargemünd) and Bitsch, tank troops of the Army and the Waffen S.S. smashed numerous enemy attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Americans.

North of the Hagenau Forest, the enemy pushed our bolt positions back a little in a northerly direction.

In upper Alsace, our formations continued their successful attacks in several sectors.

South of Rappoldsweiler, the enemy was ousted from a dominating height and the Hoheneck Castle, in the High Vosges, was recaptured. The enemy losses were high in both attacks. We captured more than 300 prisoners, among whom was a colonel.

London and Antwerp continued to be subjected to our harassing fire.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the mountains east of the Ligurian coast, enemy thrusts were frustrated.

Southwest of Imola, strong attacks of British formations were frustrated.

A battalion of the British 6th Tank Division which, in grim fighting, had succeeded in penetrating our positions, was wiped out in a counter-attack.

Southwest of Faenza, the British, after an intense artillery preparation, launched a major attack. They made only slight gains during the fierce fighting which still is in progress.

In the Naviglio sector, Canadian formations having been reinforced by fresh forces, launched another attack, and again suffered heavy losses during the unsuccessful attempt at broadening their bridgeheads.

Eastern Front:

In northeastern Croatia, the southern banks of the Drau and the Danube were cleared of groups of stragglers and bands.

Southeast of Vukovar, other strong enemy attacks remained unsuccessful.

In Hungary, south and northeast of Lake Balaton, as well as at Budapest, the Soviets launched only isolated and unsuccessful attacks.

South of the Eipel River, at Sceczeny, strong Bolshevik forces have been attempting for days to break through our defensive front. All attempts at breaking through were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops in grim fighting.

North of Erlau, attacks aiming at opening the northern outlets from a southerly direction failed.

In the sector between the Bueck Mountains and the Hernad, the enemy was halted by the fire of our grenadiers and mountain troops, after having made some slight initial gains.

On both sides of the Ungvar-Kaschau road at the Debica-Tarnow railway line in Galicia, Soviet thrusts failed.

Air:

Air Defence forces of the Navy brought down five Soviet bombers in defensive action against fierce air attacks on the port of Libau.

Yesterday, over western Reich territory, there was lively fighter activity on both sides.

Light U.S. bombers attacked the Saarpfalz region.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Greece: The Greek crisis, which had been the outstanding topic of German propaganda during the first two days of its inception, received relatively scant attention today.

The German Overseas Radio charged that, «according to reliable information, the Greek rebels are getting «continuous supplies of arms from Soviet Bulgaria».

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Britain and the Bonomi Cabinet: The various Fascist radio stations are still emphasizing the relation between the British Government and the new Bonomi Cabinet. This time a comparatively new feature has made its appearance: the discussion of the still unpublished armistice terms. Commenting on the new cabinet over Radio Fante, General Teruzzi declares that the armistice terms are the greatest handicap the cabinet must face. The British dare not publish them, because that would mean dropping even a pretence of decent feeling toward the less powerful nations. According to the Fascist Radio, Bonomi is not in a position to have them published either, partly, because his English masters would not allow him to do so, and partly because of the reaction of the Italian people. The latter would certainly not stand for the terms, and would revolt against the forces of occupation, on the one hand, and against their Italian servants responsible for the terms, on the other. The idea of promising an eventual revision of the yet unknown terms, says the commentator, is a very comfortable attitude, taken by «perfidious Albion.» England will take good care, he goes on, that any slight modification of the clauses should appear of paramount importance.

The Bonomi Government and the monarchy are said to be equally guilty accomplices of this bargain. Churchill has himself declared in the House of Commons recently, says the commentator, that whilst «he made a mistake with Sforza,» the Badoglio Government, representing the House of Savoia, gave great facilities to the Allied armed forces. According to the commentator, this shows clearly enough who is guilty of Italy's unconditional surrender.

The British, of course, would like to have the new cabinet steer a rightward course, true to the Monarchy.

Nenni, on the other hand, in his letter to Bonomi, informing him of his party's refusal to participate in the new cabinet, says quite clearly that, by tendering his resignation to the Lieutenant of the Realm instead of the CLN, Bonomi attempted to destroy the equilibrium between the Committee and the Monarchy.

From the foregoing the commentator draws the conclusion that neither the Committee nor the Monarchy are representative of the Italian people. They are only tools in the hands of the British. Their political selfishness brought Italy to the verge of the chaos in which she finds herself today.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 15 DEC 1944 File

Please read attached & initial

TO	
✓	Col SPICER
✓	Capt TEMPLE
✓	Capt WILLIAMS
✓	Capt BLANKS
✓	~~Capt DIXON~~
	Capt. HAMMOND

REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

Interrogate

BASIC NEWS

15 DEC 1944
INFORMATION DIVISION

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Friday — **15 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans bring up «all available reserves» to stem Canadian Lamone bridgehead; U.S. 1st Army attack gains four miles; 7th Army reaches Rhine; Heavy fighting flares up southwest of Budapest; 82.554 Japs lost in Leyte and Samar; Superforts bomb Rangoon and Siam; R.A.F. flies reinforcements to Greece; More Brazilians arrive in Italy; U.S. Congressmen inspect Naples Harbor; U.S. casualties total 562.368.

LIBERATED ITALY — U.S. and U.K. pleased with new Italian Cabinet; Churchill adds to Sforza statement; Neapolitan Socialists and Communists reaffirm unity; Riots break out in Catania; 200.000 million lire spent on reconstruction in liberated Italy; Trial of two Naples Generals opens; Florence to have natural gas soon.

UNITED NATIONS — Lull ends in Greek fighting; EAM broadcasts its peace terms; Churchill replies to Commons questions on Greece; *London Times* urges immediate negotiations in Greece; British Labor calls for more State control; Five State Department appointments approved; Law to go to Washington; De Gaulle satisfied with new pact; Poles desire understanding with Soviets.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS BRING UP «ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES»

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 14 — German forces have brought up «all available reserves» in an effort to hem in the widening Canadian bridgehead across the Lamone River, the enemy's principal delaying line across the by nearly two score watercourses, including four major rivers flowing across the Po Plain.

On the 5th Army Front, activity again centered southwest of Imola, on the right flank, and south and southwest of Bologna. British forces fought their way into the hamlets of Borgo Tossignano and Tossignano, some seven miles southwest of Imola in the Santerno River Valley, despite heavy artillery fire.

Enemy forces again unsuccessfully attempted to seize strategic high ground in the Monte Cerere area, some 11 miles southeast of Bologna, in the Sillaro River Valley, evidently seeking to outflank the Allied salient based on the Monte Grande Massif, and to thrust to within four miles of the main Po Valley Highway on which the German armies depend for the bulk of their supplies. Enemy casualties in these attempts have been relatively high, official reports said, and the enemy seems for the moment to have abandoned these efforts.

The third focal point of activity on the 5th Army's more than 100-mile-long mountain front was on the flank of the Allied salient west of the Reno River, some 26 miles southwest of Bologna. Here, Allied troops unsuccessfully attempted to improve their positions, only to be halted by strongly defended enemy fortifications and entrenchments in the vicinity of Monte Castello. Heavy enemy artillery, mortar, and automatic weapon fire forced the Allied assault troops to give up their attacks.

Much of the 5th Army Front is now covered with snow. (PRO)

U.S. 1ST ARMY ATTACK GAINS 4 MILES; 7TH ARMY REACHES RHINE

LONDON, December 14 — Two divisions of the American 1st Army drove forward four miles today in their new attack south of Düren in the Monschau Forest. The troops which had been holding the forest line went over to the assault behind a heavy artillery barrage early yesterday in a drive which carried them to the headwaters of the Roer River.

Allied medium, light, and fighter-bombers supported the new attack today, striking at fortified German positions along and behind the battle line. The new attack, which lengthens the Allied front on the Roer to 35 miles, gained two miles before heavy enemy resistance was met.

The northern wing of the 1st Army continued to edge closer to the main German strongpoint of Düren, as both armor and infantry forces drove northeastward from captured Gey.

Allied headquarters reported that the German 5th Panzer Army has been brought up to the Roer in an attempt to hold the eventual Allied drive into the Industrial Rhineland.

The 9th Army captured a small town on the west bank of the Roer, further increasing their hold along the river barrier which has risen three feet in the last three days.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760221

lost in Leyte and Samar; Superforts bomb Rangoon and Siam; R.A.F. flies reinforcements to Greece; More Brazilians arrive in Italy; U.S. Congressmen inspect Naples Harbor; U.S. casualties total 562,368.

LIBERATED ITALY — U.S. and U.K. pleased with new Italian Cabinet; Churchill adds to Sforza statement; Neapolitan Socialists and Communists reaffirm unity; Riots break out in Catania; 200,000 million lire spent on reconstruction in liberated Italy; Trial of two Naples Generals opens; Florence to have natural gas soon.

UNITED NATIONS — Lull ends in Greek fighting; EAM broadcasts its peace terms; Churchill replies to Commons questions on Greece; *London Times* urges immediate negotiations in Greece; British Labor calls for more State control; Five State Department appointments approved; Law to go to Washington; De Gaulle satisfied with new pact; Poles desire understanding with Soviets.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS BRING UP «ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES»

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 14 — German forces have brought up «all available reserves» in an effort to hem in the widening Canadian bridgehead across the Lamone River, the enemy's principal delaying line across the southeastern edge of the Plain of the Po, it was announced here today.

But, despite heavy enemy counter-attacks, to which the enemy committed the whole of his tank and infantry forces, the 8th Army troops have widened their hold across the Lamone to some seven miles, and have broken out to the northeast to cut the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway northwest of Mezzano.

Other forces crossed the Lamone at Mezzano, to clear the enemy from the western portions of this highway town, 6½ miles northwest of Romagna's capital.

In addition to their thrust northeast, the Canadians attacked frontally the enemy's secondary retrenchments along the Fosso Vecchio of Centrigo, and in savage fighting drove the enemy back along a 3,000-yard front toward a third water barrier, the Canale Naviglio, connecting the Lamone River at Faenza with the mouth of the Reno River skirting the southern edges of the Comacchio Lagoon. More than 100 enemy prisoners were taken in this engagement.

At the southern end of their bridgehead, Canadian troops pressed southwest to increase their grip on the Ravenna-Bologna rail line east of Bagnocavallo, nine miles northeast of Faenza. In this sector, Canadian troops are only some 30 miles from Bologna, along a secondary highway paralleling the Emilia Road. The difficult nature of this terrain is indicated by the fact that this secondary highway is intersected Monte Grande Massif, and to thrust to within four miles of the main Po Valley Highway on which the German armies depend for the bulk of their supplies. Enemy casualties in these attempts have been relatively high, official reports said, and the enemy seems for the moment to have abandoned these efforts.

The third focal point of activity on the 5th Army's more than 100-mile-long mountain front was on the flank of the Allied salient west of the Reno River, some 26 miles southwest of Bologna. Here, Allied troops unsuccessfully attempted to improve their positions, only to be halted by strongly defended enemy fortifications and entrenchments in the vicinity of Monte Castello. Heavy enemy artillery, mortar, and automatic weapon fire forced the Allied assault troops to give up their attacks.

Much of the 5th Army Front is now covered with snow. (PRO)

U.S. 1ST ARMY ATTACK GAINS 4 MILES; 7TH ARMY REACHES RHINE

LONDON, December 14 — Two divisions of the American 1st Army drove forward four miles today in their new attack south of Düren in the Monschau Forest. The troops which had been holding the forest line went over to the assault behind a heavy artillery barrage early yesterday in a drive which carried them to the headwaters of the Roer River.

Allied medium, light, and fighter-bombers supported the new attack today, striking at fortified German positions along and behind the battle line. The new attack, which lengthens the Allied front on the Roer to 35 miles, gained two miles before heavy enemy resistance was met.

The northern wing of the 1st Army continued to edge closer to the main German strongpoint of Düren, as both armor and infantry forces drove northeastward from captured Gey.

Allied headquarters reported that the German 5th Panzer Army has been brought up to the Roer in an attempt to hold the eventual Allied drive into the industrial Rhineland.

The 9th Army captured a small town on the west bank of the Roer, further increasing their hold along the river barrier which has risen three feet in the last three days.

LATE BULLETINS

7TH ARMY 10 MILES FROM KARLSRUHE

LONDON, December 14 — Driving seven miles in less than 10 hours, the 7th Army late today reached Lauterbourg and Scheibenhard less than 10 miles from the industrial city of Karlsruhe, it was reported late tonight.

Strengthened by reinforcements and artillery support rushed over the Rhine, the Germans launched a strong counter-attack between Mülhouse and Belfort, and have brought artillery fire on American positions north of Colmar. American and French troops have counter-attacked to restore breaches in their lines. (OWI-Reuter)

91 JAP AIRCRAFT DESTROYED AT LUZON

PEARL HARBOR, December 14 — United States carrier-based planes have destroyed 91 Japanese aircraft in new blows made yesterday against the harbor and airfield installations on Luzon Island in the Philippines, it was announced here late tonight at Pacific Fleet headquarters. (OWI)

4033

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

Seventh Army troops reached the Rhine at Selz and have begun to shell German positions on the eastern bank. Forces in this sector are reported to be north of Selz, although street fighting in the city remains heavy.

A pincer movement got under way as one American column wheeled westward along the northern edge of the Hagenau Forest to enter Neiderroedern, and a second force drove eastward from Neiderbronn to capture Mattstall, three miles from the German border. A third force, which advanced north from captured Hagenau, has taken Sulz and is swinging westward to join with the forces at Mattstall.

German resistance continued strong on the Alsace Plain south of Strasbourg and Allied troops were hampered by minefields and flooded areas. The Germans have brought more heavy artillery from the eastern banks of the Rhine in an attempt to keep open the escape corridor for their troops still in the Vosges.

On the Saar Basin front, 3rd Army troops continued to meet stiff opposition, particularly in Dillingen, three miles north of Saarlautern, where the Germans have thrown in several counter-attacks. The American bridgehead was considerably strengthened by armor which crossed the Saar last night. A second crossing of the Blies River northeast of Saargemünd was made today as American forces advanced a half-a-mile into Germany in the Habkirchen area. At Habkirchen, itself, the Germans are fighting from cellars inter-linked by passages which run the full length of the community. One German counter-attack was thrown back.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 14 — While Soviet troops battered at the gates of Budapest from the southeast and the northeast, heavy fighting flared up on the road between Budapest and Lake Velenczei on the southwest approaches to the city, it was reported tonight.

The Germans massed artillery and tanks along the 30-mile railway embankment in this area after they realized the danger of encirclement developing from Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's drive across the Danube south of the Hungarian capital. Red Army forces are advancing across anti-tank ditches and several lines of deep trenches.

The Red Army's drive on the capital from the northeast at Ujpest was slowed by a great number of German reinforcements thrown into the battle in a series of strong counter-attacks. Under cover of Russian artillery softening the outer defenses of the city, Russian sappers are working on the huge minefield covering the northeastern approaches.

Marshal Malinovsky's northeastern flank continued its advance north and northeast of Miskolc, dislodging the Germans from Hungary's richest natural resources and industrial area in their drive to Czechoslovakia.

The Germans have started intensive mine warfare in this sector, and have rigged up high-explosive traps in mountain streams, as well as mining all roads. Stubborn German resistance was maintained from mountain machine-gun and mortar positions situated in solid rock and protected by boulders.

Red Army forces hold the mountain spur close to the Czechoslovak border and are fighting for a wide network of roads connecting the rich industrial towns in northeastern Hungary. Tonight's Soviet communique reported that the railway junction of Szerenes, east of Miskolc, as well as a number of other localities, were taken in today's fighting.

Russian and Yugoslav forces, 150 miles south of Budapest, are driving west between the Danube and the Szava Rivers, attacking the strongly-fortified positions before Vinkovci. The city is on the main line to Zagreb.

(OWI - Radio Moscow)

India-based Superforts attacked Japanese transportation facilities at Bangkok and Rangoon with results described as good and excellent. It was the third B-29 attack on Bangkok, and the second against Rangoon.

The Japanese Mitsubishi aircraft factory at Nagoya was attacked yesterday by more than 100 Siapan-based Superfortresses. Several direct hits on the factory were observed by crew members, and large fires were visible as the big bombers headed away from the target area. One bomber is missing from this operation and must be presumed to be lost, the announcement said today.

British troops of the 36th Division now are in complete control of the Indaw-Katha line in northern Burma, Southeast Asia Command headquarters said today.

The British drive to take Indaw and Katha represents an advance of 110 miles from Mogaung. They advanced through the narrow railway corridor running southwest from Mogaung between high hills that gave the Japanese excellent defensive terrain.

Indian troops, fighting in the Arakan Hills, have captured two features 10 miles northeast of Maungdaw. There was vigorous patrolling in the Kaladan and Pi Chaung valleys east of the coastal sector.

In the north-central sector, Chinese patrols scoured the area south of Bhamo and at Katha, on the Irrawaddy River, to the west. At Bhamo, Chinese troops made slight gains in the northern sector along the Irrawaddy.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's forces still are advancing in their counter-thrust in southwest China, the BBC said today.

The retreat of Japanese units toward the border town of Wanting, where the Burma Road cuts into China, was officially reported in Chungking.

The report said that the enemy withdrawal began after an artillery duel in the Manpang region, northeast of Wanting, three days ago. Chinese forces have captured a high position about 12 miles north of Wanting, the High Command said. Wanting is fifty miles east of Bhamo, and 200 miles northeast of Mandalay.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

CANADIANS CROSS DIFFICULT TERRAIN

WITH AAI, December 14 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army crossed two rivers, at least two canals and numerous swollen ditches in the 48 hours ending last night during their tireless dash across difficult terrain against a fiercely-resisting enemy, a UNN correspondent reported from the front today.

After fighting their way across the Lamone River they pushed on, despite severe shelling and strong armored opposition, to Fosso Vecchio across a series of canals and ditches over four miles of waterlogged country. The Germans put up a determined defense every inch of the way.

(UNN)

KESSELRING'S BODYGUARD AGAINST CANADIANS

WITH AAI, December 14 — The private bodyguard of Field Marshal Kesselring has been thrown hurriedly into the crumbling German line against the Canadians northeast of Bagnocavallo, a UNN correspondent reported. The attempt to halt the Canadians' advance failed.

After Kesselring's recent accident, his bodyguard was formed into what is officially named Kesselring's Machine-Gun Battalion. It includes replacements from several units.

A recent batch of 40 prisoners had been north of the Po only 48 hours before being captured, and were in the line only 12 hours before their positions were overrun by the victorious Canadians.

The prisoners' ages were between 27 and 42.

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

At Habkirchen, itself, the Germans are fighting from cellars inter-linked by passages which run the full length of the community. One German counter-attack was thrown back.
(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 14 — While Soviet troops battered at the gates of Budapest from the southeast and the northeast, heavy fighting flared up on the road between Budapest and Lake Velenczei on the southwest approaches to the city, it was reported tonight.

The Germans massed artillery and tanks along the 30-mile railway embankment in this area after they realized the danger of encirclement developing from Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's drive across the Danube south of the Hungarian capital. Red Army forces are advancing across anti-tank ditches and several lines of deep trenches.

The Red Army's drive on the capital from the northeast at Ujpest was slowed by a great number of German reinforcements thrown into the battle in a series of strong counter-attacks. Under cover of Russian artillery softening the outer defenses of the city, Russian sappers are working on the huge minefield covering the northeastern approaches.

Marshal Malinovsky's northeastern flank continued its advance north and northeast of Miskolc, dislodging the Germans from Hungary's richest natural resources and industrial area in their drive to Czechoslovakia.

The Germans have started intensive mine warfare in this sector, and have rigged up high-explosive traps in mountain streams, as well as mining all roads. Stubborn German resistance was maintained from mountain machine-gun and mortar positions situated in solid rock and protected by boulders.

Red Army forces hold the mountain spur close to the Czechoslovak border and are fighting for a wide network of roads connecting the rich industrial towns in northeastern Hungary. Tonight's Soviet communique reported that the railway junction of Szerencs, east of Miskolc, as well as a number of other localities, were taken in today's fighting.

Russian and Yugoslav forces, 150 miles south of Budapest, are driving west between the Danube and the Szava Rivers, attacking the strongly-fortified positions before Vinkovci. The city is on the main line to Zagreb.
(OWI - Radio Moscow)

82,554 JAPS LOST IN LEYTE AND SAMAR

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 14 — The Japanese lost 83,554 troops in the American offensive here and on Samar Island between October 20 and December 12, General MacArthur said today. American forces suffered 10,409 casualties.

It was estimated that at least 30,000 enemy troops were killed or drowned in the destruction of eight convoys attempting to reinforce their Leyte garrison. Almost 34,000 other enemy dead have been counted on the islands. Only 253 prisoners have been taken.

The communique also reported that American troops have moved a mile north of Ormoc. The main enemy supply depots were captured during the advance.
(OWI-Reuter)

SUPERFORTS BOMB RANGOON AND SIAM

WASHINGTON, December 14 — American Superfortresses, operating from bases in India and on Saipan, have made further attacks against Japanese industrial targets and military installations at Bangkok in Thailand (Siam), and Rangoon in Burma during yesterday and today, the War Department announced.

to the west. At Bhamo, Chinese troops made slight gains in the northern sector along the Irrawaddy.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's forces still are advancing in their counter-thrust in southwest China, the BBC said today.

The retreat of Japanese units toward the border town of Wanting, where the Burma Road cuts into China, was officially reported in Chungking.

The report said that the enemy withdrawal began after an artillery duel in the Manpang region, northeast of Wanting, three days ago. Chinese forces have captured a high position about 12 miles north of Wanting, the High Command said. Wanting is fifty miles east of Bhamo, and 200 miles northeast of Mandalay. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

CANADIANS CROSS DIFFICULT TERRAIN

WITH AAI, December 14 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army crossed two rivers, at least two canals and numerous swollen ditches in the 48 hours ending last night during their tireless dash across difficult terrain against a fiercely-resisting enemy, a UNN correspondent reported from the front today.

After fighting their way across the Lamone River they pushed on, despite severe shelling and strong armored opposition, to Fosso Vecchio across a series of canals and ditches over four miles of waterlogged country. The Germans put up a determined defense every inch of the way.
(UNN)

KESSELRING'S BODYGUARD AGAINST CANADIANS

WITH AAI, December 14 — The private bodyguard of Field Marshal Kesselring has been thrown hurriedly into the crumbling German line against the Canadians northeast of Bagnocavallo, a UNN correspondent reported. The attempt to halt the Canadians' advance failed.

After Kesselring's recent accident, his bodyguard was formed into what is officially named Kesselring's Machine-Gun Battalion. It includes replacements from several units.

A recent batch of 40 prisoners had been north of the Po only 48 hours before being captured, and were in the line only 12 hours before their positions were overrun by the victorious Canadians.

The prisoners' ages were between 37 and 45, and many of them had not fully recovered from wounds. (UNN)

T.A.F. FIGHTERS HARASS ENEMY TRANSPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 14 — Despite bad weather which made operations over the stormy Po Valley extremely hazardous, fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday struck at enemy strongpoints and communication lines as far north as the Brenner Pass, it was announced here today.

Neither heavy nor medium bombers were able to operate, but it was reported that both heavy and medium bombers of the Royal Air Force were employed to ferry urgent supplies to Greece. (PRO)

R.A.F. FLIES REINFORCEMENTS TO GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 14 — Royal Air Force planes have flown «strong infantry reinforcements,» as well as hundreds of tons of supplies, to Greece in the past two days, it was announced here this afternoon.

Both medium and heavy bombers have been employed in the ferrying service, and have operated despite bad weather which has grounded the normal missions of planes

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

of this type. British squadrons based in Greece have been engaged in day and night attacks against rebel strongpoints in the Athens area, this afternoon's announcement said.

It was emphasized that, although the RAF airmen have been ordered to spare the lives and property of innocent civilians, as much as possible, the fact that the rebel forces are mainly clad in civilian clothes has made this difficult.

It was reported that Air Marshal Sir John Slessor visited Athens yesterday to confer with Mr. Harold Macmillan, Lt. Gen. Ronald Scobie, and Air Commodore Tuttle, RAF commander in Greece. (PRO)

MORE BRAZILIANS ARRIVE IN ITALY

AT AN ITALIAN PORT, December 12 (Delayed) — Several thousand reinforcements for the Brazilian Expeditionary Force have landed here. The journey from Brazil was made in calm weather and was without incident. (Reuter)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN INSPECT NAPLES HARBOR; FLY OVER CASSINO AND ANZIO

ROME, December 14 — The sites of some of the most bitter battles fought by Allied forces in Italy were seen on the ground and from the air today by members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on the second day of their five-day tour of the Italian Theater.

In the morning, the delegation inspected the port of Naples, the largest harbor in liberated Italy and one of the most important and active ports in the world.

Then, *en route* to Rome by air from Naples, the Congressional group passed over the Apennines ranges to view the scene of the Monte Cassino Abbey Battle and then moved up along the Mediterranean coast over the now-serene beachhead at Anzio, where British and U.S. troops doggedly held their gains for five months before the break-through in June leading to the liberation of most of the Italian 'Boot'.

The flight from Naples to Rome lasted 1½ hours—30 minutes longer than normally required — to enable the Representatives to study the terrain and to «see for themselves,» as they have requested, the tough obstacles that had to be overcome before the Allies could clear the Germans from central Italy.

Three planes, containing the Representatives, high-ranking officials, and the press, flew over the somber valley of memories in V-formation. The air entourage passed over the Volturno, and from a height of 5,000 feet the planes traversed the route of the push through the rugged terrain of Cassino, over the hill from which Allied artillery shelled the abbey which the Germans had turned into a fort, and over the abbey itself.

The planes then swung over to Nettuno and, as they approached Anzio, every person in the three carriers gazed quietly out of the windows. The Anzio battle site was introduced by artillery shell holes which pock-marked the green field as a memento of the grim fight.

The planes then dropped in altitude, encircled the beachhead, headed out for a mile over the sea and then swooped down to 800 feet over the battlefield and the town of Anzio, which, engulfed in the sun's rays, had an atmosphere of serenity almost belying its positions as an historic memento.

German Flooding Observed

Between Cassino and Anzio, the planes nosed out of the mountain clefts to give the Congressmen another view of the «destroy-the-land» policy of the Germans — the flooding of areas which otherwise would have been fertile.

The delegation arrived in Rome at 1630 hours and was

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican of Connecticut, was ill today and unable to make the morning tours in Naples. She travelled to Rome by car, instead of by plane.

Last night, three members of the committee visited three medical installations in the Naples area. Representatives Ivor D. Fenton, Republican of Pennsylvania; Paul W. Shafer, Republican of Michigan, and Clifford Davis, Democrat of Tennessee, accompanied Maj. Gen. Morrison Stayer, Surgeon of MTOUSA, on a trip to the 300th General Hospital, the 225th Station Hospital, and the 17th General Hospital.

Dr. Fenton was a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, serving overseas for 11 months in the first World War. He is a member of the American Medical Association. (UNN)

R.A.F. NIGHT-FIGHTERS DOWN 181 GERMAN PLANES

LONDON, December 14 — RAF Mosquito night-fighters have destroyed 181 German planes in the air, damaged many others, and destroyed and damaged several on the ground, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

They also have to their credit 30 locomotives destroyed and 177 damaged; six supply trains destroyed and 116 damaged; 11 motor vehicles destroyed and 25 damaged, the report said. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAV THREAT TO UZICE INCREASES

LONDON, December 14 — Yugoslav forces increased their threat to Uzice in Serbia with the capture of several important points yesterday, Marshal Tito's communique announced. Fifteen miles to the southwest of Uzice, units of the National Liberation Army broke into Rudo, on the Serbo-Bosnian border, and fighting continued for the last four positions safeguarding the Rudo garrison's escape toward Visegrad, 14 miles to the northwest.

In Slavonia, fighting continued in the Srem district for strongly fortified positions before Vinkovci, where the Germans are offering stiff resistance.

In east Bosnia, fierce battles were waged for the vital Sarajevo-Visegrad communications line.

The commander of the German 264th Division was killed in recent battles round the Otric sector in Croatia, where several important strongholds were liquidated in the upper Una Valley.

In Montenegro, fighting was centered on the Tara River, near Mojkovac and in the Matesevo sector.

In the Bosna Valley, the Germans attacked vigorously from the Lasva Zenica sector, northwest of Sarajevo toward Travnik, in an attempt to keep open their lines of communication.

A later communique issued from Marshal Tito's headquarters said that, in the past few days, Partisan forces have put out of action some 2,120 of the enemy in battles ranging from northern Yugoslavia down to the southern provinces near Albania.

German forces are reported vigorously to be attacking Partisan forces in the Travnik area, 40 miles west of Sarajevo, in an attempt to repel the repeated attacks against communication lines.

Partisan forces, the communique said, have captured several important strongpoints, which has further increased the threat to Uzice itself. (OWI)

HITLER IS WAR CRIMINAL NUMBER ONE

LONDON, December 14 — The United Nations War Crimes Commission regards Adolf Hitler and his régime as War Criminal Number One, Dr. B. Ecer, Czechoslovak representative on the commission, said today.

Speaking at a meeting organized by the Society for

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

bitter battles fought by Allied forces in Italy were seen on the ground and from the air today by members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on the second day of their five-day tour of the Italian Theater.

In the morning, the delegation inspected the port of Naples, the largest harbor in liberated Italy and one of the most important and active ports in the world.

Then, *en route* to Rome by air from Naples, the Congressional group passed over the Apennines ranges to view the scene of the Monte Cassino Abbey Battle and then moved up along the Mediterranean coast over the now-serene beachhead at Anzio, where British and U.S. troops doggedly held their gains for five months before the break-through in June leading to the liberation of most of the Italian 'Boot'.

The flight from Naples to Rome lasted 1½ hours—30 minutes longer than normally required — to enable the Representatives to study the terrain and to « see for themselves » as they have requested, the tough obstacles that had to be overcome before the Allies could clear the Germans from central Italy.

Three planes, containing the Representatives, high-ranking officials, and the press, flew over the somber valley of memories in V-formation. The air entourage passed over the Volturno, and from a height of 5,000 feet the planes traversed the route of the push through the rugged terrain of Cassino, over the hill from which Allied artillery shelled the abbey which the Germans had turned into a fort, and over the abbey itself.

The planes then swung over to Nettuno and, as they approached Anzio, every person in the three carriers gazed quietly out of the windows. The Anzio battle site was introduced by artillery shell holes which pock-marked the green field as a memento of the grim fight.

The planes then dropped in altitude, encircled the beachhead, headed out for a mile over the sea and then swooped down to 800 feet over the battlefield and the town of Anzio, which, engulfed in the sun's rays, had an atmosphere of serenity almost belying its positions as an historic memento.

German Flooding Observed

Between Cassino and Anzio, the planes nosed out of the mountain clefts to give the Congressmen another view of the « destroy-the-land » policy of the Germans — the flooding of areas which otherwise would have been fertile.

The delegation arrived in Rome at 1630 hours and was greeted by Alexander C. Kirk, American Ambassador in Italy; Rear Admiral Ellery C. Stone, head of the Allied Commission; Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, commanding general of the RAAC; and Col. William A. Wedemeyer, chief of staff of RAAC.

Before the Congressmen left Naples, they also visited the ancient ruins of Pompeii after their one-hour inspection of the port of Naples. At the harbor, Col. J. D. Hines, of the 8th Port of Embarkation, guided the group in a motorcade to point out — with the assistance of aides in each car — the smooth operation of the port which was rehabilitated by the Peninsular Base Section in record time when Naples was liberated last year.

The group were told of the methods by which thousands of tons of incoming and reloading materials are handled in the port each day. They also saw sunken and enemy-scuttled ships in the harbor which were converted by the Allies into loading piers. They inspected quay walls which were restored, and the rail and road lines which were cleared and repaired by the Allies — all within two weeks after the Germans retreated.

During the tour through the port, the Congressmen observed many of the port's 16,000 Italian laborers at work, in addition to large groups of two Italian port battalions and American and British port troops at their assigned tasks.

report said.

YUGOSLAV THREAT TO UZICE INCREASES

LONDON, December 14 — Yugoslav forces increased their threat to Uzice in Serbia with the capture of several important points yesterday, Marshal Tito's communique announced. Fifteen miles to the southwest of Uzice, units of the National Liberation Army broke into Rudo, on the Serbo-Bosnian border, and fighting continued for the last four positions safeguarding the Rudo garrison's escape toward Visegrad, 14 miles to the northwest.

In Slavonia, fighting continued in the Srem district for strongly fortified positions before Vinkovci, where the Germans are offering stiff resistance.

In east Bosnia, fierce battles were waged for the vital Sarajevo-Visegrad communications line.

The commander of the German 264th Division was killed in recent battles round the Otric sector in Croatia, where several important strongholds were liquidated in the upper Una Valley.

In Montenegro, fighting was centered on the Tara River, near Mojkovac and in the Matesevo sector.

In the Bosna Valley, the Germans attacked vigorously from the Lasva Zenica sector, northwest of Sarajevo toward Travnik, in an attempt to keep open their lines of communication.

A later communique issued from Marshal Tito's headquarters said that, in the past few days, Partisan forces have put out of action some 2,120 of the enemy in battles ranging from northern Yugoslavia down to the southern provinces near Albania.

German forces are reported vigorously to be attacking Partisan forces in the Travnik area, 40 miles west of Sarajevo, in an attempt to repel the repeated attacks against communication lines.

Partisan forces, the communique said, have captured several important strongpoints, which has further increased the threat to Uzice itself. (OWI)

HITLER IS WAR CRIMINAL NUMBER ONE

LONDON, December 14 — The United Nations War Crimes Commission regards Adolf Hitler and his régime as War Criminal Number One, Dr. B. Ecer, Czechoslovak representative on the commission, said today.

Speaking at a meeting organized by the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R., Dr. Ecer said he thought that « arch criminals should be treated the same way as ordinary criminals — the way which begins with the dock, and ends with the scaffold. » (OWI)

U.S. CASUALTIES TOTAL 562,368

WASHINGTON, December 14 — American Army and Navy casualties in all theaters as of November 28 totalled 562,368, Secretary of War Henry Stimson announced today.

Army casualties were 483,957, with a break down as follows: Dead: 92,135; Wounded: 272,315; Missing: 62,786; Prisoners of war: 56,685.

Navy casualties were 78,511, with the following breakdown: Dead: 30,029; Wounded: 34,503; Missing: 9,493; Prisoners: 4,486.

Army casualties represented an increase of 9,059 in the week from November 22 to 28, while Navy casualties increased by 1,291 in the same period.

In Italy, casualties suffered by American ground forces increased by 16,255 between September 25 and December 9, the Secretary said. A total of 98,366 casualties were reported for the Army in Italy from September, 1943 — the date of the landings at Salerno — through December 8 of this year. (OWI)

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

LIBERATED ITALY

U.S., U.K. PLEASED WITH ITALIAN CABINET

WASHINGTON, December 14 — The State Department announced tonight in an official statement that the U. S. Government is pleased with the new Italian Government. The statement said:

« The United States and British Ambassadors in Rome have been in close contact during the recent developments in Italy. Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk has kept the Department well informed. He reports that the new Government of Italy is supported by a majority of the political parties comprising the Committee of National Liberation, and thus maintaining a representative character. This Government is in accord with the British Government, and is happy to see the new Italian Government under Signor Ivanoe Bonomi take office. »

The Foreign Office statement said:

« During the recent Italian political crisis leading up to the formation of a new Government under Signor Bonomi, the British and United States Ambassadors in Rome have kept in close communication. The reports of the two Ambassadors having been considered satisfactory by their respective governments in His Majesty's Government and the United States Government, whose views are in agreement, have now informed their respective Ambassadors that they welcome the representative character of the new Government, and are glad to see it in office. » (OWI)

CHURCHILL ADDS TO SFORZA STATEMENT

LONDON, December 14 — Prime Minister Churchill was asked in the House of Commons today about the interview he had with Count Carlo Sforza, and particularly about Sforza's statement that Churchill had urged the retention of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

In reply, the Prime Minister referred to his previous explanation that the Government had thought it better to go on with the Victor Emmanuel-Badoglio Régime until the military situation was in a better condition. Nothing in his talk with Sforza, he said, went outside the lines of the statement made to Parliament.

He later added that « matters of internal policy, including the monarch, should be adjourned until Italy is free; as regards the future, that will be for the Italian people to decide. »

Asked whether Sforza had not made a distinction between the constitutional question of the monarchy and the personal question of the King, Mr. Churchill responded: « He certainly expressed animus against King Victor Emmanuel, with whom he had a very lengthy and not at all unnatural disagreement; but the statement I made to him was within the lines of the statement I made at the time of the publicity in Parliament. » (Reuter)

UNDER SECRETARIES TAKE OATH

ROME, December 14 — Under Secretaries of State in the newly-formed cabinet took the oath of office at the Viminal today in the presence of Prime Minister Bonomi. (UNN)

NAPLES SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS REAFFIRM UNITY

NAPLES, December 14 — The Joint Consultative Committee of the Naples Province Socialist and Communist party federations yesterday adopted a resolution reaffirming its decision to uphold and strengthen the joint action pact between the two parties. Copies of the resolution were sent to all affiliated Socialist and Communist party organizations in the province. (UNN)

war. Five hundred new dwellings, comprising a total of 1,200 rooms, are being built in 16 cities and villages, and first-aid posts have been set up in 150 inhabited localities, the statement showed. Ten thousand miles of road have been repaired in liberated Italy to date.

He reported also that 235 million lire were spent for clearance and repair work following the March, 1944, eruption of Vesuvius, and another 600 million for urgent work on roads of military importance. (UNN)

TRIAL OF TWO NAPLES GENERALS OPENS

ROME, December 14 — Former Lt. Gen. Ettore Del Tetto, 55, who, before the Italian armistice, was military commander of the Naples area, began his defense today before a nine-man Italian High Court of Justice on an indictment containing numerous counts including charges of direct aid to the enemy and willful neglect of duty.

On trial with Del Tetto, on the same charges, is former Lt. Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli, 60, who commanded the Italian 19th Corps in Naples before the Armistice.

Each may receive the death penalty on any one of the following three counts contained in the indictment: direct aid to the enemy, desertion of a military post, failure to carry out a direct order.

The trial, which had been postponed from October 23, is being held in the 450-year-old former administration building of the University of Rome. Several hours before the scheduled opening of the court a cordon of more than 100 metropolitan police, security police, and Carabinieri was thrown around the building.

Two defense lawyers, Carlo Mirabelli and Guido Tedeschi, argued that the High Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and asked that it be transferred to a military court, or that facts of a purely military nature be adjudged by military tribunal.

Following a brief recess, Lorenzo Maroni, president of the court, denied the request for a change of venue.

No Time for Planning Defense

Taking the stand in his own defense, Del Tetto declared that lack of time, insufficient, badly-trained troops, and limitations in his command made it impossible for him to work out an adequate plan of defense for the city.

Del Tetto testified he had no more than 2,000 men, many of them Carabinieri, for the defense of the city. Under questioning by the president of the court, he said it was impossible for him to work out a plan for the city's defense, since Naples is only part of a large coastal strip, the defense of which was in the hands of his superior, one General Marino. He placed responsibility on Marino for the defense of the whole coastal area, and thus of Naples.

« Further, » Del Tetto asserted, « had it been within my power to plan a defense, I should not have had sufficient time, because from 16 August 1943, when I was appointed to the command, to September 1, I had only nominal control over troops in that area. »

President Maroni questioned Del Tetto concerning a phonograph recording, assertedly made by the general, which ordered all Italian troops to maintain « the highest regard » for German troops, and « to defend » the Nazis against possible action by civilians. The accused replied that the record had been made by Nazi fifth columnists, « or else by some other official. »

Court was adjourned shortly before 1400 hours, and will reconvene tomorrow morning.

There were no more than 75 spectators in court this morning. Admission was restricted to those who could show a permit issued by the Rome police, and each person entering the building was required to show his pass at two

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

United States Government, whose views are in agreement, have now informed their respective Ambassadors that they welcome the representative character of the new Government, and are glad to see it in office.» (OWI)

CHURCHILL ADDS TO SFORZA STATEMENT

LONDON, December 14 — Prime Minister Churchill was asked in the House of Commons today about the interview he had with Count Carlo Sforza, and particularly about Sforza's statement that Churchill had urged the retention of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

In reply, the Prime Minister referred to his previous explanation that the Government had thought it better to go on with the Victor Emmanuel-Badoglio Régime until the military situation was in a better condition. Nothing in his talk with Sforza, he said, went outside the lines of the statement made to Parliament.

He later added that «matters of internal policy, including the monarch, should be adjourned until Italy is free; as regards the future, that will be for the Italian people to decide.»

Asked whether Sforza had not made a distinction between the constitutional question of the monarchy and the personal question of the King, Mr. Churchill responded: «He certainly expressed animus against King Victor Emmanuel, with whom he had a very lengthy and not at all unnatural disagreement; but the statement I made to him was within the lines of the statement I made at the time of the publicity in Parliament.» (Reuter)

UNDER SECRETARIES TAKE OATH

ROME, December 14 — Under Secretaries of State in the newly-formed cabinet took the oath of office at the Viminal today in the presence of Prime Minister Bonomi. (UNN)

NAPLES SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS REAFFIRM UNITY

NAPLES, December 14 — The Joint Consultative Committee of the Naples Province Socialist and Communist party federations yesterday adopted a resolution reaffirming its decision to uphold and strengthen the joint action pact between the two parties. Copies of the resolution were sent to all affiliated Socialist and Communist party organizations in the province. (UNN)

RIOTS BREAK OUT IN CATANIA

CATANIA, December 14 — A mob which got out of hand here today was finally dispersed by a military guard, after one man had been killed and three others wounded.

The demonstrations broke out outside the headquarters of the military district, when a hand grenade was thrown. The crowd went on to loot and set fire to the communal palace, the tax office, and the headquarters of the Catania Tribunal.

Small parties of demonstrators were reported to be gathering at other parts of the town late tonight. (UNN)

200,000,000,000 LIRE SPENT ON RECONSTRUCTION

ROME, December 14 — In a report on the work accomplished or planned during his tenure of office, former Public Works Minister Pietro Mancini today disclosed that total expenditures for all projects are placed at 200,000 million lire.

The statement, which appeared in the Socialist newspaper *Avanti*, also revealed that 150 bridges and 59 aquaducts have been or are being put back in use, and that repair work is currently under way to render habitable 3,000 rooms in dwellings damaged as a result of the

The trial, which had been postponed from October 23, is being held in the 450-year-old former administration building of the University of Rome. Several hours before the scheduled opening of the court a cordon of more than 100 metropolitan police, security police, and Carabinieri was thrown around the building.

Two defense lawyers, Carlo Mirabelli and Guido Tedeschi, argued that the High Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and asked that it be transferred to a military court, or that facts of a purely military nature be adjudged by military tribunal.

Following a brief recess, Lorenzo Maroni, president of the court, denied the request for a change of venue.

No Time for Planning Defense

Taking the stand in his own defense, Del Tetto declared that lack of time, insufficient, badly-trained troops, and limitations in his command made it impossible for him to work out an adequate plan of defense for the city.

Del Tetto testified he had no more than 2,000 men, many of them Carabinieri, for the defense of the city. Under questioning by the president of the court, he said it was impossible for him to work out a plan for the city's defense, since Naples is only part of a large coastal strip, the defense of which was in the hands of his superior, one General Marino. He placed responsibility on Marino for the defense of the whole coastal area, and thus of Naples.

«Further,» Del Tetto asserted, «had it been within my power to plan a defense, I should not have had sufficient time, because from 16 August 1943, when I was appointed to the command, to September 1, I had only nominal control over troops in that area.»

President Maroni questioned Del Tetto concerning a phonograph recording, assertedly made by the general, which ordered all Italian troops to maintain «the highest regard» for German troops, and «to defend» the Nazis against possible action by civilians. The accused replied that the record had been made by Nazi fifth columnists, «or else by some other official.»

Court was adjourned shortly before 1400 hours, and will reconvene tomorrow morning.

There were no more than 75 spectators in court this morning. Admission was restricted to those who could show a permit issued by the Rome police, and each person entering the building was required to show his pass at two control points.

Traffic was shunted well around the building where the court was in session, and one bicyclist, forced to make a detour, was heard to remark: «What? has the dictator returned?»

In the chilly courtroom, reporters and spectators wore their overcoats.

The trial itself, as in the case of the Caruso and Azzolini proceedings a few months ago, was conducted with less formality than usually is associated with courts in other countries.

The atmosphere of informality is enhanced by the easy manner of President Maroni, who is about five feet tall and nearly 70 years old.

In questioning witnesses or the accused, his manner is friendly and his tone conversational. He allows considerable latitude to both prosecution and defense lawyers in arguing points of law or fact, but his reprimand is sharp when they get out of hand.

The nine-man court is composed of three magistrates, in addition to the president judge, and five lay judges representing various political parties. One of the lay judges is Guido Laj, vice-mayor of Rome and a Christian Democrat. There are also two Socialists, a Communist, and an Independent.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782521

When questions of law or fact arise during the course of a trial, the court retires for deliberation, and after discussion a vote is taken. Where a point of law is being considered, greater weight is given to decisions made by the legal contingent of the court.

In considering the sentence, however, the vote of each member is taken, beginning from the youngest member, and the majority rules. (UNN)

FASCIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRESTED

ROME, December 14 — Matteo Adinolfi, vice-secretary of the Fascist Party up to 1941, was arrested here today on a warrant of the Assistant High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Adinolfi, who was also a deputy and national counsellor, is charged with participating in the «March on Rome» and organizing Fascist squads in the Salerno region. (UNN)

FASCIST SENTENCED «IN ABSENTIA»

ROME, December 14 — Attilio Teruzzi, former Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia, was today found guilty of having committed several acts of violence against public officials and sentenced *in absentia* to six years and three months imprisonment. He was absolved of a charge of illegal traffic in valuables, and accorded the benefit of a recent amnesty on another charge of smuggling. (UNN)

FLORENCE TO HAVE NATURAL GAS SOON

FLORENCE, December 14 — Natural gas will be available to the civilian population here soon, following the development of a nearby natural gas field by Italian engineers with Allied assistance, it was announced today by Major E. H. Richardson, Allied Military Government engineering officer.

The gas will be made available first to hospitals, and then will be employed for transportation, since a large number of vehicles are equipped to run by gas. This will ease the heavy demand for gasoline, and will also make additional vehicles available for vital transport, Major Richardson said. He added that, later, the gas would be available to the public for cooking.

Rehabilitation of the manufactured gas works is continuing and Allied engineers expect that manufactured gas will be available early next year. The mixing of the natural gas with the manufactured gas is expected further to alleviate the cooking and heating situation.

In a report to Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, commanding officer of AMG for the 5th Army, Major Richardson said that the AMG engineers, with the coöperation of Florence city engineers, have cleared the Arno River of all debris from the four bridges destroyed by the Germans. This was achieved in time to prevent floods. Although the Arno reached its highest stage in 100 years on November 2, there was no flood.

Florence city engineers, Major Richardson reported, have repaired the sewer system and are keeping the water system, destroyed by the Germans before their retreat, in good repair.

The AMG official also stated that additional tram service for outlying districts of Florence will be inaugurated as soon as the new allotment of electricity is received. (UNN)

10,000 ITALIAN CIVILIANS WORK FOR 5TH ARMY

FLORENCE, December 14 — About 10,000 Italian civilians were employed during November by the 5th Army

UNITED NATIONS

LULL ENDS IN GREEK FIGHTING; «EAM» BROADCASTS ITS PEACE TERMS

ATHENS, December 14 — Artillery, tanks, and machine guns were heard going into action in the center of the city tonight, as fighting flared up again between ELAS (National Liberation Militia) troops and British and Greek regulars after a 24-hour lull.

Shells are crashing in the city tonight, BBC reported, and there has been a fresh outburst of fighting in the Piraeus area adjacent to the naval wireless station.

Prior to the latest clashes, there had been relative quiet in the city, and the 12th day of the civil strife passed with only minor encounters reported. The city's streets are practically deserted, aside from military patrols, as authorities banned all civilians from being out-of-doors except during the two-hour period between 1200 and 1400 hours.

Four-fifths of the city are said still to be under the control of ELAS units. British and Greek mountain forces control approximately a three-mile-square area in the city's center, and an additional five square miles in the Piraeus, where British gains have been registered in the past few days, following the arrival of reinforcements.

More Greek regulars were reported by BBC to have arrived from the Middle East today, while fresh British forces came in by air transport accompanied by additional supplies. BBC also said that Greek national guard reserves have been called up.

The British commander, Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, in a communique today, reported no major developments during a quiet night which followed yesterday's operations.

«British troops made further progress in the Piraeus despite local rebel attacks and the situation in the city remains unchanged,» he said.

Reporting no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece, the communique added: «In yesterday's attacks by rebel troops on the center of the city, which achieved temporary local gains, the rebel forces employed were dressed in captured uniforms of regular Greek troops of a mountain brigade.»

Peace terms were broadcast over the ELAS radio this evening, according to a report of the American Broadcasting Station in Europe. The terms called for «an end of intervention by British authorities, the formation of a democratic government, punishment of traitors, and a purge of Fascists from all the state departments.

No official announcement that these terms have been submitted to General Scobie so far has been made.

Plastiras Arrives from France

There was another reported development on the diplomatic front when General Nicolas Plastiras, former Greek Liberal leader, arrived here after 11 years of exile in France. Plastiras, who was Greek Premier after the war with Turkey, had a two-hour conference with the present Premier, Georges Papandreou, and also is said to have talked with other leaders in an effort to cement political differences.

ELAS «town criers» went through the capital yesterday announcing that the city would be destroyed house-by-house before they would surrender, a Reuter dispatch said.

BBC declared that ELAS forces were loading trams with dynamite and turning them loose against the center of the city, in order to counter British tank and paratroop attacks.

The water situation was not regarded as serious, although the central pumping station is under ELAS

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

officials and sentenced in absentia to six years and three months imprisonment. He was absolved of a charge of illegal traffic in valuables, and accorded the benefit of a recent amnesty on another charge of smuggling. (UNN)

FLORENCE TO HAVE NATURAL GAS SOON

FLORENCE, December 14 — Natural gas will be available to the civilian population here soon, following the development of a nearby natural gas field by Italian engineers with Allied assistance, it was announced today by Major E. H. Richardson, Allied Military Government engineering officer.

The gas will be made available first to hospitals, and then will be employed for transportation, since a large number of vehicles are equipped to run by gas. This will ease the heavy demand for gasoline, and will also make additional vehicles available for vital transport, Major Richardson said. He added that, later, the gas would be available to the public for cooking.

Rehabilitation of the manufactured gas works is continuing and Allied engineers expect that manufactured gas will be available early next year. The mixing of the natural gas with the manufactured gas is expected further to alleviate the cooking and heating situation.

In a report to Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, commanding officer of AMG for the 5th Army, Major Richardson said that the AMG engineers, with the coöperation of Florence city engineers, have cleared the Arno River of all debris from the four bridges destroyed by the Germans. This was achieved in time to prevent floods. Although the Arno reached its highest stage in 100 years on November 2, there was no flood.

Florence city engineers, Major Richardson reported, have repaired the sewer system and are keeping the water system, destroyed by the Germans before their retreat, in good repair.

The AMG official also stated that additional tram service for outlying districts of Florence will be inaugurated as soon as the new allotment of electricity is received. (UNN)

10,000 ITALIAN CIVILIANS WORK FOR 5TH ARMY

FLORENCE, December 14 — About 10,000 Italian civilians were employed during November by the 5th Army building roads, bridges, and hospitals, Lt. Col. T.A. Lane, Allied Military Government labor official, said here today.

While these construction projects are directly for the 5th Army, many will remain as permanent installations for the benefit of the local populations, the colonel added. He said also that a number of Italian Partisans employed now are in some forward areas.

Colonel Lane reported that civilian labor is receiving a far better wage scale than they received from the Germans for work on military installations. Italian labor, he said, was responding enthusiastically, and workmen were particularly encouraged by recent visits to Italy by labor delegations from the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. (UNN)

NAVY MEN BUY GIFTS FOR PALERMO CHILDREN

PALERMO, December 14 — As was the case last year, poor and orphaned children of Palermo this Christmas again will be the recipients of toys, food, shoes, and articles of clothing bought with money raised by American and Italian Navy personnel.

The navy men have formed special committees to supervise the collection of funds and the distribution of the gifts. (UNN)

days following the arrival of reinforcements.

More Greek regulars were reported by BBC to have arrived from the Middle East today, while fresh British forces came in by air transport accompanied by additional supplies. BBC also said that Greek national guard reserves have been called up.

The British commander, Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, in a communique today, reported no major developments during a quiet night which followed yesterday's operations.

«British troops made further progress in the Piraeus despite local rebel attacks and the situation in the city remains unchanged,» he said.

Reporting no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece, the communique added: «In yesterday's attacks by rebel troops on the center of the city, which achieved temporary local gains, the rebel forces employed were dressed in captured uniforms of regular Greek troops of a mountain brigade.»

Peace terms were broadcast over the ELAS radio this evening, according to a report of the American Broadcasting Station in Europe. The terms called for «an end of intervention by British authorities, the formation of a democratic government, punishment of traitors, and a purge of Fascists from all the state departments.

No official announcement that these terms have been submitted to General Scobie so far has been made.

Plastiras Arrives from France

There was another reported development on the diplomatic front when General Nicolas Plastiras, former Greek Liberal leader, arrived here after 11 years of exile in France. Plastiras, who was Greek Premier after the war with Turkey, had a two-hour conference with the present Premier, Georges Papandreou, and also is said to have talked with other leaders in an effort to cement political differences.

ELAS «town criers» went through the capital yesterday announcing that the city would be destroyed house-by-house before they would surrender, a Reuter dispatch said.

BBC declared that ELAS forces were loading trams with dynamite and turning them loose against the center of the city, in order to counter British tank and paratroop attacks.

The water situation was not regarded as serious, although the central pumping station is under ELAS control. Some mains have been damaged in the artillery encounters.

Royal Air Force planes continued their attacks against ELAS positions. They also showered the city with copies of Prime Minister Churchill's speech of December 5 on the Greek situation. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

CHURCHILL REPLIES TO COMMONS ON GREECE

LONDON, December 14 — Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons today that it is not physically possible to consult the Dominions about every step [in the action in Greece] which the fast-moving developments make necessary, but they have been kept closely and continuously informed of what is taking place. No expressions of dissent have been received from the Dominions, he said.

Churchill made the answer in reply to a demand for an assurance that the Dominions would be consulted in advance before further steps were taken.

In reply to another question, he disclosed that British losses in the liberation of Greece up to the end of November were less than 300 in killed, wounded, and missing, with eight minor vessels and 32 aircraft lost. Since that date, another 160 Army casualties, including 35 killed, were inflicted by the Germans.

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

Churchill said the answer was given to show the very heavy sacrifices made for the general liberation of Greece from the Germans and Italian Fascists. (Reuter)

LONDON «TIMES» URGES GREEK NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, December 14 — «The attempt to establish law and order [in Greece] by means of the Papandreou Government backed by British arms, but with a writ that runs scarcely anywhere outside the center of Athens, has been a failure,» wrote today's *London Times*.

The editorial added that British public opinion is in broad agreement on two essential points:

«First, the establishment of a strong democratic system which will bring peace, happiness, and reconciliation to the Greeks; secondly, it is inconceivable that the British liberation armies, in the event of a lasting deadlock, should be asked to coerce or conquer a section of a liberated and Allied people which only a few weeks ago was engaged in active and gallant resistance to the Germans.»

Field Marshal Alexander, said *The Times*, should therefore put a stop to the fighting «by devising a formula of armistice and negotiation which will be acceptable to the National Liberation Front.

«The alternative course of continuing and extending the present hostilities indefinitely, with the probable consequence of uniting and consolidating the most extreme elements in EAM and ELAS and of rallying many Greek Patriots, whatever their politics, to new resistance, cannot be contemplated. Considerations of British 'prestige' must not become involved.» (Reuter)

U.N.R.R.A. CONTINUES GREEK RELIEF

LONDON, December 14 — Relief work is going on in Greece despite the fighting, Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, said in the House of Lords today.

Food had been disembarked at ports and taken to the population, he said, adding that fighting had hindered the supply of food. (Reuter)

BRITISH LABOR VOTES FOR MORE STATE CONTROL

LONDON, December 14 — The British Labor Party conference, today passed its Executive Committee's resolution reaffirming the policy of full employment and economic control.

The resolution stated the Party's conviction that full employment and a higher standard of living can be secured only within a planned economy through the maintenance and adoption of appropriate economic controls after the war, and, above all, by the transference to the State of the power to direct the main national industries.

The resolution also stressed Labor's view that the Government should control the Bank of England and the lending policy of the joint-stock banks, and set up a national investment board.

It was further agreed in the resolution that control should be established over the location of industry, that agreements should be made with friendly nations to stabilize foreign exchange, and that international trade should be extended to assist the agricultural and industrial development of countries economically backward in these respects.

Stand Against Vicious Competition

Emanuel Shinwell, MP, proposing the resolution, said that the Party was in complete accord with the established policies of the British Labor Party, which stood today, as it had always stood, for the abolition of a vicious competitive system, and for the establishment of the highest standard of life based on public ownership of indispensible national in-

Griffiths also assured the conference that Labor would insist on the disarming of the security police and the two Greek formations under British command now being used against ELAS — the Mountain Brigade and the «Sacred» Battalion. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

5 STATE DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, December 14 — The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today approved five of the six State Department nominations for Assistant Secretaries of State. The nomination of Archibald P. MacLeish will go to the Senate tomorrow as a result of today's deadlock in the voting by the Senate committee.

Chairman Tom Connally said that the vote on MacLeish would be reported tomorrow when his and the five other nominations are sent to the Senate.

The nominees approved today were Joseph C. Grew, Will L. Clayton, James C. Dunn, Nelson A. Rockefeller, and Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes. (OWI)

LAW TO GO TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, December 14 — The British Embassy here announced today that Minister of State Richard Law will come here for discussion on Anglo-American policy in place of Harold Macmillan, who has gone to Greece instead of making his scheduled visit to Washington. (OWI)

DE GAULLE SATISFIED WITH NEW PACT

MOSCOW, December 14 — General Charles de Gaulle, on his departure from Russia, sent a message to Marshal Stalin expressing the satisfaction of the French Government and the French people at the pact of mutual assistance concluded between France and Russia, Radio Moscow reported tonight. General de Gaulle said:

«Our alliance aims to achieve an even better coördination of military effort between Russia and France with the efforts of the Allied nations, in order to save both nations from a similar catastrophe in future.»

Radio Moscow also broadcast a message from Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, to the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, which said: «The alliance between our two countries has established a close mutuality of interests which will strengthen our will to victory and guarantee peace in the future.» (OWI)

VELEBIT HOPES FOR NEW GOVERNMENT IN 2 WEEKS

LONDON, December 14 — Hopes that the United Provisional Yugoslav Government, as agreed on by Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic, will be established in Belgrade within two weeks, were expressed by General Vladimir Velebit, London representative of the Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation, at a press conference here yesterday.

It was certain, he said, that the future constitution of the country would be federal. He added, however, that it has not yet been decided by what means the people of Yugoslavia will indicate their choice between a constitutional monarchy and a republican form of government. A plebiscite, a constituent assembly, and parliamentary action under the existing constitution after the holding of the elections are all possibilities. In any event, King Peter will remain outside of the country until the decision is made.

On the question of supplies, General Velebit said that the chief source of anxiety is the situation of the people in the Adriatic coastal areas, who were never self-supporting, and whose country has been devastated and looted of transport by the enemy.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS DENIED

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

« The alternative course of continuing and extending the present hostilities indefinitely, with the probable consequence of uniting and consolidating the most extreme elements in EAM and ELAS and of rallying many Greek Patriots, whatever their politics, to new resistance, cannot be contemplated. Considerations of British 'prestige' must not become involved. » (Reuter)

U.N.R.R.A. CONTINUES GREEK RELIEF

LONDON, December 14 — Relief work is going on in Greece despite the fighting, Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, said in the House of Lords today.

Food had been disembarked at ports and taken to the population, he said, adding that fighting had hindered the supply of food. (Reuter)

BRITISH LABOR VOTES FOR MORE STATE CONTROL

LONDON, December 14 — The British Labor Party conference, today passed its Executive Committee's resolution reaffirming the policy of full employment and economic control.

The resolution stated the Party's conviction that full employment and a higher standard of living can be secured only within a planned economy through the maintenance and adoption of appropriate economic controls after the war, and, above all, by the transference to the State of the power to direct the main national industries.

The resolution also stressed Labor's view that the Government should control the Bank of England and the lending policy of the joint-stock banks, and set up a national investment board.

It was further agreed in the resolution that control should be established over the location of industry, that agreements should be made with friendly nations to stabilize foreign exchange, and that international trade should be extended to assist the agricultural and industrial development of countries economically backward in these respects.

Stand Against Vicious Competition

Emanuel Shinwell, MP, proposing the resolution, said that the Party was in complete accord with the established policies of the British Labor Party, which stood today, as it had always stood, for the abolition of a vicious competitive system, and for the establishment of the highest standard of life based on public ownership of indispensible national industries and services.

Shinwell said that should a Labor government be returned in Britain at the next election, it would use its authority not in the interests of one section of the community, but in the interests of every man, woman, and child in the country.

The conference also passed a resolution by a local Party branch, urging the Executive to make it clear that the Party's program at the next election would include the transfer to public ownership of the land, large-scale building, heavy industry, and all forms of banking, transport, fuel, and power.

The resolution was passed, in spite of an appeal for its withdrawal made on behalf of the Executive by Philip Noel Baker, Minister of War Transport.

A Reuter message stated that yesterday's moderately-phrased resolution passed by the Labor conference urging the British Government « to facilitate an armistice in Greece without delay, » was carried only after the delegates had received certain assurances on points of policy from James Griffiths, MP, miners' leader in Parliament.

The miners' leader suggested that, contrary to Prime Minister Churchill's view, a Greek Government would have to be formed under a new premier acceptable to all, and that clearly ruled out Papandreou, the incumbent.

will come here for discussion on Anglo-American policy in place of Harold Macmillan, who has gone to Greece instead of making his scheduled visit to Washington. (OWI)

DE GAULLE SATISFIED WITH NEW PACT

MOSCOW, December 14 — General Charles de Gaulle, on his departure from Russia, sent a message to Marshal Stalin expressing the satisfaction of the French Government and the French people at the pact of mutual assistance concluded between France and Russia, Radio Moscow reported tonight. General de Gaulle said:

« Our alliance aims to achieve an even better coördination of military effort between Russia and France with the efforts of the Allied nations, in order to save both nations from a similar catastrophe in future. »

Radio Moscow also broadcast a message from Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, to the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, which said: « The alliance between our two countries has established a close mutuality of interests which will strengthen our will to victory and guarantee peace in the future. » (OWI)

VELEBIT HOPES FOR NEW GOVERNMENT IN 2 WEEKS

LONDON, December 14 — Hopes that the United Provisional Yugoslav Government, as agreed on by Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic, will be established in Belgrade within two weeks, were expressed by General Vladimir Velebit, London representative of the Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation, at a press conference here yesterday.

It was certain, he said, that the future constitution of the country would be federal. He added, however, that it has not yet been decided by what means the people of Yugoslavia will indicate their choice between a constitutional monarchy and a republican form of government. A plebiscite, a constituent assembly, and parliamentary action under the existing constitution after the holding of the elections are all possibilities. In any event, King Peter will remain outside of the country until the decision is made.

On the question of supplies, General Velebit said that the chief source of anxiety is the situation of the people in the Adriatic coastal areas, who were never self-supporting, and whose country has been devastated and looted of transport by the enemy.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS DENIED

CAIRO, December 14 — Ahmed Maher Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, today denied persistent rumors of a ministerial crisis over the forthcoming election.

« The coalition parties in the cabinet are as united as ever, » he declared. (Reuter)

CROAT-FASCIST MEMBERS SENTENCED

WASHINGTON, December 14 — Forty-one members of the Croat-Fascist Ustashi organization were sentenced to death yesterday by a military tribunal of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, according to a broadcast recorded here today by the Federal Communications Commission.

Ten other persons accused of cruelty to prisoners, collaboration with German occupation authorities, and denunciations of Patriots, were sentenced to hard labor. (OWI)

POLES DESIRE SOVIET UNDERSTANDING

LONDON, December 14 — Polish Prime Minister Thomas Arciszevski, addressing the Polish National Council here yesterday, said that the principal aim of the Polish Government-in-London is an independent Polish State achieved in a common effort with the Allies and a sincere understanding with Russia. Arciszevski added:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

« The Government adhere to the policy of an understanding with the Soviet Union, and desire to do everything within their power to bring about such an understanding, which would become a guarantee for a really friendly and lasting settlement of relations between the two neighboring states. » (OWI)

BLIZZARD SWEEPS EASTERN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, December 14 — A blizzard swept the Atlantic Coast yesterday and caused more than 58 deaths in the United States and 20 in Canada. Road traffic and air transportation have been paralyzed, and several war plants were forced to shut because of interruption of communications. Ontario, Canada, had the worst snow storm in its history. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES DESTROY NAZI TRANSMITTER

LONDON, December 14 — Odin's Tower, in Odense, Denmark, used by the Germans as an important radio transmitting and meteorological station, was destroyed by an explosion today, the Free Danish Press Service reported.

The tower, built in 1935, was about 160 meters high, the second-highest in Europe. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 14 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In a day of heavy fighting, Canadian troops of the 8th Army have considerably enlarged their bridgehead over the River Lamone, and have beaten off a number of strong counter-attacks.

Mezzano, on the right of the bridgehead, has been cleared, and the leading troops are approaching the Canale Naviglio on a wide front north of Bagnacavallo.

Southwest of Imola, British troops of the 5th Army have entered Tossignano and Borgi Tossignano against strong opposition, and mopping up in both villages continues.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were greatly restricted due to bad weather.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated against enemy communications targets in the Po Valley and on the Brenner Route, as well as close-support targets on the 5th Army front.

Rail and road bridges were attacked, and rail cuts were made.

In the Bologna area, attacks were made against enemy-occupied buildings and gun positions.

Other Tactical aircraft attacked coastal gun positions near Spezia.

RAF heavy and medium bombers flew supply missions to Greece.

Aircraft of the Coastal Air Force attacked electrical stations and road transport in the border area of southern France and Italy.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew over 600 sorties.

The villages of Mariaweiler and Derichsweiler, west of Düren, and Gey, farther south, are also in our hands.

Gains have been made in areas north and south of Monschau.

East and southeast of Rötgen, our troops have taken Rollesbroich and Simmerath. Progress has been made in the forest area about four miles southeast of Monschau.

Supporting our ground forces, medium, light, and fighter-bombers attacked fortified positions at Schoneseiffen, Hellenthal, Blumenthal, Schleiden, and Kall. Medium and fighter-bombers struck at targets in the Zülpich area, and a railway yard at Euskirchen.

In the Saar Valley, our ground forces in the Dillingen bridgehead are being subjected to considerable artillery fire. We crossed the Blies River between Habkirchen and Bliesbrücken in the area northeast of Saargemünd.

House-to-house fighting continues in Habkirchen.

Fort Jeanne d'Arc, the last of the Metz forts held by the enemy, has been captured. In northern Alsace, just west of the lower Vosges, gains up to three miles were made.

Northwest of Bitsch our forces went through the Maginot Line to Kapellenhoff. In the drive north of Hagenau Forest, Sulz and several nearby villages were freed and, to the east, fighting continued at Selz, near the Rhine.

The attack on the enemy's rail transport and communications in Holland and western Germany was continued yesterday by fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 14 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast and north of Miskolc, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and junctional railway station of Szerencs, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bodrok-Kerestu, Mad, Ong, Monok, Chobat, Rakoni, Tolnak, Teiszebadao, Takani, Galvan, Sendreozark, Borszot, Edeleny, Hoday, Chasta, Isnasz-Horvat, Duhakalo, and Szayokaza, and the railway stations of Bodrok-Kerestu, Mad, and Vadna.

In battles during December 13, on the territory of Hungary, in the areas north of Miskolc, and northeast of Budapest, our troops captured 870 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, in a number of places, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 13, our troops disabled or destroyed 18 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 13 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 14 — Today's communique:

The enemy offensive in Aemilia, which had resulted in the capture of Bettola, in the Province of Piacenza, is petering out. The Patriots repulsed several attacks, the strongest of which took place on December 6.

In Bologna, despite increasingly severe German repressive measures and threats of fierce reprisals and mass deportations, Patriot activity continues unabated.

In the area of Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, Patriots of the « Lunense » Division, in coöperation with Allied troops of the 5th Army, attacked enemy positions at Sassi and Eglio. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 14 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

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

The tower, built in 1935, was about 160 meters high, the second-highest in Europe. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 14 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In a day of heavy fighting, Canadian troops of the 8th Army have considerably enlarged their bridgehead over the River Lamone, and have beaten off a number of strong counter-attacks.

Mezzano, on the right of the bridgehead, has been cleared, and the leading troops are approaching the Canale Naviglio on a wide front north of Bagnacavallo.

Southwest of Imola, British troops of the 5th Army have entered Tossignano and Borgi Tossignano against strong opposition, and mopping up in both villages continues.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were greatly restricted due to bad weather.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated against enemy communications targets in the Po Valley and on the Brenner Route, as well as close-support targets on the 5th Army front.

Rail and road bridges were attacked, and rail cuts were made.

In the Bologna area, attacks were made against enemy-occupied buildings and gun positions.

Other Tactical aircraft attacked coastal gun positions near Spezia.

RAF heavy and medium bombers flew supply missions to Greece.

Aircraft of the Coastal Air Force attacked electrical stations and road transport in the border area of southern France and Italy.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew over 600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

There is little change in the general situation.

The rebels, who are continuing their offensive action, launched two determined attacks before dawn this morning. The attacks, which were directed against the Greek Brigade in the eastern sector and British troops near the city centre, were both held.

Further reinforcements arrived last night and were in action early this morning.

Some progress has been made in the Piraeus, but elsewhere in the city our activities yesterday were confined to clearing snipers from areas already occupied by our troops.

RAF, in support of ground troops, silenced a 75-mm. gun firing at the centre of the city. In another sortie a rebel ammunition dump was attacked and hits were obtained.

There is no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece.

Tension continues in the Salonika and Patras areas, and there is considerable movement of guerrilla formations throughout the country. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 14 — Today's communique:

In the Jülich-Düren sector, Allied troops, after overcoming heavy resistance, cleared Schophoven.

lications in Holland and western Germany was continued yesterday by fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 14 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast and north of Miskolc, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and junctional railway station of Szerencs, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bodrok-Kerestu, Mad, Ong, Monok, Chobat, Rakoni, Tolnak, Telszebadao, Takani, Galvan, Sendreozark, Borszot, Edeleny, Hoday, Chasta, Isnasz-Horvat, Duhakalo, and Szayokaza, and the railway stations of Bodrok-Kerestu, Mad, and Vadna.

In battles during December 13, on the territory of Hungary, in the areas north of Miskolc, and northeast of Budapest, our troops captured 870 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, in a number of places, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 13, our troops disabled or destroyed 18 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 13 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 14 — Today's communique:

The enemy offensive in Aemilia, which had resulted in the capture of Bettola, in the Province of Piacenza, is petering out. The Patriots repulsed several attacks, the strongest of which took place on December 6.

In Bologna, despite increasingly severe German repressive measures and threats of fierce reprisals and mass deportations, Patriot activity continues unabated.

In the area of Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, Patriots of the «Lunense» Division, in coöperation with Allied troops of the 5th Army, attacked enemy positions at Sassi and Eglio. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 14 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At Aix la Chapelle, yesterday, the U.S. 9th Army, owing to the heavy losses suffered during the last few days, did not continue its major attacks. In the Roer sector, south and southeast of Jülich and in the forest ground between Vossenack and Monschau, attacking formations of the U.S. 1st Army were stopped at first by our fire. Having resumed the attack, they succeeded in penetrating into some villages. The enemy lost 15 tanks.

In the Saarlautern sector, the fighting for pillbox groups continued to use up strong enemy forces in an extremely small sector. Between Sarreguemines [Saargemünd] and the lower Vosges, the situation was consolidated by German counter-thrusts and counter-attacks.

North of the Hagenau Forest, the enemy made small gains by fierce attacks.

In upper Alsace, mountain troops cleared the area of Reichenweier and the town itself of the enemy, and destroyed one enemy battery.

London and Antwerp continued to be subjected to the fire of our long range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, south of Bologna, our troops launched attacks on the enemy lines and captured many prisoners.

Southwest of Faenza, British attacks failed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

North of Russi, the Canadian 1st and 5th armoured brigades established bridgeheads in the Naviglio sector at two points in fierce fighting. One of the two bridgeheads was smashed by immediate counter-attacks of our reserves, the other was considerably narrowed down. The Canadians left behind 300 killed, a figure which was checked, and lost more than 1,000 prisoners.

Eastern Front:

In northeastern Croatia, south and southeast of Vukovar, enemy attacks failed.

The focal points of the grim defensive fighting in the East continued to lie on the Hungarian fronts. In the northern and northeastern parts of the Budapest positions, German grenadier and SS formations smashed strong Soviet attacks. Between Waitzen and the Danube bend on one hand and the Matra Mountains on the other hand, enemy pressure continues to be exerted particularly in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction. Yesterday, the Soviets made only slight local gains.

North of Miscolcz, strong Bolshevik and Rumanian formations continued their attacks aiming at broadening and deepening their penetrations at the Rivers Sajo and Hernad. In this sector, as well as at the Ungvar-Kaschau Road, grim fighting is still in progress.

Air:

A German convoy brought down four planes out of an unsuccessfully attacking British fighter-bomber formation off the coast of northern Norway.

Yesterday, the enemy air activities over the Reich territory confined themselves to isolated attacks on areas near the front and to minor fighter raids. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Article by Goebbels: The German News Agency's summary of Goebbels's weekly article, which will appear tomorrow morning in *Das Reich*, is dramatic in tone and appeal. It calls the war the «greatest crisis of humanity in the occident,» and lays the blame for it on an anti-German plot of the «western democratic plutocratic world,» with «assistance from world-Bolshevism.»

«Peaceful» Germany: The article by Goebbels puts great stress on the allegedly peaceful and socially progressive aims of Germany since the advent of Hitler. «Since 1933, the German people tried peacefully to build up a new and better world in its own domain. The middle-class plutocratic enemies did not want this.»

Allied Losses: As a morale-bolstering factor for German consumption, Goebbels reviews the great losses suffered by the Allies, losses which he feels have been «purposely concealed from the world public.» These supposed losses include 15 million Soviets and England's «sacrifice of her national wealth, acquired during centuries.»

Greek Crisis: The outstanding interest in this topic today is the emphasis given by German propaganda to anti-British broadcasts over an Athens Radio supposedly held by the EAM rebels. This item occurs both in the German Home Service and in a Transocean despatch for overseas audiences. The latter, purportedly *via* a United Press report, quotes the new radio («Radio Free Greece») as saying: «Greeks, take up arms, fight for every house and hill, mount the barricades.»

The same broadcast is said to have accused the British of atrocities against disarmed ELAS soldiers, as well as of «torturing civilians» and jailing «women, children, and old men.»

Although German propaganda has always gone out of its way to appeal to Arab sympathies and to avoid any material which could possibly offend the Moslem world, Transocean attributes to Radio Free Greece the statement that the arrested EAM sympathizers are being «guarded by *Arabs*» who are «torturing them in the most cruel manner.»

Western Front: The correspondent Sertorius uses as his leading item tonight the «strong pressure of the American 1st Army against the Roer, on both sides of Düren east of

of noisy propaganda which has disgusted the sane part of the nation...»

Italian Front: According to the Fascist Radio, the fact that the commander of the 8th Army has shifted the weight of fighting no less than 12 times in his recent offensive, amounts to the admission of a setback. It is interpreted as being a sign of uncertainty on the British side, and also demonstrates the exceptional defensive qualities of the German troops.

Duce Receives Fascist Commander: Mussolini has received the commander of the Barbarigo battalion of the 10th MAS Flotilla, who conveyed to him the desire of his soldiers to return to the front, and their devotion to the Fatherland and the Duce. Mussolini then sent a message to the battalion, which on the Nettuno front, «side-by-side with its loyal allies, in three months of bitter fighting, contested to the utmost the capture of immortal Rome by overwhelming hordes of barbarians...»

Women's Unit Leaves For Front: The Fascist Radio reports the departure of a women's auxiliary unit, «specially trained and equipped» for operational areas. The unit is to join the «Monte Rosa» Division.

Britain's Future: A Fascist Radio commentator believes that the price Britain would pay for victory is so high that she might even find defeat a more profitable proposition. Whilst Britain is waging the war to keep her Empire, says the commentator, she has already virtually lost it to one of her allies, whereas her other ally has delivered irreparable blows to her prestige. As Britain will be in a bad shape after hostilities end, the commentator goes on, the United States will have to contribute by loans, food supplies, and other goods to the economic life of Britain. The debts incurred would have to be repaid on conditions and with interest decided upon by the United States. «Britain would be left stripped and empty-handed...»

HUNGARIAN

Appeal by Baron Kemeny: In an interview to the press, Baron Kemeny, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, called upon Hungarian youth «to seize spades and arms to liberate the country from Bolshevik occupation, and thereafter build up the new Hungarist state...» He also said that «Hungarian youth wishes to live in an ideology of martial life...»

Great Success of Hungarist Legion: According to the

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

GERMAN

Article by Goebbels: The German News Agency's summary of Goebbels's weekly article, which will appear tomorrow morning in *Das Reich*, is dramatic in tone and appeal. It calls the war the « greatest crisis of humanity in the occident, » and lays the blame for it on an anti-German plot of the « western democratic plutocratic world, » with « assistance from world-Bolshevism. »

« Peaceful » Germany: The article by Goebbels puts great stress on the allegedly peaceful and socially progressive aims of Germany since the advent of Hitler. « Since 1933, the German people tried peacefully to build up a new and better world in its own domain. The middle-class plutocratic enemies did not want this. »

Allied Losses: As a morale-bolstering factor for German consumption, Goebbels reviews the great losses suffered by the Allies, losses which he feels have been « purposely concealed from the world public. » These supposed losses include 15 million Soviets and England's « sacrifice of her national wealth, acquired during centuries. »

Greek Crisis: The outstanding interest in this topic today is the emphasis given by German propaganda to anti-British broadcasts over an Athens Radio supposedly held by the EAM rebels. This item occurs both in the German Home Service and in a Transocean despatch for overseas audiences. The latter, purportedly *via* a United Press report, quotes the new radio (« Radio Free Greece ») as saying: « Greeks, take up arms, fight for every house and hill, mount the barricades. »

The same broadcast is said to have accused the British of atrocities against disarmed ELAS soldiers, as well as of « torturing civilians » and jailing « women, children, and old men. »

Although German propaganda has always gone out of its way to appeal to Arab sympathies and to avoid any material which could possibly offend the Moslem world, Transocean attributes to Radio Free Greece the statement that the arrested EAM sympathizers are being « guarded by *Arabs* » who are « torturing them in the most cruel manner. »

Western Front: The correspondent Sertorius uses as his leading item tonight the « strong pressure of the American 1st Army against the Roer, on both sides of Düren east of Aachen. » However, he claims that the Allies in this drive failed to make any headway « worth mentioning. »

Eastern Front: The correspondent Krebs tonight concedes that the Soviets « were able further to increase their pressure north of Budapest. In a somewhat later despatch, the correspondent Von Olberg devotes very little time in the drive on Budapest, and observes instead that « the encirclement of Slovakia is now the foremost task of the Soviet Command » in the area of Hungary and Slovakia. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

The New Cabinet. Commenting on the second Bonomi Cabinet, the Fascist Radio returns once more to the subject of British intervention. « When the previous government swung to the Left and began to play with the republican idea..., » the commentator says, « ...the British had to remind them that they were an 'armistice' government, representing a defeated nation... » Bonomi, however, is now said to be protected by the British. « The struggle against Fascism has exhausted itself in a few 'epuration' trials with a lot of noisy propaganda which has disgusted the sane part of the nation... »

Italian Front: According to the Fascist Radio, the fact that the commander of the 8th Army has shifted the weight of fighting no less than 12 times in his recent offensive, amounts to the admission of a setback. It is interpreted as being a sign of uncertainty on the British side, and also demonstrates the exceptional defensive qualities of the German troops.

Duce Receives Fascist Commander: Mussolini has received the commander of the Barbarigo battalion of the 10th MAS Flotilla, who conveyed to him the desire of his soldiers to return to the front, and their devotion to the Fatherland and the Duce. Mussolini then sent a message to the battalion, which on the Nettuno front, « side-by-side with its loyal allies, in three months of bitter fighting, contested to the utmost the capture of immortal Rome by overwhelming hordes of barbarians... »

Women's Unit Leaves For Front: The Fascist Radio reports the departure of a women's auxiliary unit, « specially trained and equipped » for operational areas. The unit is to join the « Monte Rosa » Division.

Britain's Future: A Fascist Radio commentator believes that the price Britain would pay for victory is so high that she might even find defeat a more profitable proposition. Whilst Britain is waging the war to keep her Empire, says the commentator, she has already virtually lost it to one of her allies, whereas her other ally has delivered irreparable blows to her prestige. As Britain will be in a bad shape after hostilities end, the commentator goes on, the United States will have to contribute by loans, food supplies, and other goods to the economic life of Britain. The debts incurred would have to be repaid on conditions and with interest decided upon by the United States. « Britain would be left stripped and empty-handed... »

HUNGARIAN

Appeal by Baron Kemeny: In an interview to the press, Baron Kemeny, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, called upon Hungarian youth « to seize spades and arms to liberate the country from Bolshevik occupation, and thereafter build up the new Hungarist state... » He also said that « Hungarian youth wishes to live in an ideology of martial life... »

Great Success of Hungarist Legion: According to the Arrow Cross paper *Oesszetartas*, eager Hungarian youths are crowding the recruiting centres of the Hungarist Legion. The paper adds « young Hungarians wish to lead an honest life, weapon in hand. They choose death rather than slavery... »

Warsaw, Stalingrad, Madrid...: « In a radio speech last night, the Hungarian Secretary of State, Pal Vago, called upon the defenders of Budapest « to follow the example of the defenders of Warsaw, Stalingrad, and Madrid. » It was only a matter of determination, he said, for Budapest to become a second Stalingrad with the storming enemy checked at its gates...

The Rumanians Rejoiced Too Soon: The Hungarian Nazi paper *Magyar Oerszem* described how short-lived was the Rumanians' joy over the reoccupation of Kolozsvar (Cluj), capital of Transylvania. Within a few days of the occupation of the city, a Bolshevik general took command and the Rumanian town major « had to limit himself to the relentless flogging of Hungarian men and women... »

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 1 DEC 1945 File ___

Please read attached & initial

TO

✓ Col SPICER

✓ Capt TEMPLE

Capt WILLIAMS

✓ Capt SHANKS

✓ Capt LEWIS

~~Capt HANCE~~

REMARKS

Chief Clerk: File

Interior L & C

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday — **13 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U.S. 1st Army reaches Roer; 7th breaks through German lines; Germans concentrate air attacks on 5th Army sectors; Soviets closing in on Budapest; Four Jap transports, three destroyers sunk off Leyte; Chinese offensive in Kwangsi continues; 2,200 U.S. planes attack Germany again; Eight Italian spies executed by Allies.

LIBERATED ITALY — New Italian Cabinet sworn in; Togliatti says composition of new Government is triumph for C.N.L.; Sforza replies to Eden and Churchill; Mail service between U.S. and Italy increased; Italian Army and civilians clearing three million mines.

UNITED NATIONS — Peace terms given to EAM forces; Alexander and Macmillan visit Athens; Morrison elected to Executive Committee of British Labor Party; Tito and Subasic agree on united provisional government; Stettinius outlines U.S. foreign policy objectives.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. 1ST ARMY REACHES ROER; 7TH BREAKS THROUGH GERMAN LINES

LONDON, December 12 — The American 1st Army reached the Roer River above and below Düren today as 7th Army forces northeast of Hagenau broke through German defenses and advanced 15 miles in 24 hours.

Three American 1st Army columns advanced on Düren, the main German fortress on the Roer River, from the northwest, west, and south. One column advanced toward the northwest through thick mud and snow, and reached the outskirts of Mariaweiler, a mile from the German bastion. The second column drove directly eastward from Luchem and in a 2,000-yard advance captured the village of Merode, in the northern tip of the Hürtgen Forest four miles west of Düren. A few miles below the German stronghold, the third column forced its way through a wooded area to emerge on a 1,000-yard front on the west bank of the river.

The Germans have withdrawn the bulk of their armor and infantry to the east bank, but have left strong forces

Other 7th Army forces raced five miles north to Walburg, on the north side of the Hagenau Forest, after clearing Hagenau of the remaining German forces. On the western end of the 7th Army flank, troops captured Petit Rederchingen, three miles south of the German frontier east of Saargemünd.

On the southern sector of the long front, 7th Army and French 1st Army forces pushed to within 3 ½ miles of Colmar, Alsatian road and rail junction and headquarters of the Germany army. The Allied troops advanced despite heavy floods.

German tanks and troops counter-attacked again and again and their artillery has been firing ceaselessly in an effort to keep open the 20-mile-wide corridor across the Rhine. French troops now hold the west bank of the Rhine from the Swiss frontier to Kembs.

Two New Breaches into Reich

Third Army forces made two new crossings of the German border east of Saargemünd at Hebkirchen and Bliesbrücken. American heavy artillery is shelling the German industrial towns of Zweibrücken and St. Ingbert, five and seven miles inside Germany, from positions 13 miles away.

Repeated German counter-attacks against the 3rd Army bridgehead at Dillingen were beaten off and infantry forces recaptured several pillboxes which had been taken by infiltrating German forces.

The Americans advanced beyond captured Saarlautern to seize four German strongpoints in the outer rim of the Siegfried Line defenses. The Germans inside the city are using dug-in tanks and are firing from numerous pillboxes against American forces who are slowly clearing the city in some of the hardest fighting along the 400-mile front.

German artillery fire both at Dillingen and Saarlautern has been the heaviest yet encountered by the 3rd Army, and is adding to the destruction of this once thriving industrial area. During the past three days, the Germans have fired 18,000 shells against the American bridgeheads, but their fire has been returned on a larger scale.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

CONCENTRATED AIR ATTACKS ON 5TH ARMY SECTORS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 12 — With the Italian front momentarily at a standstill, German forces yesterday concentrated artillery and air attacks against three crucial sectors of the 5th Army Front south of Bologna, it was announced here today.

The official reports described as «unusually heavy» the enemy artillery fire directed against the central sector of the 5th Army Front, where American forces are within little over eight miles of Bologna, center point of Po Valley communications.

LATE BULLETINS

0512

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

planes attack Germany again; Eight Italian spies executed by Allies.

LIBERATED ITALY — New Italian Cabinet sworn in; Togliatti says composition of new Government is triumph for C.N.L.; Sforza replies to Eden and Churchill; Mail service between U.S. and Italy increased; Italian Army and civilians clearing three million mines.

UNITED NATIONS — Peace terms given to EAM forces; Alexander and Macmillan visit Athens; Morrison elected to Executive Committee of British Labor Party; Tito and Subasic agree on united provisional government; Stettinius outlines U.S. foreign policy objectives.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. 1ST ARMY REACHES ROER; 7TH BREAKS THROUGH GERMAN LINES

LONDON, December 12 — The American 1st Army reached the Roer River above and below Düren today as 7th Army forces northeast of Hagenau broke through German defenses and advanced 15 miles in 24 hours.

Three American 1st Army columns advanced on Düren, the main German fortress on the Roer River, from the northwest, west, and south. One column advanced toward the northwest through thick mud and snow, and reached the outskirts of Mariaweiler, a mile from the German bastion. The second column drove directly eastward from Luchem and in a 2,000-yard advance captured the village of Merode, in the northern tip of the Hürtgen Forest four miles west of Düren. A few miles below the German stronghold, the third column forced its way through a wooded area to emerge on a 1,000-yard front on the west bank of the river.

The Germans have withdrawn the bulk of their armor and infantry to the east bank, but have left strong forces behind to delay the Allied advance toward the Cologne Plain and the rich industrial Rhineland. Despite bad weather, Allied medium and fighter-bombers struck at German troop concentrations and strongpoints in advance of American forces.

As the 1st Army continued its advance to the river, 9th Army forces to the north patrolled the western bank from Linnich to Jülich while supplies and reinforcements were being brought up for the new assault across the river to the Rhine.

Seventh Army forces swept through Maginot Line defenses northeast of Hagenau, liberated yesterday, and after a 15-mile advance are fighting in the town of Selz, a mile from the Rhine. German resistance along the whole 30-mile front up the Rhine bank from Strasbourg to Selz suddenly collapsed, and American troops went through the Maginot forts against weak opposition.

Press dispatches reported tonight that the German flight across the Rhine already had begun, and that enemy resistance appeared to be cracking. The new advance placed American forces within 15 miles of Karlsruhe, a large German industrial and rail center east of the Rhine. The Americans are thrusting along a broad strip of level country which leads directly to the German city and is on one of the historic invasion routes into Germany.

effort to keep open the [illegible] Rhine. French troops now hold the west bank of the Rhine from the Swiss frontier to Kembs.

Two New Breaches into Reich

Third Army forces made two new crossings of the German border east of Saargemünd at Habkirchen and Bliesbrücken. American heavy artillery is shelling the German industrial towns of Zweibrücken and St. Ingbert, five and seven miles inside Germany, from positions 13 miles away.

Repeated German counter-attacks against the 3rd Army bridgehead at Dillingen were beaten off and infantry forces recaptured several pillboxes which had been taken by infiltrating German forces.

The Americans advanced beyond captured Saarlautern to seize four German strongpoints in the outer rim of the Siegfried Line defenses. The Germans inside the city are using dug-in tanks and are firing from numerous pillboxes against American forces who are slowly clearing the city in some of the hardest fighting along the 400-mile front.

German artillery fire both at Dillingen and Saarlautern has been the heaviest yet encountered by the 3rd Army, and is adding to the destruction of this once thriving industrial area. During the past three days, the Germans have fired 18,000 shells against the American bridgeheads, but their fire has been returned on a larger scale.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

CONCENTRATED AIR ATTACKS ON 5TH ARMY SECTORS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 12 — With the Italian front momentarily at a standstill, German forces yesterday concentrated artillery and air attacks against three crucial sectors of the 5th Army Front south of Bologna, it was announced here today.

The official reports described as «unusually heavy» the enemy artillery fire directed against the central sector of the 5th Army Front, where American forces are within little over eight miles of Bologna, center point of Po Valley communications.

LATE BULLETINS

GERMAN ARMY IN TWO-WAY FLIGHT INTO REICH

LONDON, December 12 — The German Army has begun a two-way flight into Germany from northern Alsace — eastward over the Rhine and northward into the Siegfried Line, late dispatches reported tonight.

Seventh Army troops are closing up to the German border along a 40-mile front, and are coming under fire from Siegfried fort guns. (Reuter)

R.A.F. BOMBS ESSEN AND OSNABRUECK

4032

LONDON, December 12 — A strong force of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes tonight bombed Essen, it was officially announced. Squadrons of Mosquitos attacked Osnabrück. (Reuter)

CHINESE RECAPTURE NANTAN

CHUNGKING, December 12 — Chinese troops counter-attacking today, recaptured Nantan, a railway town 25 miles inside the Kwangsi Province border, an American press service reported tonight. (OWI)

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

Enemy air activity, principally confined to night attacks, was also much heavier than in recent weeks, as the Germans risked their dwindling fighter-bombers to bomb and strafe 5th Army forward areas and supply routes.

Fighting precipitated by enemy patrol infiltrations or raiding parties was reported at three points along the 5th Army's mountain battle line. Enemy raiders which struck at Allied positions on the eastern edge of the Idice River Valley — one of the valleys flanking Bologna to the east — were reported repulsed some eight miles southeast of the Po Valley city.

A German patrol which sought to penetrate Allied positions in the Monte Belmonte sector, where American forces hold strongpoints at the threshhold of the main approach to Bologna through the Savena River Valley, was likewise driven back. Fighting was also reported at a point 13 miles southwest of Bologna, west of the Setta River and the Prato-Bologna road and rail lines.

The official reports stated that enemy aircraft were «generally active» over the 5th Army Front Sunday night. Incendiary and anti-personnel bombs were dropped, and the low-flying planes strafed supply routes leading to crucial front sectors. For the first time in weeks, the enemy planes inflicted both damage and casualties, it was reported.

Enemy forces were said to be «extremely sensitive» to Allied patrol thrusts, and met with artillery fire and small arms Allied attempts to probe their positions. In the Sillaro River Valley sector, southeast of Bologna, enemy artillery laid down a concentration of more than 700 rounds in a quarter of an hour, it was reported.

On the 8th Army Front, positions remained unchanged, with the Lamone River — water barrier of the German delaying positions across the Plain of the Po — flowing deep and swift from rains. (PRO)

RUSSIANS CLOSING IN ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 12 — Red Army tanks and artillery battered German defenses on the outskirts of Budapest today as enemy rear guards fought to hold the Russians long enough to permit their main force, to escape from the city. German resistance is so fanatical that the Russians have been compelled to reduce the city's defense strongpoint-by-strongpoint.

German mobile guns and Tiger tanks remaining in the city are making desperate armored sorties against Soviet positions, but the Russians have combined armored thrusts with infiltration tactics to sap German strength before a final break-through.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front had captured Gödollo, an important rail junction 10 miles northeast of Budapest, presenting a new thrust against the city's defenses. Gödollo is a central bastion controlling the mountain defenses protecting the northeastern and eastern approaches to Budapest.

Marshal Malinovsky's forces have cleared a considerable stretch of the Danube's bank north of Budapest, and they are massed for a decisive plunge across the river which will cut all escape routes leading out of the city. It also will bring Budapest under attack from all sides. The former main German lines of defense in this sector are already in Russian hands.

German troops retreating west and northwest of Budapest are being punished severely by Russian aircraft and artillery fire. They are abandoning all their heavy equipment and their wounded in their retreat.

The new offensive developed by Marshal Malinovsky's northeastern flank continued today as Red Army troops in a 10-mile advance captured the large rail-junction city of Sajeszentpeter. There are as yet no clear indications whether Red Army troops will thrust northward into Czechoslovakia, enveloping Lucenec and threatening the Kosice group, or

its is difficult to do so with only the ordinary plane finder or sound detector,» the broadcast said.

«Furthermore, it is difficult for anti-aircraft shells to reach the enemy planes, and interception by fighter planes also is difficult.»

The broadcast said it required 20 minutes for a fighter to reach the level of the Superfortress.

It added: «Furthermore, because of the fact that the air is thin [at the Superfortress flight level] it requires a large radius for a fighter plane to make a turn, and thus making a full air turn is difficult. Because of these factors, our side is at a disadvantage.»

The German news agency, DNB, said today that essential Japanese war workers are fleeing Tokyo as a result of the repeated Allied air attacks on the Japanese capital. Under a new police regulation, DNB added, Tokyo personnel employed in armament production and transport are prohibited from leaving the capital without a special permit. Special restrictions have also been imposed on persons employed in the gas, water, and electric works, doctors, and air raid patrol workers. The agency added that 20,000 non-essential civilians have been ordered to evacuate Tokyo. (OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE OFFENSIVE IN KWANGSI CONTINUES

CHUNGKING, December 12 — Chinese forces are advancing down the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway in pursuit of Japanese troops retreating from Kweichow Province, the Chinese High Command said today.

After taking the railway town of Liuchai, just inside the Kwangsi border, Chinese pushed toward Nantan, 120 miles northwest of Liuchow, and former site of an important U.S. air base. Latest field reports said that the Chinese were less than 12 miles from Nantan.

According to a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters today, the 14th USAAF closely supported the Chinese infantry. Bombers pounded retreating Japanese troops in the Lung River Valley and enemy-held villages in the Kweichow-Kwangsi border area. After the enemy broke into the open, American fighters strafed them.

Nine enemy planes were destroyed, four probably destroyed, and eight damaged in a surprise attack on the Japanese airdrome near Canton.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing was kept busy bombing enemy factories near Changsha and convoys and bridges in the French Indo-China area.

East African troops have driven to within 500 yards of the enemy stronghold of Shwegyin, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported. Repeated heavy air attacks by the Eastern Air Command forced the Japanese to withdraw from hill positions five miles east of Kalewa.

Patriots Unconquerable

Far to the northeast, Chinese Communists continued to harass the Japanese forces which tried to force their way into Shantung. One report said that the Japanese found it «quite impossible to conquer the Patriots.» The Japanese have had to evacuate most of Shantung Province.

A 14th USAAF communique said that more than 30,000 tons of Japanese shipping were sunk last month, bringing the 14th USAAF's total since July, 1942, to more than 1,500,000 tons. In addition six naval vessels and 270 small craft were sent to the bottom during that period.

During November, the 14th USAAF destroyed 57 Japanese fighters and eight bombers, probably destroyed 13 fighters and one bomber, and damaged a total of 64 enemy aircraft.

In northern Burma, after yesterday's gains, troops of the British 36th Division have been consolidating at the railway town of Indaw. Further east, on the Irrawaddy,

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

arms Allied attempts to probe their positions in the Sillaro River Valley sector, southeast of Bologna, enemy artillery laid down a concentration of more than 700 rounds in a quarter of an hour, it was reported.

On the 8th Army Front, positions remained unchanged, with the Lamone River — water barrier of the German delaying positions across the Plain of the Po — flowing deep and swift from rains. (PRO)

RUSSIANS CLOSING IN ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 12 — Red Army tanks and artillery battered German defenses on the outskirts of Budapest today as enemy rear guards fought to hold the Russians long enough to permit their main force, to escape from the city. German resistance is so fanatical that the Russians have been compelled to reduce the city's defense «strongpoint-by-strongpoint.

German mobile guns and Tiger tanks remaining in the city are making desperate armored sorties against Soviet positions, but the Russians have combined armored thrusts with infiltration tactics to sap German strength before a final break-through.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front had captured Gödöllö, an important rail junction 10 miles northeast of Budapest, presenting a new thrust against the city's defenses. Gödöllö is a central bastion controlling the mountain defenses protecting the northeastern and eastern approaches to Budapest.

Marshal Malinovsky's forces have cleared a considerable stretch of the Danube's bank north of Budapest, and they are massed for a decisive plunge across the river which will cut all escape routes leading out of the city. It also will bring Budapest under attack from all sides. The former main German lines of defense in this sector are already in Russian hands.

German troops retreating west and northwest of Budapest are being punished severely by Russian aircraft and artillery fire. They are abandoning all their heavy equipment and their wounded in their retreat.

The new offensive developed by Marshal Malinovsky's northeastern flank continued today as Red Army troops in a 10-mile advance captured the large rail-junction city of Sajeszentpeter. There are as yet no clear indications whether Red Army troops will thrust northward into Czechoslovakia, enveloping Lucenec and threatening the Kosice group, or whether the Czechoslovak frontier will be crossed at Szob, north of the Danube. (OWI - Reuter - Radio Moscow)

4 JAP TRANSPORTS, 3 DESTROYERS SUNK

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 12 — American air forces, attacking a Japanese reinforcement convoy off northwestern Leyte yesterday and today, sank four transports and three destroyers, General Douglas McArthur announced tonight. Fifty Japanese planes also were shot down in this same action.

It was the first Japanese attempt to reinforce their battered forces since last Thursday, when a convoy attempting to land at the same time that 77th Division troops were driving ashore below Ormoc was wiped out.

The latest victory was the eighth for American air and naval forces since U.S. ground troops have pressed the battle on the west coast of Leyte, Associated Press reported.

In the seven previous convoys sent to the bottom, more than 30,000 enemy troops were estimated to have been lost.

The Japanese people were warned by Radio Tokyo, Sunday, to expect more and heavier Superfortress bombings.

«First, it is difficult to discover the enemy. Of course, it is possible to intercept them with electric wave finders, but

CHUNGKING, December 12 — Chinese forces are advancing down the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway in pursuit of Japanese troops retreating from Kweichow Province, the Chinese High Command said today.

After taking the railway town of Liuchai, just inside the Kwangsi border, Chinese pushed toward Nantan, 120 miles northwest of Liuchow, and former site of an important U.S. air base. Latest field reports said that the Chinese were less than 12 miles from Nantan.

According to a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters today, the 14th USAAF closely supported the Chinese infantry. Bombers pounded retreating Japanese troops in the Lung River Valley and enemy-held villages in the Kweichow-Kwangsi border area. After the enemy broke into the open, American fighters strafed them.

Nine enemy planes were destroyed, four probably destroyed, and eight damaged in a surprise attack on the Japanese airdrome near Canton.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing was kept busy bombing enemy factories near Changsha and convoys and bridges in the French Indo-China area.

East African troops have driven to within 500 yards of the enemy stronghold of Shwegyin, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported. Repeated heavy air attacks by the Eastern Air Command forced the Japanese to withdraw from hill positions five miles east of Kalewa.

Patriots Unconquerable

Far to the northeast, Chinese Communists continued to harass the Japanese forces which tried to force their way into Shantung. One report said that the Japanese found it «quite impossible to conquer the Patriots.» The Japanese have had to evacuate most of Shantung Province.

A 14th USAAF communique said that more than 30,000 tons of Japanese shipping were sunk last month, bringing the 14th USAAF's total since July, 1942, to more than 1,500,000 tons. In addition six naval vessels and 270 small craft were sent to the bottom during that period.

During November, the 14th USAAF destroyed 57 Japanese fighters and eight bombers, probably destroyed 13 fighters and one bomber, and damaged a total of 64 enemy aircraft.

In northern Burma, after yesterday's gains, troops of the British 36th Division have been consolidating at the railway town of Indaw. Further east, on the Irrawaddy, there has been patrolling in the Katha sector.

Since August 1, the British division has fought its way southward a total of 90 miles from Mogaung, 40 miles west of Myitkyina. No Japanese opposition has been encountered since the capture of Pinwe, 10 miles north of Indaw, at the end of last month.

A late Associated Press report from Chungking said Chinese troops from the north «streamed» southward today through Chungking for what appeared to be a full preparation for any new Japanese assault upon the Province. The populace showered the marching soldiers with gifts. At the same time, long trains of refugees continued their northward flight from Kweichow in all kinds of vehicles. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

2,200 U.S. PLANES ATTACK GERMANY AGAIN

LONDON, December 12 — The round-the-clock air bombardment of key German targets continued today as 2,200 American planes, including 1,250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, bombed the Nazis' principal synthetic oil refinery at Merseburg and rail yards at Hanau — the object of one of yesterday's assaults — and at Aschaffenburg and Darmstadt.

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

The attack followed yesterday's record bombing by approximately 5,000 American heavies and fighters from both British and Italian bases.

The Associated Press said today's attack was the 19th on the Leuna refinery — all but one of which have been carried out by U.S. heavy bombers in daylight operations. Heavy clouds over the target at Merseburg required bombing by instruments. However, all the rail objectives were in the open and were hit visually.

Getting a perspective on the two-day record barrage, a staff officer said: « Our job now is to keep hitting them and destroying repairs as fast as the Germans can make them. »

Hard on the heels of the American assaults, RAF Lancasters, escorted by Mustangs, this afternoon attacked Witten, an industrial and railway town in the Ruhr. Six German aircraft were destroyed and others damaged.

German transport in the Ruhr areas has been tied up to such an extent by the air assaults that nearly all transport for the Western Front from the industrial areas of central and northern Germany must now go by a more southern route. It was against these routes that American heavy bombers from Britain have been hitting the past two days.

Giving the enemy no rest, RAF Mosquitos last night struck at targets in Hanover and Hamburg. One plane is missing.

Enemy air activity was directed against southern England last night and this morning, causing casualties and damage. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES MAKE BAD-WEATHER ATTACK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 12 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today carried out a bad-weather attack, employing cloud-piercing instruments to locate their target, against the big Blechhammer oil refinery in southern Silesia, it was announced here this afternoon.

The synthetic refinery, largest oil producer within range of Italy-based bombers, was last attacked December 2, as part of a campaign to knock out Silesian refineries, now Germany's principal fuel source since the neutralization of western German refineries.

Yesterday's attacks by 15th USAAF Flying Fortresses and Liberators on Austrian targets cost 21 heavy bombers, presumably from exceptionally intense flak over the vital oil tank and ordnance installations struck, it was announced here today.

Bombstrike photos of the attacks indicated good results at the Moosbierbaum oil refinery and chemical plants, the Vienna South ordnance works and rail yards, and tank works at Kappenburg, 95 miles southwest of Vienna, it was said. Hangars, workshops, and administration buildings were hit at the Farndorf airfield — 35 miles southeast of Vienna — the other target struck in the 15th USAAF's share of a coördinated assault against the vital military works of the Reich.

Desert Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated some 600 sorties yesterday along the 16-mile sector from Faenza northeast to Alfonsine, across the Po Plain between the Apennines foothills and the Comacchio Lagoon along the Adriatic coast.

The planes were active throughout the day, hammering at targets selected by the ground forces. Gun posts, troops, enemy-occupied strongpoints in outlying houses, and tanks were hit, the air reports said. In one case, the planes were employed to repel an enemy tank attack as it was forming up, it was said.

The air force reports declared that it helped Canadian troops in the 8th Army sector between Faenza and Alfonsine, and that the day's effort « in direct support of the 8th Army offensive » had been « successful. »

the German High Command to obtain information in regard to the Allied Armies in Italy, the official statement said.

With the Luftwaffe unable to carry out aerial reconnaissance and the enemy's continuous failure to pierce the Allies' security network in Italy, the Germans have adopted the cynical policy of recruiting masses of young and credulous Italians, who are given perfunctory training and then sent on dangerous missions inside Allied lines. These young Italian men and women are told that they will be able to cross the Allied lines with ease in the guise of refugees returning to their homes or relatives, and that even if they are arrested and convicted, only short sentences will be imposed upon them by Allied courts.

The fact that most of these untrained Italian youths will be apprehended and suffer the penalty of death is a matter of callous indifference to the German agents, who apparently hope that, if they send over a sufficiently large number of these dupes, some must get through to return with highly prized information, the Allied statement declared. So rare have these safe returns of the amateur spies been that one, an Italian girl now in Allied custody, told that she had been personally interviewed by Mussolini after she came back across the lines, and had been awarded the Iron Cross, Second Class, by Hitler.

Intensified Recruiting Methods

In describing the intensified enemy recruiting methods, the Allied announcement said that German recruiting agents made promises of large rewards, used clever propaganda to hide the danger of the missions or to make the work appear glamorous or theatrical, and often resorted to blackmail and threats.

Italian Republican Fascists, such as « Colone » David, a notorious accomplice of the German spy ring, aided the German recruiting agents in working through the purlieus of Italian towns and cities, the statement declared. Small cafes, and restaurants where black marketeers and petty criminals consort, are favorite recruiting grounds, but not even prisons or internment camps are overlooked, the Allied account said.

Italians are almost exclusively sought out for the perilous tasks the recruiting agents have to offer, for the Germans are unwilling to sacrifice their own countrymen in such numbers as the dangerous missions entail.

Some of the young recruits are sent to specialized schools, and are eventually well paid, but must go through a quick course in wireless telegraphy, Allied military organization, and the recognition of units and formations, and are sent across the lines to run the gantlet of the Allied and Italian security services.

The young Italians executed in accordance with international law by the Allied military authorities were named as follows: Masin, Lisandro Carmelo, Pizzi Lorenzo - all aged 20; Abate Nicola, Biagi Ruy Blas - both aged 21; Lancellotti Gino - aged 22. Trivulzio Paola - aged 26; and Macrelli Giannino - aged 27.

Today's announcement said that these youths were among « considerably increased » numbers of German-employed Italians who have been arrested in recent months. (PRO)

GERMANS FAIL TO CROSS TARA RIVER

LONDON, December 12 — A German attempt to cross the Tara River near Mojkovci in Montenegro failed yesterday and 120 of the enemy were killed and taken prisoner, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

The Germans are throwing all available forces into the fighting around Podgorica, and fierce fighting is taking place

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

missing.

Enemy air activity was directed against southern England last night and this morning, causing casualties and damage. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES MAKE BAD-WEATHER ATTACK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 12 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today carried out a bad-weather attack, employing cloud-piercing instruments to locate their target, against the big Blechhammer oil refinery in southern Silesia, it was announced here this afternoon.

The synthetic refinery, largest oil producer within range of Italy-based bombers, was last attacked December 2, as part of a campaign to knock out Silesian refineries, now Germany's principal fuel source since the neutralization of western German refineries.

Yesterday's attacks by 15th USAAF Flying Fortresses and Liberators on Austrian targets cost 21 heavy bombers, presumably from exceptionally intense flak over the vital oil tank and ordnance installations struck, it was announced here today.

Bombstrike photos of the attacks indicated good results at the Moosbierbaum oil refinery and chemical plants, the Vienna South ordnance works and rail yards, and tank works at Kappenburg, 35 miles southwest of Vienna, it was said. Hangars, workshops, and administration buildings were hit at the Parndorf airfield — 35 miles southeast of Vienna — the other target struck in the 15th USAAF's share of a coördinated assault against the vital military works of the Reich.

Desert Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated some 600 sorties yesterday along the 16-mile sector from Faenza northeast to Alfonsine, across the Po Plain between the Apennines foothills and the Comacchio Lagoon along the Adriatic coast.

The planes were active throughout the day, hammering at targets selected by the ground forces. Gun posts, troops, enemy-occupied strongpoints in outlying houses, and tanks were hit, the air reports said. In one case, the planes were employed to repel an enemy tank attack as it was forming up, it was said.

The air force reports declared that it helped Canadian troops in the 8th Army sector between Faenza and Alfonsine, and that the day's effort «in direct support of the 8th Army offensive» had been «successful.»

Official situation reports issued by the Army referred only to patrol activity in this sector, for the period covered by the Allied Armies in Italy communique issued today. (PRO)

EIGHT ITALIAN SPIES EXECUTED BY ALLIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 12 — Eight young Italians, sent into liberated Italy as spies by the Germans, have been executed by an Allied firing squad after trial by Allied military courts, it was officially announced here today.

The announcement of the execution of the eight young Italians, all between 20 and 27 years, was coupled with a stern Allied warning that death by shooting will be meted out to those Italians, however young or misguided they may be, who permit themselves to be made the tools of German agents.

The Allied warning emphasized that not only were the names of the enemy recuiting agents, as well as their descriptions, habits, backgrounds, and methods, known to the Allied and Italian security services, but that only in rare instances have the spies they employed escaped Allied detection and capture.

The execution of the eight Italian youths caught in the pay of the Germans is only part of an Allied counter-espionage campaign to combat the «almost frenzied» efforts of

Intensified Recruiting Methods

In describing the intensified enemy recruiting methods, the Allied announcement said that German recruiting agents made promises of large rewards, used clever propaganda to hide the danger of the missions or to make the work appear glamorous or theatrical, and often resorted to blackmail and threats.

Italian Republican Fascists, such as «Colone» David, a notorious accomplice of the German spy ring, aided the German recruiting agents in workihg through the purlieus of Italian towns and cities, the statement declared. Small cafes, and restaurants where black marketeers and petty criminals consort, are favorite recruiting grounds, but not even prisons or internment camps are overlooked, the Allied account said.

Italians are almost exclusively sought out for the perilous tasks the recruiting agents have to offer, for the Germans are unwilling to sacrifice their own countrymen in such numbers as the dangerous missions entail.

Some of the young recruits are sent to specialized schools, and are eventually well paid, but most go through a quick course in wireless telegraphy, Allied military organization, and the recognition of units and formations, and are sent across the lines to run the gantlet of the Allied and Italian security services.

The young Italians executed in accordance with international law by the Allied military authorities were named as follows: Masin, Lisandro Carmelo, Pizzi Lorenzo - all aged 20; Abate Nicola, Biagi Ruy Blas - both aged 21; Lancellotti Gino - aged 22. Trivulzio Paola - aged 26; and Macrelli Giannino - aged 27.

Today's announcement said that these youths were among «considersbly increased» numbers of German-employed Italians who have been arrested in recent months. (PRO)

GERMANS FAIL TO CROSS TARA RIVER

LONDON, December 12 — A German attempt to cross the Tara River near Mojkovci in Montenegro failed yesterday and 120 of the enemy were killed and taken prisoner, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

The Germans are throwing all available forces into the fighting around Podgorica, and fierce fighting is taking place in this sector, the communique said.

In the Bosna Valley, Yugoslav units are repeatedly attacking the rail line between Sarajevo and Brod. Other Yugoslav forces are conducting harassing attacks on German communications and capturing quantities of war materials, the communique said. One train composed of 20 cars was captured and later destroyed near Gorica, and the railway between Jesenica and Ljubljana was damaged.

The communique reported the liberation of Gracac, in Croatia. (OWI)

U.S. SENATE AUTHORIZES FIVE-STAR RANKS

WASHINGTON, December 12 — The United States Senate yesterday passed and sent to President Roosevelt for his approval a bill to create four five-star «Generals of the Army» and four five-star «Admirals of the Fleet.»

The legislation, an American news agency said, is designed to put U.S. officers on an equal footing with field marshals and comparable foreign officers. At present, the highest ranking American military and naval officers wear four stars.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in the last World War, would continue to be America's top-ranking officer, because his rank as «General of the Armies» — conferred by law — is above the proposed «General of the Army.» (OWI)

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

LIBERATED ITALY

NEW ITALIAN CABINET SWORN IN

ROME, December 12 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and the new Italian Cabinet were sworn into office at the Royal Palace today. The oath was administered by Minister for War Count Alessandro Casati in the presence of the Lieutenant General of the Realm and other high-ranking government officials.

Immediately following the inaugural ceremony, Prime Minister Bonomi presided over the first meeting of the Council of Ministers at which he greeted those ministers taking part in the cabinet for the second time under his leadership, saying that they «would bring to their posts the value of past experiences.» He also welcomed the «fresh energy» which the new ministers would infuse into the government.

He recalled his two pledges to the Allies — that of keeping inviolate State Institutions until freely chosen by the country, and that of recognition by every minister of the Armistice clauses of September, 1943.

These clauses, Bonomi added, are very hard, but since Italy renewed diplomatic relations with the Allied governments, they have been given a kindlier interpretation. This was due, he said, to the tact and understanding of Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the AC, whose wise collaboration Italians will never forget.

The Council then approved the Lieutenant General of the Realm's decree authorizing the institution of a General Food Commissariat, depending from the Council of Minister's Presidency. (UNN)

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE NAMED

ROME, December 12 — Giuseppe Spataro, Christian Democrat and former Under Secretary for Press and Information, has been appointed Under Secretary of State to Prime Minister Bonomi in the new cabinet, it was announced today.

Other Under Secretaries of State whose appointment was announced today are:

Foreign Affairs: Eugenio Reale (Communist).
Italians Abroad: Renato Morelli (Liberal).
Interior: Enrico Mole (Democratic Labor).
Occupied Italy: Aldovrando Medici Tornaquinci (Liberal).
Justice: Dante Veroni (Democratic Labor).
Finance: Cesare Gabriele (Liberal).
Treasury: Salvatore Scoca (Christian Democratic).
War: Mario Palermo (Communist).
Navy: Carlo Bassano (Democratic Labor).
Air: Ernesto Pellegrino (Independent).
Public Instruction: Bernardo Mattarella (Christian Democrat).
Public Works: Germano Cassiani (Christian Democrat).
Agriculture: Antonio Segni (Christian Democrat).
Industry and Commerce: Umberto Fiore (Communist).
Labor: Enrico Paresce (Democratic Labor).
Transport: Giambattista Rizzo (Liberal).
Communications: Mario Fano (Independent).
Mercantile Marine: Giuseppe Montalbano (Communist).
Press, Entertainment, and Tourism: Franco Libonati (Liberal). (UNN)

[illegible] CNL VICTORY

«Hence their responsibility before the country, which is still at war; which is in the midst of a difficult international situation; which is hungry; in which Fascism has not yet been completely destroyed; and which is progressing very slowly, too slowly, towards its democratization.

«The six parties of the CNL, if they wish to accomplish their task, must first of all and above all maintain their unity.»

«Unity,» he continued, «can be maintained only if each party abstains from imposing on others its own particular point of view.» And if that unity is broken, he said, the people are at a loss to understand the situation and suffer as a result of it.

«That is why «our party,» he continued «right from the very beginning of the crisis, placed in the forefront the concrete problems of today, not those of tomorrow, or of the day after tomorrow.»

At a certain stage in the development of the crisis, Togliatti said, there appeared the probability of a solution implying the exclusion from the Government of the three parties «which take their place on the left» (the Action, Socialist, and Communist Parties) and even of all six of the parties of the CNL.

«In the second case,» he said «the plan of the enemies of the CNL would have met with success. In the first case, the CNL would have been split, perhaps beyond all hope of reconstituting it. In either case, a very tense situation would have arisen in the country, a situation incompatible with the state of war and the necessities of war.»

The Deputy Prime Minister said it is practically impossible to arrive at the designation of a President of the Council around whom the unity of all six parties of the CNL can be realized.

Elections will bring Solution

The principal reason for this, he said, is that the country has not yet been consulted. The result is a pretended «parity» among the parties which paralyzes them. After the national elections are held, he said, everything will be more clear.

The second cause Togliatti attributed to the fact that the joint-action pact between the Communists and Socialists did not function as it should have functioned during the crisis. Hence, he said, the necessity for strengthening the unity between Socialists and Communists.

The third cause was given as the failure of the Socialists and Communists to reach a political agreement with the Christian Democrats.

Togliatti said the Communist Party sticks to the position taken at Naples on the constitutional question. That position is summed up thus: «No irrational action, no hysteria, no rigid attitude on questions of form or procedure which do not interest us and do no interest the people, who even ignore the nature of the problem.»

Togliatti concluded with the statement that the Communist Party would defend the unity of the National Liberation movement against all attempts, from whatever source they may come, to weaken it. (UNN)

SFORZA REPLIES TO EDEN AND CHURCHILL

ROME, December 12 — Count Carlo Sforza yesterday issued a four-point reply to what he termed «statements on my policy which have been made in the House of Commons by Anthony Eden, subsequently confirmed by Mr. Churchill.» Count Sforza's statement follows, in part:

«1. *My letter to Mr. Berle of September 23, 1943:* I was not the author of that document. I merely set my

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

These clauses, Bonomi added, are very hard, but since Italy renewed diplomatic relations with the Allied governments, they have been given a kindlier interpretation. This was due, he said, to the tact and understanding of Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the AC, whose wise collaboration Italians will never forget.

The Council then approved the Lieutenant General of the Realm's decree authorizing the institution of a General Food Commissariat, depending from the Council of Minister's Presidency. (UNN)

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE NAMED

ROME, December 12 — Giuseppe Spataro, Christian Democrat and former Under Secretary for Press and Information, has been appointed Under Secretary of State to Prime Minister Bonomi in the new cabinet, it was announced today.

Other Under Secretaries of State whose appointment was announced today are:

Foreign Affairs: Eugenio Reale (Communist).
Italians Abroad: Renato Morelli (Liberal).
Interior: Enrico Mole (Democratic Labor).
Occupied Italy: Aldovrando Medici Tornaquinci (Liberal).
Justice: Dante Veroni (Democratic Labor).
Finance: Cesare Gabriele (Liberal).
Treasury: Salvatore Scoca (Christian Democratic).
War: Mario Palermo (Communist).
Navy: Carlo Bassano (Democratic Labor).
Air: Ernesto Pellegrino (Independent).
Public Instruction: Bernardo Mattarella (Christian Democrat).
Public Works: Germano Cassiani (Christian Democrat).
Agriculture: Antonio Segni (Christian Democrat).
Industry and Commerce: Umberto Fiore (Communist).
Labor: Enrico Paresce (Democratic Labor).
Transport: Giambattista Rizzo (Liberal).
Communications: Mario Fano (Independent).
Mercantile Marine: Giuseppe Montalbano (Communist).
Press, Entertainment, and Tourism: Franco Libonati (Liberal). (UNN)

TOGLIATTI HAILS C.N.L. VICTORY

ROME, December 12 — The fact that, after 15 days of consultations, the Italian government has been reformed on the basis of the six-party program constitutes a « clear, undeniable victory for the Committee of National Liberation, » Palmiro Togliatti declared in an interview in the Communist newspaper *L'Unità* today.

« This victory is still more convincing, » he added, « when one considers that, during more than two weeks of crisis, and in spite of the difficult situation created in the CNL, no force capable of imposing its attention on the country appeared on the political scene. »

Togliatti pointed out that developments during the government crisis, and the manner in which the crisis was resolved, brought to light the fact that « the political life of the new democratic Italy continues to develop around the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation and their unity. »

« The Italian people, » he said, « look to the six democratic, anti-Fascist parties united in the CNL. » Outside of them, he added, there is « no other center » around which the political life of the country can revolve.

The Communist Party Secretary said that on the basis of this fact, the Committee of National Liberation and its leaders must realize that they are the real and only political leaders of Italy at the present time. He added:

« In the second case, » he said « the plan of the enemies of the CNL would have met with success. In the first case, the CNL would have been split, perhaps beyond all hope of reconstituting it. In either case, a very tense situation would have arisen in the country, a situation incompatible with the state of war and the necessities of war. »

The Deputy Prime Minister said it is practically impossible to arrive at the designation of a President of the Council around whom the unity of all six parties of the CNL can be realized.

Elections will bring Solution

The principal reason for this, he said, is that the country has not yet been consulted. The result is a pretended « parity » among the parties which paralyzes them. After the national elections are held, he said, everything will be more clear.

The second cause Togliatti attributed to the fact that the joint-action pact between the Communists and Socialists did not function as it should have functioned during the crisis. Hence, he said, the necessity for strengthening the unity between Socialists and Communists.

The third cause was given as the failure of the Socialists and Communists to reach a political agreement with the Christian Democrats.

Togliatti said the Communist Party sticks to the position taken at Naples on the constitutional question. That position is summed up thus: « No irrational action, no hysteria, no rigid attitude on questions of form or procedure which do not interest us and do no interest the people, who even ignore the nature of the problem. »

Togliatti concluded with the statement that the Communist Party would defend the unity of the National Liberation movement against all attempts, from whatever source they may come, to weaken it. (UNN)

SFORZA REPLIES TO EDEN AND CHURCHILL

ROME, December 12 — Count Carlo Sforza yesterday issued a four-point reply to what he termed « statements on my policy which have been made in the House of Commons by Anthony Eden, subsequently confirmed by Mr. Churchill. » Count Sforza's statement follows, in part:

« 1. *My letter to Mr. Berle of September 23, 1943:* I was not the author of that document. I merely set my signature on it, accepting the engagements therein...

The largest part of the two-hour conference with Mr. Churchill in London on October 11, 1943, was employed mainly to bear a strong pressure upon me so that I might be induced to accept King Victor Emmanuel III, regardless of his heavy responsibilities with Fascism, with the war against Britain and with the calamitous defeat. This shows that my political attitude on this fundamental internal problem (where I had reaffirmed, in a broadcast September 26, my definite repudiation of Victor Emanuel)...

« 2. *My relations with Badoglio:* Upon returning to Italy, everything confirmed in my mind the fact the elimination of Victor Emmanuel was instrumental for promoting an anti-German war and for postponing any institutional controversy. I suggested to Badoglio that the King abdicate...

The King refused, and I consequently had to stand out in opposition as regards to the King's position. When finally Victor Emmanuel withdrew from public life... though having realized the unpopularity Badoglio had left behind in the provinces abandoned to the Germans, I joined the cabinet he had formed and loyally collaborated with him.

« 3. *'Expulsion of Badoglio from his office:'* Mr. Churchill seems to attribute such occurrence to me and to my 'intrigues'.

It was, instead, the Committee of National Liberation of Rome which, after the liberation of the capital unanim-

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

ously demanded — with extreme frankness and with no intrigues — the elimination of Badoglio and his substitution with Bonomi. I took no part in this episode...

« 4. *Conclusion:* ...It is to me a relief to note that the incident, which is due to the attitude of the British Government, has no connection whatsever with my opinions and lines of foreign policy... but is only connected with my beliefs and deeds on matters of domestic Italian politics; beliefs and deeds which I have no reason to disavow. »

(PRO)

PARTIES ADHERE TO ANTI-SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

ROME, December 12 — A spokesman for the anti-Separatist movement announced today that, so far, four Italian parties have adhered to that organization and have named representatives to its National Committee.

These four are the Liberal, Labor Democratic, Christian Democratic, and Italian Democratic parties. (UNN)

PROSECUTOR ASKS MAXIMUM SENTENCE

ROME, December 12 — Public Prosecutor Cesare Gatta today asked for the maximum sentence of 13 years and four months in the trial of Attilio Teruzzi, former Fascist Minister of Colonies and ex-Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia.

Teruzzi is accused of possession of hand grenades and of the intent to use them to cause bodily harm. He is accused also of smuggling and illegal traffic in valuable objects.

The verdict is expected tomorrow, following the plea of the defense. (UNN)

U.S. - ITALY MAIL SERVICE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, December 12 — Additional mail service is now available to that part of Italy receiving ordinary mail from the United States and also to the Vatican City, the Post Office Department announced last night.

Letters and packages up to two pounds three ounces will be accepted at a prepaid rate of five cents per ounce, the letter postage rate. Letters have been limited to two ounces.

Mail to Italy is still restricted to personal or business communications « not of a transactional character, » the announcement said. (OWI)

ITALIANS CLEARING 3,000,000 MINES

ROME, December 12 — The huge task of clearing an estimated three million mines laid by the retreating Germans in liberated Italy is being carried out today slowly but successfully by small groups of Italian Army experts and Italian civilians operating under a plan devised by the Allied Commission's Civil Affairs Section in coöperation with the Italian government.

These groups, trained by Allied military engineers and working with Allied equipment, already have cleared approximately a million mines. Southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia are reported clear of mines. The towns of Pescara and Pisa, both heavily mined, are also reported to be practically clear. But hundreds of thousands of mines still remain.

Allied Commission and Allied Military Government officers have organized mineclearing training schools for Italian civilians in Pisa, Pistoia, Spoleto, Perugia, Pescara, Chieti, Florence, and Lucca. More than 400 men already have taken the course in these schools, and about 1,500 are expected to complete the training.

Mines a Civilian Problem

German mines, laid indiscriminately by a desperate, [illegible] enemy, have been one of the most pressing civilian

Both companies were commended recently for their work by the Allied Commission.

Originally, two Italian engineer companies were assigned the task of mine clearing. They operated last spring and summer in Sardinia, and cleared mines on the mainland until the end of August.

The formation of civilian mine-clearing squads was achieved through the Italian government and the Ministry of War, which have assumed full responsibility for carrying out the plan.

Civilians were recruited locally in heavily mined areas and then sent to the nearest school for training. The first school was organized in badly mined Pisa October 3.

The civilian training course includes the use of mine detectors, methods of detection by prodding and visual means, and the study of various types of enemy mines. In many instances new types of mines, in which wood and plastics are used almost entirely, have rendered mine detectors useless. Although prodding is slow and tedious, it has been found the only efficient method of clearing mines.

After initial training, the squads practice on dummy minefields under the supervision of their instructors. Later, they must pass a comprehensive test before being allowed to work in actual minefields.

Paid During Training

Civilian recruits are paid while in training. When put to work clearing real minefields, they are paid as high as 185 to 200 lire a day and, in addition, receive bonuses of 5, 10 and 15 lire for each mine cleared. They are also to be protected by an insurance plan being formulated by the Italian government.

Instructors for the civilian mine schools include 30 officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army, who have been trained in mine-clearance technique at British military engineering schools. A recent AC report said of these instructors:

« Among them are many brave, fearless men who, by their courage and leadership, have inspired the squads working under them. The instructors and workers feel they are doing something for their country and the war effort. »

To assist the instructors, the Allied Commission has prepared a training manual in Italian with sketches for use by the instructors.

AC reported today that 200 men now are being trained in the Pisa school, 60 at Spoleto, and approximately 130 at Chieti. These men will soon be assigned to heavily mined areas, which include Frosinone, Anzio, Grosseto, Viterbo, Pisa, Siena, Florence, and Cassino on the west coast, and on the east coast the whole coastal route in addition to Chieti, Pescara, Macerata, and Ancona.

It had been estimated by AC experts that the number of German mines left by the retreating enemy were as follows:

Sardinia and Sicily	500,000
Frosinone	500,000
Grosseto	50,000
Viterbo	50,000
Pisa	75,000
Siena	50,000
Florence	40,000
Chieti and Pescara	100,000
Macerata	40,000
Ancona	30,000
	1,435,000

Hundreds of thousands of mines spread throughout southern Italy and in rural areas and small towns and villages, will bring the total to an estimated three million mines.

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

four months in the trial of Attilio Teruzzi, former Fascist Minister of Colonies and ex-Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia.

Teruzzi is accused of possession of hand grenades and of the intent to use them to cause bodily harm. He is accused also of smuggling and illegal traffic in valuable objects.

The verdict is expected tomorrow, following the plea of the defense. (UNN)

U.S. - ITALY MAIL SERVICE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, December 12 — Additional mail service is now available to that part of Italy receiving ordinary mail from the United States and also to the Vatican City, the Post Office Department announced last night.

Letters and packages up to two pounds three ounces will be accepted at a prepaid rate of five cents per ounce, the letter postage rate. Letters have been limited to two ounces.

Mail to Italy is still restricted to personal or business communications «not of a transactional character,» the announcement said. (OWI)

ITALIANS CLEARING 3,000,000 MINES

ROME, December 12 — The huge task of clearing an estimated three million mines laid by the retreating Germans in liberated Italy is being carried out today slowly but successfully by small groups of Italian Army experts and Italian civilians operating under a plan devised by the Allied Commission's Civil Affairs Section in coöperation with the Italian government.

These groups, trained by Allied military engineers and working with Allied equipment, already have cleared approximately a million mines. Southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia are reported clear of mines. The towns of Pescara and Pisa, both heavily mined, are also reported to be practically clear. But hundreds of thousands of mines still remain.

Allied Commission and Allied Military Government officers have organized mineclearing training schools for Italian civilians in Pisa, Pistoia, Spoleto, Perugia, Pescara, Chieti, Florence, and Lucca. More than 400 men already have taken the course in these schools, and about 1,500 are expected to complete the training.

Mines a Civilian Problem

German mines, laid indiscriminately by a desperate, beaten enemy, have been one of the most pressing civilian problems in liberated Italy. Although no longer a hindrance to the Allied Armies, the mines have caused an almost complete stoppage of civilian activity in some sections, in addition to causing considerable inconvenience. In some cases German mines placed at the approaches to a destroyed key bridge have prevented repairs to the bridge. In other cases, there has been almost a complete cessation of cultivating land vitally needed for food production.

In the wake of their retreat, in addition to their dead and wounded, and their dwindling supplies, the Germans have left hundreds of thousands of mines, minefields, and booby traps in and around towns, along railroads and highways, and in malarial breeding areas. Nazi entomologists and malaria experts, together with Nazi army engineers, have supervised the deliberate mining and flooding of these malaria breeding areas as reprisal against the Italian civilian population.

In several instances the Germans, after destroying electric power stations, mined the approaches to the stations to prevent repairs.

Two Italian Army companies are operating now in several heavily mined areas. As an example of their success, the commanding officer of the one company reported that his unit had lifted and devitalized 67,000 mines, clearing 41,000 of them during the month of October.

Paid During Training

Civilian recruits are paid while in training. When put to work clearing real minefields, they are paid as high as 185 to 200 lire a day and, in addition, receive bonuses of 5, 10 and 15 lire for each mine cleared. They are also to be protected by an insurance plan being formulated by the Italian government.

Instructors for the civilian mine schools include 30 officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army, who have been trained in mine-clearance technique at British military engineering schools. A recent AC report said of these instructors:

«Among them are many brave, fearless men who, by their courage and leadership, have inspired the squads working under them. The instructors and workers feel they are doing something for their country and the war effort.»

To assist the instructors, the Allied Commission has prepared a training manual in Italian with sketches for use by the instructors.

AC reported today that 200 men now are being trained in the Pisa school, 60 at Spoleto, and approximately 130 at Chieti. These men will soon be assigned to heavily mined areas, which include Frosinone, Anzio, Grosseto, Viterbo, Pisa, Siena, Florence, and Cassino on the west coast, and on the east coast the whole coastal route in addition to Chieti, Pescara, Macerata, and Ancona.

It had been estimated by AC experts that the number of German mines left by the retreating enemy were as follows:

Sardinia and Sicily	500,000
Frosinone	500,000
Grosseto	50,000
Viterbo	50,000
Pisa	75,000
Siena	50,000
Florence	40,000
Chieti and Pescara	100,000
Macerata	40,000
Ancona	30,000
	1,435,000

Hundreds of thousands of mines spread throughout southern Italy and in rural areas and small towns and villages, will bring the total to an estimated three million mines.

Although no accurate records on mine clearance have been kept, the AC recently compiled an estimate, principally from reports and figures supplied by the Italian Ministry of War. The following approximate figures cover all work done by the Allied armies, Italian military units, and civilian mine-clearance squads:

Sardinia	400,000
Sicily	100,000
Southern Italy	100,000
Abruzzi-Marche	100,000
Lazio-Umbria	100,000
Livorno and Pisa	100,000
	900,000

Since these figures were compiled, it is estimated, 100,000 other mines have been cleared.

In a recent report, the Allied Commission, explaining the need for Italian coöperation in mine clearance in Italy, stated:

«Modern war brings with it modern weapons of defense and attack. One of the weapons of defense has been the mine. The enemy, since his retreat from El Alamein, has made full use of this weapon and has laid many thousands of mines from El Alamein, through Sicily and Italy, up

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

to his present positions. The Allied armies have continually had to overcome these obstacles. Their activities are essentially restricted to clearing lanes through minefields and mine belts to enable the advance to continue and clearing lines of communication. The Allied armies cannot spare personnel to clear up minefields *in toto*, and naturally thousands of mines are left uncleared. » (PWB-AC)

UNITED NATIONS

PEACE TERMS GIVEN TO « EAM » FORCES; ALEXANDER, MACMILLAN VISIT ATHENS

LONDON, December 12 — Terms for ending the civil war in Greece were given today to a representative of the EAM (National Liberation Front), in Athens, the Foreign Office announced here tonight.

The terms were handed the EAM emissary at the headquarters of Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece.

Renewed attempts to end the civil strife followed the arrival in the embattled city of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, accompanied by Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area.

The official communique, issued by General Scobie and released here by the Foreign Office, said the following conditions were laid down for termination of hostilities:

1. ELAS (National Liberation Militia) troops must carry out the orders of General Scobie as units of his command.

2. All ELAS supporters in the Athens-Piraeus (the port of Athens) area must hand in their arms and evacuate the area.

3. When these conditions have been met, Field Marshal Alexander will « initiate the necessary steps to put an end to the present turmoil in Greece and restore to all Greeks, whatever their opinions, peaceful enjoyment of their democratic liberties. »

The EAM emissary, identified as Miltiades Porphyronyennia, former Communist member of the government, has returned to EAM headquarters to submit the peace terms to other leaders.

Intensified ELAS Resistance

Meanwhile, dispatches from Greece indicated that there has been an intensification of ELAS resistance, apparently in an attempt to force a decision in the fighting before large British reinforcements said to be *en route* to the scene can be landed.

A communique from General Scobie late this afternoon said that some reinforcements already have disembarked.

General Scobie said that « there has been no slackening of rebel resistance. » He reported some progress in the Piraeus and central sectors of the city, but added that the « general situation has improved little. »

« Shelling by rebels' 75 mm. guns which started yesterday was renewed this morning on an increased scale, causing a number of casualties, including a few killed, » the communique said. « In the city sector, there has been extensive infiltration into the areas cleared during the past few days. »

The communique reported that snipers, in many cases dressed as civilians, are active on all routes out of the city, and disclosed that mines laid on the main roads Sunday night had caused a few casualties among British troops. Mortar fire was again used in the attack on Navy House, in the Piraeus, where British naval units are stationed.

Correspondent's reports said that ELAS units were holding all the high ground around the city, with the exception behind the stadium in the southeastern section of the city, while Spitfires, Beaufighters, and Wellingtons were reported to have been in action yesterday against ELAS strongholds north and west of the city and west of the Piraeus.

Distribution of International Red Cross Supplies has been halted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, it was reported. The decision to halt the food distribution followed armed assault on Red Cross trucks and the wounding of two UNRRA agents and one Red Cross worker.

British casualties in the fighting have been small, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in the House of Commons today. Mr. Eden made no announcement of the actual number of dead and injured.

(BBC - Reuter - AP - UP - CBS)

U.K. LABOR PARTY RESOLUTION ON GREECE.

LONDON, December 12 — When the British Labor Party resumes its conference here tomorrow, the first business before it will be an emergency resolution on Greece drawn up by the party executive.

The Greek resolution calls upon the British Government to take all steps necessary to facilitate an immediate armistice. Also it urges the Government to initiate talks between all the anti-Fascist parties in Greece with a view of setting up a provisional government, which would then arrange for a free general election as soon as possible.

(BBC)

GREEK LABOR GROUP ON ATHENS STRIKE

ATHENS, December 12 — The Greek General Labor Confederation has sent messages to trade union organizations of Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union, stating that the Athens strike is intended to secure the formation of a stable government for Greece.

The message said that the « working class will continue its struggle until the formation of a stable government of real national union, willing to satisfy the demands of a struggling nation. » (Reuter)

MORRISON ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LONDON, December 12 — British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, it was announced here today, the second day of the Party's annual conference.

The results of the balloting announced today also show that Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Party in the House of Commons, has been reelected treasurer.

Other newcomers on the Executive Committee include Aneurin Bevan, one of the Government's sharpest critics in Parliament, and Doctor Edith Summerskill, a member of Parliament and a vigorous champion of women's rights.

A special resolution describing the Government's housing plans and proposals as « totally inadequate, and indicating a lack of realization of the extent and gravity of the problem, » was carried at the conference yesterday.

The resolution, which had been brought forward by the executive committee on housing and town planning, urged a bold and definite program of housing requirements for a number of years ahead. The needs of bombed-out families should be specially catered to, and, pending the nationalization of land, procedure for the compulsory acquisition of land for housing purposes should be speeded up and simplified.

Another resolution was passed calling on the Government to purchase with State funds land required for national planning, reconstruction, and housing, and suggesting that the cost should be repaid by the local authorities, who would have the land and houses so purchased. (Reuter)

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

Resident Minister in the Mediterranean area.

The official communique, issued by General Scobie and released here by the Foreign Office, said the following conditions were laid down for termination of hostilities:

1. ELAS (National Liberation Militia) troops must carry out the orders of General Scobie as units of his command.

2. All ELAS supporters in the Athens-Piraeus (the port of Athens) area must hand in their arms and evacuate the area.

3. When these conditions have been met, Field Marshal Alexander will « initiate the necessary steps to put an end to the present turmoil in Greece and restore to all Greeks, whatever their opinions, peaceful enjoyment of their democratic liberties. »

The EAM emissary, identified as Milciades Porphyronyennia, former Communist member of the government, has returned to EAM headquarters to submit the peace terms to other leaders.

Intensified ELAS Resistance

Meanwhile, dispatches from Greece indicated that there has been an intensification of ELAS resistance, apparently in an attempt to force a decision in the fighting before large British reinforcements said to be *en route* to the scene can be landed.

A communique from General Scobie late this afternoon said that some reinforcements already have disembarked.

General Scobie said that « there has been no slackening of rebel resistance. » He reported some progress in the Piraeus and central sectors of the city, but added that the « general situation has improved little. »

« Shelling by rebels' 75 mm. guns which started yesterday was renewed this morning on an increased scale, causing a number of casualties, including a few killed, » the communique said. « In the city sector, there has been extensive infiltration into the areas cleared during the past few days. »

The communique reported that snipers, in many cases dressed as civilians, are active on all routes out of the city, and disclosed that mines laid on the main roads Sunday night had caused a few casualties among British troops. Mortar fire was again used in the attack on Navy House, in the Piraeus, where British naval units are stationed.

Correspondent's reports said that ELAS units were holding all the high ground around the city, with the exception of the Acropolis, and increased shelling of the center of the city reached a peak this morning when, a BBC dispatch said, shells crashed down every few minutes for a period of three hours.

Last night, heavy fighting flared up between British troops holding the post office, and ELAS forces entrenched in the town hall. A British tank set fire to the ELAS stronghold, but this morning the ELAS units still had control of the building and also had infiltrated into adjacent streets, according to Reuter.

A number of apartment houses have been taken over by ELAS forces, while six small hotels commandeered in the southern part of the city have been barricaded and machine guns mounted on their roofs.

An American press service report said that about 25,000 ELAS troops have surrounded British positions and have established road blocks on main routes into the city. The dispatch added that the fighting is more severe than at any time since hostilities first broke out.

Police forces in Athens have been placed under the direct orders of the military governor of Attica, Reuter said, and 3,000 reinforcements are anticipated as a result of yesterday's order calling up four classes of Greek reserves.

Air action against the ELAS positions continued, RAF planes were said to have silenced a 75-mm. gun position

armistice. Also it urges the Government to summon [illegible] between all the anti-Fascist parties in Greece with a view of setting up a provisional government, which would then arrange for a free general election as soon as possible.

(BBC)

GREEK LABOR GROUP ON ATHENS STRIKE

ATHENS, December 12 — The Greek General Labor Confederation has sent messages to trade union organizations of Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union, stating that the Athens strike is intended to secure the formation of a stable government for Greece.

The message said that the « working class will continue its struggle until the formation of a stable government of real national union, willing to satisfy the demands of a struggling nation. » (Reuter)

MORRISON ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LONDON, December 12 — British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, it was announced here today, the second day of the Party's annual conference.

The results of the balloting announced today also show that Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Party in the House of Commons, has been reëlected treasurer.

Other newcomers on the Executive Committee include Aneurin Bevan, one of the Government's sharpest critics in Parliament, and Doctor Edith Summerskill, a member of Parliament and a vigorous champion of women's rights.

A special resolution describing the Government's housing plans and proposals as « totally inadequate, and indicating a lack of realization of the extent and gravity of the problem, » was carried at the conference yesterday.

The resolution, which had been brought forward by the executive committee on housing and town planning, urged a bold and definite program of housing requirements for a number of years ahead. The needs of bombed-out families should be specially catered to, and, pending the nationalization of land, procedure for the compulsory acquisition of land for housing purposes should be speeded up and simplified.

Another resolution was passed calling on the Government to purchase with State funds land required for national planning, reconstruction, and housing, and suggesting that the cost should be repaid by the local authorities, who would have the land and houses so purchased. (Reuter)

TITO, SUBASIC AGREE ON UNITED GOVERNMENT

BELGRADE, December 12 — An agreement has been reached between Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Premier Doctor Ivan Subasic for the formation of a united provisional government and popular elections to a constituent assembly, it was announced tonight in a communique.

The new government will be representative of all the peoples and federal units of Yugoslavia, the communique said. In addition to carrying out national elections, it will take steps to bring about economic revival of the country.

The make-up of the provisional régime shortly to be established was also discussed in the Tito-Subasic conversations. (Reuter)

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES OUTLINED

WASHINGTON, December 12 — Five objectives of American foreign policy were outlined to legislators today by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, who pledged postwar foreign trade expansion and urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve without delay the appointments of six members of his staff.

The Secretary said that the State Department must move speedily to enforce a reorganization program. Testify-

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

ing in the crowded Senate caucus room in hearings having a potentially heavy impact on world affairs, Mr. Stettinius said the State Department has these five major objectives:

« 1. The fullest possible support for our armed forces in the conduct of our foreign relations, so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment.

« 2. Effective steps to keep Germany and Japan, after victory by the United Nations, from again acquiring the power to wage aggressive war.

« 3. Establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization capable of building and maintaining the peace — by force if necessary — for generations to come.

« 4. Agreement on measures to promote a great expansion of our foreign trade and of productiveness and trade throughout the world, so that we can maintain full employment in our own country and, together with the other United Nations, enter an era of constantly expanding production and consumption and of rising standards of living.

« 5. Encouragement of all those conditions of international life favorable to the development by men and women everywhere of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires. »

In a prepared statement, Mr. Stettinius said that the State Department's task of building a lasting peace « can be accomplished only in full co-öperation with the Congress and with the participation, understanding, and support of the American people. »

« With the wise guidance of Cordell Hull, » his predecessor, he intended to « build up the strength » of the State Department, the Secretary said.

« We need a State Department which can carry out in the interests of the United States a liberal and forward-looking foreign policy with level-headed and business-like effectiveness. »

He referred to his prospective assistants as members of a team which he and President Roosevelt had chosen, and said that each was « wholly qualified by character, experience, and abilities » for the responsibilities he had been asked to assume.

The six nominees awaiting Senate confirmation are Joseph C. Grew, Nelson Rockefeller, Archibald MacLeish, Will L. Clayton, James C. Dunn, and Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes. (OWI)

ALLIED POWER MUST KEEP PEACE

NEW YORK, December 12 — The total dismemberment of the German and Japanese war machines will not be enough to enforce peace, and the Allies must have an effective post-war organization, backed by military power, to enforce it, Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson said here last night at a meeting commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Ecole Polytechnique, French military and Engineering School in Paris. (OWI)

PRINCE CHARLES RETURNS TO BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, December 12 — Prince Charles, the Belgian Regent, has arrived in Brussels from Britain, the Belgian radio said this evening. (OWI)

SOUTHEAST ENGLAND EVACUEES TO RETURN HOME

LONDON, December 12 — Evacuees who left the southeast coast of England when invasion threatened may now return to their homes, it was announced today. This area includes Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Margate, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Broadstairs, and Saint Peters. (PWB-Reuter)

rail yar In the Vienna area. Other heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Graz. Rail targets and grounded enemy aircraft to the west of Vienna were strafed by strategic fighters.

Aircraft of the Tactical Force concentrated heavily against many different targets on the 8th Army Front, and rail and road traffic in Yugoslavia. Targets included guns, strongpoints, enemy-occupied buildings and troop concentrations, as well as rear communications.

Rail and road traffic as well as enemy communications in central Yugoslavia, were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

In these operations two enemy aircraft were destroyed and 25 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,900 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

There has been some progress made in the Piraeus, but in general the situation remains unchanged. Further rebel forces are infiltrating into those parts of Athens and its suburbs which our troops have as yet been unable to reach.

During the afternoon of December 10, a concentration of rebel troops forming up for an attack east of Athens was dispersed by Royal Air Force bombers and some casualties were inflicted.

There is no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece though a British patrol moving south from Volos was ambushed by rebel troops and suffered some casualties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 12 — Today's communique:

Allied forces driving toward the Roer River, southeast of Jülich, are fighting house-to-house in Pier.

Elements driving 2,000 yards east from Lucherberg reached Merken.

In the area east and southeast of Langerwehe, the villages of Echtz, Obergeich, Schlich and Merode were cleared of the enemy.

Fighting continues in Gey and we have taken Strass.

Troop concentrations in wooded country south of Düren were attacked by fighter-bombers supporting ground forces. Other fighter-bombers hit bridges at Nideggen and southwest of Düren and struck at gun positions and strongpoints at Erklenz, Boslar, Schophoven, Stockheim, Weilerswist and Euskirchen.

Numerous local counter-attacks against our bridgeheads over the Saar River have been repulsed in the area of Dillingen and Saarlautern.

Mopping up is proceeding in Saargemünd and our forces east of the town reached Bliesbrücken. Southeast of Saargemünd we advanced to within one mile of Rimlingen.

Snipers are being mopped up in Hagenau, which is in in our hands. In coordinated attacks beyond the city we reached Walburg to the north and the southern outskirts of Sufflenheim to the east.

Further progress was made in the Vosges Mountains and in the vicinity of Thann toward reducing enemy-held areas west of the Rhine.

The enemy's rail transport and communications in eastern Holland and western Germany were again under attack yesterday by fighter-bombers which ranged over the Dutch fontier eastward to Osnabrück and southward to Stadt Meckenheim.

Locomotives and freight cars were destroyed and tracks cut at a number of places. Heavy and light bombers with fighter escort attacked marshalling yards and benzol plants at Meiderich and Brückhausen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

0524
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

In a prepared statement, Mr. Stettinius said that the State Department's task of building a lasting peace «can be accomplished only in full co-operation with the Congress and with the participation, understanding, and support of the American people.»

«With the wise guidance of Cordell Hull,» his predecessor, he intended to «build up the strength» of the State Department, the Secretary said.

«We need a State Department which can carry out in the interests of the United States a liberal and forward-looking foreign policy with level-headed and business-like effectiveness.»

He referred to his prospective assistants as members of a team which he and President Roosevelt had chosen, and said that each was «wholly qualified by character, experience, and abilities» for the responsibilities he had been asked to assume.

The six nominees awaiting Senate confirmation are Joseph C. Grew, Nelson Rockefeller, Archibald MacLeish, Will L. Clayton, James C. Dunn, and Brig. Gen. Julius Holmes. (OWI)

ALLIED POWER MUST KEEP PEACE

NEW YORK, December 12 — The total dismemberment of the German and Japanese war machines will not be enough to enforce peace, and the Allies must have an effective post-war organization, backed by military power, to enforce it, Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson said here last night at a meeting commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Ecole Polytechnique, French military and Engineering School in Paris. (OWI)

PRINCE CHARLES RETURNS TO BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, December 12 — Prince Charles, the Belgian Regent, has arrived in Brussels from Britain, the Belgian radio said this evening. (OWI)

SOUTHEAST ENGLAND EVACUEES TO RETURN HOME

LONDON, December 12 — Evacuees who left the southeast coast of England when invasion threatened may now return to their homes, it was announced today. This area includes Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Margate, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Broadstairs, and Saint Peters. (PWB-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 12 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activity on the front of both the 5th and 8th Armies has been confined to patrols.

Naval:

In the early hours of December 10, the U. S. destroyer *Ludlow* and French patrol vessel *Sabre* met and engaged enemy coastal craft to the south of Antibes. Two of the enemy vessels were sunk and their survivors captured.

On the night of December 9/10, British destroyers carried out a successful bombardment of enemy positions on Rab Island, in the northern Adriatic to the east of Cherso.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of escorted 15th AAF heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery, an ordnance depot and casualties were inflicted.

There is no change in the situation elsewhere in Greece though a British patrol moving south from Volos was ambushed by rebel troops and suffered some casualties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 12 — Today's communique:

Allied forces driving toward the Roer River, southeast of Jülich, are fighting house-to-house in Pier.

Elements driving 2,000 yards east from Lucherberg reached Merken.

In the area east and southeast of Langerwehe, the villages of Echtz, Obergeich, Schlich and Merode were cleared of the enemy.

Fighting continues in Gey and we have taken Strass.

Troop concentrations in wooded country south of Düren were attacked by fighter-bombers supporting ground forces. Other fighter-bombers hit bridges at Nideggen and southwest of Düren and struck at gun positions and strongpoints at Erklenz, Boslar, Schophoven, Stockheim, Weilerswist and Euskirchen.

Numerous local counter-attacks against our bridgeheads over the Saar River have been repulsed in the area of Dillingen and Saarlautern.

Mopping up is proceeding in Saargemünd and our forces east of the town reached Bliesbrücken. Southeast of Saargemünd we advanced to within one mile of Rimlingen.

Snipers are being mopped up in Hagenau, which is in in our hands. In coordinated attacks beyond the city we reached Walburg to the north and the southern outskirts of Sufflenheim to the east.

Further progress was made in the Vosges Mountains and in the vicinity of Thann toward reducing enemy-held areas west of the Rhine.

The enemy's rail transport and communications in eastern Holland and western Germany were again under attack yesterday by fighter-bombers which ranged over the Dutch fontier eastward to Osnabrück and southward to Stadt Meckenheim.

Locomotives and freight cars were destroyed and tracks cut at a number of places. Heavy and light bombers with fighter escort attacked marshalling yards and benzol plants at Meiderich and Brückhausen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 12 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, north and northwest of Miskolc, our troops captured the important communication center and ore mining area, the town of Salgoszentpeter, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Hainalosz, Hetme, Damok, Vilis, Hilak, Kopostel, Berente, Alochka, Izbanu, and Varbo.

Northeast of Budapest, our troops, as a result of obstinate battles, captured the town and junctional railway station of Gödollo, and also occupied the populated localities of Okor, Lop, and Rimot.

During December 10/11, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured 1,850 German and Hungarian officers and soldiers. Thus, in seven days of offensive battles, from December 5 to 11, inclusive, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, in the area of Budapest and north of the city, captured 7,450 German and Hungarian officers and soldiers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 11, our troops disabled or destroyed 43 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 32 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ. AAI, December 12 — Today's communique:

In Romagna, lively and well coordinated Patriot activity continues in the areas immediately behind the front lines. This activity contributed to the liberation of Ravenna.

As a result of their attack on Porto Corsini, mentioned in a preceding bulletin, Patriots dislodged the enemy from this important center of supplies on the Adriatic coast. Patriot action here constitutes a notable contribution to the operations of the Allied troops advancing in this difficult terrain. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 12 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

East of Aix la Chapelle, yesterday, the Americans again attempted to force their way through our positions by the use of huge quantities of material. The U.S. infantry and tank formations, which attacked on a front 15 kilometers broad, were heavily mauled by the defensive fire of all our arms, and achieved only slight penetrations into our main lines in some sectors. Our artillery smashed the enemy attacks on the wings in their first stage.

The grim fighting is still in progress.

In the Saarlautern area, the enemy suffered high losses during grim fighting for pillboxes. Southeast of the town, enemy attempts at crossing the Saar with strong forces were frustrated.

On both sides of the lower Vosges, the fighting increased in grimness and extension.

Around Sarreguemines and southeast of it, the U.S. 3rd Army made only little gains.

Northeast of Hagenau, grim fighting is in progress against the enemy, who had advanced.

In southern Alsace, yesterday, the enemy limited himself to unsuccessful local attacks at Kaysersberg and on both sides of Thann.

London continued to be subjected to bombardment by our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Lamone sector, north of Russi, grim fighting developed against British formations who attacked under strong artillery protection. The enemy finally succeeded in establishing a small bridgehead on the western banks of the river, after having suffered high losses.

In the swampland north of Ravenna, our troops repulsed a forward enemy formation.

South of Bologna, enemy thrusts failed.

The enemy, during our operations against bands in northern Italy, lost 900 killed and 1,200 prisoners from December 1 to December 10.

Eastern Front:

On the Danube front, northwest of Esseg, an enemy bridgehead was smashed.

In Hungary, between the Drau and Lake Balaton, Soviet attacks remained unsuccessful, except for some minor penetrations.

North of Budapest, attempts of enemy forces at breaking through were frustrated or halted by the support of the German Air Force.

A reconnaissance detachment destroyed 20 enemy tanks in the course of this fighting. Bombers destroyed 25 Soviet tanks, and immobilized another 12, besides numerous other vehicles.

North of Miscolcz, the enemy in face of the stubborn resistance of our troops, made only small gains on both sides of the Sajo.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, our troops frustrated strong attacks on both sides of the Ungvar-Kaschau Road, inflicting high losses on the enemy.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers, protected by an overcast sky, penetrated western and southwestern Germany and dropped bombs on various towns, particularly in the Rhine-Main area. Residential districts were particularly damaged.

The Burg Theater and the State Opera House were set on fire during an American terror attack on Vienna.

Night nuisance raids were made on northwestern Reich territory.

Thirty-three enemy planes, most of them four-engined bombers, were brought down by the anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Greece: The German Radio continues to exploit the Greek crisis, but devotes far less time to it than heretofore. The crisis is exploited both as anti-British and as anti-Communist propaganda, and the military difficulties of the British and government troops are stressed to the utmost.

The most sensational new item on this subject is a claim from DNB in Stockholm, attributed to anonymous British sources, that some of Britain's Indian troops in Salonika have begun «cooperation with political formations closely connected with ELAS and EAM organizations.»

Dittmar Commentary: General Dittmar, the best-known Nazi military analyst, tonight delivered his weekly radio Air Force is given credit for «playing an essential rôle in the successful defensive fighting in the Hungarian theatre during the past 24 hours.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

«*There Is No Turning Back:*» In Tuesday's press-review, Camillo Pennino discusses Ezio Maria Gray's article published in the *Gazzetta del Popolo* under the above title. In analysing the social and economic trends of today, Gray arrives at the conclusion that there can be no turning back to the liberal democracy of 1914-1919, nor can the existing evils be cured by the obsolete panacea of Communism. The main reason for this, Gray points out, is the fact that 20 years of Fascist Regime have left too deep an impression on the Italian people. Mussolini, he says, has set in motion a social and economic transformation which has already achieved notable results in the Social Republic. Gray believes

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

lines in some sectors. Our artillery smashed the enemy attacks on the wings in their first stage.

The grim fighting is still in progress.

In the Saarlautern area, the enemy suffered high losses during grim fighting for pillboxes. Southeast of the town, enemy attempts at crossing the Saar with strong forces were frustrated.

On both sides of the lower Vosges, the fighting increased in grimness and extension.

Around Sarreguemines and southeast of it, the U.S. 3rd Army made only little gains.

Northeast of Hagenau, grim fighting is in progress against the enemy, who had advanced.

In southern Alsace, yesterday, the enemy limited himself to unsuccessful local attacks at Kaysersberg and on both sides of Thann.

London continued to be subjected to bombardment by our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Lamone sector, north of Russi, grim fighting developed against British formations

North of Miscolcz, the enemy in face of the stubborn resistance of our troops, made only small gains on both sides of the Sajo.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, our troops frustrated strong attacks on both sides of the Ungvar-Kaschau Road, inflicting high losses on the enemy.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers, protected by an overcast sky, penetrated western and southwestern Germany and dropped bombs on various towns, particularly in the Rhine-Main area. Residential districts were particularly damaged.

The Burg Theater and the State Opera House were set on fire during an American terror attack on Vienna.

Night nuisance raids were made on northwestern Reich territory.

Thirty-three enemy planes, most of them four-engined bombers, were brought down by the anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Greece: The German Radio continues to exploit the Greek crisis, but devotes far less time to it than heretofore. The crisis is exploited both as anti-British and as anti-Communist propaganda, and the military difficulties of the British and government troops are stressed to the utmost.

The most sensational new item on this subject is a claim from DNB in Stockholm, attributed to anonymous British sources, that some of Britain's Indian troops in Salonika have begun «coöperation with political formations closely connected with ELAS and EAM organizations.»

Dittmar Commentary: General Dittmar, the best-known Nazi military analyst, tonight delivered his weekly radio address. He includes what is for him an unusually optimistic statement: «For the first time over a long period, the German military command has been feeling itself freed from the shortage of manpower and of material at crucial points.»

Dittmar on Western Front: Concerning the battle in the Aachen area of this front, General Dittmar says: «The American command had counted on forcing decisive successes, wearing down the German adversary by means of an unparalleled concentration of material... They will find it pretty difficult to face the Germans with surprises... Thus far, the attackers have had to make far heavier sacrifices than the defenders.»

Concerning the more southern sectors of the same front, Dittmar minimizes the «enemy penetration into the fortified line of Saarlautern» as «localized.» He voices his satisfaction over the presumed failure of the Allies' «ultimate aim of over-running the German fortifications.»

Eastern Front: A new aspect of the battle of Hungary, where the Russians are admitted to be advancing at some points, is the claim of an important renewal of large-scale activity by the long-absent Luftwaffe. The Transocean correspondent Blücher alleges that almost 1,000 German planes intervened in the fighting for Budapest, destroying Soviet supply columns, vehicles, and bridges. In fact, the German Air Force is given credit for «playing an essential rôle in the successful defensive fighting in the Hungarian theatre during the past 24 hours.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

«*There Is No Turning Back:*» In Tuesday's press-review, Camillo Pennino discusses Ezio Maria Gray's article published in the *Gazzetta del Popolo* under the above title. In analysing the social and economic trends of today, Gray arrives at the oenclusion that there can be no turning back to the liberal democracy of 1914-1919, nor can the existing evils be cured by the obsolete panacea of Communism. The main reason for this, Gray points out, is the fact that 20 years of Fascist Regime have left too deep an impression on the Italian people. Mussolini, he says, has set in motion a social and economic transformation which has already achieved notable results in the Social Republic. Gray believes that the process of socialisation now in progress is only the first step in a social development which will eventually make the worker a partner not only in the work and management of firms and factories, but also in sharing the profits and actual ownership. «This is one of the best provisions which could be made by the Fascist Republican and Social Régime for the benefit of the working classes,» Gray concludes.

«*Freedom of the Press:*» The Fascist Radio reports the case of a certain Latino Latini who has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Florence for publishing a newspaper called *Nuova Umanità* without having received previous permission from the Anglo-American authorities.

HUNGARIAN

General Beregfy Appeals to the People of Budapest: Last night Radio Budapest broadcast a proclamation by the Hungarian Minister of National Defence «to the heroic defenders of Budapest.» After paying tribute to those who are already engaged in the battle soldiers, policemen, gendarmes, party members, etc., he called upon those «who still sit at home» to man the barricades and seize the weapons of those who have fallen. He ended the appeal with a threat against those who fail to respond.

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

Interior U. S.

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEC 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday 12 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans bring in new division to counter-attack 8th Army; U.S. 1st Army three miles from Duren after advance through minefields; 3,500 U.S. planes used in record strafe; Red Army's silent move across the Danube; Thousands of Japs trapped on Leyte; Chinese drive Japs from Kweichow Province; Allied prisoners of war in Japan visited by Apostolic Delegate; Fraser tells of new British Pacific Fleet; Western front campaign ahead of schedule; Yugoslavs approaching Vinkovci.

LIBERATED ITALY — New Bonomi Cabinet to take oath today; Italian anti-Fascists return from Switzerland; Italian women ask Rome Mayor to re-open schools; Vatican served more than two million hot meals in five months.

UNITED NATIONS — Soviet-French pact new triumph for France; British Labour Party supports Churchill; French «investigate» Petain, Laval; Subasic-Tito agreement; Russian-Chilean accord re-established; Citizens re-habilitating Mulhouse; More British troops for Athens.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS BRING IN FRESH DIVISION TO COUNTER-ATTACK 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — German forces facing British and Polish troops of the 8th Army which have enveloped Faenza and threaten to roll back the enemy's entire Lamone river line across the Po plain, yesterday threw in a reserve Panzer Grenadier division in a series of heavy counter-attacks. These counter-attacks forced Allied troops to yield up to 400 yards.

The Germans used infantry, tanks and self-propelled guns against the tightening cordon of 8th Army troops southwest of Faenza. The main enemy thrust bore southward from the village of Celle, two miles west of Faenza, against British forces holding a road junction about a mile west

Although bad weather made flying hazardous, fighters and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force furnished close support to the 8th Army troops, pouncing on enemy concentrations forming up to strike at the Allied lines, and even roaring over the battle area to bomb and strafe the Germans as they clashed with the British columns.

With the failure of large-scale attacks, the enemy resorted to infiltration tactics, sending small parties forward to penetrate the British forward positions. Artillery fire took heavy toll of these enemy forces when they were detected and brought under concentrated fire. Enemy forces also attempted a second series of attacks, mostly against the central and southern portions of the contested ridge line, but without success.

Italian Patriots

Official reports today credited Italian Patriot forces with clearing the enemy from Porto Corsini, six miles east of Ravenna and formerly the chief supply center of German barge traffic for the enemy forces on the Adriatic coast.

Enemy forces were still reported to be active in the area south of the Comacchio lagoon. They infiltrated through pine woods to engage forward positions of the Allied forces north of Ravenna. Allied patrols reported considerable flooding of the reclaimed farmlands northwest of Ravenna, along the shores of the salt lake.

On the 5th Army front, British forces on the right flank further improved their positions south of Imola yesterday. Elsewhere, patrol activity increased, and southwest of Bologna, in the Monte Belvedere area, where enemy forces successfully counter-attacked American forward positions some weeks ago, the enemy was reported to be preparing extensive minefields and barbed-wire entanglements.

(PRO)

TAF MADE 1,400 SORTIES YESTERDAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Medium and fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force yesterday flew 1,400 sorties, the highest in more than three months, in their support of Allied armies pushing toward Bologna from the southeastern end of the Po Plain.

Of this record total, about 500 sorties were flown in close support of the 5th Army forces closing in on Faenza, anchor of the enemy's Lamone River line across the Po Plain.

A small force of Flying Fortresses attacked German communication targets in the Klagenfurt area with unobserved results.

(PRO)

ALEXANDER TO START NEW DUTY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander will assume his new duties as Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, succeeding General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, tomorrow

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763621

strafe: Red Army's silent move across the Danube: Thousands of Japs trapped on Leyte: Chinese drive Japs from Kweichow Province; Allied prisoners of war in Japan visited by Apostolic Delegate: Fraser tells of new British Pacific Fleet; Western front campaign ahead of schedule; Yugoslavs approaching Vinkovci.

LIBERATED ITALY — New Bonomi Cabinet to take oath today; Italian anti-Fascists return from Switzerland; Italian women ask Rome Mayor to re-open schools; Vatican served more than two million hot meals in five months.

UNITED NATIONS — Soviet-French pact new triumph for France; British Labour Party supports Churchill; French « investigate » Petain, Laval; Subasic-Tito agreement; Russian-Chilean accord re-established; Citizens re-habilitating Mulhouse; More British troops for Athens.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS BRING IN FRESH DIVISION TO COUNTER-ATTACK 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — German forces facing British and Polish troops of the 8th Army which have enveloped Faenza and threaten to roll back the enemy's entire Lamone river line across the Po plain, yesterday threw in a reserve Panzer Grenadier division in a series of heavy counter-attacks. These counter-attacks forced Allied troops to yield up to 400 yards.

The Germans used infantry, tanks and self-propelled guns against the tightening cordon of 8th Army troops southwest of Faenza. The main enemy thrust bore southward from the village of Celle, two miles west of Faenza, against British forces holding a road junction about a mile west of the Lamone River. The British forces were driven back from this point, but finally halted the enemy within 400 yards south of it. It was in this attack that the bulk of the 90th Panzer Grenadier Division, one of the finest enemy formations in Italy, was employed.

Despite the weight of their attacks, the Germans failed to attain their objective — a group of three hills stretching from San Prospero, within a mile of Faenza, southwest for three miles to the hilltown of Pideura. The northernmost and lowest of these three hills lies due south of Celle. The enemy attack against this position was brought to a halt just short of the northern end of the knoll.

Second counter-attack

Simultaneously with the main German attack, a second strong enemy force struck across the Tanna Creek, an eastern tributary of the Senio, towards the center and largest of the three ridges, three and a half miles southwest of Faenza. Although the impetus of their attack carried the German forces to the top of the ridge — on both sides of the hamlet of Castel Raniero — they were driven back.

Still a third enemy counter-attack was aimed at Pideura itself, on the southernmost of the three ridges, some five miles southwest of Faenza. This attack was put in at dawn, but was likewise repulsed.

also attempted a second series of attacks, mostly against the central and southern portions of the contested ridge line, but without success.

Italian Patriots

Official reports today credited Italian Patriot forces with clearing the enemy from Porto Corsini, six miles east of Ravenna and formerly the chief supply center of German barge traffic for the enemy forces on the Adriatic coast.

Enemy forces were still reported to be active in the area south of the Comacchio lagoon. They infiltrated through pine woods to engage forward positions of the Allied forces north of Ravenna. Allied patrols reported considerable flooding of the reclaimed farmlands northwest of Ravenna, along the shores of the salt lake.

On the 5th Army front, British forces on the right flank further improved their positions south of Imola yesterday. Elsewhere, patrol activity increased, and southwest of Bologna, in the Monte Belvedere area, where enemy forces successfully counter-attacked American forward positions some weeks ago, the enemy was reported to be preparing extensive minefields and barbed-wire entanglements. (PRO)

TAF MADE 1,400 SORTIES YESTERDAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Medium and fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force yesterday flew 1,400 sorties, the highest in more than three months, in their support of Allied armies pushing toward Bologna from the southeastern end of the Po Plain.

Of this record total, about 500 sorties were flown in close support of the 8th Army forces closing in on Faenza, anchor of the enemy's Lamone River line across the Po Plain.

A small force of Flying Fortresses attacked German communication targets in the Klagenfurt area with unobserved results. (PRO)

ALEXANDER TO START NEW DUTY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander will assume his new duties as Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, succeeding General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, tomorrow.

LATE BULLETINS

ONE BULLET SAVES HAGENAU BRIDGE

WITH THE U.S. 7TH ARMY, December 11 — The rapid drive into the city of Hagenau today was made possible largely through the efforts of one American soldier, the BBC said tonight.

As the American forces approached the River Moder, a German army engineer rushed to the bridge to detonate the demolition charges. The soldier saw him and shot him dead with his first shot, permitting the bridge to be taken intact. (BBC)

7TH ARMY ADVANCES TOWARD GERMANY

LONDON, December 11 — American 7th Army forces which captured Reichshofen today, drove north of Neiderbronn tonight and are now within mortar range of the German border, a Reuter dispatch reported.

Other 7th Army units made a six-mile advance southeast of Hagenau along the southern fringe of the Hagenau forest and are within four miles of the Rhine. (Reuter)

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

4031

General Wilson, who is going to Washington as chief of the British Joint Staff Mission praised the « Common and steadfast purpose » of the Allied troops, in a farewell message to the men of his command.

In a final general order to his troops the General said: « I wish to send my warmest thanks to all ranks in all services, military and civilian of the many Allied Nations who have served under me in this theater.

« It has been a unique experience for me to have been placed in command of this immense force drawn from so many different nations. The successes which we have been enabled to achieve together during the past year have, in my view, been due to the common and steadfast purpose which has united us all. I hope that this unity of purpose will be still further strengthened and increased in the months and years to come, not only until the war has been won but far on into the future.

« The symbol chosen by General Eisenhower for the original Allied Forces was a torch — a torch of freedom. I now hand this torch on to my successor, Field Marshal Alexander, and I know that I can rely on all to extend to him the same unwavering support which you have so generously given to me. » (PRO)

U.S. IST ARMY THREE MILES FROM DUREN

LONDON, December 11 — American 1st Army forces, which yesterday launched a powerful attack toward the Roer River, moved through minefields today to reach the outskirts of Merken three miles north of Duren. The control of Merken would complete Allied domination of the entire west bank of the Roer from Duren to Linnich. German forces are reported to be pulling back to the east bank.

Just to the south, American tanks and infantry closed up to the high ground overlooking the Roer and captured three small towns after hard fighting in snow and rain and through thick mud. They have reached positions less than a half mile from the river, as a force of 500 Allied planes struck at targets in advance of ground troops.

On the 1st Army's northern flank, 9th Army troops are patrolling the entire west bank of the Roer and a staff spokesman said that they were now ready to proceed to their next assignment on the east bank of the river. There has been no attempt as yet to cross the river in strength.

On the British 2nd Army front, the Germans cut another dyke yesterday southwest of Arnhem, causing flood waters to spread eastward. Allied planes yesterday breached a dam north of Nijmegen flooding German positions in that area.

Seventh Army forces, advancing north toward Germany, today captured the important supply and communications center of Hagenau, on a hard surface highway to Karlsruhe, Germany. Troops of the 79th Division, after a two-week battle on the town's outskirts, already have pressed on a mile north of the large Alsace city.

House-to-house fighting

To the northwest, 7th Army forces fought their way into the city of Reichshofen, while further south other forces occupied Griesbach. American units are still engaged in heavy house-to-house fighting in Merzweiler, between Reichshofen and Hagenau.

French and American troops advancing southward from Strasbourg have been forced to adjust their positions along the Ill River owing to flooding from recent snow and rain along the Colmar road. French troops made substantial gains through the Bonhomme Pass although poor terrain and flooded streams are making the advance difficult.

In the battle for the Saar Basin, American 3rd Army forces threw back 11 strong German counter-attacks within [illegible] around the Allied bridgeheads over the Saar in

The Associated Press said this was « the greatest fleet of four-engined craft ever mounted in aerial warfare. »

British Lancasters and Halifaxes, escorted by Spitfires and Mustangs, hit three German cities in the Ruhr before noon. The combined operations today shook Germany from three sides in the European theater. The RAF struck at railyards and a fuel plant at Osterfeld and refineries at Meiderick and Bruckhausen. One bomber is missing, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

USAAF headquarters said tonight that the armada of planes which flew across the Rhine today left England in five great forces, totalling nearly 300 miles long. Rumbling overhead for an hour and a half were more than 7,000 aircraft engines generating a total power greater than the output of four bolder dams. There were 16,800 airmen, more than in a combat division on the ground, participating in the operation. Twelve U.S. bombers and two fighters failed to return.

One fighter group left the bombers and dived down to explode eight locomotives near Kassel.

Important war plants

Frankfurt not only is the center of Germany's chemical industry, but also has important junction roads and railways. The Amsterdam-Cologne highway joins four other important roads to Hanover, Leipzig, Vienna and Basle here. Frankfurt also is an inland port.

Hanau has several industrial plants important to the German war effort. Like Frankfurt, it is is on the River Main. Giessen, about 35 miles north of Frankfurt, is a railway junction and has important industries.

The targets singled out by the Italy-based planes were the Moosbierbaum oil refinery and the south ordnance depot and freight yards in the Vienna area. Despite protective enemy smoke screens, the Moosbierbaum plant was located by the new instrument bombardment technique, and great columns of black smoke from bomb explosions rose above the smoke screen. The enemy ordnance plant was only partially obscured by smoke screens, and good results were reported.

RAF fighter-bombers, without loss, today continued their attacks on rocket sites in Holland. Direct hits were scored on a V-2 railway situated between a hospital and residential area.

It the Duren area before Cologne, Thunderbolts blasted a train of 25 flat cars with 50 tiger tanks aboard which were being rushed to reinforce the front under attack by the U.S. 1st and 9th armies.

Five freight cars loaded with petrol in the marshalling yards at Lingen, were hit by the 2nd Tactical Air Force.

The British Ministry of Home Security announced today that German flying bombs had killed 716 persons during November. The announcement added that 511 persons were wounded throughout the United Kingdom by the missiles.

The Ministry said that some damage and a few casualties were inflicted on southern England by flying bombs sent over last night.

Ruhr Coke Ovens

Explaining why the RAF today bombed German benzol plants the Air Ministry tonight said: « Now that all synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr are out of action for the time being, the most important sources of motor fuel in western Germany is in Ruhr coke ovens and tar distillation plants which produce benzol as a by-product. Eight of these are wholly or partly out of action.

« Reconnaissance has shown that he Germans are ener-

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

U.S. IST ARMY THREE MILES FROM DUREN

LONDON, December 11 — American 1st Army forces, which yesterday launched a powerful attack toward the Roer River, moved through minefields today to reach the outskirts of Merken three miles north of Duren. The control of Merken would complete Allied domination of the entire west bank of the Roer from Duren to Linnich. German forces are reported to be pulling back to the east bank.

Just to the south, American tanks and infantry closed up to the high ground overlooking the Roer and captured three small towns after hard fighting in snow and rain and through thick mud. They have reached positions less than a half mile from the river, as a force of 500 Allied planes struck at targets in advance of ground troops.

On the 1st Army's northern flank, 9th Army troops are patrolling the entire west bank of the Roer and a staff spokesman said that they were now ready to proceed to their next assignment on the east bank of the river. There has been no attempt as yet to cross the river in strength.

On the British 2nd Army front, the Germans cut another dyke yesterday southwest of Arnhem, causing flood waters to spread eastward. Allied planes yesterday breached a dam north of Nijmegen flooding German positions in that area.

Seventh Army forces, advancing north toward Germany, today captured the important supply and communications center of Hagenau, on a hard surface highway to Karlsruhe, Germany. Troops of the 79th Division, after a two-week battle on the town's outskirts, already have pressed on a mile north of the large Alsace city.

House-to-house fighting

To the northwest, 7th Army forces fought their way into the city of Reichshofen, while further south other forces occupied Griesbach. American units are still engaged in heavy house-to-house fighting in Merzweiler, between Reichshofen and Hagenau.

French and American troops advancing southward from Strasbourg have been forced to adjust their positions along the Ill River owing to flooding from recent snow and rain along the Colmar road. French troops made substantial gains through the Bonhomme Pass although poor terrain and flooded streams are making the advance difficult.

In the battle for the Saar Basin, American 3rd Army forces threw back 11 strong German counter-attacks within 24 hours around the Allied bridgeheads over the Saar in the Dillingen-Saarlautern area without losing ground. The Germans have increased their concentration of artillery by 50 per cent, reports said, and are firing an estimated 6,000 shells a day into American positions.

House-to-house fighting was reported today in the northern suburbs of Saarlautern and troops of the 95th Division are making slow progress. Inside the city, the Germans have driven tanks into houses and are using them as strongpoints. An additional 25 German pillboxes were captured.

American forces southeast of Saargemund are fighting in a heavily-wooded area and have made gains of up to a mile. The German use of Maginot Line fortresses in this area has been overcome and American forces are now well beyond the French defense line. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

3,500 U.S. PLANES USED IN RECORD STRAFE

ROME, December 11 — More than 3,500 American planes from bases in Italy and Britain dropped an estimated 10,000 tons of explosives on Germany and German occupied territory today in the biggest air assault of the war.

A force of 1,600 heavy bombers from 8th USAAF bases in Britain, escorted by 800 fighters, dropped 6,000 tons on western Germany's rail centers at Frankfurt, Hanau and Giessen, while 1,100 planes of the 15th USAAF in Italy hit targets in the Vienna area.

industry, but also has important junction [illegible] ways. The Amsterdam-Cologne highway joins four other important roads to Hanover, Leipzig, Vienna and Basle here. Frankfurt also is an inland port.

Hanau has several industrial plants important to the German war effort. Like Frankfurt, it is is on the River Main. Giessen, about 35 miles north of Frankfurt, is a railway junction and has important industries.

The targets singled out by the Italy-based planes were the Moosbierbaum oil refinery and the south ordnance depot and freight yards in the Vienna area. Despite protective enemy smoke screens, the Moosbierbaum plant was located by the new instrument bombardment technique, and great columns of black smoke from bomb explosions rose above the smoke screen. The enemy ordnance plant was only partially obscured by smoke screens, and good results were reported.

RAF fighter-bombers, without loss, today continued their attacks on rocket sites in Holland. Direct hits were scored on a V-2 railway situated between a hospital and residential area.

It the Duren area before Cologne, Thunderbolts blasted a train of 25 flat cars with 50 tiger tanks aboard which were being rushed to reinforce the front under attack by the U.S. 1st and 9th armies.

Five freight cars loaded with petrol in the marshalling yards at Lingen, were hit by the 2nd Tactical Air Force.

The British Ministry of Home Security announced today that German flying bombs had killed 716 persons during November. The announcement added that 511 persons were wounded throughout the United Kingdom by the missiles.

The Ministry said that some damage and a few casualties were inflicted on southern England by flying bombs sent over last night.

Ruhr Coke Ovens

Explaining why the RAF today bombed German benzol plants the Air Ministry tonight said: «Now that all synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr are out of action for the time being, the most important sources of motor fuel in western Germany is in Ruhr coke ovens and tar distillation plants which produce benzol as a by-product. Eight of these are wholly or partly out of action.

«Reconnaissance has shown that he Germans are energetically repairing these plants. There can be only one reason for using desperately needed materials and labor in keeping these large plants going and that is for the sake of the small amount of benzol which they produce.»

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

WEST FRONT CAMPAIGN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, December 11 — Paris was liberated 60 days ahead of the Allied schedule and France and Belgium are being cleared of the enemy months ahead of the time originally set by Allied military leaders, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said in a nation-wide broadcast last night.

Patterson, calling for increased war production, said needs for the accelerated battle pace must be met. «We are in the midst of a hard struggle, not at the end of it,» he said.

Describing the tremendous cost of the war in weapons and ammunition, the Under Secretary of War said: «In three months we used 300 million rounds of small arms ammunition, four and a half million rounds of 105 millimeter ammunition, one and a quarter million rounds for our 150 millimeter guns, four-fifths of our dump trucks, half of our mortars, and hundreds upon hundreds of tanks, fighter planes, bombers and jeeps. That was the expenditure that carried us to the borders of Germany, helped us to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789527

bag prisoners by the hundreds of thousands, saved countless lives of our men, and brought peace that much closer.

«But that was only a part of the war. Beyond that there were Italy, Saipan, the Marianas, the Philippines, the bombing attacks on Tokyo, the needs of our Allies at Warsaw and Budapest, the fighting in Burma and in China. Our soldiers everywhere are fighting grim and hard battles, winning them at a severe cost of lives and weapons but still saving lives by the prodigious use of weapons smashing the way through enemy lines wherever possible with materials instead of men.» (OWI)

U. S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT EISENHOWER

SHAEF, December 11 — The 17 United States Congressmen who are touring European battlefronts yesterday visited General Eisenhower at Supreme Headquarters.

The group, which constitutes the majority of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, asked General Eisenhower about the American shortage of shells. He told them that fluctuating conditions of warfare and weather had upset previous estimates of shell requirements, adding that the main point was that more ammunition was needed in the shortest possible time.

General Eisenhower said that France will share with the other Allied nations in the eventual occupation of the Reich. (OWI)

RED ARMY'S SILENT MOVE ACROSS DANUBE

MOSCOW, December 11 — Red Army troops fanned out to the northeast and northwest of captured Miskolc in a maneuver which dispatches stated, threatens to cut off two large German forces between Kosice to the north and Lucenec to the west. Tonight's Soviet communique announced that a number of large towns and railway junctions had been taken in the new thrust.

At besieged Budapest, German forces were reported to be withdrawing from the blazing city leaving only rearguards. Russian artillery shelled the Hungarian capital from the north, east and south as Red Army planes bombed and strafed German columns falling back along the road to Vienna. The Germans, in their hasty retreat, are leaving their wounded and equipment behind.

German SS troops are reported to have been sent into the battle at the gates of the capital backed by tanks and mobile guns while the main German force retreated.

There has been no further news of Soviet progress on Chepel Island to the south of Budapest which forms a natural land spearhead into the city. Fighting is, however, believed to be heavy as the northern end of the island is vital to the German garrison.

The Russian move which gained them a foothold on Chepel Island and which brought them to the west bank of the Danube was made in absolute silence. Russian infantrymen embarked in pontoons and with muffled oars rowed across the stream at night. Russian sappers dragged hundreds of pontoons, each weighing a ton, across the island. They could not use motor transport for fear of detection. By dawn, they had surged forward sweeping German resistance from their path to form a bridgehead nine miles long on the western bank of the Danube.

The Soviet communique reported that 35 German tanks were knocked out of battle yesterday and that five German planes were shot down.

(OWI-BBC-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

YUGOSLAVS APPROACHING VINKOVCI

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, YUGOSLAVIA, [illegible] Yugoslav forces are continuing to press [illegible]

The entire Japanese garrison of Ormoc has been wiped out and huge supplies of war material have been seized, tonight's communique said.

Headquarters of the 21st Bomber Command on Saipan revealed that two Superfortresses attacking Tokyo seven hours apart had rekindled fires in the enemy capital that could be seen for 85 miles, and set off explosions in the harbor area.

Other American planes struck again at strategic Japanese air installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor announced today.

Preparation of Guam as Admiral Nimitz' Pacific headquarters is almost complete and he will soon move there from Pearl Harbor, a New York *Times* correspondent reported today.

The dispatch added that during the past four months engineers and seabees assisted by almost all of Guam's 22,000 population have worked to made Guam, che actual heart of the Pacific war.

Guam is the southernmost of the Marianas group of islands and about 4,000 miles west of Pearl Harbor and about 1,560 miles from Tokyo. (OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE DRIVE JAPS FROM KWEICHOW PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, December 11 — Japanese forces have been expelled completely from Kweichow Province and driven back over the Kwangsi border, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Earlier it was announced that Chinese troops had recaptured Liuchai, just over the frontier in Kwangsi Province.

Less than two weeks ago, the Japanese were driving into Kweichow toward the Burma Road stronghold of Kweiyang. After penetrating about 70 miles into Kweichow they retreated to Liming and now to the border.

The deepest penetration of the Japanese was to within 70 miles of Kweiyang, a potential springboard for drives on Kunming, 300 miles southwest, or to Chungking, 200 miles northwest.

In Burma, Allied forces were reported to be closing in on strategic points from six directions in moves which, press dispatches said, were preparatory to a drive to liberate Mandalay.

British 14th Army troops which crossed the Chindwin River in the Sittaung area within the past few days, have closed to within 60 miles of British 36th Division forces, an American correspondent said. A junction of these elements would seal off many Jap stragglers in the north of Burma and forge a strong weapon for a drive on Mandalay.

The British troops driving south down the railroad from captured Mytkyina also took the rail junction of Naba, as reported two days ago. At Naba the forces split, one of them turning to the left along the branch line and advancing against meager Japanese opposition for nearly 20 miles to get inside the Irrawaddy River port of Katha. The remainder of the force continued along the main line known as «the railway corridor» to Mandalay. Today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported that the troops have taken the town of Indaw, a way-station on the corridor.

The Japanese have resorted to using mines along the railway approach to Mandalay, but opposition from troops has been slight, press dispatches reported.

Chinese troops which by-passed the Irrawaddy River port of Bhamo are now 40 miles south of it and constitute the other wing of the Burma advance on Mandalay.

Meanwhile, by-passed Bhamo is receiving concentrated fire from heavy artillery as the Chinese pound out the last cores of Japanese resistance in the town, today's com- [illegible] (PWB-OWI-BBC)

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

General Eisenhower said that France will share with the other Allied nations in the eventual occupation of the Reich. (OWI)

RED ARMY'S SILENT MOVE ACROSS DANUBE

MOSCOW, December 11 — Red Army troops fanned out to the northeast and northwest of captured Miskolc in a maneuver which dispatches stated, threatens to cut off two large German forces between Kosice to the north and Lucenec to the west. Tonight's Soviet communique announced that a number of large towns and railway junctions had been taken in the new thrust.

At besieged Budapest, German forces were reported to be withdrawing from the blazing city leaving only rearguards. Russian artillery shelled the Hungarian capital from the north, east and south as Red Army planes bombed and strafed German columns falling back along the road to Vienna. The Germans, in their hasty retreat, are leaving their wounded and equipment behind.

German SS troops are reported to have been sent into the battle at the gates of the capital backed by tanks and mobile guns while the main German force retreated.

There has been no further news of Soviet progress on Chepel Island to the south of Budapest which forms a natural land spearhead into the city. Fighting is, however, believed to be heavy as the northern end of the island is vital to the German garrison.

The Russian move which gained them a foothold on Chepel Island and which brought them to the west bank of the Danube was made in absolute silence. Russian infantrymen embarked in pontoons and with muffled oars rowed across the stream at night. Russian sappers dragged hundreds of pontoons, each weighing a ton, across the island. They could not use motor transport for fear of detection. By dawn, they had surged forward sweeping German resistance from their path to form a bridgehead nine miles long on the western bank of the Danube.

The Soviet communique reported that 35 German tanks were knocked out of battle yesterday and that five German planes were shot down.

(OWI-BBC-Reuter-Radio Moscow)

YUGOSLAVS APPROACHING VINKOVCI

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, YUGOSLAVIA, December 11 — Yugoslav forces are continuing to press toward Vinkovci, in Slavonia, and have reached points within five miles of the town, today's communique said.

To the south, other Yugoslav forces approached Zupanja, on the Sava River north of the Bosnian border. In the Vukovar sector, Yugoslav troops, who entered the town on Friday, have now occupied half of it and armored clashes and street fighting are continuing. In Slavonia, about 30 miles west of Vinkovci, a German column was routed near Dakovo and in the Drina River Valley German communications are being harassed by Yugoslavs from Serbia and Bosnia, the communique said.

As the Germans attempt to secure communications with Sarajevo, in central Yugoslavia, fighting in this area is becoming fiercer. Fighting is continuing against German columns which are driving north to Brod.

Yugoslav units have captured the town of Danilovgrad and are approaching Podgorica, the communique said.

(OWI)

THOUSANDS OF JAPS ON LEYTE TRAPPED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 11 — The American 7th and 77th Divisions have joined southeast of Ormoc, cutting off thousands of Japanese troops from the sea, General Douglas A. MacArthur announced tonight.

CHUNGKING, December 11 — Japanese forces have been expelled completely from Kweichow Province and driven back over the Kwangsi border, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Earlier it was announced that Chinese troops had recaptured Liuchai, just over the frontier in Kwangsi Province.

Less than two weeks ago, the Japanese were driving into Kweichow toward the Burma Road stronghold of Kweiyang. After penetrating about 70 miles into Kweichow they retreated to Liming and now to the border.

The deepest penetration of the Japanese was to within 70 miles of Kweiyang, a potential springboard for drives on Kunming, 300 miles southwest, or to Chungking, 200 miles northwest.

In Burma, Allied forces were reported to be closing in on strategic points from six directions in moves which, press dispatches said, were preparatory to a drive to liberate Mandalay.

British 14th Army troops which crossed the Chindwin River in the Sittaung area within the past few days, have closed to within 60 miles of British 36th Division forces, an American correspondent said. A junction of these elements would seal off many Jap stragglers in the north of Burma and forge a strong weapon for a drive on Mandalay.

The British troops driving south down the railroad from captured Mytkyina also took the rail junction of Naba, as reported two days ago. At Naba the forces split, one of them turning to the left along the branch line and advancing against meager Japanese opposition for nearly 20 miles to get inside the Irrawaddy River port of Katha. The remainder of the force continued along the main line known as «the railway corridor» to Mandalay. Today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported that the troops have taken the town of Indaw, a way-station on the corridor.

The Japanese have resorted to using mines along the railway approach to Mandalay, but opposition from troops has been slight, press dispatches reported.

Chinese troops which by-passed the Irrawaddy River port of Bhamo are now 40 miles south of it and constitute the other wing of the Burma advance on Mandalay.

Meanwhile, by-passed Bhamo is receiving concentrated fire from heavy artillery as the Chinese pound out the last cores of Japanese resistance in the town, today's communique stated. (PWB-OWI-BBC)

HIGH GERMAN CASUALTIES OF NO AVAIL

LONDON, December 11 — Discussing Goebbel's latest article in *Das Reich*, today's *Daily Telegraph* reviews some other aspects of the course of the war apart from the prodigious effect, implicit in every sentence of the Goebbels «pep talk» of Allied air supremacy.

The paper said: «Casualties, for example, are a good barometer. Enemy losses during the past three weeks on the Western Front have been at only a slightly lower rate than during the previous five months, which included the period of (German) collapse in France and Belgium. As for the other front, though figures are not available separately, casualties totaling about 2,300,000 have been incurred. What has the enemy gained for that?

«In Italy, in spite of appalling weather, he has not succeeded in saving Ravenna. His losses in Yugoslavia have been extremely heavy, but have not secured the escape of the German army from the Balkans. Any reinforcement from the south is made difficult for the hard-pressed defenders of Germany's back door in Hungary.

«The pattern on the Western Front is the same as on the others. The enemy cannot keep the whole of it static,

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

even in winter. That will continue to be the pattern. There is no gleam of hope in it for Goebbels. The view on the ground is no more encouraging than the view in the air ».
(MOI)

BOMBING OF OIL TARGETS VITAL WAR FACTOR

LONDON, December 11 — The present strategic bombing of Nazi oil production plants «may well prove to be conclusive in the final defeat of Germany,» Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair predicted today.

He continued: «Official Allied air communiques for weeks have told with significant consistency of attack after attack on synthetic oil refineries, storage tanks, railroad tank cars and the few fields still producing in an obvious effort further to deplete Germany's dwindling oil supply.»

Allied air attacks on German industry in western Europe have forced the enemy to withdraw the bulk of his fighter planes from Russia and divert many bombers to night-fighter work, Sinclair added.

The four years of attacks by Allied air forces on the Ruhr, the Renault works in Paris and industrial plants in western Germany had developed, «a threat to the heart of Germany,» Sinclair said, and had caused the enemy to deploy in western Europe less than a third of his available fighter planes as early as June, 1942, a proportion which has grown far higher since then.

«Hammer blows rained down on German aircraft centers by the 8th and 9th U.S. air forces and by RAF Bomber Command virtually reduced the Luftwaffe to impotence by the spring of 1944, which was a vital preliminary to our success on D-day», he said.

The deficiencies in armaments which the Germans were found to be suffering after the Normandy invasion were «largely due to the disruption of production achieved by the strategic air offensive,» Sinclair concluded. (OWI)

FINNISH DEMOBILISATION

MOSCOW, December 11 — Finland has now carried out the armistice agreement for the transfer of her army into a peace-time footing, Radio Moscow said today. The demobilisation of the Finnish army took place under the supervision of the Allied Commission. (BBC)

NEW BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET

MELBOURNE, December 11 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the British Pacific Fleet, who arrived here today, announced that his flagship would be the 35,000-ton battleship, *HMS Howe*.

Admiral Fraser said that his command included very substantial aircraft-carrier strength, and equally powerful striking forces of battleships, with corresponding cruiser, destroyer and auxiliary strength. His strategy he said was «to find and sink the Japanese fleet. We have the requisite strength to do it.» (BBC)

BRAZILIAN AWARDS TO U.S. OFFICERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Dr. Joaquim Filho, Brazilian Air Minister, on a tour of Brazilian units yesterday presented Major Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of the 12th USAAF and five other officers, including an army nurse, with the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross.

The awards were presented for the co-operation given the Brazilian Air Force unit operating with the 12th USAAF. The Air Minister also awarded four Brazilian fighter pilots with the Brazilian Order of Aeronautical Merit. (PRO)

The program is being undertaken at the request of the British Government and is in addition to a similar expenditure of 110 million pounds to be made this year for U. S. forces in the southwest Pacific. (OWI)

PEARL HARBOR JAP ADMIRAL DEAD

TOKYO, December 11 — Admiral Nigumo, supreme commander of Japanese naval forces in the central Pacific, whose death in the American attack on the island of Saipan was announced by the Japanese news agency, Domei, today, commanded the force which attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

The death of another Japanese general, Maj. Gen. Iwabuchi, also was reported today by the same agency. He was killed in China. (Reuter-OWI)

AMERICAN GENERAL GETS D.S.M.

WITH THE U. S. 7TH ARMY, December 11 — Brig. Gen. Gar Davidson has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for engineering work and rapid construction of ports at Palermo, Sicily, and in Marseilles, an American news agency said today. Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch conferred the decoration. (OWI)

NEGROES IN U.S. ARMY NUMBER 701,678

WASHINGTON, December 11 — Negro enrolment in the U. S. Army at September 30 was 701,678, the War Department announced today.

A total of 411,368 Negroes are overseas. There are 5,074 Negro officers. (OWI)

NAZIS MANOEUVRE TO SAVE FUNDS

WASHINGTON, December 11 — Important German industrialists have publicly broken with the Nazi Party and severed all connections with it on the orders of high Nazi officials, Radio Moscow reported quoting Berne dispatches. The industrialists have been ordered to save the capital acquired by Party leaders during their rule in Germany and will maintain secret contact despite their pretended withdrawal from the Party.

While the continuance of National Socialism after Germany's defeat is being planned on high levels, Goebbels has been considerably concerned with the huge losses suffered by the German armies. He has ordered another labor combout of banking and retail coal firms. The banks must release another 20,000 workers for the army and many provincial banks have had to transfer their accounts. Retail coal labor has been transferred to the armament industry in large numbers.

The shortage of men for work behind the German armies has necessitated the calling-up all women over 18 regardless of their present employment. The most powerful woman in Nazi Germany, Scholz-Klink, leader of the Hitlerite women's organization, has ordered all women to enlist in the auxiliary women's corps for assignment with the German army. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN ANTI-FASCISTS RETURN HOME

ROME, December 11 — Ten prominent Italian anti-Fascists who fled to Switzerland after the Italian armistice with the Allies on September 8, returned here today. Soon after their arrival here they conferred with Prime Minister

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

Germany, « Sinclair said, and had caused the enemy to deploy in western Europe less than a third of his available fighter planes as early as June, 1942, a proportion which has grown far higher since then.

« Hammer blows rained down on German aircraft centers by the 8th and 9th U.S. air forces and by RAF Bomber Command virtually reduced the Luftwaffe to impotence by the spring of 1944, which was a vital preliminary to our success on D-day », he said.

The deficiences in armaments which the Germans were found to be suffering after the Normandy invasion were « largely due to the disruption of production achieved by the strategic air offensive, » Sinclair concluded. (OWI)

FINNISH DEMOBILISATION

MOSCOW, December 11 — Finland has now carried out the armistice agreement for the transfer of her army onto a peace-time footing, Radio Moscow said today. The demobilisation of the Finnish army took place under the supervision of the Allied Commission. (BBC)

NEW BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET

MELBOURNE, December 11 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the British Pacific Fleet, who arrived here today, announced that his Flagship would be the 35,000-ton battleship, *HMS Howe*.

Admiral Fraser said that his command included very substantial aircraft-carrier strength, and equally powerful striking forces of battleships, with corresponding cruiser, destroyer and auxiliary strength. His strategy he said was « to find and sink the Japanese fleet. We have the requisite strength to do it. » (BBC)

BRAZILIAN AWARDS TO U.S. OFFICERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Dr. Joaquim Filho, Brazilian Air Minister, on a tour of Brazilian units yesterday presented Major Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of the 12th USAAF and five other officers, including an army nurse, with the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross.

The awards were presented for the co-operation given the Brazilian Air Force unit operating with the 12th USAAF. The Air Minister also awarded four Brazilian fighter pilots with the Brazilian Order of Aeronautical Merit. (PRO)

ALLIED PRISONERS IN JAPAN VISITED

VATICAN CITY, December 11 — The Vatican Information Bureau announced today that it has received reports of a visit made by Monsignor Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, to British, American and Canadian soldiers at prisoner-of-war camps at Nagoia on November 28.

The announcement said the Apostolic Delegate conferred with both Catholic and Protestant representatives of the prisoners. (UNN)

ALL GERMANS IN RUMANIA TO BE INTERNED

BUCHAREST, December 11 — The new Rumanian Prime Minister, General Radescu, ordered the internment of all Germans and Hungarians in Rumania, a delayed Reuter dispatch reported. The immediate arrest of all Nazi and Fascist legionaires and war criminals was also ordered. (Reuter)

AUSTRALIA TO SERVICE BRITISH FLEET

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, December 11 — Australia will provide facilities, supplies and services costing a minimum of 21 million, 156,000 pounds for the new British Pacific Fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, F. M. Forde, Army Minister and Acting Premier said today.

the decoration. (OWI)

NEGROES IN U.S. ARMY NUMBER 701,678

WASHINGTON, December 11 — Negro enrolment in the U. S. Army at September 30 was 701,678, the War Department announced today.

A total of 411,368 Negroes are overseas. There are 5,074 Negro officers. (OWI)

NAZIS MANOEUVRE TO SAVE FUNDS

WASHINGTON, December 11 — Important German industrialists have publicly broken with the Nazi Party and severed all connections with it on the orders of high Nazi officials, Radio Moscow reported quoting Berne dispatches. The industrialists have been ordered to save the capital acquired by Party leaders during their rule in Germany and will maintain secret contact despite their pretended withdrawal from the Party.

While the continuance of National Socialism after Germany's defeat is being planned on high levels, Goebbels has been considerably concerned with the huge losses suffered by the German armies. He has ordered another labor combout of banking and retail coal firms. The banks must release another 20,000 workers for the army and many provincial banks have had to transfer their accounts. Retail coal labor has been transferred to the armament industry in large numbers.

The shortage of men for work behind the German armies has necessitated the calling-up all women over 18 regardless of their present employment. The most powerful woman in Nazi Germany, Scholz-Klink, leader of the Hitlerite women's organization, has ordered all women to enlist in the auxiliary women's corps for assignment with the German army. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN ANTI-FASCISTS RETURN HOME

ROME, December 11 — Ten prominent Italian anti-Fascists who fled to Switzerland after the Italian armistice with the Allies on September 8, returned here today. Soon after their arrival here they conferred with Prime Minister Bonomi.

The group was composed of Senator Luigi Einaudi; Duke Thomas Gallarati-Scotti, recently named Italian Ambassador to Spain; Professor Francesco Carnelutti; Enrico Boeri; Luigi Gasparetto, former minister of war; Professor Concetto Marchesi; Professor Colonnetti; Cipriano Facchinetti, Stefano Jacini and the eldest son of Vittorio Orlando, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senator Einaudi told a UNN reporter today that he had escaped to Switzerland on September 23, 1943 through a pass in the Alps. On arriving in Switzerland, he was interned for five days before being freed. An estimated 40,000 Italians had crossed over into Switzerland following the fall of Mussolini, he added. About half of these, were former members of the Italian armed forces.

Jacini, former Italian Popular Party deputy and now a member of the Christian Democratic Party, brought to Prime Minister Bonomi the greetings of the Swiss section of the Italian Committee of National Liberation, of which he was the first president. Jacini said he crossed the Swiss-Italian border « without serious difficulty. » He related how he had taken part in many secret meetings of the CNL.

His position, he said, became untenable when Roberto Farinacci, Fascist Republican editor of the Cremona newspaper « Cremona Nuova », published a facsimile of his signature and those of his friends to the July 26 manifesto.

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

of the CNL. He also was interned on entering Switzerland but was soon released and sought shelter at the residence of the Bishop of Lugano.

Facchinetti said he went to France in 1926. In 1942 he was arrested in Marseilles and brought back to Italy to be lodged in the Regina Coeli prison here, where he remained till July 29, 1943. After the armistice he escaped to Switzerland. (UNN)

BONOMI CABINET TO TAKE OATH TOMORROW

ROME, December 11 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and the members of his cabinet will convene at the Quirinal Palace tomorrow at 1600 hours to take the oath of office, it was officially announced here today. The oath will be taken in the presence of the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Following the swearing-in ceremony, the ministers will proceed to the Viminal Palace, where, the announcement added, a first meeting will be held to appoint under secretaries. (UNN)

WOMEN ASK ROME MAYOR TO RE-OPEN SCHOOLS

ROME, December 11 — The Union of Italian Women today submitted a plan to the Mayor of Rome, Prince Philip Doria Pamphili, for the re-opening of some of the city's schools now occupied by war refugees.

The plan, proposed by the School Committee of the union, called for a preliminary meeting of representatives of public and school officials.

Prince Doria said that the refugees and bombed-out civilians now sheltered in the schools will soon be transferred to other quarters and that the buildings would be available for classes. (UNN)

SOCIALISTS WILL KEEP PACT WITH COMMUNISTS

NAPLES, December 11 — Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist Party leader, renewed the Socialist pledge of collaboration with the Communist Party and forecast a «Committee of National Liberation Victory in Milan,» when he addressed the Naples Socialist Assembly yesterday during a stopover here en route to London.

Speaking of Socialist-Communist collaboration, Nenni said:

«Certainly there will be difficulties in our relationships in the present circumstances, but they can easily be surmounted if members of both parties realize that disagreement between the two parties will result in a rebirth of Fascism».

Nenni regretted the decision of the Communist Party to enter the new four-party Bonomi government, but added that «Socialist action outside can coincide with the Communist action within the Government councils.

«Socialist opposition to the government,» Nenni declared, «will be constructive and will take into account the exigencies of war.

«The duty of the Socialist Party is to make the people democratically aware of the problems which Italy faces in liquidating Fascism,» and rebuilding Italy. (UNN)

VATICAN SERVED 2,395,100 HOT MEALS

ROME, December 11 — The office of the Administrative Governor of Vatican City today announced that its office of Public Welfare had distributed 2,395,100 hot meals in the five-month period ending November 30 to families most sorely tried by the war. (UNN)

out the night. ELAS patrols were active during the night, mining streets and highways, particularly those leading to the northern suburbs.

This morning, RAF Spitfires again strafed the stadium in the eastern section which has been converted into a strongpoint by several hundred ELAS troops. These troops have taken up positions in the subterranean passages of the stadium. Yesterday's bombing by RAF Spitfires and Wellingtons in the foothills of the Imolto Mountains was intended to smash an ELAS attempt to enter the city from the southeast. The ELAS strategy was to split British forces in the center of the city, and Greek regulars in the eastern suburbs, according to a British United Press report.

Shells fall in City

Shells dropped in the center of the city this afternoon, presumably from ELAS artillery, the BBC said. Reuter reported that a «large-scale sweep of eastern suburbs» had been started at dawn today by British units.

A Turkish radio broadcast said that the Turkish steamer *Konya*, chartered to carry food supplies to Greece by Turkish welfare organizations, is being detained in port until the disorders cease.

Red Cross kitchens have been closed temporarily, a Greek radio broadcast said, but will re-open when peace is restored. The military authorities, in co-operation with British-American relief groups, are dealing with the food emergency. Food and fuel sufficient for three days will be sent to all civil and military hospitals, including ELAS hospitals, at the discretion of the Swedish and Swiss Joint Relief Commission. Medical supplies also are to be distributed.

Bakeries received flour today under terms of an ELAS guarantee that the trucks distributing the food would not be interfered with.

A Reuter report said that ELAS prisoners are placed in custody of Greek police and the Greek Mountain Brigade. Following reports of brutal handling of the prisoners, the report added, British inspectors are visiting police stations and prison camps to see that the prisoners are given fair treatment. (Reuter-BBC-OWI)

BRITISH LABOR SUPPORTS CHURCHILL

LONDON, December 11 — The British Labor Party today voted to continue its support of Prime Minister Churchill's Government until the defeat of Germany. But once peace is won in Europe, the Party will insist on a general election in Britain in which it will stand for the principles of «no peace of revenge» and a post-war world built on the policy of collective security.

At the annual convention of the party Harold Laski, the chairman, made a plea for full-party participation in the solution of world problems arising from the war.

Laski also pledged support of the Labor Party in the war against Japan.

«We have no words too strong in which to condemn the ruthless cruelty of the Japanese,» he said. «We look with eagerness to the day when Japan no longer dominates the Asiatic world.

«Let us above all remember that this war has been fought in vain if it has not taught us the need to end the power of any people to gamble on the hopes of successful aggression. Collective security is the only road which can make possible the maintenance of a civilized way of living.»

Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Opposition said that «labor is in the war to the end.» Calling for continued co-operation with the Churchill Government, he said that it would be a grave mistake to withdraw support at the present time. (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763027

ROME, December 11 — The Union of Italian Women today submitted a plan to the Mayor of Rome, Prince Philip Doria Pamphili, for the re-opening of some of the city's schools now occupied by war refugees.

The plan, proposed by the School Committee of the union, called for a preliminary meeting of representatives of public and school officials.

Prince Doria said that the refugees and bombed-out civilians now sheltered in the schools will soon be transferred to other quarters and that the buildings would be available for classes. (UNN)

SOCIALISTS WILL KEEP PACT WITH COMMUNISTS

NAPLES, December 11 — Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist Party leader, renewed the Socialist pledge of collaboration with the Communist Party and forecast a «Committee of National Liberation Victory in Milan,» when he addressed the Naples Socialist Assembly yesterday during a stopover here en route to London.

Speaking of Socialist-Communist collaboration, Nenni said:

«Certainly there will be difficulties in our relationships in the present circumstances, but they can easily be surmounted if members of both parties realize that disagreement between the two parties will result in a rebirth of Fascism».

Nenni regretted the decision of the Communist Party to enter the new four-party Bonomi government, but added that «Socialist action outside can coincide with the Communist action within the Government councils.

«Socialist opposition to the government,» Nenni declared, «will be constructive and will take into account the exigencies of war.

«The duty of the Socialist Party is to make the people democratically aware of the problems which Italy faces in liquidating Fascism,» and rebuilding Italy. (UNN)

VATICAN SERVED 2,395,100 HOT MEALS

ROME, December 11 — The office of the Administrative Governor of Vatican City today announced that its office of Public Welfare had distributed 2,395,100 hot meals in the five-month period ending November 30 to families most sorely tried by the war. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR ATHENS

ATHENS, December 11 — Following yesterday's heavy fighting in the eastern area of the city, relative quiet prevailed today but press reports indicated that both ELAS (National Liberation Militia) and Government and British forces were calling up reinforcements to strengthen their positions.

A Reuter report said that additional British units are on their way to reinforce General Scobie's troops. All Greek reservists in the classes of 1914 through 1917, inclusive, residing in the Government-controlled sections of the city, had been called up by order of Prime Minister Papandreou, issued in his capacity as Minister of War.

It is estimated that there are from 15,000 to 25,000 ELAS troops deployed. They are entrenched in the eastern section of the city and in the northern approaches. They also control most of the Piraeus. Additional forces are said to be advancing on territory held by right wing EDES troops, commanded by General Zervas, in the Epirus district of western Greece.

Heavy rain caused a lull in the fighting last night, although demolition and spasmodic shelling continued through-

Red Cross [illegible] Greek radio broadcast said, but will re-open when peace is restored. The military authorities, in co-operation with British-American relief groups, are dealing with the food emergency. Food and fuel sufficient for three days will be sent to all civil and military hospitals, including ELAS hospitals, at the discretion of the Swedish and Swiss Joint Relief Commission. Medical supplies also are to be distributed.

Bakeries received flour today under terms of an ELAS guarantee that the trucks distributing the food would not be interfered with.

A Reuter report said that ELAS prisoners are placed in custody of Greek police and the Greek Mountain Brigade. Following reports of brutal handling of the prisoners, the report added, British inspectors are visiting police stations and prison camps to see that the prisoners are given fair treatment. (Reuter-BBC-OWI)

BRITISH LABOR SUPPORTS CHURCHILL

LONDON, December 11 — The British Labor Party today voted to continue its support of Prime Minister Churchill's Government until the defeat of Germany. But once peace is won in Europe, the Party will insist on a general election in Britain in which it will stand for the principles of «no peace of revenge» and a post-war world built on the policy of collective security.

At the annual convention of the party Harold Laski, the chairman, made a plea for full-party participation in the solution of world problems arising from the war.

Laski also pledged support of the Labor Party in the war against Japan.

«We have no words too strong in which to condemn the ruthless cruelty of the Japanese,» he said. «We look with eagerness to the day when Japan no longer dominates the Asiatic world.

«Let us above all remember that this war has been fought in vain if it has not taught us the need to end the power of any people to gamble on the hopes of successful aggression. Collective security is the only road which can make possible the maintenance of a civilized way of living.»

Arthur Greenwood, leader of the Opposition said that «labor is in the war to the end.» Calling for continued co-operation with the Churchill Government, he said that it would be a grave mistake to withdraw support at the present time. (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

SOVIET-FRENCH PACT NEW TRIUMPH FOR FRANCE

WASHINGTON, December 11 — The agreement reached yesterday in Moscow between Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle, constitutes another step in the resumption of traditional policy of co-operation between France and Russia.

Immediately after the defeat of Germany in the last war, France started to coordinate her common interests with Russia. It took Hitler's bid for power, however, to sufficiently arouse public opinion in France to permit a French government to re-establish the *entente* that had existed between France and Russia before 1914.

It was in May, 1932, that Herriot's cabinet secured from the Chamber of Deputies a ratification of a Franco-Russian non-aggression pact. Three years later, both countries decided that a mere non-aggression pact was not enough in face of the obvious danger of Nazi aggression. Therefore, a five-year pact of mutual military assistance was signed and, in February, 1936, it was ratified by Sarraut's government, which succeeded the government of Pierre Laval.

Five years later, another pact was concluded in London, when both Russia and the Free French Movement pledged themselves to mutual aid in the «fight against Germany until final victory was achieved.» The Soviet Union also pledged itself «after the victory over the common enemy,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

to support the restoration of the independence and greatness of France.»

«The new treaty,» said the London *Times* today, «marks a new and hopeful stage in building up a system of security in Europe. The Alliance extends and powerfully reinforces the momentous treaty into which Great Britain and Russia entered more than two years ago and which has been such a factor in waging war to a victorious issue, and in fashioning constructively the coming peace.

«It was always a British hope that the treaty would be a model and incentive for others.»

Logical Alliance

The New York Times described the alliance as a natural and logical partnership between the two countries most immediately menaced by Germany, and called it «a new personal triumph for De Gaulle and a new triumph for France.»

«It is natural that Germany's neighbors, who are most immediately menaced by her, should seek to cement alliances among themselves,» the paper added. «An alliance between France and Russia is the most logical of that kind, so logical, indeed, that such an alliance existed before the last war and before this war. The new pact serves both to reassure Russia and to demonstrate France's independence.»

The French press also hailed the alliance as an essential guarantee of European peace.

«This pact not only renews the former alliance between the two great powers but constitutes one of the principal elements offered to the United Nations for ensuring the peace for which they are fighting,» *Liberation Soir* said.

Will Keep an eye on Germany

Radio Moscow said yesterday that Germany was one of the chief subjects in the «very satisfactory discussions» between Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle.

«On both sides very great satisfaction is expressed about the happy outcome of the very detailed and extensive negotiations which have enabled both powers to become acquainted with their respective war and peace policies,» the broadcast said.

«As may be imagined, Germany was one of the chief subjects of the discussion. In this connection, the Soviet and French governments entirely agree on the vital necessity for both countries of preventive opposition to any German initiative which might disturb the peace after the defeat of Hitler and his confederates.

«The whole European situation in the present and in the future was also carefully examined. On both sides it was felt that the pact not only renews the old alliance between two great continental powers, but constitutes one of the principal factors by which the United Nations will insure the peace for which they are fighting.»

Russian newspapers said yesterday that the Allied powers must completely liquidate Fascism in Europe to win the peace.

Hailing the victorious war-time alliance of Britain, The United States and the Soviet Union, *Red Star* declared that «freedom-loving nations face the task of clearing liberated territories of political time bombs. This time, Germany must be disarmed militarily, politically and economically.»

Pravda warned: «It is necessary to march vigilantly against the intrigues of Hitlerites in 'neutral countries' as well as the activities of collaborationists in countries liberated from German oppression.» (OWI)

RUSSIAN-CHILEAN ACCORD RE-ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON, December 11 — Diplomatic relations have been re-established between Chile and Soviet Russia, the Chilean Embassy announced today.

The two governments will resume relations which were interrupted by the Russian Revolution. (OWI)

CITIZENS REPAIRING MULHOUSE

NEW YORK, December 11 — The citizens of Mulhouse are rehabilitating their city and are handling their own civil affairs as French artillery fires on the Germans still remaining in the city's suburbs, correspondents reported yesterday.

Although Mulhouse is still in the front lines, its people are working to help the new French Army which is driving the Germans back across the Rhine. Local units of the French Forces of the Interior have taken over police duties. Civilians have taken care of transportation, housing and feeding as well as the general administration of the city.

People are cleaning away the rubble and are helping in the search for German troops still hiding in the city.

After four years of exile from Alsace, former Mayor Auguste Wicky has returned to resume the direction of civil affairs.

The French break-through into Alsace was so swift that the Germans were unable to dismantle the large factories they had taken to France after Allied bombings in Germany. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army have been engaged in bitter fighting southwest of Faenza, where a large-scale German counter-attack against our bridgehead over the River Lamone has been decisively defeated with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the 5th Army sector, patrols have been active without any appreciable alteration to the forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force, out in great strength yesterday, concentrated against rail communications on the Brenner Route, on the Udine Route into Italy, and in the Po Valley. Successful attacks were also made against enemy-occupied buildings, gun positions and road and rail transport in the battle areas of northern Italy.

Enemy defense positions in the Faenza area and a barracks near Bologna were attacked by medium bombers.

A small force of heavy bombers attacked a rail target in Austria, while strategic fighters strafed a rail road between Salzburg and Munich.

Small shipping in the Gulf of Venice was attacked by coastal aircraft.

In these operations five enemy aircraft were destroyed and 15 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,100 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

In the eastern suburbs some progress has been made in

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

France and Russia is the most logical of that kind, so logical, indeed, that such an alliance existed before the last war and before this war. The new pact serves both to reassure Russia and to demonstrate France's independence.»

The French press also hailed the alliance as an essential guarantee of European peace.

«This pact not only renews the former alliance between the two great powers but constitutes one of the principal elements offered to the United Nations for ensuring the peace for which they are fighting.» *Liberation Soir* said.

Will keep an eye on Germany

Radio Moscow said yesterday that Germany was one of the chief subjects in the «very satisfactory discussions» between Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle.

«On both sides very great satisfaction is expressed about the happy outcome of the very detailed and extensive negotiations which have enabled both powers to become acquainted with their respective war and peace policies,» the broadcast said.

«As may be imagined, Germany was one of the chief subjects of the discussion. In this connection, the Soviet and French governments entirely agree on the vital necessity for both countries of preventive opposition to any German initiative which might disturb the peace after the defeat of Hitler and his confederates.

«The whole European situation in the present and in the future was also carefully examined. On both sides it was felt that the pact not only renews the old alliance between two great continental powers, but constitutes one of the principal factors by which the United Nations will insure the peace for which they are fighting.»

Russian newspapers said yesterday that the Allied powers must completely liquidate Fascism in Europe to win the peace.

Hailing the victorious war-time alliance of Britain, The United States and the Soviet Union, *Red Star* declared that «freedom-loving nations face the task of clearing liberated territories of political time bombs. This time, Germany must be disarmed militarily, politically and economically.»

Pravda warned: «It is necessary to march vigilantly against the intrigues of Hitlerites in 'neutral countries' as well as the activities of collaborationists in countries liberated from German oppression.» (OWI)

SUBASIC-TITO AGREEMENT

LONDON, December 11 — Prime Minister Subasic of Yugoslavia, who arrived here today with Vladimir Velbit, head of Marshal Tito's military mission, held his first cabinet meeting and acquainted his colleagues with terms of an agreement with Marshal Tito on the formation of a new joint government, Reuter reported.

Details of the agreement will be submitted to the United States and British governments before being made public. The Soviet government became acquainted with it during Subasic's recent visit to Moscow. (Reuter)

FRENCH «INVESTIGATE» PETAIN-LAVAL

PARIS, December 11 — The Paris Radio said yesterday that «investigations» into the «cases» of Vichy Chief of State Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval, would be opened here today by the Supreme Court of Justice.

The broadcast added that the investigations also will begin of former Vichy ministers, secretaries general, and residents and governors of the Colonies. (OWI)

Auguste Wicky has returned to resume his duties of civil affairs.

The French break-through into Alsace was so swift that the Germans were unable to dismantle the large factories they had taken to France after Allied bombings in Germany. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 11 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army have been engaged in bitter fighting southwest of Faenza, where a large-scale German counter-attack against our bridgehead over the River Lamone has been decisively defeated with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the 5th Army sector, patrols have been active without any appreciable alteration to the forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force, out in great strength yesterday, concentrated against rail communications on the Brenner Route, on the Udine Route into Italy, and in the Po Valley. Successful attacks were also made against enemy-occupied buildings, gun positions and road and rail transport in the battle areas of northern Italy.

Enemy defense positions in the Faenza area and a barracks near Bologna were attacked by medium bombers.

A small force of heavy bombers attacked a rail target in Austria, while strategic fighters strafed a rail road between Salzburg and Munich.

Small shipping in the Gulf of Venice was attacked by coastal aircraft.

In these operations five enemy aircraft were destroyed and 15 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,100 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

In the eastern suburbs some progress has been made in clearing areas, but the situation in Athens and the Piraeus remains unchanged. Offensive activity in the area is being increased by rebel forces. Sniping and mortar fire is on an increasing scale and has been directed against the Royal Navy headquarters in the Piraeus.

Supported by tanks, regular Greek units engaged in clearing areas in the eastern suburbs, destroyed or captured many weapons including two 37 millimeter anti-tank guns and dispersed a strong concentration of rebel troops.

Stiff opposition is being met in clearing the shore east of the port but further progress has been made in the Piraeus.

Around Salonika and Patras there is evidence of considerable guerrilla activities, but elsewhere in Greece no change has been reported.

Fortifications and earthworks have been reported being dug. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, Decembre 11 — Today's communique:

Allied forces moved forward yesterday in the area east of Aachen.

Units pushing beyond Inden made a 2,500 yard gain toward Schophoven and are fighting in Pier. Gains were

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

made one mile east of Luchem and fighting is in progress in Obergeich east of Langerwehe.

Medium bombers attacked fortified villages in Birkesdorf, Huchem, and Stammeln near Düren and fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in this sector.

Three miles northeast of Hürtgen our units are fighting house-to-house in Gey and in the village of Stross. Schafberg, in the same area, has been cleared.

In the Saar Valley, where fighter-bombers supported our ground forces, two counter-attacks by enemy infantry and tanks have been repulsed in the Dillingen area.

At Saarlautern our forces are still fighting in the town and improving their position east of the Saar River in that area.

Another crossing of the Saar has been made in Saargemünd and house-to-house fighting is in progress in the town east of the river.

Two enemy counter-attacks with infantry and armor were repulsed near Saarcinsmingen and our troops advanced through Le Grand Bois. We reached Rederchingen seven miles southeast of Saargemünd.

Our troops entered Hagenau against stiff resistance and fighting continues. Gains were also made south and east of the town.

Limited progress was made at the foot of the Vosges Mountains northwest of Colmar. Farther south, Thann has been cleared.

Medium bombers attacked a railway bridge at Neu Breisach. Transportation targets in northern and eastern Holland and in Germany were objectives yesterday for fighter-bombers. Among targets hit were railway yards at Wierten and Borken. Medium bombers attacked a canal lock at Zutphen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, north and northwest of the town Miskolc, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bandach, Goldvar, Szalorkerestuf, Baboli, Vilkay, Kapolna, Kondu, Ragisztyan, and the railway station of Goldvar.

Northeast and north of Budapest, our troops continuing their offensive, captured the populated localities of Szivany, Varsan, Verbalo, Gond, Berencsenthaz and Sada

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 10, our troops disabled or destroyed 35 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 5 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 11 — Today's communique:

During violent clashes which took place in the Monte Cruppa zone between Patriots and Germans, the latter lost many men, including 6 dead. Patriot losses amounted to only a few wounded.

West of the Tagliamento, German SS and Fascist troops launched attacks from various directions on November 27.

In the direction of Forgaria, in Udine province, the enemy was stopped after bitter engagements; other columns were decidedly repulsed by the Patriots at Solimbergo; still others succeeded in penetrating into Medano and onto the high ground west of Peonis. Fighting, which is characterized by particular stubbornness on the part of the Patriots, continues in this area. (UNN)

Italy:

In central Italy, southwest of Faenza, fierce enemy attacks on our new positions collapsed in our concentrated fire. In the swampland north and northwest of Ravenna, yesterday, the fighting flared up.

Eastern Front:

On the banks of the Danube, our troops smashed the enemy bridgehead northwest of Vukovar. An enemy regiment was virtually wiped out. Strong Soviet attacks southeast of the town failed.

In Hungary, between the Drau and Lake Balaton as well as at the straits of Stuhlweissenburg, the Bolsheviks launched unsuccessful isolated attacks. Attempts by strong Soviet infantry and tank forces at broadening the penetration northeast of Budapest were frustrated in fierce fighting. In one sector, seventeen out of an attacking force of eighteen tanks were destroyed.

In the Miscolcz sector and in the southern part of eastern Slovakia, the Bolsheviks intensified their attacks by throwing several fresh rifle divisions and tank formations into the battle. Their attempts at breaking through were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy by the steadfastness of our divisions. North of Miscolcz, countersteps have been taken to deal with local penetrations.

Air:

Yesterday, the Reich territory on both sides of the Rhine was the target of enemy planes flying at a low altitude. In addition, USAAF terror bombers attacked several localities, particularly the towns Koblenz and Bingen.

Sea:

Our submarines striking at the enemy communications, sank five ships totalling 34,000 tons and two destroyers. (Radio-Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Greek Crisis: The German Overseas Radio calls the situation in northern Greece a « powder keg » and says that « great numbers of Communists » have infiltrated into Salonika.

Meanwhile, over the overseas radio, Dr. Naumann of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda made a statement to a mass meeting, giving the following propaganda twist to the crisis: « Occupation by the Allies is followed by a wave of disorder and riots. Germany has never ceased to point out that the western world must decide whether to fight, like Germany, for existence or to become a victim of Bolshevism. »

Ghost Voice Heckles German Radio: During the above broadcasts, a mysterious ghost speaker interrupted with anti-Nazi comments, which the German Radio was apparently unable to eliminate. For example, when the German speaker said, « The food situation is desperate, » the unknown voice cried: « *Germany's* situation is desperate; soon it will crack. »

Western Front: German sources appear to be uncertain as to exactly where the next big Allied blow will strike on this front. Sertorius reports that in the battle area between the Meuse and the Eifel area « about two thirds of the Allied forces gathered here » (namely, the British Second Army and the American Ninth Army) are « still inactive » and are « regrouping. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789031

of the town.

Limited progress was made at the foot of the Vosges Mountains northwest of Colmar. Farther south, Thann has been cleared.

Medium bombers attacked a railway bridge at Neu Breisach. Transportation targets in northern and eastern Holland and in Germany were objectives yesterday for fighter-bombers. Among targets hit were railway yards at Wierten and Borken. Medium bombers attacked a canal lock at Zutphen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, north and northwest of the town Miskolc, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Handach, Goldvar, Szalorkerestur, Baboli, Vilkay, Kapolna, Kondu, Ragisztyan, and the railway station of Goldvar.

Northeast and north of Budapest, our troops continuing their offensive, captured the populated localities of Szivany, Varszan, Verhalo, Cond, Berencsenthaz and Sada

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 10, our troops disabled or destroyed 35 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 5 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 11 — Today's communique:

During violent clashes which took place in the Monte Grappa zone between Patriots and Germans, the latter lost many men, including 6 dead. Patriot losses amounted to only a few wounded.

West of the Tagliamento, German SS and Fascist troops launched attacks from various directions on November 27.

In the direction of Forgaria, in Udine province, the enemy was stopped after bitter engagements; other columns were decidedly repulsed by the Patriots at Sollmbergo; still others succeeded in penetrating into Meduno and onto the high ground west of Peonis. Fighting, which is characterized by particular stubbornness on the part of the Patriots, continues in this area. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 11th — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, east of Aix la Chapelle, the U. S. 1st Army launched the fourth major attack after an intense artillery preparation. Grim fighting is in progress against the enemy who, at some points, penetrated into our main lines.

On both sides of Saarlautern, our fortified positions continue to be stubbornly fought for. The situation remained virtually unchanged. Between Sarreguemines and Hagenau, the enemy continued his attacks on a broad front with increased fury. He was halted by immediate counter-thrusts after having made a gain of some kilometers. In the southern part of Sarreguemines and in Hagenau, grim street fighting is in full swing.

In southern Alsace, our troops are engaged in grim defensive fighting at the previous focal points. Numerous enemy attacks were frustrated by their steadfastness or collapsed after some small gains.

Particularly London was subjected to the harassing fire by our long range weapons.

with heavy losses to the enemy by the steadfastness of our divisions. North of Miscolcz, countersteps have been taken to deal with local penetrations.

Air:

Yesterday, the Reich territory on both sides of the Rhine was the target of enemy planes flying at a low altitude. In addition, USAAF terror bombers attacked several localities, particularly the towns Koblenz and Bingen.

Sea:

Our submarines striking at the enemy communications, sank five ships totalling 34,000 tons and two destroyers. (Radio-Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Greek Crisis: The German Overseas Radio calls the situation in northern Greece a « powder keg » and says that « great numbers of Communists » have infiltrated into Salonika.

Meanwhile, over the overseas radio, Dr. Naumann of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda made a statement to a mass meeting, giving the following propaganda twist to the crisis: « Occupation by the Allies is followed by a wave of disorder and riots. Germany has never ceased to point out that the western world must decide whether to fight, like Germany, for existence or to become a victim of Bolshevism. »

Ghost Voice Heckles German Radio: During the above broadcasts, a mysterious ghost speaker interrupted with anti-Nazi comments, which the German Radio was apparently unable to eliminate. For example, when the German speaker said, « The food situation is desperate, » the unknown voice cried: « *Germany's* situation is desperate; soon it will crack. »

Western Front: German sources appear to be uncertain as to exactly where the next big Allied blow will strike on this front. Sertorius reports that in the battle area between the Meuse and the Eifel area « about two thirds of the Allied forces gathered here » (namely, the British Second Army and the American Ninth Army) are « still inactive » and are « regrouping. »

The same correspondent observes an « increase in enemy pressure » in the direction of Düren and Cologne but evidently considers this a feint or a minor stroke, as he adds: « It remains improbable that, on the impending resumption of the offensive in the whole area east of Aachen, the enemy will shift his operative focal point just to this portion of the front. »

Eastern Front: It is unsual and perhaps also significant of untoward military developments in the Budapest sector, that German sources omit their long evening report on the eastern front. The latest mention of the Russian advance in Hungary occurs in the brief Wehrmacht communique issued in mid-afternoon, except for three sentences in D.N.B. at 2240, which merely speak of an intensified Russian attack in the Miskolc area without so much as mentioning Budapest.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Mussolini's Message — On the third anniversay of the alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan, the Duce addressed the leaders and peoples of the Tripartite nations. In his very short message, the Duce tried to excuse the inadequacy of Italian participation in the Axis war effort

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

and promised to do better in the future. He admitted that «today the Italian skies are dominated by the enemy air forces» but voiced his hope that «thanks to German help,» the Republic will «in the next few months» be able to defend them. He ended the message by expressing his hope in final victory.

Fascist Cabinet Meeting — There was a cabinet meeting on Sunday under the chairmanship of the Duce. A number of decrees were approved, the most important of which are: a) treatment of Italian soldiers fighting in the German forces to be the same as of those fighting in the Italian forces, b) the constitution of a Republican Army, Navy and Air Force, c) new military titles to be given to general officers of the National Republican Army, d) all disabled soldiers and workers to be exempted from taxation. A number of decrees relating to social welfare were also approved.

The New Bonomi Cabinet — The Fascist Radio quotes Reuter as stating that the list of the new Bonomi cabinet has been submitted to the Allies for approval. A Berlin message describes the cabinet «as a triumph of Moscow. While Churchill had the satisfaction of seeing Sforza climinated, Stalin, on the ather hand, was able to place many of his men in important position...» The message adds that Togliatti's appointment to a Vice Premiership might lead to Bonomi's complete eclipse.

HUNGARIAN

Hungarist Legion to Be Formed — Radio Budapest announced the formation of the «Hungarist Legion.» Young men up to 26 years of age may apply. They will be exempt from joining the Hungarian army and are promised that they will be able to «fight in the most dangerous spots in a very short time...» The legion will be equipped with German weapons.

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

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

0543

BASIC NEWS

DEC 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Monday — **11 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — New American attack launched towards Roer, mile gained on 10 mile front: Russians drive on Budapest from north, capture rail junction, seven miles away; Budapest radio announces town under martial law: 8th Army closing in on Faenza: Americans capture Ormoc, port on Leyte: Heavy guns blasting besieged Bhamo; Tito's forces fight in Danube town.

LIBERATED ITALY — Members of new Italian Cabinet named; Women trade unionists meet in Rome; Italian Patriot Brigade praised; Pope officiates at St Peter's ceremony; New Palermo Prefect appointed; New military Ordinary takes office.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS forces make strong attacks against British and loyal Greeks in Athens; France and Russia sign new alliance treaty; Bulgaria sets trial of war criminals; Olympic games soon after war ends; Statue of Liberty will signal victory; Warning to German civilians; No curfew in Rome on Christmas Eve.

WAR FRONTS

NEW AMERICAN ATTACK LAUNCHED TOWARDS ROER, GAINS REPORTED

LONDON, December 10 — American 1st Army infantry and armor opened a new attack eastward toward the Roer River at dawn today gaining over one mile on a 10-mile front in the first eight hours of intense fighting.

Pushing through snow six inches deep the Americans entered the outskirts of Schophoven midway between Julich and the major Roer River stronapoint of Duren. Directly south, other 1st Army troops implemented by tanks, fought their way into Pier, a half mile from the river.

American troops on the outskirts of the Hurtgen Forest [illegible] back and the Americans advanced through the town to capture the railroad station and a large fortress-like hotel on the eastern edge of the city.

Street fighting in Hagenau

At Saarlautern, Allied artillery and fighter bombers cooperated to repulse an enemy counter-attack on the eastern outskirts of the town. Strong forces of tanks and tank destroyers are now across the bridgehead reinforcing American infantry.

American 7th Army troops on the 3rd Army's eastern flank drove north toward the German border and have reached the outskirts of Rohrbach. Further to the east in the Bitsche Forest, troops liberated the town of Mutterhausen.

Close to the Rhine River, 7th Army forces entered the southwestern section of the five-way rail center of Hagenau, 15 miles north of Strasbourg, and are tonight reported to be fighting in the streets. The attack began this morning after German positions were shelled by heavy artillery. The German garrison in the city is estimated to be over 2,000.

Other 7th Army forces drove to within two and a half miles southeast of Hagenau after clearing the Germans from the road center of Bitschweiler. Infantry forces crossed the Moder River and invested the town yesterday.

Far to the south, American and French forces continued to push toward a junction on the Alsace plain to the rear of German remnants in the Vosges Mountains. French forces descending through the Schlucht Pass captured Munster, 10 miles west of Colmar where the German headquarters is located. (PWB-OWI-Reuter-BBC-AP)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT RHINE TARGETS

LONDON, December 10 — Two key German communications centers on the west bank of the Rhine — Coblenz and Bingen — were blasted today by 500 American heavy bombers, escorted by 650 fighters, which struck in support of ground troops moving on the German river barrier.

Three bombers and one fighter are missing from the mission, carried through in cold so intense that bomb-bay doors froze shut and had to be cranked open by hand. Bombing was by instrument.

LATE BULLETIN

U.S. BOMBERS ATTACKED BY JET FIGHTERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 10 — Jet-propelled enemy fighters, latest of German interceptor craft, yesterday attacked formations of 15th USAAF heavy bombers over Austria and Germany, where military installations at Linz, Pilsen and Regensburg were hit, it

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

pest radio announces town under martial law; 8th Army closing in on Faenza; Americans capture Ormoc, port on Leyte; Heavy guns blasting besieged Bhamo; Tito's forces fight in Danube town.

LIBERATED ITALY — Members of new Italian Cabinet named; Women trade unionists meet in Rome; Italian Patriot Brigade praised; Pope officiates at St Peter's ceremony; New Palermo Prefect appointed; New military Ordinary takes office.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS forces make strong attacks against British and loyal Greeks in Athens; France and Russia sign new alliance treaty; Bulgaria sets trial of war criminals; Olympic games soon after war ends; Statue of Liberty will signal victory; Warning to German civilians; No curfew in Rome on Christmas Eve.

WAR FRONTS

NEW AMERICAN ATTACK LAUNCHED TOWARDS ROER, GAINS REPORTED

LONDON, December 10 — American 1st Army infantry and armor opened a new attack eastward toward the Roer River at dawn today gaining over one mile on a 10-mile front in the first eight hours of intense fighting.

Pushing through snow six inches deep the Americans entered the outskirts of Schophoven midway between Julich and the major Roer River strongpoint of Duren. Directly south, other 1st Army troops implemented by tanks, fought their way into Pier, a half mile from the river.

American troops on the outskirts of the Hurtgen Forest north of Bergstein edged toward the Roer River barrier and reached the outskirts of Gey.

On the American 9th Army sector, troops patrolled the banks of the Roer from north of Linnich to south of Julich after clearing the Germans from their last stronghold on the west bank of the river at Julich yesterday. German attempts to counter-attack against the northern flank of the 9th Army were again observed and crushed by heavy Allied artillery fire.

Far to the north, at the tip of the British 2nd Army salient in northeastern Holland, RAF Typhoons dropped several 1,000-pound bombs on a Lower Rhine river dam 12 miles northwest of Nijmegen, increasing the flooded area between the Lower Rhine and the Waal Rivers.

American 3rd Army troops and tanks by-passed the beseiged coal city of Saargemund to the south and have reached the German border at Neukirchen east of Saargemund. German tank concentrations in this sector have been hemmed in by Allied bombers and fighters.

Bitter fighting raged at the Dillingen bridgehead over the Saar, three miles northwest of Saarlautern. The Americans fought their way through strong Siegfried Line fortifications as the Germans stubbornly battled for each pillbox. German infantry, backed by tanks, counter-attacked American positions gaining some ground. They were later thrown

American 7th Army troops on the 3rd Army's eastern flank drove north toward the German border and have reached the outskirts of Rohrbach. Further to the east in the Bitsche Forest, troops liberated the town of Mutterhausen.

Close to the Rhine River, 7th Army forces entered the southwestern section of the five-way rail center of Hagenau, 15 miles north of Strasbourg, and are tonight reported to be fighting in the streets. The attack began this morning after German positions were shelled by heavy artillery. The German garrison in the city is estimated to be over 2,000.

Other 7th Army forces drove to within two and a half miles southeast of Hagenau after clearing the Germans from the road center of Bitschweiler. Infantry forces crossed the Moder River and invested the town yesterday.

Far to the south, American and French forces continued to push toward a junction on the Alsace plain to the rear of German remnants in the Vosges Mountains. French forces descending through the Schlucht Pass captured Munster, 10 miles west of Colmar where the German headquarters is located. (PWB-OWI-Reuter-BBC-AP)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT RHINE TARGETS

LONDON, December 10 — Two key German communications centers on the west bank of the Rhine — Coblenz and Bingen — were blasted today by 500 American heavy bombers, escorted by 650 fighters, which struck in support of ground troops moving on the German river barrier.

Three bombers and one fighter are missing from the mission, carried through in cold so intense that bomb-bay doors froze shut and had to be cranked open by hand. Bombing was by instrument.

LATE BULLETIN

U.S. BOMBERS ATTACKED BY JET FIGHTERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 10 — Jet-propelled enemy fighters, latest of German interceptor craft, yesterday attacked formations of 15th USAAF heavy bombers over Austria and Germany, where military installations at Linz, Pilsen and Regensburg were hit, it was announced here today.

None of the Liberators or Fortresses were hit in the encounter with the enemy, although eight of the interceptors attacked the bombers as they flew high above dense cloud formations. The targets were found by the use of instruments, which identified the oil refineries, rail yards and the Pilsen Skoda works.

Fighters and fighter-bombers continued their battlefield support and attrition attacks against enemy transport in the region of the Po. (PRO)

MARTIAL LAW IN HUNGARY

STOCKHOLM, December 10 — Martial law has been declared in all parts of Hungary still under Nazi control, following an attempted revolt against puppet Szhlasi regime, the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* reported today.

The unconfirmed dispatch said that mixed German and Hungarian military courts had been established and that sensational arrests and death sentences resulted from the attempted coup. The head of the revolt was said to have been a peasant party leader, Bajsci-Zsilinsky, who went underground when the Nabis took over control of Hungary in October. (OWI)

4030

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

The Germans failed to throw up a strong defense of the rail centers, the returning pilots reported, and anti-aircraft fire was meager. A few German jet fighters were sighted but did not attack.

Royal Air Force Spitfire bombers attacked several German rocket-bomb installations today, including a hotel on the main street of a Dutch town used as a supply depot. Other targets included railway yards, and two storage and launching sites hidden in a wooded area, which received a direct hit in the pinpoint bombing attack.

A dam on the lower Rhine, less than 15 miles from Nijmegen, in Holland, was hit by 1,000-pound bombs in an attack by RAF Typhoons, which also destroyed a building believed to be a German headquarters in the same area. An enemy observation post was also hit, as well as a bridge over the Meuse.

Medium bombers of the 9th USAAF last night went for a German barracks at Baumholder, 30 miles northeast of Saarbrucken, where 30,000 enemy troops were billeted as front-line replacements. No bombers were lost in the attack and other raids in the same general sector.

An Admiralty communique today revealed a recent attack by carrierborne aircraft on enemy shipping north of Haugesund, on the southwestern coast of Norway. Two small supply ships were left in flames, and two enemy cargo barges were damaged, one of which was set fire. One plane was lost in the operation. (OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS' STEEL, IRON, COAL AREA THREATENED

LONDON, December 10 — The German armies in the Saar Basin are not only fighting for German soil but for 16 million tons of coal and thousands of tons of iron and steel.

The loss of this vital territory would be as big a defeat economically as it would militarily, for the Saar Basin produces 10 per cent of Germany's iron and steel and seven per cent of her coal.

The American 3rd Army is driving into the Saarbruecken area, which is one of the most highly industrialized in Europe, with a million people crowded in some 750 square miles.

Apart from the loss of vital raw materials from the Saar Basin if the area is captured, Germany will also be deprived of large engineering shops engaged in war work. Saar industry has been heavily hit already by the loss of Lorraine iron ore supplies which, during the occupation of France, fed Germany's blast furnaces.

The Allied bombing of plants and communications has cut production in this section, but the even greater destruction of the Ruhr valley mines and industries has increased the importance of the Saar Basin otuput to the German war machine. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY NEARER FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 10 — Heavy enemy counter-attacks yesterday held British troops of the 8th Army to gains of 500 yards just south of Faenza, it was announced here today.

Although British forces pushed forward toward Faenza from the Village of San Prospero, a mile to the south, and seized a road junction south of the Village of Celle, southwest of Faenza, in both cases heavy German attacks drove them back.

Enemy forces again launched heavy attacks against Polish troops holding the mountain Village of Pideura, five miles southwest of Faenza, but these assaults were repulsed.

German forces have concentrated large tank formations in the sector south and southwest of Faenza to hold back the Allied drive, which has enveloped the Po Valley town on three sides and threatens to roll back the whole right flank of the German Lamone River delaying positions,

Mitchell bombers attacked the lower stretches of the Brenner Pass line, along which a heavy flow of supplies is rolling toward the enemy front. (PRO)

5TH ARMY COMMANDER HAS TOUGH JOB AHEAD

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, December 10 — The appointment of Lt. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, Jr., to succeed Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark as commander of the American 5th Army in Italy comes in recognition of his high military ability, the *Courier Journal* declared in a recent editorial entitled "Our New Army Chief Has a Tough Job."

General Truscott helped plan the Dieppe raid by British Commandos, which, despite its terrific losses, was of incalculable value in the landings in western Europe.

The editorial continued: "Placed in command on the Anzio beachhead at the time of the greatest crisis, when the Germans were attempting to drive the Allies into the sea, General Truscott repulsed the German attacks and turned disaster into victory.

"In North Africa, in Sicily, in Italy, he won distinction as Eisenhower's representative in the field and as a ground technician, and when the American 7th Army moved into southern France he moved with it and is somewhere near the Swiss border in the Vosges Mountains.

"It (Truscott's) is, however, a tough assignment. There are signs that the Italian front will not remain entirely static. The capture of Ravenna on the Adriatic coast by the 8th Army gives that army a sizeable foothold on the southeastern Po Valley. This advance in the east may relieve the pressure on the Americans in the center of the line. And for a change, northern Italy is enjoying a spell of comparatively good weather. There is still the possibility of a break-through onto the open plain, and Truscott may have ample opportunity to show his stuff." (OWI)

RUSSIANS DRIVING ON BUDAPEST FROM NORTH

MOSCOW, December 10 — Red Army troops, which yesterday reached Vac after a 40-mile advance, drove down the west bank of the Danube today to capture a rail junction seven miles north of Budapest, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front continued their advance along a 30-mile front and have captured Dregely Palank, just south of the Czechoslovak border. Red Army forces today fought their way into 40 large localities on this sector, the communique reported.

Unconfirmed press reports stated that powerful Soviet armored and infantry forces already have broken into the outskirts of Budapest from the east. The Germans were forced to remove troops from this sector in order to reinforce their northern and southern flanks, the dispatches said, and Red Army troops broke through their weakened defenses. Soviet artillery and planes are shelling and bombing the city.

The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* today said that the Russian armies had now taken up their springboard positions for the final assault on the Reich. Marshal Malinovsky's forces are poised for striking across the Danube to cut the main road and rail line leading out of Budapest to the northwest.

The supplement to last night's Soviet communique reported that Russian planes and artillery broke the German defenses concentrated on the west bank of the Danube River below Budapest. Russian troops followed up the barrage so rapidly that the Germans were unable to dig in beyond the river. The Germans had lined the west bank of the river with a powerful defense belt and poured heavy fire on the advancing troops.

The 2nd Ukrainian Front took over 5,600 German and Hungarian officers and men during the period from

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

plane was lost in the operation. (OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS' STEEL, IRON, COAL AREA THREATENED

LONDON, December 10 — The German armies in the Saar Basin are not only fighting for German soil but for 16 million tons of coal and thousands of tons of iron and steel.

The loss of this vital territory would be as big a defeat economically as it would militarily, for the Saar Basin produces 10 per cent of Germany's iron and steel and seven per cent of her coal.

The American 3rd Army is driving into the Saarbruecken area, which is one of the most highly industrialized in Europe, with a million people crowded in some 750 square miles.

Apart from the loss of vital raw materials from the Saar Basin if the area is captured, Germany will also be deprived of large engineering shops engaged in war work. Saar industry has been heavily hit already by the loss of Lorraine iron ore supplies which, during the occupation of France, fed Germany's blast furnaces.

The Allied bombing of plants and communications has cut production in this section, but the even greater destruction of the Ruhr valley mines and industries has increased the importance of the Saar Basin otuput to the German war machine. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY NEARER FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 10 — Heavy enemy counter-attacks yesterday held British troops of the 8th Army to gains of 500 yards just south of Faenza, it was announced here today.

Although British forces pushed forward toward Faenza from the Village of San Prospero, a mile to the south, and seized a road junction south of the Village of Celle, southwest of Faenza, in both cases heavy German attacks drove them back.

Enemy forces again launched heavy attacks against Polish troops holding the mountain Village of Pideura, five miles southwest of Faenza, but these assaults were repulsed.

German forces have concentrated large tank formations in the sector south and southwest of Faenza to hold back the Allied drive, which has enveloped the Po Valley town on three sides and threatens to roll back the whole right flank of the German Lamone River delaying positions. Allied forces have been held at this line and its eastern outposts for over two weeks.

At the northeastern end of the enemy line across the Adriatic end of the Po Plain, German forces still hold the road skirting the southern edge of the Comacchio Lagoon, north of Ravenna.

On the 5th Army front, slight clashes occurred on several scattered sectors. In one of these engagements, two miles north of Livergnano on the Florence-Bologna Highway, enemy troops used white phosphorous hand grenades, bursting with fiery, white-hot fragments. (PRO)

TAF BOMBERS HIT ENEMY TROOPS AT FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 10 — Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today carried out a heavy bombardment of German troops, gun positions and communications in the Faenza and Bologna areas and as far north as the lower stretches of the Brenner Pass, it was announced late this afternoon.

Five waves of Mitchell bombers swept over beleaguered enemy forces around Faenza, on the 8th Army front, and dropped thousands of fragmentation bombs on troop concentration areas. Other formations attacked German barracks in the Bologna area.

It (Truscott's) is, however, a tough assignment. There are signs that the Italian front will not remain entirely static. The capture of Ravenna on the Adriatic coast by the 8th Army gives that army a sizeable foothold on the southeastern Po Valley. This advance in the east may relieve the pressure on the Americans in the center of the line. And for a change, northern Italy is enjoying a spell of comparatively good weather. There is still the possibility of a break-through onto the open plain, and Truscott may have ample opportunity to show his stuff. (OWI)

RUSSIANS DRIVING ON BUDAPEST FROM NORTH

MOSCOW, December 10 — Red Army troops, which yesterday reached Vac after a 40-mile advance, drove down the west bank of the Danube today to capture a rail junction seven miles north of Budapest, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front continued their advance along a 30-mile front and have captured Dregely Palank, just south of the Czechoslovak border. Red Army forces today fought their way into 40 large localities on this sector, the communique reported.

Unconfirmed press reports stated that powerful Soviet armored and infantry forces already have broken into the outskirts of Budapest from the east. The Germans were forced to remove troops from this sector in order to reinforce their northern and southern flanks, the dispatches said, and Red Army troops broke through their weakened defenses. Soviet artillery and planes are shelling and bombing the city.

The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* today said that the Russian armies had now taken up their springboard positions for the final assault on the Reich. Marshal Malinovsky's forces are poised for striking across the Danube to cut the main road and rail line leading out of Budapest to the northwest.

The supplement to last night's Soviet communique reported that Russian planes and artillery broke the German defenses concentrated on the west bank of the Danube River below Budapest. Russian troops followed up the barrage so rapidly that the Germans were unable to dig in beyond the river. The Germans had lined the west bank of the river with a powerful defense belt and poured heavy fire on the advancing troops.

The 2nd Ukrainian Front took over 5,600 German and Hungarian officers and men during the period from December 5 to December 9. Yesterday, 46 German tanks were destroyed while 24 aircraft were shot down, the communique said. (OWI - Reuter - Radio Moscow)

BUDAPEST UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LONDON, December 10 — Budapest is now under martial law.

The Budapest Radio, giving this news yesterday, said the decree was issued by the commander of the Wehrmacht in the Budapest area and the commander-in-chief of the 1st. Hungarian Army Corps.

The decree said: « As from today (Saturday) there will be martial law in the area of greater Budapest, jointly exercized by German and Hungarian forces.

« In accordance with martial law, the penalty of death will be carried out against all those traitors who commit sabotage, looting, illegal plotting, who are in illegal possession of arms, ammunition or explosives, who are inciting to mutiny verbally or in writing, who are associating with the enemy, or endangering the security and undermining the fighting spirit and morale of the fighting forces. »

(OWI)

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

HEAVY GUNS BLAST BESIEGED BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, December 10 —. Allied artillery of heavy caliber began yesterday to blast out bunkers and deep entrenchments at the besieged Japanese garrison at Bhamo, northern Burma, the Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

The communique added that British troops moved southeast and southwest from Naba railway station on the flanks of the town of Naba. On the Chindwin Front, East African troops are harassing the Kalewa-Yeu Road, east of Shweguin.

Press dispatches said this morning that aircraft of the Eastern Command yesterday bombed the Japanese positions east of the Chindwin River near Kalewa, and that other forces attacked targets on the Mandalay-Lashio railway.

An American headquarters communique from Chungking reported concentrated attacks on December 7 by 14th Air Force bombers and fighters at Hong Kong and Nanking.

They destroyed a Japanese destroyer, a freighter, a transport, and a tug boat. Fifty-six enemy planes were also destroyed. In addition five enemy planes were probably destroyed and 22 damaged.

A large freighter and another ship were left burning in the Nanking attack, while two locomotives were destroyed. Another large freighter was listed as probably sunk in the Hong Kong attack, in which three other Japanese ships were damaged, and the vital Kowloon docks heavily bombed. The Japanese destroyer was also sunk in this attack.

Meanwhile, a Chinese High Command communique said that Chinese troops yesterday recaptured the Kweichow Province railway town of Hsiasu, 12 miles from the Kwangsi Province border. « The battered enemy is fleeing, pursued by our troops. » said the communique. (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

LEYTE PORT TAKEN BY AMERICANS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 10 — United States infantry forces today captured the port of Ormoc, located on the west side of this island, General Douglas MacArthur announced here tonight.

In the northeastern section of the Leyte trap, where rain has rendered the terrain almost impassable, the 32nd Division maintained its pressure, capturing a serviceable field battery and several large ammunition dumps and supplies.

Bad flying weather restricted flying, but successful attacks were reported on enemy shipping. Night-patrol planes damaged a light cruiser at Cavite and a small freighter west of Subic Bay. Other air activity included heavy-bomber attacks on a small scale against Japanese airdromes throughout the Philippines.

Admiral Nimitz's communique reported a further attack on Thursday on the strategic Japanese base of Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands.

This attack was a follow-up of the co-ordinated air and sea assault of some hours earlier on the islands by Superfortresses, other aircraft and surface units of the Pacific Fleet. Other targets attacked included the Marianas and Marshalls on Thursday and Babelthuap in the Palaus on Wednesday.

Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commander of the USAAF in the Pacific, said yesterday that well over 300 tons of bombs were dropped on Thursday in the Superfortress attack on Iwo Jima, and that bombing results were good despite a thick cloud cover.

He disclosed that this attack was the first combat mission of a new air command to be known as « Comstratair » (Command of Strategical Air Forces). This new organization, replacing the old Army Forward Air Command, em-

TITO'S MEN FIGHT IN DANUBE TOWN

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, YUGOSLAVIA, December 10 — Yugoslav aircraft, in close support of their ground forces, successfully strafed German gun positions yesterday in the region of Vinkovci, important rail hub and Slavonia's key city, Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

Other Yugoslav troops, who forced a crossing to the western bank of the Danube on Friday, entered Vukovar, where street fighting is still raging. Vukovar is 16 miles northeast of Vinkovci and just over 30 miles from the Hungarian border.

Directly south of Vinkovci, German counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In eastern Bosnia, Tito's men captured a number of fortified positions at the border town of Zvornik. To the southeast, in the western Morava River district, enemy positions were liquidated, thus tightening the ring round the important railway junction of Posega.

Fierce fighting continues on the Zagreb-Sisak railway line, where the Germans are bringing up reinforcements to secure one of their remaining escape routes to Austria. The railway line between Dvor and Kostanjica was cut in several places. (Free Yugoslav Radio)

JAPAN « HAS BURNED HER BRIDGES »

WASHINGTON, December 10 — Japanese fighting in the Pacific has turned « from offensive to defensive, » the Tokyo radio admitted last night.

Commenting on the battle of Leyte, the broadcast said: « We, the Japanese, have burned our bridges behind us and we cannot withdraw even a single step. »

The broadcast continued: « A decisive battle at Leyte is being waged, on which the life of the war in Asia depends, for it decides whether or not we lose our sea routes to our southern regions. Ever since the engagements of Guadalcanal the Pacific battle has tended to be more defensive than offensive on our side. » (OWI)

INFANTRY COOK'S BRAVERY

WASHINGTON, December 10 — Corporal Eric Gunnar Gibson, of the U. S. Army who lost his life in Italy in January last, has been posthumously awarded an additional honor, the War Department announced yesterday.

Gibson, whose acts of gallantry near Isola Bella on January 28 last won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, has also been awarded the Legion of Merit for « exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from September 19, 1942, to November 18, 1943. »

Gibson who was a cook in an infantry company, won the Medal of Honor when he volunteered to lead replacements to the front line. On the way he destroyed two enemy outposts and two heavy machine-gun emplacements, killed five and captured two enemy soldiers. He died in battle. (OWI)

GERMAN SHIPPING ATTACKED

LONDON, December 10 — British carrier-borne aircraft have again attacked German shipping off the coast of Norway, the BBC announced today.

Attacking in rough weather, the planes set two small ships ablaze and caused damage to others. They also laid mines in Norwegian shipping lanes. One aircraft is missing. (BBC)

U-BOAT MENACE NOT OVER YET

LONDON, December 10 — A warning that U-boats have

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

the Nanking attack, while two locomotives were destroyed. Another large freighter was listed as probably sunk in the Hong Kong attack, in which three other Japanese ships were damaged, and the vital Kowloon docks heavily bombed. The Japanese destroyer was also sunk in this attack.

Meanwhile, a Chinese High Command communique said that Chinese troops yesterday recaptured the Kweichow Province railway town of Hsiasu, 12 miles from the Kwangsi Province border. « The battered enemy is fleeing, pursued by our troops, » said the communique. (OWI-BBC-Reuter)

LEYTE PORT TAKEN BY AMERICANS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 10 — United States infantry forces today captured the port of Ormoc, located on the west side of this island, General Douglas MacArthur announced here tonight.

In the northeastern section of the Leyte trap, where rain has rendered the terrain almost impassable, the 32nd Division maintained its pressure, capturing a serviceable field battery and several large ammunition dumps and supplies.

Bad flying weather restricted flying, but successful attacks were reported on enemy shipping. Night-patrol planes damaged a light cruiser at Cavite and a small freighter west of Subic Bay. Other air activity included heavy-bomber attacks on a small scale against Japanese airdromes throughout the Philippines.

Admiral Nimitz's communique reported a further attack on Thursday on the strategic Japanese base of Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands.

This attack was a follow-up of the co-ordinated air and sea assault of some hours earlier on the islands by Superfortresses, other aircraft and surface units of the Pacific Fleet. Other targets attacked included the Marianas and Marshalls on Thursday and Babelthuap in the Palaus on Wednesday.

Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commander of the USAAF in the Pacific, said yesterday that well over 300 tons of bombs were dropped on Thursday in the Superfortress attack on Iwo Jima, and that bombing results were good despite a thick cloud cover.

He disclosed that this attack was the first combat mission of a new air command to be known as « Comstratair » (Command of Strategical Air Forces). This new organization, replacing the old Army Forward Air Command, embraces all land-based units which can be used for long-range bombing offensives, including medium bombers and long-range fighters. (OWI-Reuter)

FRASER APPOINTED CinC OF PACIFIC COMMAND

LONDON, December 10 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, it was officially announced here tonight. Tonight's announcement was the first indication that this fleet had been formed. It also fulfills Prime Minister Churchill's promise to send the greatest possible forces to the Far East to help defeat the Japanese.

Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Power has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station which also is a new command. Rear Admiral C. S. Daniel will be promoted to vice admiral and placed in charge of administration for the Pacific Fleet.

The creation of the two new commands represents a splitting of what was formerly the Eastern Fleet. The Pacific Fleet will operate wherever battle circumstances dictate.

Admiral Fraser, who formerly commanded the Eastern Fleet, will be directly responsible to the Admiralty, but will operate under Admiral Nimitz in the central Pacific and General MacArthur in the southwest Pacific. (Reuter)

JAPAN « HAS BURNED HER BRIDGES »

WASHINGTON, December 10 — Japanese fighting in the Pacific has turned « from offensive to defensive, » the Tokyo radio admitted last night.

Commenting on the battle of Leyte, the broadcast said: « We, the Japanese, have burned our bridges behind us and we cannot withdraw even a single step. »

The broadcast continued: « A decisive battle at Leyte is being waged, on which the life of the war in Asia depends, for it decides whether or not we lose our sea routes to our southern regions. Ever since the engagements of Guadalcanal the Pacific battle has tended to be more defensive than offensive on our side. » (OWI)

INFANTRY COOK'S BRAVERY

WASHINGTON, December 10 — Corporal Eric Gunnar Gibson, of the U. S. Army who lost his life in Italy in January last, has been posthumously awarded an additional honor, the War Department announced yesterday.

Gibson, whose acts of gallantry near Isola Bella on January 28 last won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, has also been awarded the Legion of Merit for « exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from September 19, 1942, to November 18, 1943. »

Gibson who was a cook in an infantry company, won the Medal of Honor when he volunteered to lead replacements to the front line. On the way he destroyed two enemy outposts and two heavy machine-gun emplacements, killed five and captured two enemy soldiers. He died in battle. (OWI)

GERMAN SHIPPING ATTACKED

LONDON, December 10 — British carrier-borne aircraft have again attacked German shipping off the coast of Norway, the BBC announced today.

Attacking in rough weather, the planes set two small ships ablaze and caused damage to others. They also laid mines in Norwegian shipping lanes. One aircraft is missing. (BBC)

U-BOAT MENACE NOT OVER YET

LONDON, December 10 — A warning that U-boats have new devices is given in the joint monthly statement on sea-war issued today by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The text said: « Shipping losses from U-boat action have again been very small, and the number of U-boats sunk, in proportion, has again been satisfactory.

« The enemy has by no means abandoned the struggle and has introduced new devices, such as improvements in air intake and exhaust, which enable U-boats to remain submerged for long periods and so penetrate into areas denied to them for the past three years.

« Reports that U-boat construction has been abandoned are probably German-inspired and are untrue. On the contrary, improved types of U-boats may at any time be thrown into the battle, and the retention of our present command of the sea will undoubtedly call for unremitting vigilance and hard fighting. » (Reuter)

FRENCH SHIP DOCKS AT LE HAVRE

WASHINGTON, December 10 — The first French ship to enter Le Havre harbour since 1940 docked yesterday, flying the Tricolor as well as the French naval flag, Brazzaville radio said yesterday.

The ship carried 1,500 tons of food from Britain. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789121

FUND TO SPEED CHINA'S WAR MACHINES

CHUNGKING, December 10 — Ten billion Chinese dollars are to be allocated to increase China's war production, the Chungking radio said today.

The fund will be administered by the Chinese War Production Board formed by Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the U.S. WPB. The money will buy products from non-Government factories and aid private factories in buying equipment and material.

A group of 66 technicians has left for the United States to gain practical experience in railways, roads, civil aviation, navigation and communications. (OWI)

TERROR MOUNTS IN THE REICH

LONDON, December 10 — Reports filtering out of Germany indicate that the Nazis are encountering increasing difficulties within the Reich, and are resorting to open terror in order to press unwilling «volunteers» into the Volkssturm, and to enforce the evacuation of frontline cities.

A Zurich report said that the Volkssturm is so unpopular in many parts of southern Germany that only 10 per cent of those called up have presented themselves for enlistment. In Berlin, a Stockholm report said, of all the men eligible for the Volkssturm, 38 per cent did not register.

Disturbed by these failures, the Nazi Party has now openly threatened those who fail to volunteer. It has issued the following decree: «Herewith you are ordered to volunteer for duty in the Volkssturm. Every person is a coward who fails to register, and cowards will be exterminated from the populace of Germany.»

Another dispatch from Stockholm, quoting information from inside Germany, said that the Nazis resort increasingly to terror methods to force the evacuation of civilians from places in the path of the advancing Allied armies.

The dispatch said that 14 persons were shot by the local Nazi leader in Weiden, near Aachen, «in order to assist evacuation.» In the village of Markstein, in the same area, evacuees who tried leaping from vehicles into which they had been herded by the Gestapo had to be forced back at the point of the bayonet.

The Swiss newspaper *Journal de Geneve* yesterday confirmed previous reports that the former Mayor of Leipzig, Dr. Goerdeler, who had been arrested after the July 20 plot against Hitler, and whom the Nazis claimed to have executed, was still alive.

Goerdeler was reported to be still in the hands of Gestapo «interrogators,» who were trying to extract from him, under the use of drugs and daily injections, information pertaining to others, particularly industrialists, connected with the attempt to assassinate Hitler. (OWI)

7TH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF PROMOTED

WITH THE AMERICAN 7TH ARMY, December 10 — Brig. General Arthur A. White, chief of staff of the American 7th Army, has been made a major-general, it was officially announced today.

It was reported also that Colonel Clyde Massey, 7th Army Quartermaster has been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. (OWI)

BULGARIAN CABINET CRISIS AVERTED

SOFIA, December 10 (Delayed) — After two days of continuous discussions between all political groups in the Bulgarian government, a cabinet crisis was averted, a Reuter dispatch reported today.

Political amnesty, granted to all imprisoned military personnel to permit them to rejoin the fighting forces, has

Epuration in the first Bonomi government, will head the newly-created post of Minister for Occupied Italy.

Following is the list of ministers:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior: Ivanoe Bonomi.

Vice Presidents of the Council and Ministers Without Portfolio: Giulio Rodinò and Palmiro Togliatti.

Minister Without Portfolio: Manlio Brosio.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alcide De Gasperi.

Minister Of Public Works and President of the Inter-Ministerial Reconstruction Committee: Meuccio Ruini.

Minister of Justice: Umberto Tupini.

Minister of the Treasury: Marcello Soleri.

Minister of Finance: Antonio Pesenti.

Minister of War: Alessandro Casati.

Minister for Navy: Raffaele de Courten.

Minister for Air: Carlo Sciolcia.

Minister of Education: Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor: Giovanni Gronchi.

Minister of Agriculture: Fausto Gullo.

Minister of Transportation: Francesco Cerabona.

Minister of Communications: Mario Cevolotto.

Minister for Occupied Italy: Mauro Scoccimarro.

Another decree named Mario Bergami as General Food Commissioner. (UNN)

WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS MEET IN ROME

ROME, December 10 — Women trade union delegates, representing thousands of women working in Roman industries, met here today for the first time in Italian history.

The meeting, presided over by Laura Ingrao, of the Central Committee of the Union of Italian Women, was attended by more than 100 delegates of women workers in schools, printing firms, banks, hospitals and industrial factories.

Held under the joint auspices of the General Confederation of Italian Labor, the national trade union organization, and of the Rome Province All-Union Committee, the speakers emphasized the need for active participation by women in the reconstruction of Italian economy.

Nazzareno Buschi, secretary of the Confederation of Workers in Rome, urged all Italian workers to aid in the war effort. Asking for the right of all workers equally to share in the national production.

Buschi said: «Italian workers, like the workers of all countries, want a better life with freedom, peace and social justice.»

The major problem confronting women workers in all industries, Mrs. Ingrao said, was the inequality of position and wages between men and women. Explaining that in America, Britain and Russia women hold important positions in diplomatic, legislative, business and union fields on a par with men, Mrs. Ingrao said: «It is necessary for women to break down the barriers and to participate in union activities and in the economic rehabilitation of Italy.»

A resolution, adopted unanimously by all representatives, called for a women delegate to be a member of the internal committee of each union and for proportionate representation in those committees.

The resolution declared that application should be made for the regular payment of the high cost of living wage supplement.

At the same time, the resolution asked that the additional wage increase granted to male heads of families, also be granted to women family heads.

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

men eligible for the Volkssturm, 58 per cent did not register.

Disturbed by these failures, the Nazi Party has now openly threatened those who fail to volunteer. It has issued the following decree: « Herewith you are ordered to volunteer for duty in the Volkssturm. Every person is a coward who fails to register, and cowards will be exterminated from the populace of Germany. »

Another dispatch from Stockholm, quoting information from inside Germany, said that the Nazis resort increasingly to terror methods to force the evacuation of civilians from places in the path of the advancing Allied armies.

The dispatch said that 14 persons were shot by the local Nazi leader in Weiden, near Aachen, « in order to assist evacuation. » In the village of Mackstein, in the same area, evacuees who tried leaping from vehicles into which they had been herded by the Gestapo had to be forced back at the point of the bayonet.

The Swiss newspaper *Journal de Geneve* yesterday confirmed previous reports that the former Mayor of Leipzig, Dr. Goerdeler, who had been arrested after the July 20 plot against Hitler, and whom the Nazis claimed to have executed, was still alive.

Goerdeler was reported to be still in the hands of Gestapo « interrogators, » who were trying to extract from him, under the use of drugs and daily injections, information pertaining to others, particularly industrialists, connected with the attempt to assassinate Hitler. (OWI)

7TH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF PROMOTED

WITH THE AMERICAN 7TH ARMY, December 10 — Brig. General Arthur A. White, chief of staff of the American 7th Army, has been made a major-general, it was officially announced today.

It was reported also that Colonel Clyde Massey, 7th Army, Quartermaster has been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. (OWI)

BULGARIAN CABINET CRISIS AVERTED

SOFIA, December 10 (Delayed) — After two days of continuous discussions between all political groups in the Bulgarian government, a cabinet crisis was averted, a Reuter dispatch reported today.

Political amnesty, granted to all imprisoned military personnel to permit them to rejoin the fighting forces, has been cancelled. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

NEW ITALIAN CABINET MEMBERS NAMED

ROME, December 10 — Formation of a new Italian Cabinet was announced here late tonight, two weeks to the day after the resignation of the government of Prime Minister Bonomi on November 26.

In making known the names of the members of the new Cabinet which will again be headed by Bonomi, the Lieutenant General of the Realm said that the new Government had been formed on a four-party coalition basis following two weeks of intensive discussions.

Palmiro Togliatti and Giulio Rodino were given the posts or vice-premiers in addition to being named Ministers Without Portfolio.

The Lieutenant General of the Realm also nominated five Liberals, four Christian Democrats, four Labor Democrats, four Communists and two Independents to ministerial posts in the second Bonomi government.

Mauro Scoccimarro, Deputy High Commissioner for Minister of Comm[illegible]

Minister for Occupied Italy: Mauro Scoccimarro.

Another decree named Mario Bergami as General Food Commissioner. (UNN)

WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS MEET IN ROME

ROME, December 10 — Women trade union delegates, representing thousands of women working in Roman industries, met here today for the first time in Italian history.

The meeting, presided over by Laura Ingrao, of the Central Committee of the Union of Italian Women, was attended by more than 100 delegates of women workers in schools, printing firms, banks, hospitals and industrial factories.

Held under the joint auspices of the General Confederation of Italian Labor, the national trade union organization, and of the Rome Province All-Union Committee, the speakers emphasized the need for active participation by women in the reconstruction of Italian economy.

Nazzareno Buschi, secretary of the Confederation of Workers in Rome, urged all Italian workers to aid in the war effort. Asking for the right of all workers equally to share in the national production.

Buschi said: « Italian workers, like the workers of all countries, want a better life with freedom, peace and social justice. »

The major problem confronting women workers in all industries, Mrs. Ingrao said, was the inequality of position and wages between men and women. Explaining that in America, Britain and Russia women hold important positions in diplomatic, legislative, business and union fields on a par with men, Mrs. Ingrao said: « It is necessary for women to break down the barriers and to participate in union activities and in the economic rehabilitation of Italy. »

A resolution, adopted unanimously by all representatives, called for a women delegate to be a member of the internal committee of each union and for proportionate representation in those committees.

The resolution declared that application should be made for the regular payment of the high cost of living wage supplement.

At the same time, the resolution asked that the additional wage increase granted to male heads of families, also be granted to women family heads.

Female heavy workers should also be granted the same extra food rations now being supplied to male heavy workers, the resolution said.

The problem of wages job seniority, and length of training for women in industry was also included in the resolution, which called for a reduction in the length of apprenticeship to that now required of male apprentices. (UNN)

NEW PALERMO PREFECT APPOINTED

PALERMO, December 10 — Dr. Francesco Battiati was appointed Prefect of Palermo yesterday by the Ministry of the Interior, it was announced today.

Dr. Battiati takes the place of Avvocato Paolo D'Antoni, who asked to be relieved of his post on grounds of ill health. (UNN)

NEW MILITARY ORDINARY TAKES OATH

ROME, December 10 — The new Military Ordinary Chief Chaplain to the Italian Forces, Monsignor Carlo di Cavallerleone, took the oath of office today before the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Premier Bonomi acted as witness. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785721

POPE OFFICIATES AT ST PETER'S SERVICE

VATICAN CITY, December 10 — Pope Pius XII officiated at a public penance service in St. Peter's today. Present at the ceremony, which was attended by thousands of Rome citizens, were members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See, representatives of religious orders and institutions and numerous Allied soldiers. (UNN)

ITALIAN PATRIOT BRIGADE PRAISED

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, December 10 — The Italian Patriot who has adopted the war name of «Bulow» and is commander of a successful Italian Patriot brigade, was slightly wounded on Thursday, a *UNN* correspondent reported. Immediately after making a speech to several thousand Ravenna inhabitants, he returned to the front where a bullet grazed his chest. Today he returned to duty.

The sterling work of this Partisan band continues and the Germans have been almost cleared from Porto Corsino. A senior Allied officer told the correspondent that the finest compliment to the Italian Patriots was paid a few days ago when the Germans sent five tanks and troop carriers against them in the Mandriole area.

«Patriots played a big part in ridding the Ravenna district of the enemy and I have an enormous regard for their fighting qualities,» the officer added. «They fight with a fierce fanaticism and their valor is unquestioned. Some have been with one of our units for the past six weeks and their presence is invaluable in this very difficult country.

«They have taken an enormous number of prisoners and when the full story of their activities is released, it will be found that Patriots did much to pave the way for the liberation of Ravenna.

«Their work is not done and I share "Bulow's" hope that they will fight alongside the Allies as we march through the Brenner Pass toward Germany. They have not flinched from the most dangerous missions.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ELAS FORCES ATTACK IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 10 — ELAS forces, equipped with light artillery, mortars, anti-tank guns and large numbers of small arms, last night and again this morning made strong attacks against British and loyal Greek troops here. Their efforts to seize the center of the city were repulsed.

A communique from Lt. Gen. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, this afternoon reported stubborn opposition from rebel units. Some areas of the city, particularly sections in the eastern suburbs, have been cleared, he said, but the situation in most of the city and in the Piraeus remains unchanged.

The heaviest fighting took place in the eastern section of the city, where rebel forces, estimated to number 10,000, made their biggest attack since the disorders started.

Artillery and machine guns were used by both sides as ELAS units pushed toward the center of the city, where the British and Greek headquarters are located.

The attackers were thrown back after tanks, planes and artillery came to the support of the loyal Greek Mountain Brigade.

According to the *BBC*, *ELAS* troops were equipped with 75-millimeter guns, mortars and other weapons. British and Greek troops replied with cannon.

Some rebel troops filtered into the gardens of the old Royal Palace, an American press report said. They penetra-

Two of the RAF fighters were damaged by return fire when they attacked rebel positions on Stadium Hill.

British Land Forces Greece also called upon the RAF to carry out reconnaissance over the Salonika area, where rebel troops have likewise concentrated.

BBC said that the rebels now hold most of the Piraeus and still are in control of most of the police stations in the city.

British Royal Navy headquarters in the Piraeus was subjected to mortar fire and sniping, General Scobie's communique reported. Stiff opposition was encountered by British troops attempting to clear the port area.

Rumors circulating in Greece that units of the Royal Hellenic Navy and the entire Royal Hellenic Air Force in the Piraeus area have deserted to ELAS forces were denied today in a statement from Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Naval Commander in the Mediterranean, and Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, RAF commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The statement, issued at AFHQ, Italy, stated that there «was no truth whatsoever» in the rumors.

A broadcast by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou last night said: «Civil war will cease at whatever moment the leaders of the extreme left declare they are ready to keep their word in regard to the common program for disbandment and disarmament of Partisan forces.» Papandreou said that all members of right-wing military groups who attempted to join forces with British and Greek regular troops had been disarmed and interned.

He continued: «We consider it our mission to create a free state of justice in which equal rights and freedom of speech will be enjoyed by all, whether they be Communists, Republicans or Royalists, and in which no party will dominate the people against their will. We consider it our mission to hold an absolutely free plebiscite and to see that entirely free elections are held. We also consider it our duty to do our utmost for the economic revival of the country, which has fallen into ruins, and on this occasion I repeat the boundless gratitude of the Greek people to our great Allies for their help.»

According to the *BBC*, it was authoritatively stated here today that no peace approaches have been made to General Scobie by or on behalf of the *ELAS* forces.

A Reuter report quoted a Greek Government source for the statement that so far a total of 1,500 casualties had been suffered, in the fighting, while 2,500 *ELAS* prisoners have been seized.

Meanwile, *ELAS* troops were reported mining the northern approaches to the city. A Reuter report said some British vehicles had already been destroyed by mines. Digging of earthworks and fortifications also has been reported.

Elsewhere in Greece, there was relative quiet, although guerrilla activities were reported around Salonika and Patras. An Associated Press dispatch said that the Socialist bloc representing 60 per cent of the *EAM* (National Liberation Front) in Salonika refused to support a general strike there. (OWI-BBC-Reuter- PRO)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA SIGN ALLIANCE TREATY

MOSCOW, December 10 — A French-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual assistance was signed here today at the Kremlin following several days of discussion between General De Gaulle and Marshal Stalin.

«Unanimity of views» had been reached in the talks which preceded the signing of the treaty, a communique said, adding that both governments have emphasized once again their determination to continue fighting until victory over Germany is achieved, and «their will to take jointly all the necessary measures for the protection of Europe

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

them in the Mandriole area.

«Patriots played a big part in ridding the Ravenna district of the enemy and I have an enormous regard for their fighting qualities,» the officer added. «They fight with a fierce fanaticism and their valor is unquestioned. Some have been with one of our units for the past six weeks and their presence is invaluable in this very difficult country.

«They have taken an enormous number of prisoners and when the full story of their activities is released, it will be found that Patriots did much to pave the way for the liberation of Ravenna.

«Their work is not done and I share "Bulow's" hope that they will fight alongside the Allies as we march through the Brenner Pass toward Germany. They have not flinched from the most dangerous missions.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ELAS FORCES ATTACK IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 10 — ELAS forces, equipped with light artillery, mortars, anti-tank guns and large numbers of small arms, last night and again this morning made strong attacks against British and loyal Greek troops here. Their efforts to seize the center of the city were repulsed.

A communique from Lt. Gen. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, this afternoon reported stubborn opposition from rebel units. Some areas of the city, particularly sections in the eastern suburbs, have been cleared, he said, but the situation in most of the city and in the Piraeus remains unchanged.

The heaviest fighting took place in the eastern section of the city, where rebel forces, estimated to number 10,000, made their biggest attack since the disorders started.

Artillery and machine guns were used by both sides as ELAS units pushed toward the center of the city, where the British and Greek headquarters are located.

The attackers were thrown back after tanks, planes and artillery came to the support of the loyal Greek Mountain Brigade.

According to the *BBC*, *ELAS* troops were equipped with 75-millimeter guns, mortars and other weapons. British and Greek troops replied with cannon.

Some rebel troops filtered into the gardens of the old Royal Palace, an American press report said. They penetrated within 600 yards of the Grande Bretagne Hotel housing the Greek Government, but were driven back by British gunners firing from the palace roof.

The battle followed entry of large numbers of ELAS troops into the city from the outskirts, where they had been entrenched for several days. Police barracks in the eastern section of the city were their first objective. It was here that fighting flared up, first against the Greek Mountain Brigade, and later against British units which went to the support of the Greeks.

A Reuter report late this afternoon said that British paratroopers were used to repel a strong ELAS attack launched from the stadium, where an estimated 300 rebel troops are entrenched in the underground passages of the arena.

An announcement from AFHQ, Italy, said that British forces called upon RAF heavy bombers today to attack concentrations of Greek guerrillas in the foothills outside the city.

Spitfires also bombed the Imottos mountain area, where the rebel forces have massed, the statement added. Spitfire planes maintained a constant patrol over the road leading north from the city, where rebels have erected roadblocks and other obstructions. Rebel troops manning these defenses or constructing blocks were heavily strafed by the patrolling fighters.

leaders of the extreme left declare they are ready to keep their word in regard to the common program for disbandment and disarmament of Partisan forces.» Papandreou said that all members of right-wing military groups who attempted to join forces with British and Greek regular troops had been disarmed and interned.

He continued: «We consider it our mission to create a free state of justice in which equal rights and freedom of speech will be enjoyed by all, whether they be Communists, Republicans or Royalists, and in which no party will dominate the people against their will. We consider it our mission to hold an absolutely free plebiscite and to see that entirely free elections are held. We also consider it our duty to do our utmost for the economic revival of the country, which has fallen into ruins, and on this occasion I repeat the boundless gratitude of the Greek people to our great Allies for their help.»

According to the *BBC*, it was authoritatively stated here today that no peace approaches have been made to General Scobie by or on behalf of the *ELAS* forces.

A Reuter report quoted a Greek Government source for the statement that so far a total of 1,500 casualties had been suffered, in the fighting, while 2,500 *ELAS* prisoners have been seized.

Meanwile, *ELAS* troops were reported mining the northern approaches to the city. A Reuter report said some British vehicles had already been destroyed by mines. Digging of earthworks and fortifications also has been reported.

Elsewhere in Greece, there was relative quiet, although guerrilla activities were reported around Salonika and Patras. An Associated Press dispatch said that the Socialist bloc representing 60 per cent of the *EAM* (National Liberation Front) in Salonika refused to support a general strike there. (OWI-BBC-Reuter- PRO)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA SIGN ALLIANCE TREATY

MOSCOW, December 10 — A French-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual assistance was signed here today at the Kremlin following several days of discussion between General De Gaulle and Marshal Stalin.

«Unanimity of views» had been reached in the talks which preceded the signing of the treaty, a communique said, adding that both governments have emphasized once again their determination to continue fighting until victory over Germany is achieved, and «their will to take jointly all the necessary measures for the protection of Europe from fresh aggression.»

In a farewell statement as he boarded a train here, General De Gaulle said: «I am sure the days we have spent here will leave their mark in peace for the good of all men.» He added: «Long live Soviet Russia.»

The Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, who accompanied De Gaulle to the station, replied in a similar vein. «I hope the treaty we have signed will be a splendid base for the development of Franco-Soviet relations and a new powerful blow against the enemy,» he said.

The talks — in which both Molotov and French Foreign Minister Bidault participated — covered the whole field of the conduct of the war and post-war peace organization.

The signing of the treaty was preceded by a banquet at the Kremlin, with Stalin as host. Correspondents described it as one of the most colorful of the banquets traditionally given by the Soviet officials to visiting statesmen. Stalin toasted the French Normandy regiment on the Eastern Front, which, he said, would soon expand to the size of a division.

The station was bedecked with the French and Soviet colors against a backdrop of heavy snow, a Reuter dispatch said, and a military band played the national anthems of both countries. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787721

RUSSIAN-BRITISH COMRADESHIP GROWING

MOSCOW, December 10 — After a five-week visit to Britain, visiting factories and addressing meetings, Soviet trade union delegates were struck by the growing comradeship between the British and the Russian people, Radio Moscow said today in a broadcast describing the delegates' impressions.

The delegates bore witness to the courageous behaviour of the British people during flying-bomb and rocket attacks, which could not change the rhythm of life, the broadcast added. (BBC)

BULGARIA SETS TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, December 10 — The Bulgarian People's Court has fixed December 20 as the date for the trial of two former premiers, Filov and Tsankov, and two former regents, Prince Cyril and General Mikhov, on charges of « punishable offenses » resulting from their collaboration with the Nazis, Sofia Radio said today.

Filov was Bulgarian premier last year, and Tsankov was named head of the Nazi-sponsored Bulgarian « national » government in September.

The Sofia radio recently announced that three former premiers, Muraviev, Bagrianov and Bozhilov had been charged with « criminal activities » following their participation in pro-Nazi Bulgarian cabinets. (OWI-Reuter)

OLYMPIC GAMES SOON AFTER WAR

CHICAGO, December 10 — The Olympic games will be held as soon as possible after the war, Avery Brundage, president of the U.S. Olympic committee, announced last night.

He added that Britain or Finland would be the probable locations, with Britain as the likelier selection. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER BACK FROM MOSCOW

LONDON, December 10 — Yugoslav Premier Subasic returned to Britain last night from Belgrade, where he had spent some time following his talks with Marshal Stalin in Moscow. (OWI)

NO ROME CURFEW ON CHRISTMAS EVE

ROME, December 10 — Curfew for Allied troops in the Rome Area will be suspended on Christmas Eve, the night of December 24-25, and on New Year's Eve, the night of December 31-January 1, the Rome Area Allied Command has announced. (UNN)

STATUE OF LIBERTY WILL SIGNAL VICTORY

NEW YORK, December 10 — America's Statue of Liberty has been dark since December 7 1941, but it will be relighted, brighter than ever, as a victory signal when Germany or Japan surrenders, the monument's superintendent said yesterday, according to press dispatches. « Miss Liberty » will be throwing out even more light than formerly because of a modernized lighting system now being installed in the 151-foot statue erected by French and Americans in 1886. (OWI - AP)

BELGIUM MAY RUN SHORT OF FOOD

BRUSSELS, December 10 — Belgian Premier Pierlot today expressed a fear that the economic conditions of the country will become critical before they can be solved, a press dispatch reported today.

others. Those privileges will not, however, be enjoyed by those who have participated actively in the work of the Nazi party.

« 2. You must avoid any suspicion of compliance with secret Nazi efforts to obstruct the Allied military government. Aid rendered by you to any person who offers such obstruction will be severely punished. You will be protected from intimidation. Any Nazi agents who intimidate or threaten reprisals will be severely punished.

« 3. You must aid the military government in rooting out active Nazi individuals.

« 4. Above all, you must refuse to take part in any effort, whether organized or unorganized, to commit any act against the occupying forces or the military government. » (OWI)

ARGENTINA PROMISES DEMOCRATIC REGIME

BUENOS AIRES, December 10 — The Argentine Government will restore political rights to its citizens, and the Government intends « to return to normal as soon as possible, » according to an announcement yesterday. It was stated that a committee has been appointed to draw up a statute governing political parties, the Associated Press said.

The dispatch quoting the announcement also said that, in order to insure a democratic regime, it is imperative to « improve the electoral system as well as eliminate political corruption and fraud. » (OWI)

BELGIAN SOCIALIST TO ATTEND LABOR TALKS

BRUSSELS, December 10 — The Belgian Socialist Party will send a representative to the British Labor Party conference, Brussels radio said today. (OWI)

WONDER DRUG SAVED THREE OUT OF FOUR

BRUSSELS, December 10 — Penicillin saved the lives of three out of every four British and Canadian soldiers who suffered abdominal wounds in the five months after D-day, it was reported here today.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Mitchell, adviser in penicillin and chemotherapy to the 21st Army Group, announced this at a « medical parliament » of British, Canadian and American doctors.

The actual recovery rate resulting from use of the drug is 72 per cent, he said. The figure had never before been attained in treatment of abdominal wounds. (Reuter)

MACMILLAN RETURNS TO ITALY

LONDON, December 10 — Harold MacMillan, Resident British Minister in the central Mediterranean and acting president of the Allied Commission in Italy, who has been for consultation, has returned to Italy, it was officially stated here today. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 10 — Today's communique:

Organized resistance has ceased west of the River Roer in the Jülich area, with the clearing of the Sportsplatz and Husenfeld. Allied units in this area are encountering light artillery and mortar fire.

Enemy attempts to regain Hill 400, east of Bergstein, have been repulsed.

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

premiers, Muraviev, Bogrianov and Bozhilov had been charged with «criminal activities» following their participation in pro-Nazi Bulgarian cabinets. (OWI-Reuter)

OLYMPIC GAMES SOON AFTER WAR

CHICAGO, December 10 — The Olympic games will be held as soon as possible after the war, Avery Brundage, president of the U.S. Olympic committee, announced last night.

He added that Britain or Finland would be the probable locations, with Britain as the likelier selection. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER BACK FROM MOSCOW

LONDON, December 10 — Yugoslav Premier Subasic returned to Britain last night from Belgrade, where he had spent some time following his talks with Marshal Stalin in Moscow. (OWI)

NO ROME CURFEW ON CHRISTMAS EVE

ROME, December 10 — Curfew for Allied troops in the Rome Area will be suspended on Christmas Eve, the night of December 24-25, and on New Year's Eve, the night of December 31-January 1, the Rome Area Allied Command has announced. (UNN)

STATUE OF LIBERTY WILL SIGNAL VICTORY

NEW YORK, December 10 — America's Statue of Liberty has been dark since December 7 1941, but it will be relighted, brighter than ever, as a victory signal when Germany or Japan surrenders, the monument's superintendent said yesterday, according to press dispatches. «Miss Liberty» will be throwing out even more light than formerly because of a modernized lighting system now being installed in the 151-foot statue erected by French and Americans in 1886. (OWI - AP)

BELGIUM MAY RUN SHORT OF FOOD

BRUSSELS, December 10 — Belgian Premier Pierlot today expressed a fear that the economic conditions of the country will become critical before they can be solved, a press dispatch reported today.

Pierlot continued: «The importation of foodstuffs is our biggest problem. We realize that the military needs of the Allied armies must come first, but in the meantime, opposition forces are trying to take advantage of the situation.

«For Belgium the situation is very serious. We have a population of 750 people to the square mile, and can only produce enough food during normal times to feed our people for six months of the year.

«It has been almost four months since our country was liberated, and the harvest, saved from the Germans, is almost gone.» (OWI - BBC)

WARNING TO GERMAN CIVILIANS

LONDON, December 10 — Instructions to Germans broadcast by the «Voice of Military Government» — the seventh in a series — today stressed the importance of maintaining law and order in areas liberated by the Allies.

The text said: «1. Your first duty will be to remain peaceable and orderly. You should continue your daily occupation if you are engaged in a lawful pursuit. Do nothing to interfere with the operations of the occupying forces or of the military government. Subject to military government your right to your own property will be respected, but you will not be permitted to retain what rightfully belongs to

The dispatch quoting the announcement also said that in order to insure a democratic regime, it is imperative to «improve the electoral system as well as eliminate political corruption and fraud.» (OWI)

BELGIAN SOCIALIST TO ATTEND LABOR TALKS

BRUSSELS, December 10 — The Belgian Socialist Party will send a representative to the British Labor Party conference, Brussels radio said today. (OWI)

WONDER DRUG SAVED THREE OUT OF FOUR

BRUSSELS, December 10 — Penicillin saved the lives of three out of every four British and Canadian soldiers who suffered abdominal wounds in the five months after D-day, it was reported here today.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Mitchell, adviser in penicillin and chemotherapy to the 21st Army Group, announced this at a «medical parliament» of British, Canadian and American doctors.

The actual recovery rate resulting from use of the drug is 72 per cent, he said. The figure had never before been attained in treatment of abdominal wounds. (Reuter)

MACMILLAN RETURNS TO ITALY

LONDON, December 10 — Harold MacMillan, Resident British Minister in the central Mediterranean and acting president of the Allied Commission in Italy, who has been for consultation, has returned to Italy, it was officially stated here today. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 10 — Today's communique:

Organized resistance has ceased west of the River Roer in the Jülich area, with the clearing of the Sportsplatz and Husenfeld. Allied units in this area are encountering light artillery and mortar fire.

Enemy attempts to regain Hill 400, east of Bergstein, have been repulsed.

Defense positions at Zulpich and bridges crossing the River Erft at Euskirchen were attacked by fighter-bombers yesterday.

In the Saar valley, our units are strengthening their bridgeheads across the Saar River, in Dillingen and Saarlautern.

We have cleared Saareinsmingen, and patrols reached the village of Neuskirchen, just east of Saargemünd. Other units reached Weisweiler and Wolflingen.

Supporting our ground forces in the Saar Valley, medium and light bombers struck at fortified positions at Losheim, Oberthal, Tholey, Lebach, Wiesbach and Saarwellingen, and attacked military barracks at Baumholder.

Tank concentrations and gun positions southeast of Saargemünd, targets at Zweibrücken and the supply center of Pirmasens were objectives for other medium and fighter-bombers.

Our ground forces have made gains on both sides of the lower Vosges.

Wiederbronn has been cleared, and the main bridge over the Zinsel River at Bischweiler was seized intact when we entered the city.

Most of Thann has been cleared after two days of fighting and further progress has been made in this area of the southern Hautes Vosges.

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

The enemy is resisting stubbornly our efforts to extend the bridgehead over the Doller River at Mülhouse.

Fighter-bombers struck at rail communications west of Freiburg.

Berlin was attacked by a force of light bombers last night. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ. ITALY, December 10 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the coastal sector, 8th Army patrols are pushing forward north of Ravenna into the flooded country south of the Valli di Comacchio.

Heavy fighting under adverse weather conditions continues southwest of Faenza, where British troops of the 8th Army have made local gains.

Two strong enemy counter-attacks against Pideura have been repulsed.

Elsewhere there has been no appreciable change in our forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force yesterday attacked industrial objectives and rail yards in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Targets included the oil refinery and rail yards at Regensburg in Germany and the Pilsen-Skoda works in Czechoslovakia.

The rail yards at Villach, Austria, also were attacked.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked objectives in the northern Italy battle area and communications in the Po Valley.

Aircraft of the Coastal Air Force concentrated their attacks on shipping in the north Adriatic.

Roads, rail lines and enemy-occupied buildings in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Twenty-eight of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 1,600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Progress is being made despite increased local hostile activities on the part of rebel forces, including the deliberate demolition of an important bridge in the Piraeus.

Further rebel forces are arriving outside Athens.

Infantry, supported by tanks and fire from light naval craft, yesterday cleared further areas south of Port Leonpos but were held up by strong rebel positions in buildings and on high ground, which necessitated low-level machine-gun support by aircraft.

In Athens, British troops engaged in anti-sniper patrols found their task difficult as the majority of rebel snipers wear civilian clothes. One sniper nest has been located in a church and has caused a number of casualties. A British ambulance driver, whilst assisting wounded Greek civilians, was himself shot and wounded and the ambulance captured.

In the eastern suburbs of Athens, units of a regular Greek formation yesterday repulsed determined rebel attacks, which were supported by heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

In the remainder of Greece the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 19 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast

Patriots of the « Lombardia » Division, alternating defensive maneuvers with audacious sorties, have managed to retake Varzi, but Bobbio and Pecorara are still in enemy hands. Torriglia, momentarily abandoned, was also retaken by the Patriots.

On November 21, in the southern Apennines, Patriots of the « Lunense » Division took part in a co-ordinated action with advanced Allied troops.

In Brescia province, a Patriot brigade blew up a bridge at Acquafredda. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the area of Aix la Chapelle, the battles have further decreased in violence and extension. Constant enemy regroupings indicate that the enemy will soon resume his large-scale attacks in this area. In continued unsuccessful attacks in the Hürtgen Forest and at Vossenack the Americans lost a considerable number of prisoners.

In the Saarlautern area, our Grenadiers ejected the enemy from a number of pillboxes in which he had established himself.

On the front between Saargemünd and Bischweiler in Alsace, our troops in the forefield of the West Wall are engaged in heavy defensive fighting against strong enemy forces which were only able to gain insignificant ground in view of our tough resistance. After violent fighting the enemy finally penetrated into Niederbronn and Bischweiler.

In southern Alsace, the enemy pressure on both sides of Kaysersberg and south of the Schlucht Pass continues. In the Thann area our troops in heavy fighting foiled the intended breakthrough.

On the southeastern front of Lorient, the Americans after their attacks had failed confined themselves yesterday to fierce artillery fire which was answered by our batteries.

Our harrassing shelling on London and Antwerp was continued.

Italy:

In central Italy, the battle for and southwest of Faenza flared up to the peak of intensity, yesterday. Our own tank formations opened up counter-attacks on a wide front and despite very tough enemy resistance threw the British back several kilometers in the foothills of the Etruscan Apennines.

On the western edge of Faenza, too, the enemy was thrown back across the Lamone. The British Eighth Army lost nearly all the ground it had won in the fighting of the last five days. Its formations suffered most severe and bloody losses.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, our attack against the enemy bridgehead at Vukovar made good progress.

In Hungary the Bolsheviks could only gain little ground yesterday. Penetrations into our line, especially in the Budapest area, were sealed off or eliminated by counter-attacks of German and Hungarian formations. In the Miskolcz sector repeated enemy thrusts were frustrated.

In the southern part of Eastern Slovakia, our troops have defeated strong enemy attacks supported by tanks.

The lull in the rest of the eastern front has continued.

Air:

Weaker formations of North-American terror planes attacked southern and southeastern Germany. There was damage to residential quarters, especially in the city area of

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

Escorted heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force yesterday attacked industrial objectives and rail yards in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Targets included the oil refinery and rail yards at Regensburg in Germany and the Pilsen-Skoda works in Czechoslovakia.

The rail yards at Villach, Austria, also were attacked.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked objectives in the northern Italy battle area and communications in the Po Valley.

Aircraft of the Coastal Air Force concentrated their attacks on shipping in the north Adriatic.

Roads, rail lines and enemy-occupied buildings in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Twenty-eight of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 1,600 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Progress is being made despite increased local hostile activities on the part of rebel forces, including the deliberate demolition of an important bridge in the Piraeus.

Further rebel forces are arriving outside Athens.

Infantry, supported by tanks and fire from light naval craft, yesterday cleared further areas south of Port Leonpos but were held up by strong rebel positions in buildings and on high ground, which necessitated low-level machine-gun support by aircraft.

In Athens, British troops engaged in anti-sniper patrols found their task difficult as the majority of rebel snipers wear civilian clothes. One sniper nest has been located in a church and has caused a number of casualties. A British ambulance driver, whilst assisting wounded Greek civilians, was himself shot and wounded and the ambulance captured.

In the eastern suburbs of Athens, units of a regular Greek formation yesterday repulsed determined rebel attacks, which were supported by heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

In the remainder of Greece the situation remains unchanged. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 19 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, northeast and north of Budapest, our troops continued their offensive and occupied in fighting over 40 populated localities, including large localities of Buyak, Ipoltsek, Deytsar, Ipolivetse, Dregey-Palank, Sediget, Heleszget, Alshoget 12 kilometers north of Budapest, Set, Vatratet, Orsentmiklocs, Csomat, Jedevarosz, Roihenselek, Domoni, and the railway stations of Deytar, Ipolivetse, Set, Get, and Orsentmiklocs.

During the offensive battles on the territory of Hungary, from December 5 to 9, inclusive, troops of the 2nd. Ukrainian Front, captured 5,600 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points fighting of local importance took place.

During December 9, our troops disabled or destroyed 46 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 24 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 10 — Today's communique:

The enemy offensive north of the Apennines, in Emilia, continues, and in the central sector — between Parma and Piacenza especially — it is now becoming intense.

lished himself.

On the front between Saargemünd and Bischweiler in Alsace, our troops in the forefield of the West Wall are engaged in heavy defensive fighting against strong enemy forces which were only able to gain insignificant ground in view of our tough resistance. After violent fighting the enemy finally penetrated into Niederbronn and Bischweiler.

In southern Alsace, the enemy pressure on both sides of Kaysersberg and south of the Schlucht Pass continues. In the Thann area our troops in heavy fighting foiled the intended breakthrough.

On the southeastern front of Lorient, the Americans after their attacks had failed confined themselves yesterday to fierce artillery fire which was answered by our batteries.

Our harrassing shelling on London and Antwerp was continued.

Italy:

In central Italy, the battle for and southwest of Faenza flared up to the peak of intensity, yesterday. Our own tank formations opened up counter-attacks on a wide front and despite very tough enemy resistance threw the British back several kilometers in the foothills of the Etruscan Apennines.

On the western edge of Faenza, too, the enemy was thrown back across the Lamone. The British Eighth Army lost nearly all the ground it had won in the fighting of the last five days. Its formations suffered most severe and bloody losses.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, our attack against the enemy bridgehead at Vukovar made good progress.

In Hungary the Bolsheviks could only gain little ground yesterday. Penetrations into our line, especially in the Budapest area, were sealed off or eliminated by counter-attacks of German and Hungarian formations. In the Miskolcz sector repeated enemy thrusts were frustrated.

In the southern part of Eastern Slovakia, our troops have defeated strong enemy attacks supported by tanks.

The lull in the rest of the eastern front has continued.

Air:

Weaker formations of North-American terror planes attacked southern and southeastern Germany. There was damage to residential quarters, especially in the city area of Stuttgart and neighbouring places. In the evening hours single enemy formations made nuisance raids against Central Germany. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Western Front: After reviewing the battle between Merzig and Saarbrücken, the «grimmest since the battle for Aachen,» Transocean correspondent Günther Weber describes the new tactics employed by General Patton's forces in the fighting for the Siegfried line. Weber says small tank and sapper formations are attempting a breakthrough between the groups of pillboxes in order to cut their rear communications.

Walter Plato writes that increased activity in southern Alsace points to the intention of the Allied High Command to force Upper Alsace as well as the Saar region.

«After the abandonment of the Roehr bridgehead near Jülich...» Plato goes on to say «the river now forms a dividing line between the Germans and Americans... The latter have laid a smoke-screen covering their own positions

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

and the foreground, thus indicating preparation for an impending attack... »

The Battle of Budapest: Transocean reporter Karl Blücher writes that German resistance has once more stiffened north of Budapest and the Russians were unable to gain any more ground, after capturing Vac 24 hours ago. Soviet tank formations are now attacking in various directions, which makes the direction of the main thrust difficult to guess. From the southwest, the thrust from the expanding Danube bridgehead at Ercsi seems to be most dangerous.

From Budapest itself reporter Karl Klaus Krebs has sent a dramatic despatch about life in the beleaguered city. « The Hungarian capital... » he writes « is vibrating in all its fibres whilst the battle for its possession is slowly approaching its climax. The roar of German artillery is shaking the windows... sirens are howling hourly, chasing people into the shelters... traffic then is idle for 30-40 minutes, flowing only the stronger after the all-clear has sounded. Though the Soviets are standing at the gates of the city, its outer appearance has not changed... » He then goes on to describe the AA guns, tank barriers, and barbed wire entanglements along the Danube quay « ...the superficial impression of imperturbability, however, does not conceal the high tension felt throughout the city... » on the other hand « ...in a number of restaurants well-dressed men and women are dining at tables covered with white-linen tablecloths and only the wincing of an eyelid at the roar of gunfire reveals that this calmness is merely an expression of self-control... »

De Gaulle's Visit to Moscow: Dr. Siegried Horn, DNB diplomatic correspondent, commenting on De Gaulle's visit, mainly reiterates his view, already expressed a week ago, that the Franco-Soviet pact is a forerunner to the Soviet domination of Europe, with France as a chief assistant. He then adds that the Soviets would welcome France's concluding a similar pact with England, which would advance Soviet influence still further west.

The Greek Crisis: On Sunday, German broadcast and news agencies continued to devote much attention to the situation in Greece. Most of the straight news, however, came from Allied sources. The possibility of agreement between the conflicting parties is admitted, four out of the five ex-ministers belonging to the EAM being in favor of calling off the revolt and advocating the withdrawal of ELAS troops from Athens. The changed attitude is attributed to the intervention of Sophoulis, leader of the Liberal Party, who a few days ago, was supposed to have replaced Papandreou.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian POWs Employed in War Jobs in U.S.: The Fascist Radio complains that the U.S. is using Italian POWs in occupations directly connected with military operations. This is said to be contrary to the Geneva Convention and has enabled the U.S. to send more soldiers to the war fronts.

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio describes, in the course of a military analysis, the British plan to encircle Faenza. In spite of the large forces employed, says the analyst, the stubborn German defence halted the British troops in the outskirts of Faenza. Temporary penetrations into the main German combat zone were successfully sealed off by the defenders. Key villages changed hands several times but « German valour in the end emerged victoriously against vastly superior enemy forces... »

« *The Purger Purged.* » The Fascist Radio tries to point out that British objection to Sforza is due to the fact that « he had lately given proof of his sympathy towards comrade Togliatti... » in spite of « former pledges given to his overseas master. » This the broadcast plays up as another proof of the latent feud « between plutocratic and conservative England and Bolshevik Russia... »

HUNGARIAN

Martial Law in Budapest: A joint announcement by the German and Hungarian military commanders of Budapest has declared martial law throughout Budapest. The death penalty will be applied against saboteurs, looters, rebels, and persons in illegal possession of arms, ammunition or explosives, as well as against « traitors who associate with the enemy or otherwise endanger the security or undermine the morale of the fighting forces... »

Plot Against Szalasi: Radio Budapest has admitted a plot intended « to remove the constitutional government of the country and the head of the state and to prepare certain areas likely to be occupied by the enemy for collaboration with the Soviets... » Three high-ranking officers, including a general, were sentenced to death and three others to long-term penal servitude. The chief leaders were two prominent Hungarian politicians, well-known for their courageous stand against German domination of Hungary. Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, editor of the democratic weekly « *Szabadsag* » (« *Liberty* ») and at one time one of the leaders of the opposition party of Small Farmers, is to face court-martial and almost certain death, whereas Zoltan Tildy managed to escape.

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

cloths and only the wincing of an eyelid at the roar of gunfire reveals that this calmness is merely an expression of self-control... »

De Gaulle's Visit to Moscow: Dr. Siegried Horn, DNB diplomatic correspondent, commenting on De Gaulle's visit, mainly reiterates his view, already expressed a week ago, that the Franco-Soviet pact is a forerunner to the Soviet domination of Europe, with France as a chief assistant. He then adds that the Soviets would welcome France's concluding a similar pact with England, which would advance Soviet influence still further west.

The Greek Crisis: On Sunday, German broadcast and news agencies continued to devote much attention to the situation in Greece. Most of the straight news, however, came from Allied sources. The possibility of agreement between the conflicting parties is admitted, four out of the five ex-ministers belonging to the EAM being in favor of calling off the revolt and advocating the withdrawal of ELAS troops from Athens. The changed attitude is attributed to the intervention of Sophoulis, leader of the Liberal Party, who a few days ago, was supposed to have replaced Papandreou.

---

the German and Hungarian military commanders of Budapest has declared martial law throughout Budapest. The death penalty will be applied against saboteurs, looters, rebels, and persons in illegal possession of arms, ammunition or explosives, as well as against « traitors who associate with the enemy or otherwise endanger the security or undermine the morale of the fighting forces... »

Plot Against Szalasi: Radio Budapest has admitted a plot intended « to remove the constitutional government of the country and the head of the state and to prepare certain areas likely to be occupied by the enemy for collaboration with the Soviets... » Three high-ranking officers, including a general, were sentenced to death and three others to long-term penal servitude. The chief leaders were two prominent Hungarian politicians, well-known for their courageous stand against German domination of Hungary. Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, editor of the democratic weekly « *Szabadsag* » (« *Liberty* ») and at one time one of the leaders of the opposition party of Small Farmers, is to face court-martial and almost certain death, whereas Zoltan Tildy managed to escape.

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

0 6 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — **9 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighth Army rolls back German right flank toward Faenza; Siegfried Line defenses penetrated by U.S. 3rd Army; Russian grip on Budapest tightening; Superforts and warships hit Iwo Jima; New Leyte landing splits Jap forces; Chinese retake Tushan; 752,641 Germans taken prisoner on Western Front; 29,316 enemy planes destroyed by U.S.A.A.F. in three years.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill wins vote of confidence on Greek situation; More guerrilla forces move on Athens; Enemy deserters stir Greek troubles, General Wilson says; Anglo-American understanding achieved, Halifax says; Canadian Government wins vote of confidence; Roosevelt appoints two new assistants; Open hearings for State Department nominations; Stalin and De Gaulle continue talks.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill denies barring Sforza from Italian Cabinet; Bonomi discusses formation of Government; Clarification of Allied policy in Italy urged; Nenni plans to visit Paris; Confederation of Labor voices demands of workers; Ardeatine Caves report completed; Italian University Women ask to vote; Faculty heads elected at University of Rome; Five food disturbances reported in Rome.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY ROLLS BACK GERMAN RIGHT FLANK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — British and Polish forces of the 8th Army, expanding their bridgehead over the Lamone River despite heavy rains and fierce enemy resistance, are rolling back the right flank of the enemy's river line toward Faenza, it was announced here today.

Leading Allied troops have now pushed northwest to within three miles of Castel Bolognese, next of the string of Po Valley towns along the main highway to Bologna lands, lies between Ravenna and the sprawling Estuary of the Po.

German forces are dug in along the west bank of the Lamone River for a stretch of 20 miles from southwest of Faenza northeastward to Mazzano, along the Ferrara-Ravenna Road. Heavy artillery, self-propelled gun, and mortar fire was exchanged by the enemy and Allied forces facing each other across this swollen stream.

It was revealed today that the 1st Canadian Corps commanded by Lt. Gen. Charles Foulkes, CBE carried out the successful attack on the «hinge» of the enemy defenses between the Lamone and the Montone Rivers which resulted in the German evacuation of Ravenna.

On the 5th Army front, troops of an Indian formation carried out further advances in the area south of Imola, but along the rest of the mountain battle line activity was reported to be less than at any time in recent weeks. (PRO)

SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES PENETRATED

LONDON, December 8 — American 3rd Army forces have penetrated the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line in the Saar Basin northwest of Saarlautern, and have driven a mile through the outer fortifications.

The Americans forced a breach in the German positions along a 600 foot ridge and are fighting in the Buchwald Pachterer Forest, which stretches several miles to the east. This is the first point at which the West Wall has been pierced, and its eight-mile penetration is the deepest yet made by the 3rd Army.

Behind the American forces, the hills have been continually raked with German artillery fire, said to be the most concentrated on any part of the 3rd Army front. The advance was made through mud, heavy rain, and bitterly cold winds.

American troops to the southeast are gradually pushing closer to the burning Saar Basin city of Saarbrücken as heavy artillery continued steady shelling. In an advance of two miles, infantry troops last night reached Furstenhausen, 3½ miles from the outskirts of the Saar capital, whose capture would place the Americans astride the Siegfried Line, and whose loss would be a psychological blow to the Germans.

The heaviest fighting on the 3rd Army front took place at Saargemünd, eight miles southwest of Saarbrücken, where American troops attacked to establish a bridgehead over the Saar River to clear the remaining third of the coal city.

Late dispatches tonight reported that American troops fought their way over the old railway bridge leading to the eastern section of the city. The reports also said that three new crossings in assault boats were made in the new attack — at Diedingen, four miles southeast of Saargemünd; Wittringen, one mile farther south; and the third, still farther south.

Strong German opposition has been met in the eastern part of the Maginot Line zone in the vicinity of the towns of Achen, Biningen, and Encherberg, scene of the recent tank battle. No complete reports of the number of tanks knocked out have been received. The town of Etting was captured by 4th Armored Division units which have now pushed north of the town toward Achen.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

splits Jap forces: Chinese retake Tushan: 752,641 Germans taken prisoner on Western Front; 29,316 enemy planes destroyed by U.S.A.A.F. in three years.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill wins vote of confidence on Greek situation: More guerrilla forces move on Athens: Enemy deserters stir Greek troubles. General Wilson says: Anglo-American understanding achieved. Halifax says: Canadian Government wins vote of confidence: Roosevelt appoints two new assistants; Open hearings for State Department nominations; Stalin and De Gaulle continue talks.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill denies barring Sforza from Italian Cabinet; Bonomi discusses formation of Government; Clarification of Allied policy in Italy urged; Nenni plans to visit Paris; Confederation of Labor voices demands of workers; Ardeatine Caves report completed; Italian University Women ask to vote; Faculty heads elected at University of Rome; Five food disturbances reported in Rome.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY ROLLS BACK GERMAN RIGHT FLANK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — British and Polish forces of the 8th Army, expanding their bridgehead over the Lamone River despite heavy rains and fierce enemy resistance, are rolling back the right flank of the enemy's river line toward Faenza, it was announced here today.

Leading Allied troops have now pushed northwest to within three miles of Castel Bolognese, next of the string of Po Valley towns along the main highway to Bologna and the heart of industrial north Italy. Attacking in early morning yesterday, when heavy ground fog limited visibility to 100 yards, Allied forces captured the village of Castel Raniero after stiff fighting, and pushed on a further 1,000 yards to capture a ridge midway between Faenza and Castel Bolognese.

The Allied forces also occupied the hamlet of Olmatello, one-half mile south of Castel Raniero, and in a sharp engagement captured Pideur, a hilltop community some two miles west of the Lamone River.

Everywhere along the threatened southern end of their Lamone River Line, enemy forces resisted fiercely, striking back at Polish troops on Monte San Rinaldo in an exceptionally sharp attack. This counter-attack was repelled with losses to the enemy.

At the northern end of the German front across the southeastern corner of the Plain of the Po, enemy forces were reported by Allied patrols to be attempting to establish defensive positions in the marshlands fringing the Comacchio Lagoon, northwest of Ravenna. This great salt lake, covering an area of over 100 square miles, and bordered on the west and north by large reclaimed farm- between the Lamone and [illegible] resulted in the German evacuation of Ravenna.

On the 5th Army front, troops of an Indian formation carried out further advances in the area south of Imola, but along the rest of the mountain battle line activity was reported to be less than at any time in recent weeks. (PRO)

SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES PENETRATED

LONDON, December 8 — American 3rd Army forces have penetrated the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line in the Saar Basin northwest of Saarlautern, and have driven a mile through the outer fortifications.

The Americans forced a breach in the German positions along a 600 foot ridge and are fighting in the Buchwald Pachterer Forest, which stretches several miles to the east. This is the first point at which the West Wall has been pierced, and its eight-mile penetration is the deepest yet made by the 3rd Army.

Behind the American forces, the hills have been continually raked with German artillery fire, said to be the most concentrated on any part of the 3rd Army front. The advance was made through mud, heavy rain, and bitterly cold winds.

American troops to the southeast are gradually pushing closer to the burning Saar Basin city of Saarbrücken as heavy artillery continued steady shelling. In an advance of two miles, infantry troops last night reached Furstenhausen, 3½ miles from the outskirts of the Saar capital, whose capture would place the Americans astride the Siegfried Line, and whose loss would be a psychological blow to the Germans.

The heaviest fighting on the 3rd Army front took place at Saargemünd, eight miles southwest of Saarbrücken, where American troops attacked to establish a bridgehead over the Saar River to clear the remaining third of the coal city.

Late dispatches tonight reported that American troops fought their way over the old railway bridge leading to the eastern section of the city. The reports also said that three new crossings in assault boats were made in the new attack — at Diedingen, four miles southeast of Saargemünd; Wittringen, one mile farther south; and the third, still farther south.

Strong German opposition has been met in the eastern part of the Maginot Line zone in the vicinity of the towns of Achen, Biningen, and Encherberg, scene of the recent tank battle. No complete reports of the number of tanks knocked out have been received. The town of Etting was captured by 4th Armored Division units which have now pushed north of the town toward Achen.

On the eastern flank, American 7th Army forces have captured Encherberg in their gradual advance toward the German frontier parallel with the Rhine.

LATE BULLETIN

JAPS ON LEYTE FACE ANNIHILATION

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 8 — Split as a result of the American amphibious landing yesterday on the west coast of Leyte, Japanese forces caught between the 7th Division, which made the landing, and the 77th Division moving up from the south are facing annihilation, General Douglas MacArthur said tonight.

The American forces which landed three miles south of Ormoc had reached the outskirts of the town tonight. To the north, the 32nd Division advanced down the Ormoc Corridor south of Limon against stubborn resistance. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021
4029

Driving southward from Strasbourg, French and American troops have cleared the Rhine River town of Gambsheim, while other Allied forces astride the Strasbourg-Colmar road made slight gains toward the German-headquarters city.

On the American 1st and 9th Army front on the western banks of the flooded Roer River, heavy rain has turned the entire area into a sea of mud. The 1st Army made two sharp attacks today and cleared the Germans from the high ground east of Bergstein, giving them observation across the Roer 1,000 yards away. Infantry with tank destroyers made the attack after an artillery barrage, and advanced in the face of heavy enemy fire to reach their objective.

Elsewhere on the Allied front, activity has been restricted, because of extreme weather conditions, to a series of probes on the Allied side and shrewd, though futile German counter-attacks. (OWI-Reuter-AP-MOI)

RUSSIAN GRIP ON BUDAPEST TIGHTENING

MOSCOW, December 8 — Red Army units tightened their grip on the Hungarian capital today and advanced on the main communications leading into Budapest from the south. Fighting outside of the city was described as extraordinarily severe, with the Russians attacking from the east and south, as well as 20 miles to the north. Foggy weather helped Soviet infantry and tank formations.

Marshal Fecdor Tolbukin's forces west of the Danube swung around the northeastern end of Lake Balaton and captured several important rail junctions in their advance toward Vienna, tonight's Soviet communique announced. Another Red Army column is headed northward in a drive to cut the escape routes running west out of besieged Budapest.

Two German divisions rushed from the Western Front and from Italy to plug the widening gaps in southwest Hungary have already suffered heavy losses in killed and captured.

Marshal Tolbukhin's southwestern flank tonight stood within 40 miles of the Austrian border. The Soviet communique reported that further advances have been made between Lake Balaton and the Drava River, giving the Germans no time to build a new defense line.

Soviet bombers were out from dawn to dusk in nonstop attacks on German troop concentrations and supply depots. The Germans in this sector between Lake Balaton and the Drava were reported to be retreating in disorder after the capture of Barcs yesterday.

Press dispatches reported that Marshal Tolbukhin's northwestern drive toward Austria seemed to have been temporarily deflected into a general movement on the Drava River line, aimed at cutting German escape routes from Yugoslavia.

On all sectors of the Eastern Front, Russian forces disabled or destroyed 33 German tanks and shot down three planes. (OWI - Reuter- Radio Moscow)

SUPERFORTS AND WARSHIPS HIT IWO JIMA; NEW LEYTE LANDING SPLITS JAP FORCES

WASHINGTON, December 8 — Superfortresses dropped their heaviest bomb load today when they joined U.S. warships and Liberator bombers of the 7th USAAF and Fleet Air Wing in a combined attack on the Japanese base on Iwo Jima, in the Bonin Islands, it was announced today.

A communique from the 20th USAAF reporting the B-29 assault said bombing was done by instruments because of heavy cloud formations and that results were not observed. No enemy action or anti-aircraft fire was encountered, and all planes returned, the communique added.

In the «coordinated attack» on the Japanese base, which is 750 miles from the Japanese homeland, Lightning fighters escorted the Liberators.

Troops of the 77th Division of the 24th U.S. Army Corps, who made a surprise landing yesterday three miles

At dusk, six more small enemy craft, loaded with troops, were sighted along the northwest coast of Leyte and sunk by U.S. planes.

Referring to the American Navy as a «ghost» fleet different from that of the Japanese fleet, which is rapidly being diminished to nothing, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said yesterday: «Most of this fleet, which our enemy said was sunk or damaged beyond hopes of repair, today is haunting our enemy in a most unghostlike fashion.»

A USAAF spokesman said yesterday, that the Japanese naval air force will never appear again as a formidable force. He pointed out, however, that stiffer resistance may be expected from land-based Japanese aircraft. He said Japan may be able to rebuild her depleted air reserves in some measure, and that, currently, Japanese land-based aircraft operate at a decided advantage because of a far-flung network of airfields reaching to Japan itself.

He explained that the Allies' objective is to reduce enemy air power to a point at which it would not constitute a danger to the achievement of the main objective. (OWI)

CHINESE RETAKE TUSHAN

CHUNGKING, December 8 — Chinese troops today recaptured the important stronghold of Tushan, 75 miles south of Kweiyang on the Chungking highway, the Chinese High Command announced today.

A Chinese spokesman disclosed that 4,000 Japanese troops who entered Kweichow Province had been routed. He said also that the Chinese had retaken Pachai, Hanho, and Shihpanchai, and that the enemy was in retreat southward toward Liuchai, 40 miles distant.

In a delayed dispatch from 10th USAAF headquarters in Myitkyina today, the Associated Press said that 30 tons of bombs were dropped during a 10-hour shuttle raid on the Japanese supply base of Male, 75 miles north of Mandalay. The fliers also dropped a new type of incendiary for the first time, and reported that smoke from the attacks could be seen for 60 miles.

A communique from Kandy, Ceylon, reported strong enemy resistance on the Chindwin front two miles northeast of Kalewa, as Allied troops continued to cross the Chindwin River to consolidate their east bank bridgehead.

The Chinese 38th Division made slight gains southwest of the besieged base of Bhamo, 60 miles from the Burma Road, the communique said.

Viewing this part of the campaign, Brig. Gen. Robert C. Cannon, northern area Chief of Staff of the Burma Combat Command, said Chinese troops are within 35 miles of the Old Burma Road and 65 miles of other Chinese advancing down the highway from China, a press dispatch said today.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command yesterday attacked targets at Maymyo, on the Mandalay-Lashio railway, while other aircraft bombed enemy installations southeast of Kalewa and also attacked dumps on the Japanese lines of communication to the Chindwin region.

Allied ground forces along the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad zone in south China and in the Tushan-Nantan-Hochih area received assistance from the 14th USAAF today. An ammunition and gasoline dump were destroyed, a railroad bridge knocked out, a steel works bombed, 17 locomotives wrecked, and others damaged in the fighter sweeps.

Three enemy fighters were destroyed and five damaged out of 21 enemy planes, which attempted to intercept the Allied planes. All Allied aircraft returned safely from the missions. (OWI)

NIGHT BAD-WEATHER BOMBERS SCORE VICTORY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — Liberators and Flying Fortresses, flying bad weather missions deep into enemy territory, scored their first victory over enemy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Marshal Fyodor Tolbukhin's forces west of the Danube swing around the northeastern end of Lake Balaton and captured several important rail junctions in their advance toward Vienna, tonight's Soviet communique announced. Another Red Army column is headed northward in a drive to cut the escape routes running west out of besieged Budapest.

Two German divisions rushed from the Western Front and from Italy to plug the widening gaps in southwest Hungary have already suffered heavy losses in killed and captured.

Marshal Tolbukhin's southwestern flank tonight stood within 40 miles of the Austrian border. The Soviet communique reported that further advances have been made between Lake Balaton and the Drava River, giving the Germans no time to build a new defense line.

Soviet bombers were out from dawn to dusk in nonstop attacks on German troop concentrations and supply depots. The Germans in this sector between Lake Balaton and the Drava were reported to be retreating in disorder after the capture of Bares yesterday.

Press dispatches reported that Marshal Tolbukhin's northwestern drive toward Austria seemed to have been temporarily deflected into a general movement on the Drava River line, aimed at cutting German escape routes from Yugoslavia.

On all sectors of the Eastern Front, Russian forces disabled or destroyed 33 German tanks and shot down three planes. (OWI - Reuter- Radio Moscow)

SUPERFORTS AND WARSHIPS HIT IWO JIMA; NEW LEYTE LANDING SPLITS JAP FORCES

WASHINGTON, December 8 — Superfortresses dropped their heaviest bomb load today when they joined U.S. warships and Liberator bombers of the 7th USAAF and Fleet Air Wing in a combined attack on the Japanese base on Iwo Jima, in the Bonin Islands, it was announced today.

A communique from the 20th USAAF reporting the B-29 assault said bombing was done by instruments because of heavy cloud formations and that results were not observed. No enemy action or anti-aircraft fire was encountered, and all planes returned, the communique added.

In the «coördinated attack» on the Japanese base, which is 750 miles from the Japanese homeland, Lightning fighters escorted the Liberators.

Troops of the 77th Division of the 24th U.S. Army Corps, who made a surprise landing yesterday three miles south of Ormoc, have seized the center of the Yamashita line from the rear and have split the enemy's forces in two, General MacArthur's communique reported last night.

Japanese soldiers in the valley to the north are separated from those along the coast to the south, the communique said. Both segments are now caught between American columns which are pressing in from all fronts.

A press dispatch said troops of the U.S. 77th Division pushed ashore behind the enemy «without a single casualty on the beaches.»

In a desperate attempt at diversion, the enemy landed parachute troops during the night in the vicinity of San Pablo, headquarters announced. Approximately 200 men were dropped, the majority of whom have been killed. Some sabotage damage was accomplished, but the effort was a feeble one and promptly was rendered abortive, the announcement said.

Further reports on the sinking of 13 Japanese vessels in a Japanese reinforcement convoy said that 52 enemy planes were shot down by U.S. fighters and 10 by Navy aircraft. Five American planes were lost, but all the pilots were saved.

High Command announced today.

A Chinese spokesman disclosed that 4,000 Japanese troops who entered Kwelchow Province had been routed. He said also that the Chinese had retaken Pachai, Hanho, and Shihpanchai, and that the enemy was in retreat southward toward Liuchai, 40 miles distant.

In a delayed dispatch from 10th USAAF headquarters in Myitkyina today, the Associated Press said that 30 tons of bombs were dropped during a 10-hour shuttle raid on the Japanese supply base of Male, 75 miles north of Mandalay. The fliers also dropped a new type of incendiary for the first time, and reported that smoke from the attacks could be seen for 60 miles.

A communique from Kandy, Ceylon, reported strong enemy resistance on the Chindwin front two miles northeast of Kalewa, as Allied troops continued to cross the Chindwin River to consolidate their east bank bridgehead.

The Chinese 38th Division made slight gains southwest of the besieged base of Bhamo, 60 miles from the Burma Road, the communique said.

Viewing this part of the campaign, Brig. Gen. Robert C. Cannon, northern area Chief of Staff of the Burma Combat Command, said Chinese troops are within 35 miles of the Old Burma Road and 65 miles of other Chinese advancing down the highway from China, a press dispatch said today.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command yesterday attacked targets at Maymyo, on the Mandalay-Lashio railway, while other aircraft bombed enemy installations southeast of Kalewa and also attacked dumps on the Japanese lines of communication to the Chindwin region.

Allied ground forces along the Kwelchow-Kwangsi railroad zone in south China and in the Tushan-Nantan-Hochih area received assistance from the 14th USAAF today. An ammunition and gasoline dump were destroyed, a railroad bridge knocked out, a steel works bombed, 17 locomotives wrecked, and others damaged in the fighter sweeps.

Three enemy fighters were destroyed and five damaged out of 21 enemy planes, which attempted to intercept the Allied planes. All Allied aircraft returned safely from the missions. (OWI)

NIGHT BAD-WEATHER BOMBERS SCORE VICTORY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — Liberators and Flying Fortresses, flying bad weather missions deep into enemy territory, scored their first victory over enemy night interceptors in an attack on Austrian rail targets yesterday, it was announced here today.

More than half a dozen enemy fighters intercepted the heavy bombers as they flew in single formation over their target. Although the German fighters could be seen only by the flashes of their guns, the tail gunner on one of the Liberator bombers caught a maneuvering German plane, and sent it hurtling through the clouds in a burst of red and yellow flames.

The weather yesterday restricted MAAF operations to 300 sorties.

A squadron of Italian-flown Baltimore light bombers, flying with the Balkan Air Force, has carried out numerous attacks on German forces seeking to escape from Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

The squadron, in which both air and ground crews are Italians, has joined Italian fighter and transport formations flying with the Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

Most of the Italian airmen are aviators of long experience, with some of the pilots having as many as 2,000 hours of flying time to their credit. The navigators of the squadron are younger men, many of them new graduates

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

from the Regia Aeronautica at the time of the Italian armistice. One of the squadron veterans was a member of the famous Trans-Atlantic flight of Marshal Italo Balbo in 1933.

Among the targets the Italian fliers have attacked are railway lines, railyards, and enemy stores and dumps in Yugoslavia. In one mission, every aircraft in the formation was pierced by flak particles from heavy German anti-aircraft fire.

An Italian pilot, schooled in England, acts as liaison officer for the squadron with the Balkan Air Force. (PRO)

R.A.F. HEAVIES HIT DUISBERG TWICE

LONDON, December 8 — A strong force of RAF Lancaster bombers struck at German marshalling yards and oil refineries again today, carrying out two daylight attacks under cover of Mustang and Spitfire fighters.

The bombers concentrated their first attack on the German rail network funneling through Duisberg to the German armies in the Low Countries. A few hours later, they struck a synthetic oil plant in the Meiderich district of Duisberg.

At dusk last night, hundreds of RAF Mosquito bombers continued the greatest air offensive of the war against Germany when they dropped two-ton blockbusters on Cologne. In the 72-hour period ended early today, 14,000 Allied planes had taken part in the ceaseless bombardment of 13 of Germany's principal cities in an effort to seal off German reinforcements from the fighting fronts.

RAF bombers which two days ago attacked Leuna, Osnabrück, and Giessen dropped a great weight of high explosives and more than 350,000 incendiaries to start huge fires at all three targets, the Air Ministry announced today. The attack was made in appalling weather.

The big oil refinery at Misburg, near Hanover, suffered serious damage in the November 26 attack by the 8th USAAF when 110 German interceptors were shot down, it was reported today in a Strategic Air Force communique.

The plant's output had been cut earlier to 50 per cent, but it had remained the largest active refinery in Germany. Aerial reconnaissance photographs revealed that the largest laboratory building and nine storage tanks were destroyed in the latest raid, while a distillation unit, a cracking plant, and other buildings were severely damaged.

The Air Ministry announced also that Mustangs with escorting Beaufighters and Mosquitos on patrol against German shipping today shot down six enemy planes off the Norwegian coast, with the loss of one Mustang.

The announcement reported that in a recent attack on German shipping off Norway, RAF Mosquitos and Beaufighters bombed and strafed nine vessels in the Nordugulen Fjord, setting four afire. There was heavy anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore.

Another Coastal Command force simultaneously struck three merchant vessels in Orsta Fjord, leaving one « well ablaze. »

The BBC said that in the 24-hour period up to dawn today, the Germans aimed more rocket projectiles against southern England, causing damage and casualties.

(OWI - BBC)

752,641 GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER IN WEST

WASHINGTON, December 8 — German prisoners taken in the current offensive on the Western Front reached 70,375 today, bringing the total number of prisoners since D-day to 752,641, the War Department announced.

The individual totals for the various armies are:

American 1st Army	203,891
American 3rd Army	130,593
American 7th Army	62,170

Strong German attempts to break through to Podgorica were repelled in Montenegro, while similar enemy attacks in Croatia from the direction of Gospic were repulsed.

Rail lines in Slovenia were cut in several places, the communique said.

The Yugoslav News Agency said that in the period of November 20 to 27, Yugoslav Army units rescued 16 Allied aviators. (OWI)

RADESCU AIMS AT LIAISON WITH RUSSIA

BUCHAREST, December 8 — General Radescu, newly-appointed Rumanian Premier, yesterday defined the aims of his government as follows:

« The main point of my program is my firm determination to strengthen to the fullest degree our friendly relations with our powerful eastern neighbor, Soviet Russia. I regard it as a duty of honor to fulfil the armistice conditions without wavering and with the fullest determination. »

Good progress is being made in the execution of Rumanian armistice terms, and relations between the Soviet Union and Rumania have improved, Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinsky said yesterday at a reception given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of Bucharest, General Victor Dumbrowski. The Soviet official added:

« I hope that our relations will be further consolidated in the future, and that the Rumanian Government, relying on Rumania's democratic forces, will succeed in uniting the Rumanian people on the road of *rapprochement* between Rumania and the Allies. » (OWI)

U.S. OIL EXPERTS TO AID PLOESTI

WASHINGTON, December 8 — United States oil experts have been sent to Rumania to aid in the rehabilitation of the bomb-damaged oil fields, Harold Ickes, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, announced yesterday. (OWI)

10,000 YUGOSLAVS KILLED BY NAZIS

BELGRADE, December 8 — Ten thousand men, women, and children met death in the German concentration camp of Zemun, west of Belgrade, during the German occupation, the Yugoslav Radio said today. (OWI)

29,316 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY U.S.A.A.F.

WASHINGTON, December 8 — Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor three years ago, the U.S. Army Air Forces destroyed at least 29,316 enemy planes and dropped 1,202,139 tons of bombs on enemy targets, the War Department disclosed today. The Air Forces flew a total of 1,563,290 combat sorties.

In the Pacific, the report said, 1,310,006 tons of enemy shipping were sunk by USAAF operations. Figures on ships sunk in other war theaters were not given.

Of the total bomb tonnage, 85 per cent was dropped on Europe, with Berlin receiving 13,717 tons, the city hardest hit. Ploesti in Rumania and its oil refineries were struck by 13,098 tons.

Breaking down the overall figure on enemy planes destroyed, the report said that in aerial combat 22,894 planes were destroyed, 5,986 probably destroyed, and 8,063 damaged. On the ground, 6,422 were destroyed, 667 probably destroyed, and 3,214 damaged.

During the three years of war, American plane losses were 13,491 — less than half those suffered by the enemy — and include 3,297 shot down in combat, 270 destroyed on the ground, and 1,924 knocked down by anti-aircraft fire.

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

any when they dropped two-ton blockbusters on Cologne. In the 72-hour period ended early today, 14,000 Allied planes had taken part in the ceaseless bombardment of 13 of Germany's principal cities in an effort to seal off German reinforcements from the fighting fronts.

RAF bombers which two days ago attacked Leuna, Osnabrück, and Giessen dropped a great weight of high explosives and more than 350,000 incendiaries to start huge fires at all three targets, the Air Ministry announced today. The attack was made in appalling weather.

The big oil refinery at Misburg, near Hanover, suffered serious damage in the November 26 attack by the 8th USAAF when 110 German interceptors were shot down, it was reported today in a Strategic Air Force communique.

The plant's output had been cut earlier to 50 per cent, but it had remained the largest active refinery in Germany. Aerial reconnaissance photographs revealed that the largest laboratory building and nine storage tanks were destroyed in the latest raid, while a distillation unit, a cracking plant, and other buildings were severely damaged.

The Air Ministry announced also that Mustangs with escorting Beaufighters and Mosquitos on patrol against German shipping today shot down six enemy planes off the Norwegian coast, with the loss of one Mustang.

The announcement reported that in a recent attack on German shipping off Norway, RAF Mosquitos and Beaufighters bombed and strafed nine vessels in the Nordugulen Fjord, setting four afire. There was heavy anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore.

Another Coastal Command force simultaneously struck three merchant vessels in Orsta Fjord, leaving one «well ablaze.»

The BBC said that in the 24-hour period up to dawn today, the Germans aimed more rocket projectiles against southern England, causing damage and casualties.

(OWI - BBC)

752,641 GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER IN WEST

WASHINGTON, December 8 — German prisoners taken in the current offensive on the Western Front reached 70,375 today, bringing the total number of prisoners since D-day to 752,641, the War Department announced.

The individual totals for the various armies are:

American 1st Army	203,891
American 3rd Army	130,593
American 7th Army	62,170
American 9th Army	58,645
British 2nd Army	100,686
Canadian 1st Army	102,441
French 1st Army	69,215
French with the British and Canadians	20,000

(OWI)

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET FORCES SOUTH OF VINKOVCI

LONDON, December 8 — Yugoslav and Red Army troops, pushing westward along the Belgrade-Zagreb railway, have reached the region immediately south of the important communications center of Vinkovci in Slavonia, 50 miles south of the Hungarian border, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The towns of Privlaka, Otok, and Vrbanja, all within 25 miles of Vinkovci, were captured in the advance as well as the smaller localities of Sremraca, Lipovac, and Komleinci. The communique said that 2,577 Germans have been killed and 316 taken prisoner in this sector to date, and that enemy counter-attacks from Brod were repulsed with a toll of 175 German dead.

In eastern Bosnia, the communique reported Yugoslav troops attacking the Sokolac-Vlasenica-Zvornik road along which the enemy is retreating toward the Sava River.

given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of Bucharest, General Victor Dumbrowski. The Soviet official added:

«I hope that our relations will be further consolidated in the future, and that the Rumanian Government, relying on Rumania's democratic forces, will succeed in uniting the Rumanian people on the road of *rapprochement* between Rumania and the Allies.» (OWI)

U.S. OIL EXPERTS TO AID PLOESTI

WASHINGTON, December 8 — United States oil experts have been sent to Rumania to aid in the rehabilitation of the bomb-damaged oil fields, Harold Ickes, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, announced yesterday. (OWI)

10,000 YUGOSLAVS KILLED BY NAZIS

BELGRADE, December 8 — Ten thousand men, women, and children met death in the German concentration camp of Zemun, west of Belgrade, during the German occupation, the Yugoslav Radio said today. (OWI)

29,316 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY U.S.A.A.F.

WASHINGTON, December 8 — Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor three years ago, the U.S. Army Air Forces destroyed at least 29,316 enemy planes and dropped 1,202,139 tons of bombs on enemy targets, the War Department disclosed today. The Air Forces flew a total of 1,563,290 combat sorties.

In the Pacific, the report said, 1,310,006 tons of enemy shipping were sunk by USAAF operations. Figures on ships sunk in other war theaters were not given.

Of the total bomb tonnage, 85 per cent was dropped on Europe, with Berlin receiving 13,717 tons, the city hardest hit. Ploesti in Rumania and its oil refineries were struck by 13,098 tons.

Breaking down the overall figure on enemy planes destroyed, the report said that in aerial combat 22,894 planes were destroyed, 5,986 probably destroyed, and 8,068 damaged. On the ground, 6,422 were destroyed, 667 probably destroyed, and 3,214 damaged.

During the three years of war, American plane losses were 13,481 — less than half those suffered by the enemy — and include 8,297 shot down in combat, 270 destroyed on the ground, and 4,924 knocked down by anti-aircraft fire.

USAAF personnel suffered approximately 86,580 battle casualties, including dead, wounded, prisoners, and sick.

(OWI)

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES DAMAGE IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, December 8 — Radio Tokyo early today admitted that an earthquake, which seismologists in the United States and elsewhere said registered as one of the greatest in 24 years, caused a tidal wave and a landslide «on a minor scale» and the crumbling of cottages «over a limited area.»

The broadcast said the center of the quake was «somewhere in the Sea of Enshu,» off the west coast of Japan.

The earthquake was recorded yesterday at 0048 hours GMT on seismographs throughout the world, and was severe enough to have kept the instruments quivering for six hours. The Sea of Enshu washes the southeastern coast of Japan where Tokyo, Yokohama, and Japanese naval bases of Kobe and Osaka are located.

The last severe earthquake shook Japan on 1 September 1923, killing over 99,000 people and destroying large parts of Tokyo and Yokohama. At that time, America sent 59 million dollars to Japan for earthquake relief. (OWI)

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

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LONDON, December 8 — Prime Minister Churchill's Government won an overwhelming vote of confidence in the House of Commons today when an amendment to the Speech from the Throne, criticizing the Government's policy on Greece and in the internal affairs of other European liberated countries, was defeated by 279 votes to 30.

Mr. Churchill received his ninth vote of confidence after declaring that Britain had acted in Greece only to avert rebel rule.

Aroused by denunciations of his stand, Churchill demanded the vote of confidence as a justification for the continuation of his policy.

Mr. Churchill had pointed out that such action would mean that Britain «will persist in this policy of clearing Athens and the Athens region of all those who are rebels to the constituted authority of Greece.»

He made it clear that the policy was not designed for Greece alone, but that Britain stood committed to the right of a people to chose its government in a free election, and that Britain would not tolerate the overthrowing of constitutional authority by violence.

Upholding the use of British tanks and troops against ELAS forces in Greece, Churchill said that Britain had acted to ensure that lawless bodies did not «descend from the mountains and install themselves, with all their bloody terror and violence, in power.»

Disclosing that plans for the liberation of Greece were laid at the Quebec Conference last August, although the Greek Government were kept in ignorance of these plans, Mr. Churchill said:

«The enterprise was marked by excellent timing and extreme efficiency, and crowned by complete success. British troops were welcomed enthusiastically in Athens. So also was the Greek Brigade, which had mutinied earlier, but had been freed from mutinous elements.»

ELAS Plotting For 2 Years

The Prime Minister said that during the two years preceeding the liberation, ELAS supporters had «devoted themselves principally to preparations for seizing power,» and a well-organized plot was developed for a march on Athens under the «plea of purging collaborationists.»

Faced with this prospect, the Greek Government, with its six EAM ministers, tried to arrange general disarmament, followed by the creation of a National Army, 40,000 strong. This plan failed because, although there was a ready response in all districts not dominated by ELAS, «the National Army was not ready to offer effective resistance to organized subversive forces. Also the Athens police, who had lived through German tyranny, were no guarantee of stability.»

While all this was coming to a head, peace and order reigned and 45,000 tons of relief stores, mainly American, were landed in a single week.

At a carefully chosen moment, ELAS forces began to filter into the Greek capital, and the six EAM ministers resigned.

«On Tuesday morning,» Mr. Churchill continued, «I directed General Scobie to assume complete control of Athens and the area, and to use what force was necessary to drive out the ELAS bands by which the capital was invested.»

Stating that General Scobie now has ample forces in Greece, or *en route*, the British Premier said: «It is not compatible with our honor or obligations to take to our ships, as we so easily could, and leave Athens to anarchy, misery, and tyranny.»

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden closed the debate by saying:

«Our purpose is to enable the Greeks to express their own will, but we must insist that it should be done through the ballot box and not by bombs.»

Contending that the Greek Government, formed at the Lebanon Conference, was wholly representative, Mr. Eden continued: «The Government consisted of 24 members, and all 24 are republicans. M. Papandreou himself was in exile before the war because he opposed the Metaxas Administration, and this is the man we are now told is a Fascist.»

Speaking of his recent visit to Athens, Mr. Eden said that leading representatives of the Greek Communist Party asked to see him, and: «They told me they were perfectly content with the unity of the Government, and its policy, and were perfectly loyal to M. Papandreou.»

After pointing out that the EAM ministers insisted on the demobilization of Greek regular units, but wished to retain their own brigades, Mr. Eden concluded:

«It is our hope that free elections may be held at the earliest possible moment, and we invite our Allies to ensure that those elections are free.

«We entered Greece knowing the risk and what political disputes there were; knowing the passions, not only of this war, but of the Metaxas Régime. We knew all this — bottled up — would burst, would burst in our faces.

«We thought it our duty to take that risk, and the responsibility. If we are holding the ring, we will invite our Allies to join us.

«I believe that the Greek masses are not interested in ELAS, or EAM, or EDES, but are very much interested in getting something to eat. In trying to help them we have become involved, against our will, in this internecine conflict.

«We beg those who are carrying it on to lay down their arms and play their part in the re-birth of their country.»

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

(Ed. Note: Additional text of Mr. Churchill's remarks relating to Greece is available on request from PWB Unit 13, APO 512.)

MORE GUERRILLA FORCES MOVE ON ATHENS

ATHENS, December 8 — ELAS troops have increased their attacks on British troops, Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie announced in a communique late tonight.

British troops slowly are clearing areas of the city, but more of the guerrilla forces continue to filter back. More then 900 officers and men of these forces have been captured and handed over to the Greek authorities, the communique said. Most of them were dressed as civilians.

The British Navy joined in the action yesterday, when a British destroyer and two British motor launches anchored off Piraeus opened fire on a strongly garrisoned ELAS strongpoint, a Royal Navy communique said today. A medium sized fire was started in what was believed to be a petrol dump.

General Scobie reported more numerous «unprovoked attacks» on British troops, and that the rebel forces have declared their intention to hold any captured British and Greek troops as prisoners.

There were indications from outside the capital that additional ELAS troops are moving towards the capital. The BBC reported tonight that 10 divisions were reported 15 miles from Athens, and that these forces appeared to be concentrating on the capital. It added that one guerrilla battalion outside the city has 75 guns at its disposal.

Strike in Salonika

The communique said that a general strike has been declared at Salonika, halting relief measures. It was reported

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

tional authority by violence.

Upholding the use of British tanks and troops against ELAS forces in Greece, Churchill said that Britain had acted to ensure that lawless bodies did not «descend from the mountains and install themselves, with all their bloody terror and violence, in power.»

Disclosing that plans for the liberation of Greece were laid at the Quebec Conference last August, although the Greek Government were kept in ignorance of these plans, Mr. Churchill said:

«The enterprise was marked by excellent timing and extreme efficiency, and crowned by complete success. British troops were welcomed enthusiastically in Athens. So also was the Greek Brigade, which had mutinied earlier, but had been freed from mutinous elements.»

ELAS Plotting For 2 Years

The Prime Minister said that during the two years preceeding the liberation, ELAS supporters had «devoted themselves principally to preparations for seizing power,» and a well-organized plot was developed for a march on Athens under the «plea of purging collaborationists.»

Faced with this prospect, the Greek Government, with its six EAM ministers, tried to arrange general disarmament, followed by the creation of a National Army, 40,000 strong. This plan failed because, although there was a ready response in all districts not dominated by ELAS, «the National Army was not ready to offer effective resistance to organized subversive forces. Also the Athens police, who had lived through German tyranny, were no guarantee of stability.»

While all this was coming to a head, peace and order reigned and 45,000 tons of relief stores, mainly American, were landed in a single week.

At a carefully chosen moment, ELAS forces began to filter into the Greek capital, and the six EAM ministers resigned.

«On Tuesday morning,» Mr. Churchill continued, «I directed General Scobie to assume complete control of Athens and the area, and to use what force was necessary to drive out the ELAS bands by which the capital was invested.»

Stating that General Scobie now has ample forces in Greece, or en route, the British Premier said: «It is not compatible with our honor or obligations to take to our ships, as we so easily could, and leave Athens to anarchy, misery, and tyranny.»

He described the Allied interference in Belgium as «an attempt to stand between the friends of democracy and the anarchy of overthrow of the Belgian State.»

Pointing out the similarity of the proclamations issued by General Erskine, who was directly responsible to, and derived his authority, from General Eisenhower, Mr. Churchill expressed complete agreement with the Supreme Commander's decisions, and said that they stopped disorder and tumult along the Allied lines of communications. He continued.

«I have no hesitation in saying that, not only did we obey General Eisenhower's orders, but that we thought they were wise and sensible.»

The debate followed, and one speaker suggested that a general election should be held in Greece within two months after the defeat of Germany, and under international supervision.

Other speakers criticized the method in which the present Greek Government came into being, and some called for the sending of a minister of high standing to Greece to try to mediate between the various factions. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party, expressing agreement with the latter suggestion, said: «If there be any step that can be taken to stop this war between brothers who bled on the same field, then those steps should be taken without delay.»

war, out of the Metaxas Regime. We knew all that — [illegible] up — would burst, would burst in our faces.

«We thought it our duty to take that risk, and the responsibility. If we are holding the ring, we will invite our Allies to join us.

«I believe that the Greek masses are not interested in ELAS, or EAM, or EDES, but are very much interested in getting something to eat. In trying to help them we have become involved, against our will, in this internecine conflict.

«We beg those who are carrying it on to lay down their arms and play their part in the re-birth of their country.»

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

(Ed. Note: Additional text of Mr. Churchill's remarks relating to Greece is available on request from PWB Unit 12, APO 512.)

MORE GUERRILLA FORCES MOVE ON ATHENS

ATHENS, December 8 — ELAS troops have increased their attacks on British troops, Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie announced in a communique late tonight.

British troops slowly are clearing areas of the city, but more of the guerrilla forces continue to filter back. More then 900 officers and men of these forces have been captured and handed over to the Greek authorities, the communique said. Most of them were dressed as civilians.

The British Navy joined in the action yesterday, when a British destroyer and two British motor launches anchored off Piraeus opened fire on a strongly garrisoned ELAS strongpoint, a Royal Navy communique said today. A medium sized fire was started in what was believed to be a petrol dump.

General Scobie reported more numerous «unprovoked attacks» on British troops, and that the rebel forces have declared their intention to hold any captured British and Greek troops as prisoners.

There were indications from outside the capital that additional ELAS troops are moving towards the capital. The BBC reported tonight that 10 divisions were reported 15 miles from Athens, and that these forces appeared to be concentrating on the capital. It added that one guerrilla battalion outside the city has 75 guns at its disposal.

Strike in Salonika

The communique said that a general strike has been declared at Salonika, halting relief measures. It was reported that hunger drove hundreds of Athenians into the streets in search of food, despite snipers and the chatter of machine guns. British and American relief organizations succeeded in sending food to an overcrowded hospital where 250 men, women, and children of both sides have been taken since Sunday.

In support of British and Greek troops, fighters and fighter-bombers engaged rebel machine-gun and mortar posts in the hills overlooking the suburbs of Athens and Piraeus. Three of the aircraft were damaged. The Greek Air Force did not take part in these operations, because it is harrying the retreating Germans in northern Greece.

ELAS forces still hold their positions overlooking the Greek Mountain Brigade barracks, and at the foot of the Acropolis. A small battle is continuing in the neighborhood of the British Legation.

An ELAS announcement yesterday accused Greek Premier Georges Papandreou of violations of agreements regarding the treatment of the collaborationists. The first ELAS communique, printed in the newspaper *Free Greece*, said, in part:

«ELAS forces are attacking with assurance that the greater part of the capital is in their hands. The EAM has made a protest to several Allied embassies against the intervention of British troops.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795721

these

An order forbidding Greek civilians to take up arms on the side of Government forces was issued today by General Scobie. The order said that only the Mountain Brigade, the gendarmerie, the town police, and the National Guard were authorized to do so. All persons in civilian clothes bearing arms are to be arrested at once and disarmed, the order said.

It also was announced tonight that the Allied military command has begun proceedings against the ringleaders in the present internal strife. Special courts-martial are to be set up to try those arrested.

Last night's communique from General Scobie said that tanks and artillery were used against rebels entrenched in pillboxes and houses. Royal Marines also participated in clearing an area around the Navy House in the port of Piraeus.

General Scobie reported also that there was no evidence of the rebel troops' obeying his order to clear the prescribed area around Athens by midnight Wednesday night.

Premier Papandreou said yesterday:

«We are defending liberty against violence. There is evidence that the left wing is attempting a *coup d'état*. I am a democrat and a socialist, and the enemy is fascism. ELAS has become an independent army within the state. The development of this hard struggle convinces me it will not be very long before law and order are fully established. We are being helped by British forces. The help they are giving is not intervention.»

The Athens office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced that volunteers wearing Red Cross arm bands were trucking bandages and other emergency supplies to the city hospital.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ENEMY DESERTERS STIR GREEK TROUBLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — «Irresponsible extremists,» in combination with numbers of German and Bulgarian Army deserters, many possibly planted by German agents, were responsible for the current civil strife in Greece, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson declared yesterday.

General Wilson, retiring as Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, emphasized that Allied forces are «still at war with Germans» and were using air and naval bases in Greece against the Germans in Crete and the Aegean Islands.

The Allies also are endeavoring to bring relief to the Greeks and reconstitute normal conditions, General Wilson said, adding: «Irresponsible elements are trying to defeat these Allied ends, and have brought relief to a standstill and have hampered military operations.»

General Wilson indicated that the only way to effect public order was to disarm all irregular fighting forces, and British forces have suffered casualties in carrying out this task.

It was in the round-up of armed mobs, he said, that the German and Bulgarian Army deserters were discovered. Such elements gave the activity of the extremists a character «not much different from the Gestapo,» General Wilson declared. (PRO)

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING ACHIEVED

WASHINGTON, December 8 — The United States and British governments have achieved an «understanding» on the Greek and Italian political situations, British Ambassador Lord Halifax said here today.

Lord Halifax, speaking to reporters after a conference with Secretary of State Stettinius at the State Department, did not define «understanding» or say whether there is now agreement between Washington and London on the future handling of political issues in Italy and Greece.

now

The vote arose over the Government's decision to assign conscripts to overseas service, the BBC said today.

The balloting was on a motion by the Prime Minister that the House declare it would aid the Government in maintaining a vigorous war effort. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, had made it clear previously that he would consider the vote on the motion one of confidence in his administration.

Earlier resolutions, favoring all-out conscription and no conscription at al were defeated. (OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT APPOINTS TWO NEW ASSISTANTS; OPEN HEARINGS FOR DEPARTMENT NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, December 8 — President Roosevelt today appointed two additional Assistants Secretary of State as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ordered public hearings on his previous nominations of four top-ranking State Department officials.

Immediately upon signing into law a bill authorizing the two additional diplomatic posts, the President named James C. Dunn, director of the Office of European Affairs in the State Department, and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, now deputy chief of staff to General Eisenhower handling civilian affairs, to fill the positions.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate committee, announced that the two new nominations will go before the committee in the public hearings of the other four nominees to be questioned. (OWI)

STALIN, DE GAULLE CONTINUE TALKS

MOSCOW, December 8 — Marshal Josef Stalin conferred with General Charles De Gaulle again today.

The Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. V. Molotov; the Soviet Ambassador to France, Alexander Bogomolov; French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault; and the French Ambassador to Russia, Roger Garreau, also were present.

(Radio Moscow)

CZECOSLOVAKIA WILL HAVE NEW GOVERNMENT

LONDON, December 8 — Dr. Hubert Ripka, Czechoslovak Minister of State, in a broadcast to his countrymen last night, said that after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, President Eduard Benes will appoint a new government embodying a firm national front. He added that the Communists, although not represented in the present government, are in full agreement, as are also the Slovak Patriots.

Everything possible has been done by the Czech Government to ensure the most urgent social, economic, and medical relief for the liberated country, he said. (PWB)

U.S. MANUFACTURERS CONDEMN CARTELS

NEW YORK, December 8 — The National Association of Manufacturers at its annual meeting yesterday issued a public condemnation of private and governmental cartels.

The association's program, which was adopted by 1,000 American industrialists, contained a section which condemned «dictated economies which tended to insulate themselves from the rest of the world and to rely upon government cartels and monopolies.» (OWI)

INTERNATIONAL T.U. AGENDA COMPLETED

LONDON, December 8 — British, American, and Soviet labor officials said today in a joint statement, that «mutual understanding and unanimity» marked the work of the committee which completed preparatory plans for the world trade union conference to be held in February.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 796021

development of this hard struggle convinces me it will not be very long before law and order are fully established. We are being helped by British forces. The help they are giving is not intervention.»

The Athens office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced that volunteers wearing Red Cross arm bands were trucking bandages and other emergency supplies to the city hospital.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ENEMY DESERTERS STIR GREEK TROUBLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — «Irresponsible extremists,» in combination with numbers of German and Bulgarian Army deserters, many possibly planted by German agents, were responsible for the current civil strife in Greece, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson declared yesterday.

General Wilson, retiring as Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, emphasized that Allied forces are «still at war with Germans» and were using air and naval bases in Greece against the Germans in Crete and the Aegean Islands.

The Allies also are endeavoring to bring relief to the Greeks and reconstitute normal conditions, General Wilson said, adding: «Irresponsible elements are trying to defeat these Allied ends, and have brought relief to a standstill and have hampered military operations.»

General Wilson indicated that the only way to effect public order was to disarm all irregular fighting forces, and British forces have suffered casualties in carrying out this task.

It was in the round-up of armed mobs, he said, that the German and Bulgarian Army deserters were discovered. Such elements gave the activity of the extremists a character «not much different from the Gestapo,» General Wilson declared. (PRO)

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING ACHIEVED

WASHINGTON, December 8 — The United States and British governments have achieved an «understanding» on the Greek and Italian political situations, British Ambassador Lord Halifax said here today.

Lord Halifax, speaking to reporters after a conference with Secretary of State Stettinius at the State Department, did not define «understanding» or say whether these is now agreement between Washington and London on the future handling of political issues in Italy and Greece.

He did say, however, that he believed the result of the current clash of views would be to strengthen the unity of the United States and Great Britain, by making both sides be more careful hereafter to consult on every issue of common interest.

«I do not think we need to be unduly excited about what has happened,» Halifax said. «The note now should be one of substantial understanding in the certainty that it will be the purpose of the two governments to consult together on all future occasion and to share their friendly counsel at all times.»

Halifax said that he thought Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the Commons today stated the facts on Greece from the British viewpoint. He asserted that the situation in Greece boils down to this:

«It is a choice whether the Greek people are to have a free hand in selecting their government through free elections, or whether it is to be anarchy or a minority *coup d'état* in Greece. I do not myself favor anarchy or a *coup d'état*.» (OWI)

CONFIDENCE VOTE FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, December 8 — The Canadian House of Commons yesterday passed a vote of confidence in the present Government by a two-to-one majority — 143 votes against 70.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate committee, announced that the two new nominations will go before the committee in the public hearings of the other four nominees to be questioned. (OWI)

STALIN, DE GAULLE CONTINUE TALKS

MOSCOW, December 8 — Marshal Josef Stalin conferred with General Charles De Gaulle again today.

The Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. V. Molotov; the Soviet Ambassador to France, Alexander Bogomolov; French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault; and the French Ambassador to Russia, Roger Garreau, also were present.

(Radio Moscow)

CZECOSLOVAKIA WILL HAVE NEW GOVERNMENT

LONDON, December 8 — Dr. Hubert Ripka, Czechoslovak Minister of State, in a broadcast to his countrymen last night, said that after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, President Eduard Benes will appoint a new government embodying a firm national front. He added that the Communists, although not represented in the present government, are in full agreement, as are also the Slovak Patriots.

Everything possible has been done by the Czech Government to ensure the most urgent social, economic, and medical relief for the liberated country, he said. (PWB)

U.S. MANUFACTURERS CONDEMN CARTELS

NEW YORK, December 8 — The National Association of Manufacturers at its annual meeting yesterday issued a public condemnation of private and governmental cartels.

The association's program, which was adopted by 1,000 American industrialists, contained a section which condemned «dictated economies which tended to insulate themselves from the rest of the world and to rely upon government cartels and monopolies.» (OWI)

INTERNATIONAL T.U. AGENDA COMPLETED

LONDON, December 8 — British, American, and Soviet labor officials said today in a joint statement, that «mutual understanding and unanimity» marked the work of the committee which completed preparatory plans for the world trade union conference to be held in February.

The committee, which completed its work in three days, confined itself to the preparation of agenda and recommendations on procedure. It was not concerned with the merits of the questions to be discussed.

The formation of a world-wide trade union organization, which is expected to replace the present international federation of trade unions, will be the major question on the agenda.

Delegates from America, Britain and Russia alone will represent 45 million workers, while delegates from liberated countries will represent other millions.

Labor leaders from countries still under German occupation also will be present, it was announced.

Invitations were not extended to Spain or Argentina, «as conditions there make free trade union movements impossible.» Representatives of Republican Spain, exiled by the Franco Régime, have been invited and will attend the conference. (OWI)

LUBLIN DELEGATE IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, December 8 — Chairman Edward Osubka-Morawski and other representatives of the Lublin Polish Committee of National Liberation have arrived here, said Radio Moscow Wednesday. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765221

LIBERATED ITALY

CHURCHILL DENIES BARRING SFORZA FROM CABINET

LONDON, December 8 — Prime Minister Churchill said today during his foreign-policy speech in the House of Commons that Britain did not veto the appointment of Count Carlo Sforza as a potential Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary of the Italian government, but he added, "We do not trust that man."

Mr. Churchill said that under a joint agreement with the United States concerning Italy, barring of Count Sforza from the Italian cabinet could be only upon joint action by the Allies.

"The Italians, having unconditionally surrendered, have a perfect right to choose anyone they please for any office of state," Mr. Churchill asserted.

"If, tomorrow, the Italians were to make Count Sforza Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary, we have no power to stop it, except with the agreement of the Allies. All that we have to say about it is, we do not trust that man. We do not think that he is a true and trustworthy man; nor would we have the slightest confidence in any government in which he is a dominating member.

"At present, we have a joint agreement with America about Italy, and I should be very sorry if it were proved that we had broken away from this joint agreement. We have not done so. We did not think that his appointment would be a good thing in the extremely disordered and tumultuous state in which Italy was left on the morrow of her revolt against Germany."

"When, amidst the shifting tangles of Italian politics with six parties — none of them hampered by having been elected by anyone — we were suddenly told that Count Sforza was to become Foreign Secretary, the British Minister undoubtedly would say that we do not think that he was a good choice. What is the reason for this?"

Sforza's Pledge

Mr. Churchill explained that he had President Roosevelt's permission to quote a letter from Count Sforza to former Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, written 23 September 1943.

In this letter, Count Sforza said that so long as Marshal Pietro Badoglio was acceptable to the Allies, and was devoting Italian military resources to the struggle against Germany, it would be criminal to do anything to weaken his position. Count Sforza added: "I am prepared to offer my full support so long as he is thus engaged. I pledge my honor to do this myself, and to urge this course upon my many friends."

The Prime Minister said that while Count Sforza was en route to Italy, he had a meeting with him, in London, in the presence of Anthony Eden and Sir Alexander Cadogan. He continued:

Sforza Overthrowe Badoglio

"I went through this letter with Count Sforza almost line by line, and he assured me that it was his most profound conviction. But no sooner was Count Sforza back in Italy than he began a long series of intrigues, which ended in Marshal Badoglio's expulsion from office.

"Many may say that the ousting of Badoglio was a good thing, but that is not the point. I have no particular need to defend Marshal Badoglio, except that we got the Italian Fleet, and there was no moment of his tenure of office that he did not do his utmost to help drive the Germans from Italy."

Mr. Churchill said that ultimately Badoglio "fell" [illegible] which it was announced that the American "Trading With the Enemy" Act had been modified so that Italy could resume business transactions with the world, and to recognition of Italy's diplomatic status.

Mr. Churchill concluded his discussion on Italy's current political affairs by citing the "new evolution" by Italy's six parties in the recent cabinet crisis.

"I am told that Bonomi is going to form another government with the support of four of the six parties," Mr. Churchill asserted. "To Bonomi, our best wishes."

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

(Ed. Note: Additional text of Mr. Churchill's remarks relating to Italy is available on request from PWB Unit 12, APO 512.)

BONOMI DISCUSSES FORMATION OF CABINET

ROME, December 8 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi today discussed the program of his new government and the appointment of Cabinet ministers with leaders of the Communist, Liberal, Christian Democrat, and Democratic Labor Parties.

The four parties yesterday agreed to take part in a new Bonomi Government, while the Action and Socialist Parties stood firm on their earlier decisions of non-participation.

Today's talks also dealt with the possibility of setting up two vice-presidencies and a presidential committee, of forming new ministries and splitting up others.

Later today, Bonomi talked with Benedetto Croce, widely-known philosopher and member of the Liberal Party, and with Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Action Party said today that its decision not to participate in the new Bonomi Government was based on Bonomi's failure to implement the program for which his earlier government was formed, thereby imperilling CNL unity. The Party added that it would continue membership of the CNL. (UNN)

CLARIFICATION OF POLICY IN ITALY URGED

WASHINGTON, December 8 — The Foreign Policy Association, a private research organization, yesterday urged clarification of Allied policy in Italy.

The association said the crux of the problem was whether the Italian people are to be held guilty for the crimes of the Fascist state, and therefore subject to close surveillance and punishment.

On that decision, the association said, "hinges the juridical status of the government in liberated Italy, the scope of its powers at home, and the extent of its ability to obtain aid and make commitments abroad."

The report, based on a survey prepared by C. Grove Haines of the association's staff, analyzed the serious economic plight of the Italian people and its relation to current political unrest. (OWI)

NENNI PLANS TO VISIT PARIS

ROME, December 8 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, said today before departing for London that his visit to England is primarily to renew associations with the labor movement and has no connection with the current political situation in Italy. (The Socialist Party is not participating in the new Bonomi Government.)

Nenni will attend the Labor Party Congress beginning in London on Sunday. He said he planned also to visit Paris to hold discussions with leaders of the French Socialist Party and "review the problems facing the development of the new Italian democracy." (UNN)

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

which he is a dominating member.

"At present, we have a joint agreement with America about Italy, and I should be very sorry if it were proved that we had broken away from this joint agreement. We have not done so. We did not think that his appointment would be a good thing in the extremely disordered and tumultuous state in which Italy was left on the morrow of her revolt against Germany.

"When, amidst the shifting tangles of Italian politics with six parties — none of them hampered by having been elected by anyone — we were suddenly told that Count Sforza was to become Foreign Secretary, the British Minister undoubtedly would say that we do not think that he was a good choice. What is the reason for this?"

Sforza's Pledge

Mr. Churchill explained that he had President Roosevelt's permission to quote a letter from Count Sforza to former Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, written 23 September 1943.

In this letter, Count Sforza said that so long as Marshal Pietro Badoglio was acceptable to the Allies, and was devoting Italian military resources to the struggle against Germany, it would be criminal to do anything to weaken his position. Count Sforza added: "I am prepared to offer my full support so long as he is thus engaged. I pledge my honor to do this myself, and to urge this course upon my many friends."

The Prime Minister said that while Count Sforza was *en route* to Italy, he had a meeting with him, in London, in the presence of Anthony Eden and Sir Alexander Cadogan. He continued:

Sforza Overthrowe Badoglio

"I went through this letter with Count Sforza almost line by line, and he assured me that it was his most profound conviction. But no sooner was Count Sforza back in Italy than he began a long series of intrigues, which ended in Marshal Badoglio's expulsion from office.

"Many may say that the ousting of Badoglio was a good thing, but that is not the point. I have no particular need to defend Marshal Badoglio, except that we got the Italian Fleet, and there was no moment of his tenure of office that he did not do his utmost to help drive the Germans from Italy."

Mr. Churchill said that ultimately Badoglio "fell a victim to Count Sforza's intrigues" and the six-party government was formed under Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi. Mr. Churchill noted that, while "none of these parties have the slightest electoral foundation, we did our best to help this new government."

The British Prime Minister recalled the efforts to assist Italy in reconstruction through modifications of some of the armistice terms. These modifications, he said, were designed to assist Italians economically, and to give Italy an opportunity to do her utmost militarly as a co-belligerent.

"During my trip to Italy," Mr. Churchill recalled, "I interviewed Bonomi and other persons, and I devoted much time to draft a series of modifications in the terms imposed on Italy by the victorious allies.

"These modifications I submitted by telegraph to President Roosevelt and, when we met at Quebec and at his private residence in Hyde Park (New York State), we drafted a joint declaration aiming to give to the Italians a very good chance to do their share as co-belligerents and also to provide, as far as within our possibilities, that the Italian people would not lack the essential elements of life."

Mr. Churchill apparently was referring to the joint Anglo-American declaration issued on September 26, in which Allied leaders declared that Italy would be treated as a co-belligerent to the extent that she actively waged war against Germany.

Parties stood firm on their earlier decisions of non-participation.

Today's talks also dealt with the possibility of setting up two vice-presidencies and a presidential committee, of forming new ministries and splitting up others.

Later today, Bonomi talked with Benedetto Croce, widely-known philosopher and member of the Liberal Party, and with Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Action Party said today that its decision not to participate in the new Bonomi Government was based on Bonomi's failure to implement the program for which his earlier government was formed, thereby imperilling CNL unity. The Party added that it would continue membership of the CNL. (UNN)

CLARIFICATION OF POLICY IN ITALY URGED

WASHINGTON, December 8 — The Foreign Policy Association, a private research organization, yesterday urged clarification of Allied policy in Italy.

The association said the crux of the problem was whether the Italian people are to be held guilty for the crimes of the Fascist state, and therefore subject to close surveillance and punishment.

On that decision, the association said, "hinges the juridical status of the government in liberated Italy, the scope of its powers at home, and the extent of its ability to obtain aid and make commitments abroad."

The report, based on a survey prepared by C. Grove Haines of the association's staff, analyzed the serious economic plight of the Italian people and its relation to current political unrest. (OWI)

NENNI PLANS TO VISIT PARIS

ROME, December 8 — Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, said today before departing for London that his visit to England is primarily to renew associations with the labor movement and has no connection with the current political situation in Italy. (The Socialist Party is not participating in the new Bonomi Government.)

Nenni will attend the Labor Party Congress beginning in London on Sunday. He said he planned also to visit Paris to hold discussions with leaders of the French Socialist Party and "review the problems facing the development of the new Italian democracy." (UNN)

LABOR CONFEDERATION VOICES DEMANDS

ROME, December 8 — In a broadcast here tonight, a spokesman for the Italian General Confederation of Labor said the trade union body is preparing a memorandum formulating the current demands of Italian workers.

These demands, the spokesman said, include the extension of the cost-of-living bonus recently granted civil servents and employees of public agencies to all workers and to the sick and to pensioners; the launching of labor projects to provide work for the unemployed; an increase in the bread ration for children and workers; and effective measures to combat the black market. (UNN)

ARDEATINE CAVES REPORT COMPLETED

ROME, December 8 — The five month task of exhuming and identifying the bodies of the victims of the Ardeatine Caves massacre has been completed, Professor Attilio Ascarelli, head of the Investigating Committee, announced today. The Committee report, and the photographic material pertaining to it will be submitted to Allied authorities here.

Professor Ascarelli told a UNN reporter the victims of the March 25 massacre by the Germans total 335. Three

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

hundred and twenty of these, he said, have been identified. Seventy-six of the murdered anti-Fascists, whose ages ranged from 14 to 74, were workers. Nine of them were under 20, and included 14-year-old Michele De Veroli and 15-year-old Duilio Cibei. The massacre was in reprisal for the slaying of 32 Nazis by a Patriot bomb.

Ascarelli suggested that the Ardeatine Caves be transformed into a final resting-place for the remains of the victims. Should this be impossible, he added, they should be buried in the ground adjacent to the caves. He also suggested that the graves bear a single, identical mark of identification. «Love of country and of freedom,» he said, «has cemented the brotherhood of the professional man, the soldier, and the worker.» (UNN)

ITALIAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN ASK TO VOTE

ROME, December 8 — A campaign to obtain the vote for Italian women was planned this morning at the first meeting of the Italian Association of University Women since the organisation was forced underground by Fascist decree in 1934. The meeting, attended by 30 women physicians, lawyers, engineers, and teachers, was held at the Botanical Institute of the University of Rome.

The IAUW suffrage campaign will be held during the first week of January in coöperation with other women's groups throughout liberated Italy.

Miss Annita Italia Garibaldi, grand-daughter of the famed Italian patriot and head of the associations's International Relations Committee, attended the meeting.

«We have made women's suffrage our first business and we will fight until we have achieved our aim» she said. «Italy's democratic reawakening will not be complete until women have been granted the right to vote.»

She asserted that «women have been ignored» under the present Italian election laws.

A bitter attack on the Bonomi Government's attitude toward women's suffrage was made by Dr. Teresita Sandesky-Scelba, head of the associations's Liaison Committee.

«Our exclusion from the election registry, in effect, puts us in a category with drunkards and idiots,» she said.

«Despite the oral promises made to us, we do not believe the government will grant us the vote. Our appeals to Prime Minister Bonomi about a month ago resulted only in delay. Proof of the Government's intentions is the fact that women will not be represented in the election registry lists now being prepared.

«We demand a juridical, economic, and *de jure* equality with men.»

A member of Prime Minister Bonomi's household said that Bonomi was not prepared to comment on the assertions made by Miss Garibaldi and Dr. Sandesky-Scelba, because of his preoccupation with the Government crisis.

The IAUW was formed in 1920 as a subsidiary of the International Federation of University Women, and is a counterpart of the American Association of University Women.

After the Italian association was dissolved by Fascist decree, the women met clandestinely as a librarians' group which they used as a «front» for their activities. (UNN)

FACULTY HEADS ELECTED AT UNIVERSITY OF ROME

ROME, December 8 — Heads of faculties were elected yesterday at the University of Rome, another important step in the transition of education in Italy from Fascist to democratic lines.

Under Fascism, faculty heads were appointed by the Fascist régime. Under the current democratic procedure in Italy, faculties name their own choices, who then are approved formally by the Ministry of Public Instruction. (UNN)

will now have to depend on local wells for their water supply for a long time to come.

A UP correspondent learned today that the Germans looted every shop in Ravenna with great thoroughness, and took away all portable goods. Groceries and other foodstuffs were the most popular with the enemy troops and today Ravenna, formerly a rich agricultural center where food shortages were unknown, is temporarily living hand-to-mouth. The correspondent added that the food situation, though serious, is not desperate. (UNN)

RAVENNA'S TREASURES VIRTUALLY UNSCATHED

RAVENNA, December 8 — The Allied Commission announced today: «In general, all the really important buildings and monuments of Ravenna are, in their essentials, intact.»

The city was liberated Tuesday. (PWB - AC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Faenza, British and Polish troops have further enlarged their bridgehead over the River Lamone, and have captured Castel Raniero and Olmatello after heavy frighting.

Polish troops also repulsed a strong enemy counter-attack against the important feature of Monte San Rinaldo.

Troops of a 5th Army Indian division again advanced and occupied several features, including Monte Bitella, previously held by the enemy.

Elsewhere, activity has been confined to patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Operations were greatly restricted due to adverse weather conditions yesterday.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated their attacks on communications in the Po Valley and the Brenner Route.

Road and rail bridges were attacked, as well as approaches to bridges. Other targets included a motor transport park and rolling stock.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked barges in the Caorle Canal, at the head of the gulf of Venice.

Last night, heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked industrial installations at Vienna.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 8 — Today's communique:

In Holland, ground activity yesterday was confined to a number of patrol clashes.

Weather severely curtailed air operations, but fighter-bombers hit rail lines in Holland and successfully attacked two goods trains, one northeast of Zwolle and the other between Zwolle and Amersfoort.

Farther south, our forces in the Roer Valley, from Linnich to Jülich, encountered moderate enemy artillery and mortar fire.

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

groups throughout liberated Italy.

Miss Anita Italia Garibaldi, grand-daughter of the famed Italian patriot and head of the associations's International Relations Committee, attended the meeting.

«We have made women's suffrage our first business and we will fight until we have achieved our aim,» she said. «Italy's democratic reawakening will not be complete until women have been granted the right to vote.»

She asserted that «women have been ignored» under the present Italian election laws.

A bitter attack on the Bonomi Government's attitude toward women's suffrage was made by Dr. Teresita Sandesky-Scelba, head of the associations's Liaison Committee.

«Our exclusion from the election registry, in effect, puts us in a category with drunkards and idiots,» she said.

«Despite the oral promises made to us, we do not believe the government will grant us the vote. Our appeals to Prime Minister Bonomi about a month ago resulted only in delay. Proof of the Government's intentions is the fact that women will not be represented in the election registry lists now being prepared.

«We demand a juridical, economic, and *de jure* equality with men.»

A member of Prime Minister Bonomi's household said that Bonomi was not prepared to comment on the assertions made by Miss Garibaldi and Dr. Sandesky-Scelba, because of his preoccupation with the Government crisis.

The IAUW was formed in 1920 as a subsidiary of the International Federation of University Women, and is a counterpart of the American Association of University Women.

After the Italian association was dissolved by Fascist decree, the women met clandestinely as a librarians' group which they used as a «front» for their activities. (UNN)

FACULTY HEADS ELECTED AT UNIVERSITY OF ROME

ROME, December 8 — Heads of faculties were elected yesterday at the University of Rome, another important step in the transition of education in Italy from Fascist to democratic lines.

Under Fascism, faculty heads were appointed by the Fascist régime. Under the current democratic procedure in Italy, faculties name their own choices, who then are approved formally by the Ministry of Public Instruction. (UNN)

FIVE FOOD DISTURBANCES IN ROME

ROME, December 8 — Five minor disturbances in local food stores and restaurants were reported today near the center of the city.

A group of women demonstrating with shouts and threats before a grocery in Via della Scrofa were given a sack of flour to divide among themselves. The proprietor of a food store in Via dei Serviti had his store looted of the food stocks and the cash drawer. There was also a short-lived demonstration in front of a delicatessen store in Piazza del Pantheon.

Two smaller demonstrations were also reported in a bakery in Piazza Colonna and a restaurant in Via Santa Maria. (UNN)

NAZIS DESTROYED RAVENNA WATER EQUIPMENT

WITH AAI, December 8 — The Germans, before leaving Ravenna, blew up the water tower and all pumping equipment, Allied authorities said today. The inhabitants

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 8 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Faenza, British and Polish troops have further enlarged their bridgehead over the River Lamone, and have captured Castel Ranioro and Olmatello after heavy frighting.

Polish troops also repulsed a strong enemy counter-attack against the important feature of Monte San Rinaldo.

Troops of a 5th Army Indian division again advanced and occupied several features, including Monte Bitella, previously held by the enemy.

Elsewhere, activity has been confined to patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Operations were greatly restricted due to adverse weather conditions yesterday.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated their attacks on communications in the Po Valley and the Brenner Route.

Road and rail bridges were attacked, as well as approaches to bridges. Other targets included a motor transport park and rolling stock.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked barges in the Caorle Canal, at the head of the gulf of Venice.

Last night, heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked industrial installations at Vienna.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 8 — Today's communique:

In Holland, ground activity yesterday was confined to a number of patrol clashes.

Weather severely curtailed air operations, but fighter-bombers hit rail lines in Holland and successfully attacked two goods trains, one northeast of Zwolle and the other between Zwolle and Amersfoort.

Farther south, our forces in the Roer Valley, from Linnich to Jülich, encountered moderate enemy artillery and mortar fire.

Southeast of Hürtgen we made small gains to the east, south, and southwest of Bergstein. Our units north of the town made little progress against stiff resistance.

In the Metz area, we captured Fort St. Quentin and Fort Flappeville west and northwest of the city.

In the Saar Valley, Allied forces east of the river penetrated into Pachtener Buchwald.

Southeast of Saarlautern, we have taken Hostenbach and reached Fürstenhausen and Grossrosseln.

House-to-house fighting continues in Saargemünd.

Our forces to the southeast have taken Ettingen. Other units entered Enchenberg and occupied several nearby villages against stiffened resistance. Heavy fighting took place in Merzweiler, farther east, where part of the town was lost to a counter-attack.

North of Colmar, in the Alsace Plain, we made a slight advance, despite vigorous enemy resistance and counter-attacks.

In the southern High Vosges, the Thur River Valley is being cleared, and our units reached Thann, where fighting continues.

Early last night, bombers attacked Cologne. (Reuter)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 8 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the River Danube, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 40 populated localities, including the large localities of Szaroszt, Szarkeltul, Kaloz, Aba, Shpanya, Chertes, Mezosentyerti, Lepseny, and Balatonkeyar, and the railway stations of Szaroszt, Aba, Szarkeltul, Piscery, and Lepseny.

Our troops, simultaneously advancing between Lake Balaton and the River Drava, occupied over 30 populated localities, including the large localities of Tabasz, Nadcskorpat, Villasantjohann, Bakhasza, and Szomataroes.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 7, our troops disabled or destroyed 33 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, three enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 8 — Today's communique:

The enemy offensive in the Aemilia region, mentioned in recent bulletins, has now been under way for several days, and is being continued relentlessly. The situation, however, seems to have become more favorable for the Patriots. The latter, in fact, are strenuously resisting enemy attacks from four directions between the Trebbia and Taro rivers. Farther west enemy pressure which had manifested itself as far as Romagnese has even been stopped. The Patriot division under the command of «Americano,» which is continuing to resist enemy attacks, has received more reinforcements.

It can now be disclosed that following the trap laid for two enemy columns on the Vittorio Veneto-Belluno road, Patriots destroyed eight motor transports, killed 12 Germans, and took three prisoners with a loss of only three men. Food supplies and ammunition were also captured. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 8 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, after three weeks of unsuccessful attempts at breaking through, the enemy attacked only in the sector west of Jülich with strong forces He was again unsuccessful.

At Vossenack, grim fighting is still in progress for a height and some villages.

In the Saarlautern sector, our grenadiers recaptured advanced pillbox positions which had been lost during the last few days.

Fresh enemy attempts at crossing the Saar were frustrated by our artillery fire.

Most of the attacks which the enemy had launched on a broad front east of Saaralben, were also smashed within our main lines. The enemy lost 22 more tanks, and four armoured reconnaissance cars.

In central Alsace, in the Selestad and Rappoltsweiler sectors, the attacking enemy was repulsed to his initial positions by determined counter-attacks.

An attempt of strong enemy forces at smashing the southern pillar of our Vosges front, in the Maasmünster sector, was frustrated with heavy losses to the attacker.

Corporal Joseph Fink, of the 106th Tank Brigade Feldherrnhalle, with short-range weapons, destroyed seven Sherman tanks within 24 hours during the defensive fight-

In Hungary, extremely fierce fighting is in full swing along the whole battlefront.

Fresh Bolshevik attempts at breaking through in a westerly direction between the Drau and Lake Balaton were frustrated.

South of Budapest, encircling attempts of strong Soviet forces made only slight gains in the face of our stubborn resistance.

North of the Hungarian capital, the Bolsheviks, favoured by fog, succeeded in broadening their penetration. Their spearheads were repelled at several points, and 17 tanks were destroyed.

Northwest of Erlau and in the Miscolcz sector, enemy attacks failed.

In the southern part of eastern Slovakia, local fighting developed.

Nothing of moment is reported from the other parts of the Eastern Front.

Air and Naval:

German fighters brought down 13 planes, five of which carried torpedoes, out of a formation of British torpedo planes which were protected by a strong fighter screen, thus preventing it from attacking a German convoy.

On the Murmansk coast, German submarines sank three ships totalling 22,000 tons, one destroyer, and four escort vessels. Five other ships were torpedoed, most of which may be considered lost. The vessels carried supplies for the Soviet Front, and were protected by a strong escort.

Yesterday, enemy air activities were limited to minor night nuisance raids. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Shift of Emphasis in Greece: The Greek crisis continues to be the chief propaganda item of the day and, as indicated in yesterday's items, continues to be treated mainly as a duel between pro-British and pro-Russian imperialisms. A slight shift of emphasis is, however, perceptible since this morning.

Whereas yesterday's items were mostly an attack on Communist expansion in the Balkans *via* the ELAS, today more time is devoted to attacking the British opponents of ELAS.

The German NPD agency today even quotes with apparent sympathy an ELAS statement accusing the supporters of the Greek Government of violating the Atlantic Charter and the Teheran Agreement, as well as the Lebanon Charter.

Several other items, in the various German overseas services, likewise portray Great Britain as a bully of small nations.

Goebbels' Article: Tonight, the German Radio has broadcast the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda. It is entitled «The Decisive Round.» The title refers to the present military situation which Goebbels believes will determine the war. He distinguishes between «blows which wound» Germany and blows which «shatter.» The Allies, he argues, can from now on deal out only the former, owing to the «stiffened German defence.»

Ukraine Revolt: German sources are making the most of a reputed anti-Soviet revolt in the Ukraine. Transocean claims: «In Kharkov, rioting occurred against Soviet police troops shortly after a revolt by nationalist Ukrainians broke out in the Kiev region.»

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

The enemy offensive in the Trentino region, mentioned in recent bulletins, has now been under way for several days, and is being continued relentlessly. The situation, however, seems to have become more favorable for the Patriots. The latter, in fact, are strenuously resisting enemy attacks from four directions between the Trebbia and Taro rivers. Farther west enemy pressure which had manifested itself as far as Romagnese has even been stopped. The Patriot division under the command of «Americano,» which is continuing to resist enemy attacks, has received more reinforcements.

It can now be disclosed that following the trap laid for two enemy columns on the Vittorio Veneto-Belluno road, Patriots destroyed eight motor transports, killed 12 Germans, and took three prisoners with a loss of only three men. Food supplies and ammunition were also captured. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 8 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, after three weeks of unsuccessful attempts at breaking through, the enemy attacked only in the sector west of Jülich with strong forces He was again unsuccessful.

At Vossenack, grim fighting is still in progress for a height and some villages.

In the Saarlautern sector, our grenadiers recaptured advanced pillbox positions which had been lost during the last few days.

Fresh enemy attempts at crossing the Saar were frustrated by our artillery fire.

Most of the attacks which the enemy had launched on a broad front east of Saaralben, were also smashed within our main lines. The enemy lost 22 more tanks, and four armoured reconnaissance cars.

In central Alsace, in the Sélestad and Rappoltsweiler sectors, the attacking enemy was repulsed to his initial positions by determined counter-attacks.

An attempt of strong enemy forces at smashing the southern pillar of our Vosges front, in the Maasmünster sector, was frustrated with heavy losses to the attacker.

Corporal Joseph Fink, of the 106th Tank Brigade Feldherrnhalle, with short-range weapons, destroyed seven Sherman tanks within 24 hours during the defensive fighting in upper Alsace.

Greater London and the Antwerp sector were subjected to bombardment by our long-range weapons by day and by night.

Italy:

In central Italy, southeast of Faenza, the British 8th Army yesterday continued its grim attacks till the late evening hours. They were frustrated by the steadfastness of our grenadiers and tank troops.

The village of Pideura, which had been fought for throughout the whole day, remained, in the evening, in German hands, after fluctuating fighting.

Enemy tank forces which tried to capture the town of Faenza in a surprise attack, were halted at the outskirts of the town.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, west of the Fruska Gora, motorized German troops repulsed Bolsheviks and Partisan groups which had made an advance.

ships totalling 23,000 tons, one destroyer, and four escort vessels. Five other ships were torpedoed, most of which may be considered lost. The vessels carried supplies for the Soviet Front, and were protected by a strong escort.

Yesterday, enemy air activities were limited to minor night nuisance raids. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Shift of Emphasis in Greece: The Greek crisis continues to be the chief propaganda item of the day and, as indicated in yesterday's items, continues to be treated mainly as a duel between pro-British and pro-Russian imperialisms. A slight shift of emphasis is, however, perceptible since this morning.

Whereas yesterday's items were mostly an attack on Communist expansion in the Balkans *via* the ELAS, today more time is devoted to attacking the British opponents of ELAS.

The German NPD agency today even quotes with apparent sympathy an ELAS statement accusing the supporters of the Greek Government of violating the Atlantic Charter and the Teheran Agreement, as well as the Lebanon Charter.

Several other items, in the various German overseas services, likewise portray Great Britain as a bully of small nations.

Goebbels' Article: Tonight, the German Radio has broadcast the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda. It is entitled «The Decisive Round.» The title refers to the present military situation which Goebbels believes will determine the war. He distinguishes between «blows which wound» Germany and blows which «shatter.» The Allies, he argues, can from now on deal out only the former, owing to the «stiffened German defence.»

Ukraine Revolt: German sources are making the most of a reputed anti-Soviet revolt in the Ukraine. Transocean claims: «In Kharkov, rioting occurred against Soviet police troops shortly after a revolt by nationalist Ukrainians broke out in the Kiev region.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

John Amery Castigates His Compatriots: In his usual Friday broadcast, John Amery reiterated his accusations against the allegedly Jewish-owned British press, the politically ambitious Church of England, the insatiable capitalists, and Mr. Churchill. He ended his broadcast by calling upon the Italian Partisans fighting in the mountains to abandon the British, who look upon them only as rebels. They should, says Amery, come down from the mountains, be real Patriots, and fight for the Republic.

Denunciations Florish In Rome: The Fascist Radio describes the chaotic conditions prevailing in the city of Rome by quoting statistics published by legal authorities in Rome. According to this publication, from August 10 to November 30 of this year, 45,000 denunciations were made to authorities, 31,000 of which were in connection with crimes committed by unknown persons.

Political Prisoners Released In Milan: «The Italian Social Republic has given further proof of its generosity. On the occasion of the festival of Milan's patron saint, the government decided to release political prisoners who had been misled by traitors.»

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 8 DEC 1944 File

Please read attached & initial

TO	
✓	Col SPICER
	Capt PETERS
✓	Capt WILLIAMS VWS
	Capt [illegible]
✓	Capt LEWIS
✓	Capt. HAMMOND

REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

Interior S.C

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday 7 December 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans gain 3 bridgeheads over Saar; 8th Army crosses Lamone in strength; Red Army 40 miles from Austrian frontier; Americans on Leyte increase pressure; Allied Chindwin bridgehead expanded; Truscott named 5th Army commander; U.S. Navy totals 1,155 combat ships.

LIBERATED ITALY — Britain not modifying objection to Sforza as Foreign Secretary; Liberal Party pledges support to Bonomi; Sturzo urges Italians to maintain coalition government; Rome school strike ends; Lizzadri and Zagri join Nenni in London delegation; 11 more Italian Senators dismissed; Senate Committee approves Kirk nomination; Stone nominated Rear Admiral.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS fights Greek and British forces; Heavy fighting reported in Athens; Commons to debate Greek situation; London Communists to demonstrate on Greek crisis; Stettinius elected Chairman of Pan-American Union; Senate returns Grew's nomination to Committee; Smuts suggests no quick peace treaties; Civil Aviation interim council named.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Eden presses expulsion of Tangier spy; Swedish Army chiefs to meet.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN THREE BRIDGEHEADS OVER SAAR

LONDON, December 6 — The battle of the Western Front entered its seventh month today. American 3rd Army troops made four new crossings over the Saar River northwest of Saarlautern to establish a third bridgehead over the main water barrier guarding the rich industrial region.

Hagenau, other 7th Army forces, slightly northwest of liiberated Merzweiler, are meeting strong German resistance.

The Germans appear to be making a general withdrawal to higher ground north of Strasbourg, and have directed artillery fire from guns on the east bank of the Rhine on American movements. Strasbourg itself is being subjected to heavy shelling.

In the center of the Alsatian Plain, American and French forces have cleared the city of Schlettstadt (Selestat) after three days of street fighting. The Allied advance southward to Colmar, German Army headquarters, is being impeded by flooding of the waterways and by minefields and demolitions.

French 1st Army troops have driven through the important Schlucht Pass in the Vosges Mountains, and are now advancing toward Colmar. Algerian and FFI columns were last reported five miles from Münster.

The French 1st Army commander today stated that his forces had captured 15,000, and killed 10,000 Germans since the beginning of the current winter offensive for the Alsace Plain. He said that the equivalent of three German divisions had been destroyed, and that three divisions now facing the French 1st Army are at two-thirds normal strength.

The Germans are throwing more and more reserves into the battle for the Cologne Plain as American 1st and 9th Army forces are consolidating their positions on the west banks of the flooded Roer River.

Heavy Fighting at Jülich

On the 9th Army sector, heavy fighting continued on the outskirts of Jülich, key stronghold on the Roer River. Thunderbolt dive-bombers struck German positions with 11,000 pounds of bombs as American troops withdrew to give the air force a clear field.

Press correspondents said that SS « Elite » troops in this sector have retreated and left regular German Army units to defend German positions. A force of German Air Force veterans have been transferred to the army to fill gaps in the lines.

American 1st Army forces edged their way toward the Roer River from liberated Bergstein on the edge of the Hürtgen Forest. Just south of Bergstein, American units are meeting strong German resistance in the Vossenack area, where the Germans have the advantage of high ground.

On the northern flank of the 1st Army front, a developing German counter-attack against American positions at Lucherberg was broken up by a heavy concentration of Allied artillery fire.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS CONTROL TWO-THIRDS SAARGEMUEND

LONDON, December 6 — American 3rd Army forces

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

Allied Chindwin bridgehead expanded: Truscott named 5th Army commander; U.S. Navy totals 1,155 combat ships.

LIBERATED ITALY — Britain not modifying objection to Sforza as Foreign Secretary; Liberal Party pledges support to Bonomi; Sturzo urges Italians to maintain coalition government; Rome school strike ends; Lizzadri and Zagri join Nenni in London delegation; 11 more Italian Senators dismissed; Senate Committee approves Kirk nomination; Stone nominated Rear Admiral.

UNITED NATIONS — ELAS fights Greek and British forces; Heavy fighting reported in Athens; Commons to debate Greek situation; London Communists to demonstrate on Greek crisis; Stettinius elected Chairman of Pan-American Union; Senate returns Grew's nomination to Committee; Smuts suggests no quick peace treaties; Civil Aviation interim council named.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Eden presses expulsion of Tangier spy; Swedish Army chiefs to meet.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS GAIN THREE BRIDGEHEADS OVER SAAR

LONDON, December 6 — The battle of the Western Front entered its seventh month today. American 3rd Army troops made four new crossings over the Saar River northwest of Saarlautern to establish a third bridgehead over the main water barrier guarding the rich industrial region.

The crossings were made in assault boats in the face of enemy small arms fire, and have brought the Americans into the outer rim of strong Siegfried Line defenses.

American infantry are now over the Saar above and below Saarlautern. Troops who forced the second crossing south of the city late yesterday extended their bridgehead to a depth of more than a mile, while those who first hurdled the river at Saarlautern widened the base of their bridgehead to 2½ miles. Armor and infantry crossed the bridge to reinforce their positions on the Saar's east bank, despite heavy German shelling from 240-millimeter guns.

The major Saar Basin city of Saarbrücken continued to come under heavy American artillery fire and dive-bombing attacks today. For seven days, an average of 20 shells an hour, 24 hours a day, have landed in the flaming city.

Infantry and armored units have advanced toward Saarbrücken and reached points from six to eight miles away on the west, southwest, south, and southeast. To the west, the forest of Derkarlsbrunn was cleared of German forces, while American infantry drove into the outskirts of Saargemünd, vital mining town eight miles to the south.

American 7th Army forces driving northward on the 3rd Army's east flank captured Oberbronn, 12 miles to the northwest of Hagenau, and are now less than eight miles from the Saar border. In their outflanking drive around to Colmar, German Army headquarters, is being impeded by flooding of the waterways and by minefields and demolitions.

French 1st Army troops have driven through the important Schlucht Pass in the Vosges Mountains, and are now advancing toward Colmar. Algerian and FFI columns were last reported five miles from Münster.

The French 1st Army commander today stated that his forces had captured 15,000, and killed 10,000 Germans since the beginning of the current winter offensive for the Alsace Plain. He said that the equivalent of three German divisions had been destroyed, and that three divisions now facing the French 1st Army are at two-thirds normal strength.

The Germans are throwing more and more reserves into the battle for the Cologne Plain as American 1st and 9th Army forces are consolidating their positions on the west banks of the flooded Roer River.

Heavy Fighting at Jülich

On the 9th Army sector, heavy fighting continued on the outskirts of Jülich, key stronghold on the Roer River. Thunderbolt dive-bombers struck German positions with 11,000 pounds of bombs as American troops withdrew to give the air force a clear field.

Press correspondents said that SS «Elite» troops in this sector have retreated and left regular German Army units to defend German positions. A force of German Air Force veterans have been transferred to the army to fill gaps in the lines.

American 1st Army forces edged their way toward the Roer River from liberated Bergstein on the edge of the Hürtgen Forest. Just south of Bergstein, American units are meeting strong German resistance in the Vossenack area, where the Germans have the advantage of high ground.

On the northern flank of the 1st Army front, a developing German counter-attack against American positions at Lucherberg was broken up by a heavy concentration of Allied artillery fire.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS CONTROL TWO-THIRDS SAARGEMUEND

LONDON, December 6 — American 3rd Army forces tonight control two-thirds of the coal mining city of Saargemünd, late reports said. The Germans are reported to have blown up all five bridges crossing the Saar River in their retreat to the east bank.

Other American forces are less than five miles from Saarbrücken, major city of the Saar Basin, with elements of three infantry divisions and two armored divisions closing around the city in a great arc.

Large tank battles are reported to be raging eight miles southeast of Saargemünd as American tanks, pushing to the northeast, clashed with panzer formations in considerable strength. (BBC)

ALLIED BOMBERS OVER GERMANY TONIGHT

LONDON, December 6 — The RAF Bomber Command tonight sent more than 1,300 aircraft over Germany with two marshalling yards and an important synthetic oil plant as the main objectives, Reuter reported tonight.

A V-2 component store and launching site, built in the center of a large Dutch town, were attacked today by the RAF Fighter Command without damaging nearby civilian property. Other Spitfire bombers attacked V-2 sites elsewhere in Holland. (Reuter)

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

4028

The flooded areas northwest of Nijmegen on the British 2nd Army sector now cover an area of 29 square miles. The flooding, over a foot in depth, has caused some readjustment in forward Allied positions, press dispatches said. Since the defeat of the German paratroopers' infiltration attempt several days ago, there have been no further German assault attempts, as the flooded area inhibits military movement.

In the half-year since the Allied armies landed on the shores of Normandy, they have captured 750,000 German soldiers, press dispatches reported. Prisoners taken have averaged more than 4,000 a day. With the German killed or wounded, 1 1/4 million of the enemy have been put out of action in the six months' fighting, the reports said.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

8TH ARMY CROSSES LAMONE IN STRENGTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 6 — As British and Canadian troops, aided by Italian Patriots, cleared up the few remaining enemy pockets of resistance in Ravenna, British and Polish forces of the 8th Army yesterday crossed the Lamone River in strength, to threaten from the southwest the strongly-held enemy town of Faenza.

The British and Polish troops crossed the Lamone, sole remaining water barrier of the smashed German delaying positions across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, on a wide front, and have already gained a foothold in the hills overlooking the town from the southwest, official reports said. Strong enemy resistance failed to prevent the Allied penetration of the river line in one of its most heavily defended stretches.

Allied forces were also pushing westward from the central area of the broken enemy line, and reported the capture of hamlets five miles west of Ravenna. Eighth Army troops reached the enemy's Lamone River defenses as far as 10 miles northeast of Faenza, but heavy enemy shelling and machine-gun fire repelled initial attempts to cross the stream. The Germans have reinforced their positions in this area in great strength, reports indicated.

One of the most important aspects of the Allied capture of Ravenna, it was pointed out by official reports today, is that Ravenna and its port, six miles to the east, had been a major link in the German supply system for the armies on the Po.

The loss of such a port and road center was described as a "serious blow to the enemy at this time. Official reports did not indicate whether Allied troops had occupied Porto Corsini, on the Adriatic, and linked to Ravenna by a six-mile navigation canal.

In the advance east of the Lamone River, Allied forces cleared the Faenza-Ravenna Road along the 12-mile stretch from the stream to Romagna's capital, and occupied the hamlet of San Michele, four miles west of Ravenna.

The village of Prangipane, a mile and a half northwest, and on a connecting road leading to Highway 16, main road to Ferrara, was also taken in the 8th Army advance. The enemy withdrawal in this area was said to be "badly disorganized," and 100 prisoners of war have been captured, as well as six armored fighting vehicles knocked out.

On the 5th Army front, Indian and British troops continued to improve their positions along the right flank, capturing a key feature overlooking the Imola approach road. (PRO)

RED ARMY WITHIN 40 MILES OF AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 6 — Today, on the third anniversary of the lifting of the siege of Moscow, Red Army troops have pushed their way to within 40 miles of Austria, registering a 12-mile advance in 24 hours.

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front troops

Italy-based heavy bombers and fighters of the MAAF today joined in the battle of the Hungarian plains, with attacks on communications targets south of Vienna and key rail junctions along the Austrian-Hungarian frontier.

South of the Drava, Russian and Yugoslav troops seized the rail town of Sid, more than 60 miles northwest of Belgrade.

Radio Moscow said today that the Germans are devastating Hungary, blowing up factories, public buildings, and private houses as they retreat. Looting has developed on a large scale, shops being robbed of all stocks and then set on fire. (OWI - Reuter - Radio Moscow - CBS - BBC)

AMERICANS ON LEYTE INCREASE PRESSURE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 6 — Increased pressure against the Japanese on all sectors of the Leyte ground front by United States 7th Infantry Division troops was announced tonight.

For the second successive day, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's 6th Army has turned back an enemy tank attack south of Limon at the head of the Ormoc Corridor.

The Japanese situation here is now regarded as critical with the Japanese reinforcement route through Ormoc Bay cut off by American warships and planes.

Three Japanese freighters attempting to move supplies to enemy forces on Leyte were sunk by American planes, the Associated Press reported. The enemy, in turn, attacked an American convoy near the island with fighters and bombers, the dispatch added.

A press dispatch from Leyte said today that barges and airplanes were being used to supply American troops in some front-line areas. Rain has turned the island's roads into quagmires, and at times whole sections near the front have been cut off for many days. Sometimes troops have had to carry supplies on their backs along roads virtually impassible even for an unincumbered man.

However, food and ammunition are being delivered in sufficient quantities to keep the American offensive going.

Japanese airdromes in the Manila area were among other targets that receivd attention from American planes. In the longer air strikes, a Japanese tanker and a small freighter were sunk off Borneo.

American planes sweeping over Japanese-occupied islands in the far Pacific have conducted new attacks against the enemy in the Marianas, Volcanos, Palaus, and Marshalls, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced tonight.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

ALLIED CHINDWIN BRIDGEHEAD EXPANDED

KANDY, CEYLON, December 6 — Expansion of the Allied bridgehead on the east bank of the Chindwin is proceeding against enemy opposition, said today's Southeast Asia communique.

Chinese troops of the 38th Division made slight gains at Bhamo yesterday. In the southern sector, the Allied lines were straightened and positions consolidated.

A Chinese force in north Burma, pushing down the valley south of Bhamo for the last three weeks, has been unopposed, and Chinese forces advancing southeast from Bhamo toward the Burma Road have reached a point only 15 air miles from the China border, with only a few brushes with small enemy patrols or stragglers.

A dispatch also reported that the British 14th Army, in taking the River town of Kalewa, killed only five Japanese. A report from New Delhi said that the American 10th Air Force engineers have begun reconstructing a captured airfield within 500 yards of the Japanese lines near Bhamo.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

remaining water barrier of the smashed German delaying positions across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, on a wide front, and have already gained a foothold in the hills overlooking the town from the southwest, official reports said. Strong enemy resistance failed to prevent the Allied penetration of the river line in one of its most heavily defended stretches.

Allied forces were also pushing westward from the central area of the broken enemy line, and reported the capture of hamlets five miles west of Ravenna. Eighth Army troops reached the enemy's Lamone River defenses as far as 10 miles northeast of Faenza, but heavy enemy shelling and machine-gun fire repelled initial attempts to cross the stream. The Germans have reinforced their positions in this area in great strength, reports indicated.

One of the most important aspects of the Allied capture of Ravenna, it was pointed out by official reports today, is that Ravenna and its port, six miles to the east, had been a major link in the German supply system for the armies on the Po.

The loss of such a port and road center was described as a «serious blow» to the enemy at this time. Official reports did not indicate whether Allied troops had occupied Porto Corsini, on the Adriatic, and linked to Ravenna by a six-mile navigation canal.

In the advance east of the Lamone River, Allied forces cleared the Faenza-Ravenna Road along the 12-mile stretch from the stream to Romagna's capital, and occupied the hamlet of San Michele, four miles west of Ravenna.

The village of Prangipane, a mile and a half northwest, and on a connecting road leading to Highway 16, main road to Ferrara, was also taken in the 8th Army advance. The enemy withdrawal in this area was said to be «badly disorganized,» and 100 prisoners of war have been captured, as well as six armored fighting vehicles knocked out.

On the 5th Army front, Indian and British troops continued to improve their positions along the right flank, capturing a key feature overlooking the Imola approach road. (PRO)

RED ARMY WITHIN 40 MILES OF AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 6 — Today, on the third anniversary of the lifting of the siege of Moscow, Red Army troops have pushed their way to within 40 miles of Austria, registering a 12-mile advance in 24 hours.

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front troops today continued their two-pronged armored thrust driving past the southern end of Lake Balaton.

Driving over terrain devoid of any features likely to help the defenders, Soviet armored columns captured another 40 inhabited localities between Lake Balaton and the River Drava.

Late Soviet dispatches indicated tonight that the Germans are bracing themselves for a desperate stand in the 30-mile corridor, extending south of Lake Balaton to the River Drava. They have been forced to bring in reinforcements from Italy to stiffen their rapidly crumbling defenses, the BBC said tonight.

In a program commemorating the anniversary, Radio Moscow said tonight:

«It was the beginning of the rout of the German armies. It was the first crushing blow upon the Hitlerites' war machine which laid the beginning of the inevitable rout of Fascist Germany.

«This battle culminated in the first victory over the enemy, and the further march of the Red Army; from Moscow to Warsaw; from Stalingrad to Budapest; from Tula to Tilsit.»

At the eastern end of Lake Balaton, the northward advancing prong of Marshal Tolbukhin's forces drove 10 miles along the west bank of the Danube to take Roczalmos, 28 miles south of beleaguered Budapest. In a day of hard fighting, more than 50 inhabited localities were captured.

with the Japanese reinforcement convoy, which was reported cut off by American warships and planes.

Three Japanese freighters attempting to move supplies to enemy forces on Leyte were sunk by American planes, the Associated Press reported. The enemy, in turn, attacked an American convoy near the island with fighters and bombers, the dispatch added.

A press dispatch from Leyte said today that barges and airplanes were being used to supply American troops in some front-line areas. Rain has turned the island's roads into quagmires, and at times whole sections near the front have been cut off for many days. Sometimes troops have had to carry supplies on their backs along roads virtually impassible even for an unincumbered man.

However, food and ammunition are being delivered in sufficient quantities to keep the American offensive going.

Japanese airdromes in the Manila area were among other targets that received attention from American planes. In the longer air strikes, a Japanese tanker and a small freighter were sunk off Borneo.

American planes sweeping over Japanese-occupied islands in the far Pacific have conducted new attacks against the enemy in the Marianas, Volcanos, Palaus, and Marshalls, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced tonight.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

ALLIED CHINDWIN BRIDGEHEAD EXPANDED

KANDY, CEYLON, December 6 — Expansion of the Allied bridgehead on the east bank of the Chindwin is proceeding against enemy opposition, said today's Southeast Asia communique.

Chinese troops of the 38th Division made slight gains at Bhamo yesterday. In the southern sector, the Allied lines were straightened and positions consolidated.

A Chinese force in north Burma, pushing down the valley south of Bhamo for the last three weeks, has been unopposed, and Chinese forces advancing southeast from Bhamo toward the Burma Road have reached a point only 15 air miles from the China border, with only a few brushes with small enemy patrols or stragglers.

A dispatch also reported that the British 14th Army, in taking the River town of Kalewa, killed only five Japanese. A report from New Delhi said that the American 10th Air Force engineers have begun reconstructing a captured airfield within 500 yards of the Japanese lines near Bhamo.

Fighters of the 14th USAAF are now flying shuttle attacks between the Chinese Salween front in Yunnan Province and the Chinese lines in Burma, it was disclosed today.

The two Chinese armies in those sectors now are within 100 miles of joining. Fighters take off from China bases, bomb targets in front of the Chinese, push westward into Burma to 10th USAAF bases, refuel and rearm, and blast Japanese positions on the way home.

A 14th USAAF communique today said that its fighters attacked Japanese troop movements in French Indo-China, where the enemy is setting up a potential menace to China's gateway province of Yunnan.

Medium bombers of the 10th USAAF have bombed Mogok, the ruby center of the world, destroying 16 warehouses.

A Chungking dispatch reported that fighting is continuing in the Tuhshan area of the Kweichow Province, 70 miles southeast of Kweiyang, from where refugees are pouring in carts and trucks and on foot.

Last night's communique stated that Chinese forces engaged the Japanese north of the Chialao River and south of Tuhshan, and reported the re-capture of the small town of Pachai. The Japanese reported that they had captured Tuhshan, but this is not confirmed. The situation, however, is being watched anxiously, since the capture of Kweiyang would give the Japanese an air base within 200 miles of Chungking and 250 miles of Kunming. The occupation of

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

Kunming would make useless the new land supply route and the pipeline being built from India.

In widespread attacks ranging over central and south China and Formosa on Monday, aircraft of the 14th USAAF sank, probably sank, or damaged 16 Japanese freighters.

The Associated Press pointed out the added importance of these achievements in view of the adverse weather which has prevailed in the area and the loss of some of the best bases in southeast China to the enemy.

The communique reported also that Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing was active bombing bridges, railroads, locomotives, and other installations.

Detailing the toll of Japanese shipping, the announcement said the best haul materialized Monday, when American planes sank a large freighter east of Shanghai, destroyed another, left two sinking, and damaged eight others on the Yangtze River at Pengseh. One freighter was probably sunk and another damaged off the southern tip of Formosa, while two were damaged in Amoy Harbor. (OWI)

1,600 PLANES CONTINUE OFFENSIVE ON REICH

LONDON, December 6 — The day-and-night air offensive against rail and industrial targets in Germany was kept up today when 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by an equal number of fighters, hit the Leuna synthetic oil plants near Merseburg and railroad marshalling yards at Bielefeld.

Objectives near Osnabrück were strafed by the American fighters as part of the operations. Four bombers and two fighters are missing from the operations. Adverse weather conditions prevented observation of the results.

Allied air attacks on marshalling yards are not the only way to choke German rail traffic, a BBC air correspondent wrote today. Attacks on locomotives, rail road trucks, bridges, and the rail lines themselves, and above all, the bombing of industrial areas, are designed to cut the railway system, he said. After heavy attacks, the German railways are at once subjected to an overwhelming strain.

Commenting on the scene in western Germany today — industrial targets reduced to rubble, canals drained of water, vital rail and road communications plunged into chaos — Wing Commander L. V. Fraser today said this is one outward sign of Britain's air might.

Fraser praised the long-term policy of building more and bigger bombers with which to strike at the industrial heart of the Reich when the immediate menace of invasion had passed. In 1940, only 41 heavy bombers were built, as against 2,869 during the first four months of 1944. The output of fighters showed a similar striking increase.

Thanks go also to the research carried out by British scientists, who toiled long to develop greater power and range and weight-carrying capacity for the bombers and fighters, Fraser added. (MOI-Reuter-BBC)

R.A.F. DEVELOPS NEW FLARE TECHNIQUE

LONDON, December 6 — RAF Coastal Command aircraft, using a new flare-dropping technique, are turning night into day to blast German convoys trying to move down the Dutch coast.

Squadrons have a "flare master" and so effective have been these floodlit attacks on German convoys, that the Germans have had to increase the normal number of escort ships by five times.

German convoys now find themselves in a pool of brilliant white light, far more powerful than the moon, and from the surrounding blackness come squadrons of Beaufighters firing cannons, rockets, and torpedoes. (Reuter)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. HEAVIES AID RUSSIAN ADVANCE

battlefield north as far as the Brenner Pass Route, striking at airfields, rail lines, enemy block-houses, and gun positions.

Night-flying Havoc bombers struck at a motor convoy of 21 enemy vehicles southeast of Brescia last night, causing explosions and fires. (PRO)

NAVAL FORCES, PLANES STRIKE IN DALMATIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 6 — British warships and Balkan Air Force planes combined their strength in the attacks on the German F-boat and submersible depot at Lussin Piccolo, in the northern Dalmatian islands, it was announced here today.

Although the attack on the enemy installations by rocket-firing Beaufighters and Hurricanes was announced on December 4, this is the first mention of naval participation in the successful attack. Destroyers, armed LCT's, and motor torpedo boats were employed in the naval bombardment. (PRO)

TRUSCOTT NAMED 5TH ARMY COMMANDER

AFHQ, ITALY, December 6 — Lieut. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, Jr., was named commanding general of the American 5th Army today, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Jr.

General Truscott, who has a record of six successfully completed amphibious landings from Dieppe to Anzio, is best known for his brilliant leadership of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division during the Sicilian campaign. Under his command, a task force of 50,000 men landed in Sicily, and 3rd Division infantry troops under his personal command established a new record by advancing 34 miles across the island in 36 hours, fighting two engagements on the way, eventually capturing Palermo and Messina.

Leader of the assault troops in the landings on the south of France, General Truscott until recently was commander of the 6th Corps. He will be 50 years old next month.

A "soldier's soldier," his shiny helmet, battered leather jacket, and riding boots are a familiar sight in front-line positions. He is known to his staff as one of the most shrewd and carefully thorough tacticians in the army, combining a vast experience with an almost ruthless ability to produce results on the battlefield.

In May, 1942, General Truscott, then a Brigadier, was assigned as the American representative to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's newly-formed Combined Operations Staff in England. In a few weeks, he assumed a major part in initiating plans for the Continental invasion and under his supervision the 1st Ranger force was conceived and trained.

He participated actively in the planning of the Dieppe Raid, and was the ranking American officer on the raid itself.

He then returned to America, where he assumed command of a special task force assigned to the difficult mission of capturing Port Lyautey in the North African invasion. Following the French capitulation, he was assigned as a Field Deputy to the Commanding General during the Tunisian Campaign.

In March, 1943, General Truscott was given command of the 3rd Division. He trained his men in Commando and Ranger tactics for the Sicilian landings, after which the 3rd Division joined the 5th Army at Salerno. Pushing north out of the beachhead, the 3rd Division spearheaded the initial crossing of the Volturno, and continued the drive up to Mignano where it was pulled out of the line after 59 days of continuous combat. (PWE-PRO)

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

was kept up today when 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by an equal number of fighters, hit the Leuna synthetic oil plants near Merseburg and railroad marshalling yards at Bielefeld.

Objectives near Osnabrück were strafed by the American fighters as part of the operations. Four bombers and two fighters are missing from the operations. Adverse weather conditions prevented observation of the results.

Allied air attacks on marshalling yards are not the only way to choke German rail traffic, a BBC air correspondent wrote today. Attacks on locomotives, rail road trucks, bridges, and the rail lines themselves, and above all, the bombing of industrial areas, are designed to cut the railway system, he said. After heavy attacks, the German railways are at once subjected to an overwhelming strain.

Commenting on the scene in western Germany today — industrial targets reduced to rubble, canals drained of water, vital rail and road communications plunged into chaos — Wing Commander L. V. Fraser today said this is one outward sign of Britain's air might.

Fraser praised the long-term policy of building more and bigger bombers with which to strike at the industrial heart of the Reich when the immediate menace of invasion had passed. In 1940, only 41 heavy bombers were built, as against 2,889 during the first four months of 1944. The output of fighters showed a similar striking increase.

Thanks go also to the research carried out by British scientists, who toiled long to develop greater power and range and weight-carrying capacity for the bombers and fighters, Fraser added. (MOI-Reuter-BBC)

R.A.F. DEVELOPS NEW FLARE TECHNIQUE

LONDON, December 6 — RAF Coastal Command aircraft, using a new flare-dropping technique, are turning night into day to blast German convoys trying to move down the Dutch coast.

Squadrons have a « flare master » and so effective have been these floodlit attacks on German convoys, that the Germans have had to increase the normal number of escort ships by five times.

German convoys now find themselves in a pool of brilliant white light, far more powerful than the moon, and from the surrounding blackness come squadrons of Beaufighters firing cannons, rockets, and torpedoes. (Reuter)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. HEAVIES AID RUSSIAN ADVANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 6 — Liberator bombers of the 15th USAAF today struck at key rail yards in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia to disrupt communications behind the German forces falling back before the Russian advance into western Hungary, it was announced here this afternoon.

With clear weather, bombing was carried out visually, the report said. All the yards hit were on lines radiating south from Vienna, and included depots at Bratislava on the Danube, at Hegyeshalom, Sopron, and Szombathely near Hungary's Austrian frontier, and at Maribor in northern Yugoslavia.

Adverse weather curtailed Tactical Air Force close-support operations in the battle area in Italy, but attrition attacks continued against enemy road and rail transport in the rear areas.

Yesterday heavy ground fogs settled over the lowlands along the 8th Army front, sealing off the advancing Allied forces from air support, and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy positions south of Bologna in practically the only air action of the day, it was announced here today.

The Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, which included Brazilian-flown craft, and RAF Spitbombers, ranged from the

Truscott, Jr., was named [illegible] ican 5th Army today, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Jr.

General Truscott, who has a record of six successfully completed amphibious landings from Dieppe to Anzio, is best known for his brilliant leadership of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division during the Sicilian campaign. Under his command, a task force of 50,000 men landed in Sicily, and 3rd Division infantry troops under his personal command established a new record by advancing 34 miles across the island in 36 hours, fighting two engagements on the way, eventually capturing Palermo and Messina.

Leader of the assault troops in the landings on the south of France, General Truscott until recently was commander of the 6th Corps. He will be 50 years old next month.

A « soldier's soldier, » his shiny helmet, battered leather jacket, and riding boots are a familiar sight in front-line positions. He is known to his staff as one of the most shrewd and carefully thorough tacticians in the army, combining a vast experience with an almost ruthless ability to produce results on the battlefield.

In May, 1942, General Truscott, then a Brigadier, was assigned as the American representative to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's newly-formed Combined Operations Staff in England. In a few weeks, he assumed a major part in initiating plans for the Continental invasion and under his supervision the 1st Ranger force was conceived and trained.

He participated actively in the planning of the Dieppe Raid, and was the ranking American officer on the raid itself.

He then returned to America, where he assumed command of a special tank force assigned to the difficult mission of capturing Port Lyautey in the North African invasion. Following the French capitulation, he was assigned as a Field Deputy to the Commanding General during the Tunisian Campaign.

In March, 1943, General Truscott was given command of the 3rd Division. He trained his men in Commando and Ranger tactics for the Sicilian landings, after which the 3rd Division joined the 5th Army at Salerno. Pushing north out of the beachhead, the 3rd Division spearheaded the initial crossing of the Volturno, and continued the drive up to Mignano where it was pulled out of the line after 59 days of continuous combat. (PWB-PRO)

RAVENNA WELCOMES ALLIED TROOPS

WITH THE AAI, December 6 — The citizens of Ravenna gave the first Allied patrols a tumultuous welcome as the soldiers entered the city.

Women and children embraced the British troops, and the men stood bareheaded on the sidewalks and cheered.

The citizens told a UNN correspondent that before they left, the Germans made a through search of the town for valuables but, as this had been expected, the people had hidden their jewelry and the Germans found little.

Enemy rear-guards were left in Ravenna after the main body of Germans had moved out, and there was some sniping when the Allied troops entered. But the snipers were speedily mopped up, many of them being captured. Many Germans waited until the Allied troops were firmly established in the town and then gave themselves up. One German said that he had waited for weeks for a chance to desert.

Ravenna has not suffered greatly from air bombing or artillery fire. Many house are damaged, but few have been demolished, and the townspeople are already at work clearing up the debris. The world famous mosaics in the church of San Apollinare are intact,, although the outside of the church has suffered blast damage. The tomb of Dante also

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

escaped damage, although the surroundings were badly scarred by artillery fire.

The ancient cathedral received a direct hit, but the shell was a « dud » which failed to explode and the damage done was slight.

The city is without electric power, as the Germans destroyed the power station.

Before they left, the Germans laid a great many mines, but the civilians marked each one and formed parties to warn the Allied soldiers as they approached. The inhabitants of Ravenna expected that the Germans would destroy the bridges over the river and the canals, and they had prepared a rope bridge. The liberating troops, however, crossed the river in boats, and even transported their vehicles in this fashion. (UNN)

GERMANS FLEEING FROM SERBIA

LONDON, December 6 — The combined Soviet and Yugoslav advance in Yugoslavia, flanking Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's drive through southern Hungary, has broken through the German defense lines around Mitrovica, liberated last Monday, and now is approaching the junction of Sid and the great railway hub of Vinkovca, on the main line from Belgrade to Zagreb, today's Yugoslav communique said.

A great number of places were liberated in the drive west and north of Mitrovica, and 1,130 Germans were killed in 24 hours of fighting.

As a result of these operations, German troops are in flight from Serbia with two main retreat columns moving north, via Visegrad in eastern Bosnia toward Sarajevo, and west by way of Brcko through the Lim River Valley.

In Albania, Patriots have liberated Skutari, last German stronghold in the country, and are now driving across the border toward Podgorica in southwestern Montenegro. The Germans have thrown reserves into the fighting north of Podgorica. (OWI)

ALBANIANS HAIL YUGOSLAV C.L.N.

TIRANA, December 6 — The national liberation war of Yugoslavia has been significantly helpful for Albania, Radio Tirana said today. The broadcast added:

« Fighting a common enemy and suffering together for the same objective, we have developed strong feelings of friendship with the Yugoslavs.

« Our forces with those of the Yugoslavs will carry the war against Fascism even beyond our borders, in mercilessly pursuing the enemy until he is annihilated.

« Our Patriots, with those of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, have liberated many Macedonian towns... and our forces are pursuing the Germans, who escaped from Albania, deep into Yugoslav territory. We shall avenge ourselves against the Fascist enemy and thus, by our continuing this war together, bonds with our neighbors will be strengthened and our relations enriched. Thus, we shall ensure for the future of our nation democracy, security, and progress in general. » (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS REPAIR RAILWAY LINES

BELGRADE, December 6 — Tracks, tunnels, and other installations on railway lines around Belgrade are being repaired and supplies are being moved into the Belgrade area from surrounding localities, the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency reported today.

In the period of October 18 to November 5, eight bridges were erected on the line running from Jagodina and Lapovo, and between Paracin and Stalac, the agency

PUPPET GOVERNMENT LEAVES BUDAPEST

LONDON, December 6 — The Hungarian puppet government has left Budapest, the Turkish radio broadcast tonight. The Hungarian House of Representatives has been convened in a special session in a town near the Austrian border, in view of the closeness of the Russian Army to Budapest.

Just across the border in Austria, a group of Patriots attacked a train carrying Hungarian Jews to Austrian labor camps, operpowered the German guards, and liberated 880 Jewish internees. (OWI-BBC)

WAR AGAINST JAPAN WILL BE COSTLY

NEW YORK, December 6 — The defeat of Japan will cost the United States 71,000 million dollars a year after Germany is defeated, Lt. Gen. Brehon H. Somervell, commanding officer of the Army Service Forces, predicted today. Speaking before a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, Gen. Somervell said:

« The war against Japan alone will be the greatest war this country, or this world, ever fought before the present war.

« New weapons are being produced, and they must be ready in large quantities for the Pacific war. For the first time, munitions are being used up faster than they are being produced. »

Prophesying new blows against the Japanese, he added that 'the full fury of the war in Europe will not even have been reached while we go all-out against Japan. (CBS)

U.S. NAVY TOTALS 1,155 COMBAT SHIPS

WASHINGTON, December 6 — The U.S. Navy now has « fleet of 1,155 combat vessels and 50,000 service and other craft, making it « the most tremendous striking force the world has ever known. » Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal declared in an article to be published tomorrow.

Writing in the *Army and Navy Journal* on the third anniversary of America's entry into the war, Forrestal said:

« In the hands of ourselves and our Allies lies unprecedented power... The year 1943 saw all records broken in the tonnage of combatant ships added to our fleet. Now it is clear that 1944 will smash even that record.

« More than 1,450,000 tons of new fighting ships will have been produced by the end of December. Already we have on hand a fleet of 1,155 combatant vessels, backed up by 50,000 additional craft, including a huge number of landing craft.

« The expansion in our ships has been matched by the expansion of our manpower. In the past year, men have been inducted into the service at the rate of 2,800 a day — enough to man an entire pre-war navy every two months. There are more than 3,100,000 persons in the Navy, more than 475,000 in the Marines, and more than 169,000 in the Coast Guard. » (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

U.K. NOT MODIFYING OBJECTION TO SFORZA

LONDON, December 6 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made it clear in the House of Commons today that the statement by Signor Ivanoe Bonomi, former Prime Minister of Italy, that Count Carlo Sforza had not worked against the Bonomi Government did not modify the British Government's objection to Sforza's appointment as foreign secretary.

He added, however, that the British Government had no objection to Count Sforza's being a member of the Italian

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

from Belgrade to Zagreb, today's Yugoslav communique said.

A great number of places were liberated in the drive west and north of Mitrovica, and 1,130 Germans were killed in 24 hours of fighting.

As a result of these operations, German troops are in flight from Serbia with two main retreat columns moving north, via Visegrad in eastern Bosnia toward Sarajevo, and west by way of Brcko through the Lim River Valley.

In Albania, Patriots have liberated Skutari, last German stronghold in the country, and are now driving across the border toward Podgorica in southwestern Montenegro. The Germans have thrown reserves into the fighting north of Podgorica. (OWI)

ALBANIANS HAIL YUGOSLAV C.L.N.

TIRANA, December 6 — The national liberation war of Yugoslavia has been significantly helpful for Albania, Radio Tirana said today. The broadcast added:

« Fighting a common enemy and suffering together for the same objective, we have developed strong feelings of friendship with the Yugoslavs.

« Our forces with those of the Yugoslavs will carry the war against Fascism even beyond our borders, in mercilessly pursuing the enemy until he is annihilated.

« Our Patriots, with those of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, have liberated many Macedonian towns... and our forces are pursuing the Germans, who escaped from Albania, deep into Yugoslav territory. We shall avenge ourselves against the Fascist enemy and thus, by our continuing this war together, bonds with our neighbors will be strengthened and our relations enriched. Thus, we shall ensure for the future of our nation democracy, security, and progress in general. » (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS REPAIR RAILWAY LINES

BELGRADE, December 6 — Tracks, tunnels, and other installations on railway lines around Belgrade are being repaired and supplies are being moved into the Belgrade area from surrounding localities, the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency reported today.

In the period of October 18 to November 5, eight bridges were erected on the line running from Jagodina and Paracin, and between Paracin and Stalac, the agency said.

A major problem was the repairing of the Stalac tunnel, which had been damaged during fighting in the area. In repairing the tunnel and a nearby large bridge, the Yugoslavs received the assistance of Soviet engineers. The Germans had attempted to put the tunnel out of operation by driving in several locomotives and then blowing up the entrances.

Four hundred Soviet engineers are working with the Yugoslavs to repair major railways leading into Belgrade. Work is now under way toward reestablishing traffic on the Nis-Belgrade line, which will make possible a link with the Soviet Union and Turkey, the agency said.

Almost all railway lines in Serbia have been placed in operational condition, the report added. (OWI)

NEW RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES OFFICE

BUCHAREST, December 6 — The new Rumanian government headed by General Nicholai Radescu today took the oath of office administered by King Michael, Radio Bucharest reported.

General Radescu's Government succeeded that of General Constantin Sanatescu, which resigned Saturday. (OWI)

ready in large quantities for the Pacific war. For the first time, munitions are being used up faster than they are being produced. »

Prophesying new blows against the Japanese, he added that the full fury of the war in Europe will not even have been reached while we go all-out against Japan. (CBS)

U.S. NAVY TOTALS 1,155 COMBAT SHIPS

WASHINGTON, December 6 — The U.S. Navy now has a fleet of 1,155 combat vessels and 50,000 service and other craft, making it « the most tremendous striking force the world has ever known, » Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal declared in an article to be published tomorrow.

Writing in the *Army and Navy Journal* on the third anniversary of America's entry into the war, Forrestal said:

« In the hands of ourselves and our Allies lies unprecedented power... The year 1943 saw all records broken in the tonnage of combatant ships added to our fleet. Now it is clear that 1944 will smash even that record.

« More than 1,450,000 tons of new fighting ships will have been produced by the end of December. Already we have on hand a fleet of 1,155 combatant vessels, backed up by 50,000 additional craft, including a huge number of landing craft.

« The expansion in our ships has been matched by the expansion of our manpower. In the past year, men have been inducted into the service at the rate of 2,800 a day — enough to man an entire pre-war navy every two months. There are more than 3,100,000 persons in the Navy, more than 475,000 in the Marines, and more than 169,000 in the Coast Guard. » (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

U.K. NOT MODIFYING OBJECTION TO SFORZA

LONDON, December 6 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made it clear in the House of Commons today that the statement by Signor Ivanoe Bonomi, former Prime Minister of Italy, that Count Carlo Sforza had not worked against the Bonomi Government did not modify the British Government's objection to Sforza's appointment as foreign secretary.

He added, however, that the British Government had no objection to Count Sforza's being a member of the Italian Government.

Mr. Eden, who was replying to several questions on this subject, said: « I explained the attitude of His majesty's Government in regard to Count Sforza in my statement December 1. The statement subsequently issued by Signor Bonomi in no way modifies the views of His Majesty's Government. »

Ivor Thomas, Labor member, asked Mr. Eden: « But are these views of the British Government possibly modified by the very serious statement made by United States Secretary of State Stettinius, dissociating the United States from this policy, and will he now reconsider the matter? »

Mr. Eden answered: « I can assure you that my answers are revised up to the very last minute. »

Sir Richard Ackland, Commonwealth Party then asked of Mr. Eden: « Does he seriously intend to maintain that Count Sforza worked against the Bonomi Government when both Sforza and Bonomi say that it is not so? »

Mr. Eden replied: « I have said what our position is. »

When Daniel Lipson, an Independent Member, asked if the British Government had consulted the United States and Russian Governments before objecting to Sforza's appointment as a member of the Italian Government, Eden replied:

« No. The British Government have no objection to Sforza being a member of the Italian Government. He has been

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

such a member for some time. The possibility of his appointment as foreign secretary was raised with the British Minister in Rome, who thereupon expressed what he knew to be the view of the British Government. His statement was subsequently endorsed, and the United States Government was informed immediately of what had pased.»

When Lipson asked if the United States Government had expressed agreement with the action taken, Eden said: «There was an Allied Commission in Italy and Britain's partners in this commission were informed.»

Suggestions by Thomas that Britain «withdraw gracefully» and admit «a blunder had been made» were met by cries of «No» from members of the House.

Mr. Eden declared, «I must repeat to the House, that I maintain the British Government have a perfect right to express an opinion to another government about a minister under conditions such as these.» (OWI-Reuter)

LIBERAL PARTY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO BONOMI

ROME, December 6 — The Italian Liberal Party confirmed its pledge to support a government formed by former Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi. None of the other five political parties had, up to a late hour tonight, issued a statement on their present position regarding the formation of a government. The decision of the Liberal Party was reached following yesterday's discussions with Bonomi.

Bonomi conferred this evening with the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles. Earlier in the day, he conferred with Liberal Party representatives, as well as members of the Christian Democratic Party. (UNN)

ITALIANS URGED TO MAINTAIN COALITION

NEW YORK, December 6 — The six Italian parties were urged yesterday to maintain the coalition «until total liberation» of their country and «election of the next constituent assembly,» by Don Luigi Sturzo, Italian statesman and founder of Italy's Christian Democratic Party.

«In my opinion, such a coalition represents implicitly and by common consensus that popular will which today has no way of legally expressing itself through means of national political election» Don Sturzo said.

«It is necessary, moreover, that the popular will in respect to which democratic America has bowed today, should be bowed to in Italy by the various parties finding a formula of common understanding.»

He added that the United States Government's position in regard to permitting the Italian people to work out their own problems of government had strengthened a «vacillating» policy, and would facilitate solution of the Italian crisis.

Don Sturzo termed the State Department's action «in not accepting the so-called veto of Count Carlo Sforza» by the British an «outstanding step.»

Urging his countrymen to preserve the Italian coalition as a means of expression of the common will, he said, «Italians ought to be very grateful to the U. S. Government for its declaration concerning the policy of non-interference in other countries, including Italy, in the solution of governmental problems, according to true democratic standards.

«This American policy of non-interference is not, and should not be interpreted as a passive policy in the face of eventual interference of other countries, but as an active resolve in bringing once more to life in the war-devastated countries the democratic spirit and methods.» (OWI)

RN

The British Labor Party has invited Socialist representatives from France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Sweden to attend the conference.

Lizzadri is expected to meet Sir Walter Citrine, president of the Congress, and Will Lawther, president of the Mineworkers' Federation. Lawther recently completed a tour of Italy, in which he examined working conditions and studied the country's labor plans. (UNN)

MORE ITALIAN SENATORS DISMISSED

ROME, December 6 — Eleven more Italian Senators were dismissed yesterday from their posts at a meeting of the High Court of Justice, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today. (UNN)

U.S. SOLDIER'S SLAYER SENTENCED

FLORENCE, December 6 — Sergio Vanzini, charged with having shot to death and subsequently robbed an American soldier, was sentenced here this morning to 27 years' imprisonment.

Vanzini's trial — which lasted a month — ended in his conviction on the three charges, manslaughter, robbery, and illegal possession of firearms. (UNN)

COMMITTEE APPROVES KIRK NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 6 — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today recommended the confirmation of Alexander C. Kirk as Ambassador to Italy. (OWI)

COMMODORE STONE NOMINATED REAR ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, December 6 — President Roosevelt today nominated Commodore Ellery W. Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, to be a rear admiral.

At the same time the President nominated his naval aide, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, for the rank of vice admiral on the Navy's retired list. Admiral Brown reached the retirement age of 64 on December 1. He was placed on the retired list, but immediately recalled to active duty to continue as the President's aide. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

«ELAS» FIGHTS GREEK AND BRITISH FORCES; HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 6 — British and Greek regular troops went into action today against left-wing guerrilla forces in street fighting in several sections of the city, as the ELAS continued to defy orders from both the Greek Government and Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British troops in Greece.

ELAS, consisting of former Patriot troops, is the military arm of EAM (Greek National Liberation Front.)

A communique today from General Scobie said that the British action is in «support of the civil power.» It added that ELAS troops, continuing to advance toward the center of the city, «overwhelmed police posts and even fired on British troops on guard duty.»

Fighting was reported heaviest in the southeastern district of the capital, the southwestern section not far from the port of Piraeus, and the area of the Likavittos Gardens, a mile north of the heart of the city.

Police Headquarters Besieged

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

itical parties had, up to a late hour tonight, issued a statement on their present position regarding the formation of a government. The decision of the Liberal Party was reached following yesterday's discussions with Bonomi.

Bonomi conferred this evening with the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles. Earlier in the day, he conferred with Liberal Party representatives, as well as members of the Christian Democratic Party. (UNN)

ITALIANS URGED TO MAINTAIN COALITION

NEW YORK, December 6 — The six Italian parties were urged yesterday to maintain the coalition «until total liberation» of their country and «election of the next constituent assembly,» by Don Luigi Sturzo, Italian statesman and founder of Italy's Christian Democratic Party.

«In my opinion, such a coalition represents implicitly and by common consensus that popular will which today has no way of legally expressing itself through means of national political election,» Don Sturzo said.

«It is necessary, moreover, that the popular will in respect to which democratic America has bowed today, should be bowed to in Italy by the various parties finding a formula of common understanding.»

He added that the United States Government's position in regard to permitting the Italian people to work out their own problems of government had strengthened a «vacillating» policy, and would facilitate solution of the Italian crisis.

Don Sturzo termed the State Department's action «in not accepting the so-called veto of Count Carlo Sforza» by the British an «outstanding step.»

Urging his countrymen to preserve the Italian coalition as a means of expression of the common will, he said, «Italians ought to be very grateful to the U. S. Government for its declaration concerning the policy of non-interference in other countries, including Italy, in the solution of governmental problems, according to true democratic standards.

«This American policy of non-interference is not, and should not be interpreted as a passive policy in the face of eventual interference of other countries, but as an active resolve in bringing once more to life in the war-devastated countries the democratic spirit and methods.» (OWI)

ROME SECONDARY SCHOOL STRIKE ENDS

ROME, December 6 — The several-day-old student strike ended here today with the announcement that secondary school students have returned to their classrooms following a conference between student-body representatives and the Rome Director of Studies, Prof. Raimondo Salaris.

The main point at issue in the strike — the number of lecture hours per day — has been settled to the satisfaction of the students, the announcement said. Henceforth, classroom hours will not exceed 29 per week, except for those courses requiring technical training in school laboratories. As the curriculum calls for two hours of physical training a week, the number of hours actually spent in classrooms is thus reduced to an average of 4½ per day.

The announcement added that the Director of Studies reserved the right to take disciplinary action against professors who deserted classrooms either in support of or protest against the strike. (UNN)

LIZZADRI AND ZAGRI JOIN LABOR DELEGATION

ROME, December 6 — Oreste Lizzadri and Mario Zagri, of the Socialist Party, will accompany Pietro Nenni when he leaves here Saturday to take part in the International Trade Union conference opening in London in February.

and illegal possession of firearms. (UNN)

COMMITTEE APPROVES KIRK NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 6 — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today recommended the confirmation of Alexander C. Kirk as Ambassador to Italy. (OWI)

COMMODORE STONE NOMINATED REAR ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, December 6 — President Roosevelt today nominated Commodore Ellery W. Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, to be a rear admiral.

At the same time the President nominated his naval aide, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, for the rank of vice admiral on the Navy's retired list. Admiral Brown reached the retirement age of 64 on December 1. He was placed on the retired list, but immediately recalled to active duty to continue as the President's aide. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

«ELAS» FIGHTS GREEK AND BRITISH FORCES; HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 6 — British and Greek regular troops went into action today against left-wing guerrilla forces in street fighting in several sections of the city, as the ELAS continued to defy orders from both the Greek Government and Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British troops in Greece.

ELAS, consisting of former Patriot troops, is the military arm of EAM (Greek National Liberation Front.)

A communique today from General Scobie said that the British action is in «support of the civil power.» It added that ELAS troops, continuing to advance toward the center of the city, «overwhelmed police posts and even fired on British troops on guard duty.»

Fighting was reported heaviest in the southeastern district of the capital, the southwestern section not far from the port of Piraeus, and the area of the Likavittos Gardens, a mile north of the heart of the city.

Police Headquarters Besieged

Press dispatches said that in the center of the city there was fighting from rooftops, where guerrillas had mounted machine guns and dropped hand-made bombs, and that ELAS forces had laid siege to the main police headquarters and barracks in the city, and also had attacked the headquarters of the EDES, armed rightist Patriot group.

Other press reports said that British tanks, armored cars, and infantry, and the Greek Mountain Brigade — which the leftists have insisted should be disarmed — are moving out of the center of the city in concentric rings to meet the ELAS troops, thousands of whom are said to be still concentrated on the outskirts of Athens, while others are moving on the city from several directions.

The fighting broke out at 0500 hours after a night of comparative calm during which the streets of the city were illuminated by searchlights mounted on British tanks and flares dropped from planes in an effort to trace the movement of ELAS forces.

At dawn, firing began in the vicinity of Constitution Square, in the center of the city, and in the nearby sections of Hadjicosta and Psiro, when British lorries passing through the areas were fired on by guerrillas operating machine guns from sniping positions. British troops and tanks and regular Greek Army units returned the fire. The battle continued through the day.

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

About an hour later, a British platoon, proceeding down the Piraeus road, was fired on. A British officer was killed and another seriously wounded.

A mile north of the city, troops of the Greek Mountain Brigade, with armored cars in reserve, and Greek Government police have occupied one of the main EAM headquarters after a three-hour battle with ELAS men. A Communist headquarters in the main section of Athens was captured by British paratroops soon afterward, with 42 prisoners taken, including six women, BBC reported tonight. A British news service dispatch said that the Communist headquarters was seized in a move to wipe out opposition strongholds in the center of the city.

In the three sections of Athens where left-wing forces have established strong positions — particularly on the summits running west and east of the city — British troops are advancing street-by-street and are conducting house-to-house searches as they penetrate the area in the face of fire from rooftops, press dispatches report.

A BBC broadcast tonight from this city said that there have been some British casualties, but details are not yet known. British troops are on guard at all important points, and are stationed at street corners with their weapons ready. At intervals, small groups of guerrilla prisoners are marched through the streets under guard, the broadcast added. There also is a constant air patrol.

Dispatches said today that all police stations which had been captured from Greek police by ELAS forces were reoccupied yesterday by British troops, who also cleared left-wing units from a Greek Army depot and from the nearby Polytechnic School, from which they were firing at the Athens Police Headquarters.

There were reports tonight that clashes in Piraeus have subsided, and that ELAS forces holding positions on the main Athens-Piraeus road are withdrawing to the suburbs. However, an American press service said tonight that fresh bands of ELAS are streaming from the rural districts toward Athens.

Other press reports said that the general strike, called Monday by the EAM, has spread to the port of Patras, in the Peloponnesus, about 125 miles west of Athens.

Only a few of the day's press reports have been confirmed by official sources.

Liberals, Whitehall Back P.M.

Support of Premier Georges Papandreou's firm position in the crisis that Patriot groups must be disarmed was strengthened last night, when the Liberals decided at a cabinet meeting to remain in the present government, the British United Press reported.

«All parties, except those of the left which have resigned, are supporting the government,» Panayottis Kanellopoulos, Minister of Marine, told the press service. On Saturday, six leftist ministers quit the cabinet because, like the EAM, they disapproved of Papandreou's method of disarming Patriot movements.

After last night's cabinet meeting, according to an American press agency, Papandreou withdrew his offer to resign, having received new British assurances of support. Press reports from London said that a proposal by Papandreou that Themistocles Sofoulis, 80-year-old leader of the Greek Liberal Party, form a new government has been vetoed by the British Ambassador. Sofoulis was quoted as saying that all parties had agreed to serve under him, including members of the left and the extreme left, in a coalition cabinet.

«I agreed that this was a good solution, but the British Ambassador this morning informed me that, according to his latest instructions received from the British Prime Minister, any change at the present in the head of the [illegible] Sofoulis asserted.

ation of Joseph C. Grew as Under Secretary of State, after a vote of 37 to 27.

The vote, in which party lines were crossed, was taken on a motion to recommit the nominations of Grew and of Will Clayton, Archibald MacLeish, and Nelson Rockefeller as Assistent Secretaries of State. (OWI)

SMUTS SUGGESTS NO QUICK PEACE TREATIES

CAPETOWN, December 6 — Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts tonight suggested that no peace treaties be concluded immediately after the cessation of hostilities, as was the case after the last war, but that comprehensive armistices be concluded and maintained by the great powers for some time.

The South African Premier, who addressed a conference of the United Party at Bloemfontein, continued:

«We shall probably see vast political convulsions, now to the left, now to the right, in this turmoil and confusion of Europe.

«To make peace for the Continent, under such unprecedented conditions, requires more than the wisdom of men, even of such exceptional leadership as the Allied peoples enjoy today.

«They will be confronted with the most baffling situation in all history. One can only hope that they will not attempt too much, and endeavor to settle and determine what cannot be settled and determined today, but which will require a long time, and much patience, to sort itself out.

«To settle Europe in a temper of distraction, hatred, greed and revenge, of injured innocence, and inferiority complexes, which will prevail after the war, will be a superhuman task.

«Let the large-scale removal of frontiers, and the movement of large populations, remain in abeyance, while the problem of human salvage is being tackled first with all our resources.

«The great objective should be to save Europe herself, and to prevent her, in her utter moral and material exhaustion, from entering on a process of decay relatively to other continents, which would be an immeasurable calamity, not only for Europe, but for human progress and welfare as a whole.» (Reuter)

BELGIUM DEMANDS HARD PEACE FOR GERMANY

BRUSSELS, December 6 — Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak today demanded a hard peace for Germany, as the German problem was «a question of life and death» for Belgium.

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate in the Chamber of Deputies, Spaak declared that a recurrence of 1914 and 1940 must be prevented at all costs.

Spaak said that the cornerstone of Belgian foreign policy was friendship with Britain, and that an organization of Europe without a strong France was inconceivable. With Holland and Luxembourg, he said, Belgium would stand side-by-side with France in the task of reconstruction. (Reuter)

FRENCH EMBASSY ENTERTAINS DE GAULLE

MOSCOW, December 6 — A reception for General Charles de Gaulle, which was attended by Foreign Commissar Molotov and other high officials and members of the diplomatic corps, was given at the French Embassy last night.

The head of the French Provisional Government received a number of United Nations ambassadors in the morning. (Reuter)

«LA PASSIONARIA» TO GO TO FRANCE

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

marched through the streets under guard, the broadcast added. There also is a constant air patrol.

Dispatches said today that all police stations which had been captured from Greek police by ELAS forces were reoccupied yesterday by British troops, who also cleared left-wing units from a Greek Army depot and from the nearby Polytechnic School, from which they were firing at the Athens Police Headquarters.

There were reports tonight that clashes in Piraeus have subsided, and that ELAS forces holding positions on the main Athens-Piraeus road are withdrawing to the suburbs. However, an American press service said tonight that fresh bands of ELAS are streaming from the rural districts toward Athens.

Other press reports said that the general strike, called Monday by the EAM, has spread to the port of Patras, in the Peloponnesus, about 125 miles west of Athens.

Only a few of the day's press reports have been confirmed by official sources.

Liberals, Whitehall Back P.M.

Support of Premier Georges Papandreou's firm position in the crisis that Patriot groups must be disarmed was strengthened last night, when the Liberals decided at a cabinet meeting to remain in the present government, the British United Press reported.

«All parties, except those of the left which have resigned, are supporting the government,» Panayottis Kanellopoulos, Minister of Marine, told the press service. On Saturday, six leftist ministers quit the cabinet because, like the EAM, they disapproved of Papandreou's method of disarming Patriot movements.

After last night's cabinet meeting, according to an American press agency, Papandreou withdrew his offer to resign, having received new British assurances of support. Press reports from London said that a proposal by Papandreou that Themistocles Sofoulis, 80-year-old leader of the Greek Liberal Party, form a new government has been vetoed by the British Ambassador. Sofoulis was quoted as saying that all parties had agreed to serve under him, including members of the left and the extreme left, in a coalition cabinet.

«I agreed that this was a good solution, but the British Ambassador this morning informed me that, according to his latest instructions received from the British Prime Minister, any change at the present in the head of the Greek government was impossible,» Sofoulis asserted.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

COMMONS TO DEBATE GREEK SITUATION

LONDON, December 6 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons today that a debate on the Greek situation will be held on Friday.

(Reuter)

LONDON COMMUNISTS TO DEMONSTRATE ON GREECE

LONDON, December 6 — Demonstrations by the London District Communist Party will be held here Sunday to protest use of British forces in Greece and to demand full support of a «Greek Liberation Movement,» the district council announced today. (Reuter)

STETTINIUS CHAIRMAN OF PAN-AMERICAN UNION; SENATE RETURNS NOMINATIONS TO COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, December 6 — Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., has been elected chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, replacing Cordell Hull.

The Senate today returned to the Foreign Relations Committee, for open hearings and further study, the nomination in all history. One can only hope that they will not attempt too much, and endeavor to settle and determine what cannot be settled and determined today, but which will require a long time, and much patience, to sort itself out.

«To settle Europe in a temper of distraction, hatred, greed and revenge, of injured innocence, and inferiority complexes, which will prevail after the war, will be a superhuman task.

«Let the large-scale removal of frontiers, and the movement of large populations, remain in abeyance, while the problem of human salvage is being tackled first with all our resources.

«The great objective should be to save Europe herself, and to prevent her, in her utter moral and material exhaustion, from entering on a process of decay relatively to other continents, which would be an immeasurable calamity, not only for Europe, but for human progress and welfare as a whole.» (Reuter)

BELGIUM DEMANDS HARD PEACE FOR GERMANY

BRUSSELS, December 6 — Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak today demanded a hard peace for Germany, as the German problem was «a question of life and death» for Belgium.

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate in the Chamber of Deputies, Spaak declared that a recurrence of 1914 and 1940 must be prevented at all costs.

Spaak said that the cornerstone of Belgian foreign policy was friendship with Britain, and that an organization of Europe without a strong France was inconceivable. With Holland and Luxembourg, he said, Belgium would stand side-by-side with France in the task of reconstruction.

(Reuter)

FRENCH EMBASSY ENTERTAINS DE GAULLE

MOSCOW, December 6 — A reception for General Charles de Gaulle, which was attended by Foreign Commissar Molotov and other high officials and members of the diplomatic corps, was given at the French Embassy last night.

The head of the French Provisional Government received a number of United Nations ambassadors in the morning.

(Reuter)

«LA PASSIONARIA» TO GO TO FRANCE

MOSCOW, December 6 — Señora Dolores Ibarruri, Spanish Communist leader known as «La Passionaria,» is planning to leave the Soviet Union shortly for France.

Reuter added that «La Passionaria,» who played a leading part in the Spanish Civil War, has lived in the U.S.S.R. since before the present war. Her only son, Ruben, who volunteered for the Red Army, was killed in the Stalingrad fighting. In October this year, Señora Ibarruri was elected Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party.

(Reuter)

HARRIMAN RETURNS TO MOSCOW

MOSCOW, December 6 — U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman returned here yesterday after over a month's absence, during which he traveled to Washington and visited the Western Front. (OWI)

CIVIL AVIATION INTERIM COUNCIL NOMINATED

CHICAGO, December 6 — The International Civil Aviation Conference has elected the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Mexico, and Belgium to the council which will serve as the executive body of the interim organization to supervise air transport, pending the ratification of the permanent treaty. (Reuter)

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

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

EDEN PRESSES EXPULSION OF TANGIER SPY

LONDON, December 6 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that all the German agents in Tangier whose names were originally communicated to the Spanish Government have been expelled, except one. The British Government, said Eden, was pressing the Spanish Government to expel him without further delay. (BBC)

SWEDISH ARMY CHIEFS TO MEET

STOCKHOLM, December 6 — All the chiefs of the Swedish Army commands have been called together here for a three-day meeting. This is the first time that such a meeting has been convened.

The *Morgontidningen* said today that Sweden's attitude of neutrality might be radically changed by events in her immediate vicinity. Pointing out that Swedish opinion depends fundamentally on the conduct of the Germans in Norway and Denmark, the paper warned that continued or increased outrages against the Norwegian civil population might let loose powerful forces in Sweden. (BBC)

RED CROSS PRESIDENT TO RESIGN

GENEVA, December 6 — Max Huber, president of the International Red Cross Committee since 1928, will resign his post at the end of the year. He will be 70 years old.

Carl J. Burckhardt, who has been Huber's deputy for several years, has been appointed the new president. Huber, who has been a member of the International Red Cross since 1923, will continue his Red Cross work here after his resignation. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 6 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army's drive northward between the Montone and Lamone Rivers has culminated in the capture of the important city and harbor of Ravenna.

Other troops of the 8th Army, pushing westward from Godo, are engaged in heavy fighting on the line of the River Lamone.

South of Faenza, British and Polish troops have crossed the River Lamone on a wide front, against strong opposition, and have established a firm bridgehead.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, Indian troops have made further progress, while, farther left, British troops of the 5th Army have captured Monte Penzola, which commands the lateral road to Imola.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Unfavorable weather conditions severely restricted all operations.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out attacks against enemy gun positions and enemy-occupied buildings in the Bologna area. Other objectives included communications on the Italian battle front.

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 6 — Today's communique:

There has been no substantial change along the Roer River in the Jülich-Linnich area, where Allied forces have been under moderate enemy artillery fire.

Stubborn resistance continues at the outskirts of Jülich.

A German counter-attack with infantry and tanks against Lucherberg, east of the Inde River was broken up by our artillery.

Our armored elements have freed Ruhlingen and reached Hundlingen west of Saaregumines. Other forces occupied Wustweiler.

Northeast of Saarunion, we are advancing in the vicinity of Ormingen and Dehlingen.

Northwest of Hagenau, our forces entered Merzweiler against strong resistance.

The garrison of an enemy fort which held out for more than a week at Mutzig, west of Strasbourg, surrendered after the walls had been breached.

In the High Vosges, gains of several miles were made. The Hohneck Height and the Col de, la Schlucht were cleared of the enemy.

Heavy, medium, and fighter-bombers made attacks yesterday on the enemy's railway system in western Germany over a wide area from Strohen and points between Osnabrück and Detmold, north of the Ruhr, to the region of Darmstadt and Mannheim in the southern Rhineland.

In the afternoon, escorted heavy bombers, one of which is missing, attacked the railway yards at Hamm.

Medium bombers attacked the railway yards at Kemten, and fighter-bombers went for railway lines at Liblar southwest of Cologne, and a railway station at Mayen-Kottenheim. Railway lines were cut in some 80 places during the day.

Last night a strong force of heavy bombers struck at the railway marshalling yards at Soest.

Fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters went for targets in northern and eastern Holland.

Fighter-bombers destroyed a bridge near Gouda, and bombed and strafed an enemy troop train near Hilversum, and another between Apeldoorn and Amersfoot.

Rocket-firing fighters hit a gun position near Grevendeel, and an enemy strong point and an observation post east of Nijmegen.

Medium, light, and fighter-bombers made attacks against targets in western Germany.

Fighter-bombers bombed and strafed gun positions, hangars, barracks, and factories in the Rhine-Münster area, and medium bombers attacked a fuel storage dump and road junction near Dulmen.

Medium and light bombers hit enemy troops, quarters, and a bomb dump at Dremmen, north of Geilenkirchen, the village of Huchem, north of Düren and Kall, a fortified industrial town, southwest of Euskirchen.

Fighter-bombers strafed and bombed gun positions southeast of Geldern. They also attacked troop concentrations at Ahrweiler and Mayen, a factory at Wichrathberg, south of München, a fuel dump at Düsseldorf, and storage tanks at Monheim.

In the area of Duppenweiler, north of Saarlautern, medium bombers attacked enemy positions.

Fighter bombers struck at targets in Saarbrücken and other defended areas in this sector, and, farther south, hit an ammunition dump at Sennheim, northwest of Mulhouse.

In the Saar Valley, our forces east of the river repulsed an enemy counter-attack northwest of Saarlautern. We have crossed the Saar River at a second point in this area. (OWI-Reuter)

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

tion might let loose powerful forces in Sweden.

RED CROSS PRESIDENT TO RESIGN

GENEVA, December 6 — Max Huber, president of the International Red Cross Committee since 1928, will resign his post at the end of the year. He will be 70 years old.

Carl J. Burckhardt, who has been Huber's deputy for several years, has been appointed the new president. Huber, who has been a member of the International Red Cross since 1923, will continue his Red Cross work here after his resignation. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 6 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army's drive northward between the Montone and Lamone Rivers has culminated in the capture of the important city and harbor of Ravenna.

Other troops of the 8th Army, pushing westward from Godo, are engaged in heavy fighting on the line of the River Lamone.

South of Faenza, British and Polish troops have crossed the River Lamone on a wide front, against strong opposition, and have established a firm bridgehead.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, Indian troops have made further progress, while, farther left, British troops of the 5th Army have captured Monte Penzola, which commands the lateral road to Imola.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Unfavorable weather conditions severely restricted all operations.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out attacks against enemy gun positions and enemy-occupied buildings in the Bologna area. Other objectives included communications on the Italian battle front.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 200 sorties.

Joint Naval and Air Communique:

It is reported from the Adriatic that ships of the Royal Navy and aircraft of the Balkan Air Force jointly attacked the Island of Lussino in the northern Adriatic on the morning of December 3. The object was to silence enemy batteries and destroy shipping.

Beaufighters attacked the three batteries, all of which were hit and silenced, while an ammunition dump at the main battery was blown up. Hurricanes attacked the powder house and demolished the top of the building.

Meanwhile, *HMS Lamerton* and a landing craft tank opened up a heavy bombardment from the eastern side of the island. *HMS Wilton* closed in to short range. At the same time, *HMS Brocklesby* and *HMS Quantock* with two MTB's approached from the west and carried out another prolonged bombardment at very close range. MTB 633 entered the harbor under enemy fire, and destroyed three explosive motor craft, one of which was under way and preparing to leave.

A fourth boat was probably put out of action.

All the enemy targets were severely damaged. (PRO)

yesterday [illegible] over a wide area from Strohen and points between [illegible] brück and Detmold, north of the Ruhr, to the region of Darmstadt and Mannheim in the southern Rhineland.

In the afternoon, escorted heavy bombers, one of which is missing, attacked the railway yards at Hamm.

Medium bombers attacked the railway yards at Kemten, and fighter-bombers went for railway lines at Liblar southwest of Cologne, and a railway station at Mayen-Kottenheim. Railway lines were cut in some 80 places during the day.

Last night a strong force of heavy bombers struck at the railway marshalling yards at Soest.

Fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters went for targets in northern and eastern Holland.

Fighter-bombers destroyed a bridge near Gouda, and bombed and strafed an enemy troop train near Hilversum, and another between Apeldoorn and Amersfoot.

Rocket-firing fighters hit a gun position near Gravendeel, and an enemy strong point and an observation post east of Nijmegen.

Medium, light, and fighter-bombers made attacks against targets in western Germany.

Fighter-bombers bombed and strafed gun positions, hangars, barracks, and factories in the Rhine-Munster area, and medium bombers attacked a fuel storage dump and road junction near Dulmen.

Medium and light bombers hit enemy troops, quarters, and a bomb dump at Dremmen, north of Geilenkirchen, the village of Huchem, north of Düren and Kall, a fortified industrial town, southwest of Euskirchen.

Fighter-bombers strafed and bombed gun positions southeast of Geldern. They also attacked troop concentrations at Ahrweiler and Mayen, a factory at Wichrathberg, south of München, a fuel dump at Düsseldorf, and storage tanks at Monheim.

In the area of Duppenweiler, north of Saarlautern, medium bombers attacked enemy positions.

Fighter bombers struck at targets in Saarbrücken and other defended areas in this sector, and, farther south, hit an ammunition dump at Sennheim, northwest of Mülhouse.

In the Saar Valley, our forces east of the river repulsed an enemy counter-attack northwest of Saarlautern. We have crossed the Saar River at a second point in this area. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 6 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the River Danube, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including the large ones of Dunasentene, Ratsomash, Hertsefalva, Anosz, Tetse, Shoregresz, Shimontornye, Sharbogart, Hilosz-Baltosz, Laesz-Komeron, Adan, and Balaton-Salati, and the railway stations of Dunasentene, Magelenem, Hertsefalva, Shimontornye, Sharborgart, and Mezekomeron.

Our troops, simultaneously advancing between Lake Balaton and the River Drava, occupied in fighting over 40 populated localities, including Fonyok, Kerastuk, Beren, Balatonfuila, Kezel, Mestenge, Selek, Estalub, Homokszentyer, Kamanchye, Istvandi, Daren, and Drava-Tamashi, and the railway stations of Fonyok, Kerastuk, Kezel, Dyetatuszta, Sentimre, Nagyujfilu, Koksterye-Dombol, and Daren.

In battle during December 3 and 4, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 2,375 German and Hungarian officers and men.

In Yugoslavia, between the Rivers Danube and Sava, troops of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, operating jointly with our troops, captured the town and

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

railway station of Sid, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Sharengrad, Mohovo, Opotalok, Lodak, Malaya Lashevtse, Gibares, Lachintsi, Kukuevtsi, Kuzmin, Odorsheltci, and Moruch, and the railway stations of Odashevtci, Morelich, Bachentsi, Kukuevtsi, and Erdelik.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 5, our troops disabled or destroyed 21 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 15 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 6 — Today's communique:

In the Veneto and Aemilia regions, German reprisals against the civilian population, carried out in the attempt to suppress Patriot activity, are proving to be powerless. In fact, acts of sabotage and attacks on enemy lines of communication and other objectives are increasing daily.

News has been received of the brutal killing of many women and children in the village of Sassoleone, in the Bolognese area. The village was then burned down. In spite of this, Patriots in that area are striking back at the enemy, especially at his positions immediately behind the front lines.

On the night of November 25, Patriots attacked three German motor vehicles on Highway 12. One of the enemy soldiers was killed, and many were wounded. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the Aix la Chapelle front, numerous prisoners were captured in local fighting.

In the Hürtgen area and at Vossenach, fierce forest fighting is in progress. Eleven enemy tanks were destroyed.

U. S. shock troops who, in the course of the last few days, had crossed the Saar at Merzig, were wiped out.

East of Saarlautern, the men of our pillboxes are engaged in grim fighting against the enemy who launched grim attacks. South of it and southeast of Forlbach, the enemy formations approached nearer to our western fortifications. They lost 18 tanks in fighting against our rearguards.

In Alsace, yesterday, a certain number of enemy attacks were again frustrated by the steadfastness of our troops. In the Harth Forest, French colonial troops again lost numerous prisoners.

German bombers repeatedly participated in the fighting in the West, dispersed enemy planes flying at a low level and prevented them from aiming when dropping their bombs.

Our bombers caused extensive fires and explosions by night-attacks on enemy strongpoints in the Aix la Chapelle sector.

Greater London was subjected to the fire of our retaliatory weapons by day and night.

Italy:

In central Italy, the enemy, after several unsuccessful attacks with concentrated forces, established a bridgehead in the Lamone sector, north of Russi. Grenadiers and infantry repulsed him in powerful counter-attacks, capturing a considerable booty and numerous prisoners.

Attempts of the Canadians, who fight in this sector, again to cross the river were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy.

In southwestern Hungary, German bomber formations destroyed numerous Soviet vehicles and ferry boats, and an important bridge. They inflicted high losses on the enemy by bombs and guns. German and Hungarian escort fighters brought down 18 Soviet planes in dogfights.

On the other parts of the Eastern Front, between eastern Slovakia and Kurland, there was only local fighting of no moment.

Air:

Yesterday, a U.S. bomber formation attacked the Reich capital.

Other Anglo-American attacks struck at western Reich territory.

Particularly serious damage was caused to buildings in Hamm.

Enemy planes flying at a low level intensified their terror attacks on the civil population, particularly in the regions on both sides of the Rhine.

Last night, Soest was the aim of a British terror attack.

The British also made nuisance raids on western and southwestern Germany.

Air Defence forces brought down 42 enemy planes. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Hitler's Health Again: German sources seem to deem it necessary to continue to give the most striking prominence to items presenting the Führer as alive and in good health.

The German Overseas Radio carries an account of a meeting between Hitler and the Hungarian leader Szalasi. Although this item does not specifically refer to the health of the long-silent German Chancellor, its stress on his active participation in «all the political, military, and economic questions» concerned, appears calculated to point out that he has full and active possession of his faculties.

A Transocean despatch of this evening is more explicit in this regard. It discusses a photograph taken of Hitler's recent meeting with the Slovak Minister, and concludes that the photograph «disproves various rumors current abroad about Hitler's health.» The photograph allegedly shows him «looking unchanged,» and is also taken as disproof of the existence of «any-effects of the attempt on his life» [of July 20th].

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio speaks of strong pressure by the 8th Army. Attempts to cross the Lamone River were frustrated with heavy losses to the Allies. It also mentions clashes between British forces and Fascist «partisans» in Ravenna after the evacuation carried out by the Germans.

What Is To Become of Britain? In the course of a radio press-review, an article by Ezio Maria Gray is quoted extensively, dealing with Britain's future after the war. After reviewing various British press comments on the same problem, Gray arrives at the conclusion that Great Britain will be squeezed between the forces of Soviet Russia advancing on the Continent of Europe and those of the United States, wishing to grab the rest of the world for themselves. Gray says this is mainly due to Mr. Churchill's anti-European policy, from which Great Britain will be the sufferer. This policy has delivered Poland to Russia, placed the Balkans under the Russian sphere of influence, intends to dismember Germany, leaves the Italians in doubt about the unity and independence of their country, and has placed France in a state of subjection. «The traditional British policy of balance of power has certainly been thrown to the winds.»

The alternative, for which the Axis is fighting, lies in

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

Bolognese area. The village was then burned down. In spite of this, Patriots in that area are striking back at the enemy, especially at his positions immediately behind the front lines.

On the night of November 25, Patriots attacked three German motor vehicles on Highway 12. One of the enemy soldiers was killed, and many were wounded. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the Aix la Chapelle front, numerous prisoners were captured in local fighting.

In the Hürtgen area and at Vossenach, fierce forest fighting is in progress. Eleven enemy tanks were destroyed.

U. S. shock troops who, in the course of the last few days, had crossed the Saar at Merzig, were wiped out.

East of Saarlautern, the men of our pillboxes are engaged in grim fighting against the enemy who launched grim attacks. South of it and southeast of Forlbach, the enemy formations approached nearer to our western fortifications. They lost 18 tanks in fighting against our rearguards.

In Alsace, yesterday, a certain number of enemy attacks were again frustrated by the steadfastness of our troops. In the Harth Forest, French colonial troops again lost numerous prisoners.

German bombers repeatedly participated in the fighting in the West, dispersed enemy planes flying at a low level and prevenied them from aiming when dropping their bombs.

Our bombers caused extensive fires and explosions by night-attacks on enemy strongpoints in the Aix la Chapelle sector.

Greater London was subjected to the fire of our retaliatory weapons by day and night.

Italy:

In central Italy, the enemy, after several unsuccessful attacks with concentrated forces, established a bridgehead in the Lamone sector, north of Russi. Grenadiers and infantry repulsed him in powerful counter-attacks, capturing a considerable booty and numerous prisoners.

Attempts of the Canadians, who fight in this sector, again to cross the river were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy.

Northwest of Ravenna, our troops warded off the British attacks in front of new positions.

The town of Ravenna itself was evacuated without fighting, and thus saved from destruction.

Eastern Front:

In Dalmatia, northwest of Knin, our troops frustrated enemy encircling attempts. On the western slopes of the Fruska Gora in Syrmia and southwest of Vukovar, grim fighting is in progress.

In Hungary, the battle grew in intensity and extension. In the area between the Drau.Lake Balaton, and the Danube, our divisions prevented the enemy, in stubborn fighting, from making major gains and, repelling his attacks, inflicted high losses on him.

On both sides of Budapest, the Bolsheviks launched a major attack with strong forces.

South of the city enemy formations which had crossed to the western banks of the Danube were sealed off by a counter-attack.

East of Budapest, in the Hatvan sector, grim fighting also developed.

On the southern slopes of the Matra Mountains and in the Miscolcz sector, fresh Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were frustrated.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Hitler's Health Again: German sources seem to deem it necessary to continue to give the most striking prominence to items presenting the Führer as alive and in good health.

The German Overseas Radio carries an account of a meeting between Hitler and the Hungarian leader Szalasi. Although this item does not specifically refer to the health of the long-silent German Chancellor, its stress on his active participation in «all the political, military, and economic questions» concerned, appears calculated to point out that he has full and active possession of his faculties.

A Transocean despatch of this evening is more explicit in this regard. It discusses a photograph taken of Hitler's recent meeting with the Slovak Minister, and concludes that the photograph «disproves various rumors current abroad about Hitler's health.» The photograph allegedly shows him «looking unchanged,» and is also taken as disproof of the existence of «any-effects of the attempt on his life» [of July 20th].

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front: The Fascist Radio speaks of strong pressure by the 8th Army. Attempts to cross the Lamone River were frustrated with heavy losses to the Allies. It also mentions clashes between British forces and Fascist «partisans» in Ravenna after the evacuation carried out by the Germans.

What Is To Become of Britain? In the course of a radio press-review, an article by Ezio Maria Gray is quoted extensively, dealing with Britain's future after the war. After reviewing various British press comments on the same problem, Gray arrives at the conclusion that Great Britain will be squeezed between the forces of Soviet Russia advancing on the Continent of Europe and those of the United States, wishing to grab the rest of the world for themselves. Gray says this is mainly due to Mr. Churchill's anti-European policy, from which Great Britain will be the sufferer. This policy has delivered Poland to Russia, placed the Balkans under the Russian sphere of influence, intends to dismember Germany, leaves the Italians in doubt about the unity and independence of their country, and has placed France in a state of subjection. «The traditional British policy of balance of power has certainly been thrown to the winds.»

The alternative, for which the Axis is fighting, lies in «a strong, disciplined, and united Europe with a 'single' principle, quite different from the 'utopian' United States of Europe... A Europe which is truly constructive towards itself as well as towards the rest of the world. Such a Europe, however, can rise only out of an Axis victory.»

Roosevelt's Christmas Gift: Radio Fascist pokes fun at President Roosevelt's announcement that 1,000 Christmas parcels are to be sent to «invaded» Italy. This represents a gift weighing one gramme for each of the 25 million inhabitants. The President's generosity will cost the U. S. Treasury five thousand dollars all told. The commentator declares this a «very stingy form of charity», and described Roosevelt as «a careful administrator of U. S. public funds...»

Living Conditions in Florence: Persons arriving to northern Italy from Florence talk about conditions as being «wholly unbearable» in that city. Most of the public places ars reserved for the occupation troops. A modest meal consisting of one dish (minestra) and cheese costs 850 lire. Contrary to Allied information, there is no food distribution; local stocks have been exhausted. Light is available for two hours per day. There is a lack of water...»

The Cabinet Crisis: The Fascist Radio made little comment on the situation Wednesday. In a broadcast at 2000 it quotes the latest Reuter report according to which the new Bonomi report mentioned the exclusion of the Socialists, without adding any comment.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 8 - DEC 1944 File

Please read attached & initial

TO

Col SPICER
Capt TEMPLE
Capt WILLIAMS
Capt SHANKS
Capt LEWIS
Capt HAMMOND

REMARKS

Chief Clerk: File

INFORMATION DIVISION
8 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Friday **8 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighth Army forces liberate Mezzano; Americans four miles from Saarbrücken; R.A.F. makes heaviest attack on Reich; Soviets 20 miles south of Budapest; Manchuria and Tokyo attacked on Pearl Harbor anniversary; Americans land on west coast of Leyte; Japs make important advances in China; Wedemeyer calls China situation serious; Spitfires strafe ELAS strongpoints in Athens; Chiang and Communists exchange new proposals; Japan reported hit by two earthquakes; New Canadian Chief of Staff appointed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi to form government with four parties; program calls for representation of North Italy Patriots; Republican Youth to hold Rome rally; Suvich and Roatta to be tried together; U.S. Aid to Italy supplies arrive in Naples; Senate approves Kirk nomination.

UNITED NATIONS — Fighting continues in Athens; Stettinius backs Greek self-determination; De Gaulle and Stalin continue talks; Churchill to speak at T.U. Conference; Polish Premier stresses unity; Pierlot granted special powers.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Spanish Republican leader outlines policy; Franco frees more political prisoners; Answer to Argentina soon, says Stettinius; Swiss accused by Yugoslav newspaper.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY FORCES LIBERATE MEZZANO

ADVANCE AHQ ITALY, December 7 — Troops of the

across the Lamone northwest of Russi, roughly midway between Ravenna and Faenza, but were once again repulsed by a heavy enemy counter-attack on the following morning.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, Allied troops reported slight gains south and southwest of Imola.

Aggressive patrols maintained pressure on the enemy's forward positions in the central sector of this long mountain front. (PRO)

AMERICANS FOUR MILES FROM SAARBRUECKEN

LONDON, December 7 — American 3rd Army troops drove to within four miles of Saarbrücken today in a northeastward advance to the outskirts of Forbach, French rail town and outpost of the Siegfried Line. American artillery has bombarded the major Saar Basin city for the eighth consecutive day, while mobile forces of a dismounted cavalry regiment drove into Forbach after a four-mile advance.

Other American forces driving on Saarbrücken from the west have reached the Saar River near Wehrden, five miles from the arsenal city. Long-range guns pushed up close behind the front are pounding German installations, road junctions, and Siegfried Line defenses.

Heavy fighting now is under way in Dillingen, site of the third bridgehead over the Saar, two miles northwest of Saarlautern, and within the outer rim of the strong Siegfried fortifications.

South of Saarbrücken, infantry and armored units are wiping out German rearguards in the American-held section of Saargemünd, while the last third of the city on the east bank of the Saar has still to be cleared. American forces have been reinforced and German troops, retreating into Germany, are being shelled.

Large tank battles were reported to be raging eight miles southeast of Saarbrücken in the area of Rohrbach and Bitsche, where the Germans vainly attempted to seal off penetrations made by the Americans. The Germans were forced to retire after losing four medium and six light tanks out of the 40 tanks sent into action. It was the heaviest armored opposition encountered by the 3rd Army in more than a week. The Americans have come up against the Maginot Line at this point in the Mombronn Forest.

On the 3rd Army's east flank, 7th Army troops pushed along the western slopes of the northern Vosges in an advance of more than three miles against scattered resistance. In the Hagenau area, American troops are overrunning undefended road blocks to the west of the city.

LATE BULLETINS

R.A.F. BOMBS COLOGNE

LONDON, December 7 — RAF bombers attacked Cologne tonight with 4,000-pound bombs, it was announced

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

and Tokyo attacked on Pearl Harbor anniversary; Americans land on west coast of Leyte; Japs make important advances in China; Wedemeyer calls China situation serious; Spitfires strafe ELAS strongpoints in Athens; Chiang and Communists exchange new proposals; Japan reported hit by two earthquakes; New Canadian Chief of Staff appointed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi to form government with four parties: program calls for representation of North Italy Patriots; Republican Youth to hold Rome rally; Suvich and Roatta to be tried together; U.S. Aid to Italy supplies arrive in Naples; Senate approves Kirk nomination.

UNITED NATIONS — Fighting continues in Athens; Stettinius backs Greek self-determination; De Gaulle and Stalin continue talks; Churchill to speak at T.U. Conference; Polish Premier stresses unity; Pierlot granted special powers.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Spanish Republican leader outlines policy; Franco frees more political prisoners; Answer to Argentina soon, says Stettinius; Swiss accused by Yugoslav newspaper.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY FORCES LIBERATE MEZZANO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 7 — Troops of the 8th Army, pushing northwest along the road to Ferrara, yesterday liberated the village of Mezzano, six miles from Ravenna, while Italian Patriots aided Allied patrols in clearing the last enemy resistance from the nearly 100 square miles of marshes and sedgelands north of Romagna's capital, it was announced here today.

With the capture of 300 prisoners, including an entire German company and its commander, enemy resistance east of the Lamone River was said to be virtually at an end. Leading Allied forces were within 34 miles of Ferrara, at the crossing of the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway over this stream. Retreating enemy troops demolished the highway span over the Lamone at Mezzano, and hold the portion of the little town west of the river, reports said.

With German forces driven back from their delaying positions all along their left flank, the enemy has formed a new line which follows the Lamone River for more than 20 miles, from the great Comacchio Lagoon southwest to the hill country just south of Faenza.

Although British and Polish forces have crossed the Lamone line at its southern end, and have penetrated inland up to two miles, enemy forces have, elsewhere, successfully resisted attempts to breach this water barrier. Allied forces again Tuesday night attempted to establish a bridgehead

AMERICANS FOUR MILES FROM [illegible]

LONDON, December 7 — American 3rd Army troops drove to within four miles of Saarbrücken today in a northeastward advance to the outskirts of Forbach, French rail town and outpost of the Siegfried Line. American artillery has bombarded the major Saar Basin city for the eighth consecutive day, while mobile forces of a dismounted cavalry regiment drove into Forbach after a four-mile advance.

Other American forces driving on Saarbrücken from the west have reached the Saar River near Wehrden, five miles from the arsenal city. Long-range guns pushed up close behind the front are pounding German installations, road junctions, and Siegfried Line defenses.

Heavy fighting now is under way in Dillingen, site of the third bridgehead over the Saar, two miles northwest of Saarlautern, and within the outer rim of the strong Siegfried fortifications.

South of Saarbrücken, infantry and armored units are wiping out German rearguards in the American-held section of Saargemünd, while the last third of the city on the east bank of the Saar has still to be cleared. American forces have been reinforced and German troops, retreating into Germany, are being shelled.

Large tank battles were reported to be raging eight miles southeast of Saarbrücken in the area of Rohrbach and Bitsche, where the Germans vainly attempted to seal off penetrations made by the Americans. The Germans were forced to retire after losing four medium and six light tanks out of the 40 tanks sent into action. It was the heaviest armored opposition encountered by the 3rd Army in more than a week. The Americans have come up against the Maginot Line at this point in the Mombronn Forest.

On the 3rd Army's east flank, 7th Army troops pushed along the western slopes of the northern Vosges in an advance of more than three miles against scattered resistance. In the Hagenau area, American troops are overrunning undefended road blocks to the west of the city.

LATE BULLETINS

R.A.F. BOMBS COLOGNE

LONDON, December 7 — RAF bombers attacked Cologne tonight with 4,000-pound bombs, it was announced here by the Air Ministry. (Reuter)

AMERICANS ADVANCE TOWARD SAARBRUECKEN

LONDON, December 7 — American 3rd Army infantry entered Furstenhausen, less than four miles west of Saarbrücken, it was reported tonight.

American forces are now up to or across the River Saar along a stretch of 21 miles from north of Merzig to Furstenhausen. (Reuter)

ANTI-MILITARY BLOC RESOLUTION IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Senator Allen Ellender stated today in the Senate that «Britain is engaged by force of arms in dictating a choice of leaders in liberated Italy and Greece, and is thereby taking the lead in causing disunity among the Allies.»

Senator Ellender introduced a resolution which would place the Senate on record as opposing the formation of military blocs and regional alliances among nations in Europe as «inimical to international peace and security.» (Reuter)

4027

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

but other forces are meeting stubborn resistance in their northwesterly advance.

The southern 7th Army advance astride the main roads to Colmar brought American forces into Ostheim, five miles north of the German headquarters in Alsace. French 1st Army troops advancing through the Vosges passes west of Colmar have neared the mountain city of Münster.

Far to the north of the Allied line, American 1st Army patrols reached the outskirts of Pier, midway between the Roer River strongpoints of Jülich and Düren. To the south, infantry units repulsed German attempts to recapture the village of Bergstein, on the eastern edge of the Hürtgen Forest.

American 9th Army units on the northern flank of the 1st Army broke up a German troop concentration in the Randerath area west of Linnich, where enemy forces attempted to launch a counter-attack.

Patrols have been forcing the Roer River in the Jülich sector, testing the alertness of the Germans in their trenches and foxholes on the east bank. No American attempt, however, has been made to cross the Roer in strength.
(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

R.A.F. MAKES HEAVIEST ATTACK ON REICH

LONDON, December 7 — More than 1,300 RAF bombers attacked Germany last night. Their main targets were the marshalling yards at Osnabrück and Giessen, and the Leuna synthetic oil plant, which lies a few miles from Leipzig. Berlin was also bombed.

In daylight yesterday, 800 American heavy bombers, escorted by the same number of fighters, attacked the Leuna plant and the marshalling yards at Bielefeld, and the oil center of Merseburg.

It was pointed out here today that last night's attack established a record in the number of heavy bombers used.

Osnabrück and Giessen are both of vital importance as rail centers to German armies fighting on the Western Front, an Air Ministry statement said.

Enemy supplies moving through Osnabrück, about 40 miles north of Hamm, are routed to German troops fighting on the Venlo and central Holland fronts, the statement continued. Giessen, at the northern end of the front, and 30 miles north of Frankfurt, is the hub of a railway network radiating in every direction.

The bombing of Leuna, a few miles from Leipzig, was well concentrated, the Air Ministry said, and large fires in the marshalling yards were observed.

Strong enemy resistance, both of fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire, was encountered at all the targets. At least 17 enemy planes were brought down, while 21 Allied aircraft are missing, said the Air Ministry.

Last night's RAF missions rounded out 72 hours of almost continuous assault on Germany by Allied bombers.

Today, six German aircraft were destroyed off the Norwegian coast by RAF Mustangs escorting Beaufighters and Mosquitos on anti-shipping patrols, the Air Ministry announced. One Mustang in missing.

Mosquitos Active

Press services reported that Belgian-based Mosquito bombers last night carried out a low-level strafing attack on the German village of Oberrath, a few miles north of Gedenkirchen. The village was the center of an enemy billeting area, and dozens of huts and houses were left in blazing ruins. To the north of the village, some Mosquitos virtually wiped out a column of 100 vehicles, while other aircraft carried out a similar attack against the nearby village of Wassenberg.

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers operating over and on the west bank of the Danube downstream from Budapest. The Germans said that the Russians used the big Danube island of Csepel as a stepping stone for the operation.

The Germans also said that a powerful force of Russian tanks, presenting a second threat to Budapest, was a little more than 20 miles north of the Hungarian capital. The Germans added that the Red Army forces had penetrated the German lines after their sudden swing southward.

Russian troops control the entire southern banks of Lake Balaton, after clearing the area of all German resistance.

South of the lake, Red Army units captured the important rail center of Bares, on the Hungarian bank of the Drava River, the Soviet communique reported. Earlier dispatches reported heavy fighting in progress in the area of Bares, which commands the approaches to the main road just inside the Yugoslav frontier. In this westward drive toward Zagreb, the Russians may seal off a large force of German troops fighting their way homeward from Yugoslavia.

Between Bares and Kaposvar, the railway junctions of Mike and Erdocsokoyna were captured, the communique announced. Russian troops are now 40 miles from the Austrian border in this sector and are driving toward Nagykanizsa, large Hungarian oil center.

The communique said that 1,030 German and Hungarian officers and men were captured in Hungary yesterday, and that on all sectors of the Russian front 38 German tanks were destroyed.
(OWI - Reuter - Radio Moscow)

MANCHURIA, TOKYO ATTACKED ON ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Marking the third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a large force of American Superfortresses today attacked Japanese-dominated Manchuria, destroying 26 enemy fighters. Another 13 were probably shot down and 24 damaged.

At the same time, the 21st Bomber Command announced that two Superfortress bombers on weather reconnaissance flights bombed Tokyo last night and early today, in separate strikes seven hours apart.

A communique from the 20th USAAF, whose planes made the attack on Manchuria, said that three B-29's were lost to enemy action in the attack on an aircraft plant at Mukden and other strategic military objectives. The attack, made in daylight, resulted in «unobserved to excellent bombing results,» the communique said.

Today's assault was the fourth to be made by B-29's on Manchurian targets. The Mukden area was visited last by 20th Bomber Command planes on July 29.

From weak to strong air opposition was encountered on this flight, while anti-aircraft fire was rated from meager to moderate and inadequate, by returning crews.

The two latest Superfortress attacks on Tokyo constituted the fifth and sixth visits to the Japanese capital by Saipan-based B-29's since the initial attack November 24.

The first plane in the attacks today on Tokyo was commanded by Lt. Colonel Robert K. Morgan, who led the first B-29 foray against Tokyo. Colonel Morgan reported that Tokyo was brilliantly lighted, «just like flying over New York.»

Both planes hit approximately the same target area — the triangle-like industrial heart of Tokyo, bounded by the waterfront and by the Sumida River to the west, and by the Ara River to the east.

«This is the most highly incendiary area of the Japanese capital, and contains the gas works and other prime targets,» Colonel Morgan said. «We aimed at the most brilliantly lighted district. The bombardier saw the bombs burst on that triangular area.»
(OWI)

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

LONDON, December 7 — [illegible] attacked Germany last night. Their main targets were the marshalling yards at Osnabrück and Giessen, and the Leuna synthetic oil plant, which lies a few miles from Leipzig. Berlin was also bombed.

In daylight yesterday, 800 American heavy bombers, escorted by the same number of fighters, attacked the Leuna plant and the marshalling yards at Bielefeld, and the oil center of Merseburg.

It was pointed out here today that last night's attack established a record in the number of heavy bombers used.

Osnabrück and Giessen are both of vital importance as rail centers to German armies fighting on the Western Front, an Air Ministry statement said.

Enemy supplies moving through Osnabrück, about 40 miles north of Hamm, are routed to German troops fighting on the Venlo and central Holland fronts, the statement continued. Giessen, at the northern end of the front, and 30 miles north of Frankfurt, is the hub of a railway network radiating in every direction.

The bombing of Leuna, a few miles from Leipzig, was well concentrated, the Air Ministry said, and large fires in the marshalling yards were observed.

Strong enemy resistance, both of fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire, was encountered at all the targets. At least 17 enemy planes were brought down, while 21 Allied aircraft are missing, said the Air Ministry.

Last night's RAF missions rounded out 72 hours of almost continuous assault on Germany by Allied bombers.

Today, six German aircraft were destroyed off the Norwegian coast by RAF Mustangs escorting Beaufighters and Mosquitos on anti-shipping patrols, the Air Ministry announced. One Mustang in missing.

Mosquitos Active

Press services reported that Belgian-based Mosquito bombers last night carried out a low-level strafing attack on the German village of Oberrudi, a few miles north of Gellenkirchen. The village was the center of an enemy billeting area, and dozens of huts and houses were left in blazing ruins. To the north of the village, some Mosquitos virtually wiped out a column of 100 vehicles, while other aircraft carried out a similar attack against the nearby village of Wassenberg.

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers operating over and behind the western battle areas took a heavy toll of German transport, supplies, and base equipment in November, according to reports reaching economic experts in London. Claimed as destroyed or damaged were 1,081 locomotives, 5,238 railway vehicles, 51 oil cars, 2,315 motor transport vehicles, 102 horse-drawn vehicles, 143 canal locks, 17 bridges, 89 tanks, 214 armored fighting vehicles, and 260 guns.

A United States air communique today stated that from Tuesday's air operations against targets at Berlin and Münster, only nine fighters are missing instead of 22 as previously announced.

Britain's east coast guns went into action as flying bombs approached southern England tonight. Night-fighters were heard flying out to intercept the bombs.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

SOVIETS 20 MILES SOUTH OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, December 7 — Red Army troops fanning out to the northeast between Lake Balaton and the River Danube have captured Adony, on the Danube River 20 miles south of Budapest, the Soviet communique announced tonight. The city is almost within range of Russian heavy artillery.

Unconfirmed German sources today said that Russian troops have succeeded in establishing two new bridgeheads that on all sectors of the Russian front 3[illegible] German tanks were destroyed. (OWI - Reuter - Radio Moscow)

MANCHURIA, TOKYO ATTACKED ON ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Marking the third anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a large force of American Superfortresses today attacked Japanese-dominated Manchuria, destroying 26 enemy fighters. Another 13 were probably shot down and 24 damaged.

At the same time, the 21st Bomber Command announced that two Superfortress bombers on weather reconnaissance flights bombed Tokyo last night and early today, in separate strikes seven hours apart.

A communique from the 20th USAAF, whose planes made the attack on Manchuria, said that three B-29's were lost to enemy action in the attack on an aircraft plant at Mukden and other strategic military objectives. The attack, made in daylight, resulted in "unobserved to excellent bombing results," the communique said.

Today's assault was the fourth to be made by B-29's on Manchurian targets. The Mukden area was visited last by 20th Bomber Command planes on July 29.

From weak to strong air opposition was encountered on this flight, while anti-aircraft fire was rated from meager to moderate and inadequate, by returning crews.

The two latest Superfortress attacks on Tokyo constituted the fifth and sixth visits to the Japanese capital by Saipan-based B-29's since the initial attack November 24.

The first plane in the attacks today on Tokyo was commanded by Lt. Colonel Robert K. Morgan, who led the first B-29 foray against Tokyo. Colonel Morgan reported that Tokyo was brilliantly lighted, "just like flying over New York."

Both planes hit approximately the same target area — the triangle-like industrial heart of Tokyo, bounded by the waterfront and by the Sumida River to the west, and by the Ara River to the east.

"This is the most highly incendiary area of the Japanese capital, and contains the gas works and other prime targets," Colonel Morgan said. "We aimed at the most brilliantly lighted district. The bombardier saw the bombs burst on that triangular area." (OWI)

AMERICANS LAND ON WEST COAST OF LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 7 — United States troops have gone ashore in force three miles south of the Japanese supply port of Ormoc, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. Japanese air forces struck at the American landing party, but were unable to halt the operation.

Immediately after the landing in the Ormoc Bay area, American planes wiped out a 13-ship Japanese reinforcement convoy which had entered the bay, the communique said; an estimated 4,000 enemy troops were killed in the sinkings.

At the same time, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, announced in a communique that American warships early yesterday repulsed a Japanese air attack on the Superfortress bases in Saipan in the Marianas. Six out of 10 Japanese planes were shot down in the raid that destroyed one Superfort and damaged two others.

Only a few bombs were dropped on the B-29 base, the communique said. In addition to the bombing which took place yesterday, the Japanese planes carried out strafing runs against American positions, killing one man and wounding several others.

Admiral Nimitz announced that enemy-held islands in the Marshalls were bombed in neutralizing raids on Tuesday.

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

Meanwhile, unsuccessful Japanese paratroop landings on Leyte were reported today by the Philippine correspondent of the Mutual Broadcasting System in a broadcast heard in San Francisco. Reuter added that Japanese troops dropped on the airfields at Burauen, Dulag, Tacloban, and San Pablo.

Veteran troops of Maj. Gen. Archibald Arnold's 7th Infantry Division driving up the west coast of Leyte have crossed the Palanas River and reached points approximately 10 miles south of Ormoc, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Soldiers of this division, veterans of Attu and Kwajelein, drove on beyond the river almost to the town of Balogo, a half-mile beyond the stream. Several weeks ago, patrols had gone through Balogo and reached Tabgas, 9½ miles south of Ormoc, an American press service dispatch said.

U.S. fighter planes attacked enemy defenses at Kanaga, six miles above Valencia on Ormoc Road, destroying buildings and supply camps, damaging road installations, and strafing bivouac areas.

Ten enemy planes, attacking shipping in Leyte Gulf, were intercepted by our fighters which shot down six. Anti-aircraft defenses destroyed two others. The extent of damage to American shipping was not revealed.

(OWI - Reuter)

JAPS MAKE IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, December 7 — The Japanese have occupied Tuyun, terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad 53 miles east southeast of Kweiyang, a communique from American headquarters disclosed today. Fighters of the 14th USAAF struck at the Japanese columns invading Kweichow Province in a growing threat to the Burma Road and Kweiyang. The fliers left Tuyun burning.

Earlier today a special communique issued by the Chinese High Command said that the Japanese have captured Tushan, a rail center 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, after suffering heavy losses. The communique made no reference to the deeper penetration.

The communique also added that the Japanese were in retreat southward from Pachai, 65 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

Meanwhile, in Burma, a communique from Southeast Asia Command headquarters today said that troops of the 11th East African Division have continued to expand and strengthen their bridgehead on the east bank of the Chindwin River.

Strong enemy resistance is being encountered two miles northeast of Kalewa. In the northern combat area, British troops continued their patrols south of Pinwe toward Naba.

The communique reported that Japanese installations on Great Coco Island in the North Andamans were attacked by Allied heavy bombers. It was also reported that Allied planes made their first landing on the newly-liberated airstrip at Bhamo, in north Burma, which will soon become a springboard for air attacks against the Japanese.

Commenting on the situation in Burma, Maj. General Howard Davidson, commander of the 10th USAAF, said today that the present serious deterioration of the Japanese position in northern Burma could be attributed largely to an aerial blockade of the enemy's north to south supply lines.

(OWI-Reuter-AP)

WEDEMEYER CALLS CHINA SITUATION «SERIOUS»

CHUNGKING, December 7 — Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander of the United States forces in China, and chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, said in a statement today that the military situation in China was serious. He said that American forces would remain in China.

The Brazilian fighter-bomber squadron, first of this Allied power's air force to see action in the present war, has flown 345 sorties and dropped 73 tons of bombs in its first month's operations.

Flying Thunderbolts, the Brazilian pilots have taken a toll of 124 enemy rail cars destroyed or damaged, as well as 13 motor vehicles, eight locomotives, and three rail bridges.

Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers of the 15th USAAF yesterday carried out their first round-the-clock bombardment of enemy targets when instrument-equipped planes last night attack Austrian rail targets hit in daylight blows a few hours earlier. They attacked in support of Russian Armies advancing in Hungary.

According to early reports, the railyards hit in the night attack were those at Klagenfurt, Villach, and Salzburg. No results were observed, as the bombing was carried out through cloud cover by means of the radar instrument. Enemy night interceptors were active, and some encounters were reported, although details are lacking.

In daylight assaults, a formation of Liberators was attacked by a flight of 15 to 20 ME-109's, which swept into the temporarily unescorted bombers in groups of five to seven abreast. Bomber gunners shot down 11 of the enemy aircraft, and Lightning fighters, which later drove off the enemy planes, claimed one more. No figure was announced for Allied losses in the engagement, although it was stated that some bombers were missing.

The total of Allied planes missing yesterday was listed as 19, six of them heavy bombers.

Balkan Air Force Mustangs attacked a bridge at Biove, on the escape route for German forces caught in the Podgorica Pocket just within the Yugoslav frontier with Albania. Other planes struck an enemy train in the Zenica area, and bombed a concentration of over 100 enemy vehicles.

(PRO)

SEVERE U.S. CASUALTIES ON WESTERN FRONT

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson said today that the Americans are suffering severe casualties on the Western Front, and are facing the grim prospect of more to come.

In his weekly war review, Patterson said that on the third anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, United States battle casualties amounted to 552,018. The Under Secretary said:

«The fighting in the mud and cold of the Düren area on the plains fronting the city of Cologne has been heavy and bitter. But we have gone forward to capture villages from which the Germans had to be blasted house-by-house. This type of fighting ... is inevitably costly.»

Men under 19 years of age, Patterson announced, are now going overseas as infantry and armored replacements. He said that with the stepping-up of the tempo of operations the need for replacements had increased, and that military requirements necessitated revision of the policy whereby 18-year-olds were excluded from active duty with infantry and armored forces.

(OWI - Reuter)

GERMANS RETREATING IN EASTERN BOSNIA

LONDON, December 7 — Marshal Tito's communique today reported heavy fighting along the line of the German retreat in Eastern Bosnia.

The communique added that in the Lima Valley, farther south, fighting is assuming evergreater intensity.

In Dalmatia, the Germans, in fighting for Knin, 28 miles northeast of Sibenik, have lost 3,200 killed and 2,600 captured.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

JAPS MAKE IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, December 7 — The Japanese have occupied Tuyun, terminus of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad 52 miles east southeast of Kweiyang, a communique from American headquarters disclosed today. Fighters of the 14th USAAF struck at the Japanese columns invading Kweichow Province in a growing threat to the Burma Road and Kweiyang. The fliers left Tuyun burning.

Earlier today a special communique issued by the Chinese High Command said that the Japanese have captured Tushan, a rail center 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang, after suffering heavy losses. The communique made no reference to the deeper penetration.

The communique also added that the Japanese were in retreat southward from Pachai, 65 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

Meanwhile, in Burma, a communique from Southeast Asia Command headquarters today said that troops of the 11th East African Division have continued to expand and strengthen their bridgehead on the east bank of the Chindwin River.

Strong enemy resistance is being encountered two miles northeast of Kalewa. In the northern combat area, British troops continued their patrols south of Pinwe toward Naba.

The communique reported that Japanese installations on Great Coco Island in the North Andamans were attacked by Allied heavy bombers. It was also reported that Allied planes made their first landing on the newly-liberated airstrip at Bhamo, in north Burma, which will soon become a springboard for air attacks against the Japanese.

Commenting on the situation in Burma, Maj. General Howard Davidson, commander of the 10th USAAF, said today that the present serious deterioration of the Japanese position in northern Burma could be attributed largely to an aerial blockade of the enemy's north to south supply lines. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

WEDEMEYER CALLS CHINA SITUATION « SERIOUS »

CHUNGKING, December 7 — Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander of the United States forces in China, and chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, said in a statement today that the military situation in China was serious. He said that American forces would remain in China.

The statement added: « The enemy has made considerable progress in the past several days. However, as he advances, his position becomes more difficult, and his lines of communication increasingly vulnerable to our counteraction. We are all united to implement agreed plans to stem the enemy advance.

« In the China Theater, we shall continue to receive a steadily increasing proportion of American support in consonance with the agreed global strategy. » (Reuter)

SPITFIRES STRAFE « ELAS » IN ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 7 — Spitfires of the Royal Air Force yesterday carried out low-level strafing attacks on two objectives in the center of Athens, reported to be ELAS strongpoints, it was announced here this morning.

The attacks, made at dusk yesterday, were directed at entrenchments on Stadium Hill and in the Alsos-Singrou area, a mile to the northeast. The official reports indicated that the low-level strafing attacks were carried out after day-long reconnaissance over the city by Royal Air Force planes. Spitfires, Beaufighters, Hurricanes, and Wellington planes, based on Greek fields, were employed in a show of Allied air strength.

enemy planes, [illegible] for Allied losses in the engagement, although it was stated that some bombers were missing.

The total of Allied planes missing yesterday was listed at 19, six of them heavy bombers.

Balkan Air Force Mustangs attacked a bridge at Bloce, on the escape route for German forces caught in the Podgorica Pocket just within the Yugoslav frontier with Albania. Other planes struck an enemy train in the Zenica area, and bombed a concentration of over 100 enemy vehicles. (PRO)

SEVERE U.S. CASUALTIES ON WESTERN FRONT

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson said today that the Americans are suffering severe casualties on the Western Front, and are facing the grim prospect of more to come.

In his weekly war review, Patterson said that on the third anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, United States battle casualties amounted to 552,018. The Under Secretary said:

« The fighting in the mud and cold of the Düren area on the plains fronting the city of Cologne has been heavy and bitter. But we have gone forward to capture villages from which the Germans had to be blasted house-by-house. This type of fighting ... is inevitably costly. »

Men under 19 years of age, Patterson announced, are now going overseas as infantry and armored replacements. He said that with the stepping-up of the tempo of operations the need for replacements had increased, and that military requirements necessitated revision of the policy whereby 18-year-olds were excluded from active duty with infantry and armored forces. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMANS RETREATING IN EASTERN BOSNIA

LONDON, December 7 — Marshal Tito's communique today reported heavy fighting along the line of the German retreat in Eastern Bosnia.

The communique added that in the Lima Valley, farther south, fighting is assuming evergreater intensity.

In Dalmatia, the Germans, in fighting for Knin, 28 miles northeast of Sibenik, have lost 3,200 killed and 2,600 captured.

« All the arms and ammunition of these German units have fallen into our hands, » the communique added, « including artillery, motor vehicles, machine guns, and large quantities of other war material. A German truck loaded with ammunition, which the Germans succeeded in blowing up, caused the death of a number of German wounded in a nearby hospital. »

In successful offensives the Yugoslav National Army, together with Soviet troops, have liberated the Slovonian towns of Sid and Llok.

In Montenegro, after bitter fighting lasting several days, the Germans gained control of the Lijeva River and are attacking Bijelo Polje. The enemy was stopped in one sector, where fighting continues. The communique said that units of the Albanian National Liberation Army had reached the scene and joined in the battle. (Reuter - FYR)

RADIO MOSCOW CALLS TO AUSTRIANS

MOSCOW, December 7 — Radio Moscow today called on the Austrian people to form armed Partisan units and rise up against the Nazi authorities.

« From hour to hour, the distance separating the Red Army from the Austrian border is shrinking, » the broadcast

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760022

said. « Resist any evacuation orders to go to inner Germany. Organize resistance groups. Form armed Partisan units now. Do not wait any longer. It is vital to prepare at this moment. » (Reuter)

POPULACE CLEANS UP WAR-TORN BELGRADE

BELGRADE, December 7 — How the people are working to restore this war-torn and hungry city was told in a dispatch here yesterday from the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency, which said that voluntary labor brigades are giving every spare minute to repair damages done by the enemy.

First task, said the agency, was to clear streets made impassable by debris. Whole families formed themselves into labor brigades so that traffic could move.

Food, clothing, and footwear have begun to arrive in the city, said the agency, adding that the urgent need of distribution had acted as a spur to the people in the general task of cleaning up. (YTA)

4,000 SOVIET CITIZENS RELEASED IN RUMANIA

MOSCOW, December 7 — The Allied Control Commission in Romania has released 4,000 Soviet citizens from Bucharest jails, Tass, Soviet News Agency, said today. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN RELATIONS SUCCESSFUL

LONDON, December 7 — Yugoslavia has had great success in her foreign policy with Bulgaria, a Reuter correspondent said in a dispatch today.

In a very short time, the report said, relations have changed from the most bitter enmity to the most cordial friendship and collaboration. Frontiers, formerly divided by barbed wire and machine-gun posts, virtually do not exist.

Radio Sofia announced tonight that three Bulgarian wartime premiers and a number of their cabinet ministers have been indicted for criminal activities.

The broadcast said that Constantin Muraviev, head of the cabinet which preceded that of Kimon Georgiev in September, 1944, was indicted along with Ivan Bagrianov, premier from June to September of this year. Dobri Bozhilov, premier from September, 1943 to June, 1944, also was indicted. (OWI-Reuter)

CHIANG, COMMUNISTS EXCHANGE NEW PROPOSALS

CHUNGKING, December 7 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's Central Government and the Chinese Communists of the northern provinces have exchanged new proposals for the settlement of their long-standing differences, Dr. Wang Shih Chieh, newly-appointed Chinese Minister of Information, disclosed yesterday.

An American press service quoted Dr. Wang as saying that the details of the new negotiations could not be revealed while the discussions were under way.

He added that « one of the most encouraging signs is that the atmosphere now is calm, and that there has been a marked diminution of recriminations on both sides. »

It was also reported that General Chou En Lai, Communist representative in the negotiations, is presently awaiting favorable flying weather to return to Yenan, Communist center in Shensi Province, to report. (OWI)

JAPAN REPORTED HIT BY TWO EARTHQUAKES

NEW YORK, December 7 — Two extremely violent earthquakes, occurring in Japan or in the Kurile Islands to the north, were recorded on seismographs in Switzerland, and 10,000,000 more employed on the land. Food production figures for 1944 are 33 to 40 per cent higher than the pre-war average computed on the basis of the years 1935 to 1939. (OWI)

R.C.N. CORVETTE LOST WITH 90 MEN ABOARD

OTTAWA, December 7 — The Royal Canadian Navy corvette *Shawinigan* has been sunk with 90 men aboard while on operational duty in the North Atlantic, the Canadian Naval Minister announced today. (OWI)

NEW CANADIAN CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED

LONDON, December 7 — Major Gen. Percival J. Montague has been appointed chief of staff of the Canadian military headquarters here with the acting rank of lieutenant general, it was officially announced.

General Montague, previously in charge of administration, has played a leading part in the building of the Canadian Army overseas. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI TO FORM NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WITH PATRIOT REPRESENTATION

ROME, December 7 — Liberated Italy today was close to a new government after 12 days of crisis — a government to be headed again by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, but a government with a broader base and a more aggressive program for the conduct of the war and the reconstruction of the nation.

First word of this development came tonight from Bonomi in a declaration that he had accepted the charge of Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, to form a government to be composed of representatives the Liberal, Christian Democratic, Labor Democratic, and Communist parties. Neither the Action nor the Socialist parties will participate in the new government, it was said, but its program resembles closely the six-party program laid down in the deliberations of the Committee of National Liberation.

The new government — its slate of cabinet ministers probably will be announced tomorrow — is to operate under an agreement on six major points, among most important of which is recognition of the Committees of National Liberation in occupied northern Italy as representative of Italian government in those regions. Here, as reported to a United Nations News correspondent, are these six points:

Points of Agreement

1. The government will increase Italian participation in the war effort.

2. The epuration of Fascists and Fascist influences said the government would be « strong, quick, and impartial » and there will be punishment for Fascist crimes.

3. The government will endeavor to speed the solution of such emergency problems as food, communications, and housing.

4. The Committees of National Liberation in Northern Italy will be recognized as representatives of the Italian government, and a High Commissioner will be appointed to assist the Patriots. He is reportedly to deal with such questions as supply for groups in areas as yet unliberated, and, after liberation, with demobilization and kindred matters.

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

in Romania has released 4,000 Soviet citizens from Bucharest jails, Tass, Soviet News Agency, said today. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN RELATIONS SUCCESSFUL

LONDON, December 7 — Yugoslavia has had great success in her foreign policy with Bulgaria, a Reuter correspondent said in a dispatch today.

In a very short time, the report said, relations have changed from the most bitter enmity to the most cordial friendship and collaboration. Frontiers, formerly divided by barbed wire and machine-gun posts, virtually do not exist.

Radio Sofia announced tonight that three Bulgarian wartime premiers and a number of their cabinet ministers have been indicted for criminal activities.

The broadcast said that Constantin Muraviev, head of the cabinet which preceded that of Kimon Georgiev in September, 1944, was indicted along with Ivan Bagrianov, premier from June to September of this year. Dobri Bozhilov, premier from September, 1943 to June, 1944, also was indicted. (OWI-Reuter)

CHIANG, COMMUNISTS EXCHANGE NEW PROPOSALS

CHUNGKING, December 7 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's Central Government and the Chinese Communists of the northern provinces have exchanged new proposals for the settlement of their long-standing differences, Dr. Wang Shih Chieh, newly-appointed Chinese Minister of Information, disclosed yesterday.

An American press service quoted Dr. Wang as saying that the details of the new negotiations could not be revealed while the discussions were under way.

He added that «one of the most encouraging signs is that the atmosphere now is calm, and that there has been a marked diminution of recriminations on both sides.»

It was also reported that General Chou En Lai, Communist representative in the negotiations, is presently awaiting favorable flying weather to return to Yenan, Communist center in Shensi Province, to report. (OWI)

JAPAN REPORTED HIT BY TWO EARTHQUAKES

NEW YORK, December 7 — Two extremely violent earthquakes, occurring in Japan or in the Kurile Islands to the north, were recorded on seismographs in Switzerland, England, and the United States.

The first tremor, said to be very severe and extremely violent, was recorded at 0048 hours GMT.

Other tremors still were being recorded up to six hours after the initial shock. (OWI)

U.S. WAR PRODUCTION IN THREE YEARS OF WAR

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor three years ago today, the United States has raised and equipped an army of almost 12,000,000 men and spent 208,000,000,000 dollars on the war effort.

During those three years, America has produced 187,000 planes, 88,000 tanks, 1,800,000 trucks, and 43,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

By the end of this year, American shipyards in wartime will have produced more than 41,000,000 dead-weight tons of merchant shipping, and nearly 7,000,000 tons of naval and coastguard vessels.

One year after the Pearl Harbor attack, U.S. war production had been expanded to equal the combined output of Germany, Japan, and Italy.

Today, there are 18,000,000 men and women employed on the American home front in munitions and war-sup-

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI TO FORM NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WITH PATRIOT REPRESENTATION

ROME, December 7 — Liberated Italy today was close to a new government after 12 days of crisis — a government to be headed again by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, but a government with a broader base and a more aggressive program for the conduct of the war and the reconstruction of the nation.

First word of this development came tonight from Bonomi in a declaration that he had accepted the charge of Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, to form a government to be composed of representatives the Liberal, Christian Democratic, Labor Democratic, and Communist parties. Neither the Action nor the Socialist parties will participate in the new government, it was said, but its program resembles closely the six-party program laid down in the deliberations of the Committee of National Liberation.

The new government — its slate of cabinet ministers probably will be announced tomorrow — is to operate under an agreement on six major points, among most important of which is recognition of the Committees of National Liberation in occupied northern Italy as representative of Italian government in those regions. Here, as reported to a United Nations News correspondent, are these six points:

Points of Agreement

1. The government will increase Italian participation in the war effort.

2. The epuration of Fascists and Fascist influences said the government would be «strong, quick, and impartial») and there will be punishment for Fascist crimes.

3. The government will endeavor to speed the solution of such emergency problems as food, communications, and housing.

4. The Committees of National Liberation in Northern Italy will be recognized as representatives of the Italian government, and a High Commissioner will be appointed to assist the Patriots. He is reportedly to deal with such questions as supply for groups in areas as yet unliberated, and, after liberation, with demobilization and kindred matters.

5. Funds reverting to the State through seizure of property formerly held by Fascists is to be used for the relief of the poor.

6. An Advisory Commission is to be created as a first step toward eventual creation of a national Consultative Assembly.

Agreement of the four party leaders to back a government pledged to this program came late yesterday, after Bonomi had explained his readiness to proceed along what virtually were the lines laid down in earlier six-party conferences.

Communist Party members said the Communist decision to participate was in no sense an abandonment of the party's pact for joint action with the Socialists but meant, rather, that the presence of the Communist Party in the government assured that the joint Communist-Socialist program would be carried out.

A Socialist Order of the Day, however, explained that, after having heard and approved the report of its Secretary General on the discussions, the party «rejects the offer of Bonomi to enter the new government.»

Tomorrow, it is reported, the Socialist Party plans to explain its attitude. But it is believed the Socialists will do nothing which might hamper the freedom of action of the Communists, with whom they are allied.

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

The Action Party has evinced no change in its approaches, which is one of categorical refusal to join a Bonomi government.

Nor is it yet known whether or not Count Carlo Sforza is to have a portfolio in the new government. (UNN)

REPUBLICAN YOUTH TO HOLD ROME RALLY

ROME, December 7 — The youth sections of the Socialist, Republican, Action, Democracy of Labor, and Christian Democratic parties will hold a rally here on December 24, the Republican Youth Front announced today.

The announcement said the main item on the rally agenda will be the question of greater participation of Italian youth in problems relating to national liberation.

Among the speakers will be Matteo Matteotti, son of the Socialist deputy murdered by the Fascists in 1924. (UNN)

SUVICH, ROATTA TO BE TRIED TOGETHER

ROME, December 7 — The trials of Fascist ex-Foreign Secretary Fulvio Suvich and General Mario Roatta have been transferred here to the High Courts of Justice, together with a request that they may be heard together, the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes announced today.

Suvich was arrested last September, and Roatta about three weeks ago. Both men are charged with «contributing to the maintenance of Fascism in power.» (UNN)

U. S. AID TO ITALY SUPPLIES ARRIVE IN NAPLES

ROME, December 7 — The first shipment of food, clothing, and medical supplies sent from the United States through American Aid to Italy has arrived in Naples, and will be distributed within the next two weeks, Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, told a UNN reporter here today.

Taylor made the disclosure at the moment of his departure for Naples, where he will confer with Italian Government and Italian Red Cross members on the national relief distributing body. He said precedence in the distribution will be given to municipalities which have suffered most as a result of the war. (UNN)

SENATE APPROVES KIRK NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 7 — The United States Senate today confirmed the nomination of Alexander C. Kirk as American Ambassador to Italy, it was announced here tonight. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN ATHENS, R.A.F. IN ACTION

ATHENS, December 7 — There has been more fighting in and around the city today, but a communique from Lieut. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's headquarters, quoted by the BBC tonight, said that the job of clearing the capital and the port of Piraeus is progressing.

By nightfall yesterday, large areas in the center of the city and suburbs were freed, and are being guarded by British and Greek regular forces.

In some cases, field artillery had to be used to clear ELAS strongpoints sniping at British convoys, but material [illegible] properly was light.

Correspondents estimated that about 2,000 armed ELAS troops remain inside the city, and, although they are unable to hold any point in strength, their scattered fire from windows and rooftops made it dangerous for the British troops to travel except by armored car. According to an official Greek government newspaper, 3,000 prisoners had been taken by yesterday noon. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

STETTINIUS BACKS GREEK SELF-DETERMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 7 — Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, today expressed «full agreement» with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement on the Greek peoples' choosing their own form of government.

Stettinius declared that it is for the Greek people themselves to decide whether they «form themselves into a monarchy or a republic.»

The text of the State Department statement said:

«I was interested to note that, in his statement on the Greek situation of December 5, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons: 'Our position, as I have said, is extremely clear. Whether the Greek people form themselves into a monarchy or republic is for their decision. Whether they form a government of the right or left is for their decision. These are entirely matters for them.'

«With this statement I am in full agreement. It is also our earnest hope that the people and the authorities of Greece and our British Allies will work together in rebuilding that ravished country.»

The Associated Press pointed out tonight that Stettinius «deliberately refrained from endorsing another statement by the British Prime Minister, dealing with the use of British troops to prevent the formation of what Mr. Churchill called a 'Communist Dictatorship in Greece.'»

The Secretary of State was bombarded with questions at his press conference about expanding the statement to make it more specific with respect to the use of British troops in Greece.

He declined, however, to make any further comment, except to indicate that today's declaration is not being officially conveyed to the British Government.

When asked whether the United States Government condoned the use of tanks and planes against the Greek population, and whether any representations had been made to the British Government over the use of arms, Stettinius replied that he thought that his statement spoke for itself.

Pressed as to whether it would be correct to say that he endorses only that part of Mr. Churchill's speech which he quoted, and not any other part, he replied that he could not comment. (OWI)

CANADIAN PREMIER ON GREEK SITUATION

OTTAWA, December 7 — Premier Mackenzie King declared in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday that the situation in Greece should not be allowed to obscure the determination of the United Nations to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, an Exchange Telegraph report said today.

Asked to define the attitude of the Canadian Government on both the Greek and Italian problems, Mr. King said only: «I share with you a very deep concern about the very confusing situation.» (OWI)

CLARK-KERR RETURNING TO U.K.

MOSCOW, December 7 — Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left here for London today for consultations. (OWI)

DE GAULLE AND STALIN CONTINUE TALKS

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

Secretary Fulvio Suvich and General Mario Roatta have been transferred here to the High Courts of Justice, together with a request that they may be heard together, the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes announced today.

Suvich was arrested last September, and Roatta about three weeks ago. Both men are charged with « contributing to the maintenance of Fascism in power. » (UNN)

U. S. AID TO ITALY SUPPLIES ARRIVE IN NAPLES

ROME, December 7 — The first shipment of food, clothing, and medical supplies sent from the United States through American Aid to Italy has arrived in Naples, and will be distributed within the next two weeks, Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, told a UNN reporter here today.

Taylor made the disclosure at the moment of his departure for Naples, where he will confer with Italian Government and Italian Red Cross members on the national relief distributing body. He said precedence in the distribution will be given to municipalities which have suffered most as a result of the war. (UNN)

SENATE APPROVES KIRK NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 7 — The United States Senate today confirmed the nomination of Alexander C. Kirk as American Ambassador to Italy, it was announced here tonight. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN ATHENS, R.A.F. IN ACTION

ATHENS, December 7 — There has been more fighting in and around the city today, but a communique from Lieut. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's headquarters, quoted by the BBC tonight, said that the job of clearing the capital and the port of Piraeus is progressing.

By nightfall yesterday, large areas in the center of the city and suburbs were freed, and are being guarded by British and Greek regular forces.

In some cases, field artillery had to be used to clear ELAS strongpoints sniping at British convoys, but material damage to civilian property was light.

Armed members of Greek right wing organizations, who attempted to join forces with the British troops, were disarmed, as they were acting contrary to General Scobie's and the Greek Government's orders regarding the carrying of arms by irregulars.

Elsewhere in Greece, the situation was quieter, although the BBC reported fighting in the Drama area between ELAS troops and Nationalists.

The communique concluded that it had been confirmed that a German officer had been captured while commanding a detachment of ELAS forces.

Press dispatches reported Spitfires and Beaufighters in action again today, strafing guerrilla positions in the Arditos Hill section of the city. However, the bulk of the RAF activity has been directed in an effort to maintain order by displaying air power, rather than by using it. Yesterday, Spitfires dispersed one group of ELAS forces marching on Athens by firing warning shots over their heads.

An American press dispatch said that a warship yesterday joined for the first time in the fight against the guerrillas, when a Greek-manned destroyer fired upon a Piraeus police station which had been seized. Twenty-five members of the ELAS were reported killed.

decision. These are entirely matters for them.'

« With this statement I am in full agreement. It is also our earnest hope that the people and the authorities of Greece and our British Allies will work together in rebuilding that ravished country. »

The Associated Press pointed out tonight that Stettinius « deliberately refrained from endorsing another statement by the British Prime Minister, dealing with the use of British troops to prevent the formation of what Mr. Churchill called a 'Communist Dictatorship in Greece.' »

The Secretary of State was bombarded with questions at his press conference about expanding the statement to make it more specific with respect to the use of British troops in Greece.

He declined, however, to make any further comment, except to indicate that today's declaration is not being officially conveyed to the British Government.

When asked whether the United States Government condoned the use of tanks and planes against the Greek population, and whether any representations had been made to the British Government over the use of arms, Stettinius replied that he thought that his statement spoke for itself.

Pressed as to whether it would be correct to say that he endorses only that part of Mr. Churchill's speech which he quoted, and not any other part, he replied that he could not comment. (OWI)

CANADIAN PREMIER ON GREEK SITUATION

OTTAWA, December 7 — Premier Mackenzie King declared in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday that the situation in Greece should not be allowed to obscure the determination of the United Nations to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, an Exchange Telegraph report said today.

Asked to define the attitude of the Canadian Government on both the Greek and Italian problems, Mr. King said only: « I share with you a very deep concern about the very confusing situation. » (OWI)

CLARK-KERR RETURNING TO U.K.

MOSCOW, December 7 — Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left here for London today for consultations. (OWI)

DE GAULLE AND STALIN CONTINUE TALKS

MOSCOW, December 7 — General Charles de Gaulle and Marshal Josef Stalin yesterday conferred for the third time since the President of the French Provisional Government arrived here last Thursday.

General de Gaulle also conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Present at both these conferences were: French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault; Russian Ambassador to France, Alexander Bogomolov; French Ambassador to Russia, Roger Garreau; and the chief of the political section of the French Foreign Office, Maurice de Jean.

Accompanied by his Chief of Staff, General Alphonse Pierre Juin, General de Gaulle also inspected the Red Army Artillery School here.

Later, he attended a concert and dance at the Red Army Club, where he, M. Molotov, and M. Georges Bidault were greeted with prolonged applause. (OWI-TASS)

AIR COUNCIL MEMBERS SELECTED

CHICAGO, December 7 — The International Civil Aviation Conference completed its agenda last night with the election of the Interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

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

Twenty members were elected from the 54 participants in the conference. Representing countries «of chief importance in air transport» are the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Mexico, and Brazil. One seat was left vacant for Russia, in the event that she should agree to participate in the organization.

In the category of those states «which make the largest contribution to facilities for international civil air navigation» are Canada, Cuba, Norway, Iraq, and Peru.

The last eight members of the Council are states «whose election will insure that all geographical areas of the world are represented.» These include China, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Turkey, El Salvador, Colombia, and Chile. (OWI)

U.S. ENGINEERS HELP REPAIR LONDON DAMAGE

LONDON, December 7 — Minister of Works Duncan Sandys announced today that General Eisenhower has placed 3,000 American engineers at the disposal of the British Government to help in the repair of London.

Sandys said that more than 70,000 damaged houses still were inhabited when the winter repair program began.

Repairs now being undertaken will cost more than 140 million dollars, he added. (OWI)

NELSON ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

PERTH, AUSTRALIA, December 7 — Donald M. Nelson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived here today after a survey of China's war production facilities, the Associated Press said.

According to the dispatch, Nelson declared that he is proceeding to Canberra, Australian capital, for conversations with government officials.

Nelson had previously stopped in Kandy, Ceylon, on his trip from China, to confer with military leaders of the Southeast Asia Command. (OWI)

CHURCHILL TO SPEAK AT T.U. CONFERENCE

LONDON, December 7 — Prime Minister Churchill has accepted an invitation to speak at the World Trade Union Conference opening here next February.

The main discussion at the conference will be on trade union support for the Allied war effort. The attitude of the unions toward the peace settlement, and the problems of post-war reconstruction also will be discussed.

Phillip Murray, the leader of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been invited to open the discussion on the formation of a World Trade Union Federation. (BBC)

ROOSEVELT LEADS BY 3,446,648 VOTES

NEW YORK, December 7 — The presidential popular vote, as unofficially tabulated by an American news agency today, indicated that President Roosevelt has a lead of 3,446,648 votes.

The figures, which included the official returns from 33 states were: Roosevelt 25,137,210, and Dewey 21,690,562.

The report said that 2,595 precincts have not yet reported on the balloting. (OWI)

POLISH PREMIER STRESSES UNITY

LONDON, December 7 — The new Polish Prime Min-

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADER OUTLINES POLICY

LONDON, December 7 — Spanish republican leader Juan Negrin today outlined his party's long-range program aimed at the formation of a united bloc with the view of restoring a republican government and the ousting of «Generalissimo» Francisco Franco.

Negrin, Premier of Spain from 1937 to 1939, also issued a denial of rumors that he is withdrawing from political activity.

His three-point program is as follows:

1. To fight until Franco is overthrown.

2. To discourage the formation of Spanish governments which lack the support of all parties.

3. To consult groups and personalities of all parties in order to attain a common basis subordinating individualism, party prejudices, and personalities.

Alvarez del Vayo, ex-Foreign Minister under Negrin and now on the editorial staff of the New York weekly, the *Nation*, yesterday made public a cable from Negrin opposing the proposal to convene the Cortes (Spanish parliament) in Mexico City.

Del Vayo declared he is in complete agreement with the position adopted by Negrin, and added that the latter, who has been in London since 1940, has «worked assiduously» for the cause of the United Nations.

The proposed meeting of the Cortes had been summoned by Martinez Barrio, chairman of the Spanish Committee of Liberation, and former president of the Cortes. (OWI)

FRANCO FREES MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS

MADRID, December 7 — Conditional liberty has been granted to 1,242 political prisoners who have displayed «good conduct,» today's official bulletin announced. They will be permitted to finish their sentences at home, or in a fixed place of residence a specified distance from their home communities. They must report regularly to the police. (Reuter)

ANSWER TO ARGENTINA SOON, SAYS STETTINIUS

WASHINGTON, December 7 — The general atmosphere at the Pan-American Union governing board meeting yesterday indicated that an answer to Argentina's request for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries of North and South America would be given soon, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said today.

He also said that the exchange of views among the 19 American republics concerning the meeting of the foreign ministers «progressed satisfactorily,» but that it had not been possible to complete them for the monthly meeting of the board yesterday. Some governments still are giving consideration to some of the points involved, he added. (Reuter)

PARAGUAY WANTS «ARGENTINE PROBLEM» STUDIED

ASUNCION, December 7 — The Paraguyan Government has suggested that the North and South American nations appoint an international commission to study the «Argentine problem,» it was announced today.

In a note to the Pan-American Union concerning the recent Argentine request for a consultative meeting, the Paraguyan Government proposed that the report of such an international commission be forwarded to the various chancelleries, and that the American governments could then decide whether to hold a consultative meeting.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

Repairs now being undertaken will cost more than 140 million dollars, he added. (OWI)

NELSON ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

PERTH, AUSTRALIA, December 7 — Donald M. Nelson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived here today after a survey of China's war production facilities, the Associated Press said.

According to the dispatch, Nelson declared that he is proceeding to Canberra, Australian capital, for conversations with government officials.

Nelson had previously stopped in Kandy, Ceylon, on his trip from China, to confer with military leaders of the Southeast Asia Command. (OWI)

CHURCHILL TO SPEAK AT T.U. CONFERENCE

LONDON, December 7 — Prime Minister Churchill has accepted an invitation to speak at the World Trade Union Conference opening here next February.

The main discussion at the conference will be on trade union support for the Allied war effort. The attitude of the unions toward the peace settlement, and the problems of post-war reconstruction also will be discussed.

Phillip Murray, the leader of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been invited to open the discussion on the formation of a World Trade Union Federation. (BBC)

ROOSEVELT LEADS BY 3,446,648 VOTES

NEW YORK, December 7 — The presidential popular vote, as unofficially tabulated by an American news agency today, indicated that President Roosevelt has a lead of 3,446,648 votes.

The figures, which included the official returns from 33 states were: Roosevelt 25,137,210, and Dewey 21,690,562.

The report said that 2,595 precincts have not yet reported on the balloting. (OWI)

POLISH PREMIER STRESSES UNITY

LONDON, December 7 — The new Polish Prime Minister, Tomasz Arciszevski, in broadcast to Poland tonight, stressed the unity between the Government-in-London and the underground movement in Poland.

The Premier said that his government firmly believed all controversial matters between Poland and Russia would be solved on honorable and lasting conditions, which would safeguard the interests of both countries. (BBC)

PIERLOT GRANTED SPECIAL POWERS

BRUSSELS, December 7 — Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot's government tonight was granted special powers by the Belgian Senate. (Reuter)

RENAULT NATIONALIZATION HITS SNAG

PARIS, December 7 — The press here today reported that the expropriation and nationalization of the Renault factories have struck an unexpected snag in the motor magnate's will, which bequeathed the enterprise to the workers of Paris.

The cabinet was slated to adopt the nationalization last Friday, but was forced to delay action when the 10-year-old testament was opened. (OWI)

ment) in Mexico City.

Del Vayo declared he is in complete agreement with the position adopted by Negrin, and added that the latter, who has been in London since 1940, has «worked assiduously» for the cause of the United Nations.

The proposed meeting of the Cortes had been summoned by Martinez Barrio, chairman of the Spanish Committee of Liberation, and former president of the Cortes. (OWI)

FRANCO FREES MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS

MADRID, December 7 — Conditional liberty has been granted to 1,242 political prisoners who have displayed «good conduct,» today's official bulletin announced. They will be permitted to finish their sentences at home, or in a fixed place of residence a specified distance from their home communities. They must report regularly to the police. (Reuter)

ANSWER TO ARGENTINA SOON, SAYS STETTINIUS

WASHINGTON, December 7 — The general atmosphere at the Pan-American Union governing board meeting yesterday indicated that an answer to Argentina's request for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries of North and South America would be given soon, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said today.

He also said that the exchange of views among the 19 American republics concerning the meeting of the foreign ministers «progressed satisfactorily,» but that it had not been possible to complete them for the monthly meeting of the board yesterday. Some governments still are giving consideration to some of the points involved, he added. (Reuter)

PARAGUAY WANTS «ARGENTINE PROBLEM» STUDIED

ASUNCION, December 7 — The Paraguyan Government has suggested that the North and South American nations appoint an international commission to study the «Argentine problem,» it was announced today.

In a note to the Pan-American Union concerning the recent Argentine request for a consultative meeting, the Paraguyan Government proposed that the report of such an international commission be forwarded to the various chancelleries, and that the American governments could then decide whether to hold a consultative meeting.

Paraguay suggested that the foreign ministers of each country or other delegates be appointed to the international commission. (OWI)

ARGENTINE NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED

BUENOS AIRES, December 7 — The nationalist newspaper *Cabildo* has been suspended for 80 days by an Argentine Government order. The reason for the suspension was not given. (OWI)

SWISS ACCUSED BY YUGOSLAV PAPER

BELGRADE, December 7 — An indictment of Switzerland's rôle in the war, accusing her directly of being pro-Nazi, was published yesterday in *Borba (The Struggle)*, Yugoslavian newspaper, the Free Yugoslav Radio said today.

The war against Hitler's Germany, the editorial said, is not only the business of the countries who are at war with Germany, adding:

«The struggle for independence and the survival of nations for liberty and democracy is of equal concern to the whole of Europe, and of all peoples in this world.

«Under the appearance of neutrality, Switzerland participates in this conflict on the side of the greatest opponents of democracy and liberty.

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

« Switzerland could not have been of so much assistance to Germany had she simply placed herself on Germany's side by entering the war against Great Britain and America. That is why the German press, which otherwise demanded the total mobilization of Europe, benevolently regarded Swiss neutrality in this war.

« Many who were looking for asylum in Switzerland were handed over to the bloody Nazi and Mussolini police... This democratic country, at the same time, has extended its protection to the criminals who have committed untold crimes in this war. » (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 7 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the coastal sector, troops of the 8th Army have captured Mezzano, on the Rimini-Ferrara railway, and in consequence all enemy resistance east of River Lamone is virtually at an end.

South of Faenza, British troops of the 8th Army have increased their bridgehead over the Lamone against strong resistance, while Polish troops, on their left, have captured the important feature of Monte San Rinaldo after bitter fighting, and occupied the town of Brisighella.

American, British, and Indian troops of the 5th Army have maintained contact with the enemy by means of aggressive patrols, and in places our forward positions have been improved.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of escorted bombers yesterday attacked nine rail yards in Hungary, Czechoslavakia, and Yugoslavia.

Other heavy and medium bombers flew supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Fighters of the Strategic Air Force carried out sweeps over Austria and Hungary, destroying rolling stock and motor transport.

Although operations by the Tactical Air Force were restricted by bad weather, fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions in the battle areas of northern Italy, and communications in the Po Valley.

Many rail cuts were effected, and motor transport, locomotives, and rail cars were destroyed.

Balkan Air Force aircraft attacked enemy road movements and concentrations in Yugoslavia, while coastal planes attacked small shipping in the Adriatic, as well as carrying out offensive sweeps over the Italian Riviera.

Last night, our heavy bombers attacked rail yards and an industrial plant in Austria.

In these operations, 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 19 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 1,500 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Last night, in the Athens-Piraeus area, ELAS activity was on a reduced scale. Government quarters in Athens, which are guarded by British troops, were being advanced on by ELAS troops before dawn today. Fighting continues, and is being opposed by British troops.

British troops, earlier in the morning, moved out to relieve a British detachment which was protecting the Acropolis. Moving in lorries, the relief party was attacked by light automatic fire and grenades. The fighting is proceeding, and armored cars and tanks were dispatched to the scene of the action.

German tanks, east of Bergstein, were bombed and strafed by fighter-bombers yesterday.

The fortified town of Nideggen, two miles to the east, was attacked by medium and fighter-bombers, which also struck at gun positions, troops, and strongpoints in Kulich, targets in Broich, Erkelenz, and Munstereifel, five bridges in the area of Fuchshoffen, and the railway junction of Daun.

In the Saar Valley, our forces made a third crossing of the Saar River and are fighting in Dillingen.

We are attacking enemy strongpoints in Saarlautern, and south of the town we have reached the river near Wehrden.

Allied units entered Rossbrücken and Wolferdingen, and engaged in house-to-house fighting against stiff resistance in Saargemünd.

Farther southeast, we entered Le Grand Bois, five miles from Saargemünd, and armored elements reached Biningen.

East of the Saar, gun positions at Bettingen Aussen and elsewhere were hit by fighter-bombers.

Other fighter-bombers striking deeper into Germany attacked rail transport near Lebach and Bad Kreuznach, and four railway yards near Speyer.

In an advance of more than three miles against scattered resistance, our forces occupied eight villages on the western slope of the lower Vosges, east of Saarunion. The enemy is resisting our advance stubbornly northwest of Hagenau and heavily-shelled Merzweiler where fighting continues.

In the Alsace Plain, further gains were made and Ostheim, five miles north of Colmar, was freed.

Last night, heavy bombers in very great strength attacked railway centers of Osnabrück and Giessen, and the synthetic oil plant at Merseburg.

Berlin also was bombed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 7 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the River Danube, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 60 populated localities, including the large localities of Adon, Sertene, Andocs, Shartonsabota, Bate, and Endesz, and the railway stations of Adon, Tilpak, and Endesz.

Our troops, simultaneously advancing between Lake Balaton and the River Drava, captured the town and railway junction of Barcs, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including the large ones of Sentyerg, Versz, Holmat, Tenyer, Nadysakoti, Kisztaye, Chekel, Kadarkut, Mike, Lapot, Kunteret, Szommot-Viszonta, Erdocsokoyna, Kontosz, and Tetarkida, and the railway stations of Pardutvardi, Lipocsta, Kadarkut, Dulok, Labot, Gergetek, Chokonya, Szomosz, and Aredesz.

Our troops fully cleared of the enemy the southern bank of Lake Balaton.

During December 6, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 1,030 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 6, our troops disabled or destroyed 38 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, five enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 7 — Today's communique:

In the Veneto region, during the night of November 22/23, Treviso Patriots blew up a bridge over the Monti-

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

South of Faenza, British troops of the 8th Army have increased their bridgehead over the Lamone against strong resistance, while Polish troops, on their left, have captured the important feature of Monte San Rinaldo after bitter fighting, and occupied the town of Brisighella.

American, British, and Indian troops of the 5th Army have maintained contact with the enemy by means of aggressive patrols, and in places our forward positions have been improved.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of escorted bombers yesterday attacked nine rail yards in Hungary, Czechoslavakia, and Yugoslavia.

Other heavy and medium bombers flew supply missions to Yugoslavia.

Fighters of the Strategic Air Force carried out sweeps over Austria and Hungary, destroying rolling stock and motor transport.

Although operations by the Tactical Air Force were restricted by bad weather, fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions in the battle areas of northern Italy, and communications in the Po Valley.

Many rail cuts were effected, and motor transport, locomotives, and rail cars were destroyed.

Balkan Air Force aircraft attacked enemy road movements and concentrations in Yugoslavia, while coastal planes attacked small shipping in the Adriatic, as well as carrying out offensive sweeps over the Italian Riviera.

Last night, our heavy bombers attacked rail yards and an industrial plant in Austria.

In these operations, 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 19 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 1,500 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Last night, in the Athens-Piraeus area, ELAS activity was on a reduced scale. Government quarters in Athens, which are guarded by British troops, were being advanced on by ELAS troops before dawn today. Fighting continues, and is being opposed by British troops.

British troops, earlier in the morning, moved out to relieve a British detachment which was protecting the Acropolis. Moving in lorries, the relief party was attacked by light automatic fire and grenades. The fighting is proceeding, and armored cars and tanks were dispatched to the scene of the action.

Local action developed elsewhere in Athens.

Casualties have been suffered by British troops, and some of our soldiers have been killed.

Regular Greek forces are being employed in clearing ELAS troops from certain points of the town.

The situation is quiet in Piraeus.

Six hundred gendarmerie have returned to work at Kalamai, in the Peloponnese, in spite of the declared strike.

Also, At Kalamai, weapons which were issued to the newly-formed National Guard, and later taken by ELAS, have now been returned to the British authorities.

There have been no major developments in the remainder of Greece.

Evidence of a definite nature points to the fact that there are still a number of ex-German soldiers being employed in the ELAS ranks. (OWI-PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 7 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in the Hürtgen sector repulsed attempts by enemy infantry and armor to retake the village of Bergstein.

slope of the lower Vosges, east of Saarunion. The enemy is resisting our advance stubbornly northwest of Hagenau and heavily-shelled Merzweiler where fighting continues.

In the Alsace Plain, further gains were made and Ostheim, five miles north of Colmar, was freed.

Last night, heavy bombers in very great strength attacked railway centers of Osnabrück and Giessen, and the synthetic oil plant at Merseburg.

Berlin also was bombed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 7 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the River Danube, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 60 populated localities, including the large localities of Adon, Sertene, Andocs, Shartonsabota, Bate, and Endesz, and the railway stations of Adon, Tilpak, and Endesz.

Our troops, simultaneously advancing between Lake Balaton and the River Drava, captured the town and railway junction of Barcs, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including the large ones of Sentyerg, Versz, Holmat, Tenyer, Nadysakoti, Kiszfaye, Chekel, Kadarkut, Mike, Lapot, Kunteret, Szommot-Viszonta, Erdocsokoyna, Kontosz, and Tetarkida, and the railway stations of Pardutvardi, Lipocsta, Kadarkut, Dulok, Labot, Gergetek, Chokonya, Szomosz, and Aredesz.

Our troops fully cleared of the enemy the southern bank of Lake Balaton.

During December 6, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 1,030 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

During December 6, our troops disabled or destroyed 38 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, five enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 7 — Today's communique:

In the Veneto region, during the night of November 22/23, Treviso Patriots blew up a bridge over the Monticano River near Borgo al Monticano.

Patriot sabotage activity along the Vicenza-Treviso railway line is continuing, despite increased enemy watchfulness. On the night of November 30, Patriots derailed a freight train.

In Liguria, also on the night of November 30, Patriot detachments attacked troops of the Sestri Ponente Black Brigade. Losses were sustained by both sides. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southwest of Arnhem, the flooding reached such an extent that the enemy was forced to a hurried evacuation of additional parts of his positions, to the southern banks of the lower Rhine.

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, the number and fierceness of the enemy attacks abated. Our artillery struck with concentrated salvoes at fresh troop concentrations. Repeated attacks of U.S. regiments on the Roer sector at Jülich collapsed, with particularly heavy losses to the enemy.

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

On both sides of Saarlautern, grim fighting is in progress for some pillbox positions.

Northwest of Forbach, U.S. attacks resulted in only small gains.

Northeast of Saaralben, enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated within our main lines. Battle-proved tank troops destroyed 25 enemy tanks and two armoured reconnaissance cars.

In the northern and northwestern parts of the Alsace front bulge, our troops improved their positions.

In Selestat and Gümar, street fighting is in full swing.

In the Vosges, numerous enemy thrusts were frustrated.

In the Mülhouse sector and the Hart Forest, the day went by calmly.

Italy:

Yesterday, the British 8th Army, owing to the high losses suffered, particularly by the Canadian formations, in their attempt at breaking through on the Adriatic coast, moved the focal point of its attacks toward the sector southwest of Faenza. Most of them were frustrated. The enemy, who temporarily had punched gaps into our lines, was ousted from our main lines, except for a minor penetration.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in Montenegro and Western Serbia, our movements are being carried out according to plan.

West of the Fruska Gora, yesterday, strong enemy forces again attacked our positions south of the Danube.

East of Lake Balaton up to the sector northeast of Budapest, the Soviets continued their attacks with strong infantry and tank forces. Our troops frustrating attempts at enveloping Budapest from both sides, inflicted high losses on the enemy.

In the southern foothills of the Matra Mountains and in the Buekk Mountains, minor Bolshevik attacks failed.

In the Miscolez sector, grenadiers and mountain troops ousted the enemy from several penetrations.

Air:

Anglo-American terror formations dropped bombs on central and northwestern German territory during yesterday's major attacks. Damage was caused, particularly in residential districts of Bielefeld and Minden.

In the evening hours, British bombers launched a terror attack on Osnabrück. Giessen and once again, central German territory were also attacked.

Fast British fighter-bombers made a nuisance raid on the Reich capital.

Twenty-seven enemy bombers were brought down by the Air Defence forces. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Greek Crisis Featured: Today, the single outstanding propaganda item of both commentaries and news items, of home broadcasts and of despatches for abroad, is the armed clash in Athens between the forces of Great Britain and the Greek Government on the one side, and the Partisan and Communist forces of the ELAS organization on the other. The unusual prominence of this single item is accounted for not merely by the usual German exploitation of any incident embarrassing Allied unity, but by the fact that this item is used as a means to gather together at one focal point the threads of all the varied German propaganda trends on almost all subjects and countries. Thereby the German treatment of the Greek crisis becomes, in effect, a convenient synopsis of all German propaganda of recent months, rather than a purely Greek item.

unprejudiced sources, German sources today devote considerable time to anti-Allied interpretations of the Greek crisis quoted from the «neutral press,» actually in most cases newspapers of pro-Nazi sympathies. The most typical quotation, which sums up recent German propaganda about Belgium and all Europe, is the Portuguese statement that «the Brussels events repeat themselves in Athens... Bolshevik servants of Stalin lead all movements against public order in all countries occupied by the Anglo-Americans.»

These «neutral» comments give German sources an opportunity to point out that the neutral world has been too long in heeding German warnings concerning the «Bolshevik danger» to small countries. The conclusion implied throughout, already a long-established propaganda trend, is that Germany is a benevolent bulwark for small countries and neutrals against a tidal wave from the East.

The Plot Thickens: Still later German despatches add yet another dimension to what began as a simple Greek shooting fray. An evening *NPD* despatch not only notes Stalin's supposed use of Greece to enter the Mediterranean, but says that this is his answer to Britain's thwarting of his prior thrust towards the Mediterranean through Thrace. This thrust was reputedly made by Bulgarian troops under Soviet command, which had occupied Thrace after Bulgaria broke with the Germans. Churchill foiled this by forcing the Bulgarians to withdraw from Thrace, so that Stalin (always according to *NPD*) is now using the Greek EAM to achieve the same goal more adroitly.

America and Japan Enter the Plot: Adding ever more conspiratorial complications in successive despatches, the same German source makes much of a presumed meeting between the Russian Ambassador in Washington and the new Secretary of State, Stettinius. Here is the German explanation of why the American State Department is supposedly letting Britain down in Greece and, it is added, in the Italian crisis over Sforza. America needs Russian aid in the Far East against Japan, and must pay the price by refraining from backing against Stalin in Europe. This line ties in with the recent propaganda trend of playing up the lessened military power of Chungking China and the corresponding increase in America's dependence on Soviet good will in the Far East. Cordell Hull, described variously as «senile» and as a «living corpse,» is said feebly to have followed Anthony Eden in foreign policy, whereas the younger and more energetic Stettinius is portrayed as following an independent American policy calculated, as in the Greek, Italian, and Belgian issues, to make a rift in the Russian-British «honeymoon.»

Greece's Rôle in German Hopes for Victory: Hence, by evening the German comments on Greece, like infinitely widening ripples around the original splash, finally reach the proportions of portraying a world-encompassing plot, including Bulgaria, Thrace, America, Russia, Japan, and even Chungking China, a plot in which Greece itself disappears as only a minor aspect of those wider internal rifts in the Allied camp on which Germany now bases her only remaining hope for a victory or a stalemate peace.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Spampanato Answers Admiral De Courten: Radio Fante (Fascist broadcasts to troops) on Wednesday night transmitted a speech by Spampanato, former editor-in-chief of the Rome newspaper *Messaggero*, in which he commented on the radio message of Admiral de Courten to the sailors of Italy, including those of the Republic. «Apart from the blows inflicted by our MAS on the enemy in the open sea...,» states Spampanato, «The sailors in civilian clothes have already answered M. De Courten's message by continuing the struggle in the plains, in the mountains, and wherever the banner of the Republic flies, wherever the name of free Italy can be defended and the traditions of the Navy avenged... It is true that the sailors are homesick for their ships... but they do remember that their weapons should be pointed against

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

movements are being carried out according to plan.

West of the Fruska Gora, yesterday, strong enemy forces again attacked our positions south of the Danube.

East of Lake Balaton up to the sector northeast of Budapest, the Soviets continued their attacks with strong infantry and tank forces. Our troops, frustrating attempts at enveloping Budapest from both sides, inflicted high losses on the enemy.

In the southern foothills of the Matra Mountains and in the Buekk Mountains, minor Bolshevik attacks failed.

In the Miscolcz sector, grenadiers and mountain troops ousted the enemy from several penetrations.

Air:

Anglo-American terror formations dropped bombs on central and northwestern German territory during yesterday's major attacks. Damage was caused, particularly in residential districts of Bielefeld and Minden.

In the evening hours, British bombers launched a terror attack on Osnabrück, Giessen and once again, central German territory were also attacked.

Fast British fighter-bombers made a nuisance raid on the Reich capital.

Twenty-seven enemy bombers were brought down by the Air Defence forces. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Greek Crisis Featured: Today, the single outstanding propaganda item of both commentaries and news items, of home broadcasts and of despatches for abroad, is the armed clash in Athens between the forces of Great Britain and the Greek Government on the one side, and the Partisan and Communist forces of the ELAS organization on the other. The unusual prominence of this single item is accounted for not merely by the usual German exploitation of any incident embarrassing Allied unity, but by the fact that this item is used as a means to gather together at one focal point the threads of all the varied German propaganda trends on almost all subjects and countries. Thereby the German treatment of the Greek crisis becomes, in effect, a convenient synopsis of all German propaganda of recent months, rather than a narrowly Greek item.

First German Reaction: As is often the case when confronted with a new event at short notice, the first reaction of German propaganda is a tentative one, exploiting in a crude manner only the most simple and immediate propaganda aspect of the event and later abandoning or even contradicting this first reaction by a more complicated approach of wider ramifications. For example, in the current Greek context, the first German reaction, via an 08:45 overseas broadcast on Thursday, is to declare that, despite their internecine malevolence, the one issue uniting such divergent elements as Greece's Royalists, Liberals, and Communists is their common desire to be rid of British interference in Greece. However, a few hours later the German sources tacitly repudiate this first simple reaction by, instead, aligning some of the Greek elements with Britain and some with Russia (rather than all united against Britain.)

Hand of Stalin: The German propaganda line quickly settles down to citing all possible evidence indicating that the hidden hand of Stalin is behind the whole crisis. Stalin's motivation is allegedly that, in violation of Teheran pledges, he is using the insurgent Greek Partisans as a means to control Greece and, thereby, to gain a long-coveted position in the eastern Mediterranean.

Neutral Press Exploited: In order to appear to confirm this allegation by basing it on presumably un-Nazi and

achieve the same goal, more artfully.

America and Japan Enter the Plot: Adding ever more conspiratorial complications in successive despatches, the same German source makes much of a presumed meeting between the Russian Ambassador in Washington and the new Secretary of State, Stettinius. Here is the German explanation of why the American State Department is supposedly letting Britain down in Greece and, it is added, in the Italian crisis over Sforza. America needs Russian aid in the Far East against Japan, and must pay the price by refraining from backing against Stalin in Europe. This line ties in with the recent propaganda trend of playing up the lessened military power of Chungking China and the corresponding increase in America's dependence on Soviet good will in the Far East. Cordell Hull, described variously as «senile» and as a «living corpse,» is said feebly to have followed Anthony Eden in foreign policy, whereas the younger and more energetic Stettinius is portrayed as following an independent American policy calculated, as in the Greek, Italian, and Belgian issues, to make a rift in the Russian-British «honeymoon.»

Greece's Rôle in German Hopes for Victory: Hence, by evening the German comments on Greece, like infinitely widening ripples around the original splash, finally reach the proportions of portraying a world-encompassing plot, including Bulgaria, Thrace, America, Russia, Japan, and even Chungking China, a plot in which Greece itself disappears as only a minor aspect of those wider internal rifts in the Allied camp on which Germany now bases her only remaining hope for a victory or a stalemate peace.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Spampanato Answers Admiral De Courten: Radio Fante (Fascist broadcasts to troops) on Wednesday night transmitted a speech by Spampanato, former editor-in-chief of the Rome newspaper *Messaggero*, in which he commented on the radio message of Admiral de Courten to the sailors of Italy, including those of the Republic. «Apart from the blows inflicted by our MAS on the enemy in the open sea...,» states Spampanato, «The sailors in civilian clothes have already answered M. De Courten's message by continuing the struggle in the plains, in the mountains, and wherever the banner of the Republic flies, wherever the name of free Italy can be defended and the traditions of the Navy avenged... It is true that the sailors are homesick for their ships... but they do remember that their weapons should be pointed against the enemy, and not their allies, that their uniforms should not be soiled by shame and disgrace...»

Activities of the 10th MAS Fleet: Radio Fante brings the news of the activities of units of the 10th MAS fleet against Partisans in the Carnian Alps and western Friuli. They are said to have been organized and led by British officers escaped from POW camps in September, 1943; the Commander of the band, a British general, was in close contact with London by means of radio. The 10th MAS inflicted heavy losses on the Partisans, captured hundreds of prisoners, including some Anglo-American commanders and the Italian rebel chief, Danilo, who was supposed to have killed 65 people personally. A considerable amount of booty was also captured.

Ravenna Monuments Ravaged: The appeal of the Bonomi Cabinet that the monuments of Ravenna be spared was unheeded by the Allies, reports the Fascist Radio: Allied bombers destroyed the small, isolated church of Santa Maria Porta Fuori with its 14th-century frescoes and a beautiful, 5th-century marble sarcophagus.

The Cabinet Crisis: «The Communists have declared that they would not participate in a cabinet from which the Socialists were excluded. So, for the second time in a week, Bonomi's hopes of forming a cabinet have vanished...»

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

Interior A 6

INFORMATION DIVISION
6 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday **6 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Ravenna liberated by 8th Army: Saarbrücken in flames; Americans advance northeast of Saarlautern; Red Army 52 miles from Austrian frontier: Six Jap ships sunk; Jap tank attacks on Leyte repulsed: Allied troops cross Chindwin River at Kalema; Berlin attacked by heavy bombers.

LIBERATED ITALY — Department of State says U. S. wants no external political pressure on Italy: Bonomi confers with C.N.L. leaders.

UNITED NATIONS — British troops intervene in Greek clashes: Report says Papandreou offers to resign: Churchill calls for order in Greece; Belgian Premier broadens administration; International Air Congress ends; U. S. committed to international coöperation. Hillman says.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Aebbi heads new Swiss National Council.

WAR FRONTS

RAVENNA LIBERATED BY 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 5 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, carrying out a brilliant encircling movement which knifed through the enemy defensive line at its hinge between the Lamone and Montone rivers, have entered Ravenna, Romagna's second-largest city, and have cut the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway to the northwest, it was announced here this afternoon.

Outflanked by the sudden Canadian thrust, German forces withdrew from the city rather than be trapped in the coastal area south of the great Comacchio marshlands, an official report issued by the headquarters of Allied Armies in Italy declared this afternoon.

Ravenna, with a population of some 11,000, is capital of Romagna Province and one of the oldest towns in Italy, rich in history as once the capital of the Western Empire under the rule of the Goths. For Allied troops, as Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander pointed out recently, Ravenna is of prime importance as winter quarters against most forward positions of the 5th Army southeast of Bologna.

Earlier in the day, it was announced that troops of the 8th Army had yesterday forced a crossing of the Scolo via Cupa Canal, a temporary German delaying position between the Lamone and Montone rivers, to penetrate two miles deeper into the hinge of the enemy line, and cut the second of the three main Ravenna roads.

In their penetration of the «hinge» sector of the enemy's line across the southeastern corner of the Valley of the Po, 8th Army forces now face the enemy along a 10-mile stretch of the Lamone River northeast of Faenza, and hold a five-mile, curving line along the Ravenna-Bagno Cavallo railway in the crucial sector between the Lamone and the seaward end of the Montone River.

Along most of the railway line, enemy forces are strongly entrenched, especially just north of Russi.

On the 5th Army front, Indian division troops occupied a number of positions in the Senio River Valley, south of Imola, and reëntered the town of Casola Valsenio, originally occupied by 5th Army troops on November 29.

Patrols were active along the rest of the front. (PRO)

SAARBRUECKEN IN FLAMES; AMERICANS ADVANCE NORTHEAST OF SAARLAUTERN

LONDON, December 5 — Great fires raged in the key Saar Basin city of Saarbrücken tonight as nearly 6,000 shells from 240-millimeter guns were directed into the city, press dispatches reported. The heavy shells were reported to be hitting the city at a rate of 36 per gun per hour.

Third Army troops, wheeling on the Saarlautern pivot, struck eastward toward Saarbrücken and on the southwest pushed to within six miles of the city. They are reported to have entered Rouhlingen and Hundlingen, six miles south of Saarbrücken and three miles west of Saargemund.

The battle for Saarlautern ended this morning, and troops of the 3rd Army advanced a mile and a half to the northeast of the second major city in the Saar Basin. Rapid advances are not expected in this area, as the Allied troops now are facing the outer rim of the Siegfried Line defenses, and their Saar River bridge is under heavy German shell fire.

Troops of the 5th Division advanced to the Saar River between Saarlautern and Saarbrücken after a five-mile advance on a 10-mile front. They have reached a point 2½ miles from Volklingen, while 80th Division troops are within two miles of Forbach, to the southwest.

Press dispatches reported tonight that Allied forces are inflicting unprecedented losses on the Germans, and stated that the casualties suffered are the highest the Germans ever have sustained on the Western Front.

LATE BULLETINS

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

sunk; Jap tank attacks on Leyte repulsed: Allied troops cross Chindwin River at Kalema; Berlin attacked by heavy bombers.

LIBERATED ITALY — Department of State says U. S. wants no external political pressure on Italy: Bonomi confers with C.N.L. leaders.

UNITED NATIONS — British troops intervene in Greek clashes: Report says Papandreou offers to resign: Churchill calls for order in Greece; Belgian Premier broadens administration; International Air Congress ends: U. S. committed to international coöperation, Hillman says.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Aebbi heads new Swiss National Council.

WAR FRONTS

RAVENNA LIBERATED BY 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 5 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, carrying out a brilliant encircling movement which knifed through the enemy defensive line at its hinge between the Lamone and Montone rivers, have entered Ravenna, Romagna's second-largest city, and have cut the Ravenna-Ferrara Highway to the northwest, it was announced here this afternoon.

Outflanked by the sudden Canadian thrust, German forces withdrew from the city rather than be trapped in the coastal area south of the great Comacchio marshlands, an official report issued by the headquarters of Allied Armies in Italy declared this afternoon.

Ravenna, with a population of some 11,000, is capital of Romagna Province and one of the oldest towns in Italy, rich in history as once the capital of the Western Empire under the rule of the Goths. For Allied troops, as Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander pointed out recently, Ravenna is of prime importance as winter quarters against the unfavorable weather of the eastern basin of the Po.

9-Day Campaign

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards were the Canadian forces which swept across five miles of the marshlands west of Ravenna to cut the last of the three main roads connecting the Romagna capital with the rest of the Po Plain. According to front-line reports, as yet unconfirmed by official reports here, the Canadian troops entered Ravenna yesterday morning.

Simultaneously with the flanking move around the western edges of the city, the British 27th Lancers pushed across the Fiumi Uniti to enter Ravenna from the south, official reports said.

The encircling of Ravenna was the result of a campaign of more than nine days' duration to smash through the hinge of the enemy river defense line based on the Lamone and Montone rivers. Only on the three-mile strip between these two principal streams were the Germans without the protection of a water barrier for their delaying positions, and it has been on this sector that the 8th Army has concentrated its recent attacks.

Ravenna is the northernmost point yet captured by Allied troops in Italy, being three miles farther north than the

of the Po, 8th Army forces now face the enemy on the 10-mile stretch of the Lamone River northeast of Faenza, and hold a five-mile, curving line along the Ravenna-Bagno Cavallo railway in the crucial sector between the Lamone and the seaward end of the Montone River.

Along most of the railway line, enemy forces are strongly entrenched, especially just north of Russi.

On the 5th Army front, Indian division troops occupied a number of positions in the Senio River Valley, south of Imola, and reëntered the town of Casola Valsenio, originally occupied by 5th Army troops on November 29.

Patrols were active along the rest of the front. (PRO)

SAARBRUECKEN IN FLAMES; AMERICANS ADVANCE NORTHEAST OF SAARLAUTERN

LONDON, December 5 — Great fires raged in the key Saar Basin city of Saarbrücken tonight as nearly 6,000 shells from 240-millimeter guns were directed into the city, press dispatches reported. The heavy shells were reported to be hitting the city at a rate of 36 per gun per hour.

Third Army troops, wheeling on the Saarlautern pivot, struck eastward toward Saarbrücken and on the southwest pushed to within six miles of the city. They are reported to have entered Rouhlingen and Hundlingen, six miles south of Saarbrücken and three miles west of Saargemund.

The battle for Saarlautern ended this morning, and troops of the 3rd Army advanced a mile and a half to the northeast of the second major city in the Saar Basin. Rapid advances are not expected in this area, as the Allied troops now are facing the outer rim of the Siegfried Line defenses, and their Saar River bridge is under heavy German shell fire.

Troops of the 5th Division advanced to the Saar River between Saarlautern and Saarbrücken after a five-mile advance on a 10-mile front. They have reached a point 2½ miles from Volklingen, while 80th Division troops are within two miles of Forbach, to the southwest.

Press dispatches reported tonight that Allied forces are inflicting unprecedented losses on the Germans, and stated that the casualties suffered are the highest the Germans ever have sustained on the Western Front.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICAN 1ST ARMY LAUNCHES NEW ATTACK

LONDON, December 5 — The American 1st Army launched a new attack today on the eastern edges of the Hürtgen Forest, making a gain of 1,000 yards to reach the outskirts of Bergstein, late press reports stated tonight.

The Germans are holding the eastern section of the town, and also high ground overlooking American positions. (Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS SOEST AT NIGHT

LONDON, December 5 — The RAF Bomber Command, after this afternoon's attack on Hamm, tonight sent a strong force of Halifaxes and Lancasters to hammer railway marshalling yards at Soest, 15 miles southeast of Hamm. This was the second successive raid on Soest.

Latest reports tonight disclosed that 91 German planes out of 100 that rose to intercept the 1,350 American heavy bombers and fighters over Berlin were destroyed, American headquarters announced tonight.

It also was announced that one aircraft is missing from this afternoon's RAF attack on Hamm. (Reuter)

4026

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

Threatening a wider envelopment of both Saarbrücken and the Saar Basin, 3rd and 7th Army troops swung northward from liberated Saarunion to occupy a number of towns 12 miles south of the Saar border.

To the south, 7th Army forces continued to drive toward a junction with the French 1st Army on the narrow Alsace Plain behind the German remnants in the Vosges Mountains. American forces were reported to be continuing the battle for Schlettstadt (Selestat), while French troops edged northward against strong German resistance to points 25 miles below the American 7th Army.

Ninth Army troops fighting on the west bank of the Roer River in western Germany, are meeting stubborn resistance in the eastern outskirts of Julich. The Germans have concentrated infantry and tanks on the northern flank of the 9th Army, as the Americans continued to wear them down, and they have committed a large number of reserves to this sector with the aim of holding the American advance toward the vital Cologne Plain leading to the industrial Rhineland.

Far to the north, at the Nijmegen salient, press correspondents reported that a considerable area is under flood water between Arnhem and Nijmegen where the Germans blew up dams and dykes. Canadian 1st Army positions are reported to have been rearranged as the water reached a depth of over a foot.

After their attempt to flood the area, German paratroopers tried to infiltrate into Canadian positions. Fifty Germans were killed and 110 taken prisoner, press reports said. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

RED ARMY 52 MILES FROM AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 5 — Soviet armored spearheads have advanced 12 miles across western Hungary from Kaposvar, captured yesterday, and reached the shores of Lake Balaton on an 11-mile front, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Russian units are now 52 miles from the Austrian border after capturing Murczali (Marcali), eight miles south of Lake Balaton. Other forces of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front have swung northward from the Yugoslav border to capture the important rail junction center of Szigetvar. Infantry and armor reinforcements are reported to be pouring across the Russian bridgehead over the Danube south of Budapest.

Over the whole front of the offensive which now covers at least 100 miles of forest-covered hills, Marshal Tolbukhin's twin objective of over-running the remaining one-third of German-held Hungary and breaking German forces before they reach the Austrian border appeared to be successful. Reports stated here tonight that the enemy retreat between Lake Balaton and the Danube was approaching a rout, and that the Germans were rushing reserves into the lines.

The Soviet communique reported tonight that between the Danube and Sava Rivers, Red Army and Yugoslav troops fought their way into a number of towns 15 miles northwest of liberated Mitrovica.

On other sections of the Eastern Front, the Soviet communique reported patrol and reconnaissance activity with engagements of local importance. (OWI - Reuter)

6 JAP SHIPS SUNK; JAP TANK ATTACKS REPELLED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 5 — American warplanes based on Leyte Island have sunk another Japanese destroyer and five small freighters in the Philippines area, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight.

Meanwhile, in a renewal of ground fighting, American ground forces repulsed Japanese night tank attacks on an American roadblock in the Ormoc Corridor. Enemy pockets

« The most remarkable aspect of the struggle for Leyte as it has developed is the persistency with which the Japanese are trying to reinforce their Ormoc army in rash defiance of the American control of the sea and air... It could scarcely be foreseen that the enemy would include in convoys medium-to-large transports with no greater protection than a few destroyers..

« It is the kind of cardinal error which has cost the Japanese so much in times of crisis. » (OWI)

ALLIED TROOPS CROSS CHINDWIN RIVER

KANDY, CEYLON, December 5 — Allied troops have crossed the Chindwin River from Kalema, and advanced a mile beyond in pursuit of Japanese troops, today's South-east Asia Command communique reported.

In the Bhamo area, troops of the 33th Divsion consolidated gains at the airfield near the town.

Chinese 8th Route Army troops operating in Shantung Province, in northeast China, have recaptured the important enemy strongholds of Shouchang and Hsinesien, in the western part of the province, press dispatches from Chungking said. Shouchang is a major transportation point on the Yellow River.

The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese regiments from northwest China moved toward Kweichow Province as Japanese spearheads moved to within 60 miles of Kweiyang, the province capital.

Resurgent Chinese forces in Hunan Province, north of Kwangsi and east of Kweichow, were reported to be striking against the long Japanese supply lines in diversionary attacks.

A large Japanese freighter was damaged, another probably damaged, and a third vessel was left burning when the 14th USAAF attacked enemy shipping on the Yangtze River during the last two days. In addition, fighter planes damaged a floating dock.

The Chinese-American Wing under Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault destroyed 19 enemy trucks and damaged 13 others along the Siang River. Coördinated missions destroyed locomotives and rolling stock and bombed bridges in diverse areas.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press gave considerable prominence to the statement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, who said that if the enemy drove deeper into Kweichow he [the enemy] would make « another strategic error in China. »

Chiang said the Chinese Army was prepared to deal a crushing blow to the enemy, and exhorted the nation to muster all resources to « turn the tide of battle in our favor and hasten final victory. » (OWI)

T.A.F. STRIKES SOUTH OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 5 — Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday concentrated their full weight in an intensive « non-stop » close-support attack on German troop concentrations and positions in the Bologna and Faenza areas, it was announced here today.

Striking at times within 1,000 yards ahead of driving Allied troops, medium bombers and fighters combined in heavy attacks which raised havoc with enemy troop concentrations in the Bagna Cavallo area, 10 miles north of Faenza, near Faenza, Ravenna, and on the 5th Army front, at points within five miles of Bologna.

Gun pits, ammunition dumps, and enemy-occupied houses were hammered in the day-long assaults.

Although weather grounded heavy bombers, fighter-bombers of the 15th AAF attacked the Zenica rail bridge,

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

reported to have been rearranged as the water reached a depth of over a foot.

After their attempt to flood the area, German paratroopers tried to infiltrate into Canadian positions. Fifty Germans were killed and 110 taken prisoner, press reports said. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

RED ARMY 52 MILES FROM AUSTRIA

MOSCOW, December 5 — Soviet armored spearheads have advanced 12 miles across western Hungary from Kaposvar, captured yesterday, and reached the shores of Lake Balaton on an 11-mile front, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Russian units are now 52 miles from the Austrian border after capturing Murczall (Marcali), eight miles south of Lake Balaton. Other forces of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front have swung northward from the Yugoslav border to capture the important rail junction center of Szigetvar. Infantry and armor reinforcements are reported to be pouring across the Russian bridgehead over the Danube south of Budapest.

Over the whole front of the offensive which now covers at least 100 miles of forest-covered hills, Marshal Tolbukhin's twin objective of over-running the remaining one-third of German-held Hungary and breaking German forces before they reach the Austrian border appeared to be successful. Reports stated here tonight that the enemy retreat between Lake Balaton and the Danube was approaching a rout, and that the Germans were rushing reserves into the lines.

The Soviet communique reported tonight that between the Danube and Sava Rivers, Red Army and Yugoslav troops fought their way into a number of towns 15 miles northwest of liberated Mitrovica.

On other sections of the Eastern Front, the Soviet communique reported patrol and reconnaissance activity with engagements of local importance. (OWI - Reuter)

6 JAP SHIPS SUNK: JAP TANK ATTACKS REPELLED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 5 — American warplanes based on Leyte Island have sunk another Japanese destroyer and five small freighters in the Philippines area, General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight.

Meanwhile, in a renewal of ground fighting, American ground forces repulsed Japanese night tank attacks on an American roadblock in the Ormoc Corridor. Enemy pockets east of Ormoc were reduced, and other Japanese positions eliminated.

Heavy rains continue to handicap ground operations in the Philippines, but in spite of the adverse weather conditions, U.S. troops have cleared the Ormoc Corridor, leading to the Japanese-controlled harbor of Ormoc, and bypassed the Japanese stronghold of Limon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported today.

Another 1,821 Japanese were killed and 180 captured in mopping-up operations in New Guinea and the Bismarck and Solomon Islands during the period from October 7 to December 1, it was officially announced.

Writing of the difficult fighting conditions on Leyte, a *London Times* correspondent said:

"Americans in every sector of the Philippines are fighting in difficult conditions. Bogged down by mud made worse by twice the normal rainfall for a wet November and December, some troops in the less accessible parts have had to be supplied from the air as in the worst days of the New Guinea fighting. As a relief to the depressing state of affairs brought on by the weather, there is the knowledge that the Japanese are not making headway, and that, by small stages, they are being forced back.

"Our Long Toms, similar to the artillery being used on the Western Front, are capable of raking Japanese supply lines from a distance of 15 miles.

The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese regiments from northwest China moved toward Kweichow Province as Japanese spearheads moved to within 60 miles of Kweiyang, the province capital.

Resurgent Chinese forces in Hunan Province, north of Kwangsi and east of Kweichow, were reported to be striking against the long Japanese supply lines in diversionary attacks.

A large Japanese freighter was damaged, another probably damaged, and a third vessel was left burning when the 14th USAAF attacked enemy shipping on the Yangtze River during the last two days. In addition, fighter planes damaged a floating dock.

The Chinese-American Wing under Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault destroyed 19 enemy trucks and damaged 13 others along the Siang River. Coordinated missions destroyed locomotives and rolling stock and bombed bridges in diverse areas.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press gave considerable prominence to the statement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, who said that if the enemy drove deeper into Kweichow he [the enemy] would make "another strategic error in China."

Chiang said the Chinese Army was prepared to deal a crushing blow to the enemy, and exhorted the nation to muster all resources to "turn the tide of battle in our favor and hasten final victory." (OWI)

T.A.F. STRIKES SOUTH OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 5 — Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday concentrated their full weight in an intensive "non-stop" close-support attack on German troop concentrations and positions in the Bologna and Faenza areas, it was announced here today.

Striking at times within 1,000 yards ahead of driving Allied troops, medium bombers and fighters combined in heavy attacks which raised havoc with enemy troop concentrations in the Bagna Cavallo area, 10 miles north of Faenza, near Faenza, Ravenna, and on the 5th Army front, at points within five miles of Bologna.

Gun pits, ammunition dumps, and enemy-occupied houses were hammered in the day-long assaults.

Although weather grounded heavy bombers, fighter-bombers of the 15th AAF attacked the Zenica rail bridge, 45 miles northwest of Sarejevo, Yugoslavia. Medium and heavy bombers were also used for supply missions in the Yugoslav area.

The attacks directed against enemy transport were continued by fighters and fighter-bombers both in north Italy and in Yugoslavia yesterday. (PRO)

SINKING OF GERMAN HOSPITAL SHIP EXPLAINED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 5 — An official explanation of the sinking of the unlighted German hospital ship *Tübingen*, returning to Trieste without wounded aboard, by British aircraft of the Coastal Air Force, on November 18, was issued today by Headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

The official Allied report said that the attack on the German hospital ship, which had already been relieved of a total of 1,360 sick and wounded enemy personnel in accordance with International Law, was made when the *Tübingen* was sighted in the half light of pre-dawn off Pola Harbor, and poor reception signals resulted in orders to attack the craft.

The *Tübingen* was sunk as a result of the attack, but it is believed that casualties among the crew, the only personnel aboard, were very light.

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

German authorities have been notified, and the British Government has conveyed its regret over the incident, the official report said.

The *Tübingen* had been engaged in evacuating enemy sick and wounded from the port of Salonika, along with a companion ship, the *Gradisca*. In accordance with rights granted under Article 12 of the Hague Convention, the two ships were intercepted, the casualties removed to be made prisoners of war, and the ships then released to proceed on their voyage to Trieste.

A British Destroyer intercepted the *Tübingen* just west of Crete on October 27, and removed 1,023 German sick and wounded.

The *Gradisca* was intercepted off Chios on October 29, and 1,850 enemy sick and wounded were taken off the vessel.

Both ships were examined and released in accordance to international law, the official report said.

The *Tübingen*, instead of proceeding on to Trieste, her destination, put into the Yugoslav port of Bar, to embark 337 sick and wounded enemy personnel waiting at that base. When she left the Yugoslav port, she was again intercepted, and was taken into the Allied port of Bari, Italy, where the casualties were removed to be made prisoners. On November 17, the vessel was again released, with instructions to sail to Trieste.

It was while the German hospital ship was proceeding northward in the Adriatic that she was mistakenly attacked.

Off the Italian port of Pola, and within 50 miles of her destination, the *Tübingen* was sighted by the Coastal Air Force patrol.

Without illumination, the ship could not be identified by the flight leader of the aircraft in the murk of the predawn, and he reported it to his base, with request for instructions. The official report said that, «owing to atmospheric conditions, the message was received incorrectly, and indicated to the controlling officer at the base that a high speed launch had been sighted in the middle of the Gulf of Venice.»

When a check on reports indicated that no Allied craft of this type was in these waters, the order to attack was given, the report said. (PRO)

BERLIN ATTACKED BY HEAVY BOMBERS

LONDON, December 5 — The Allied air assault on Germany was kept up again today despite bad weather when approximately 1,350 American heavy bombers and fighters attacked industrial targets in Berlin and freight yards at Münster, and RAF Lancasters and escorts went for the railway marshalling yards at Hamm, it was announced tonight.

At least 85 German fighters were shot down when 100 Luftwaffe fighters challenged the American bombers and her fighters. One Mustang squadron attacked 50 German fighters diving toward a Flying Fortress formation and destroyed 11 of the enemy aircraft.

Today's American operation included attacks on munition and tank factories at Tegel, a suburb of the German capital. The attack on Berlin was the 186th since the start of the war. The last attack on the German capital took place November 27 and was made by RAF Mosquitos. Today's raid was the first daylight attack in two months by American heavies.

Returning pilots said the German fighters concentrated on the early arrivals over Berlin, and that later formations were not molested. Anti-aircraft fire was considerable, but not so fierce as on previous missions to the capital.

Twelve American bombers and 22 fighters have not yet returned to their bases, but 11 of the fighters are believed to be safe.

RAF Coastal Command Hallfaxes scored a direct hit on a medium-sized merchant vessel last night in Alesund Harbor on the west coast of Norway, the Air Ministry announced tonight. The ship was one of three attacked in the harbor during a day-and-night offensive against all enemy shipping along the Norwegian coast.

These ships are of vital importance, because an attempt will be made to evacuate German troops in northern Norway as their position becomes more precarious, the Air Ministry said, adding that it is possible that the process has already started.

The Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today that Allied planes had sunk a German merchant ship *en route* from Norway to Germany off the Swedish west coast.

In a summary of operations by the 9th USAAF in November, it was reported that the unit was active 28 of November's 30 days. Fighter-bombers made 12,000 trips over the battle lines, while medium bombers struck 3,000 strong with a total of 5,200 tons on selected targets ahead of the American armies.

Eleven mediums and 119 fighter-bombers were lost, but the unit's bag included destruction and damage of 454 locomotives, 176 tanks, 2,798 railway cars, 40 barges, and 158 German planes.

In support of the Allied armies yesterday, American and British planes based in France, Belgium, and Holland pounded communications lines. American fighter-bombers worked on rail lines in and out of the Saar Basin, and smashed at rail yards in Reichshofen and east of Stuttgart. RAF Spitfires and Typhoons destroyed five locomotives and damaged more during 500 trips over the battle lines.

Damage was caused, but there were no casualties when German air activity was directed at southern England during the 24 hours ending at dawn this morning, the Air Ministry said today. (OWI - AP - BBC)

15,000 GERMANS KILLED IN R.A.F. ATTACK

BASLE December 5 — The Royal Air Force raid on Freiburg, in western Germany, November 27, resulted in the death of 15,000 Germans, according to an eyewitness account published in today's *Nationalzeitung*, Reuter said tonight.

The report said that the gas works and rail installations were so devastated that all traffic was suspended for three days.

The raid came as a complete surprise, and no alert could be given, as the first bomb put the sirens out of action, it was said. Three cinemas in which special performances were taking place for German soldiers received direct hits, and 3,000 were killed. The eyewitness also reported the railway station in ruins. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER TELLS GERMANS TO END RESISTANCE

LONDON, December 5 — The German people were told today by General Eisenhower that their continued resistance and the retreating German Army's «scorched earth policy» would only multiply the sufferings and hardships of Germany. The warning was contained in General Eisenhower's proclamation read over Allied transmitters in the second of the series of Allied Military Government broadcasts to the German people.

The proclamation pointed out also that the AMG will not give compensation for public or private property destroyed by German forces in their retreat. (OWI)

ACUTE TIRE SHORTAGE ON WEST FRONT

SHAEF, December 5 — The American armies on the Western Front face an acute tire shortage which threatens to tie up one-tenth of all their vehicles by the first week

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

where the casualties were treated. On November 17, the vessel was again released, with instructions to sail to Trieste.

It was while the German hospital ship was proceeding northward in the Adriatic that she was mistakenly attacked.

Off the Italian port of Pola, and within 50 miles of her destination, the *Tübingen* was sighted by the Coastal Air Force patrol.

Without illumination, the ship could not be identified by the flight leader of the aircraft in the murk of the predawn, and he reported it to his base, with request for instructions. The official report said that, «owing to atmospheric conditions, the message was received incorrectly, and indicated to the controlling officer at the base that a high speed launch had been sighted in the middle of the Gulf of Venice.»

When a check on reports indicated that no Allied craft of this type was in these waters, the order to attack was given, the report said. (PRO)

BERLIN ATTACKED BY HEAVY BOMBERS

LONDON, December 5 — The Allied air assault on Germany was kept up again today despite bad weather when approximately 1,350 American heavy bombers and fighters attacked industrial targets in Berlin and freight yards at Münster, and RAF Lancasters and escorts went for the railway marshalling yards at Hamm, it was announced tonight.

At least 85 German fighters were shot down when 100 Luftwaffe fighters challenged the American bombers and their fighters. One Mustang squadron attacked 50 German fighters diving toward a Flying Fortress formation and destroyed 11 of the enemy aircraft.

Today's American operation included attacks on munition and tank factories at Tegel, a suburb of the German capital. The attack on Berlin was the 186th since the start of the war. The last attack on the German capital took place November 27 and was made by RAF Mosquitos. Today's raid was the first daylight attack in two months by American heavies.

Returning pilots said the German fighters concentrated on the early arrivals over Berlin, and that later formations were not molested. Anti-aircraft fire was considerable, but not so fierce as on previous missions to the capital.

Twelve American bombers and 22 fighters have not yet returned to their bases, but 11 of the fighters are believed to be safe.

R.A.F. Blasts Hamm

Continuing the non-stop aerial offensive, RAF Lancasters, Mustangs, and Spitfires this afternoon followed the Americans out again, attacking railway marshalling yards at Hamm, in the Ruhr. First reports indicated that the bombing was well concentrated. Three enemy fighters were destroyed in the operation, all British planes returned safely.

Hamm has the largest and best equipped marshalling yards in Germany, and is an important junction on the lines from Cologne to Duisburg, Dortmund to Berlin, and Aachen to Berlin. The city was the most frequently bombed of all RAF targets in 1940, and during the last few months the USAAF has made frequent large-scale attacks on it.

It was announced today that in yesterday's RAF attacks — which included strikes at Karlsruhe, Heilbronn, Hagen, and Oberhausen — 17 bombers failed to return. Six enemy planes were destroyed in air combats by the escorting fighters.

Of the 2,200 American heavy bombers and fighters that attacked eight rail targets yesterday at Kassel, Mainz, Giessen, Soest, Bebra and elsewhere, seven bombers and three fighters are missing.

In support of the Allied armies yesterday, American and British planes based in France, Belgium, and Holland pounded communications lines. American fighter-bombers worked on rail lines in and out of the Saar Basin, and smashed at rail yards in Reichshofen and east of Stuttgart. RAF Spitfires and Typhoons destroyed five locomotives and damaged more during 500 trips over the battle lines.

Damage was caused, but there were no casualties when German air activity was directed at southern England during the 24 hours ending at dawn this morning, the Air Ministry said today. (OWI - AP - BBC)

15,000 GERMANS KILLED IN R.A.F. ATTACK

BASLE December 5 — The Royal Air Force raid on Freiburg, in western Germany, November 27, resulted in the death of 15,000 Germans, according to an eyewitness account published in today's *Nationalzeitung*, Reuter said tonight.

The report said that the gas works and rail installations were so devastated that all traffic was suspended for three days.

The raid came as a complete surprise, and no alert could be given, as the first bomb put the sirens out of action, it was said. Three cinemas in which special performances were taking place for German soldiers received direct hits, and 3,000 were killed. The eyewitness also reported the railway station in ruins. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER TELLS GERMANS TO END RESISTANCE

LONDON, December 5 — The German people were told today by General Eisenhower that their continued resistance and the retreating German Army's «scorched earth policy» would only multiply the sufferings and hardships of Germany. The warning was contained in General Eisenhower's proclamation read over Allied transmitters in the second of the series of Allied Military Government broadcasts to the German people.

The proclamation pointed out also that the AMG will not give compensation for public or private property destroyed by German forces in their retreat. (OWI)

ACUTE TIRE SHORTAGE ON WEST FRONT

SHAEF, December 5 — The American armies on the Western Front face an acute tire shortage which threatens to tie up one-tenth of all their vehicles by the first week in February, General Dwight Eisenhower disclosed here tonight.

The Supreme Commander warned his troops that he was not exaggerating, and that the war would be prolonged unless steps were taken to «extract every possible mile from the tires on their vehicles.» (Reuter)

SOVIET WARSHIPS CHASE GERMAN CRAFT

MOSCOW, December 5 — Russian warships of the Baltic Fleet sent German naval vessels scurrying for their home ports recently during a brief encounter off the Baltic coast, Radio Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviet warships were engaged in patrolling the flank of Red Army troops fighting along the coast when they sighted the German craft on the horizon. The Russian vessels attacked the enemy and, after a short exchange of fire, the German boats turned and fled to the safety of their bases. (BBC)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE GERMAN STRONGPOINT

LONDON, December 5 — Yugoslav troops have captured a German position on the Drava River near Osijek, southeast of Pecs, thereby clearing the last German stronghold in that area, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

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

In the province of Slavonia, northwest of Belgrade, Soviet and Yugoslav forces took Mitrovica, on the Sava River, the communique said. Mitrovica lies on a railway which branches from the Belgrade-Budapest line, and runs through Zagreb into Austria and through Ljubljana into Italy.

The communique also said that in the liquidation of the German garrison of Knin, in the coastal province of Dalmatia, the Germans suffered tremendous losses.

In Montenegro, near the Albanian border, the fighting north of Podgorica continued with « undiminished violence, » the communique said.

Other Yugoslav action reported in the communique included attacks on railway lines in northwestern Bosnia and the capture of enemy strongholds in the Karlovac-Ogulin sector. (OWI)

SOVIETS REMOVING RUMANIAN MACHINERY

NEW YORK, December 5 — Soviet authorities in Rumania already have begun removing heavy industrial machinery to Russia, a *Times* correspondent said in a dispatch today. The correspondent wrote:

« This transfer of equipment and material from the vanquished to the victor is proceeding under terms of the armistice under which Rumania not only quit the Hitler line-up, but also joined forces with the United Nations against the Germans and the Hungarians. »

It is reliably reported, the dispatch said, that oil refinery equipment from the Ploesti and Campina districts is being taken, as well as parts of other factories. Under the terms of the armistice, the Soviets obtained the right to seize German properties in Rumania to improve war production, and to compensate for the enormous damage done by the Nazis in the Soviet Union. (OWI)

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED ON EAST FRONT

LONDON, December 5 — Maj. Gen. Constantin Degeon von Monteton, commander of a German Army training school, has been killed on the Eastern Front, the Nazi DNB agency said last night, when he was ordered to prevent a Russian « break-through. »

DNB did not explain why the commander of an Army training school had been sent to the front. It said that Adolf Hitler had awarded Von Monteton the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross posthumously. (OWI)

U.S.N. ANNOUNCES LOSS OF FIVE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The Navy Department today announced the loss of the ammunition ship *Mount Hood*, formerly the *Marco Polo*, as well as two motor minesweepers, an infantry landing craft gunboat, and a PT boat in the Central Pacific theater.

All these, with the exception of the *Mount Hood*, were lost as the result of enemy action, the announcement said. The ammunition ship accidentally blew up at an advanced base. The number of casualties caused when the ship exploded was not disclosed by the Navy Department. (OWI)

JAPANESE PLAN A.R.P. IN TOKYO

WASHINGTON, December 5 — In the wake of the Allied destruction of Tokyo's war industries the Japanese yesterday announced plans to prevent fires in the capital.

Radio Tokyo said that authorities have decided to build 39 additional fire-prevention roads. Previously, it was reported that wide avenues were to be cut in congested areas to serve as firebreaks, and to enable fire apparatus to move quickly to the scene of the bombings.

manufacture of the war weapons must be brought into Japan as soon as possible for production. But the broadcast said that the United States is trying to cut off Japan from her sources of supply, and that even the presence of one enemy submarine exposes her convoys to extreme perils in navigation.

Tokyo said, further, that Japanese submarines have found it extremely difficult to attack American supply ships *en route* to Leyte, because of the U.S. network of surveillance. (OWI)

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON P.O.W. STATUS

PARIS, December 5 — The French Government would continue to apply the principles of international law toward prisoners of war and civilian internees, the French news agency, AFP today quoted French Minister of Justice Francois de Menthon as saying.

The statement was made in connection with the recent German Government threat to reconsider its attitude toward the Geneva Convention. De Menthon said:

« The Government has not yet been officially informed of this note. But it is nevertheless able to make known its point of view. As far as German war prisoners and German civilian internees in France are concerned, the Government will continue as hitherto to apply strictly the rules of international law.

« With regard to Frenchmen guilty of treason or of intelligence with the enemy, it goes without saying that nothing will keep the French Government from meting out justice. » (PWE)

LIBERATED ITALY

NO POLITICAL PRESSURE ON ITALY, SAYS U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The United States has informed both Britain and Italy that it expects the Italian people to develop their government « without influence from the outside. »

« This government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Sforza, » the Department of State reported today.

An Associated Press dispatch today said that one purpose of the assertion, evidently, is to reassure the people of Liberated Allied countries who may have read into recent developments in Italy an indication that the great Powers intend to meddle in their internal affairs.

The Department issued its formal statement in response to correspondents' queries on the United States position in the Italian cabinet crisis. The statement said:

« The positions of this Government has been, consistently, that the composition of the Italian government is purely an Italian affair, except in the case of appointments where important military factors are concerned. This Government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Carlo Sforza.

« Since Italy is an area of combined responsibility, we have reaffirmed to both the British and Italian governments that we expect the Italians to work out their problems of government along democratic lines without influence from outside.

« This policy would apply to an even more pronounced degree with regard to governments of the United Nations in their liberated territories. » (OWI)

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

«This transfer of equipment and material from the vanquished to the victor is proceeding under terms of the armistice under which Rumania not only quit the Hitler line-up, but also joined forces with the United Nations against the Germans and the Hungarians.»

It is reliably reported, the dispatch said, that oil refinery equipment from the Ploesti and Campina districts is being taken, as well as parts of other factories. Under the terms of the armistice, the Soviets obtained the right to seize German properties in Rumania to improve war production, and to compensate for the enormous damage done by the Nazis in the Soviet Union. (OWI)

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED ON EAST FRONT

LONDON, December 5 — Maj. Gen. Constantin Degeon von Monteton, commander of a German Army training school, has been killed on the Eastern Front, the Nazi DNB agency said last night, when he was ordered to prevent a Russian «break-through.»

DNB did not explain why the commander of an Army training school had been sent to the front. It said that Adolf Hitler had awarded Von Monteton the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross posthumously. (OWI)

U.S.N. ANNOUNCES LOSS OF FIVE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The Navy Department today announced the loss of the ammunition ship *Mount Hood*, formerly the *Marco Polo*, as well as two motor minesweepers, an infantry landing craft gunboat, and a PT boat in the Central Pacific theater.

All these, with the exception of the *Mount Hood*, were lost as the result of enemy action, the announcement said. The ammunition ship accidentally blew up at an advanced base. The number of casualties caused when the ship exploded was not disclosed by the Navy Department. (OWI)

JAPANESE PLAN A.R.P. IN TOKYO

WASHINGTON, December 5 — In the wake of the Allied destruction of Tokyo's war industries the Japanese yesterday announced plans to prevent fires in the capital.

Radio Tokyo said that authorities have decided to build 39 additional fire-prevention roads. Previously, it was reported that wide avenues were to be cut in congested areas to serve as firebreaks, and to enable fire apparatus to move quickly to the scene of the bombings.

The announcement came a day after the fourth Superfortress attack on Tokyo in 10 days. A dispatch today from a Superfortress base on Saipan Island quoted Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, Jr., commander of the 21st U.S. Bomber Command, as saying that substantial damage was done by the B-29's in two attacks on Tokyo's Musashino aircraft factory — but that the factory still is far from destroyed.

As far as Tokyo itself is concerned General Hansell said, cloud layers have prevented almost daily reconnaissance planes from obtaining accurate pictures of the destruction inflicted in the other two raids.

Bombing conditions during the attack last Sunday were extremely difficult even though the day was clear, he added, explaining that the bombers encountered winds of nearly 200 miles per hour at the level at which they came in over the target.

Calling upon seamen to enlist in the Japanese submarine service to protect their cargo ships transporting supplies to the battlefronts from U.S. Fleet attacks, Radio Tokyo admitted Saturday that U.S. submarines have been playing havoc with their supply ships.

(The United States Navy announced yesterday that U.S. submarines have sunk 18 more Japanese cargo ships and two combat vessels.)

Tokyo stressed the necessity of sending more and more reinforcements to Leyte, and that the materials for the

German civilian internees in France are concerned, the Government will continue as hitherto to apply strictly the rules of international law.

«With regard to Frenchmen guilty of treason or of intelligence with the enemy, it goes without saying that nothing will keep the French Government from meting out justice.» (PWE)

LIBERATED ITALY

NO POLITICAL PRESSURE ON ITALY, SAYS U.S.

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The United States has informed both Britain and Italy that it expects the Italian people to develop their government «without influence from the outside.»

«This government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Sforza,» the Department of State reported today.

An Associated Press dispatch today said that one purpose of the assertion, evidently, is to reassure the people of Liberated Allied countries who may have read into recent developments in Italy an indication that the great Powers intend to meddle in their internal affairs.

The Department issued its formal statement in response to correspondents' queries on the United States position in the Italian cabinet crisis. The statement said:

«The positions of this Government has been, consistently, that the composition of the Italian government is purely an Italian affair, except in the case of appointments where important military factors are concerned. This Government has not in any way intimated to the Italian Government that there would be any opposition on its part to Count Carlo Sforza.

«Since Italy is an area of combined responsibility, we have reaffirmed to both the British and Italian governments that we expect the Italians to work out their problems of government along democratic lines without influence from outside.

«This policy would apply to an even more pronounced degree with regard to governments of the United Nations in their liberated territories.» (OWI)

BONOMI CONFERS WITH C.N.L. LEADERS

ROME, December 5 — Former Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi conferred for 3½ hours tonight with the secretaries of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation as another step toward solution of the 10-day old government crisis. No statement was made regarding their discussions.

The secretaries will report on the conference to their respective parties, who will in turn inform Bonomi tomorrow of their opinions.

The Italian Action Party, through its general secretary, Emilio Lussu, reiterated today its refusal to participate in any Italian government at the present time, even though it were to culminate from the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation. Lussu maintained that such a government, under present conditions, still would not be a real expression of the CNL.

Lussu's statement followed a 20-minute consultation with Bonomi at the Viminal Palace at noon. The Action Party spokesman said he had urged Bonomi to decline the task of forming a new government should his efforts to form it on the six-party coalition basis be unsuccessful.

Earlier, Bonomi saw Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary of the Communist Party.

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

The Action Party, in an order of the day late this afternoon, asked all political parties engaged in seeking a solution to the government crisis to «return the deliberation of the crisis to its proper place — the councils of the Committee of National Liberation.»

One of the reasons given for the request was that «discussions have arrived at a point where only the CNL can find a solution.» The order asserted also that discussions concerning the formation of a new government have now «fallen to the level of negotiations between Bonomi and the various parties.»

«A grave national crisis is being reduced to mere parliamentarism,» the order of the day added, asking all parties to remain «faithful to the promises made on the eve of the formation of the new government.»

Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, said at a press conference today that he considered yesterday's declaration by the State Department of the U. S. on the American position on the Italian political situation to be «the political fact of most importance to our country at this moment.» (UNN)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AIDS AGRICULTURE

ROME, December 5 — The International Institute of Agriculture, one of the oldest world organizations in existence today, has furnished Allied authorities in Italy with valuable statistical information on the various aspects of agricultural economy, according to information released by the Institute today.

The Institute has functioned during the war through the regular publication of its four monthly bulletins in three languages, and has recently sponsored the compilation of a statistical work on world agricultural products covering the period from 1924 to 1929. Also, it has published pamphlets on national incomes, unemployment, monetary stabilization, and reconstruction. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH TROOPS INTERVENE IN GREECE: REPORTS SAYS PAPANDREOU OFFERS TO RESIGN

ATHENS, December 5 — Soon after Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons this afternoon that there would be no hesitation in the use of British troops to enforce law and order in Greece, British forces intervened in many clashes between Greek police and left-wing elements here and in the outskirts of the city.

Intervention by British troops was made necessary «to avoid bloodshed» in a few cases, a communique from Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British Land Forces, Greece, said tonight.

«Tanks fired a few rounds into houses occupied by left-wing elements which were attacking a civil prison containing collaborators,» the communique added. «British troops who were guarding this prison in conjunction with some gendarmerie suffered casualties.»

This action climaxed a day in which there were numerous skirmishes between Greek police and ELAS (National Liberation Militia) units, who are protesting the Greek Government's order that all resistance groups turn in their arms by midnight tomorrow.

Conflicting Reports

There were conflicting press reports on the three-day crisis in Greece. Some dispatches said that the ELAS troops had seized 35 police precincts in the port of Piraeus and in

A Reuter dispatch said that the attack was carried out by 100 ELAS troops armed with automatic guns and seven machine guns. The fight lasted for four hours before the ELAS withdrew at 1100 hours, when British armored cars arrived and fired three or four rounds.

A statement by British military authorities in Greece pointed out today that ELAS men still are under the command of British forces in Greece, and from the technical point of view their refusal to obey orders designates them as mutinous troops.

«We are witnessing what is an attempt to achieve a forceful solution of the political question,» the statement said.

Press dispatches said that ELAS forces have seized positions in the Thessum section, and have gained control of prisons in the suburb of Vouliagmeni. Reuter reported that early yesterday RAF fighter planes made reconnaisance flights over the ELAS concentration areas. Another Reuter dispatch said that yesterday ELAS units disarmed several groups of the National Guard, formed recently by the Government to replace resistence movements.

An American press agency reported today that Premier Georges Papandreou offered last night to resign «in order to facilitate the situation» and that he had suggested that Themistocles Sofoulis, 80-year-old liberal leader, be asked to form a cabinet of national unity. There was no official statement.

Papandreou, a leader of the Social Democratic Party formed the current cabinet in Cairo last April, at the request of King George of Greece.

The general strike here and in Piraeus, called by the EAM yesterday, gained momentum today, and both places again were deprived of public utilities. While Greek dock workers continued their walk-out, British troops undertook the unloading of relief supplies at Piraeus Harbor. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CHURCHILL CALLS FOR ORDER IN GREECE

LONDON, December 5 — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today, in a statement on the Greek situation: «We shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece, and being reinforced, to see that law and order are maintained.»

The question as to whether the Greeks form themselves into a monarchy or a republic must be left for them to decide later, he stated, but in the meantime «the authority of the constitutional Greek government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country.

«No government can have a sure foundation so long as there are private armies owing allegiance to a group, party, or ideology instead of the state and nation,» Churchill continued.

«Although these facts should be clear to all, the left-wing and Communist ministers have resigned from the Greek Government at this dangerous crisis rather than implement measures to which they had already agreed for the replacement of the EAM police and guerrillas by regular national services.»

The British Government wants to help the Greek people in every way, Churchill said, «but we cannot do this if the tommy-guns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CRISIS HALTS U.S. AID TO GREECE

ATHENS, December 5 — Lincoln MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Greece, warned today that if there is a civil war in Greece, all American relief to the people of that country will necessarily be halted, according to an American

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

ROME, December 5 — The International Institute of Agriculture, one of the oldest world organizations in existence today, has furnished Allied authorities in Italy with valuable statistical information on the various aspects of agricultural economy, according to information released by the Institute today.

The Institute has functioned during the war through the regular publication of its four monthly bulletins in three languages, and has recently sponsored the compilation of a statistical work on world agricultural products covering the period from 1924 to 1929. Also, it has published pamphlets on national incomes, unemployment, monetary stabilization, and reconstruction. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH TROOPS INTERVENE IN GREECE: REPORTS SAYS PAPANDREOU OFFERS TO RESIGN

ATHENS, December 5 — Soon after Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons this afternoon that there would be no hesitation in the use of British troops to enforce law and order in Greece, British forces intervened in many clashes between Greek police and left-wing elements here and in the outskirts of the city.

Intervention by British troops was made necessary «to avoid bloodshed» in a few cases, a communique from Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British Land Forces, Greece, said tonight.

«Tanks fired a few rounds into houses occupied by left-wing elements which were attacking a civil prison containing collaborators,» the communique added. «British troops who were guarding this prison in conjunction with some gendarmerie suffered casualties.»

This action climaxed a day in which there were numerous skirmishes between Greek police and ELAS (National Liberation Militia) units, who are protesting the Greek Government's order that all resistance groups turn in their arms by midnight tomorrow.

Conflicting Reports

There were conflicting press reports on the three-day crisis in Greece. Some dispatches said that the ELAS troops had seized 25 police precincts in the port of Piraeus and in the suburbs of Athens; while others asserted both that disorders are decreasing, and that fighting is increasing.

The communique tonight reported: «Sporadic fighting between the police and gendarmerie and left-wing parties has led to the evacuation of a number of police stations in the Athens-Piraeus area.» Earlier, General Scobie ordered the immediate evacuation of the ELAS from Greek police barracks.

Fighting between right-wing and left-wing elements also has taken place, the communique said, adding that «left-wing elements have abducted a number of Greek naval and army officers and civilians.»

While British troops with fixed bayonets are guarding important buildings inside Athens, and some streets are closed with barbed wire barricades, according to a BBC report, most of the day's clashes occurred outside the capital, where the ELAS groups are concentrated. The EAM (Greek National Liberation Front) announced today, however, that there had been a bitter skirmish inside the city, and that four civilains were killed when, according to the EAM, police fired on demonstrators late yesterday in one of the city squares.

A Royal Navy communique this morning reported that three British seamen were injured and a Greek interpreter attached to staff officers' headquarters killed when a mob attacked Anglo-Greek naval headquarters in Piraeus Sunday.

to form a cabinet of national unity. There was no official statement.

Papandreou, a leader of the Social Democratic Party formed the current cabinet in Cairo last April, at the request of King George of Greece.

The general strike here and in Piraeus, called by the EAM yesterday, gained momentum today, and both places again were deprived of public utilities .While Greek dock workers continued their walk-out, British troops undertook the unloading of relief supplies at Piraeus Harbor. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CHURCHILL CALLS FOR ORDER IN GREECE

LONDON, December 5 — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today, in a statement on the Greek situation: «We shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece, and being reinforced, to see that law and order are maintained.»

The question as to whether the Greeks form themselves into a monarchy or a republic must be left for them to decide later, he stated, but in the meantime «the authority of the constitutional Greek government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country.

«No government can have a sure foundation so long as there are private armies owing allegiance to a group, party, or ideology instead of the state and nation,» Churchill continued.

«Although these facts should be clear to all, the left-wing and Communist ministers have resigned from the Greek Government at this dangerous crisis rather than implement measures to which they had already agreed for the replacement of the EAM police and guerrillas by regular national services.»

The British Government wants to help the Greek people in every way, Churchill said, «but we cannot do this if the tommy-guns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CRISIS HALTS U.S. AID TO GREECE

ATHENS, December 5 — Lincoln MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Greece, warned today that if there is a civil war in Greece, all American relief to the people of that country will necessarily be halted, according to an American press agency dispatch.

«We will give liberal support to any government the Greek people want,» MacVeagh said. «But with civil war hanging over the country, American aid to Greece has had to stop. The ships in Piraeus Harbor may have to move out, and all our relief work will have to cease. Thus, if real civil war breaks out and goes on for some time, the people of Greece may face more months of starvation.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON U.N.R.R.A.

WASHINGTON, December 5 — President Franklin Roosevelt, in his first report to the U. S. Congress on operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today that relief will shortly be moving to several countries although emergency needs in liberated areas are now being met from military supplies.

The report pointed out the desperate conditions which prevail in many liberated countries, and added: «The enemy has been ruthless beyond measure. The Nazis institute a deliberate policy of starvation, persecution, and plunder which stripped millions of people of everything which could be destroyed or taken away.»

The President said that relief stocks are being acquired and personnel recruited to assure an efficient and equitable

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

administration. As rapidly as active military operations permit, UNRRA is undertaking operations in the field, he added.

« UNRRA representatives are already in or on the way to liberated areas of Europe and are preparing to go to the Pacific and Far East, » the President declared.

The report recalled the plight of peoples in occupied Europe and paid tribute to the ceaseless resistance by the people of these countries, in which « 100 million people have been freed from the Germans after three to five years of Nazi looting, persecution, and brutality... The liberated peoples of Europe have helped liberate themselves from the Germans... »

Citing the emergency supplies which have been made available to these countries by the Allied armies for immediate needs since the beginning of the Allied offensives, the report declared:

« Even in theaters of active front-line fighting, the United Nations have not forgotten the needs of civilians. But military relief cannot be more than of an emergency and very limited nature...

« As liberated areas cease to be zones of military operations, transport can be released for import of certain requirements. UNRRA will help the governments of liberated countries which desire and qualify for aid to meet the essential needs of peoples in these areas. »

Self-Help Important

The report declared that UNRRA will not provide all the food and clothing that liberated areas will need. The people themselves will produce « over 90 per cent of their food, clothing, and other supplies they need... »

The President said UNRRA's role in the majority of cases is to help meet critical deficits of specific types of supplies in some areas. « Without such a program, there would be every reason to expect conditions to get beyond control, and famine and pestilence to sweep across large areas, taking millions of lives and endangering our victory, » he said.

Describing conditions found in the wake of the retreating Germans, the report said that in Poland the Germans adopted a policy of slow starvation for much of the population. The situation is serious in The Netherlands and Italy, with food shortages threatened in parts of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Norway, with the metropolitan areas much worse off than the rural sections.

The Germans not only took the bulk of the foodstuffs from occupied countries, but wrecked or stole all means of transport, thus preventing the shipment of food from surplus areas into areas of critical shortages. The disappearance of consumer goods « and currency inflation deliberately promoted by the Germans have also tended in some countries to cause crops to be withheld on the farms even where they have been harvested. »

Turning to the clothing problem, the report said the lack of imports, aggravated by the German practice of requisitioning even essential clothing and textiles, made the plight of the occupied nations desperate. Shoes are even scarcer, with the result that « almost as many people have died from exposure due to lack of adequate clothing as have died from starvation. »

As regards health, the report said diet deficiencies, shortage of clothing and medicines, and damage and destruction of millions of homes have resulted in a rising death rate. « For example, malnutrition has contributed to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of children throughout Europe, » it said. It also cited the increased number of cases of rickets, tuberculosis, malaria, and diphtheria. The soap shortage has made cleanliness impossible. « Diseases spread by lice, such as typhus, have already risen to epidemic proportions in a few areas. » (OWI)

le are made known, and until Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak has completed his talks with the French Government. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONFERENCE ENDS

CHICAGO, December 5 — The International Civil Aviation Conference ended late Sunday as sub-committees completed the drafting of four documents which will be presented to delegates of the 54 participating countries for approval.

The four documents, as outlined by a conference spokesman, will be presented by each delegate to his country for ratification:

1. An agreement for the establishment of a provisional international civil aviation organization.

2. An agreement on the establishment of an interim authority until the plan for the permanent organization has been ratified by the 54 governments.

3. An agreement covering the first two freedoms of the air: the right of a foreign craft to fly over a state without stopping, and the freedom to land anywhere for servicing or other non-commercial purposes.

4. International air transport agreement providing for a mutual exchange among the signatories of all five freedoms of the air.

The other three « freedoms » of the air would allow a plane to: (1) discharge its traffic from home in a foreign state; (2) pick up in a foreign state traffic going to the home state of the aircraft; and (3) handle traffic moving between two foreign states. Action on these three « freedoms » has been deferred.

A sub-committee, several days ago, approved drafts of recommended technical standardization practices which will be attached to the main documents as a codicil.

It was agreed that states other than the United Nations, associate nations, or neutrals may be admitted to membership of the ICA, if four-fifths of the assembly approve, however, any member nation which was attacked or invaded by the applicant state can prevent the admission of that state. The conference must still select 21 nations to be represented on the council of the provisional organization.

Citing the achievements of the conference, Adolf Berle, head of the U. S. delegation, said: « First, we have achieved a world organization. We have an agreement, which seems to command general support, permitting free competition, and an important group of nations has agreed on the principle of open commercial trade known as the Five Freedoms of the Air. »

Berle added that the international organization has the jurisdiction to correct abuses, and has provided for the development of the international institutions of the air. (OWI)

U.K. TO PAY U.S. FOR EXTRA SUPPLIES

LONDON, December 5 — Great Britain expects to pay the United States in dollars for goods and raw materials received outside the scope of Lend-Lease, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

Asked if this action would have the effect of increasing the load of the foreign debt, or whether America would be prepared to accept goods in return for goods sent to Great Britain, the Prime Minister said:

« It is our wish that our current dollar expenditure, including payment for goods and raw materials not obtained under Lend-Lease, should be made, as far as possible, out of our current dollar receipts in respect to goods and materials produced in this country and otherwise. » (OWI)

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

ated countries which desire and qualify for aid to meet the essential needs of peoples in these areas.»

Self-Help Important

The report declared that UNRRA will not provide all the food and clothing that liberated areas will need. The people themselves will produce «over 90 per cent of their food, clothing, and other supplies they need...»

The President said UNRRA's role in the majority of cases is to help meet critical deficits of specific types of supplies in some areas. «Without such a program, there would be every reason to expect conditions to get beyond control, and famine and pestilence to sweep across large areas, taking millions of lives and endangering our victory,» he said.

Describing conditions found in the wake of the retreating Germans, the report said that in Poland the Germans adopted a policy of slow starvation for much of the population. The situation is serious in The Netherlands and Italy, with food shortages threatened in parts of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Norway, with the metropolitan areas much worse off than the rural sections.

The Germans not only took the bulk of the foodstuffs from occupied countries, but wrecked or stole all means of transport, thus preventing the shipment of food from surplus areas into areas of critical shortages. The disappearance of consumer goods «and currency inflation deliberately promoted by the Germans have also tended in some countries to cause crops to be withheld on the farms even where they have been harvested.»

Turning to the clothing problem, the report said the lack of imports, aggravated by the German practice of requisitioning even essential clothing and textiles, made the plight of the occupied nations desperate. Shoes are even scarcer, with the result that «almost as many people have died from exposure due to lack of adequate clothing as have died from starvation.»

As regards health, the report said diet deficiencies, shortage of clothing and medicines, and damage and destruction of millions of homes have resulted in a rising death rate. «For example, malnutrition has contributed to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of children throughout Europe,» it said. It also cited the increased number of cases of rickets, tuberculosis, malaria, and diphtheria. The soap shortage has made cleanliness impossible. «Diseases spread by lice, such as typhus, have already risen to epidemic proportions in a few areas.» (OWI)

BELGIAN P.M. BROADENS ADMINISTRATION

BRUSSELS, December 5 — Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot and the principal ministers of the Belgian Cabinet have made further progress in the task of broadening the administration, Reuter reported today.

The dispatch said, however, that political observers are still convinced that the life of the Government is undecided until the Socialists decide whether to break with the present cabinet and form a new coalition. Communist, Liberal, and many Socialist deputies are bitterly opposed to the administration in the field of foreign affairs, the report said.

The Belgian press has voiced considerable misgivings as to the real trend of the policy of regional agreements in the west, and of the ceding of Belgian bases to Great Britain and the United States.

Conferences between the Government and the executive committee of the Socialist Party continued today, the report said, adding that it was not yet known whether the Socialists accepted the offer of two further posts in the reconstituted Government.

The Communists, meanwhile, are expected to delay their decision on national policy until the results of the talks between Marshal Joseph Stalin and General Charles de Gaul-

a mutual exchange among the signatories of all five freedoms of the air.

The other three «freedoms» of the air would allow a plane to: (1) discharge its traffic from home in a foreign state; (2) pick up in a foreign state traffic going to the home state of the aircraft; and (3) handle traffic moving between two foreign states. Action on these three «freedoms» has been deferred.

A sub-committee, several days ago, approved drafts of recommended technical standardization practices which will be attached to the main documents as a codicil.

It was agreed that states other than the United Nations, associate nations, or neutrals may be admitted to membership of the ICA. If four-fifths of the assembly approve, however, any member nation which was attacked or invaded by the applicant state can prevent the admission of that state. The conference must still select 21 nations to be represented on the council of the provisional organization.

Citing the achievements of the conference, Adolf Berle, head of the U. S. delegation, said: «First, we have achieved a world organization. We have an agreement, which seems to command general support, permitting free competition, and an important group of nations has agreed on the principle of open commercial trade known as the Five Freedoms of the Air.»

Berle added that the international organization has the jurisdiction to correct abuses, and has provided for the development of the international institutions of the air. (OWI)

U.K. TO PAY U.S. FOR EXTRA SUPPLIES

LONDON, December 5 — Great Britain expects to pay the United States in dollars for goods and raw materials received outside the scope of Lend-Lease, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

Asked if this action would have the effect of increasing the load of the foreign debt, or whether America would be prepared to accept goods in return for goods sent to Great Britain, the Prime Minister said:

«It is our with that our current dollar expenditure, including payment for goods and raw materials not obtained under Lend-Lease, should be made, as far as possible, out of our current dollar receipts in respect to goods and materials produced in this country and otherwise.» (OWI)

BRITISH MINISTER TO SYRIA RESIGNS

LONDON, December 5 — Major General Sir Edward Spears, Member of Parliament and British Minister to Syria and Lebanon, has tendered his resignation effective December 15, it was officially announced here today.

General Spears cited as his reason his desire to resume his parliamentary duties in view of the expected General Election.

At the same time, King George confirmed the appointment of Terence Allen Shone, Counsellor at the British Embassy in Cairo, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Syria and Lebanon, in succession to General Spears. (Reuter)

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WORK DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The work of the Department of State during the war years was reviewed by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius in an article appearing in the special December 7 issue of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

The Department of State is concerned, not only with the conduct of foreign affairs in a world at war, but also with

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

preparations for meeting the difficult problems of peace, Mr. Stettinius said. The department's preparations for meeting post-war problems began immediately after the outbreak of war in 1939, and were intensified and expanded after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, he said.

Stettinius said the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, the Conference on Relief and Rehabilitation, the Financial and Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, and the International Conference on Civil Aviation which has just ended in Chicago "indicate the wide range of complicated tasks with which we are confronted." (OWI)

U.S. COMMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LONDON, December 5 — The great mass of American people are concerned with international affairs for the first time, and are definitely committed to international cooperation, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations told reporters here today.

Hillman, who is head of the American delegation wich will work with British and Russian trade union delegates in preparing for the world conference in February, said that the Americans have a very keen interest in the conference, and hope that labor organizations may do their share for world peace. (OWI)

GREEK TRAITOR SENTENCED TO DEATH

ATHENS, December 5 — John Yianopoulos, the first war criminal to be tried in Greece since the liberation, was convicted yesterday of serving the Nazi SS during the German occupation and was sentenced to death, an American press service dispatch reported. (OWI)

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES GREW NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 5 — Nomination of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, as Under Secretary of State, was unanimously approved today by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The nomination still must be approved by the Senate, meeting as a body, before Grew may take office.

The Senate committee also approved President Roosevelt's nomination of Archibald MacLeish, Nelson Rockefeller, and Will Clayton as Assistant Secretaries of State to succeed Adolf Berle, Howland Shaw, and Breckenridge Long, who resigned from the posts yesterday.

The committee said that, while the appointment of Grew was approved without opposition, some members of the committee reserved the right to oppose the other nominations on the floor of the Senate.

It was reported that four members of the committee voted against the nomination of MacLeish, currently Librarian of Congress and former Assistant Director of the Office of War Information. (OWI)

COMMITTEE APPROVES 97 U.S. ARMY PROMOTIONS

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The Senate Military Affairs Committee today approved the promotions of 97 army officers to a higher rank.

It recommended Senate confirmation for nine officers to the temporary rank of major general, the remainder to that of brigadier general. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Canal against strong resistance and, after making a rapid advance, cut the Ravenna-Bologna railway at Godo.

The town of Russi has also been captured, and all organized German resistance east of the Lamone and south of this town has been cleared.

Indian troops of the 5th Army have occupied a number of features, including Monte Visano, and have entered the town of Casola Valsenio, on the road to Castel Bolognese.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force yesterday concentrated their attacks on a large number of targets in the battle areas of northern Italy.

They also attacked communication targets on the Brenner route, in the Po Valley and in Yugoslavia.

Objectives attacked included strongpoints, ammunition and storage dumps, gun positions, fortified buildings, tanks, railcars, and motor transport.

Farther north, rail and road bridges were bombed, and rail lines cut.

Fighters of the Strategic Force attacked a railroad bridge in Yugoslavia.

Heavy and medium bombers dropped supplies in Yugoslavia yesterday and on the night of 3/4 December.

Motor transport concentrations, a bridge, and enemy strong points in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force, while Coastal Aircraft were active against railways and road traffic in northwest Italy.

Ten of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties.

Naval:

It is reported from the Aegean that, after dark yesterday, December, 4 concentrations of shipping in the main port of Rhodes were heavily bombarded by his Majesty's ships with the object of preventing the enemy from using these vessels for making sorties to neighboring islands in search of supplies. The fire was carried out in heavy rain.

Ships engaged were the Cruiser *Aurora* and the Destroyers *Musketeer, Marne,* and *Meteor.* (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 5 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Holland now have cleared the enemy from the entire area west of the Maas River.

Transport in eastern Holland and western Germany, and targets in battle areas, were attacked yesterday by fighter-bombers.

Rail lines were cut northeast of Amersfoort, and north and northwest of the Ruhr in the Dorsten area, at Varseveld, at Anten, and northwest of Borken.

Attcks were also made on a troop train northwest of Ahaus, locomotives east of Geldern, tank cars at Haltern, a railway station and buildings at Münster, and barges, locomotives, and trains between Münster and Meppen.

On the west bank of the Roer River, our ground forces are meeting stubborn resistance in the outskirts of Jülich.

East of the Inde River, we consolidated our positions in Lücherberg and Lüchem.

In the Brandenberg area, southeast of Hürtgen, slight progress has been made.

Fighter-bomber attacked fortified villages in the area of Düren, and the towns of Euskirchen and Uxheim, railyards at Lovenich and Sulpich, and factories at Kierdorf.

In the Saar Valley we now hold the entire west bank of the river from Merzig to the area south of Saarlautern.

The town of Wollerfangen has been cleared, and our troops across the river in Saarlautern are meeting strong

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

and hope that labor organizations may do their share for world peace. (OWI)

GREEK TRAITOR SENTENCED TO DEATH

ATHENS, December 5 — John Ylanopoulos, the first war criminal to be tried in Greece since the liberation, was convicted yesterday of serving the Nazi SS during the German occupation and was sentenced to death, an American press service dispatch reported. (OWI)

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES GREW NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, December 5 — Nomination of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, as Under Secretary of State, was unanimously approved today by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The nomination still must be approved by the Senate, meeting as a body, before Grew may take office.

The Senate committee also approved President Roosevelt's nomination of Archibald MacLeish, Nelson Rockefeller, and Will Clayton as Assistant Secretaries of State to succeed Adolf Berle, Howland Shaw, and Breckenridge Long, who resigned from the posts yesterday.

The committee said that, while the appointment of Grew was approved without opposition, some members of the committee reserved the right to oppose the other nominations on the floor of the Senate.

It was reported that four members of the committee voted against the nomination of MacLeish, currently Librarian of Congress and former Assistant Director of the Office of War Information. (OWI)

COMMITTEE APPROVES 97 U.S. ARMY PROMOTIONS

WASHINGTON, December 5 — The Senate Military Affairs Committee today approved the promotions of 97 army officers to a higher rank.

It recommended Senate confirmation for nine officers to the temporary rank of major general, the remainder to that of brigadier general. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

AEBBI HEADS NEW SWISS NATIONAL COUNCIL

BERNE, December 5 — Dr. Pierre Aebbi has been elected president of the Swiss National Council following the retirement of Dr. Paul Gysler. Aebbi, who is federal councillor for the Canton of Fribourg, is a 60-year old jurist and a member of the Conservative Party.

Gysler was quoted by the Swiss radio yesterday as having declared that Switzerland would « strive to maintain friendly relations with all countries, including Russia. »

The Council of State, upper house of the Swiss Parliament, also elected a new president, Dr. Paul Altweg, member of the Liberal Party and representative for Thurgau. He succeeds Dr. Adolf Suter. (OWI-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 5 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Between the Montone and Lamone Rivers, troops of the 8th Army forced a bridgehead over the Scolo via Cupa

Yugoslavia yesterday and on the night of [illegible]

Motor transport concentrations, a bridge, and enemy strong points in Yugoslavia were attacked by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force, while Coastal Aircraft were active against railways and road traffic in northwest Italy.

Ten of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties.

Naval:

It is reported from the Aegean that, after dark yesterday, December, 4 concentrations of shipping in the main port of Rhodes were heavily bombarded by his Majesty's ships with the object of preventing the enemy from using these vessels for making sorties to neighboring islands in search of supplies. The fire was carried out in heavy rain.

Ships engaged were the Cruiser *Aurora* and the Destroyers *Musketeer, Marne,* and *Meteor.* (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 5 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Holland now have cleared the enemy from the entire area west of the Maas River.

Transport in eastern Holland and western Germany, and targets in battle areas, were attacked yesterday by fighter-bombers.

Rail lines were cut northeast of Amersfoort, and north and northwest of the Ruhr in the Dorsten area, at Varseveld, at Anten, and northwest of Borken.

Attcks were also made on a troop train northwest of Ahaus, locomotives east of Geldern, tank cars at Haltern, a railway station and buildings at Münster, and barges, locomotives, and trains between Münster and Meppen.

On the west bank of the Roer River, our ground forces are meeting stubborn resistance in the outskirts of Jülich.

East of the Inde River, we consolidated our positions in Lücherberg and Lüchem.

In the Brandenberg area, southeast of Hürtgen, slight progress has been made.

Fighter-bomber attacked fortified villages in the area of Düren, and the towns of Euskirchen and Uxheim, railyards at Lovenich and Sulpich, and factories at Kierdorf.

In the Saar Valley we now hold the entire west bank of the river from Merzig to the area south of Saarlautern.

The town of Wollerfangen has been cleared, and our troops across the river in Saarlautern are meeting strong enemy opposition.

Farther south, we reached the towns of Thedingen and Dieblingen, and advanced beyond Puttlingen.

Northeast of Saarunion, our troops are meeting stubborn opposition in the vicinity of Voellerdingen and Domfessee.

In the Saar area, fortified villages were attacked by fighter-bombers.

Locomotives and railcars behind the enemy lines were destroyed, and rail lines cut in many places.

Fighter-bombers also struck at rail yards at Reichshouffen and east of Stuttgart.

Several villages were cleared east and west of the lower Vosges in our northward advance.

On the Alsace plains, light gains were made in Selestat.

The methodical advance continued in the southern Vosges Mountains.

During yesterday afternoon, heavy bombers escorted by fighters continued the offensive against railways of the Ruhr districts, and hit Oberhausen with a concentrated attack.

Last night, heavy bombers in very great strength bombed railway and industrial centers of Karlsruhe and Heilbronn. (Reuter)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Hungary, between Lake Balaton (Platon) and the River Drava, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction of Szigetvar, and also occupied in fighting over 120 other populated localities, including the large localities of Zamardi, Feldvar, Balantonfoldvar, Balatoncheki, Seleszberen, Szomodvar, Mereglad, Voronka, Martel, Libitzkozna, Tsata, Merenye, Bechhazn, Hopan, Latocha, Bravatok, Felszesentmarton, Dravastara, Sellve, and Zalata, and the railway stations of Santosz, Balatonbolgar, Duhatl, Jeregiak, Kiszkorpak, Nachhari, Sellve, and Hemesz.

In Yugoslavia, between the Danube and Sava rivers troops of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, operating jointly with our troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Ilosh, Novakvartka, Tok, Berkasovo, Verdevik, Vingula, and Martintsi, and the railway station of Martintsi.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ. AAI, December 5 — To-day's communique:

Worthy of special mention are the war activities carried out under difficult conditions by Patriots of the « Lombardy » Division, under the command of a leader nicknamed *Americano*.

Compelled by overwhelming enemy pressure to give ground in a north Apennine area, the Patriots were soon able to organize a series of counter-attacks, following manoeuvers carried out with discipline and determination.

On December 1, in answer to their call for aid, Allied planes supported the Patriot operations. The air operations, carried out under favorable atmospheric conditions, produced good results. Details of the combined operations are still lacking, but it is reported that special strategic objectives have been gained, and that important positions have been re-taken from the enemy. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 5 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, the fierceness of the enemy attacks abated on the 19th day of the defensive battle. The enemy suffered such high losses during his unsuccessful attempts at smashing our front that he was forced to regroup his forces on a large scale.

In Lorraine, the citadel of Saarlautern was recaptured in a counterattack, despite grim enemy resistance. Southeast of it, the enemy attacked in the whole forefront of our western fortifications. He succeeded, in only a few sectors, in pushing back our lines some kilometers, and suffered heavy losses.

In Alsace, at Sélestat, on the summits of the Vosges, and west of Thann, there is local fighting, with snow falling in some sectors. The situation generally remained unchanged.

Yesterday, the mopping up of the Harth Forest, north of the Hüningen Canal, was brought to an end. The enemy lost far more than 300 prisoners and many killed. Seventeen tanks and armoured vehicles, four of which had been abandoned undamaged by their crews were captured. Besides, 18 enemy tanks were destroyed in Alsace.

Last night, London was again subjected to the harassing fire of our long-range weapons.

Italy:

ditions, and inflicted high losses in rolling stock on the Soviet supplies.

Air:

Some U.S. bomber formations struck in daylight attacks, particularly at the Kassel area and western Germany.

Last night, British bombers launched terror attacks on Karlsruhe and Heilbronn. Our night fighters brought down 11 four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Military Spokesman on General Situation: DNB quotes a German military spokesman who, commenting on the general military situation, stated that « the present Allied offensive had four focal points. In the West, the area east of Aachen, the Saar, and, of late, Italy, where General Alexander had started a great new offensive. In the East, the weight of the offensive fell unmistakably in the area of southwestern Hungary. » Referring to the situation on the northern wing of the Western Front, the spokesman declared that « the withdrawal of the German bridgehead at Venlo and the flooding of British positions in this area completely upset the plans of the Anglo-American High Command ... « since movements observed in the sector of the British 2nd Army indicated certain offensive plans on Montgomery's part. »

« *The Führer in Best of Health:* » This statement was made at a rally in Lower Silesia by Dr. Naumann, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Propaganda. He added: « I saw him a few days ago and, I can assure you, he still possesses the greatest optimism and energy and is wielding the destiny of Germany both militarily and politically with his experienced hands until victory is won... » Transocean also reports that the new Hungarian and Slovak ministers, Andras Mecser and Dr. Bogdan Galvanek, were received by the Führer on Monday in the presence of Ribbentrop.

Women in the Wehrmacht: Two leaders of German Women's Leagues have issued a joint appeal to women asking them to join a newly created corps of the Wehrmacht and so release soldiers in rear areas for fighting duties.

The Troglodytes of Bologna: This is how EP correspondent Bolthe von Hohenbach describes the swelling population of Bologna. There has been such a rush for underground shelters that the authorities admit only people who produce a permit. Sick people, large families, and the homeless are given preference. There are hospital wards and even chapels in these deep shelters.

Nobel Prize Winner Flees from « Occupied » Hungary: Transocean quotes the director of the Hungarian Office for Culture, Kalman Hubay, who revealed that the Nobel Prize winner and avowedly Anglophile professor, Szentgyoergyi, was forced to flee from Soviet-occupied Szeged in order to escape the fate of three members of the new town council. These men were shot by the Russians after having collaborated with them, and Szentgyoergyi, who had thought that his scientific reputation would enable him to collaborate with the Russians, has fled to Budapest.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

The Evacuation of Ravenna: Radio Fascist reported last night that the town of Ravenna had been evacuated « in order to prevent the destruction of precious historic and artistic monuments. »

The Italian Political Crisis: Fascist commentators review the letters written by the Socialist and Communist leaders, Nenni and Togliatti, in answer to Bonomi's request to join the new cabinet to be formed by him. Their repeated negative replies « have definitely brought about a stiffening in the situation without making any positive contribution to the solution of the crisis. »

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

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 5 — To-day's communique:

Worthy of special mention are the war activities carried out under difficult conditions by Patriots of the «Lombardy» Division, under the command of a leader nicknamed *Americano*.

Compelled by overwhelming enemy pressure to give ground in a north Apennine area, the Patriots were soon able to organize a series of counter-attacks, following manoeuvers carried out with discipline and determination.

On December 1, in answer to their call for aid, Allied planes supported the Patriot operations. The air operations, carried out under favorable atmospheric conditions, produced good results. Details of the combined operations are still lacking, but it is reported that special strategic objectives have been gained, and that important positions have been re-taken from the enemy. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 5 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, the fierceness of the enemy attacks abated on the 19th day of the defensive battle. The enemy suffered such high losses during his unsuccessful attempts at smashing our front that he was forced to regroup his forces on a large scale.

In Lorraine, the citadel of Saarlautern was recaptured in a counterattack, despite grim enemy resistance. Southeast of it, the enemy attacked in the whole forefront of our western fortifications. He succeeded, in only a few sectors, in pushing back our lines some kilometers, and suffered heavy losses.

In Alsace, at Sélestat, on the summits of the Vosges, and west of Thann, there is local fighting, with snow falling in some sectors. The situation generally remained unchanged.

Yesterday, the mopping up of the Harth Forest, north of the Hüningen Canal, was brought to an end. The enemy lost far more than 300 prisoners and many killed. Seventeen tanks and armoured vehicles, four of which had been abandoned undamaged by their crews were captured. Besides, 18 enemy tanks were destroyed in Alsace.

Last night, London was again subjected to the harassing fire of our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, from the foothills of the Etruscan Apennines southwest of Faenza up to the Ravenna sector, our divisions are engaged in grim defensive fighting against fierce enemy attacks.

Yesterday, they also prevented the enemy from breaking through our front.

Eastern Front:

In Dalmatia, the enemy increased his pressure on the road centre of Knin.

At Vukovar, southeast of the Drau Eustuary, grim fighting is in progress against Bolshevik formations whose spearheads had crossed the Danube.

In southern Hungary, on both sides of the main road leading westward at Szigetvar and west of Kaposvar, our troops repulsed fresh Soviet attacks. Enemy forces which advanced northward were stopped between Lake Belaton and the Danube. Numerous Soviet attacks on our new positions were frustrated.

East of Budapest, the fighting flared up.

Northeast of Miscolcz, the Bolsheviks suffered heavy losses during unsuccessful attempts at broadening their penetration.

In southwestern Hungary, German bomber squadrons joined in the fighting, despite incessant bad weather conupset the plans of the Anglo-American High Command ... « since movements observed in the sector of the British 2nd Army indicated certain offensive plans on Montgomery's part. »

« The Führer in Best of Health: » This statement was made at a rally in Lower Silesia by Dr. Naumann, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Propaganda. He added: « I saw him a few days ago and, I can assure you, he still possesses the greatest optimism and energy and is wielding the destiny of Germany both militarily and politically with his experienced hands until victory is won... » Transocean also reports that the new Hungarian and Slovak ministers, Andras Mecser and Dr. Bogdan Galvanek, were received by the Führer on Monday in the presence of Ribbentrop.

Women in the Wehrmacht: Two leaders of German Women's Leagues have issued a joint appeal to women asking them to join a newly created corps of the Wehrmacht and so release soldiers in rear areas for fighting duties.

The Troglodytes of Bologna: This is how EP correspondent Bolthe von Hohenbach describes the swelling population of Bologna. There has been such a rush for underground shelters that the authorities admti only people who produce a permit. Sick people, large families, and the homeless are given preference. There are hospital wards and even chapels in these deep shelters.

Nobel Prize Winner Flees from « Occupied » Hungary: Transocean quotes the director of the Hungarian Office for Culture, Kalman Hubay, who revealed that the Nobel Prize winner and avowedly Anglophile professor, Szentgyoergyi, was forced to flee from Soviet-occupied Szeged in order to escape the fate of three members of the new town council. These men were shot by the Russians after having collaborated with them, and Szentgyoergyi, who had thought that his scientific reputation would enable him to collaborate with the Russians, has fled to Budapest.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

The Evacuation of Ravenna: Radio Fascist reported last night that the town of Ravenna had been evacuated « in order to prevent the destruction of precious historic and artistic monuments. »

The Italian Political Crisis: Fascist commentators review the letters written by the Socialist and Communist leaders, Nenni and Togliatti, in answer to Bonomi's request to join the new cabinet to be formed by him. Their repeated negative replies « have definitely brought about a stiffening in the situation without making any positive contribution to the solution of the crisis. »

The main obstacle to the solution of the crisis is still Prince Umberto, whose authority to nominate the premier is questioned by all parties. Then, of course, there is another, although not quite so obvious difficulty: the fact that the anti-Fascist coalition based on the old Committee of Liberation is not considered to represent the will of the people. The six parties who formed this coalition are not concerned with the people's thoughts and wishes, the most important of which is the problem of food. The Allies, it is stressed, who had repeatedly expressed their wish to help the liberated peoples, have made it clear that lack of shipping space prevents them from keeping their promises, and Roosevelt has not cared to increase the bread ration either after having been reelected. All these facts, according to the Fascist radio, have done little to mitigate the hostility of some of the « men of the coalition » towards the Allies, and much to accentuate of the crisis. « The British veto of Sforza and the differences between Bonomi and the Socialists-Communists are further evidences that the Fascist apple is ripening in the apple-grove of anti-Fascism. »

Communism Has Failed In Italy: « In Italy alone has Communism failed to provoke disorder..., » runs a comment in French broadcast by the Fascist Radio, « owing to the more rigid Anglo-Saxon control, and the confusion prevailing amongst the political parties... »

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

Interim S/C

INFORMATION DIVISION
3 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Tuesday — **5 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — German resistance in Saarlautern weakening; Enemy counter-attacks 5th Army southwest and south of Bologna; Red Army drives up west bank of Danube; 21 more Jap ships sunk; Chinese capture airstrip outside Bhamo; 2,200 U. S. planes hit western Germany; Greatest M.A.A.F. bombings yet to come, Eaker says; Chiang says military situation is difficult.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi holds firm on position; Poletti returns to U. S. on visit; Ardeatine Caves victim honored; Rome schools may close following pupils' strike.

UNITED NATIONS — Martial law in Athens; E.A.M. calls general strike; Papandreou moves to strengthen Government; Grew nominated Undersecretary of State; Moscow receives De Gaulle enthusiastically.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN RESISTANCE IN SAARLAUTERN WEAKENING

LONDON, December 4 — The 3rd Army extended its bridgehead over the Saar River in the eastern section of Saarlautern today, as German resistance inside the city was reported to be limited to disorganized pockets, press dispatches said tonight.

German artillery behind the city and from Siegfried Line positions was reported to be shelling the bridge which the Americans captured intact last night. The Germans destroyed another bridge across the Saar in the same region, but Allied engineers built another under heavy German shellfire.

Eight miles to the south, other American units made another crossing of the German border, and have pushed northward across the southern and southwestern approaches to Saarbrücken, main Saar Basin city. The 3rd Army now has a 35-mile front inside Germany, and has strengthened its positions both above and below Merzig and Saarlautern.

the German positions themselves are also under the flood waters.

The disadvantages of mud, rain, clouds, impassable roads, and flooded rivers have failed to halt the 1st and 9th Armies' drive to gain the approaches to Cologne and the vital industrial Rhineland.

American 9th Army forces have consolidated their front along the Roer River after clearing the Germans from the western bank from north of Linnich to below Jülich.

On the southern flank of the 9th Army, 1st Army forces which captured Inden yesterday crossed the Inde River, and captured the towns of Luchem and Lucherberg after a hard, uphill fight.

On the eastern edges of the Hürtgen Forest, other 1st Army troops, after capturing Brandenburg, inched their way toward Bergstein, just before the Roer River to the south of Düren.

Press reports stated that anti-aircraft fire yesterday destroyed 41 of the 70 German fighter planes which attempted to strafe 1st Army positions before Düren.

Far to the south, American 7th Army units forced the Germans street-by-street from the communications center of Schlettstadt (Selestat), 25 miles southwest of Strasbourg. They have driven southward to liberate a town eight miles from Colmar, the headquarters of the German Army's rapidly diminishing Alsace bridgehead.

Driving northward from Mülhouse and eastward from the Vosges Mountains sector, French 1st Army forces made considerable gains and have mopped up German elements 20 miles northwest of Mülhouse.

(OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — German forces, continuing their sharp counter-attacks against key salients along the 5th Army battle line, yesterday struck at American positions southwest and south of Bologna, and succeeded in dislodging American forces from a hill feature overlooking the Reno River Valley 26 miles southwest of the Po Valley city, it was announced here today.

The principal enemy attacks were aimed at the right flank of a deep salient driven into the hills west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road by American forces late in November, and since reduced by severe enemy attacks which recaptured the two peaks of Monte Belvedere and Monte Corone, which formed the apex of the American penetration.

Although the official situation reports indicated that German counter-attacks near Bombiana, a village little more than four miles north of Porretta, had been broken up with enemy losses, the communique issued by Allied Armies in Italy declared that Allied troops had been forced to withdraw from a hill feature some 500 yards southeast of Bombiana. The communique referred to the enemy attack as «strong.»

In the attacks south of Bologna — aimed at the Monte Belmonte area, where American forces have held, for more

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

Jap ships sunk: Chinese capture airstrip outside Bhamo: 2,200 U. S. planes hit western Germany: Greatest M.A.A.F. bombings yet to come, Eaker says: Chiang says military situation is difficult.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi holds firm on position: Poletti returns to U. S. on visit: Ardeatine Caves victim honored: Rome schools may close following pupils' strike.

UNITED NATIONS — Martial law in Athens: E.A.M. calls general strike: Papandreou moves to strengthen Government: Grew nominated Undersecretary of State: Moscow receives De Gaulle enthusiastically.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN RESISTANCE IN SAARLAUTERN WEAKENING

LONDON, December 4 — The 3rd Army extended its bridgehead over the Saar River in the eastern section of Saarlautern today, as German resistance inside the city was reported to be limited to disorganized pockets, press dispatches said tonight.

German artillery behind the city and from Siegfried Line positions was reported to be shelling the bridge which the Americans captured intact last night. The Germans destroyed another bridge across the Saar in the same region, but Allied engineers built another under heavy German shellfire.

Eight miles to the south, other American units made another crossing of the German border, and have pushed northward across the southern and southwestern approaches to Saarbrücken, main Saar Basin city. The 3rd Army now has a 35-mile front inside Germany, and has strengthened its positions both above and below Merzig and Saarlautern.

Strong Defenses in Saar Basin

Despite the maneuver which gave the Americans a bridgehead across the swollen river and which brought them into the rich industrial region, 3rd Army forces still face extremely strong and intricate German defenses in the Saar Basin.

Other 3rd Army columns to the south of Saarlautern threatened a wider envelopment of the industrial area and Saarbrücken itself, as they gained two miles east of liberated Saarunion. At this point, the Americans were 11 miles to the east of the Saar River.

On the northern end of the 400-mile Western Front, the 2nd Army cleared the last German pockets of resistance on the western banks of the Meuse River before Venlo. It now holds an unbroken line along the Meuse from Roermond to the sea. The attack, which began yesterday morning, received heavy support from Allied artillery, and forced the Germans to ease the strong fire they were concentrating on the British troops.

In the Arnhem area, where British and Canadian forces hold a salient between the Meuse and the Lower Rhine Rivers, the Germans stated they have blown up dams, causing Allied troops to retreat to higher ground. Press correspondents reported that if the German report be true, which captured Linden yesterday, crossed the Roer River, and captured the towns of Luchem and Lucherberg after a hard, uphill fight.

On the eastern edges of the Hürtgen Forest, other 1st Army troops, after capturing Brandenburg, inched their way toward Bergstein, just before the Roer River to the south of Düren.

Press reports stated that anti-aircraft fire yesterday destroyed 41 of the 70 German fighter planes which attempted to strafe 1st Army positions before Düren.

Far to the south, American 7th Army units forced the Germans street-by-street from the communications center of Schlettstadt (Selestat), 25 miles southwest of Strasbourg. They have driven southward to liberate a town eight miles from Colmar, the headquarters of the German Army's rapidly diminishing Alsace bridgehead.

Driving northward from Mülhouse and eastward from the Vosges Mountains sector, French 1st Army forces made considerable gains and have mopped up German elements 20 miles northwest of Mülhouse.

(OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — German forces, continuing their sharp counter-attacks against key salients along the 5th Army battle line, yesterday struck at American positions southwest and south of Bologna, and succeeded in dislodging American forces from a hill feature overlooking the Reno River Valley 26 miles southwest of the Po Valley city, it was announced here today.

The principal enemy attacks were aimed at the right flank of a deep salient driven into the hills west of the Pistola-Bologna Road by American forces late in November, and since reduced by severe enemy attacks which recaptured the two peaks of Monte Belvedere and Monte Corone, which formed the apex of the American penetration.

Although the official situation reports indicated that German counter-attacks near Bombiana, a village little more than four miles north of Porretta, had been broken up with enemy losses, the communique issued by Allied Armies in Italy declared that Allied troops had been forced to withdraw from a hill feature some 500 yards southeast of Bombiana. The communique referred to the enemy attack as "strong."

In the attacks south of Bologna — aimed at the Monte Belmonte area, where American forces have held, for more

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS SHELLING SAARBRUECKEN

LONDON, December 4 — The German industrial city of Saarbrücken came under Allied shellfire tonight from heavy artillery located on commanding heights seized in the new 3rd Army thrust toward the Saar Basin, late press dispatches reported.

Saargemünd and Forbach also are being shelled from strategic heights three miles south of Forbach.

The new 3rd Army attack was begun before dawn today without preliminary artillery preparation, taking the Germans completely by surprise and gaining up to 2¼ miles along a 10-mile front. (Reuter)

4025

1,000 R.A.F. BOMBERS HIT KARLSRUHE, HEILBRONN

LONDON, December 4 — One thousand RAF heavy bombers tonight attacked industrial and rail targets at Karlsruhe and Heilbronn, 40 miles farther east, it was announced late tonight. (OWI)

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

than a month, a high mountain escarpment within eight miles of the Po Valley city — enemy forces again failed to dent the 5th Army line.

Enemy JU-87 and JU-88 bombers were active in this area, bombing and strafing the upper stretches of the Florence-Bologna Highway, but without inflicting either damage or casualties.

A sharp engagement between infantry forces with small arms was reported in the vicinity of Monte Grande, six miles east of Monte Belmonte, and in the crucial 5th Army salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley to within four miles of the Po Valley Highway near Castel san Pietro.

Heavy fighting continued yesterday in the battle which has raged for more than a week in the three-mile strip of lowland which forms the hinge of the enemy defenses along the Lamone and the Montone Rivers northeast of Faenza, on the 8th Army front. Here, enemy forces are utilizing every available building as a blockhouse to hold the 8th Army penetration into this single stretch of enemy line unprotected by a sizeable water barrier.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army continued to press forward in the area of the Senio River Valley, south of Imola, where enemy forces are apparently slowly drawing back toward the Po Highway. (PRO)

RED ARMY DRIVES UP DANUBE'S WEST BANK

MOSCOW, December 4 — The Germans' position in Hungary is deteriorating rapidly as Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Army drives hard up the west bank of the Danube. In three days, his troops have taken over 3,000 prisoners.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported that the Soviets have fanned out in all directions from recently-captured Kaposvar, to seize over 100 inhabited localities, including eight railway stations.

In Yugoslavia, between the Rivers Danube and Sava, Yugoslav troops, in cooperation with Soviet forces, have driven up the Sava Valley from Belgrade to liberate, among many other towns and villages, the communications center of Mitrovica.

On the remainder of the Eastern Front, tonight's communique reported only reconnaissance activity and, at some points, fighting of local importance.

Intense patrol activity marked the fighting in the Latasano Valley, running north and south across the northwestern tip of Finland, a Helsinki communique said today.

Messages from here tonight emphasized the widespread confusion of the German and Hungarian forces in southern Hungary as they fled westward to Lake Balaton before the onrush of Marshal Tolbukhin's army. One dispatch said:

"The German retreat roads are resembling those in the Moscow and Stalingrad areas in 1941 and 1942. They are choked with wrecked German tanks, lorries, field guns, and German and Hungarian dead.

"The nearby plains are swarming with riderless horses, wild with fright, which once belonged to the proud and resplendent Hungarian cavalry. Long columns of prisoners already are marching to the east." (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

21 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 4 — A late dispatch tonight from General Douglas MacArthur reported that American naval units engaged three Japanese destroyers Saturday night in a light naval action, sinking one destroyer and damaging another. One United States destroyer was sunk, it was announced.

American submarines have sunk 20 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser and a destroyer, the Navy Department announced today.

This announcement brought the overall total of

The enemy is seven miles west of Tushan, and 75 miles southeast of Kweiyang. The Chinese have confirmed the enemy's penetration and fighting into the Tushan area last night.

The sinking of a large freighter in the South China sea, 90 miles east on Hongkong, by a Flying Fortress of the 14th USAAF, was announced today at Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters in Chungking. An enemy gunboat was sunk and a tug damaged in other operations against Yangtze River shipping.

An increase of 400 per cent in the total tonnage of equipment carried over the Himalayas during October for Burma Road engineers by the Air Transport Command was officially announced yesterday.

The official statement said this huge rise over previous record figures was expected to be even larger in the coming months, as work on the supply route to China from India bases was pushed.

Meanwhile, U. S. Army Headquarters announced that Col. Robert Seedlock of the British Army had been appointed commanding officer of the Burma Road engineers, succeeding Lt. Col. Louis Dawson who has returned to Washington.

Headquarters also said that personnel employed on the Burma Road had been increased 330 per cent during the last three months, as work on the final stretch of the road was under way.

The announcement said further that, with some sections of the road still in Japanese hands, and the enemy drive toward Kweiyang threatening to cut the route in another place, engineers attached to the service of supply under the command of Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves were working on alternate routes from India connecting Myitkyina, Burma with Kunming through Tengchung and Paoshan.

The appointment of two veteran RAF leaders to command posts in Southeast Asia was announced by the Air Ministry in London tonight. Air Vice Marshal Leslie Norman Hollinghurst was promoted to Acting Air Marshal and Air Officer Commanding base air forces.

Air Commodore Alfred C. H. Sharp was named Acting Air Vice Marshal, and placed in charge of administration of base air forces in the Southeast Asia Command.

(OWI - BBC)

2,200 AMERICAN PLANES HIT WESTERN GERMANY

LONDON, December 4 — Approximately 2,200 American heavy bombers and fighters today attacked five rail arteries feeding supplies to the German front lines and industrial targets elsewhere in Germany. Today's targets included Kassel, Mainz, Giessen, Soest, and Bebra.

The Associated Press reported that German fighters came up to meet the attackers, but failed to molest the bomber formations. Heavy cloud obscured the targets, and bombing was by instrument.

Only one of the yards — Mainz — is on the Rhine. The others are far in rear of the German supply lines. The Soest rail facilities are seven miles southeast of Hamm, Germany's largest railroad center, which has been hit heavily by the 8th USAAF in recent weeks.

These attacks followed this afternoon's offensive strike by RAF Lancasters against railways in the Ruhr with a concentrated attack on Oberhausen. Spitfires and Mustangs accompanied the heavy bombers.

Last night, RAF Mosquitos attacked objectives in western Germany without loss.

The Air Ministry announced tonight that Spitfires of the RAF Fighter Command power-dived 5,000 feet through a rapidly closing gap in thick cloud to pinpoint-bomb a V-2 storage depot and vehicle park in Holland today.

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

RED ARMY DRIVES UP DANUBE'S WEST BANK

MOSCOW, December 4 — The Germans' position in Hungary is deteriorating rapidly as Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Army drives hard up the west bank of the Danube. In three days, his troops have taken over 3,600 prisoners.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported that the Soviets have fanned out in all directions from recently-captured Kaposvar, to seize over 100 inhabited localities, including eight railway stations.

In Yugoslavia, between the Rivers Danube and Sava Yugoslav troops, in coöperation with Soviet forces, have driven up the Sava Valley from Belgrade to liberate, among many other towns and villages, the communications center of Mitrovica.

On the remainder of the Eastern Front, tonight's communique reported only reconnaissance activity and, at some points, fighting of local importance.

Intense patrol activity marked the fighting in the Latasano Valley, running north and south across the northwestern tip of Finland, a Helsinki communique said today.

Messages from here tonight emphasized the widespread confusion of the German and Hungarian forces in southern Hungary as they fled westward to Lake Balaton before the onrush of Marshal Tolbukhin's army. One dispatch said:

"The German retreat roads are resembling those in the Moscow and Stalingrad areas in 1941 and 1942. They are choked with wrecked German tanks, lorries, field guns, and German and Hungarian dead.

"The nearby plains are swarming with riderless horses, wild with fright, which once belonged to the proud and resplendent Hungarian cavalry. Long columns of prisoners already are marching to the east." (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

21 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 4 — A late dispatch tonight from General Douglas MacArthur reported that American naval units engaged three Japanese destroyers Saturday night in a light naval action, sinking one destroyer and damaging another. One United States destroyer was sunk, it was announced.

American submarines have sunk 20 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser and a destroyer, the Navy Department announced today.

This announcement brought the overall total of Japanese ships sunk by American submarines to 374, of which 82 were warships. In addition, 37, including 11 combat ships, are listed as probably sunk.

The latest sinkings occurred in Pacific and Far Eastern waters. Listed as sunk, in addition to the two combat vessels, were 10 medium cargo vessels, one medium tanker, four medium cargo transports, and three small cargo vessels.

The announcement added that these actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique.

A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, announced that American Army and Navy bombers struck at the Volcano Islands in "neutralizing raids" Friday and Saturday. Japanese targets in the Palau and Mariana Islands and on Yap and Wake Islands also were bombed. (OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE CAPTURE AIR STRIP OUTSIDE BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, December 4 — Chinese infantry with supporting artillery completed the capture of the air strip outside Bhamo, 170 miles northeast of Mandalay, today's Southeast Asia Command communique announced.

On the central Chinese front, however, Japanese troops are advancing in the penetration of Kweichow Province. Burma Road had been increased 350 per cent during the last three months, as work on the final stretch of the road was under way.

The announcement said further that, with some sections of the road still in Japanese hands, and the enemy drive toward Kweiyang threatening to cut the route in another place, engineers attached to the service of supply under the command of Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves were working on alternate routes from India connecting Myitkyina, Burma with Kunming through Tengchung and Paoshan.

The appointment of two veteran RAF leaders to command posts in Southeast Asia was announced by the Air Ministry in London tonight. Air Vice Marshal Leslie Norman Hollinghurst was promoted to Acting Air Marshal and Air Officer Commanding base air forces.

Air Commodore Alfred C. H. Sharp was named Acting Air Vice Marshal, and placed in charge of administration of base air forces in the Southeast Asia Command.

(OWI - BBC)

2,200 AMERICAN PLANES HIT WESTERN GERMANY

LONDON, December 4 — Approximately 2,200 American heavy bombers and fighters today attacked five rail arteries feeding supplies to the German front lines and industrial targets elsewhere in Germany. Today's targets included Kassel, Mainz, Giessen, Soest, and Bebra.

The Associated Press reported that German fighters came up to meet the attackers, but failed to molest the bomber formations. Heavy cloud obscured the targets, and bombing was by instrument.

Only one of the yards — Mainz — is on the Rhine. The others are far in rear of the German supply lines. The Soest rail facilities are seven miles southeast of Hamm, Germany's largest railroad center, which has been hit heavily by the 8th USAAF in recent weeks.

These attacks followed this afternoon's offensive strike by RAF Lancasters against railways in the Ruhr with a concentrated attack on Obernausen. Spitfires and Mustangs accompanied the heavy bombers.

Last night, RAF Mosquitos attacked objectives in western Germany without loss.

The Air Ministry announced tonight that Spitfires of the RAF Fighter Command power-dived 5,000 feet through a rapidly closing gap in thick cloud to pinpoint-bomb a V-2 storage depot and vehicle park in Holland today.

Other bomb-carrying fighters attacked rocket erection and launching sites elsewhere. In at least two cases, pilots saw their bombs burst right on the target. No planes are missing.

One hundred German jet-fighters appeared on the front early yesterday, but withdrew before cannon-firing RAF Tempests. It also was reported that more than 700 sorties were flown by the RAF 2nd Tactical Air Force, which destroyed many locomotives and railway beds.

More than 200 sorties were flown in support of American 1st and 9th Army troops attacking in the Jülich and Düren areas on the approaches to Cologne. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

130,000 GERMANS ISOLATED

PARIS, December 4 — More than 130,000 Germans are isolated in the rear of the Allied armies in France, according to the French Command of the Atlantic, a dispatch said yesterday.

The Germans are holding on to positions in or near the five ports of Bordeaux, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Lorient, and Dunkirk. The enemy garrison at Dunkirk, entrenched inside a five-mile perimeter, is being contained mainly by Canadians, while at other ports the enemy is being guarded

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

by lightly-armed French Forces of the Interior, the dispatch added.

Militarily, the importance of the ports held by the Germans is not high, for the Allies now have other ports closer to the fighting fronts. (OWI)

BRITISH TROOPS IN WEST TO HAVE LEAVE

LONDON, December 4 — Thousands of British 2nd Army men who have spent six months or more on the Western Front or partly in any other operational theater will be granted seven days' leave during the first three months of 1945, it was announced tonight.

Opening of the key port of Antwerp is said to have been a basic factor in the operation of the leave scheme.

These eligible for leave will be selected by ballot, and there will be special travel arrangements for them in Britain to make sure that they reach home quickly. (BBC)

MONTGOMERY RECEIVES BATON

LONDON, December 4 — Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, promoted to his present rank on August 31, recently came here from his West Front headquarters to receive the Field Marshal's baton from King George. The presentation took place at a private ceremony at Buckingham Palace. (OWI)

GERMAN CRUISER « LEIPZIG » SUNK

STOCKHOLM, December 4 — Germans accidentally sank one of their few remaining warships two weeks ago, when the 6,000-ton light cruiser *Leipzig* was rammed amidships by the pocket battleship (heavy cruiser) *Lützow*, the Danish Free Press Service said last night.

The sinking was said to have occurred in a northern German port.

Forty-three sailors were killed and, the report added, the *Lützow* will be laid up indefinitely with a badly damaged prow. (OWI)

S.H.A.E.F. BROADCASTS A.M.G. RULES TO GERMANY

SHAEF, December 4 — The first of a series of 13 talks by the Voice of the Allied Military Government was broadcast this morning to the people of Germany by order of General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force. In this message to people in territory to be occupied by the Allies, the AMG's principles of justice and order were explained.

The broadcast said that the AMG of Germany will be « firm and strict and just. Its aims will be, now, the destruction of the Nazi system and the militaristic system of armed aggression. »

It was pointed out that soldiers will rule the government with « humanity, justice, and civilized standards. » Listeners were told that they will be spared from the « corruption, personal greed, falsehood, and barbarity of your present rulers. »

The laws of the AMG will be published so that all will know what is the law, the message said. « Except when in conflict with these new laws, your existing laws will remain in effect.

Courts will be « conducted with fairness and promptness. Punishment for violations of the law will be orderly and swift. No punishment will be ordered without a fair trial. » (OWI)

NEW «BAD-WEATHER» BOMBING TECHNIQUE

GREATEST M.A.A.F. BOMBINGS YET TO COME

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — Germany is due for the « greatest weight of bombardment they ever have received » this winter, Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, Commanding General, Mediterranean Allied Air Force, predicted today.

Not only is the MAAF larger and more effective than it was a year ago, but, with the disappearance of strategic targets in southern France and, to a large extent, in the Balkans also, heavy bombers can now concentrate on targets in the German homeland, the Mediterranean Air Commander told Allied correspondents at a press conference held here. The development of radar target identification techniques will prevent the enemy from gaining any respite because of overcast winter weather, the general added.

Despite the increasing concentration of enemy flak guns in the homeland — and General Eaker pointed out that flak now accounts for 44 per cent of the Allied aircraft lost in action — and the still high numerical strength of the German fighter force, this intensified air bombardment of Germany will be carried out with an estimated loss of less than two per cent, the air commander declared.

As a result of attacks during the month of November, General Eaker said, the Brenner Pass Line, principal link between Germany and Italy, has been knocked out and kept inoperative for nearly an entire month. The two other routes through enemy territory linking Germany with its southern battle fronts — the Tarvisio rail line entering Italy from the northeast, and the Postumia route entering from the east — have been cut and kept inoperative for an even longer time, he said.

The Brenner Pass line, which passes through the deep chasm of the Sill and Eisach River Valleys, and shut in by 10,000-foot high peaks, is one of the most difficult and heavily-defended bombing targets anywhere, yet the combined hammering of heavy, medium, and fighter-bombers has produced as many as 35 cuts of all types in this line on a single day, General Eaker said.

Transformer stations have proved particularly vulnerable points in the rail line, which is electrified all the way. If three of the transformer points along the line are knocked out, the power for the locomotives cannot be fed through, and the line is closed.

The extensiveness of the Po Valley road and rail network, the most widespread in all Italy, has limited the effectiveness of the Tactical Air Force attacks on Po River bridges, although all the through routes are now blocked at one or more points, General Eaker said. Complete interdiction of enemy traffic in this area has not been possible, partly due to weather and to the enemy expedients, such as by-pass and loop lines, special ferries, and pontoon bridges kept in place only at night. Yet all Po bridges have been cut since, the general said, adding that it was certain that the enemy was « long past any possibility to supply and equip himself for offensive action » in Italy.

In addition to the attacks on enemy rail lines and road systems, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force has destroyed or damaged in 10 months of this year 25,867 motor vehicles, 3,174 locomotives and 16,667 rail cars, General Eaker declared.

Ploesti Oilfields Destruction

General Eaker, in reviewing the achievements of the MAAF in the past year, singled out the five-months-long attack on the Ploesti oilfields as one of the « greatest air battles of all time, » which not only reduced to 1/10th the enemy oil from the great fields, but « broke the spirit and the strength » of the Luftwaffe as well.

In a sustained campaign, carried out despite a concen-

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

recently came here from his West Front headquarters to receive the Field Marshal's baton from King George. The presentation took place at a private ceremony at Buckingham Palace. (OWI)

GERMAN CRUISER «LEIPZIG» SUNK

STOCKHOLM, December 4 — Germans accidentally sank one of their few remaining warships two weeks ago, when the 6,000-ton light cruiser *Leipzig* was rammed amidships by the pocket battleship (heavy cruiser) *Lützow*, the Danish Free Press Service said last night.

The sinking was said to have occurred in a northern German port.

Forty-three sailors were killed and, the report added, the *Lützow* will be laid up indefinitely with a badly damaged prow. (OWI)

S.H.A.E.F. BROADCASTS A.M.G. RULES TO GERMANY

SHAEF, December 4 — The first of a series of 13 talks by the Voice of the Allied Military Government was broadcast this morning to the people of Germany by order of General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force. In this message to people in territory to be occupied by the Allies, the AMG's principles of justice and order were explained.

The broadcast said that the AMG of Germany will be «firm and strict and just. Its aims will be, now,—the destruction of the Nazi system and the militaristic system of armed aggression.»

It was pointed out that soldiers will rule the government with «humanity, justice, and civilized standards.» Listeners were told that they will be spared from the «corruption, personal greed, falsehood, and barbarity of your present rulers.»

The laws of the AMG will be published so that all will know what is the law, the message said. «Except when in conflict with these new laws, your existing laws will remain in effect.

Courts will be «conducted with fairness and promptness. Punishment for violations of the law will be orderly and swift. No punishment will be ordered without a fair trial.» (OWI)

NEW «BAD-WEATHER» BOMBING TECHNIQUE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — Flying Fortresses and Liberators, employing a new bad-weather bombing technique which is built around the Allies' sensational radar target identification instrument, made individual bomb runs in their attacks yesterday on targets in the Linz, Villach, Klagenfurt, and Innsbruck areas, it was announced here today.

The results of the bombing carried out despite massive cumulus clouds which obscured the targets to the eye, but not to the new cloud-piercing radar device — were unobserved, the reports said.

Rocket-firing Beaufighters and Hurricanes of the Balkan Air Force yesterday attacked enemy gun positions and a power plant at the German F-boat and submersible depot at Lusin Piccolo, in the northern Dalmatian Islands. The attack, made at water-level resulted in the destruction of an amunition dump on the island.

In other attacks against Yugoslav targets, medium bombers hit the Zapresic rail bridge, 10 miles northwest of Zagreb, and Aircobra fighter-bombers strafed enemy motor transport in the Podgorica «Pocket» just inside the Jugoslav frontier from Albania.

Heavy and medium bombers of the RAF were also active in day attacks in this area.

In night attacks on German transport in the Po Valley, Havoc bombers dropped more than 50 tons of explosives on motor convoys. (PRO)

As a result [illegible] General Eaker said, the Brenner Pass Line, principal link between Germany and Italy, has been knocked out and kept inoperative for nearly an entire month. The two other routes through enemy territory linking Germany with its southern battle fronts — the Tarvisio rail line entering Italy from the northeast, and the Postumia route entering from the east — have been cut and kept inoperative for an even longer time, he said.

The Brenner Pass line, which passes through the deep chasm of the Sill and Eisach River Valleys, and shut in by 10,000-foot high peaks, is one of the most difficult and heavily-defended bombing targets anywhere, yet the combined hammering of heavy, medium, and fighter-bombers has produced as many as 35 cuts of all types in this line on a single day, General Eaker said.

Transformer stations have proved particularly vulnerable points in the rail line, which is electrified all the way. If three of the transformer points along the line are knocked out, the power for the locomotives cannot be fed through, and the line is closed.

The extensiveness of the Po Valley road and rail network, the most widespread in all Italy, has limited the effectiveness of the Tactical Air Force attacks on Po River bridges, although all the through routes are now blocked at one or more points, General Eaker said. Complete interdiction of enemy traffic in this area has not been possible, partly due to weather and to the enemy expedients, such as by-pass and loop lines, special ferries, and pontoon bridges kept in place only at night. Yet all Po bridges have been cut since, the general said, adding that it was certain that the enemy was «long past any possibility to supply and equip himself for offensive action» in Italy.

In addition to the attacks on enemy rail lines and road systems, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force has destroyed or damaged in 10 months of this year 25,867 motor vehicles, 3,174 locomotives and 16,667 rail cars, General Eaker declared.

Ploesti Oilfields Destruction

General Eaker, in reviewing the achievements of the MAAF in the past year, singled out the five-months-long attack on the Ploesti oilfields as one of the «greatest air battles of all time,» which not only reduced to 1/10th the enemy oil from the great fields, but «broke the spirit and the strength» of the Luftwaffe as well.

In a sustained campaign, carried out despite a concentration of 250 flak guns and 200 first-line fighters assembled by the enemy to protect the vital target, 13,000 tons of bombs were rained on the 11 refineries and marshalling yards around Ploesti, General Eaker said. He said that at Bucharest he had been told by a Rumanian oil official that the Allied air attacks had reduced output from the fields from 26,000 tons per day to 3,000 tons per day, when the Germans finally evacuated the area in the face of the Russian advance.

Even of the latter reduced amount of fuel, the enemy was able to move only 10-12 per cent back to Germany, because of destruction of marshalling yards, rail bridges, and the mining of the Danube barge route, General Eaker declared.

The cost in Allied planes of this great air assault was 361 bombers, with approximately 3,600 crewmen, many of whom, however, parachuted to safety. The attack on the Ploesti refineries was merely the outstanding feature of a campaign against all enemy oil installations within reach, General Eaker pointed out.

Some 40,000 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy oil targets all told, and for every ton of bombs dropped, 61 tons of oil were denied to the enemy, General Eaker said, adding that 61 tons of gasoline is 20,000 gallons, enough to fuel a full Panzer division for a whole day of combat.

General Eaker pointed out that the MAAF were working in the Balkans to support the Red Army, just as they had

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

supported the 7th Army in southern France. During the past year, he said, the 15th Air Force alone has flown more than 45,000 sorties against German targets in the Balkans, dropping 75,000 tons of bombs, a great proportion of them against targets specified by Partisan forces. He pointed out that the 15th AAF had lost 480 heavy bombers and 155 fighters in these Balkan operations.

More than 7,000 sorties were directed against Yugoslav targets, which received 18,000 tons of bombs.

Yugoslav Patriots have also been sent, *via* air, some 12,000,000 pounds of supplies, he said.

In its 2½ years of operation, the MAAF has destroyed a total of 13,515 enemy aircraft, General Eaker said, and has suffered a total of 14,343 casualties, of which number 6,794 are either prisoners of war or returned to U.S. military control.

In summarizing the effect of the unrelenting pressure of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force's constant attacks on German targets, General Eaker said that the enemy shall « suffer the fear of falling bombs, broken rail lines, burning factories, short rations, short ammunition, fear starvation » with only a « hiding, skulking, and beaten air force » to intervene, until final surrender. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. COMMISSION IN BULGARIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — The Mediterranean Allied Air Force sent a mission to Bulgaria to investigate the mistreatment of Allied airmen in Bulgarian prisoner camps, Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, Mediterranean Air Commander, disclosed here today.

The mission has reported excellent progress in its work, thanks to the coöperation of all the military and civil agencies in the area, and is expected to announce the time and place of the trial of the individuals concerned, the general said.

The air commander revealed that some of the culprits involved in the mistreatment of the Allied airmen had met death by violence, at the front, or by suicide when confronted with the evidence against them. All the other war criminals involved in the case are being apprehended, and will be brought to justice, General Eaker said. (PRO)

GERMANS USE CAVES FOR PLANE PRODUCTION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — The Germans are using tobacco shops, old breweries, and even caves in desperate efforts to continue the manufacture of fighter planes now that the Allied air forces have smashed most of the Luftwaffe's airplane factories, Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker declared here today.

Well-laid-out and integrated plants, with elaborate assembly lines and normal manufacturing facilities, are a thing of the past in Germany, the general said.

Heavy air attacks, by both 8th and 15th AAF, have destroyed the big aircraft manufacturing complexes, and the enemy has been forced to disperse construction and assembly units far and wide and without regard to economy or efficiency, he stated. As a result of 15th AAF bombing, the big Wiener-Neustadt plant of seven units near Vienna is now believed to have been broken up into at least 25, the Allied air commander said.

Production of German planes is now concentrated on only a few types — ME-109's, FW-190's, JU-88's, and the new rocket and jet-propelled planes, the general said. (PRO)

FASCIST TROOPS REFUSING TO FIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — Italian Fascist troops forced to fight for Germany on the Italian front are deserting whenever they get the opportunity, it was [illegible] today. An official statement said:

« It must also be remembered that large numbers have deserted to the Partisans, usually taking their arms with them; and many more, whose homes are in north Italy, have simply put on civilian clothes and returned home.

« The reasons for desertion are, of course, that the Italians have no wish to fight a lost war on the side of the hated Germans, though they are willing to fight on the side of the Allies and the majority of them are determined to drive out the invaders.

« Although all were tecnically volunteers, they were in fact pressed into service, and it is surprising that either the Germans, or even Mussolini or Graziani, have expected them to be of any value to the Axis. » (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS ADVANCING DOWN MORAVA VALLEY

LONDON, December 4 — Yugoslav forces which have liberated Cacak, 60 miles south of Belgrade, are continuing to advance down the Morava River Valley, Marshal Tito said today.

Germans in the central Yugoslav province of Bosnia are attempting to push northward to Brod, and are under continual attack.

In Bosnia, from bases at Zvornik along the Drina River, the Germans tried to move to the northwest, but were thrown back before they reached Tuzla, terminus on a northbound railroad leading to Brod.

In western Yugoslavia, along the Adriatic, Marshal Tito's forces have taken Knin, a key rail junction in northern Dalmatia which controls two main rail lines leading north to Zagreb. To the south, around Podgorica in Montenegro, continued German attempts to break through toward Sarajevo still are being repulsed. (OWI)

R.A.F. AIDED LIBERATION OF TIRANA

TIRANA, December 4 — An RAF strafing and bombing attack on a German column of 2,000 men at a critical moment in the fighting for the Albanian capital was a key factor in assuring a Patriot victory, a *London Daily Mail* correspondent wrote today.

« The scales might have turned against the Partisans, for all their superhuman gallantry, if the RAF had not put in a low-level bombing and machine-gunning attack at a critical moment in the fighting, » the dispatch reported.

Describing the Partisan battle to break into the city against heavy German defenses, the dispatch added: « The Albanians, using ancient weapons against tanks and every appliance of modern warfare forced them [the Germans] back, house-by-house, until one-third of the city had been taken. Then, as fierce counter-attacks threatened to drive the Partisans back, there came news that Germans, 2,000 strong, and escaping from Greece, were approaching from Elbasan. As they neared the bridge on the Elbasan-Tirana Highway, Spitfires came screaming up the valley almost over the heads of the Germans to blow the bridge sky-high and bomb and machine-gun columns held up by the broken bridge. Then, the Partisans opened fire... »

The battle continued for 26 hours. One thousand Germans were killed, hundreds taken prisoner, and 25 guns captured which were turned by the Partisans on their former owners. (Reuter)

CHIANG SAYS SITUATION IS DIFFICULT

CHUNGKING, December 4 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek took public cognizance today of the « extremely difficult » military situation, but called upon China to rally and annihilate the Japanese forces now only 200 miles from the Chinese capital.

At the same time, he took further steps to reorganize his government, naming Foreign Minister T. V. Soong as

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

M.A.A.F. COMMISSION IN BULGARIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — The Mediterranean Allied Air Force sent a mission to Bulgaria to investigate the mistreatment of Allied airmen in Bulgarian prisoner camps, Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, Mediterranean Air Commander, disclosed here today.

The mission has reported excellent progress in its work, thanks to the coöperation of all the military and civil agencies in the area, and is expected to announce the time and place of the trial of the individuals concerned, the general said.

The air commander revealed that some of the culprits involved in the mistreatment of the Allied airmen had met death by violence, at the front, or by suicide when confronted with the evidence against them. All the other war criminals involved in the case are being apprehended, and will be brought to justice, General Eaker said. (PRO)

GERMANS USE CAVES FOR PLANE PRODUCTION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — The Germans are using tobacco shops, old breweries, and even caves in desperate efforts to continue the manufacture of fighter planes now that the Allied air forces have smashed most of the Luftwaffe's airplane factories, Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker declared here today.

Well-laid-out and integrated plants, with elaborate assembly lines and normal manufacturing facilities, are a thing of the past in Germany, the general said.

Heavy air attacks, by both 8th and 15th AAF, have destroyed the big aircraft manufacturing complexes, and the enemy has been forced to disperse construction and assembly units far and wide and without regard to economy or efficiency, he stated. As a result of 15th AAF bombing, the big Wiener-Neustadt plant of seven units near Vienna is now believed to have been broken up into at least 25, the Allied air commander said.

Production of German planes is now concentrated on only a few types — ME-109's, FW-190's, JU-88's, and the new rocket and jet-propelled planes, the general said. (PRO)

FASCIST TROOPS REFUSING TO FIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — Italian Fascist troops forced to fight for Germany on the Italian front are deserting whenever they get the opportunity, it was announced today. An official statement said:

«A month ago, the first Italian Fascist troops began to appear in the line, heralding their arrival with a flood of deserters who came ahead to give us early warning of this increase in the enemy's strength.

«It had been known for some time that the Germans had raised, trained, and equipped four divisions of Italians, recruited mainly from internment camps in Germany, but it had not been expected that they would ever use them against the Allies. However, toward the end of October the Germans, no doubt feeling that they must try to get some return for their trouble, and especially for the equipment given the Italians, of which there is such a shortage at present on the Western Front, decided to employ a few selected battalions on the mountainous sector of the front, where an Allied attack was scarcely to be expected.

«The experiment has not been a success. From the first, the flood of deserters has been rarely less than 30 a day during the past month, and on one occasion a record figure of 108 arrived during a single period of seven hours. On another occasion, 61 members of the same company arrived together in our lines. These figures must be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory, since there have never been more than four or five battalions in the line, selected from two of the four divisions, — the Monte Rosa and San Marco Divisions, — and since the Germans have tried to make desertion more difficult by interspersing German units among the Italians.

In Bosnia, from bases at Zvornik along the Drina River, the Germans tried to move to the northwest, but were thrown back before they reached Tuzla, terminus on a northbound railroad leading to Brod.

In western Yugoslavia, along the Adriatic, Marshal Tito's forces have taken Knin, a key rail junction in northern Dalmatia which controls two main rail lines leading north to Zagreb. To the south, around Podgorica in Montenegro, continued German attempts to break through toward Sarajevo still are being repulsed. (OWI)

R.A.F. AIDED LIBERATION OF TIRANA

TIRANA, December 4 — An RAF strafing and bombing attack on a German column of 2,000 men at a critical moment in the fighting for the Albanian capital was a key factor in assuring a Patriot victory, a *London Daily Mail* correspondent wrote today.

«The scales might have turned against the Partisans, for all their superhuman gallantry, if the RAF had not put in a low-level bombing and machine-gunning attack at a critical moment in the fighting,» the dispatch reported.

Describing the Partisan battle to break into the city against heavy German defenses, the dispatch added: «The Albanians, using ancient weapons against tanks and every appliance of modern warfare forced them [the Germans] back, house-by-house, until one-third of the city had been taken. Then, as fierce counter-attacks threatened to drive the Partisans back, there came news that Germans, 2,000 strong, and escaping from Greece, were approaching from Elbasan. As they neared the bridge on the Elbasan-Tirana Highway, Spitfires came screaming up the valley almost over the heads of the Germans to blow the bridge sky-high and bomb and machine-gun columns held up by the broken bridge. Then, the Partisans opened fire...»

The battle continued for 26 hours. One thousand Germans were killed, hundreds taken prisoner, and 25 guns captured which were turned by the Partisans on their former owners. (Reuter)

CHIANG SAYS SITUATION IS DIFFICULT

CHUNGKING, December 4 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek took public cognizance today of the «extremely difficult» military situation, but called upon China to rally and annihilate the Japanese forces now only 200 miles from the Chinese capital.

At the same time, he took further steps to reorganize his government, naming Foreign Minister T. V. Soong as Vice President, and Acting President, of the Executive Yuan, a post which Chiang formerly held himself. This appointment raises Soong to the equivalent of Acting Vice Premier. The Generalissimo remains head of the National Government.

Chiang then called a cabinet meeting and urged China to rally against the Japanese.

He described the present military situation as «extremely difficult,» but added that the military developments at the front, including the penetration by the Japanese of Kweichow Province, «were within our anticipation.»

Chiang concluded: «The enemy inside Kweichow must be dealt a crushing blow and completely annihilated.»
(OWI - Reuter)

JAP RADIO ON LEYTE BATTLE

WASHINGTON, December 4 — Importance of the battle of Leyte to the Japanese people was emphasized yesterday, when the Japanese Radio said that whether or not Japan is invaded depends on the outcome of Philippine fighting.

«America cannot cut our communications and invade Japan proper unless she occupies the Philippines; hence, the outcome of this battle will greatly affect the rise and fall of Japan,» the broadcast said.

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

The broadcast then appealed for more aircraft to be sent to the Philippines, and referred to the Superfortress offensive by saying « the enemy is trying to wreck our industry. »

The Japanese Munitions Minister has called on factory heads to « leave nothing undone to perfect the production system, and thus secure supplies for the Philippines operation. » (OWI)

U. S. CRUISER « ATLANTA » COMMISSIONED

PHILADELPHIA, December 4 — The light cruiser *Atlanta*, successor to the craft of the same name lost in the battle of Guadalcanal in 1942, was commissioned at the Navy Yard here yesterday.

The 10,000-ton warcraft was launched at Camden, New Jersey, February 6, only 13 months after the keel was laid. (OWI)

THREE BRITISH LINERS SUNK

LONDON, December 4 — Two British luxury liners — the 20,000-ton *Warwick Castle* and the 10,000-ton *Llandaff Castle* — were sunk by German submarines over two years ago, it was announced here tonight. A third liner — the *Windsor Castle* — was sunk by a torpedo-carrying plane in March, 1943.

The *Warwick Castle* was sunk in the Atlantic Ocean in the autumn of 1942. She went down quickly in a gale, and many of her passengers lost their lives when lifeboats capsized.

The *Llandaff Castle*, with women and children aboard, was torpedoed in November, 1942. Burning oil covered part of the surface of the sea, but the ship maneuvered clear of it, and there was no panic. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI HOLDS FIRM ON POSITION

ROME, December 4 — Former Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi told the leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties tonight that he had been assigned by Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, to form a new government, and that he, Bonomi could not disregard this task, despite refusal by the Socialist and Communist Parties to reconsider their positions.

He added, however, that he hoped he could form a new government as representative of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation.

Bonomi's reiteration of his position was contained in his second letters in 24 hours to leaders of the Socialists and Communist parties, asking them to accept his proposal that the two parties and the Christian Democratic Party share two vice-premierships in the new cabinet he would form.

Earlier in the day, the Socialist and Communist parties unequivocally, but not unfriendly, rejected Bonomi's offer. However, the Christian Democratic leaders neither accepted nor rejected the proposal, pending further discussion of the offer by Christian Democratic officials.

Socialist, Communist Leaders Adamant

After the second letters from Bonomi, the Socialist and Communist leaders still refused to yield, and replied tonight to the former Prime Minister to that effect.

Refusing to accept Bonomi's offer, the Socialist and Communist parties, in separate letters, notified the former roots of Fascism, and regain for Italy the self-government to which it has a right to aspire. »

Declaring that the Bonomi proposal did not substantially alter the details of the government crisis, Nenni's letter continued:

« You must not ignore the fact that the crisis could have been resolved (in its incipiency) without your resignation. The CNL could have been the arbiter of the increasing difficulties of the past weeks. »

The Socialist letter added that the difficulties which the government faced were the result of a campaign of « vilification » carried on by « reactionary forces » against the CNL.

« The cabinet over which you presided did not offer adequate opposition to these attacks, » Nenni said, asserting that Bonomi, through his resignation, made the Lieutenant General of the Realm the arbiter of the situation, and thus, Nenni charged, Bonomi « attempted to destroy that balance of power between the monarchy and the CNL which was the substantial achievement of the June Government. »

« The work of achieving democracy and restoring the national dignity of Italy is not the privilege of a single man, but must be carried out by the CNL, » Nenni's letter emphasized. (UNN)

POLETTI RETURNS TO U. S. FOR VISIT

ROME, December 4 — Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner of the Lazio-Umbria Region of the Allied Military Government, has left here on his way to America.

He will attend conferences in Washington, and then will return here about the first of the year.

Lieut. Col. John D. Ames, executive officer of the Region, is the Acting Commissioner. (PWB - AC)

ARDEATINE CAVES VICTIM HONORED

ROME, December 4 — A plaque was unveiled today at the State Glass Works in memory of Lt. Gen. Vito Artale, director of the glass works.

He and 325 other Italians were massacred last May by the Germans in the Ardeatine Caves here. A field mass also was celebrated.

General Artale had been in charge of the optical department at the glass works at the time he was seized by the Germans. After September 9, 1943, he had collected and hid all the material he could save from the Germans. (UNN)

ROME SCHOOLS MAY CLOSE FOLLOWING STRIKE

ROME, December 4 — Pupils of Rome's secondary schools have gone on strike in protest against the addition of an extra hour to the daily curriculum.

Director of Studies Professor Raimondo Salaris stated today that secondary schools may be forced to close. Deploring the attitude of the students, which he said was especially regrettable at the present time, he claimed there is no ground for the complaints, since the daily schedule does not consist, as the students assert, of a continuous five-hour string of lectures, but is split into shorter periods, and is no longer than the daily time-table in force during the past few years. (UNN)

NEW RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION FORMED

ROME, December 4 — Participation in an economic and industrial reconstruction program was declared to be the principal aim of the National Association of Leaders of Industrial Concerns, which was formed here yesterday.

The Association will have at its disposal the special technical and organising qualifications of the leaders, either

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

Castle — were sunk by German submarines over two years ago, it was announced here tonight. A third liner — the *Windsor Castle* — was sunk by a torpedo-carrying plane in March, 1943.

The *Warwick Castle* was sunk in the Atlantic Ocean in the autumn of 1942. She went down quickly in a gale, and many of her passengers lost their lives when lifeboats capsized.

The *Llandaff Castle*, with women and children aboard, was torpedoed in November, 1942. Burning oil covered part of the surface of the sea, but the ship maneuvered clear of it, and there was no panic. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI HOLDS FIRM ON POSITION

ROME, December 4 — Former Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi told the leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties tonight that he had been assigned by Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, to form a new government, and that he, Bonomi could not disregard this task, despite refusal by the Socialist and Communist Parties to reconsider their positions.

He added, however, that he hoped he could form a new government as representative of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation.

Bonomi's reiteration of his position was contained in his second letters in 24 hours to leaders of the Socialists and Communist parties, asking them to accept his proposal that the two parties and the Christian Democratic Party share two vice-premierships in the new cabinet he would form.

Earlier in the day, the Socialist and Communist parties unequivocally, but not unfriendly, rejected Bonomi's offer. However, the Christian Democratic leaders neither accepted nor rejected the proposal, pending further discussion of the offer by Christian Democratic officials.

Socialist, Communist Leaders Adamant

After the second letters from Bonomi, the Socialist and Communist leaders still refused to yield, and replied tonight to the former Prime Minister to that effect.

Refusing to accept Bonomi's offer, the Socialist and Communist parties, in separate letters, notified the former Prime Minister today that their participation in a new government is not conditioned on the basis of being represented in ministerial posts, but on a concrete plan resulting in effective functioning of the Italian government.

The refusal of Bonomi's olive-branch in the form of an invitation to vice-premierships was contained in letters written by Palmiro Togliatti, secretary of the Communist Party, and by Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Socialist Party. Both letters, addressed to Bonomi, employed the Italian familiar pronoun « tu, » instead of the more formal « lei. » The letters generally were friendly in tone, and, while they were not couched in diplomatic phraseology, they were pointed by their bluntness.

Togliatti's letter said that the Communists reaffirmed that a solution could be found only within the councils of the Committee of National Liberation.

« You know well enough that we are considering essential elements of direction and practical functioning of government, and not ministerial posts, » he asserted.

Nenni's letter said, in part:

« The collaboration of the Socialists in a government based on the Committee of National Liberation is not conditioned on a question of ministerial posts, but on the development and implementation of a plan which will attempt to overcome all the obstacles which impede full realization of a war policy, democratize the nation, thus striking at the

POLETTI RETURNS TO U. S. FOR VISIT

ROME, December 4 — Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner of the Lazio-Umbria Region of the Allied Military Government, has left here on his way to America.

He will attend conferences in Washington, and then will return here about the first of the year.

Lieut. Col. John D. Ames, executive officer of the Region, is the Acting Commissioner. (PWB - AC)

ARDEATINE CAVES VICTIM HONORED

ROME, December 4 — A plaque was unveiled today at the State Glass Works in memory of Lt. Gen. Vito Artale, director of the glass works.

He and 325 other Italians were massacred last May by the Germans in the Ardeatine Caves here. A field mass also was celebrated.

General Artale had been in charge of the optical department at the glass works at the time he was seized by the Germans. After September 9, 1943, he had collected and hid all the material he could save from the Germans. (UNN)

ROME SCHOOLS MAY CLOSE FOLLOWING STRIKE

ROME, December 4 — Pupils of Rome's secondary schools have gone on strike in protest against the addition of an extra hour to the daily curriculum.

Director of Studies Professor Raimondo Salaris stated today that secondary schools may be forced to close. Deploring the attitude of the students, which he said was especially regrettable at the present time, he claimed there is no ground for the complaints, since the daily schedule does not consist, as the students assert, of a continuous five-hour string of lectures, but is split into shorter periods, and is no longer than the daily time-table in force during the past few years. (UNN)

NEW RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION FORMED

ROME, December 4 — Participation in an economic and industrial reconstruction program was declared to be the principal aim of the National Association of Leaders of Industrial Concerns, which was formed here yesterday.

The Association will have at its disposal the special technical and organising qualifications of the leaders, either for the study or execution of national enterprises, or to coördinate and develop undertakings of the component workers unions. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

MARTIAL LAW IN ATHENS; E.A.M. CALLS STRIKE; PAPANDREOU MOVES TO STRENGTHEN CABINET

ATHENS, December 4 — Martial law was declared here today and in the port of Piraeus, as an aftermath to the clash last night between EAM (Greek National Liberation Front) and Communist Party demonstrators, and Greek police, in which 29 persons were killed and 149 injured, according to latest reports.

The tension increased today as sporadic outbreaks and shooting were reported in the suburbs here, and a general strike, ordered by the EAM, tied up all public utilities, halted the unloading of Allied relief supplies, and disrupted government communications.

British forces, consisting mainly of paratroopers and Sherman tanks, under the command of Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British Land Forces in Greece,

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

patrolled the streets of the capital and repeatedly dispersed crowds which attempted to stage demonstrations in protest against the Greek Cabinet's order that resistance groups must be disarmed.

The British troops intercepted many large groups of ELAS (Liberaton Front Militia) men, moving into Athens with arms against the orders of the Greek Government and the Allied Land Forces Greece. Last night, 300 royalist ELAS troops were surrounded and disarmed by British forces, AFHQ. announced today. The ELAS men offered no resistance, and were ordered back to their original areas.

Another group of 1,200 ELAS men were disarmed by a British patrol north of the city tonight, the offical Greek News Service reported. The officers and ELAS troops were put into confinement, it was said.

Last night, the ELAS seized two government police barracks at Piraeus. A BBC broadcast said early today that Premier Georges Papandreou has ordered all Athens police to leave the city, and has replaced them with members of the Home Guard, who will take over maintenance of order in the capital.

While martial law tightened the grip on the dissenters, Premier Papandreou moved to strengthen his government by appointing five new ministers to the Cabinet to replace the six men who resigned Saturday in protest against the Government order to demobilize and disarm all resistance groups. Among the new ministers, according to an Athens announcement quoted by Radio Cairo, is Aristotelis Sideris, founder of the Greek Communist Party, who was named Minister of Labor.

Scobie Backs Government

General Scobie, in a proclamation today, told the Greek people that, with the vast majority of Greek citizens, he stood firmly behind the constitutional government, and would aid it to the limit of his resources until free elections can be held.

«Certain minority elements clearly indicated the intention to sacrifice Greece's interests as a whole and provoke internal strife, if possible,» General Scobie asserted.

Premier Papandreou appealed directly to the officers and men of the resistance groups, reminding them of their part in the liberation of Greece and urging them not to turn now against the people and the nation.

On the other hand, Dmitri Partsalides, secretary-general of the EAM, declared: «If necessary, we will fight for liberty against Papandreou and his gendarmes.»

Papandreou, in a strong plea, called for the end of disorder and for the restoration of a united front, «for we want all Greeks on our side.» As Athens was virtually a stranded city today — without gas, electricity, or communications — because of the general strike, Papandreou, reading his appeal for unity from a broadcasting studio by candlelight, told the strikers:

«By the general strike today you are inflicting suffering on our people ... Young men of Greece ... you cannot turn your weapons upon the motherland... We want all Greeks on our side, for we are fighting the Battle of Greece.»

The EAM's opposition to the Papandreou Government's order for disarming is based on the EAM's allegations that Papandreou had «gone outside the terms of the decree» of the disbanding of resistance groups after he had agreed with left-wing cabinet ministers as to terms regarding the manner in which disarming would be conducted.

The EAM demanded simultaneous demobilization of the Mountain Brigade, which was organized by Greek forces in exile in the Middle East before the liberation of Greece,

Will L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Administrator of Surplus Property.

President Roosevelt also said that «other appointments strengthening the State Department will be made in the near future.» He added that he intended soon to nominate Norman Armour, chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs, to «an important diplomatic post abroad.»

Armour has been a diplomat for many years. He recently was American Ambassador to Argentina.

Grew has been a career diplomat for 40 years. He was American Ambassador to Japan from February, 1932, to 8 December 1941, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. Since then, he has served as director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department.

Grew served many posts in embassies and legations in Egypt, Russia, China, Mexico, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland. He was American Secretary on the International Secretariat of the Peace Conference in 1918. He was Under Secretary of State from 1924 to 1927, and Ambassador to Turkey from 1928 until he headed the Ambassy in Tokyo in 1932.

Rockefeller will be in charge of relations with the American Republics. He will resign as Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs, but will direct the policies of that office during the time required to integrate its work into the government's permanent structure, and to terminate its wartime activities.

MacLeish will be in charge of public and cultural relations. He was assistant director of the Office of War Information from June, 1942, to February, 1943.

Clayton will be in charge of foreign economic affairs. Before he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce two years ago, he was head of a large cotton factor firm in Texas.

President Roosevelt said that Dean Acheson will continue as Assistant Secretary of State, and will have «general responsibility for all matters concerning the Department's relations with the Congress, and will assume important duties in connection with our participation in international conferences.»

President Roosevelt said that he accepted the resignations of Berle, Long, and Shaw «with great regret.» He added that «all three have rendered outstanding service to the country in the posts which they have filled with great distinction.»

Berle will continue as head of the American delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago, President Roosevelt said. (OWI)

THREE C.I.O. OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN LONDON

LONDON, December 4 — Three American Congress of Industrial Organiztions labor leaders arrived here Saturday for consultations with British union officials and as the CIO's delegation to the coming international labor conference to be held here soon.

The CIO officials are Sidney Hillman, head of the union's Political Action Committee and President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and Emil Rieve, President of the United Textile Workers.

Hillman described the purpose of the present mission to Britain as a preliminary meeting with labor officials here to fix the agenda for a full-scale international labor conference to be held here in February. He also disclosed that the three delegates will journey to France and Belgium.

Representatives of British, American, and Russian trade unions met in private today as a preparatory committee to arrange for the coming labor conference.

(OWI - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783021

Premier Papandreou moved to strengthen his government by appointing five new ministers to the Cabinet to replace the six men who resigned Saturday in protest against the Government order to demobilize and disarm all resistance groups. Among the new ministers, according to an Athens announcement quoted by Radio Cairo, is Aristotelis Sideris, founder of the Greek Communist Party, who was named Minister of Labor.

Scobie Backs Government

General Scobie, in a proclamation today, told the Greek people that, with the vast majority of Greek citizens, he stood firmly behind the constitutional government, and would aid it to the limit of his resources until free elections can be held.

"Certain minority elements clearly indicated the intention to sacrifice Greece's interests as a whole and provoke internal strife, if possible," General Scobie asserted.

Premier Papandreou appealed directly to the officers and men of the resistance groups, reminding them of their part in the liberation of Greece and urging them not to turn now against the people and the nation.

On the other hand, Dmitri Partsalides, secretary-general of the EAM, declared: "If necessary, we will fight for liberty against Papandreou and his gendarmes."

Papandreou, in a strong plea, called for the end of disorder and for the restoration of a united front, "for we want all Greeks on our side." As Athens was virtually a stranded city today — without gas, electricity, or communications — because of the general strike, Papandreou, reading his appeal for unity from a broadcasting studio by candlelight, told the strikers:

"By the general strike today you are inflicting suffering on our people ... Young men of Greece ... you cannot turn your weapons upon the motherland... We want all Greeks on our side, for we are fighting the Battle of Greece."

The EAM's opposition to the Papandreou Government's order for disarming is based on the EAM's allegations that Papandreou had "gone outside the terms of the decree" of the disbanding of resistance groups after he had agreed with left-wing cabinet ministers as to terms regarding the manner in which disarming would be conducted.

The EAM demanded simultaneous demobilization of the Mountain Brigade, which was organized by Greek forces in exile in the Middle East before the liberation of Greece, and which fought at El Alamein and in Italy. Papandreou refused on the ground that these formations were part of the United Nations armies, which were at the disposition of the Allied Mediterranean Command and that, furthermore, the Mountain Brigade was needed to form the nucleus of a new non-political national army in Greece.

The EAM charged that the formations organized in exile had right-wing tendencies. (OWI)

GREW NOMINATED UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, December 4— President Roosevelt today nominated Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, as Under Secretary of State. The President also announced the resignation of three Assistants Secretary of State, and the nomination of their successors.

When his nomination is approved by Congress, Grew will fill the vacancy left by the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State to succeed Cordell Hull, who resigned because of illness.

The three men who have resigned as Assistants Secretary of State are Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Breckenridge Long, and G. Howland Shaw. President Roosevelt nominated the following to replace them:

Nelson Rockefeller, Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs; Archibald P. MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; and American Republics. He will resign as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, but will direct the policies of that office during the time required to integrate its work into the government's permanent structure, and to terminate its wartime activities.

MacLeish will be in charge of public and cultural relations. He was assistant director of the Office of War Information from June, 1942, to February, 1943.

Clayton will be in charge of foreign economic affairs. Before he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce two years ago, he was head of a large cotton factor firm in Texas.

President Roosevelt said that Dean Acheson will continue as Assistant Secretary of State, and will have "general responsibility for all matters concerning the Department's relations with the Congress, and will assume important duties in connection with our participation in international conferences."

President Roosevelt said that he accepted the resignations of Berle, Long, and Shaw "with great regret." He added that "all three have rendered outstanding service to the country in the posts which they have filled with great distinction."

Berle will continue as head of the American delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago, President Roosevelt said. (OWI)

THREE C.I.O. OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN LONDON

LONDON, December 4 — Three American Congress of Industrial Organizations labor leaders arrived here Saturday for consultations with British union officials and as the CIO's delegation to the coming international labor conference to be held here soon.

The CIO officials are Sidney Hillman, head of the union's Political Action Committee and President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and Emil Rieve, President of the United Textile Workers.

Hillman described the purpose of the present mission to Britain as a preliminary meeting with labor officials here to fix the agenda for a full-scale international labor conference to be held here in February. He also disclosed that the three delegates will journey to France and Belgium.

Representatives of British, American, and Russian trade unions met in private today as a preparatory committee to arrange for the coming labor conference. (OWI - Reuter)

DUTCH GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN AFTER LIBERATION

LONDON, December 4 — The present Netherlands Government will resign as soon as the entire country is liberated, Prime Minister Pieter Gerbrandy was quoted as saying today.

Declaring that the parliament elected in 1937 had expired in 1942, Prime Minister Gerbrandy stated that under the Netherlands Constitution, extension of the parliament was impossible, and that The Netherlands was now without a parliament.

After the country is liberated, he said, an interim parliament will be chosen, and will hold office until the election can be held.

"There must be a new government," he asserted, "in tune with the temper of the people, and the resistance movement must have a say in the formation of the new parliament." (Reuter)

GERMAN TAXES IN YUGOSLAVIA ABOLISHED

LONDON, December 4 — All taxes introduced in Yugoslavia during the German occupation have been abolished by the Yugoslav Commissariat for Finance, the new Yugoslav Service reported yesterday.

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

The finance commissariat also has abolished the so-called special contribution to the fund of economic reconstruction, for which the people of Serbia and Banat paid about 10 million dinars (225,000 dollars) daily to the Germans.

(OWI)

MOSCOW RECEIVES DE GAULLE

MOSCOW, December 4 — General Charles de Gaulle was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Marshal Stalin here yesterday. After the luncheon, which lasted over two hours, Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle remained together for further talks.

At a special ballet performance last evening, General de Gaulle was greeted with a storm of applause when he entered the central box which was draped with a huge tricolor and the Soviet flag. He was accompanied by Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotov and other French and Russian dignitaries.

(OWI - BBC)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDEN MAY CLASH WITH GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, December 4 — Sweden may soon clash with Germany in order to put an end to the inhuman conditions existing in Norway, a Swedish political commentator said quoting a member of the Swedish *Riksdag* (Parliament).

What is happening in Norway, the commentator said, is common knowledge. It is the total application of the scorched-earth policy by the withdrawing Germans.

«With every new report of the ill-treatment of our kinsmen in Norway and Denmark,» he said, «a biting cold wind seems to blow over Sweden. The whole nation has reacted against the happenings in those neighboring countries, spontaneously and with a force that cannot be ignored.»

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army continues to make progress against strong German resistance between the Montone and Lamone Rivers.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, British and Indian troops have occupied further positions previously held by the enemy.

American troops of the 5th Army, in the central sector, have repulsed several enemy attacks with losses to the enemy.

A strong enemy attack forced our troops to withdraw from a hill feature four miles north of Porretta Terme.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Rail yards and industrial objectives in Austria yesterday were attacked by escorted heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force.

Other heavy bombers carried out attacks on a road bridge and communications in Yugoslavia.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked communications in the Po Valley, and enemy [illegible] in the battle area.

Farther north, rocket-firing fighters hit machine-gun and mortar positions north and east of Nijmegen.

Fighter-bombers struck at enemy communications at Arnhem and Amersfoort, and elsewhere in Holland. They also flew into Germany to attack rail transport at Stadtlohn, Dolmen, and Krefeld, and a railway yard at Grevenbroich.

Our ground forces in the Roer Valley have cleared the village of Leiffart, and have repulsed a counter-attack in the Lindern area.

Roedorf and Flossdorf on the Roer River are in our hands.

South of Julich, we have crossed the Inde River at Inden, and have cleared the eastern portion of the town. The spearhead of the force which crossed the river advanced 1,500 yards southeast of Inden, and captured Lucherberg after heavy fighting.

Troops driving north from Langerwehe have captured Luchem, and advanced beyond to capture the Autobahn which connects Aachen and Cologne. In this sector, bombers attacked enemy troops and fortifications north of Jülich, and hit artillery positions north of Düren.

Southeast of Hürtgen, our forces have taken Brandenburg, and are threatening Bergstein, about a mile east, where targets were attacked by fighter-bombers.

In the Saar Valley, our troops have crossed the river at Saarlautern, and are fighting in the eastern part of the town.

A bridge across the Saar was taken intact, but is under enemy artillery fire.

Farther south, we have reached Wilhelmsbronn, and, two miles southeast of the town, we have crossed the German border.

Saarunion has been cleared of the enemy.

Fighter-bombers operating across the German frontier struck at targets in Zweibrücken.

Gains of two miles were made east of Saarunion, and several villages were taken, including Wingen on the Tieffenbach-Ingweiler Pass.

To the southeast, our units are approaching the outskirts of Hagenau.

In the Strasbourg area, fighters and medium and fighter-bombers silenced gun positions and attacked rail transport deep behind the enemy lines.

In the Southern High Vosges, our units pushed eastward north of Col de la Schlucht.

After violent fighting the high ground dominating the lower Thur Valley was taken. Our artillery set afire an armored train in this area.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 4 — Tonight's communique:

In Hungary, northeast, west, and south of Kaposvar, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 100 populated localities, including Ielekszalosz, Altaszentivan, Vaita, Tolmaneviti, Pinszehel, Ozoro, Nadsokoll, Telszenyek, Tabaszhidve, Szadvar, Balvanyosz, Temget, Magyarker, Mernye, Szomotpal, Hetesz, Mezechekonye-Maszbayo, Petseha, Rozofa, Banfa, Shumon, and Gilvanfa, and the railway stations of Vaita, Pinszehel, Felszenyek, Mernye, Somogyjad, Ostokan, and Shumon.

In battles from December 1 to 3, inclusive, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 3,000 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On the territory of Yugoslavia, between the Danube and Sava rivers, troops of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, operating jointly with our troops, captured the town and railway station of Mitrovica, and also occupied the populated localities of Meshtin, Vidich, Lezhemir, Divoch, Mootetosh, Chalma, and Lechara.

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

STOCKHOLM, December 4 — Sweden may soon clash with Germany in order to put an end to the inhuman conditions existing in Norway, a Swedish political commentator said quoting a member of the Swedish *Riksdag* (Parliament).

What is happening in Norway, the commentator said, is common knowledge. It is the total application of the scorched-earth policy by the withdrawing Germans.

«With every new report of the ill-treatment of our kinsmen in Norway and Denmark,» he said, «a biting cold wind seems to blow over Sweden. The whole nation has reacted against the happenings in those neighboring countries, spontaneously and with a force that cannot be ignored.» (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 4 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army continues to make progress against strong German resistance between the Montone and Lamone Rivers.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, British and Indian troops have occupied further positions previously held by the enemy.

American troops of the 5th Army, in the central sector, have repulsed several enemy attacks with losses to the enemy.

A strong enemy attack forced our troops to withdraw from a hill feature four miles north of Porretta Terme.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Rail yards and industrial objectives in Austria yesterday were attacked by escorted heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force.

Other heavy bombers carried out attacks on a road bridge and communications in Yugoslavia.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked communications in the Po Valley, and enemy positions in the battle area.

Medium bombers attacked rail bridges in northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Coastal aircraft attacked small shipping in the north Adriatic, as well as road and rail traffic in the French-Italian Riviera area.

Planes of the Balkan Air Force attacked road movement, enemy gun positions, and power houses in Yugoslavia.

Seven of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

It is now known that one enemy aircraft was destroyed in operations on 2 December.

MAAF flew more than 1,100 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 4 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have made good progress in an attack on the last remaining enemy bridgehead over the Maas River west of Venlo. We reached the river in the area of the bridge, and have mopped up all but a few small pockets.

Enemy pockets in the Wanssum area have also been cleared. In this sector, road intersections at Straelen and Kaldenkirchen were bombed by medium and light bombers.

at Saarlautern, and are fighting in the eastern part of the town.

A bridge across the Saar was taken intact, but is under enemy artillery fire.

Farther south, we have reached Wilhelmsbronn, and, two miles southeast of the town, we have crossed the German border.

Saarunion has been cleared of the enemy.

Fighter-bombers operating across the German frontier struck at targets in Zweibrücken.

Gains of two miles were made east of Saarunion, and several villages were taken, including Wingen on the Tieffenbach-Ingweiler Pass.

To the southeast, our units are approaching the outskirts of Hagenau.

In the Strasbourg area, fighters and medium and fighter-bombers silenced gun positions and attacked rail transport deep behind the enemy lines.

In the Southern High Vosges, our units pushed eastward north of Col de la Schlucht.

After violent fighting the high ground dominating the lower Thur Valley was taken. Our artillery set afire an armored train in this area. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 4 — Tonight's communique:

In Hungary, northeast, west, and south of Kaposvar, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 100 populated localities, including Iekszalosz, Altosentivan, Vaita, Tolmaneviti, Pinszehel, Ozoro, Nadsokoli, Telszenyek, Tabaszhidve, Szadvar, Balvanyosz, Temget, Magyarker, Mernye, Szomotpai, Hetesz, Mezechekonye-Maszbayo, Petseha, Rozofa, Banfa, Shumon, and Gilvanfa, and the railway stations of Vaita, Pinszehel, Felszenyek, Mernye, Somogyjad, Ostokan, and Shumon.

In battles from December 1 to 3, inclusive, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 3,000 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On the territory of Yugoslavia, between the Danube and Sava rivers, troops of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, operating jointly with our troops, captured the town and railway station of Mitrovica, and also occupied the populated localities of Meshtin, Vidich, Lezhemir, Divoch, Montelosh, Chalma, and Lachara.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 4 — Today's communique:

It now is confirmed that 300 Germans were killed in the fierce battle which raged on November 5 in the Benedello zone of the Modena Apennines.

In the Val Cannonica, the Germans, in an effort to break the stubborn resistance of the Alpini, used heavy armament, including tanks and mortars.

During this period, savage reprisals were taken by the enemy on the civil population -- houses, huts, and everything else that the Germans found in their path were looted or burned. In spite of this, their intentions were foiled, and the Patriots suffered only light casualties. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 4 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

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

Western Front:

In the Arnhem sector, our pioneers blew up the dikes on the southern banks of the Rhine, and flooded the enemy positions southwest of the town in an extended area. The enemy was forced to withdraw to high-ground positions, where he suffered high losses by our artillery fire.

On the left banks of the Meuse and north of Venlo, our troops have been offering a stubborn resistance to incessant British attacks for weeks. They withdrew only step-by-step, in face of strong enemy forces, and prevented their crossing the Meuse and the Reich frontiers.

Northeast of Geilenkirchen, the enemy battalions collapsed in our fire when they tried to advance.

East of Aix la Chapelle, most of the U. S. attacks were frustrated in counter-attacks.

In the Hürtgen area, grim forest fighting against fresh enemy tank formations is in full swing.

In Lorraine, in the forefield of the western fortifications at Saarlautern and on the upper reaches of the Sarre, our troops are engaged in grim fighting against the enemy, who resumed his attacks. Sarrunion, which had temporarily been lost, was cleared of the enemy.

Northwest of Lützelstein, the Americans penetrated the forest area of the lower Vosges, but were bogged down in front of our recently fortified lines.

South of Hagenau, yesterday, attacks failed with considerable losses for the enemy.

In central Alsace, pressure continued to be exerted on the northwestern and southwestern flanks of our front bulge.

In the centres of Selestat and Rappolsweiler, grim fighting is in progress.

In the southwestern and southern foothills of the Wasgen Forest, the enemy was prevented from advancing by the stubborn resistance of formations, which have been fighting for weeks.

North of the Hüningen Canal, in the Harth Forest on the upper reaches of the Rhine, an enemy formation was cut off. Some hundred prisoners were captured during the battle of annihilation which still is in progress.

In Alsace-Lorraine, our troops destroyed another 32 enemy tanks, and five armoured reconnaissance cars. Strong formations of German fighters and bombers supported the defensive fighting of the Army by numerous attacks on enemy batteries, troop concentrations, and columns.

Italy:

In central Italy, south of Vergato and at Faenza, our troops repulsed enemy attacks.

In the Romagna, they are engaged in grim defensive fighting against British divisions, which attack with extremely strong artillery support.

Balkans:

In the Balkans, on the upper reaches of the western Morawa and on the Drina front, enemy attacks were frustrated.

In Croatia, tank forces were dispersed.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, at Szigetvar and west of Kaposvar, the Bolsheviks, who advanced westward, were halted by the stubborn resistance of our troops.

Between Lake Balaton and Duna-Foldvar, the Soviets gained ground in a northerly direction.

North of Erlau, the enemy again attacked unsuccessfully with several divisions.

Aachen. For instance, they could not force a crossing over the Roer river, which forms the outer fringes of the main German defences in this area. « Although these two armies are still pushing slowly ahead, the time is not far off when their large-scale attack will come to a standstill, unless something quite unexpected happens... »

Sertorius goes on to state that Patton's army is still battling in the forefront of German fortifications in the Saar region, whereas, in Central Alsace, the German defenders « yielded on a few points in elastic defence against superior U.S. forces... The enemy's plans of encirclement are dwindling rapidly, and he will wear himself out in costly frontal attacks to reach the line of the Upper Rhine. »

German Retaliatory Measures Against French Terrorism: Transocean quotes a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman announcing at a foreign press conference on Monday that Germany contemplated measures in retaliation for the French Government's execution of German citizens, as well as of French persons who once worked for German-French understanding. He also announced that the German consulate in Geneva had handed a note to the International Red Cross about the treatment of these persons, many of whom were murdered by « lawless communist partisans... » There were a large number of de Gaullists held in Germany against whom the Reich government would be compelled to take measures, unless persecutions in France and the occupied parts of Alsace and Lorraine ceased immediately. The responsibility in this case would rest solely with the French government.

Jewish Art-Dealers in the Wake of American Army: The well-known 'Axis Sally' complained in a recent broadcast that Jewish military interpreters in American uniform had made their appearance in villages in the Aachen area, forcing the inhabitants to sell them art treasures at ridiculously low prices. « This is regarded by the local population as a particularly characteristic feature of Allied occupation. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Eighth Army Repulsed in Faenza Area: Late tonight, the Fascist radio summarized the fluctuation of fighting in the Faenza sector, « to which area the 8th Army has extended its front of attack. » It is reported that Allied armored units succeeded first in advancing as far as the Lamone river, on both sides of Faenza; after bringing up reserves, the British troops were able to cross the river, but a German counter-attack forced them back again. Similar Allied reverses are reported in the Russi area, and « in the direction of Ravenna. »

In an earlier broadcast it was stated that increased Allied pressure is expected shortly, inasmuch as Axis military reconnaissance reports « a large-scale traffic of men being moved to the front line. »

Notes on Bonomi Cabinet Crisis: The lengthy Fascist commentaries on the government crisis in Rome continue, with but slight variations. Outside the particular problem of Count Sforza's defeat, which is marked down as super ingratitude and ruthless connivance on the part of England, the existance of the crisis itself is shown to be the « inevitable » outcome of a multi-party policy. The picture of an insoluble dilemma is heavily stressed, and the Allies, who allegedly insist on a monarchy, are said to be arrayed against the « so-called » National Liberation Committee. The Fascist radio considers Bonomi a failure because « he went too far with the right wing, namely Monarchy and the Allies. »

But, the commentators contend, the Socialists and Communists (who « owe everything to the Allies ») are determined not only to resist Bonomi, but to struggle militantly and independently for their own ends. In this light, it is

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

forest area of the lower Vosges, but were bogged down in front of our recently fortified lines.

South of Hagenau, yesterday, attacks failed with considerable losses for the enemy.

In central Alsace, pressure continued to be exerted on the northwestern and southwestern flanks of our front bulge.

In the centres of Selestat and Rappoisweiler, grim fighting is in progress.

In the southwestern and southern foothills of the Wasgen Forest, the enemy was prevented from advancing by the stubborn resistance of formations, which have been fighting for weeks.

North of the Hüningen Canal, in the Harth Forest on the upper reaches of the Rhine, an enemy formation was cut off. Some hundred prisoners were captured during the battle of annihilation which still is in progress.

In Alsace-Lorraine, our troops destroyed another 32 enemy tanks, and five armoured reconnaissance cars. Strong formations of German fighters and bombers supported the defensive fighting of the Army by numerous attacks on enemy batteries, troop concentrations, and columns.

Italy:

In central Italy, south of Vergato and at Faenza, our troops repulsed enemy attacks.

In the Romagna, they are engaged in grim defensive fighting against British divisions, which attack with extremely strong artillery support.

Balkans:

In the Balkans, on the upper reaches of the western Morawa and on the Drina front, enemy attacks were frustrated.

In Croatia, tank forces were dispersed.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, at Szigetvar and west of Kaposvar, the Bolsheviks, who advanced westward, were halted by the stubborn resistance of our troops.

Between Lake Balaton and Duna-Foldvar, the Soviets gained ground in a northerly direction.

North of Erlau, the enemy again attacked unsuccessfully with several divisions.

At Miscolcz, other Soviet and Rumanian attempts at breaking through were frustrated.

Between Sajo and Hernath, German tank formations ousted the enemy from the northern part of his penetration.

Air:

Yesterday, the centre of gravity of the Anglo-American air activities lay in western and southwestern Germany. Particularly, planes flying at a low-level bombed and machine-gunned the civil population.

A minor U. S. terror squadron dropped bombs on southeastern Germany. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Western Front: Analyzing the situation on the Western Front, Transocean's commentator Sertorius writes that, in spite of the considerable reinforcements received, the U.S. 1st and 9th armies have still not been able to make up for the slow progress in the first days of the offensive east of

a large number of [illegible] whom the Reich government would be compelled to take measures, unless persecutions in France and the occupied parts of Alsace and Lorraine ceased immediately. The responsibility in this case would rest solely with the French government.

Jewish Art-Dealers in the Wake of American Army: The well-known 'Axis Sally' complained in a recent broadcast that Jewish military interpreters in American uniform had made their appearance in villages in the Aachen area, forcing the inhabitants to sell them art treasures at ridiculously low prices. « This is regarded by the local population as a particularly characteristic feature of Allied occupation. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Eighth Army Repulsed in Faenza Area: Late tonight, the Fascist radio summarized the fluctuation of fighting in the Faenza sector, « to which area the 8th Army has extended its front of attack. » It is reported that Allied armored units succeeded first in advancing as far as the Lamone river, on both sides of Faenza; after bringing up reserves, the British troops were able to cross the river, but a German counter-attack forced them back again. Similar Allied reverses are reported in the Russi area, and « in the direction of Ravenna. »

In an earlier broadcast it was stated that increased Allied pressure is expected shortly, inasmuch as Axis military reconnaissance reports « a large-scale traffic of men being moved to the front line. »

Notes on Bonomi Cabinet Crisis: The lengthy Fascist commentaries on the government crisis in Rome continue, with but slight variations. Outside the particular problem of Count Sforza's defeat, which is marked down as super ingratitude and ruthless connivance on the part of England, the existance of the crisis itself is shown to be the « inevitable » outcome of a multi-party policy. The picture of an insoluble dilemma is heavily stressed, and the Allies, who allegedly insist on a monarchy, are said to be arrayed against the « so-called » National Liberation Committee. The Fascist radio considers Bonomi a failure because « he went too far with the right wing, namely Monarchy and the Allies. »

But, the commentators contend, the Socialists and Communists (who « owe everything to the Allies ») are determined not only to resist Bonomi, but to struggle militantly and independently for their own ends. In this light, it is observed that the parties of the left have a desperate « now or never » policy, and are intent on gaining a firm niche before the Allied occupation comes to an end. Their socialistic platform is said to be merely a clever façade; « they do not want to be by-passed by Fascism, and to appear as conservatives by comparison. »

This last theory coincides neatly with the most recurrent theme of current Fascist propaganda, namely, that in the Socialist Fascist Republic the accent is on « socialism. » Numerous examples of this alleged new phase are presented and today again there is pertinent emphasis on the appointments of working men and technicians to the office of provincial mayors.

Finally, the one-party system of Fascism is strongly defended as being the only solution for « Italy. » « The Italian constitution must be Fascist, Republican, and totalitarian, even if the errors of the past are to be taken into account. »

A rather unexpected left-handed compliment is paid to the Communist Party's firm control of Soviet Russia, in that the party, (whose members are decidedly in the minority) has « solved the problems concerning Russia, even through firing squads. »

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

Intercept #1. E.

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION DEC 1944

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Sunday **3 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans in two Roer River bastions; 3rd Army patrols in Saarlautern; Indians of 8th Army capture Albereto; Red Army 75 miles from Austrian frontier; Chinese capture Chefang; Japs penetrate Kweichow Province.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italy begins second week without cabinet; Bonomi comments on Eden statement; Rome police methods reduce crime; A. C. hears about repatriation; Author of attack on Toscanini arrested; Nenni to attend London Labor Conference.

UNITED NATIONS — Six Greek ministers resign; Churchill backs Scobie stand; Henderson wants common economic policy for Germany; U. S. signs air agreement with Spain.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Former Spanish President to form Government-in-Exile.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS IN TWO ROER RIVER BASTIONS; 3RD ARMY PATROLS IN SAARLAUTERN

LONDON, December 2 — American 9th Army troops have fought street-by-street through two of the three major strongpoints of the German Roer River defense line guarding the Cologne Plain and the approaches to the vital Rhineland, press dispatches reported tonight.

Americans have pushed into the central Roer fortification of Jülich, on the main highway to Cologne, while other units six miles to the north forced the Germans out of two-thirds of the stronghold of Linnich.

Flood waters began to subside along the decisive northern sector, but German resistance continued, and there was no sign of an American break-through at any point. The Luftwaffe made frequent attacks against Allied front-line positions.

advance. Before the attack on the Saar Basin city was begun, Siegfried fortifications were heavily bombed and shelled and reconnaissance patrols reported an apparent large-scale German withdrawal from the fortress area.

Great fires burned in the city after the aerial bombardment. Two commanders, reporting by radio, said that the Americans had penetrated the city from two directions, and were backed by tank destroyers blasting at the fortifications.

To the northwest, 3rd Army troops directly threatened the industrial city of Merzig by extending their front along the river to 10 miles and gaining control of the western bank to the north and south of the Saar stronghold.

On the east flank of the 3rd Army, 7th Army forces drove northward into the outskirts of the large rail center of Hagenau, 17 miles north of Strasbourg and an equal distance from the Saar border. This last major German-held city in Alsace is threatened from the northwest, west, and southwest. Schweighausen, one mile west, was captured after heavy fighting, and units have freed towns seven miles to the northwest.

Strasbourg is still being heavily shelled by Siegfried Line guns on the eastern banks of the Rhine. A German attempt to reinforce their bridgehead in this area under a smokescreen was completely repulsed, and American and French forces are now battling for the approaches to the German-blown bridges.

Fighting their way south along the Alsace Plain, 7th Army tank and infantry units overcame blown bridges and anti-tank defenses in a five-mile advance. They are now within seven miles of Schlettstadt (Selestat) after capturing the villages of Sermersheim and Kogenheim. Other units swung eastward across the canal and captured Boofzheim, close to the Rhine. Troops driving through the Vosges passes have advanced to within two miles of Schlettstadt from the west after capturing Kinzheim.

Driving up the Rhine Valley from the south, French 1st Army forces advanced to within 30 miles of a junction with the 7th Army. To the west, at Thann, French troops contained the heaviest German counter-attack yet launched in the Vosges sector. The French are mopping up pockets of resistance near the Swiss frontier. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

INDIANS OF 8TH ARMY CAPTURE ALBERETO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — Indian troops of the 8th Army have captured the fortified village of Albereto, center position of the three-mile hinge in the German Lamone and Montone River lines, it was announced today.

The capture of the village, key-point in a series of strongpoints the enemy has utilized to hold a sudden 8th Army thrust toward the highway network connecting Ravenna with the rest of the Po Plain, came only after three days of bitter fighting inside Albereto.

Allied tank and infantry forces have been battling for six days to pierce these enemy defenses, across the only

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

75 miles from Austrian frontier; Chinese capture Chefang; Japs penetrate Kweichow Province.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italy begins second week without cabinet; Bonomi comments on Eden statement; Rome police methods reduce crime; A. C. hears about repatriation; Author of attack on Toscanini arrested; Nenni to attend London Labor Conference.

UNITED NATIONS — Six Greek ministers resign; Churchill backs Scobie stand; Henderson wants common economic policy for Germany; U. S. signs air agreement with Spain.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Former Spanish President to form Government-in-Exile.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS IN TWO ROER RIVER BASTIONS; 3RD ARMY PATROLS IN SAARLAUTERN

LONDON, December 2 — American 9th Army troops have fought street-by-street through two of the three major strongpoints of the German Roer River defense line guarding the Cologne Plain and the approaches to the vital Rhineland, press dispatches reported tonight.

Americans have pushed into the central Roer fortification of Jülich, on the main highway to Cologne, while other units six miles to the north forced the Germans out of two-thirds of the stronghold of Linnich.

Flood waters began to subside along the decisive northern sector, but German resistance continued, and there was no sign of an American break-through at any point. The Luftwaffe made frequent attacks against Allied front-line positions.

Below Linnich, where the 9th Army had broadened its hold on the western banks of the Roer, German forces counter-attacked in Roerdorf and recaptured the town. Between Roerdorf and Flossdorf, very bitter fighting is in progress, although the Germans have no chance of escaping across the bridgeless Roer.

Brandenberg Under Assault

On the 9th Army's southern flank, American 1st Army forces battled on a 12-mile front extending from Inden, six miles northwest of Düren, to Brandenberg, seven miles southwest of the city. Most of Inden was held today by American troops while, to the southeast, other units captured the high ground overlooking Gey, three miles from the German bastion of Düren. On the eastern section of the Hürtgen Forest, the Americans have inched forward and now are attacking Brandenberg.

A British 2nd Army spokesman on the Cologne front said today that German casualties were higher than the High Command could replace with trained soldiers. Companies are down to 49 men, he declared, instead of their usual 160.

The southern wedge into Germany's Siegfried Line was broadened tonight as late reports said that 3rd Army elements entered the outskirts of Saarlautern following a two-mile

the river to 10 miles and gained control of the west-east road to the north and south of the Saar stronghold.

On the east flank of the 3rd Army, 7th Army forces drove northward into the outskirts of the large rail center of Hagenau, 17 miles north of Strasbourg and an equal distance from the Saar border. This last major German-held city in Alsace is threatened from the northwest, west, and southwest. Schweighausen, one mile west, was captured after heavy fighting, and units have freed towns seven miles to the northwest.

Strasbourg is still being heavily shelled by Siegfried Line guns on the eastern banks of the Rhine. A German attempt to reinforce their bridgehead in this area under a smokescreen was completely repulsed, and American and French forces are now battling for the approaches to the German-blown bridges.

Fighting their way south along the Alsace Plain, 7th Army tank and infantry units overcame blown bridges and anti-tank defenses in a five-mile advance. They are now within seven miles of Schlettstadt (Selestat) after capturing the villages of Sermersheim and Kogenheim. Other units swung eastward across the canal and captured Boofzheim, close to the Rhine. Troops driving through the Vosges passes have advanced to within two miles of Schlettstadt from the west after capturing Kinzheim.

Driving up the Rhine Valley from the south, French 1st Army forces advanced to within 30 miles of a junction with the 7th Army. To the west, at Thann, French troops contained the heaviest German counter-attack yet launched in the Vosges sector. The French are mopping up pockets of resistance near the Swiss frontier. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

INDIANS OF 8TH ARMY CAPTURE ALBERETO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — Indian troops of the 8th Army have captured the fortified village of Albereto, center position of the three-mile hinge in the German Lamone and Montone River lines, it was announced today.

The capture of the village, key-point in a series of strongpoints the enemy has utilized to hold a sudden 8th Army thrust toward the highway network connecting Ravenna with the rest of the Po Plain, came only after three days of bitter fighting inside Albereto.

Allied tank and infantry forces have been battling for six days to pierce these enemy defenses, across the only

LATE BULLETINS

JAPS BOMB AMERICAN POSITIONS ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 2 — A strong Japanese air attack against American positions at Carigara, at the northern end of the Ormoc Corridor, was reported from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters tonight.

An official spokesman said: "A considerable amount of hard fighting is going on. We are holding our own." A non-stop rain continues to bog down all areas of battle. (Reuter)

U. S. 9TH ARMY ALONG ROER ON 7-MILE FRONT

LONDON, December 2 — American 9th Army troops now hold firm positions along a seven-mile front on the Roer River, late press dispatches reported tonight.

American forces hold all of Linnich up to the river, and contact has been maintained with the Germans on the east bank, but not in great strength. Flossdorf and Roerdorf have been completely cleared. (Reuter)

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

stretch of a 35-mile enemy delaying line unprotected by a river barrier.

Albereto was captured as part of a general advance of up to 500 yards by Allied troops between the Lamone and Montone Rivers, which brought leading elements to within 500 yards of the southernmost of the three main highways leading west from Ravenna.

Nearly 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting in Albereto, Which is five miles northeast of Faenza.

Fifth Army forces, thrusting northward against the flanks of the enemy forces strung out across the southeastern end of the Po Plain, yesterday occupied without opposition Monte Giornetto, midway between the Sintria and the Lamone rivers and 11 miles southwest of Faenza. Allied positions along this whole right sector were «strengthened and improved,» the official reports stated.

On the more northerly and central sectors of the 5th Army front, southeast of Bologna, enemy forces continued their concerted attacks on the deep Allied salient pointing at the main Po Valley highway, chief supply artery for the German forces fighting on the eastern half of the Italian front. German forces still held Monte Castellaro, recaptured from 5th Army troops four days ago, while British troops repulsed two strong enemy raiding parties about a mile and a half southeast of this mountain position.

Enemy forces also continued their counter-attacks in the vicinity of Bombiano, west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road and on the northern edge of the Monte Belvedere salient, where the strongest German offensive in recent months recaptured this and a companion height. Enemy infiltration attempts following the failure of the attack against the Bombiano area were also beaten off.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, aggressive patrols maintained pressure against enemy positions. Enemy artillery was reported to have decreased, and in the Ligurian coastal area, smoke screens were employed by the Germans to shield their movements. (PRO)

RED ARMY 75 MILES FROM AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

MOSCOW, December 2 — Troops of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front, in a sweeping 20-mile drive to the west below Budapest, today captured the communication center and German strongpoint of Kaposvar, 30 miles northwest of recently-captured Pecs. It is 75 miles from the Austrian border, and 130 miles from Vienna.

The capture of Kapesvar was announced in an order of the day from Marshal Josef Stalin, which included the taking of Szekszard, Paks, Bonyhad, Dombovar and 300 other localities.

Vice Admiral Gorshkov's Danube Flotilla was among the units mentioned in the order of the day as having distinguished themselves.

Press dispatches tonight said that this latest Red Army drive is aimed at outflanking besieged Budapest from the west, and smashing into Austria. One press correspondent said that the whole of the Germans' Danube line has collapsed, and that the Germans are in full flight, adding that the split of the German armies in Hungary and Yugoslavia is imminent.

In Czechoslovakia, Soviet forces have extended their bridgehead on the River Ondava and occupied more towns and villages. (OWI-Reuter)

CHINESE CAPTURE CHEFANG; JAPS PENETRATE KWEICHOW PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, December 2 — Chefang, a Burma stronghold, has been captured by Chinese forces, while [illegible] Kweichow Province, the

An Associated Press dispatch from Chungking said today that the Kweichow Provincial Government today ordered evacuation of all its non-essential employees from the capital of Kweiyang, threatened by a Japanese offensive.

Another service dispatch said that the U.S. Embassy at Chungking advised all American nationals to evacuate northern Yunnan Province, including Kumming, headquarters of the 14th USAAF.

American civilians in western Kwangsi and eastern Kweichow Provinces also were urged to leave immediately, the dispatch said. (OWI)

U. S. HEAVY BOMBERS HIT COBLENZ; R.A.F. LANCASTERS ATTACK DORTMUND

LONDON, December 2 — More than 250 U. S. heavy bombers, escorted by 550 fighters, today dropped over 1,000 tons of bombs on three rail marshalling yards in the Coblenz area.

Over 200 enemy fighters came up to intercept them, and the escorting Thunderbolts and Mustangs reported the destruction in air combat of 28 Nazi planes, it was officially stated tonight. Eleven American heavy bombers failed to return, and eight fighters are missing.

Today's assault was the fifth in five weeks on this important road and rail junction standing on the Rhine where this river is joined by the Moselle.

RAF Lancasters, escorted by fighters, maintained the Allied air offensive against the Nazi's oil supply with a concentrated attack on the Hansa benzol plant on the outskirts of much-bombed Dortmund.

Swooping to chimney-top heights RAF Typhoons today fired 100 rockets onto a large factory building at Venlo in which 150 German machine gunners had barricaded themselves. The factory was demolished, it was officially announced.

Meanwhile, RAF Spitfires attacked a rocket storage site in Holland. One plane has been officially reported missing.

Last night, squadrons of RAF Mosquitos dropped many 4,000-pound bombs on industrial Karlsruhe. One of Germany's main marshalling yards with a daily capacity of handling 3,300 freight cars, it was a vital supply base for the German forces on the Western Front. In addition, its railway workshops were among the largest and most modern in the Reich.

Throughout yesterday, Allied air forces continued to give close support to the ground forces, attacking troop concentrations, communications, and supply dumps.

During November, 8th USAAF fighters destroyed 464 enemy planes in the air and 133 on the ground, it was officially stated tonight. Heavy bombers accounted for another 36 enemy planes.

American losses totalled 184 bombers and 108 fighters.

The greatest number of Luftwaffe fighters ever encountered by the 8th USAAF came up over strategic targets last month. A month ago more than 500 German planes attempted to intercept 2,000 American bombers and fighters. On November 27, the Germans sent up between 600 and 800 fighters for a furious battle with 500 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, which were on an offensive sweep over northern Germany. (OWI-Reuter)

BRENNER PASS DAM HIT BY M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday breached a dam in the Brenner Pass, along the main railway line from Germany to northeastern Italy, it was announced here today.

The exact location of the dam struck by the Thunderbolts was not revealed, and the effect of the successful attack was not immediately disclosed, official reports said. The

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

Enemy forces also continued their counter-attacks in the vicinity of Bombiano, west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road and on the northern edge of the Monte Belvedere salient, where the strongest German offensive in recent months recaptured this and a companion height. Enemy infiltration attempts following the failure of the attack against the Bombiano area were also beaten off.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, aggressive patrols maintained pressure against enemy positions. Enemy artillery was reported to have decreased, and in the Ligurian coastal area, smoke screens were employed by the Germans to shield their movements. (PRO)

RED ARMY 75 MILES FROM AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

MOSCOW, December 2 — Troops of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front, in a sweeping 20-mile drive to the west below Budapest, today captured the communication center and German strongpoint of Kaposvar, 30 miles northwest of recently-captured Pecs. It is 75 miles from the Austrian border, and 130 miles from Vienna.

The capture of Kaposvar was announced in an order of the day from Marshal Josef Stalin, which included the taking of Szekszard, Paks, Bonyhad, Dombovar and 300 other localities.

Vice Admiral Gorshkov's Danube Flotilla was among the units mentioned in the order of the day as having distinguished themselves.

Press dispatches tonight said that this latest Red Army drive is aimed at outflanking besieged Budapest from the west, and smashing into Austria. One press correspondent said that the whole of the Germans' Danube line has collapsed, and that the Germans are in full flight, adding that the split of the German armies in Hungary and Yugoslavia is imminent.

In Czechoslovakia, Soviet forces have extended their bridgehead on the River Ondava and occupied more towns and villages. (OWI-Reuter)

CHINESE CAPTURE CHEFANG;
JAPS PENETRATE KWEICHOW PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, December 2 — Chefang, a Burma stronghold, has been captured by Chinese forces, while Japanese troops were penetrating Kweichow Province, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Chefang is 35 miles southwest of Lungling in western China, and 70 miles east of the Allied forces besieging Bhamo in northern Burma. A junction of Chinese troops on the Salween front and Allied troops in northern Burma would clear an overland supply route to China.

American liaison units of the Chinese Training and Combat Command and planes of the 14th USAAF assisted Chinese detachments in the seizure of the town which left only about 24 miles of the Burma Road to be taken before an assault on the border city of Wanting is launched.

Skirmishes in the Limingkwan Dawn Pass through which the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroad runs were reported. The pass begins just inside the Kweichow border north of Liuchai.

Today's Southeast Asia Command communique said that American-trained Chinese troops have tightened their hold on the north Burma stronghold of Bhamo, where 1,000 encircled Japanese troops are faced with annihilation. All entrances to the town are blocked, except for a small front on the Irrawaddy River, and the entire area is covered by Chinese artillery fire.

West of Bhamo, the British 36th Division has completed its occupation of Pinwe, which the Japanese abandoned before retreating southward along the railway toward Mandalay and Rangoon.

portant road and rail junction standing on the Rhine where this river is joined by the Moselle.

RAF Lancasters, escorted by fighters, maintained the Allied air offensive against the Nazi's oil supply with a concentrated attack on the Hansa benzol plant on the outskirts of much-bombed Dortmund.

Swooping to chimney-top heights RAF Typhoons today fired 100 rockets onto a large factory building at Venlo in which 150 German machine gunners had barricaded themselves. The factory was demolished, it was officially announced.

Meanwhile, RAF Spitfires attacked a rocket storage site in Holland. One plane has been officially reported missing.

Last night, squadrons of RAF Mosquitos dropped many 4,000-pound bombs on industrial Karlsruhe. One of Germany's main marshalling yards with a daily capacity of handling 3,300 freight cars, it was a vital supply base for the German forces on the Western Front. In addition, its railway workshops were among the largest and most modern in the Reich.

Throughout yesterday, Allied air forces continued to give close support to the ground forces, attacking troop concentrations, communications, and supply dumps.

During November, 8th USAAF fighters destroyed 464 enemy planes in the air and 133 on the ground, it was officially stated tonight. Heavy bombers accounted for another 36 enemy planes.

American losses totalled 184 bombers and 108 fighters.

The greatest number of Luftwaffe fighters ever encountered by the 8th USAAF came up over strategic targets last month. A month ago more than 500 German planes attempted to intercept 2,000 American bombers and fighters. On November 27, the Germans sent up between 600 and 800 fighters for a furious battle with 500 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, which were on an offensive sweep over northern Germany. (OWI-Reuter)

BRENNER PASS DAM HIT BY M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday breached a dam in the Brenner Pass, along the main railway line from Germany to northeastern Italy, it was announced here today.

The exact location of the dam struck by the Thunderbolts was not revealed, and the effect of the successful attack was « not immediately disclosed, » official reports said. The Brenner Pass, at the frontier between Innsbruck and Bolzano, traverses the Sill River Valley, fed by numerous mountain lakes.

In other attacks yesterday, at least six bridges were destroyed or damaged, as well as 21 locomotives, 262 rail cars, and 77 motor vehicles, and Po Valley rail lines were cut in at least 50 places. Mitchell bombers attacked five of the road and rail bridges.

Heavy bombers were grounded by continuing adverse weather.

MAAF flew more than 700 sorties.

Three aircraft were reported missing. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK INSPECTS BRAZILIANS

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, December 2 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied 15th Army Group in Italy, recently visited front-line positions of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force with the 5th Army, it was announced today.

He was accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Alfred Gruenther, Maj. Gen. Joao B. Mascarenhas de Moraes, Commanding General of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, and Brig. Gen. John N. Greely, military analyst for the U.S. Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs. (UNN)

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

5TH ARMY TRANSPORT SYSTEM SETS PATTERN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — The transport system set up by the 5th Army in Italy, which has enabled this force to move two and a quarter million tons of ammunition, food, clothing, and equipment since last September, furnished the pattern for supplying the victorious Allied campaign in northern France, it was reported today.

A special transportation section was created as a part of Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's 5th Army Staff, to solve the tremendous supply problems imposed by the enormous expenditures of military matériel and the difficulties of the Italian terrain, an official 5th Army report issued here today declared. Under the direction of this special section, fully one-third of the 5th Army's officers and men have been continually engaged in what has really been the principal part of the Italian campaign, the day-in and day-out «battle of logistics» to feed and clothe and supply Allied troops better and faster than the enemy could supply his, the report said.

Among the statistics given in the report, it was disclosed that the 5th Army's artillery had expended ammunition at the beginning of the spring offensive to smash the enemy's Gustav Line at the rate of a shipload of shells per day. Much of this ammunition was moved forward by pack animals, one corps alone utilizing over 13,000 mules and horses to carry its supplies.

Because of the difficult mountain approaches to many of the forward positions, the infantrymen themselves were forced to carry a large part of the stores. The great bulk of the transport was supplied by great fleets of trucks, which imposed so large a traffic problem on Italy's narrow and shell-torn roads that a traffic expert was brought from one of America's leading state universities to study and make recommendations for its handling.

These trucks were burning 400 gallons of gasoline per minute when the 5th Army was moving through Rome on June 5, the report said. Pipelines from Naples were laid to carry this fuel when tank carriers were unable to move such enormous bulk.

The official report revealed also that one of the principal functions of the Anzio beachhead had been to give a «shot in the arm» to the Allied advance when it had breached the Gustav Line and over-extended its supply lines. With more than 20 days' fuel supplies for the entire 5th Army at Anzio, the Allied drive was able to go forward without pause. (PRO)

CRUISER «BROOKLYN» RETURNS HOME INTACT

NEW YORK, December 2 — The American light cruiser *Brooklyn* returned home today, its personnel intact and the vessel itself unscratched after three major Mediterranean landing operations. The sole casualty was an aviation radioman who suffered minor injuries in southern France. The *Brooklyn* helped cover the landings at Salerno, Anzio, and southern France. (OWI)

CRETE SUFFERED MORE THAN GREEK MAINLAND

NEW YORK, December 2 — Crete has suffered more from the German occupation than the Greek mainland, a delayed Associated Press dispatch from «Guerrilla Headquarters outside Khania, Crete» said today.

Since the British evacuation of Crete in May, 1941, the dispatch said that the Germans have killed an estimated 10,000 Cretans, deported 5,000, and destroyed more than 40 villages leaving thousands homeless. The dispatch continued:

«Crete has gone through her reign of terror under five German commanders. A sixth, General Heinrich Kreipe, is the only one who cannot be charged with brutality; he was kidnapped and captured by the British last April, three

«General Friedrich Wilhelm Muller followed Brauer, and celebrated his appointment by killing another thousand villagers, razing seven villages, and dynamiting churches and springs.

«The present commander, a Colonel Bentak, is now marooned on the northwest tip of Crete with 15,000 German and Fascist-Italian troops. Although besieged by the guerrillas, this force only a fortnight ago razed seven villages and burned 22 persons alive, six of whom were bedridden.

«All this catalogue of horror is vouched for by British and American liaison officers with the guerrillas.

«The liberated area of Crete faces a bitter winter in which starvation can be avoided only if supplies are sent in immediately. The peasants now are pressing a good olive oil crop, but are desperately in need of wheat.» (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS DRIVE ON CACAK

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, December 2 — Yugoslav forces now control the entire right bank of the West Morava River in Serbia, while other Yugoslav units are driving on the town of Cacak from the east and north, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

To the southwest of Cacak, the Yugoslavs are converging on Sjenica from the east, and German attempts to take the right bank of the Lim River have failed.

In eastern Bosnia, Marshal Tito's troops followed the liberation of Bijeljina with advances in which they took several strategically important positions. In the Moraca region of Montenegro, the Germans managed to break through as far as Pelevo Mountain north of Podgorica and to occupy Bioce. (OWI)

RUMANIAN G. S. STAFF CHIEF TO FORM NEW CABINET

BUCHAREST, December 2 — General Nicolai Radescu, chief of the Rumanian General Staff, has been asked by King Michael to organize a new cabinet following the resignation of General Constantin Satescu and his cabinet today, Radio Bucharest announced.

The announcement gave no specific indication of the issues which caused Sanatescu's cabinet to dissolve after a four-hour meeting today, but press dispatches from the Rumanian capital reported friction between the left wing parties and the National Peasant Party.

The left wing parties were said to have demanded stricter adherence to the Russo-Rumanian armistice terms. Their main complaint was that the National Peasant Party had not purged five ministries which it controlled.

The left wing parties, comprising the Communists, Social Democrats, and the Ploughmen's Front, declared that the national democratic bloc which they had formed with the Peasant Party and the Liberal Party should be regarded as dissolved.

General Sanatescu has been head of the Rumanian Government since August 23. He reshuffled the cabinet on November 4, eliminating the leaders of the Peasant and Socialist parties. (OWI)

SIX GERMANS FOUND GUILTY OF LUBLIN CRIMES

MOSCOW, December 2 — Six German officials of the Maidenek extermination camp have been found guilty of war crimes, Radio Moscow announced today. The Germans were on trial before the War Crimes Tribunal in Lublin, Poland, on charges of murder and torture of thousands of anti-Nazi prisoners. (OWI)

UKRAINIANS RETURN HOME FROM POLAND

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Radio Moscow announced today that the [illegible]

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

animals, one corps alone utilizing over 13,000 mules and horses to carry its supplies.

Because of the difficult mountain approaches to many of the forward positions, the infantrymen themselves were forced to carry a large part of the stores. The great bulk of the transport was supplied by great fleets of trucks, which imposed so large a traffic problem on Italy's narrow and shell-torn roads that a traffic expert was brought from one of America's leading state universities to study and make recommendations for its handling.

These trucks were burning 400 gallons of gasoline per minute when the 5th Army was moving through Rome on June 5, the report said. Pipelines from Naples were laid to carry this fuel when tank carriers were unable to move such enormous bulk.

The official report revealed also that one of the principal functions of the Anzio beachhead had been to give a «shot in the arm» to the Allied advance when it had breached the Gustav Line and over-extended its supply lines. With more than 20 days' fuel supplies for the entire 5th Army at Anzio, the Allied drive was able to go forward without pause. (PRO)

CRUISER «BROOKLYN» RETURNS HOME INTACT

NEW YORK, December 2 — The American light cruiser *Brooklyn* returned home today, its personnel intact and the vessel itself unscratched after three major Mediterranean landing operations. The sole casualty was an aviation radioman who suffered minor injuries in southern France. The *Brooklyn* helped cover the landings at Salerno, Anzio, and southern France. (OWI)

CRETE SUFFERED MORE THAN GREEK MAINLAND

NEW YORK, December 2 — Crete has suffered more from the German occupation than the Greek mainland, a delayed Associated Press dispatch from «Guerrilla Headquarters outside Khania, Crete» said today.

Since the British evacuation of Crete in May, 1941, the dispatch said that the Germans have killed an estimated 10,000 Cretans, deported 5,000, and destroyed more than 40 villages leaving thousands homeless. The dispatch continued:

«Crete has gone through her reign of terror under five German commanders. A sixth, General Heinrich Kreipe, is the only one who cannot be charged with brutality; he was kidnapped and captured by the British last April, three weeks after he was appointed.

«The island has suffered a heavier load of occupation troops per capita than perhaps any other occupied territory. The pre-war population of 350,000 has had to support as many as 60,000 Nazi troops at one time.

«The record number descended on Crete just before the Allied invasion of Sicily, when an underground deception scheme, implemented by less than a dozen Allied liaison officers, led the Germans to expect that Crete was the Allied objective.

«First of the brutal Nazi commanders of Crete was the parachute expert, Col. Gen. Kurt Student, now on the Western Front. Every village in the areas where the British made their last stand was forced to yield hostages — men, women and children — who were slaughtered by the hundreds. In a single day, 1,200 fell before firing squads.

«An Air Force General, Waldemar Andrae, succeeded Student, and continued the oppression. After one British commando raid, he executed 56 hostages, including Titus Georgiades, former Governor General of Crete.

«The next commandant, a man named Brauer, wiped out an entire county, killing more than 2,000 villagers aged from two to 80. At one village, 155 out of 160 inhabitants were killed for the 'crime' that their village bore the name of the Cretan patriot leader Bandouvas.

ing on Sjenica from the east, an [illegible] the right bank of the Lim River have failed.

In eastern Bosnia, Marshal Tito's troops followed the liberation of Bijeljina with advances in which they took several strategically important positions. In the Moraca region of Montenegro, the Germans managed to break through as far as Pelevo Mountain north of Podgorica and to occupy Bioce. (OWI)

RUMANIAN G. S. STAFF CHIEF TO FORM NEW CABINET

BUCHAREST, December 2 — General Nicolai Radescu, chief of the Rumanian General Staff, has been asked by King Michael to organize a new cabinet following the resignation of General Constantin Satescu and his cabinet today, Radio Bucharest announced.

The announcement gave no specific indication of the issues which caused Sanatescu's cabinet to dissolve after a four-hour meeting today, but press dispatches from the Rumanian capital reported friction between the left wing parties and the National Peasant Party.

The left wing parties were said to have demanded stricter adherence to the Russo-Rumanian armistice terms. Their main complaint was that the National Peasant Party had not purged five ministries which it controlled.

The left wing parties, comprising the Communists, Social Democrats, and the Ploughmen's Front, declared that the national democratic bloc which they had formed with the Peasant Party and the Liberal Party should be regarded as dissolved.

General Sanatescu has been head of the Rumanian Government since August 23. He reshuffled the cabinet on November 4, eliminating the leaders of the Peasant and Socialist parties. (OWI)

SIX GERMANS FOUND GUILTY OF LUBLIN CRIMES

MOSCOW, December 2 — Six German officials of the Maidenck extermination camp have been found guilty of war crimes, Radio Moscow announced today. The Germans were on trial before the War Crimes Tribunal in Lublin, Poland, on charges of murder and torture of thousands of anti-Nazi prisoners. (OWI)

UKRAINIANS RETURN HOME FROM POLAND

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Radio Moscow announced today that the transfer of Ukrainians from Poland to the Ukraine has begun in accordance with the agreement between the USSR and the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Radio Helsinki said today that over 46,000 Soviet citizens who had been removed from Russian areas once occupied by the German and Finnish armies have signed petitions to be returned to Russia. The broadcast added that the Allied Commission in Finland has been directed to render all possible assistance to these Soviet citizens. (OWI)

POPULAR OPPOSITION INCREASING IN HUNGARY

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Popular opposition to the Hungarian puppet government and desertions from its army have increased as the Russian armies make steady gains toward the nation's capital, Hungarian reports indicated tonight.

The German news agency said that the Hungarian ministries and public authorities have made preparations to leave Budapest. But, meanwhile, the German-controlled Hungarian press and radio urged the war-weary Hungarians to rally about the government.

German SS clearance battalions are removing factories and machines from Hungarian cities and sending them to

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

Germany, a dispatch to the *Stockholms Tidningen* reported. The dispatch said that the battalions also search abandoned dwellings for food and clothes, and send them to Germany with the inscription: «Hungarian gifts for bombed-out Germans.» (OWI)

NORWAY DENOUNCES GERMAN CLAIM

NEW YORK, December 2 — The Norwegian Government-in-London on Thursday denounced as «completely cynical and untrue» Germany's assertion that the forcible evacuation of Norwegians from the Arctic provinces had been «satisfactory.»

A dispatch from London published in today's *Herald Tribune* said the plight of the citizens affected by the evacuation is considered so grave that the Norwegian Government has asked the Allied shipping pool to divert two of its own ships for relief in the northern Norwegian region.

Radio Stockholm said yesterday that Prince Karl, brother of King Gustaf of Sweden, has announced that the Swedish Red Cross has made all preparations to house and feed Norwegian refugees if Germany gives permission for the rescue of tens of thousands of Norwegians who otherwise may be driven by the Nazis into homelessness and starvation.

The broadcast also contradicted German claims that the evacuations from northern Norway are voluntary, and that the Germans had «billeted the evacuees and given them food.» (OWI)

FRANCE RESUMES CONTACT WITH BULGARIA

PARIS, December 2 — A press dispatch today reported that the French Provisional Government had resumed diplomatic contact with Bulgaria by appointing George Atto as its representative in the Bulgarian capital. (OWI)

BURMA CAMPAIGN LOOKS PROMISING

LONDON, December 2 — There are two important facts about the British and Allied southward offensive in Burma which make the outlook promising, a *BBC* correspondent said today:

«The first is that, whereas the British are continually increasing their strength and daily receiving more and more of the very latest equipment, the Japanese are being worn down by lack of reinforcements and equipment.»

«The second fact is that, whereas the British have as one of their main objectives the eventual recapture of the port of Rangoon and the whole of the Irrawaddy Delta, thus reopening a valuable means of seaborne military supplies, the Japanese are in danger of being cut off in the rear by British combined operations.» (BBC)

JAP ARMY WEAK IN ARTILLERY

WASHINGTON, December 2 — A major weakness of the Japanese war machine is its artillery, which lacks variety, concentration, and marksmanship, a report issued by the U. S. Office of War Information, on the basis of U. S. War Department information, said yesterday.

The report described the Japanese as hard, fanatical fighters but, despite their extensive training, they have not been outstanding in close combat. The average Japanese soldier is five feet three inches tall, and weight 117½ pounds, in comparison with the average American soldier, who is five feet eight inches tall, and weighs 145 pounds, the report continued.

Pointing to the Japanese soldier's average two years of high school [illegible], the report denied that the Japanese

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who commanded at the Hawaiian base when the Japanese made their sneak attack, but there was nothing to necessitate courts martial.

However, Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal asked the investigating boards to continue their study of the cases.

(OWI - Reuter)

DANISH PATRIOTS SINK EIGHT SHIPS

STOCKHOLM, December 2 — Danish Patriots sank eight ships in one day in Copenhagen Harbor as their share in frustrating attempts to evacuate troops from Norway, the Free Danish service here said last night.

(OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALY BEGINS SECOND WEEK WITHOUT CABINET; BONOMI COMMENTS ON EDEN STATEMENT

ROME, December 2 — Italy tonight completed a week without a Prime Minister or a cabinet as the government crisis continued following the resignation of Ivanoe Bonomi and his cabinet last Sunday morning. Discussions still were being held among the six parties comprising the Committee of National Liberation following the return of the Liberal Party, which earlier in the week had declared itself out of the proceedings.

Leaders of the Liberal Party this afternoon conveyed to Bonomi the decision of its national executive committee to participate in a government headed by Bonomi, even in the event of a regrettable lack of participation by other parties.

This decision was given to the former Prime Minister by Marcello Soleri, Minister Without Portfolio, and Secretary-General Manlio Brosio, both of the Liberal Party, when they conferred with Bonomi at the Palazzo Viminale.

Yesterday, however, Soleri declared that he had told Bonomi that the Liberal Party would participate in a possible government only on condition that «it was constituted on the basis of collaboration by all parties.»

This morning, Bonomi held talks with Mario Cevolotto, secretary-general of the Democratic Labor Party, in what was reported to be an attempt to break the deadlock that began last Sunday.

Members of the strong Christian Democratic Party stated today that representatives of their party from southern Italy would arrive here shortly to discuss the present governmental crisis with the party leaders.

In a statement issued tonight, Bonomi said that he doubted the accuracy of the text of the statement, made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last night, which said that Count Carlo Sforza had worked against the Italian government. Bonomi said:

«I believe that an error of transmission occurred in the passage of Minister Eden's speech referring to Sforza, and that it should read 'Badoglio Government,' instead of 'Bonomi Government.'

«This assumption is strengthened by the fact that I am bound to Sforza by old friendship, and that, although disagreeing on certain questions, I have no reason to believe that he has fallen short of this friendship.»

(UNN)

POLICE METHODS REDUCE CRIME

ROME, December 2 — By adopting American and British policing methods, and employing picked Italian police under direct Allied command, the authorities have

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

starvation.

The broadcast also contradicted German claims that the evacuations from northern Norway are voluntary, and that the Germans had «billeted the evacuees and given them food.» (OWI)

FRANCE RESUMES CONTACT WITH BULGARIA

PARIS, December 2 — A press dispatch today reported that the French Provisional Government had resumed diplomatic contact with Bulgaria by appointing George Atto as its representative in the Bulgarian capital. (OWI)

BURMA CAMPAIGN LOOKS PROMISING

LONDON, December 2 — There are two important facts about the British and Allied southward offensive in Burma which make the outlook promising, a *BBC* correspondent said today:

«The first is that, whereas the British are continually increasing their strength and daily receiving more and more of the very latest equipment, the Japanese are being worn down by lack of reinforcements and equipment.»

«The second fact is that, whereas the British have as one of their main objectives the eventual recapture of the port of Rangoon and the whole of the Irrawaddy Delta, thus reopening a valuable means of seaborne military supplies, the Japanese are in danger of being cut off in the rear by British combined operations.» (BBC)

JAP ARMY WEAK IN ARTILLERY

WASHINGTON, December 2 — A major weakness of the Japanese war machine is its artillery, which lacks variety, concentration, and marksmanship, a report issued by the U. S. Office of War Information, on the basis of U. S. War Department information, said yesterday.

The report described the Japanese as hard, fanatical fighters but, despite their extensive training, they have not been outstanding in close combat. The average Japanese soldier is five feet three inches tall, and weight 117½ pounds, in comparison with the average American soldier, who is five feet eight inches tall, and weighs 145 pounds, the report continued.

Pointing to the Japanese soldier's average two years of high school education, the report denied that the Japanese was a «stupid, insensate peasant» and said that his education was on the level with the American soldier's.

Between 40 and 50 per cent of all Japanese soldiers have studied English, and about one-fourth speak it efficiently. This ability to speak the language has often been used by the Japanese to trick the Americans, the report said.

Military training for the Japanese soldier begins at the age of eight when he receives two hours of drill a week along with his regular education. This drilling continues through his schooling, and, upon graduation, he may become a corporal. Training is often given in occupational areas, such as China, where trainees may often be under fire. (OWI)

NO COURTS MARTIAL ON PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON, December 2— The Navy and War Departments, in simultaneous statements yesterday, announced that evidence gathered by the Pearl Harbor Court of Inquiry does not warrant court martial of any person or persons in the U.S. military service involved in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.

The announcements said that «errors of judgment» were found on the part of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and

crisis continued following the resignation of Ivanoe Bonomi and his cabinet last Sunday morning. Discussions still were being held among the six parties comprising the Committee of National Liberation following the return of the Liberal Party, which earlier in the week had declared itself out of the proceedings.

Leaders of the Liberal Party this afternoon conveyed to Bonomi the decision of its national executive committee to participate in a government headed by Bonomi, even in the event of a regrettable lack of participation by other parties.

This decision was given to the former Prime Minister by Marcello Soleri, Minister Without Portfolio, and Secretary-General Manlio Brosio, both of the Liberal Party, when they conferred with Bonomi at the Palazzo Viminale.

Yesterday, however, Soleri declared that he had told Bonomi that the Liberal Party would participate in a possible government only on condition that «it was constituted on the basis of collaboration by all parties.»

This morning, Bonomi held talks with Mario Cevolotto, secretary-general of the Democratic Labor Party, in what was reported to be an attempt to break the deadlock that began last Sunday.

Members of the strong Christian Democratic Party stated today that representatives of their party from southern Italy would arrive here shortly to discuss the present governmental crisis with the party leaders.

In a statement issued tonight, Bonomi said that he doubted the accuracy of the text of the statement, made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden last night, which said that Count Carlo Sforza had worked against the Italian government. Bonomi said:

«I believe that an error of transmission occurred in the passage of Minister Eden's speech referring to Sforza, and that it should read 'Badoglio Government,' instead of 'Bonomi Government.'

«This assumption is strengthened by the fact that I am bound to Sforza by old friendship, and that, although disagreeing on certain questions, I have no reason to believe that he has fallen short of this friendship.»

(UNN)

POLICE METHODS REDUCE CRIME

ROME, December 2 — By adopting American and British policing methods, and employing picked Italian police under direct Allied command, the authorities have achieved a marked reduction of crime in Rome, military police chiefs of the Rome Area Allied Command said today.

Among methods now in use under direction of RAAC's Provost Marshal's office are:

1. Radio patrol cars respond immediately, day or night, to emergency calls flashed from military police headquarters.

2. Mobile teams of Allied military police and Italian civil police cover all sections of Rome during the 24 hours.

3. Metropolitani and Carabinieri are assigned to accompany military police squads, whether on foot or in vehicles.

4. Emergency telephone numbers have been established through which the Allied-Italian combined police can answer any complaint concerning an Allied soldier in any part of the city within 15 minutes.

5. Close Allied liaison with two special Italian police squads — the Squadra Buon Costume, or vice squad, and the Squadra Mobile, or criminal investigation squad. The former helps in tracking down venereal disease carriers, and the latter in major criminal cases such as the recent arrest of two deserter gangs.

6. Information is relayed by radio from Italian police sources to the Allied military police, thus eliminating delays.

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

In the suburban area, British military police are teamed with Carabinieri to capture fleeing criminals or highway robbers intending to hide here.

In the nearby provinces of Viterbo, Rieti, Frosinone, and Littoria, local Carabinieri accompany the mobile teams.

The RAAC provost marshal, Lieut. Col. Geoffrey White, and the (RAAC) American Provost Marshal, Lieut. Col. William P. Huntzicker, today joined in praising the performance of the Italian civil police under Allied direction.

«The Italian police are quite efficient,» said Colonel White, a former member of the London Metropolitan Police.

Colonel Huntzicker pointed out that the Metropolitani who have served as traffic policemen since liberation day have saved the Allies considerable manpower. (PWB-AC)

A. C. HEARS ABOUT REPATRIATION

ROME, December 2 — Problems arising in the care and repatriation of displaced persons were surveyed at the 26th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy here today.

Colonel C. B. Findlay, director of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission for the Allied Commission, made the report.

Commodore Ellery Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported on recent political events in liberated Italy.

George Exintaris, Greek representative on the Council, presided. Other representatives of the Allied Nations who participated were: Couvé de Murville, France; Maj. Gen. Ivan A. Susloparov, Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, Great Britain; Alexander Kirk, United States; and Josip Smodlaka, Yugoslavia. (PWB - AC)

AUTHOR OF ATTACK ON TOSCANINI ARRESTED

NAPLES, December 2 — Mario Ghinelli, author of the attack on Arturo Toscanini, world-famous conductor who took refuge from Fascism in the United States, was arrested here today on a warrant signed by Mario Berlinguer, Assistant Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Ghinelli was Federal Secretary of the Fascist Party in Bologna and organizer of the local Blackshirt combat squad. He assaulted Toscanini in 1932 after the conductor, who was in Italy on a concert tour, had refused to direct a performance of Fascist anthems at Bologna. (UNN)

NENNI TO ATTEND LONDON LABOR CONFERENCE

ROME, December 2 — Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, will leave next Saturday for London to take part in a conference to be held December 10 prior to the British Labor Party Congress, it was announced tonight.

The Labor Party has invited representatives of the Socialist parties of Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Switzerland to attend the conference.

Nenni will visit Paris also. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

SIX GREEK MINISTERS RESIGN; CHURCHILL BACKS SCOBIE STAND

ATHENS, December 2 — Disagreement with the Greek Government over the disbanding of the Greek guerrillas today led to the resignation of six cabinet ministers belonging to the left-wing EAM National Liberation Front.

Premier Georges Papandreou, expressing his regret [illegible] his determination to stick to that the country was generally quiet, except for a few small incidents.

A Greek Government spokesman said today that there was no intention of disbanding or altering the Greek mountain brigade which was raised and armed by the Allies for service in any theater of war.

London commentators pointed out today that the demobilization of the Greek guerrillas, against which the ministers have resigned, was a measure already agreed upon by them. The decision to demobilize the guerrillas was taken by the Papandreou Government, in which the EAM were then participating, after its return to Greece. (OWI - Reuter)

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TALKS ON GERMAN PROBLEM

MOSCOW, December 2 — The total defeat of Germany and the reduction of the country to a state of permanent harmlessness are the fundamental aims of the current discussions between Marshal Joseph Stalin and General Charles de Gaulle, a Reuter correspondent reported today. The talks may be expected to concentrate on these aims, particularly on the second.

According to the correspondent, it is from this angle that the conference will consider the immediate treatment to be meted out to Germany now and after the armistice.

The French leader arrived here today by train from Stalingrad.

A radio broadcast tonight said that, while General de Gaulle and Marshal Stalin were in conference today, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov also conferred.

«The future peace will be based primarily on the Dumbarton Oaks plan,» the Reuter correspondent declared. «As a prospective permanent member of the proposed Security Council, General de Gaulle doubtless will have his own views on the critical question of how permanent members should vote if one of them were directly involved in a case of aggression or threatened aggression.

«It has been suggested that within the Dumbarton Oaks framework, regional defensive agreements should be concluded between countries with common geographical, political, and economic interests. The French Government, like the British, is favorably disposed toward the conception of such an agreement in western Europe, just as Soviet Russia is weaving the meshes of a defensive network in the east.

«General de Gaulle will be a position to dispel any apprehension which might lurk in the Russian minds. Such a western agreement would not in any sense be a counterpoise to an eastern association of powers around Russia. Both would constitute jaws of a vice between which any aggressive tendencies in Germany would be crushed out of existence.

«General de Gaulle may go farther, and seek Stalin's agreement to the drafting of a Franco-Russian treaty of alliance, which would not only be a revival of the traditional Franco-Russian policy, but would form a counterpart of the Anglo-Russian 20-year treaty of alliance.

«There is no reason to doubt that the Russian Government would welcome the conclusion of such a treaty, subscribing to General de Gaulle's dictum that true European unity will be born of the actions of three great centers — Moscow, London, and Paris.

«However, it is understood that there is no question of such a treaty's being signed during his visit here. Things will not have reached that stage. But it is likely that the foundation stone will have been laid.» (Reuter)

STETTINIUS PLEDGES TO WORK FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Edward R. Stettinius,

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

Commodore Ellery Stone, chief commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported on recent political events in liberated Italy.

George Exintaris, Greek representative on the Council, presided. Other representatives of the Allied Nations who participated were: Couvé de Murville, France; Maj. Gen. Ivan A. Susloparov, Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, Great Britain; Alexander Kirk, United States; and Josip Smodlaka, Yugoslavia. (PWB - AC)

AUTHOR OF ATTACK ON TOSCANINI ARRESTED

NAPLES, December 2 — Mario Ghinelli, author of the attack on Arturo Toscanini, world-famous conductor who took refuge from Fascism in the United States, was arrested here today on a warrant signed by Mario Berlinguer, Assistant Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Ghinelli was Federal Secretary of the Fascist Party in Bologna and organizer of the local Blackshirt combat squad. He assaulted Toscanini in 1932 after the conductor, who was in Italy on a concert tour, had refused to direct a performance of Fascist anthems at Bologna. (UNN)

NENNI TO ATTEND LONDON LABOR CONFERENCE

ROME, December 2 — Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, will leave next Saturday for London to take part in a conference to be held December 10 prior to the British Labor Party Congress, it was announced tonight.

The Labor Party has invited representatives of the Socialist parties of Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Switzerland to attend the conference.

Nenni will visit Paris also. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

SIX GREEK MINISTERS RESIGN; CHURCHILL BACKS SCOBIE STAND

ATHENS, December 2 — Disagreement with the Greek Government over the disbanding of the Greek guerrillas today led to the resignation of six cabinet ministers belonging to the left-wing EAM National Liberation Front.

Premier Georges Papandreou, expressing his regret at the resignations, reiterated his determination to stick to his task, and summoned the cabinet into another session tonight.

Agriculture Minister John Zevgos, one of those who resigned, protested what he called the « unilateral decision » of Maj. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, British commander of the Allied troops in Greece, who said yesterday that he stood firmly behind the present constitutional government until the Greek State could be established with a legal armed force behind it, and free elections held.

At the same time, General Scobie said that he was convinced that in many parts of the country there was no freedom of speech and no freedom of the press, and that terrorism and violence still existed.

Winston Churchill said tonight, in an official British Government statement: « The Prime Minister wishes it to be known that General Scobie's message yesterday to the Greek people, stressing the need for unity, and emphasizing our full support of the present Greek Government, was made with the knowledge and entire approval of His Majesty's Government. »

An official spokesman at General Scobie's headquarters said today that British troops would take no action in the Greek political situation « other than to maintain order and assist in the distribution of relief. » He added that it was impossible to tell how the situation would develop, but

to be meted out to Germany now and after the armistice.

The French leader arrived here today by train from Stalingrad.

A radio broadcast tonight said that, while General de Gaulle and Marshal Stalin were in conference today, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov also conferred.

« The future peace will be based primarily on the Dumbarton Oaks plan, » the Reuter correspondent declared. « As a prospective permanent member of the proposed Security Council, General de Gaulle doubtless will have his own views on the critical question of how permanent members should vote if one of them were directly involved in a case of aggression or threatened aggression.

« It has been suggested that within the Dumbarton Oaks framework, regional defensive agreements should be concluded between countries with common geographical, political, and economic interests. The French Government, like the British, is favorably disposed toward the conception of such an agreement in western Europe, just as Soviet Russia is weaving the meshes of a defensive network in the east.

« General de Gaulle will be a position to dispel any apprehension which might lurk in the Russian minds. Such a western agreement would not in any sense be a counterpoise to an eastern association of powers around Russia. Both would constitute jaws of a vice between which any aggressive tendencies in Germany would be crushed out of existence.

« General de Gaulle may go farther,, and seek Stalin's agreement to the drafting of a Franco-Russian treaty of alliance, which would not only be a revival of the traditional Franco-Russian policy, but would form a counterpart of the Anglo-Russian 20-year treaty of alliance.

« There is no reason to doubt that the Russian Government would welcome the conclusion of such a treaty, subscribing to General de Gaulle's dictum that true European unity will be born of the actions of three great centers — Moscow, London, and Paris.

« However, it is understood that there is no question of such a treaty's being signed during his visit here. Things will not have reached that stage. But it is likely that the foundation stone will have been laid. » (Reuter)

STETTINIUS PLEDGES TO WORK FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., new U. S. Secretary of State, pledged himself yesterday to work for an enduring peace, in a statement released after he was sworn into office. (OWI)

« IZVESTIA » ON CHINESE COMMUNISTS

MOSCOW, December 2 — The Chinese Communist Party controls over half of China's regular troops and over two million guerrillas, and its political importance cannot be ignored, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* said in an editorial today. The newspaper added:

« Voices of the Chinese Patriots, of supporters of Democracy, and of progressive organizations of China, are becoming louder, as are those of friends of China in overseas democracies, who are insisting that real national unity must be created, and that the state must be democratized in order to finish the war of liberation as quickly as possible. » (OWI)

YUGOSLAV DAY MARKED IN LONDON

LONDON, December 2 — Confidence in the willingness and ability of a united Yugoslavia to play her part in the tasks of peace was expressed at a meeting here yesterday to mark Yugoslav National Day.

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

L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, presided over a gathering which included King Peter and members of the British and Yugoslav governments.

Amery, president of the Yugoslav Society in London, said he believed that it would be only a matter of weeks before most of Yugoslavia is freed from the invader.

King Peter said that in spite of the brutal efforts of its enemies, the idea of Yugoslav unity had triumphed. It had been proved that the unity of Yugoslavia was not «the creation of Versailles» but was the expression of the people's own aspirations, he said.

Dr. Drago Marusic, Yugoslav Deputy Premier, referring to the regions which after the last war came under Italian control, said there was no doubt that these regions would return to their mother country, «not because Italy was an enemy and Yugoslavia an ally, but because this alone will be justice, and because it is also the unanimous will of our entire people.» He added that he could not but believe that it was also the will of their great allies.

(Reuter)

ROOSEVELT HAS PLURALITY OF 3,363,260 VOTES

NEW YORK, December 2 — President Franklin Roosevelt's plurality over Governor Thomas Dewey, defeated Republican presidential candidate, reached 3,363,260 votes today, an unofficial press tabulation indicated.

The official count of votes has been completed in half of the 48 states, the report said, with only 2,075 precincts missing in the other 24.

The totals for the two candidates are: Roosevelt, 24,907,349; Dewey, 21,544,089. (OWI)

HENDERSON WANTS COMMON POLICY FOR GERMANY

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Leon Henderson, who is now on his way to London to take up his post as economic adviser to General Eisenhower on German control problems, is expected to submit to the Supreme Commander important new proposals in the plans for the economic administration of Germany by the Allies, a Reuter dispatch said tonight.

Henderson is believed to favor a prior agreement between Great Britain, the USSR, and the United States on a common economic policy in all areas, to avoid subsequent confusion and misunderstandings. (Reuter)

BRITISH LABOR PARTY ON WAR GUILT

LONDON, December 2 — Neither the German nor the Japanese peoples as a whole can be acquitted of all responsibility for the crimes committed in their name, stated a resolution by the national executive committee of the British Labor Party, to be submitted to the party's annual conference on December 11.

The resolution urged that no enduring peace is possible unless there is continuing coöperation between the British Commonwealth, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. It welcomed the large measure of agreement reached at Dumbarton Oaks, and approved the setting up of a security council.

The International Labor Office must be further developed and strengthened, it said. There must also be a permanent international body to assure abundant food supplies, and better nutrition for all peoples.

New international institutions are required to regulate monetary and trading relationships between the nations and organize world transport, including civil aviation. The purpose which should guide international economic organization in all these forms, the resolution concluded, is to secure full employment and rising standards of living. (PWB)

de Gaulle) who was tortured by the Gestapo and later deported to Germany, where she still is being held.

The whole gang was charged with the breaking of the American Embassy seals to steal silverware, rugs, and furnishings valued at 340,000 dollars. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

EX-SPANISH PRESIDENT TO FORM GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Diego Martinez Barrio, former president of the Spanish Republic and now president of the Spanish Committee of Liberation, said here today that he planned to set up a new Spanish government in Mexico, the International News Service reported.

The newly constituted Spanish government when it is formed will ask other governments to recognize it and withdraw their recognition of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the dispatch said.

Barrio said that according to his plan, a congress of former members of the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) will be held in Mexico City on January 10 to appoint a president. In turn, the president will select a premier, and will then request other governments to recognize it as the true government of Spain.

Barrio emphasized that he hoped the transition could be made peacefully from the Franco Régime to the new Republican government, the INS report said.

«It is the aspiration of all parties,» Barrio asserted, «to make the transition peacefully and without bloodshed. We shall request Franco to abandon his authority and thus avoid a second civil war.»

The former Spanish Republican president pointed out that as many as 150 former deputies may utterd the congress in Mexico City. He said that 95 members are already there, and others are on their way. Only 100 are required to make a quorum, the INS report said.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Franco has attempted to solidify his government by setting up a national state council as the nation's supreme legal advisory body, an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid reported.

The official decree promulgating the council said that the council will be convened by Franco, and that all members will be appointed by him. Among the members to be included in the new council, because of their present positions, will be:

The Roman Catholic Primate of Spain, the vice secretary of the Falange, the chief of the Army General Staff, the rector of Madrid University, the director of the Institute of Political Studies, the State's Attorney, the Supreme Tribunal, and the Director General of the National Court of Appeals.

The law, signed by Franco, said the council must be consulted on all projected laws providing fundamental changes in the nation's economic and political organization; the interpretation of state contracts or important administrative measures; and interpretation of all international treaties.

(OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS ORDERED TO STOP DISCUSSING WAR

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Joseph Paul Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, ordered all Germans to cease public discussion of the war situation and to respect their leaders. The order was published in *Das Reich* and was broadcast over all German radio stations last night.

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

evelt's plurality over Governor Thomas Dewey, defeated Republican presidential candidate, reached 3,363,260 votes today, an unofficial press tabulation indicated.

The official count of votes has been completed in half of the 48 states, the report said, with only 2,075 precincts missing in the other 24.

The totals for the two candidates are: Roosevelt, 24,907,349; Dewey, 21,544,089. (OWI)

HENDERSON WANTS COMMON POLICY FOR GERMANY

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Leon Henderson, who is now on his way to London to take up his post as economic adviser to General Eisenhower on German control problems, is expected to submit to the Supreme Commander important new proposals in the plans for the economic administration of Germany by the Allies, a Reuter dispatch said tonight.

Henderson is believed to favor a prior agreement between Great Britain, the USSR, and the United States on a common economic policy in all areas, to avoid subsequent confusion and misunderstandings. (Reuter)

BRITISH LABOR PARTY ON WAR GUILT

LONDON, December 2 — Neither the German nor the Japanese peoples as a whole can be acquitted of all responsibility for the crimes committed in their name, stated a resolution by the national executive committee of the British Labor Party, to be submitted to the party's annual conference on December 11.

The resolution urged that no enduring peace is possible unless there is continuing cooperation between the British Commonwealth, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. It welcomed the large measure of agreement reached at Dumbarton Oaks, and approved the setting up of a security council.

The International Labor Office must be further developed and strengthened, it said. There must also be a permanent international body to assure abundant food supplies, and better nutrition for all peoples.

New international institutions are required to regulate monetary and trading relationships between the nations and organize world transport, including civil aviation. The purpose which should guide international economic organization in all these forms, the resolution concluded, is to secure full employment and rising standards of living. (PWB)

U. S. SIGNS AIR AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN

MADRID, December 2 — The United States and Spain today signed an air services agreement providing for the establishment of three trans-Atlantic terminal points between here and New York and Barcelona and Seville. Seville, in southern Spain, will be the terminal point of the line from the West Indies, Brazil and West Africa. (Reuter)

FRENCH GESTAPO CHIEF'S TRIAL OPENS

PARIS, December 2 — The trial of the chief of the French Gestapo, Henri Chamberlin, and 11 of his accomplices opened here yesterday. The indictment enumerated charges of murder, theft, swindling, and acts against French Patriots.

Press dispatches described Chamberlin's principal co-defendants as his nephew, Pierre Clavie, and Pierre Bony, former police inspector of the Sureté Generale, who played an outstanding part in the Stavisky scandals in 1933.

One of the charges against Chamberlin was that he denounced the Belgian Patriot Chief, Lambrecht, whose arrest was followed by the arrest of 600 Belgian Patriots. Bony was charged with having directed the arrest of Genevieve de Gaulle (20-year-old niece of General Charles

dent. In turn, the [illegible] then request other governments to recognize it as the true government of Spain.

Barrio emphasized that he hoped the transition could be made peacefully from the Franco Régime to the new Republican government, the INS report said.

«It is the aspiration of all parties,» Barrio asserted, «to make the transition peacefully and without bloodshed. We shall request Franco to abandon his authority and thus avoid a second civil war.»

The former Spanish Republican president pointed out that as many as 150 former deputies may attend the congress in Mexico City. He said that 95 members are already there, and others are on their way. Only 100 are required to make a quorum, the INS report said.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Franco has attempted to solidify his government by setting up a national state council as the nation's supreme legal advisory body, an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid reported.

The official decree promulgating the council said that the council will be convened by Franco, and that all members will be appointed by him. Among the members to be included in the new council, because of their present positions, will be:

The Roman Catholic Primate of Spain, the vice secretary of the Falange, the chief of the Army General Staff, the rector of Madrid University, the director of the Institute of Political Studies, the State's Attorney, the Supreme Tribunal, and the Director General of the National Court of Appeals.

The law, signed by Franco, said the council must be consulted on all projected laws providing fundamental changes in the nation's economic and political organization; the interpretation of state contracts or important administrative measures; and interpretation of all international treaties. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS ORDERED TO STOP DISCUSSING WAR

WASHINGTON, December 2 — Joseph Paul Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, ordered all Germans to cease public discussion of the war situation and to respect their leaders. The order was published in *Das Reich* and was broadcast over all German radio stations last night.

Goebbels, who assumed more of Hitler's power along with Heinrich Himmler, said: «The long duration of the war has certainly brought about deficiencies and bottlenecks. But we shall be better equipped to overcome these shortcomings, the better we conceal them from the enemy. It is, therefore, forbidden to discuss such things in public. The people must respect their leaders. The course of the war must not be impeded.»

Meanwhile, the continued silence and absence of Adolf Hitler has forced Nazi Party and German Army officials to convince the German soldiers that Hitler is neither dead nor insane, as the soldiers are beginning to doubt the validity of their oath of allegiance to Hitler. Posters are appearing on the streets of Berlin with the inscription: «The more the enemy shows himself, the more invisible becomes the Führer.»

Neutral reports from Sweden said that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, commander of the German forces in the West, charged that Himmler, by leading the German High Command with Party members, has become its virtual chief. The reports said that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the Supreme General Staff, was forced to refute the charge, after which Rundstedt asked to resign. High Nazi party officials then threatened Rundstedt into remaining at his post.

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

Rundstedt's suspicion that Himmler controls the German High Command was borne out today by an order, broadcast by the German radio, that Himmler's friend, Robert Ley, will take over control of military training duties. Military training had been performed previously by the German Reserve Army, but will now be placed under the command of the German Labor Service chief. The broadcast said that the measure was approved by SS chiefs and by the Home Army commander — Heinrich Himmler.

Berlin reports reaching Switzerland gave further evidence of the control which Himmler is usurping from other Nazi Party officials. Himmler reportedly held a conference of gauleiters of the western regions of Germany, as well as the Gauleiter of East Prussia, to discuss the progress of reprisals and evacuation of civilians from front-line zones.

Himmler's growing authority in Germany, gained during the unexplained absence of Hitler since July 20, has caused him to fear for his life. He is reported to have issued a secret order placing constant watch upon all who come into contact with him. Even senior SS leaders are under constant surveillance, probably by the Gestapo and by each other.

A German Foreign Office spokesman was quoted as saying that Himmler had abandoned Hitler's plan for a New Order in Europe, and that Germany was now buried under a mountain of suspicion and hostility. (OWI-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Eighth Army troops have made further progress between the Lamone and Montone rivers, and Indian troops have captured the strongly-defended village of Alberoto, which has been the scene of bitter fighting for the last three days.

Fifth Army troops have repulsed a number of enemy attacks with considerable losses to the enemy.

North of the river Lamone, Monte Giornetto has been occupied.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked communications in the Po Valley, on the Brenner Route, and other objectives in the battle area. Targets included road and rail bridges, rollingstock, motor transport, buildings, gun positions, and a dam.

Medium bombers also attacked communications in the Po Valley.

Coastal planes attacked small shipping in the North Adriatic and at Spezia, as well as rail and road transport in northwest Italy.

Other aircraft carried out a road sweep in Yugoslavia.

There were no heavy bomber operations.

Three of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 2 — Today's communique:

Allied forces are encountering stubborn resistance all along the Linnich-Hürtgen sector.

In the northern part of the sector we cleared Welz, and are fighting in Linnich, Flossdorf, and Beeck.

[illegible]h of Strasbourg, armored forces reached Kogenheim and Boofsheim in a gain of approximately four miles against enemy delaying tactics. Two villages immediately west of Selestat were cleared.

Fighter-bombers silenced German gun positions in Alsace, and struck behind enemy lines at transportation targets. Railyards at Offenburg were strafed, and locomotives and rolling stock destroyed.

On the upper Rhine, below the Swiss frontier, Rosenau was occupied, and further slight advances were made in the southern Vosges heights.

In the course of the day's operations, which included fighter-bomber attacks in the Dunkirk area, four enemy aircraft were shot down. Eight of ours are missing.

Last night, light bombers attacked the rail center and supply base of Karlsruhe. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 2 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops continued fighting for the expansion of the bridgehead on the western bank of the Ondava, and occupied the following populated localities: Sochurov, Kolyanka, Kokolyani, Vishnev, Dvoryanki, Albin, Gryadki, Tsehovtse, Maliye Ozorovtse, Velikie Ozorovtse, Velikaya Rudko, Malaya Rudko, Pehotitse, Igresh, Rastovtse, Tsego, Chernohov, Pladnovtse, Velikaya Vara, Malaya Vara, Tereshka, and Borsha, and the railway stations of Soshurov, Polyanka, Parhovyani, Tsehovtse, and Borsha.

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive, in two days captured the regional and district centers of Hungary, the towns of Szekszard, Kaposvar, Paks, Bonyhad, and Dombovar, large communications centers and important strongpoints of the enemy defence, and also occupied in fighting over 300 other populated localities, including Belchke, Madicha, Dunasmeklet, Nemesker, Jerken, Natchdorok, Kuldach, Udvari, Kalastrana, Helle, Turch, and Tegerbet, and the railway stations of Belchke, Tolnamesh, Segresh, Keneshtemegelit, Natchdorok, Turch, Debrekets, Shantosh, Pellert, and Harkany.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 2 — Today's communique:

In the Susa Valley, Patriots are continuing their acts of sabotage along the railway line, and in the zone between Piacenza and Pavia a German attack was repelled by Patriots who, despite enemy superiority in men and arms, defended themselves strenuously.

Further particulars on the daring action carried out by Forli Patriots, just before the occupation of their city, can now be revealed.

On the night of October 30/31, at Forli, Patriots Romolo Lambi, Francesco Maltoni, Zore Zecchino, and Alceste Santucci placed three mines at a crossroad in the San Giorgio zone, at about 2300 hours. The mines were laid on an explosive charge previously stacked there by the Germans, who had intended to blow the crossroad after their withdrawal.

Eluding enemy sentries, the Patriots came away without mishap from their enterprise. At about 0100 hours, a heavy German tank passing over the crossroad was blown up. Five Germans were killed, and one wounded.

Four of the corpses were recovered by the Germans, but the body of one — an NCO — remained under the wreckage, where it was discovered, with the remains of [illegible] (UNN)

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

a mountain of suspicion and hostility. (OWI-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 2 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Eighth Army troops have made further progress between the Lamone and Montone rivers, and Indian troops have captured the strongly-defended village of Albereto, which has been the scene of bitter fighting for the last three days.

Fifth Army troops have repulsed a number of enemy attacks with considerable losses to the enemy.

North of the river Lamone, Monte Giornetto has been occupied.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked communications in the Po Valley, on the Brenner Route, and other objectives in the battle area. Targets included road and rail bridges, rollingstock, motor transport, buildings, gun positions, and a dam.

Medium bombers also attacked communications in the Po Valley.

Coastal planes attacked small shipping in the North Adriatic and at Spezia, as well as rail and road transport in northwest Italy.

Other aircraft carried out a road sweep in Yugoslavia.

There were no heavy bomber operations.

Three of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew more than 700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 2 — Today's communique:

Allied forces are encountering stubborn resistance all along the Linnich-Hürtgen sector.

In the northern part of the sector we cleared Welz, and are fighting in Linnich, Flossdorf, and Beeck.

A counter-attack at Lindern was repulsed, and house-to-house fighting continues at Inden.

Small gains were made in the face of stubborn resistance in an attack towards Gey and Brandenberg.

Tanks and fortified positions in the Linnich and Julich areas, and troops in Hambach Forest were attacked by fighter-bombers yesterday.

Around Düren, other fighter-bombers struck at fortified villages, rail-yard buildings, housing, armored vehicles, and a supply dump.

In the Saar Valley, we now dominate the west bank of the Saar north and south of Merzig, and we are in the area two miles west of Saarlautern. Towns taken in the advance include Fitten, Fremersdorf, and Ober Limberg. We entered Buren and Itzbach, and have elements in Felsberg.

Fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces went for strongpoints south of Merzig and fortified positions near Saarlautern and Saarbrücken.

Medium bombers attacked fortifications in the Saarlautern area, and rail bridges at Rastatt and Bunzenheim.

Fighter-bombers went for a rail bridge at Gemersheim.

Our ground forces continued to advance in the Alsace Plain. Schweighausen, west of Hagenau, was freed after stiff fighting, and gains were made to the northwest.

Kokolyani, Vishnev, Dvoryanki, Arkin, Gryadki, Tsehovtse, Maliye Ozorovtse, Velikie Ozorovtse, Velikaya Rudko, Malaya Rudko, Pehotitse, Igresh, Rastovise, Tsego, Chernohov, Pladnovtse, Velikaya Vara, Malaya Vara, Tereshka, and Borsha, and the railway stations of Soshurov, Polyanka, Parhovyani, Tsehovtse, and Borsha.

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive, in two days captured the regional and district centers of Hungary, the towns of Szekszard, Kaposvar, Paks, Bonyhad, and Dombovar, large communications centers and important strongpoints of the enemy defence, and also occupied in fighting over 300 other populated localities, including Belchke, Madicha, Dunasmeklet, Nemesker, Jerken, Natchdorok, Kaidach, Udvari, Kalastrana, Helle, Turch, and Tegerbet, and the railway stations of Belchke, Tolnamesh, Segresh, Keneshtemegelit, Natchdorok, Turch, Debrekets, Shantosh, Pellert, and Harkany.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several points, fighting of local importance took place.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 2 — Today's communique:

In the Susa Valley, Patriots are continuing their acts of sabotage along the railway line, and in the zone between Piacenza and Pavia a German attack was repelled by Patriots who, despite enemy superiority in men and arms, defended themselves strenuously.

Further particulars on the daring action carried out by Forli Patriots, just before the occupation of their city, can now be revealed.

On the night of October 30/31, at Forli, Patriots Romolo Lambi, Francesco Maltoni, Zore Zecchino, and Alceste Santucci placed three mines at a crossroad in the San Giorgio zone, at about 2300 hours. The mines were laid on an explosive charge previously stacked there by the Germans, who had intended to blow the crossroad after their withdrawal.

Eluding enemy sentries, the Patriots came away without mishap from their enterprise. At about 0100 hours, a heavy German tank passing over the crossroad was blown up. Five Germans were killed, and one wounded.

Four of the corpses were recovered by the Germans, but the body of one — an NCO — remained under the wreckage, where it was discovered, with the remains of the tank, when the Allies entered Forli. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 2 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, the focal points of the grim fighting again lay northeast of Geilenkirchen and in the Hürtgen Forest area. Our brave formations repulsed most of the enemy attacks, inflicting heavy losses in killed and prisoners on the enemy.

The enemy penetrated into Linnich.

At the Lorraine frontiers, strong enemy forces attempted, northeast of Warndt, to break through toward Saarlautern. They were halted in front of our positions after some small initial successes.

In the Sarreunion sector, battle-proved tank formations repulsed the enemy, who again attacked in this sector, to his initial positions.

In Alsace, on both sides of Ingwiller and between Markirch and Rheinau, fresh enemy attacks were warded off. Our troops took numerous prisoners during the grim defensive fighting for Schlettstadt.

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

The Dunkirk garrison smashed enemy forces which had temporarily penetrated the eastern approaches to the fortress, after an intense artillery preparation.

London continues to be harassed by our long-range weapons. The Antwerp area also was again subjected to an intense bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, at Mount Grande west of Imola, our parachutists captured new positions in daring operations.

East of Faenza, British attacks were frustrated by our fire.

Balkans:

In the Balkans, strong rearguards, having frustrated all harassing attempts of the enemy, reached the area north of Lake Skutari and the valley of the western Morawa.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, the enemy, proceding from the Pecs sector, exerted pressure in a northwesterly and northerly direction. Along the Kuposvar-Paks line, fighting with enemy spearheads is in progress.

Additional areas in the southwestern parts of the Matra Mountains were cleared of the Bolsheviks in counter-attacks.

Northeast of Miscolcz, the enemy maintained his strong pressure, but was prevented from making considerable gains by the stubborn defence of our divisions.

In eastern Slovakia, local Soviet attacks failed.

On the remaining parts of the Eastern Front, yesterday, there were only minor operations.

Air:

The German Air Force brought down 369 Soviet planes during the month of December.

Yesterday, the Anglo-Americans continued their daylight terror attacks on the civil population of the upper reaches of the Rhine and western Germany. Buildings were damaged, and casualties caused, by bombs and guns, particularly in small localities.

In the early evening hours, nuisance raiders penetrated deeply into Reich territory and dropped bombs indiscriminately.

Last month, the Anglo-American Air Force lost 907 planes, 466 of which were four-engined bombers, over the Western Front and Reich territory.

Naval:

In the Gulf of Finland, German submarines sank one mine laying vessel, one patrol vessel, one minesweeper, and one large merchant ship out of a Soviet mine sweeping formation. Two other ships of an enemy escort formation were hit by torpedoes. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Germany Threatens Reprisals against «Atrocities»: Perhaps the most sensational propaganda item of the day is the official statement of the German High Command threatening French prisoners of war, and also threatening to withdraw from the Geneva Convention.

It will be noted that, prior to German action in violation of international law, German propaganda customarily accuses the Allies of such action. The statement by the High

Linnich: The same correspondent admits that the Allies have «penetrated into the town of Linnich,» (which is even farther west than the Roer), but dismisses this penetration as «of no operative importance.» (Linnich is southwest of the strategic arsenal of München-Gladbach.)

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports to Transocean that the Soviets are now planning a «large-scale encirclement of those parts of western Hungary not yet occupied by the Soviets with Budapest as the final goal.» The current drive on Slovakia is analyzed as «also serving this purpose.»

He also views with particular alarm a Soviet drive northwest of Pecs.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Italian Front Unchanged: The late Fascist broadcast tonight reports that the situation on both sides of Faenza remains unchanged, following 8th Army attacks. Despite «heavy fighting,» the Allies were forced back to their original positions, leaving many dead on the battlefield.

«West of Imola, German detachments, in audacious attacks, liberated several localities in the area of Montegrande.»

Anthony Eden and the Italian Crisis: The Fascist commentators abandoning momentarily their conjectures on the Bonomi cabinet crisis, today concentrated the full force of indignation against Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the British attitude toward Italy in general.

Amongst a wealth of sentiments expressed, the following most nearly summarize the Fascist conception of the situation: «No consideration whatever is given to the anti-Fascist parties which have favored the invasion and which have placed Italy at the mercy of the enemy. The traitors, it can be truly said, have been betrayed. But the traitors should have expected these things to happen. They had opened the gates of Italy in the hope of getting bread, peace, freedom, and democracy. Today they know what England meant by these words: a conquered country destined to the most outraged enslavement that a dominating power can impose.»

The above analysis of the specific Italo-British problem is elsewhere used, in substance, to support the contention that a similar dilemma exists in France, Belgium, and in all other countries now enjoying the «dubious» benefits of «democracy.»

John Amery at the Microphone: The British Fascist John Amery's regular Friday night «talk,» broadcast over the Fascist radio, was partly an attack on «international Jewry,» partly a defence of National-Socialism. Denying that his own status is that of a traitor, Amery proclaims that the real traitors are «the Jewish-capitalist clique which compelled the British Empire to enter into this war when nothing was threatening it and when it needed nothing.» Against these «traitors» the Fascists, as Amery sees it, have been fighting for the last 10 years for peace and social justice...»

The Monarchy and other «exploiters of Italians» are strongly censured for having «taken refuge with the plutocrats.» Amery explains that «only two men, Hitler and Mussolini, have shown that there was a new idea, the idea of true socialism.» Amery defends at length and with great vehemence this idea of the «socialist» aspect of Fascism (and of Nazism), very much in the manner of other recent Fascist commentaries.

Amery speaks twice of the question of Malta. First he insinuates that «plutocracy and communism» fought to deprive Italy of Malta. Then he poses the idea that the Italo-British divergence over Malta was in fact a divergence between «plutocratic» England and Fascist Italy.

Fascist Army Still Strong: The Fascist radio today revived one of its chief propaganda contentions, or rather a reputtal of British propaganda. Ridiculing the BBC's

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

Additional areas in the southwestern parts of the Matra Mountains were cleared of the Bolsheviks in counter-attacks.

Northeast of Miscolcz, the enemy maintained his strong pressure, but was prevented from making considerable gains by the stubborn defence of our divisions.

In eastern Slovakia, local Soviet attacks failed.

On the remaining parts of the Eastern Front, yesterday, there were only minor operations.

Air:

The German Air Force brought down 369 Soviet planes during the month of December.

Yesterday, the Anglo-Americans continued their daylight terror attacks on the civil population of the upper reaches of the Rhine and western Germany. Buildings were damaged, and casualties caused, by bombs and guns, particularly in small localities.

In the early evening hours, nuisance raiders penetrated deeply into Reich territory and dropped bombs indiscriminately.

Last month, the Anglo-American Air Force lost 907 planes, 466 of which were four-engined bombers, over the Western Front and Reich territory.

Naval:

In the Gulf of Finland, German submarines sank one mine laying vessel, one patrol vessel, one minesweeper, and one large merchant ship out of a Soviet mine sweeping formation. Two other ships of an enemy escort formation were hit by torpedoes. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Germany Threatens Reprisals against «Atrocities»: Perhaps the most sensational propaganda item of the day is the official statement of the German High Command threatening French prisoners of war, and also threatening to withdraw from the Geneva Convention.

It will be noted that, prior to German action in violation of international law, German propaganda customarily accuses the Allies of such action. The statement by the High Command accuses the Allies of sinking German hospital ships but, above all, of threatening to kill five Germans in reprisal for every Frenchman killed. The latter threat, emanating from General LeClerc, had at once been overruled and repudiated by an official statement of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. The fact that the German statement fails to inform its people that LeClerc's threat was unofficial and is invalid, but presents the threat as an official Allied threat, indicates that German sources are merely using this non-existent Allied «atrocity» as a pretext for the counter-measures which Germany threatens to use against Allied prisoners.

Furthermore, the German Army statement says that the «persistent Allied attacks on hospital ships, military hospitals, Red Cross installations, etc., could only have been intentional in the circumstances.» Hence, Germany threatens to deem herself «no longer bound by the Geneva and Hague conventions» in so far as the Allies violate them.

Western Front: The military correspondent Sertorius begins his report today by noting, as a defensive victory, that in the «big battle area of the Würm and Roer, the military picture has remained the same,» despite the fact that the American 9th and 1st Armies have continued their attacks. These attacks are described as «extremely costly,» and it is noted with satisfaction that they are using up «big quantities of material.»

Anthony Eden and the Italian Crisis: The Fascist commentators abandoning momentarily their conjectures on the Bonomi cabinet crisis, today concentrated the full force of indignation against Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the British attitude toward Italy in general.

Amongst a wealth of sentiments expressed, the following most nearly summarize the Fascist conception of the situation: «No consideration whatever is given to the anti-Fascist parties which have favored the invasion and which have placed Italy at the mercy of the enemy. The traitors, it can be truly said, have been betrayed. But the traitors should have expected these things to happen. They had opened the gates of Italy in the hope of getting bread, peace, freedom, and democracy. Today they know what England meant by these words: a conquered country destined to the most outraged enslavement that a dominating power can impose.»

The above analysis of the specific Italo-British problem is elsewhere used, in substance, to support the contention that a similar dilemma exists in France, Belgium, and in all other countries now enjoying the «dubious» benefits of «democracy.»

John Amery at the Microphone: The British Fascist John Amery's regular Friday night «talk,» broadcast over the Fascist radio, was partly an attack on «international Jewry,» partly a defence of National-Socialism. Denying that his own status is that of a traitor, Amery proclaims that the real traitors are «the Jewish-capitalist clique which compelled the British Empire to enter into this war when nothing was threatening it and when it needed nothing.» Against these «traitors» the Fascists, as Amery sees it, have been fighting for the last 10 years for peace and social justice...»

The Monarchy and other «exploiters of Italians» are strongly censured for having «taken refuge with the plutocrats.» Amery explains that «only two men, Hitler and Mussolini, have shown that there was a new idea, the idea of true socialism.» Amery defends at length and with great vehemence this idea of the «socialist» aspect of Fascism (and of Nazism), very much in the manner of other recent Fascist commentaries.

Amery speaks twice of the question of Malta. First he insinuates that «plutocracy and communism» fought to deprive Italy of Malta. Then he poses the idea that the Italo-British divergence over Malta was in fact a divergence between «plutocratic» England and Fascist Italy.

Fascist Army Still Strong: The Fascist radio today revived one of its chief propaganda contentions, or rather a rebuttal of British propaganda. Ridiculing the BBC's recent statements anent the dissolution of the Republican Fascist army, the Fascist radio contends that what was mistaken for dissolution was merely a «policy revision.» It is said that the Fascist army enjoys great vitality at the moment, being composed for the greater part of volunteers «who rebelled against the shame of betrayal and preferred to fight rather than submit with abject resignation.» Now fighting at the front, these units are said to have contributed to Allied reverses.

HUNGARIAN

German Looting Excused: Radio Budapest broadcast yet another appeal to Hungarian women to keep quiet about German soldiers helping themselves to «a pig, a barrel of wine, or a few pieces of clothing... It is not as if the German soldiers needed protection; as it happens it is we, the Hungarians, who need their protection... Soldiers will always have a law of their own, different from the civilians... Any German or Hungarian soldier who would leave any food, wine, or clothing to the advancing Red Army, could rightly be called a fool...» In any case, «on investigation, most cases proved to be trivial and gross exaggerations, the source of which can easily be found in Soviet propaganda trying to drive a wedge between the German and Hungarian allies...»

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

Informer 1.c

INFORMATION DIVISION
4 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Monday **4 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Troops of U. S. 3rd Army cross Saar; Indian troops cut southernmost of Ravenna exit-roads; Red Army sweeps on in Hungary; Superfortresses attack Tokyo again; East African troops capture Kalewa; British Home Guard is « stood down. »

LIBERATED ITALY — Vice-Premierships offered to three major parties; Italians said to be indifferent after 20 years of Fascism; Left Christian Party holds rally; Agricultural conference ends.

UNITED NATIONS — Curfew imposed in Athens after demonstration; Greek Premier accuses left-wing group; Roosevelt asks U. S. people to dedicate themselves to peace; U. S. intends to maintain military forces, Marshall says; Aviation Conference agrees on two points; Franco-Russian conferences begin.

INSIDE GERMANY — Himmler purging German officer corps; drafts Labor Service into military.

WAR FRONTS

TROOPS OF U. S. 3RD ARMY CROSS SAAR

LONDON, December 3 — Troops of the American 3rd Army were reported late tonight to have crossed the Saar River at Saarlautern after taking the bridge intact. There has been no official confirmation of this report, but earlier press reports said that mopping up operations were proceeding in the huge coal and iron city on the western bank of the river.

American forces spread out to gain control of a 16-mile stretch of the western Saar bank between Merzig and Saarlautern, while other forces entered the mid-way town of Rehlingen. German resistance along the entire 3rd Army front continued to be extremely heavy, and there was no sign of a breakthrough.

in Linnich, captured yesterday, and are patrolling the banks of the Roer between the two cities.

Heavy fighting took place in the Würm-Beeck-Lindern sector, northwest of Linnich, where there is a heavy concentration of German armor and infantry. Two German counter-attacks were broken up by American artillery.

The gains on the upper half of the Roer River line had their effect on the lower half, where American 1st Army troops cleared the Germans from Inden after a week of hard fighting, and crossed the only remaining bridge over the Inde River.

Seven miles southwest of Düren, the last major stronghold of the Roer line still completely in German hands, the Germans were cleared from Brandenburg, on the eastern edge of the Hürtgen forest. American troops then pushed on 1,000 yards to the east to reach points less than a half-mile from the Roer. German planes made one of their rare appearances over this front, causing little damage. Allied anti-aircraft crews shot down 15 to 20 of the attacking enemy force.

On the eastern flank of the American 3rd Army, forces of the American 7th Army drove into Hagenau, 17 miles south of the German Saar border, and an equal distance north of Strasbourg. At Strasbourg itself, American troops forced the Germans from their bridgehead over the Rhine.

French tanks and American infantry today entered Schlettstadt (Selestat) and are pushing the Germans from the rail town street-by-street. The Allied force entered Schlettstadt after driving through the Saales Pass from the west. Other Allied forces driving down from the north were reported to be in Ebersheim, three miles to the north.

French 1st Army units advancing northward on the Alsace Plain have reached unidentified points approximately 25 miles from a junction with 7th Army forces at Schlettstadt, a junction which would cut off the remaining Germans in the Vosges.

The Allies have driven entirely through the Saales, St. Marie, and Schirmeck passes through the Vosges, but the

LATE BULLETINS

15 KILLED, 148 WOUNDED IN GREEK CLASHES

ATHENS, December 3 — Late press dispatches tonight placed the number of persons killed in today's clashes between EAM and Communist demonstrators and Greek police at 15, with 148 persons listed as wounded.

British tanks and armored scout cars are tonight patrolling the streets of this city, while other British troops, in full battle kit, have been stationed along the main thoroughfares and outside military offices. Foot patrols also are operating through the streets. (Reuter)

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

Hungary: Superfortresses attack Tokyo again; East African troops capture Kalewa: British Home Guard is « stood down. »

LIBERATED ITALY — Vice-Premierships offered to three major parties: Italians said to be indifferent after 20 years of Fascism: Left Christian Party holds rally: Agricultural conference ends.

UNITED NATIONS — Curfew imposed in Athens after demonstration; Greek Premier accuses left-wing group; Roosevelt asks U. S. people to dedicate themselves to peace; U. S. intends to maintain military forces, Marshall says; Aviation Conference agrees on two points; Franco-Russian conferences begin.

INSIDE GERMANY — Himmler purging German officer corps: drafts Labor Service into military.

WAR FRONTS

TROOPS OF U. S. 3RD ARMY CROSS SAAR

LONDON, December 3 — Troops of the American 3rd Army were reported late tonight to have crossed the Saar River at Saarlautern after taking the bridge intact. There has been no official confirmation of this report, but earlier press reports said that mopping up operations were proceeding in the huge coal and iron city on the western bank of the river.

American forces spread out to gain control of a 16-mile stretch of the western Saar bank between Merzig and Saarlautern, while other forces entered the mid-way town of Rehlingen. German resistance along the entire 3rd Army front continued to be extremely heavy, and there was no sign of a breakthrough.

The Germans counter-attacked twice in the 3rd Army sector south of Saargemünd late yesterday; the second armor-supported attack drove American forces out of Mackweiler, five miles east of Saarunion. Other 3rd and 7th Army forces less than 10 miles to the east, however, made gains of up to two miles, capturing Weislinger and Hinsburg in their advance.

Germans Scorch Earth

The German Army, for the first time, has used their scorched earth policy on German ground itself. When American troops entered Niederlimberg, four miles northwest of Saarlautern, they found it empty and razed by fire. This scorched earth policy has indicated that the German High Command is determined that the Saar Basin shall never supply the Allies.

The Germans are blowing all bridges across waterways leading to the Reich, and are strongly opposing the 3rd Army advance with large forces of armor and infantry, supported by the Luftwaffe. The Americans are close enough to the Siegfried Line on a 10-mile front to come under fire from its large caliber guns.

In the battle for the Cologne Plain, 9th Army forces drove the Germans from the western bank of the Roer River into the eastern half of Jülich. Other forces to the north are mopping up the last scattered German resistance [illegible] the Inde River.

Seven miles southwest of Düren, the last major stronghold of the Roer line still completely in German hands, the Germans were cleared from Brandenburg, on the eastern edge of the Hürtgen forest. American troops then pushed on 1,000 yards to the east to reach points less than a half-mile from the Roer. German planes made one of their rare appearances over this front, causing little damage. Allied anti-aircraft crews shot down 15 to 20 of the attacking enemy force.

On the eastern flank of the American 3rd Army, forces of the American 7th Army drove into Hagenau, 17 miles south of the German Saar border, and an equal distance north of Strasbourg. At Strasbourg itself, American troops forced the Germans from their bridgehead over the Rhine.

French tanks and American infantry today entered Schlettstadt (Selestat) and are pushing the Germans from the rail town street-by-street. The Allied force entered Schlettstadt after driving through the Saales Pass from the west. Other Allied forces driving down from the north were reported to be in Ebersheim, three miles to the north.

French 1st Army units advancing northward on the Alsace Plain have reached unidentified points approximately 25 miles from a junction with 7th Army forces at Schlettstadt, a junction which would cut off the remaining Germans in the Vosges.

The Allies have driven entirely through the Saales, St. Marie, and Schirmeck passes through the Vosges, but the

LATE BULLETINS

15 KILLED, 148 WOUNDED IN GREEK CLASHES

ATHENS, December 3 — Late press dispatches tonight placed the number of persons killed in today's clashes between EAM and Communist demonstrators and Greek police at 15, with 148 persons listed as wounded.

British tanks and armored scout cars are tonight patrolling the streets of this city, while other British troops, in full battle kit, have been stationed along the main thoroughfares and outside military offices. Foot patrols also are operating through the streets. (Reuter)

LEYTE FIGHTING CONFINED TO GROUND ACTION

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 3 — Ground activity on Leyte Island has been limited to local attacks, General Douglas MacArthur's communique announced here tonight. Japanese aircraft harassed Allied positions on the northern end of the island and south of Ormoc Township.

Three Japanese freighters were bombed and sunk off Borneo, it was announced tonight.

A War Department communique stated tonight that, when the last squadron of Superfortresses entered the bombing area of Tokyo today, they observed several large fires burning and being whipped up by a very strong wind. One squadron reported that 75 per cent of its bomb-load fell within the Musashimo factory. (Reuter)

AMERICANS FIGHTING ON EAST BANK OF SAAR

LONDON, December 3 — American 3rd Army forces who crossed the Saar at Saarlautern today are now reported fighting in the eastern section of the industrial city, late dispatches reported tonight.

They made the crossing before dawn today by assault boats, and seized one end of the bridge while other forces moving through the city reached the western end. Demolition charges were dismantled before they could be detonated by the surprised Germans. (Reuter)

4023

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

Germans were reported to be clinging stubbornly to the Bonhomme and Schluct passes.

On the northern end of the 400-mile Western Front, British 2nd Army forces opened a local attack today against strong German positions at Venlo, on the Meuse River. British troops moved forward 600 yards and tonight were across a 25-foot-wide anti-tank ditch, and through the first mine belt guarding the town. The advance has brought British units to within 1,000 yards of the blown bridge over the Meuse. Opposition is reported to be not heavy.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

INDIANS CUT SOUTHERN RAVENNA EXIT ROADS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — Indian troops of the 8th Army have cut the southernmost of the three main roads connecting Ravenna with the Po Plain, and have pushed back enemy forces nearly three miles at the crucial hinge of the German delaying line along the Lamone and Montone Rivers, it was announced here today.

In a concerted tank and infantry attack which began Friday, the Indian forces dislodged the enemy from positions between the village of Albereto, five miles northeast of Faenza, and the Montone River, and followed the retreating enemy forces to within one mile of the highway town of Russi, midway between Faenza and Ravenna.

The enemy withdrawal — on the eastern two-thirds of the crucial hinge sector linking up the 16-mile seaward stretch of the German line along the Montone River and the 14-mile stretch along the Lamone River east of Faenza — was effected only after a week of bitter fighting, in which Albereto changed hands twice.

German forces utilized a series of tiny hamlets strung across the three-mile-wide gap between the rivers to wage a stubborn defense, aided by almost continuous bad weather.

The Ravenna-Faenza Highway, southernmost of three links connecting Romagna's second largest town with the rest of the Po Plain, was cut by Indian forces at a point five miles northeast of Faenza, and about half a mile from the village of Albereto.

German forces resisted fiercely in this sector, holding the Allied troops to relatively small, though important, gains, but to the east, the 8th Army forces were able to advance more rapidly, and the Germans fell back as far as the Scolo via Cupa, a long, narrow drainage canal running midway between the two rivers to empty into the Adriatic north of Ravenna.

With its connecting watercourses, this canal furnishes the enemy with at least temporary delaying positions south of Russi, hub of seven secondary roads through the lowlands southwest of Ravenna, and within a few thousand yards of the main Ravenna rail line to the west.

Enemy aircraft yesterday continued their sporadic raids against scattered points on the 5th Army front, mainly against traffic and towns along the Florence-Bologna Road, just south of the front areas. No damage or casualties were reported from the raids, which were described here as of "nuisance type."

Elsewhere on the Italian front, patrols were active, but no material changes in positions were reported. (PRO)

RED ARMY SWEEPS ON IN HUNGARY

MOSCOW, December 3 — The Russian drive across Hungary gained momentum today as three powerful Red armies overran the crumbling German defense lines to seize Miskolc, Satoraljaujhely, and Tamasi, all key Nazi strongpoints.

In addition, a further crossing of the River Danube northeast from Kaposvar, captured yesterday, to seize 80 other inhabited localities, including the town of Tamasi.

Correspondents said today that the German High Command is vainly attempting to switch its troops from one sector to another in a desperate bid to hold the gigantic Soviet drive. German suicide squads are bitterly contesting every yard of ground and fighting to the last, even when cut off and deprived of all hope of support.

The main body of the Soviet troops is dealing with the trapped garrisons, leaving powerful mobile columns, moving as self-contained units with sufficent fuel and ammunition, to advance with unchecked speed, accompanied by massive trains of supply lorries and armored transports.

Since the first break across the Danube, a steady flow of Soviet troops, tanks, and guns to the western bank has continued. The Germans have been releasing mines in the upper reaches of the Danube in the hope that they will blow up against Soviet pontoon bridges. This threat has already been countered.

A BBC Moscow correspondent said today that tremendous quantities of equipment have been pouring forward for weeks all along the Eastern Front, which suggests that big Russian operations will start when the winter sets in properly.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC-Radio Moscow)

SUPERFORTRESSES ATTACK TOKYO AGAIN

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Tokyo's industrial targets were bombed today by Superfortresses of the U.S. 20th USAAF based in the Mariana Islands in a daylight attack — the fourth attack on Tokyo in the last 10 days, the War Department announced today.

A communique issued by General Henry Arnold, commander of the USAAF, said that this latest mission, carried out by a substantial force, was a continuation of the present campaign to destroy Japan's industrial productive capacity, and that today's objective was an industrial target previously attacked on an earlier mission by the same aircraft.

The target was the Musashima plant of the Nakajima aircraft company, previously bombed on November 24, the date of the first attack by Superfortresses on Tokyo. The target is 11 miles west of Tokyo Harbor. Good results with precision bombing were obtained, it was said, as clear weather aided the operations.

The announcement added that the formations encountered moderately strong enemy fighter opposition, resulting in four enemy planes being destroyed and eight others probably destroyed. One Superfortress was lost to enemy action, the communique said.

The Most Successful Attack

Associated Press said that early reports indicated the operation was the most successful of the four B-29 attacks, and that Tokyo was under attack for more than an hour and a half. The aircraft company shares with the Mitsubishi company the distinction as one of the leading producers of Japanese Army and Navy war planes.

This was the third daylight attack and the fifth attack on Japan's war industries in the enemy capital.

The first attack on Tokyo occured 18 April 1942, when Lieut. General James Doolittle led a flight of bombers from an aircraft carrier. The first B-29 attack on Tokyo took place November 24, the second on November 27, and the third, a night attack, on November 29. In the night attack, the Superfortresses roamed over the targets for nearly three hours.

The attack came hard on the heels of a Radio Tokyo disclosure that measures for "strengthening and perfecting the air defense system of Tokyo" were discussed Friday at

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

enemy forces to within one mile of the highway town of Russi, midway between Faenza and Ravenna.

The enemy withdrawal — on the eastern two-thirds of the crucial hinge sector linking up the 16-mile seaward stretch of the German line along the Montone River and the 14-mile stretch along the Lamone River east of Faenza — was effected only after a week of bliter fighting, in which Alberetò changed hands twice.

German forces utilized a series of tiny hamlets strung across the three-mile-wide gap between the rivers to wage a stubborn defense, aided by almost continuous bad weather.

The Ravenna-Faenza Highway, southernmost of three links connecting Romagna's second largest town with the rest of the Po Plain, was cut by Indian forces at a point five miles northeast of Faenza, and about half a mile from the village of Albercto.

German forces resisted fiercely in this sector, holding the Allied troops to relatively small, though important, gains, but to the east, the 8th Army forces were able to advance more rapidly, and the Germans fell back as far as the Scolo via Cupa, a long, narrow drainage canal running midway between the two rivers to empty into the Adriatic north of Ravenna.

With its connecting watercourses, this canal furnishes the enemy with at least temporary delaying positions south of Russi, hub of seven secondary roads through the lowlands southwest of Ravenna, and within a few thousand yards of the main Ravenna rail line to the west.

Enemy aircraft yesterday continued their sporadic raids against scattered points on the 5th Army front, mainly against traffic and towns along the Florence-Bologna Road, just south of the front areas. No damage or casualties were reported from the raids, which were described here as of « nuisance type. »

Elsewhere on the Italian front, patrols were active, but no material changes in positions were reported. (PRO)

RED ARMY SWEEPS ON IN HUNGARY

MOSCOW, December 3 — The Russian drive across Hungary gained momentum today as three powerful Red armies overran the crumbling German defense lines to seize Miskolc, Satoraljaujhely, and Tamasi, all key Nazi strongpoints.

In addition, a further crossing of the River Danube was forced at Dunafoldvar, 42 miles south of Budapest.

At the northern end of the front, troops of General Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Front swept forward 25 miles, over swamp land and flooding rivers, to take Satoraljaujhely, a key rail junction connecting Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and southern Poland. Its capture was announced in an order of the day from Marshal Stalin, which described it as « an important communications center and large strongpoint of the enemy defense. »

Forty miles to the southwest, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army stormed its way into the large communications center of Miskolc.

An order of the day announcing its capture described it as « the most important center of war production in Hungary, supplying both the German and Hungarian Armies. »

In the past 10 days, Marshal Malinovsky's forces have taken 7,875 German and Hungarian prisoners, bringing their total bag for the four weeks ending yesterday to 21,745.

Tonight's Soviet communique announced the capture of still another Hungarian strongpoint, Dunafoldvar, on the Danube 42 miles south of the Hungarian capital. Correspondents said that the Germans have been clinging particularly fiercely to this inland port for several weeks, in a vain attempt to stem a possible frontal assault from the south on Budapest itself.

West of the Danube, troops of Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front continued their advance

SUPERFORTRESSES ATTACK TOKYO AGAIN

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Tokyo's industrial targets were bombed today by Superfortresses of the U.S. 20th USAAF based in the Mariana Islands in a daylight attack — the fourth attack on Tokyo in the last 10 days, the War Department announced today.

A communique issued by General Henry Arnold, commander of the USAAF, said that this latest mission, carried out by a substantial force, was a continuation of the present campaign to destroy Japan's industrial productive capacity, and that today's objective was an industrial target previously attacked on an earlier mission by the same aircraft.

The target was the Musashima plant of the Nakajima aircraft company, previously bombed on November 24, the date of the first attack by Superfortresses on Tokyo. The target is 11 miles west of Tokyo Harbor. Good results with precision bombing were obtained, it was said, as clear weather aided the operations.

The announcement added that the formations encountered moderately strong enemy fighter opposition, resulting in four enemy planes being destroyed and eight others probably destroyed. One Superfortress was lost to enemy action, the communique said.

The Most Successful Attack

Associated Press said that early reports indicated the operation was the most successful of the four B-29 attacks, and that Tokyo was under attack for more than an hour and a half. The aircraft company shares with the Mitsubishi company the distinction as one of the leading producers of Japanese Army and Navy war planes.

This was the third daylight attack and the fifth attack on Japan's war industries in the enemy capital.

The first attack on Tokyo occured 18 April 1942, when Lieut. General James Doolittle led a flight of bombers from an aircraft carrier. The first B-29 attack on Tokyo took place November 24, the second on November 27, and the third, a night attack, on November 29. In the night attack, the Superfortresses roamed over the targets for nearly three hours.

The attack came hard on the heels of a Radio Tokyo disclosure that measures for « strengthening and perfecting the air defense system of Tokyo » were discussed Friday at a meeting of the Parliamentary ministers (Diet members attached to the cabinet as advisers).

American planes damaged or sank three Japanese ships and destroyed five planes in widespread attacks over the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies. The ships included a tanker and two small freighters, and were attacked off the Visayan Islands.

Japanese planes were driven off after attacking American positions at Carigara, at the northern end of the Ormoc Corridor, the communique said today.

Planes under General MacArthur's command bombed Japanese installations on Mindanao, the Molucca Islands, and New Guinea. Airdromes and bivouacs areas were attacked, and five enemy planes destroyed during the operations.

The Leyte campaign has been tougher than expected, but has in no way affected the over-all strategy in the Pacific, Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, intelligence chief under General MacArthur, said yesterday. He said that future Allied operations in the Philippines have not been delayed by the enemy's ability to pour in many thousands of troops.

American heavy bombers made a series of attacks last Wednesday and Thursday on Japanese positions in the northern Kuriles and the Volcano Islands, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today.

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

The attack on the Volcano Islands was the fifth in four days. These islands contain bases from which the Japanese have recently launched air attacks against the Superfortress bases in the Marianas. (OWI)

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS CAPTURE KALEWA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 3 — East African troops in Burma, pushing down from the northwest frontier, have captured the Japanese stronghold of Kalewa on the Chindwin River, it was announced here today. Kalewa, one of the main ports for river traffic, has been described as one of the vital gateways to Burma.

The 11th East African Division shared with the 5th Indian Division in the recent capture of another forward enemy base — Kalemyo. Since that time, the East Africans have advanced along the narrow gorge toward today's prize.

Other East African forces, moving directly down the Chindwin River, have linked up with the forces which captured Kalewa, the BBC said today.

Chinese troops in the southeast sector at Bhamo improved their salient into Japanese defenses yesterday by slight gains to the north and east. Meanwhile, heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked a target near Bangkok last night.

From Chungking, a United States Army communique, reporting the activities of the 14th USAAF today, indicated the Japanese were occupying the railway town of Kichang, 90 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

The communique also said that a fighter unit of the 14th USAAF destroyed 50 enemy locomotives in flights over Japanese rail lines in China. Previously, this same unit had destroyed seven others and damaged another thus far this month.

The Japanese penetration into Kweichow Province puts the enemy in a position from which he can drive either against Chungking itself or against Kunming, the great air base and supply center, and gateway to China over the Burma Road.

The *London News Chronicle* said yesterday that in view of the threat to Kunming, «the only hope of recovery lies in a speedy agreement on common action by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and the Communists, who are said to command a well-equipped army of 500,000 men.» (OWI - BBC)

U.S.A.A.F. DROPPED 50,000 TONS ON REICH

LONDON, December 3 — United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe dropped more than 50,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on synthetic oil plants, refineries, steel mills, railway centers, and other targets in Germany during November in their intensified assault upon German war industries, it was announced tonight.

Concentrating on V-2 targets in Holland, R.A.F. Fighter Command's activities during the month included 30 missions against these targets, with pinpoint power-dive attacks resulting in direct hits on enemy launching installations. Intensive ground strafing with cannon and machine gun fire was also carried out.

In addition, it was said, over 200 machines operated against transport in Holland — much of it directly concerned with the maintenance and supply of V-2 sites.

The Air Ministry announced today that aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked Hagen, 11 miles south of Dortmund, and also bombed Giessen, a railway center 35 miles north of Frankfort-on-Main.

The main assault was centered on Hagen, an important railway center in the Ruhr district. Clouds prevented the immediate observation of results, although the glow

INDUSTRIALISTS CONFER WITH EISENHOWER

PARIS, December 3 — Six leading U. S. industrialists today conferred with General Dwight Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, on problems of supply and production, with the aim of speeding up the total war effort.

The industrialists have just completed a tour of the various war fronts studying army requirements. (OWI)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT AUSTRIAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — Liberators and Fortresses of the 15th USAAF carried out a «bad weather» attack on Austrian targets today, it was announced here.

In addition to the «bad weather» force, escorted Flying Fortresses bombarded targets in the Vienna area, also with the aid of radar target identification, it was reported.

Although bad weather hampered operations of the Tactical Air Force, medium bombers struck two rail bridges in the Mantua area, and fighters and fighter-bombers carried out offensive sweeps against enemy communications and transport.

Yesterday, medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force flew nearly 1,400 sorties, the highest number in recent months, in an «all-out» attack on enemy communication and battle-line targets in north Italy, it was announced here today.

As a result of the attacks, two rail bridges were destroyed, seven others were damaged or their approaches hit, rail lines were cut in at least 62 places, and nine locomotives, 185 rail cars, and approximately 50 motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

In Balkan Air Force sweeps over Yugoslavia, Italian-manned Baltimore night bombers attacked a temporary river bridge erected by the Germans at Bioce, on the Podgorica-Klopot Road, while P-38 Airacobra fighters of the Italian Air Force damaged two out of eight motor vehicles encountered in the Podgorica area.

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, operating for the first time in several days, yesterday attacked synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer, and at Oderthal, upper Silesia, as well as targets in the Vienna area. (PRO)

R.A.F. FLIES MILK TO PELOPONNESE CIVILIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force recently carried six tons of canned milk from Greek airfields to starving women and children cut off in the wilds of the Peloponnese.

The planes were employed at the request of the Joint Relief Commission, composed of Swedish and Swiss delegates, who were unable to get the desperately needed milk to the mountain community because of impassable roads. (PRO)

LIBERATOR GROUP RECEIVES THIRD CITATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — The 376th Bombardment Group, the first American heavy-bomber outfit to carry out an attack on enemy targets on the Continent of Europe, and the first such group to be based on the Continent, was awarded its third unit citation Saturday, it was announced here today.

The group, part of a Liberator wing commanded by Brigadier General Hugo P. Rush, was honored for its successful attack on the Bratislava oil refineries in Czechoslovakia on June 16. The other two citations were for the low-level attack on the Ploesti oilfields on 1 August 1943, and for support of ground forces during the battle of the desert in North Africa. (PRO)

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

Bangkok last night.

From Chungking, a United States Army communique, reporting the activities of the 14th USAAF today, indicated the Japanese were occupying the railway town of Kichang, 90 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

The communique also said that a fighter unit of the 14th USAAF destroyed 50 enemy locomotives in flights over Japanese rail lines in China. Previously, this same unit had destroyed seven others and damaged another thus far this month.

The Japanese penetration into Kweichow Province puts the enemy in a position from which he can drive either against Chungking itself or against Kunming, the great air base and supply center, and gateway to China over the Burma Road.

The *London News Chronicle* said yesterday that in view of the threat to Kunming, "the only hope of recovery lies in a speedy agreement on common action by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and the Communists, who are said to command a well-equipped army of 500,000 men."

(OWI - BBC)

U.S.A.A.F. DROPPED 50,000 TONS ON REICH

LONDON, December 3 — United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe dropped more than 50,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on synthetic oil plants, refineries, steel mills, railway centers, and other targets in Germany during November in their intensified assault upon German war industries, it was announced tonight.

Concentrating on V-2 targets in Holland, R.A.F. Fighter Command's activities during the month included 30 missions against these targets, with pinpoint power-dive attacks resulting in direct hits on enemy launching installations. Intensive ground strafing with cannon and machine gun fire was also carried out.

In addition, it was said, over 200 machines operated against transport in Holland — much of it directly concerned with the maintenance and supply of V-2 sites.

The Air Ministry announced today that aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked Hagen, 11 miles south of Dortmund, and also bombed Giessen, a railway center 35 miles north of Frankfort-on-Main.

The main assault was centered on Hagen, an important railway center in the Ruhr district. Clouds prevented the immediate observation of results, although the glow of fires could be seen.

Night-fighters and intruder aircraft of the Bomber Command supported the bombers and attacked airfields. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat.

Mitchells and Bostons yesterday went in to strike, about five miles northeast of Dunkirk, a fort used by troops of the Dunkirk garrison.

On the U.S. 9th Army front, Thunderbolts gave American infantry assistance by bombing gun positions, trenches, and fortified buildings at Metz, just across the Roer River. They also attacked fortified positions a few miles north of Linnich and Bergstein, about six miles south of Düren, on the edge of the Hürtgen Forest.

Ten miles west of Coblenz, a Thunderbolt pilot bombed a train as it emerged from a tunnel, thus closing off a good section of that rail line for some time. (OWI - Reuter)

RAIL NETWORK RETURNED TO FRENCH

LONDON, December 3 — The 200-mile Normandy rail road network linking such key battlegrounds as St. Lô, Argentan, and La Haye du Puits has been turned back to the French by the U.S. Army military railway service.

Military traffic will retain top priority and American locomotives and crews have been left to help expedite Army freight. (AP)

recent months, in an "all-out" attack on enemy communication and battle-line targets in north Italy, it was announced here today.

As a result of the attacks, two rail bridges were destroyed, seven others were damaged or their approaches hit, rail lines were cut in at least 62 places, and nine locomotives, 185 rail cars, and approximately 50 motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

In Balkan Air Force sweeps over Yugoslavia, Italian-manned Baltimore night bombers attacked a temporary river bridge erected by the Germans at Bioce, on the Podgorica-Klopot Road, while P-38 Airacobra fighters of the Italian Air Force damaged two out of eight motor vehicles encountered in the Podgorica area.

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, operating for the first time in several days, yesterday attacked synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer, and at Oderthal, upper Silesia, as well as targets in the Vienna area. (PRO)

R.A.F. FLIES MILK TO PELOPONNESE CIVILIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force recently carried six tons of canned milk from Greek airfields to starving women and children cut off in the wilds of the Peloponnese.

The planes were employed at the request of the Joint Relief Commission, composed of Swedish and Swiss delegates, who were unable to get the desperately needed milk to the mountain community because of impassable roads. (PRO)

LIBERATOR GROUP RECEIVES THIRD CITATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — The 376th Bombardment Group, the first American heavy-bomber outfit to carry out an attack on enemy targets on the Continent of Europe, and the first such group to be based on the Continent, was awarded its third unit citation Saturday, it was announced here today.

The group, part of a Liberator wing commanded by Brigadier General Hugo P. Rush, was honored for its successful attack on the Bratislava oil refineries in Czechoslovakia on June 16. The other two citations were for the low-level attack on the Ploesti oilfields on 1 August 1943, and for support of ground forces during the battle of the desert in North Africa. (PRO)

FIGHTERS ATTACK RUSSIAN COLUMN BY MISTAKE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — A squadron of fighters engaged on a strafing mission on November 7 in Yugoslavia attacked by mistake a Russian column, a special statement of Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters declared today.

The incident was promptly reported when the development of gun camera film verified the error, and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, former Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, both sent expressions of regret, the report said.

The official statement said that the error was entirely due to a mistake in target identification through faulty navigation. (PRO)

600 MILES OF YUGOSLAV RAIL LINES REPAIRED

LONDON, December 3 — More than 620 miles of railway track in Yugoslavia which were destroyed by the retreating Germans or by Partisan sabotage have been reconstructed and nearly all the main railway lines in Serbia and the Vojvodina have been repaired, the new Yugoslav Telegraph Agency said today.

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

Serbia had been almost completely cleared of German troops, but Ljubljana, Zagreb, Sarajevo, and a «small but completely isolated sector» of Montenegro, were still occupied, it was announced today. (OWI)

RUMANIAN MONARCHY REPORTED FADING

LONDON, December 3 — The latest development in the Rumanian government crisis, which came to a head yesterday with the appointment of a new premier, marks the beginning of the fade-out of the Rumanian royal family from the picture of the country's affairs, a Reuter correspondent said today.

The outgoing Premier, General Sanatescu, was predominantly a monarchist, and was reported to have engineered the palace revolution which led to Marshal Antonescu's downfall.

King Michael, in the eyes of many Rumanians, is as discredited a monarch as his father, ex-King Carol, because of his close association with the corrupt Antonescu Dictatorship, the correspondent continued.

Many charges of inefficiency have been flung at the Sanatescu Régime, which has been accused of making no attempt to root out the pro-Fascists from important civil service posts, and allowing the notorious Iron Guard to continue an underground existence.

The new Premier, General Radescu, has a clean, non-political record, and has distinguished himself in the recent fighting in Transylvania, where he led the Rumanian troops fighting under the Russian Supreme Command.

Although the list of the new cabinet has not yet been issued, there is no doubt that it will carry out a far more ruthless purge of the Fascists, and will also result in a closer enactment of the Russian armistice conditions, which, it is alleged, the ex-Premier tried to circumvent. (Reuter)

BRITISH HOME GUARD IS «STOOD DOWN»

LONDON, December 3 — The young old men of Britain's Home Guard were «Stood Down» today after 4½ years of voluntary service in defense of their country.

Resplendent in their battle dress with brown leather gaiters and yellow shoulder patches, the Home Guard officers and men from every unit in Great Britain — from the Orkneys, Highlands, Cornwall, Devon, Wales, and the Midlands — paraded through Piccadilly this afternoon in their farewell appearance.

As Colonel-in-Chief of the Home Guard, King George, in his uniform of a Field Marshal, stood with the Royal Family at Hyde Park Gate and received the farewell salute from the troops as they marched six abreast past the reviewing stand. It took 42 minutes for them to pass the saluting-base amid the cheers of one of London's largest war-time crowds.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the man who issued the service call in May, 1940, also witnessed the parade together with the Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Embassy.

The gratitude of the country was expressed to the Home Guard members today in a special order issued by the King, in which he said:

«You have borne a heavy burden. By patient, ungrudging effort, you have built and maintained a force which aptly played an essential part in the defense of our threatened soil and liberty.

«Now at last, the splendid resolution and endurance of the Allied armies have thrust back the danger from our coasts. The Home Guard has reached the end of its long tour of duty under arms. History will say that your part in the greatest of all struggles for freedom was a vitally preparing to go overseas. The Home Guard was made up of men of all ages from farms, factories, shops and offices.

«For most of you,» the King said, «your service in the Home Guard has not been easy. Some of you have stood for many hours on the gun sites and in ditches after a long and hard day's work. As anti-aircraft and coastal gunners, sentries at innumerable points, the Home Guards have played a sure part in the defense of their country. It was well-known to the enemy that if he came to any part of our land, he would meet determined opposition».

Declaring his heartfelt thanks to all members of the Home Guard, the King said that they had found that men from all kinds of homes and many different occupations could work together in a worthy cause.

«As non-commissioned officers and men,» the King concluded, «you have served your country with the strictest devotion. I know that your country will not forget that service.» (BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

VICE-PREMIERSHIPS OFFERED TO THREE PARTIES

ROME, December 3 — Two vice-premierships in the proposed Italian government were offered today to the Christian Democratic, Socialist, and Communist Parties by former Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, in an identical letter to the leaders of the three parties.

The executive committee of the Christian Democratic Party convened this afternoon to consider Bonomi's letter and, early tonight, announced that they had «favorably received it,» and that they would make opportune contacts with the leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties.

In the meantime, the executive committee of the Socialist Party also met, but failed to arrive at a decision.

Later in the evening, Socialists Pietro Nenni, Giuseppe Saragat, and Oreste Lizzadri conferred with Palmiro Togliatti, Mauro Scoccimarro, and Giuseppe Di Vittorio, of the Communist Party. The meeting was called on the strength of the unity pact which binds the two parties to consult with each other when decisions affecting both parties must be made.

No combined statement was issued tonight, but it was announced that decisions on the Bonomi letter would be made at separate party executive meetings scheduled for tomorrow morning.

This morning, Bonomi held conferences with Alcide De Gasperi, Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, and former ministers Gronchi, Casati, and Soleri.

Text of Letter

In his letter to the three parties, Bonomi asked for their collaboration on the basis of the preceeding six-party coalition.

«The continuation of contrasts between the parties adhering to the Committee of National Liberation with respect to the solution of the crisis has induced me to communicate with you,» the ex-Premier wrote.

«As representatives of the largest popular parties, you have the major responsibility for the maintenance of that national unity and harmony which are so necessary at this time.

«I have reason to believe that under present conditions, I am the political figure less likely to encounter obstacles in the defense and advancement of Italy's position in international affairs.»

«I can also conscientiously say that I have never abandoned the political platform of the coalition over which I presided, and am convinced of the fact that it offered

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

service posts, and allowing the notorious Iron Guard to continue an underground existence.

The new Premier, General Radescu, has a clean, non-political record, and has distinguished himself in the recent fighting in Transylvania, where he led the Rumanian troops fighting under the Russian Supreme Command.

Although the list of the new cabinet has not yet been issued, there is no doubt that it will carry out a far more ruthless purge of the Fascists, and will also result in a closer enactment of the Russian armistice conditions, which, it is alleged, the ex-Premier tried to circumvent. (Reuter)

BRITISH HOME GUARD IS « STOOD DOWN ».

LONDON, December 3 — The young old men of Britain's Home Guard were « Stood Down » today after 4 ½ years of voluntary service in defense of their country.

Resplendent in their battle dress with brown leather gaiters and yellow shoulder patches, the Home Guard officers and men from every unit in Great Britain — from the Orkneys, Highlands, Cornwall, Devon, Wales, and the Midlands — paraded through Piccadilly this afternoon in their farewell appearance.

As Colonel-in-Chief of the Home Guard, King George, in his uniform of a Field Marshal, stood with the Royal Family at Hyde Park Gate and received the farewell salute from the troops as they marched six abreast past the reviewing stand. It took 42 minutes for them to pass the saluting-base amid the cheers of one of London's largest war-time crowds.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the man who issued the service call in May, 1940, also witnessed the parade together with the Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Embassy.

The gratitude of the country was expressed to the Home Guard members today in a special order issued by the King, in which he said:

« You have borne a heavy burden. By patient, ungrudging effort, you have built and maintained a force which aptly played an essential part in the defense of our threatened soil and liberty.

« Now at last, the splendid resolution and endurance of the Allied armies have thrust back the danger from our coasts. The Home Guard has reached the end of its long tour of duty under arms. History will say that your part in the greatest of all struggles for freedom was a vitally important one. You have given your services without thought of reward. You have earned in full measure your country's gratitude. » (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

KING GEORGE SALUTES HOME GUARD

LONDON, December 3 — King George VI today broadcast his congratulations to the British Home Guard Army which, after four years of duty in the defense of Britain, was placed on inactive service.

Reviewing the demobilization and performance of the Home Guard, the King said:

« In May, 1940, Britain was in danger. The most powerful army the world had ever seen had forced its way to within a few miles of our coast. From day to day we were threatened with invasion. A call went out for men to enroll themselves in a new citizen army to stand against the invader.

« Throughout Britain and Northern Ireland, that summons was answered, as free men will always answer when freedom is in danger ».

The new force became a well-equipped and capable force under the administration of the Territorial Army Association, and took over many duties from regular soldiers

ROME, December 3 — Two vice-premierships in the proposed Italian government were offered today to the Christian Democratic, Socialist, and Communist Parties by former Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, in an identical letter to the leaders of the three parties.

The executive committee of the Christian Democratic Party convened this afternoon to consider Bonomi's letter and, early tonight, announced that they had « favorably received it, » and that they would make opportune contacts with the leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties.

In the meantime, the executive committee of the Socialist Party also met, but failed to arrive at a decision.

Luter in the evening, Socialists Pietro Nenni, Giuseppe Saragat, and Oreste Lizzadri conferred with Palmiro Togliatti, Mauro Scoccimarro, and Giuseppe Di Vittorio, of the Communist Party. The meeting was called on the strength of the unity pact which binds the two parties to consult with each other when decisions affecting both parties must be made.

No combined statement was issued tonight, but it was announced that decisions on the Bonomi letter would be made at separate party executive meetings scheduled for tomorrow morning.

This morning, Bonomi held conferences with Alcide De Gasperi, Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, and former ministers Gronchi, Casati, and Soleri.

Text of Letter

In his letter to the three parties, Bonomi asked for their collaboration on the basis of the preceeding six-party coalition.

« The continuation of contrasts between the parties adhering to the Committee of National Liberation with respect to the solution of the crisis has induced me to communicate with you, » the ex-Premier wrote.

« As representatives of the largest popular parties, you have the major responsibility for the maintenance of that national unity and harmony which are so necessary at this time.

« I have reason to believe that under present conditions, I am the political figure less likely to encounter obstacles in the defense and advancement of Italy's position in international affairs. »

« I can also conscientiously say that I have never abandoned the political platform of the coalition over which I presided, and am convinced of the fact that it offered the best possibilities for the launching of Italy toward a real democratic transformation by conciliating liberty with the indispensible authority of the State, and by maintaining the coöperation of the most important and more representative anti-Fascist trends, thus offering a more solid basis for the pacification of the country.

« This also is my point of view.

« I therefore again seek your collaboration for the solution of existing difficulties, so that the country may have a strong, authoritative, and impartial government on the basis of the preceding coalition.

« I shall be happy, if you will accept, that two of you will share, nearer to me, as vice presidents, the responsibility for the political direction of the government. As the situation does not allow for delay, I should appreciate a definite answer by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. » (UNN)

ITALIANS SAID TO BE INDIFFERENT

ROME, December 3 — One of the aspects of the present political crisis in Italy is the indifference of the Italian people as a result of 20 years of Fascism, said Enzo Selvaggi, Secretary of the Italian Democratic Party, at a public meeting here today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

Selvaggi said the Italian Democratic Party [which is known for its monarchist tendencies] could accept neither the class-struggle concept for the solution of social problems, nor the «socialization schemes» which are being advanced by other political parties.

Democracy in Italy, the speaker said, must have two fundamental characteristics: the right and duty of everyone to live and act according to his conscience, and the inseparability of the idea of democracy from the idea of freedom.

The Democratic Party leader proposed that a maximum impulse be given to private initiative, while at the same time tempering it with public initiative in the field of social services and distribution.

Heckling and heated discussions between republicans and monarchists degenerated into fist fights in the streets adjacent to the hall after the meeting was over. Police easily brought the situation under control. (UNN)

LEFT CHRISTIAN PARTY HOLDS RALLY

ROME, December 3 — At a mass rally here today attended by over 4,000 workers, Franco Rodano outlined the political aims and ideology of the Left Christian Party, of which he is the general secretary. The party was formerly known as the Catholic Communist Party.

The rally was held to commemorate Romualdo Chiesa, a young Roman Catholic student assassinated by the Germans in the Ardeatine Caves massacre.

Rodano defined his party as the «most advanced wing» of the Christian labor forces in Italy, and as the «new Christian Party which history places at the service of the Catholic masses.» (UNN)

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE ENDS

ROME, December 3 — Communal and provincial agricultural committees received the stamp of approval from the National Conference in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, which completed today its four days of discussions at the Italian Ministry of Agriculture.

Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Gino Bergami, Undersecretary of Agriculture, expressed their pleasure at the final session at the coöperation shown between Allied and Italian agricultural officials.

Leland G. Allbaugh, the director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, spoke similarly on behalf of the Allied officers participating.

The communal committees should be elected by popular vote among the farmers, and they, in turn, should elect from their own membership persons to serve on the provincial committees, some of the experts at the conference urged.

Farmers Should Voice Opinions

As a demonstration of functioning democracy, these communal committees should provide for hearing an expression of farmer opinions at specified intervals, these officials suggested.

Both provincial and communal committees should be continued as they are at present, the conference recommended, and they should be given a legal status.

To determine how these committees should be composed and function, a committee should be set up at once, so that it could report before the next agricultural conference, January 20, it was decided.

PARTISANS AID IN RECONSTRUCTING TOWN

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, December 3 — Partisans have taken a leading part in aiding the reconstruction work at Loiano, in Bologna Province, it was revealed by the Allied Military Government officer here today.

Coöperating with the Mayor, the local town committee, and the AMG, the Partisans are running the mill and the bakery. The leader acts as labor chief for the town committee.

The Partisans are working on the reconstruction of the hospital, which the Germans used as a resistance point, and they are also clearing debris from the streets. This is no small task, for the Germans mined and blew up practically every home along the main highway running through the town.

The AMG officer said the Germans took all the wine from the district and all the livestock they could find. He added that one of the Partisans has been decorated with the Silver Star by order of President Roosevelt. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CURFEW IMPOSED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 3 — At least 12 persons were killed or injured today when police opened fire on EAM and Communist Party demonstrators in Constitution Square, causing Maj. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British Forces in Greece, to impose a curfew tonight on this city, as well as the port of Piraeus. The curfew begins at 1900 hours and ends at 0600 hours daily.

A BBC broadcast reported tonight that the Greek EAM party has called a general strike for tomorrow.

Refusing to recognize the Greek Government's ban on demonstrations, several hundred unarmed EAM party members this morning paraded in protest against the disarming of resistance forces. The shooting began when the crowd surged through the police cordon toward the Government palace. Among the killed and injured were two women.

Meanwhile, the Greek Radio said the cabinet had originally granted permission for the EAM meeting, in the belief it would constitute a regular political parade, but later had reversed its decision upon learning that the meeting would be only «one of a series of revolutionary activities decided upon by the EAM Central Committee.»

The broadcast also reiterated the Government's decision to demobilize the national resistance forces, beginning December 10. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

GREEK PREMIER ACCUSES LEFT-WING GROUP

ATHENS, December 3 — Georges Papandreou, Greek Prime Minister, broadcast a statement tonight accusing the extreme left wing of leading Greece into a civil war. The Prime Minister made the address following demonstrations in Constitution Square earlier today.

Prime Minister Papandreou declared that the Greek Government had on many issues accepted the demands of the EAM and ELAS organizations, despite severe criticism, in order to achieve national unity.

«Our conscience is clear,» The Prime Minister declared. «All responsibility [for the demonstrations] before history and before the nation is upon the leaders of the extreme left. Again, intransigent elements have prevailed. By armed demonstrations, general strikes and the reëstablishment of the Central Committee of ELAS, they are leading the

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

the political aims and ideology of the Left Christian Party, of which he is the general secretary. The party was formerly known as the Catholic Communist Party.

The rally was held to commemorate Romualdo Chiesa, a young Roman Catholic student assassinated by the Germans in the Ardeatine Caves massacre.

Rodano defined his party as the «most advanced wing» of the Christian labor forces in Italy, and as the «new Christian Party which history places at the service of the Catholic masses.» (UNN)

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE ENDS

ROME, December 3 — Communal and provincial agricultural committees received the stamp of approval from the National Conference in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, which completed today its four days of discussions at the Italian Ministry of Agriculture.

Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Gino Bergami, Undersecretary of Agriculture, expressed their pleasure at the final session at the cooperation shown between Allied and Italian agricultural officials.

Leland G. Allbaugh, the director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, spoke similarly on behalf of the Allied officers participating.

The communal committees should be elected by popular vote among the farmers, and they, in turn, should elect from their own membership persons to serve on the provincial committees, some of the experts at the conference urged.

Farmers Should Voice Opinions

As a demonstration of functioning democracy, these communal committees should provide for hearing an expression of farmer opinions at specified intervals, these officials suggested.

Both provincial and communal committees should be continued as they are at present, the conference recommended, and they should be given a legal status.

To determine how these committees should be composed and function, a committee should be set up at once, so that it could report before the next agricultural conference, January 20, it was decided.

The three main topics to be discussed at the January conference will be land reclamation (*bonifica*), prices, and livestock, all of which have developed problems as a result of German flooding or looting.

Among its general recommendations, the conference today asked the Ministry of Agriculture to provide definite means at once for removal of mines from farms, and for drainage of flooded areas.

Another recommendation asked the Italian Government to guarantee a greater degree of security on the farms «in order to eliminate theft and aggression.»

«To improve warehousing facilities and methods of conserving, and distributing farm products in order to prevent losses,» was the third recommendation.

Distribution of whatever means of transport and traction, both animal and mechanical, may become available after the war should be planned immediately, the fourth recommendation said.

To help bring a maximum amount of olive oil to the People's Oil Pools (*Oliari del Popolo*), the conference recommended that the ministry immediately increase the number of control officers and police, and that it issue an official circular laying down the functions and responsibilities of provincial and departmental officers in the current *Oliari del Popolo* campaign. (PWB-AC)

CURFEW IMPOSED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, December 3 — At least 12 persons were killed or injured today when police opened fire on EAM and Communist Party demonstrators in Constitution Square, causing Maj. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British Forces in Greece, to impose a curfew tonight on this city, as well as the port of Piraeus. The curfew begins at 1900 hours and ends at 0600 hours daily.

A BBC broadcast reported tonight that the Greek EAM party has called a general strike for tomorrow.

Refusing to recognize the Greek Government's ban on demonstrations, several hundred unarmed EAM party members this morning paraded in protest against the disarming of resistance forces. The shooting began when the crowd surged through the police cordon toward the Government palace. Among the killed and injured were two women.

Meanwhile, the Greek Radio said the cabinet had originally granted permission for the EAM meeting, in the belief it would constitute a regular political parade, but later had reversed its decision upon learning that the meeting would be only «one of a series of revolutionary activities decided upon by the EAM Central Committee.»

The broadcast also reiterated the Government's decision to demobilize the national resistance forces, beginning December 10. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

GREEK PREMIER ACCUSES LEFT-WING GROUP

ATHENS, December 3 — Georges Papandreou, Greek Prime Minister, broadcast a statement tonight accusing the extreme left wing of leading Greece into a civil war. The Prime Minister made the address following demonstrations in Constitution Square earlier today.

Prime Minister Papandreou declared that the Greek Government had on many issues accepted the demands of the EAM and ELAS organizations, despite severe criticism, in order to achieve national unity.

«Our conscience is clear,» The Prime Minister declared. «All responsibility [for the demonstrations] before history and before the nation is upon the leaders of the extreme left. Again, intransigent elements have prevailed. By armed demonstrations, general strikes and the reestablishment of the Central Committee of ELAS, they are leading the country to civil war. Thus they are guilty.»

M. Papandreou stated that the extreme left wing had accused the Government of preparing Fascism, of threatening the liberties of the people, and of turning toward reaction. He refuted the charges by stating that all Government economic and social decrees were proposed by ministers of the extreme left, and approved unanimously by all members of the cabinet.

The Prime Minister concluded:

«The Government knows that the great majority of the Greek people are at its side. It also expresses its deep gratitude toward the British Government for its undivided assistance in the establishment of order and liberty among the Greek people.» (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR DEDICATION TO PEAC..

WASHINGTON, December 3 — President Roosevelt says ultimate victory of the Allies is inevitable, and he calls on the United States to dedicate «everything that we do» to accomplish lasting peace, in a letter to appear in the *United States Army and Navy Journal* this week.

Mr. Roosevelt's plea is part of a message to Colonel John Callan O'Laughlin, editor of the unofficial service publication, which will be used in the *Journal's* December 7

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

« United States at War » issue, also commemorating the entry of the nation into the war three years ago on that day.

The Commander-in-Chief coupled his « ultimate victory is inevitable » assertion with a grim warning of the hard fighting and hard working that must precede eventual success. He added that 1944 « has been a year of outstanding accomplishment for the armed forces of the United States » — a year in which they « have taken part in 27 different D-days — each one a triumphant success. » (OWI)

U. S. INTENDS TO MAINTAIN MILITARY FORCES

WASHINGTON, December 3 — The United States intends to maintain the military might needed to snuff out future aggression before it starts, General George C. Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, said in an article contained in the *Army and Navy Journal* released today.

America's record in this war is notice to the world of this intention, he said, adding that « wars are the great tragedies of the human race, yet it probably has been a good thing to have the military power of the United States fully demonstrated — so demonstrated that the world may know for the future that this Democracy can and will maintain military forces sufficient to overwhelm prospective tyrants in years to come. »

General Marshall paid high tribute to the Army's training program, and to its replacement system which, he said, has enabled battle units to operate continuously at peak strength. Probably nothing has been more demoralizing to the Germans than this flood of sustained power constantly hammering at their dwindling resources.

He also said that the third year of war for the United States, during which the final overseas deployment of air and ground forces was accomplished, has been marked by the speed and efficiency with which the Army Service Forces handled a mammoth supply job, and by the superlative fighting of untested troops. (OWI)

AVIATION CONFERENCE AGREES ON TWO POINTS

CHICAGO, December 3 — An agreement granting the right of aircraft of any signatory country to fly over the territory of other signatory states, and to make non-traffic landings for refueling and similar purposes in those states, was reached yesterday by the International Civil Aviation Conference here.

Hailed as the « first two freedoms of the air » by Adolf Berle, president of the conference, it was regarded as marking the first approach toward the generally recognized exchange of friendly permissions in the air, and will have historical significance in opening the sky to the peaceful traffic of world commerce.

The reciprocal grant of those rights is expected by delegates to be acceptable to a great majority of the states represented.

If the action of the sub-committee is approved by plenary sessions of the conference, the conference will conclude its work with these results:

A general convention on air navigation providing for a permanent international civil aviation organization with functions in the technical and consultative fields; formation of an interim organization to function until the permanent organization is established; the first two freedoms of the air; agreement on the mutual exchange of all five freedoms of the air — three of those would allow an aircraft to discharge its traffic from home in a foreign state, to pick up in a foreign state traffic going to the home state of the aircraft, and to handle traffic moving between two foreign states; a standard form of route agreements.

The final plenary sessions of the conference are expected to be held early next week. (OWI)

fight for freedom and who suffered damage, « including those who have been our enemies. »

However, all land belonging to war criminals and traitors will be confiscated, he said. A general commission has been established to investigate war crimes, Hoxha announced, and sub-commissions will be set up throughout the country. The commissions will act as fact-finding agencies.

Discussing foreign affairs, Hoxha told the correspondent that at the moment he does not foresee a Balkan federation, but he will make every effort to establish a strong brotherhood among the Balkan nations. He said that Albania's frontiers will remain as they are. There are Greek minorities in southern Albania, he said, but they will have all rights and privileges of other Albanian citizens. Some of the best fighters in Albania have been Albanian Greeks, he said, who had fought beside the Albanians against a common enemy and had formed « a great brotherhood. »

Albanian soldiers are fighting side-by-side with Yugoslav soldiers, and they, too, are bound by blood spilt in a common cause, Hoxha said. If it had not been for Yugoslav Partisans, Albanians would not have been able to arise, Hoxha declared. (PWB)

TITO HAILS ALBANIANS

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Marshal Tito, commander-in-chief of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, today hailed the coöperative spirit uniting Yugoslavs and Albanians, and predicted a long-lasting unity between the two countries.

In a message congratulating the Albanians on their flag day, which was addressed to the Albanian National Liberation Council, Tito added:

« Nobody can ever separate the ties binding the peoples of Yugoslavia and Albania, now striking in unison heavy blows against the Fascist invaders. » (OWI)

FRANCO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCES BEGIN

MOSCOW, December 3 — After attending mass with members of his staff, General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, today began a four-day series of conferences on Franco-Russian problems.

Members of General de Gaulle's party described his visit to Stalingrad as the high point of his journey to Moscow. They said that he spent two hours in the Red October metal factory and the Stalingrad tractor works, where he saw hundreds of new tractors coming off the assembly line in the midst of battle ruins. The General expressed astonishment that the Stalingrad factories already were producing 60 per cent of their pre-war output. (OWI)

FRENCH OFFICIAL SEEKS SHIPPING SPACE

PARIS, December 3 — The French Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, Jean Monnet, announced today he would leave soon for London and Washington to seek shipping space for 3½ million tons of goods, the Associated Press reported today.

These goods, Monnet said, are vital to France's economy during the winter and spring. The imports would consist mostly of food, wool, cotton, fertilizer, and raw materials for industry, and materials for putting the battered ports, railways, and factories back into full operation, the dispatch said. (OWI)

VICHY PREFECT SENTENCED TO DEATH

LYONS, December 3 — The Lyons Court of Justice yesterday passed the death sentence on Vichyite Prefect of Lyons Angeli, the French Telegraph Service, AFP, said. (PWB)

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

in years to come.

General Marshall paid high tribute to the Army's training program, and to its replacement system which, he said, has enabled battle units to operate continuously at peak strength. Probably nothing has been more demoralizing to the Germans than this flood of sustained power constantly hammering at their dwindling resources.

He also said that the third year of war for the United States, during which the final overseas deployment of air and ground forces was accomplished, has been marked by the speed and efficiency with which the Army Service Forces handled a mammoth supply job, and by the superlative fighting of untested troops. (OWI)

AVIATION CONFERENCE AGREES ON TWO POINTS

CHICAGO, December 3 — An agreement granting the right of aircraft of any signatory country to fly over the territory of other signatory states, and to make non-traffic landings for refueling and similar purposes in those states, was reached yesterday by the International Civil Aviation Conference here.

Hailed as the « first two freedoms of the air » by Adolf Berle, president of the conference, it was regarded as marking the first approach toward the generally recognized exchange of friendly permissions in the air, and will have historical significance in opening the sky to the peaceful traffic of world commerce.

The reciprocal grant of those rights is expected by delegates to be acceptable to a great majority of the states represented.

If the action of the sub-committee is approved by plenary sessions of the conference, the conference will conclude its work with these results:

A general convention on air navigation providing for a permanent international civil aviation organization with functions in the technical and consultative fields; formation of an interim organization to function until the permanent organization is established; the first two freedoms of the air; agreement on the mutual exchange of all five freedoms of the air — three of those would allow an aircraft to discharge its traffic from home in a foreign state, to pick up in a foreign state traffic going to the home state of the aircraft, and to handle traffic moving between two foreign states; a standard form of route agreements.

The final plenary sessions of the conference are expected to be held early next week. (OWI)

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IS ALBANIAN AIM

TIRANA, ALBANIA, December 3 — An all-out effort for reconstruction in Albania and establishment of a democratic government are the present twin aims of the Albanian régime, Enver Hoxha, Prime Minister and commander of the Albanian Army of National Liberation, said in an interview with a United Nations News correspondent.

Plans now call for the formation of a constitutional assembly as soon as the entire country is liberated and conditions stabilized, Hoxha said. All men and women of 18 years and over will choose the delegates to the assembly which will decide Albania's new form of government. He said that boys and girls under 18 who have taken part in the struggle for liberation will also be allowed to vote. The election will introduce women's suffrage in Albania.

Meanwhile, Albanians are being mobilized to participate in the national reconstruction program to repair the physical damage suffered in the country, Hoxha said. He said no military mobilization is being conducted, as the country is now liberated and the primary task is reconstruction. Reconstruction is to be based on making the fullest use of available raw materials. A chief task will be the reclamation of land.

The Prime Minister said that all people will be guaranteed the right to own private property, and the Government will give aid first to all who have taken part in the

WASHINGTON, December [illegible] mander-in-chief of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, today hailed the cooperative spirit uniting Yugoslavs and Albanians, and predicted a long-lasting unity between the two countries.

In a message congratulating the Albanians on their flag day, which was addressed to the Albanian National Liberation Council, Tito added:

« Nobody can ever separate the ties binding the peoples of Yugoslavia and Albania, now striking in unison heavy blows against the Fascist invaders. » (OWI)

FRANCO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCES BEGIN

MOSCOW, December 3 — After attending mass with members of his staff, General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, today began a four-day series of conferences on Franco-Russian problems.

Members of General de Gaulle's party described his visit to Stalingrad as the high point of his journey to Moscow. They said that he spent two hours in the Red October metal factory and the Stalingrad tractor works, where he saw hundreds of new tractors coming off the assembly line in the midst of battle ruins. The General expressed astonishment that the Stalingrad factories already were producing 60 per cent of their pre-war output. (OWI)

FRENCH OFFICIAL SEEKS SHIPPING SPACE

PARIS, December 3 — The French Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, Jean Monnet, announced today he would leave soon for London and Washington to seek shipping space for 3½ million tons of goods, the Associated Press reported today.

These goods, Monnet said, are vital to France's economy during the winter and spring. The imports would consist mostly of food, wool, cotton, fertilizer, and raw materials for industry, and materials for putting the battered ports, railways, and factories back into full operation, the dispatch said. (OWI)

VICHY PREFECT SENTENCED TO DEATH

LYONS, December 3 — The Lyons Court of Justice yesterday passed the death sentence on Vichyite Prefect of Lyons Angeli, the French Telegraph Service, AFP, said. (PWB)

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT GAINING CONFIDENCE

BRUSSELS, December 3 — The position of the Belgian Government of Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot has become stronger during the past week, the BBC said today in a broadcast from London.

At the same time, the parties engaged in forming an alternate government have held continued conferences, with good progress being reported toward an agreement. It has been reported that the alternate government would consist of four or five Socialists, three Christian Democrats, three Communists, and two members of the resistance movement.

At the moment, the Socialists and the Progressive wing still are in the Pierlot Ministry, and this ministry is expected to exist until they withdraw.

« We entered this ministry willingly, » the president of the Socialist Party said. « We have no right to bring about a crisis by withdrawing. »

Members of the defense ministry conferred yesterday to examine two bills drawn up by the Allied Commission for the final settlement of the political controversy.

With reference to the two bills, Maj. Gen. J. W. Erskine, head of the AC, declared:

« The bills have met with the approval of the delegates of the recognized resistance movements; they are now being examined by the Belgian defense ministers. The bills outline

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

in detail who shall be considered a member of a recognized resistance group, how those shall be treated who aided in the liberation of the country without ever belonging to one of the resistance movements and which status these two groups of patriots shall receive henceforth. (OWI)

U. S. LAUNCHES 33 SHIPS IN WEEK

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Thirty-three ships went down the ways of American shipyards during the last week to join the Allied merchant navies carrying munitions and supplies to the world's battlefronts, the U.S. Maritime Commission announced today. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HIMMLER PURGING OFFICER CORPS

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Heinrich Himmler, virtual Führer of Germany, has ordered that all old professional German officers be relieved of their commands and be replaced by young, Nazi-Party-trained officers.

The new order, published in the latest official gazette of the Reich Labor Ministry, gives credence to Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's charge that Gestapo Chief Himmler, by flooding the German High Command with Party members, has in fact become the head of the German Army.

Meanwhile, Adolf Hitler's lengthy absence from public appearances and activity is leading to sharp rivalry between Himmler and the Nazi Propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels. Himmler is attempting to usurp Goebbels' post as Reich's Commissioner for Total War Mobilization by concentrating the organization of the *Volkssturm* and other military aspects of the present emergency under his control.

The rivalry between Goebbels and Himmler has been borne out in recent dispatches from German and neutral sources. One dispatch pointed out that Goebbels gave an exaggerated account of his activity in mobilizing replenishments for the German Army while Himmler, speaking at Munich, made no mention of Goebbels' efforts.

In a counter-move against Himmler's slight, Goebbels' propaganda machine gave great play to the fact that he was made an honorary colonel-in-chief of the Grossdeutschland Regiment. Addressing the regiment, Goebbels recalled the 20th of July, the day of the attempted assassination of Hitler, when he suppressed the anti-Hitler revolt by high non-Party Army officers.

Himmler, in another move to gain control of the German Army, has replaced Infantry General Othercamp, former chief of the Administrative Service, by an SS official, Obergruppenführer Franck. Franck has never served in the Army, but won the Gestapo head's favor by carrying out numerous purges ordered by Himmler.

The German press and radio, as well as soldiers' newspapers, are attempting to answer the question of "Where is Hitler?" with the statement that Hitler, unlike Churchill and Roosevelt, does not need to speak, for his people know what he wants. (OWI)

HIMMLER DRAFTS LABOR CORPS

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Heinrich Himmler today issued an order, under the name of the absent Adolf Hitler, drafting Germany's Labor Service Corps into military service. The German radio said that the laborers will be given military training, in addition to their present duties.

This new order means that all military training in Germany has been placed under the control of Robert Ley, chief of the Reich Labor Front. A German broadcast announced yesterday that, on orders from Himmler, all military

West of Faenza, troops of both the 5th and 8th Armies have occupied hill features previously held by the enemy.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force carried out a large-scale effort yesterday against enemy supply lines in northern Italy, as well as targets of many kinds over the whole battle front.

Objectives attacked by fighter-bombers and fighters included bridges and rail lines, rail cars, motor transport, tank concentration dumps, and enemy-occupied buildings.

Medium bombers hit bridges and causeways on the Brenner Route.

Oil and rail targets in Germany and Austria were attacked by heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force.

Coastal aircraft attacked small shipping in the Gulf of Venice and enemy transport in northern Italy, while planes of the Balkan Air Force were active against enemy road movements and other military targets.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed, and 13 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 3 — Today's communique:

Allied forces which entered Linnich were mopping up in the town yesterday.

To the south we have cleared Roerdorf, and fighting continued at Flossdorf and in Inden, where action was fierce.

Fighter-bombers went for road, river, and railway targets over a wide area in the Rhineland. They destroyed or disabled large quantities of enemy rolling stock, and cut railway lines in many places.

Fortified towns immediately behind the enemy lines in the Düren-Linnich areas and troop concentrations near Düren were attacked, and a railway bridge 20 miles east of Euskirchen was destroyed.

Our ground forces enlarged their control of the Saar River bank above and below Merzig, and entered the town of Rehlingen.

Other forces were in the outskirts of Saarlautern on the west side of the River.

Farther south, moderate gains were made, and mopping up is in progress in Saarunion.

Medium, light, and fighter-bombers struck at enemy positions and other targets in the Saarbrücken region, and destroyed a railway bridge near Saargemünd, and set on fire an oil and ammunition dump at Pirmasens.

Southeast of Saarunion, our forces made gains of approximately two miles, and reached the vicinity of Mackweiler. Two enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

The enemy was forced from the area on the west bank of the Rhine near Strasbourg. In his retreat, he blew up three bridges across the Rhine.

Fighter-bombers attacked a railway yard at Rastatt and Offenburg.

On the Alsace Plain, we have reached Selestat, where house-to-house fighting continues.

In the southern high Vosges Mountains, our forces pushed into the upper Ruhe River Valley and occupied several villages.

Units which crossed to the north bank of the Doller River near Mülhouse repulsed a strong counter-attack.

During the day's air operations which included an attack by rocket-firing fighters on an enemy strongpoint in the Venlo area in Holland, four enemy aircraft were de-

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

of the Reich Labor Ministry, 'gives credence to Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's charge that Gestapo Chief Himmler, by flooding the German High Command with Party members, has in fact become the head of the German Army.

Meanwhile, Adolf Hitler's lengthy absence from public appearances and activity is leading to sharp rivalry between Himmler and the Nazi Propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels. Himmler is attempting to usurp Goebbels' post as Reich's Commissioner for Total War Mobilization by concentrating the organization of the *Volkssturm* and other military aspects of the present emergency under his control.

The rivalry between Goebbels and Himmler has been borne out in recent dispatches from German and neutral sources. One dispatch pointed out that Goebbels gave an exaggerated account of his activity in mobilizing replenishments for the German Army while Himmler, speaking at Munich, made no mention of Goebbels' efforts.

In a counter-move against Himmler's sight, Goebbels' propaganda machine gave great play to the fact that he was made an honorary colonel-in-chief of the Grossdeutschland Regiment. Addressing the regiment, Goebbels recalled the 20th of July, the day of the attempted assassination of Hitler, when he suppressed the anti-Hitler revolt by high non-Party Army officers.

Himmler, in another move to gain control of the German Army, has replaced Infantry General Othercamp, former chief of the Administrative Service, by an SS official, Obergruppenführer Franck. Franck has never served in the Army, but won the Gestapo head's favor by carrying out numerous purges ordered by Himmler.

The German press and radio, as well as soldiers' newspapers, are attempting to answer the question of 'Where is Hitler?' with the statement that Hitler, unlike Churchill and Roosevelt, does not need to speak, for his people know what he wants. (OWI)

HIMMLER DRAFTS LABOR CORPS

WASHINGTON, December 3 — Heinrich Himmler today issued an order, under the name of the absent Adolf Hitler, drafting Germany's Labor Service Corps into military service. The German radio said that the laborers will be given military training, in addition to their present duties.

This new order means that all military training in Germany has been placed under the control of Robert Ley, chief of the Reich Labor Front. A German broadcast announced yesterday that, on orders from Himmler, all military training previously performed by the German Reserve Army would now be performed by the Labor Service. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

FRANCO REPRIEVES 284 PEOPLE

MADRID, December 3 — Generalissimo Francisco Franco has reprieved 284 of the Spanish people under sentence of death in various parts of Spain, including 108 in the capital. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 3 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army has continued its advance between the Montone and Lamone Rivers against determined resistance, and is now less than two miles from the town of Russi.

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 3 — Today's communique:

Allied forces which entered Linnich were mopping up in the town yesterday.

To the south we have cleared Roerdorf, and fighting continued at Flossdorf and in Inden, where action was fierce.

Fighter-bombers went for road, river, and railway targets over a wide area in the Rhineland. They destroyed or disabled large quantities of enemy rolling stock, and cut railway lines in many places.

Fortified towns immediately behind the enemy lines in the Düren-Linnich areas and troop concentrations near Düren were attacked, and a railway bridge 20 miles east of Euskirchen was destroyed.

Our ground forces enlarged their control of the Saar River bank above and below Merzig, and entered the town of Rehlingen.

Other forces were in the outskirts of Saarlautern on the west side of the River.

Farther south, moderate gains were made, and mopping up is in progress in Saarunion.

Medium, light, and fighter-bombers struck at enemy positions and other targets in the Saarbrücken region, and destroyed a railway bridge near Saargemünd, and set on fire an oil and ammunition dump at Pirmasens.

Southeast of Saarunion, our forces made gains of approximately two miles, and reached the vicinity of Mackweiler. Two enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

The enemy was forced from the area on the west bank of the Rhine near Strasbourg. In his retreat, he blew up three bridges across the Rhine.

Fighter-bombers attacked a railway yard at Rastatt and Offenburg.

On the Alsace Plain, we have reached Selestat, where house-to-house fighting continues.

In the southern high Vosges Mountains, our forces pushed into the upper Ruhe River Valley and occupied several villages.

Units which crossed to the north bank of the Doller River near Mülhouse repulsed a strong counter-attack.

During the day's air operations which included an attack by rocket-firing fighters on an enemy strongpoint in the Venlo area in Holland four enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and seven on the ground.

According to reports so far received, we lost one light bomber and 13 fighter-bombers.

Yesterday afternoon, a force of escorted heavy bombers attacked plants in the outskirts of Dortmund.

Last night, heavy bombers were over Germany in strength, with Hagen as the main objective. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 3 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, in coöperation with the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, today captured by storm the important communications center and large strongpoint of the enemy defence, a regional center of Hungary, the town of Satoraljaujhely, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Chelupche, Stancha, Mihallavi, Velikaya Tornye, and Malaya Torne, and the Mihallavi railway station.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, as a result of impetuous fighting, today captured by storm the large communications center and powerful strongpoint of the enemy defence, the town of Miskolc, important center of Hungarian war production supplying German and Hungarian armies, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of

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

Alshevadasz, Homrog, Jancho, Miomar, Shavopalpala, and Udgasz.

During the fighting from November 23 to December 2 on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured 7,875 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, from November 8 to December 2, on the territory of Hungary, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured 21,745 German and Hungarian officers and men.

Northeast and south of Kaposvar, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured on the territory of Hungary the town and railway station of Dunafoldvar; the town and railway junction of Tamasi; the town and railway junction of Pincehely; and also occupied in fighting over 80 other populated localities, including Bikach, Alfa, Mikla, Rogili, Ochelo, Chuka, and Kaposhmer, and the railway stations of Talmano, Askala, and Benyo.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 3 — Today's communique:

In the Udine area, in order to insure the flow of traffic, which has been seriously threatened by incessant Patriot activity, the enemy is building a branch railway line from Pontebba through Laipacco to Pradamano, but Patriots are sabotaging work on this project also.

West of the Tagliamento River, also in Udine Province, detachments of German SS and Fascist troops are attacking Patriot forces in four directions. Following bitter engagements, Patriots have succeeded in driving back the Germans at Solimbergo. Fighting is continuing in this area.

The enemy garrison at Porto Corsini, in Romagna, has been attacked by Patriot forces. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The enemy, particularly the North Americans, are suffering increasing losses in men and material as a result of bitter fighting in the West. According to reports available so far, more than 5,200 prisoners were taken by our troops during November. The number of enemy killed and wounded amounts to many times this figure. We either destroyed or captured 1,514 tanks and armored reconnaissance cars, and 82 enemy low-level flying planes were shot down by army formations.

Northeast of Geilenkirchen, Panzer troops and Grenadiers are engaged in heavy defensive fighting against enemy forces who succeeded in penetrating into the main fighting area in narrow sectors.

On the battle front between Eschweiler and Düren, our vigorous attacks recaptured important heights, and our positions were moved forward.

Regiments of the American 8th Division which yesterday again launched up to 10 attacks in the contested area of the villages of Hürtgen and Vossenack, where the battle has been raging for weeks, were repulsed by counter-attacks or remained stationary in the shell-torn ground.

At Saarlautern, as well as between Saaralben and upper Vosges, our divisions frustrated all breakthrough attempts which the enemy continued throughout the day. In some sectors, our positions were pushed back to a minor extent after very heavy fighting.

East of Ingweiler and south of Hagenau, five attacks launched by American regiments collapsed unsuccessfully.

In the central and upper Alsace, our troops held their own against the enemy attacking from the Rhine Plain in

The enemy, despite bringing up strong forces, was able to gain ground only in some sectors.

On the whole remaining Eastern Front, there was minor fighting activity.

Air:

American bombers yesterday dropped bombs on Upper Silesia, southeastern Germany and the central Rhenish area.

Anglo-American fighters made low-level attacks on the civilian population in western and southwestern Germany.

British air formations penetrating into western Germany toward evening caused damages to buildings in some towns, particularly in Hagen.

Forty enemy planes, including 31 four-engined bombers, were shot down by our air defences. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Western Front: Analysis of the First Six Months: Writing from Field Marshal Rundstedt's headquarters, Transocean's correspondent Günther Weber has given a résumé of the first six months of Allied offensive in the West. « The Allied invasion of Europe, » he states, « has destroyed and tied down a far greater number of forces than Eisenhower had anticipated in his orginal plans. He paid the price of the march from the Channel coast to the German border ... with 8,000 tanks ... and 40 to 50 thousand trained men who cannot be easily replaced ... He lost tanks and equipment, his best and most skilled infantry and air-borne divisions on the European battlefield ... In comparison with the 30 Allied divisions employed during the first month of the invasion, 80 divisions are engaged in battle, not including the 30 to 40 divisions of special formations. This was what an advance of 450 kilometres cost, and there are still 600 to go from Aachen to Berlin ... Rundstedt's armies have suffered heavy losses, and the battle in the West absorbed large quantities of German war potentials. It must not be forgotten that German morale has undergone a change in the last six months which is the opposite of the downward trend of Allied morale. The German armies today defend their towns and villages, either in the border areas or on Germany's very soil, whereas the Allies are fighting against time, with impatience, and against an opponent imbued with fanaticism ... American soldiers ... have realized that even Eisenhower's steamroller of material has its limits, and the German High Command is gradually balancing the enemy's material superiority. Whilst the Allies, and especially the Americans, are still harboring certain illusions, the Germans today think more realistically than ever. »

The Military Situation in Hungary: Writing about the new Soviet offensive in southern Hungary, Transocean's reporter Werner Hannemann admits the far-reaching implications of the Soviet's onward march on the whole German defence system in Hungary. He claims, however, that the offensive came as no surprise to the German High Command and, after 72 hours, the situation may be considered as stabilised. The next few days will decide the real strategic value of Soviet initial successes. Marshal Tolbukhin himself has declared to Moscow war correspondents that there can be no question about a « blitzkrieg, » as in the area of Lake Balaton the presence of strong German forces must be reckoned with. Marshal Tolbukhin has 18 panzer corps, as well as independent panzer formations at his disposal, with the 4th Guards Army and other infantry formations waiting in the rear.

Although the weight of operations has shifted to southern Hungary, » goes on Hannemann, « it does not mean that fighting has abated in north-eastern Hungary... The German and Hungarian forces have evacuated the towns of Gyoengyoes, Eger, and Miskolc for tactical reasons, but there are excellent natural defensive positions in the Matra and Buekk Mountains in the hands of the German High

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

which has been seriously threatened by incessant Patriot activity, the enemy is building a branch railway line from Pontebba through Laipacco to Pradamano, but Patriots are sabotaging work on this project also.

West of the Tagliamento River, also in Udine Province, detachments of German SS and Fascist troops are attacking Patriot forces in four directions. Following bitter engagements, Patriots have succeeded in driving back the Germans at Solimbergo. Fighting is continuing in this area.

The enemy garrison at Porto Corsini, in Romagna, has been attacked by Patriot forces. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The enemy, particularly the North Americans, are suffering increasing losses in men and material as a result of bitter fighting in the West. According to reports available so far, more than 5,200 prisoners were taken by our troops during November. The number of enemy killed and wounded amounts to many times this figure. We either destroyed or captured 1,514 tanks and armored reconnaissance cars, and 82 enemy low-level flying planes were shot down by army formations.

Northeast of Gellenkirchen, Panzer troops and Grenadiers are engaged in heavy defensive fighting against enemy forces who succeeded in penetrating into the main fighting area in narrow sectors.

On the battle front between Eschweiler and Düren, our vigorous attacks recaptured important heights, and our positions were moved forward.

Regiments of the American 8th Division which yesterday again launched up to 10 attacks in the contested area of the villages of Hürtgen and Vossenack, where the battle has been raging for weeks, were repulsed by counter-attacks or remained stationary in the shell-torn ground.

At Saarlautern, as well as between Saaralben and upper Vosges, our divisions frustrated all breakthrough attempts which the enemy continued throughout the day. In some sectors, our positions were pushed back to a minor extent after very heavy fighting.

East of Ingweiler and south of Hagenau, five attacks launched by American regiments collapsed unsuccessfully.

In the central and upper Alsace, our troops held their own against the enemy attacking from the Rhine Plain in a northern direction.

In Schlettstadt, bitter house-to-house fighting is raging against the enemy who penetrated into the town.

The areas of Greater London and Antwerp have continued to be subjected to the fire of our long-range weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, the battle has flared up again, north of Forli. Enemy divisions attacking after very heavy preparatory fire were able to advance only a few kilometers, suffering heavy losses. Grenadiers and anti-tank formations checked the enemy offensive spearheads by counter-attacks.

In the remaining Adriatic coastal sector, the British unsuccessfully probed our positions.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, the enemy maintained his strong pressure west of Fünfkirchen and in the area of the Kapos River.

In central Hungary, our Grenadiers repulsed the Bolshevists from the southern part of the Matra Mountains, and thus eliminated in hard fighting in the woods, lasting several days, an enemy penetration point.

Hard fighting at Miskolcz still continues.

A bitter battle is also raging between the rivers Sajo and Hernad.

invasion of Europe," he states, "has destroyed and tied down a far greater number of forces than Eisenhower had anticipated in his orginal plans. He paid the price of the march from the Channel coast to the German border ... with 8,000 tanks ... and 40 to 50 thousand trained men who cannot be easily replaced ... He lost tanks and equipment, his best and most skilled infantry and air-borne divisions on the European battlefield ... In comparison with the 30 Allied divisions employed during the first month of the invasion, 80 divisions are engaged in battle, not including the 30 to 40 divisions of special formations. This was what an advance of 450 kilometres cost, and there are still 600 to go from Aachen to Berlin ... Rundstedt's armies have suffered heavy losses; and the battle in the West absorbed large quantities of German war potentials. It must not be forgotten that German morale has undergone a change in the last six months which is the opposite of the downward trend of Allied morale. The German armies today defend their towns and villages, either in the border areas or on Germany's very soil, whereas the Allies are fighting against time, with impatience, and against an opponent imbued with fanaticism ... American soldiers ... have realized that even Eisenhower's steamroller of material has its limits, and the German High Command is gradually balancing the enemy's material superiority. Whilst the Allies, and especially the Americans, are still harboring certain illusions, the Germans today think more realistically than ever."

The Military Situation in Hungary: Writing about the new Soviet offensive in southern Hungary, Transocean's reporter Werner Hannemann admits the far-reaching implications of the Soviet's onward march on the whole German defence system in Hungary. He claims, however, that the offensive came as no surprise to the German High Command and, after 72 hours, the situation may be considered as stabilised. The next few days will decide the real strategic value of Soviet initial successes. Marshal Tolbukhin himself has declared to Moscow war correspondents that there can be no question about a "blitzkrieg," as in the area of Lake Balaton the presence of strong German forces must be reckoned with. Marshal Tolbukhin has 18 panzer corps, as well as independent panzer formations at his disposal, with the 4th Guards Army and other infantry formations waiting in the rear.

Although the weight of operations has shifted to southern Hungary," goes on Hannemann," it does not mean that fighting has abated in north-eastern Hungary... The German and Hungarian forces have evacuated the towns of Gyoengyoes, Eger, and Miskolc for tactical reasons, but there are excellent natural defensive positions in the Matra and Buekk Mountains in the hands of the German High Command.

The general situation is that the Russians are trying to encircle the Hungarian capital with two great outflanking movements and to thrust deep into Austria. The success of this attempt is by no means certain. The situation is fluid, and the rainy, misty weather hampers operations on both sides. At the moment, we cannot talk about the possible re-grouping of forces either..."

German Comment on De Gaulle's Visit. "De Gaulle has reported to Moscow in order to receive his orders" states DNB diplomatic correspondent, Dr. Siegfried Horn. He states that the arrival of Maurice Thorez in France indicates that Moscow has decided to direct French home policy through him whilst De Gaulle will be charged with the management of foreign affairs under Thorez's control. De Gaulle's refusal to agree to the British plan of a Western Pact already foreshadows Soviet interference with the affairs of Western Europe, which would virtually amount to Soviet control of the whole of Europe.

Little Comment on the Italian Situation. On Sunday, the German press and radio had very little to say about the political situation in Italy. Besides emphasizing the bitterness caused oy Eden's recent statement in the House of Commons, and the fact that for a week now "occupied" Italy has been without a government, there have been no comments.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 2 - DEC 1944 File ____

Please read attached & initial

TO

Col SPICER

Capt TAPLA

Capt WILLIAMS

Capt. SIMMS

Capt. LEWIS

Capt HALFORD

REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

INFORMATION DIVISION
2 - DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — **2 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Three great Allied wedges drive into Western Germany; Heavy fighting continues southeast of Bologna: Soviets advance beyond Danube: Jap charges on Leyte repulsed: British capture Pinwe in Burma: 2,000 British troops home on furlough: Princess Elizabeth launches world's largest battleship for R. N.

LIBERATED ITALY — Communist, Socialist, and Action Parties refuse support to Bonomi: Eden explains British attitude on Sforza: Sforza calls for Italy-Yugoslav understanding: More Italian troops parade in Rome: Wax theft ends candle supply: Eire votes relief funds for Italy.

UNITED NATIONS — Eden addresses Commons on German problem: De Gaulle in Russia: International Air Conference disagrees: Scobie warns Greeks against violence; Green reëlected head of A. F. of L.

WAR FRONTS

THREE GREAT ALLIED WEDGES INTO WESTERN REICH

LONDON, December 1 — The Allied offensive gathered strength today along the entire Western Front from Holland to the Swiss border, as the pattern of assault developed into three great wedges in fortified German positions guarding the Rhineland and the Saar Basin. These penetrations are forcing the Germans to throw in irreplaceable reserves to block the roads to Berlin.

The first of these wedges is powered by the British 2nd Army and the American 9th and 1st Armies, which are driving slowly forward on a 20-mile front in the Linnich-Jülich-Düren sector, guarding the approaches to the Rhineland.

American forces which yesterday overran the charred strongpoints of Beeck and Lindern drove the Germans back across the Roer River and are now besieging Linnich, southwest of the strategic arsenal of München-Gladbach. Other American tank and infantry units have moved up to the Roer River in the Flossdorf, Roerdorf, and Koslar areas and control a seven-mile stretch on the west bank.

Allied artillery fire is being directed into both Merzig and Saarlautern, and troops continued to advance despite heavy fire from Siegfried Line forward positions. Heavy concentrations of German artillery, both mobile and casement, are located in this area, and they are described as having a greater fire power per yard than the defenses of Metz. Over 125 medium bombers dropped 250 tons of bombs on these positions, although Allied aircraft were grounded by bad weather in other sectors.

A frontal assault across the Saar (which is now in flood) in the face of the Siegfried defenses will be a difficult task, and further progress may be delayed until the waters subside and weather conditions permit concentrated bombing.

In their advance, American troops have overun a connected series of trenches and anti-tank ditches reinforced with concrete pillboxes and steel. These positions, however, lack guns, and have presented no serious obstacle.

Push toward Hagenau

The third wedge into German defenses developed northwest of Strasbourg, where both the 3rd and 7th Armies are pushing toward Hagenau. This French communications city is on the road to the German city of Karlsruhe across the Rhine, and is at the apex of the Alsatian triangle pointing into Germany.

Two villages on the edge of the Hagenau Forest have been cleared, and troops have advanced through the forest to within 1½ miles of the city. American troops and equipment are still pouring through the Vosges passes into the Alsatian Plain, both to the north and south of Strasbourg. The important Rhine city itself is under heavy artillery fire from German guns on the eastern bank of the Rhine as Allied forces near the river on both sides of the city.

The German bridgehead west of the Rhine is being steadily compressed as American and French troops of the 7th Army continue their advance south of the city. Gerstheim and Stotsheim, 15 miles south of Strasbourg, have been reached.

In the southern Vosges Mountains, where Moroccan and Algerian troops are in action, the French 1st Army pushed northward on a wide front and flung back a powerful German counter-attack west of Mülhouse.

There has been no progress reported on the Canadian 1st Army front at the tip of the Nijmegen salient. The Canadians began their offensive two days ago, and were reported to have advanced 1½ miles into the Reichswald Forest in Germany. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 1 — Extremely heavy fighting continued yesterday southeast of Bologna, as 5th Army and enemy forces battled for mountain positions at the apex of the deep Allied salient threatening the main German supply line along the Po Plain, it was announced here today.

Few details were given of the battle, which has followed

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

troops home on furlough: Princess Elizabeth launches world's largest battleship for R. N.

LIBERATED ITALY — Communist, Socialist, and Action Parties refuse support to Bonomi: Eden explains British attitude on Sforza: Sforza calls for Italy-Yugoslav understanding: More Italian troops parade in Rome: Wax theft ends candle supply: Eire votes relief funds for Italy.

UNITED NATIONS — Eden addresses Commons on German problem: De Gaulle in Russia: International Air Conference disagrees: Scobie warns Greeks against violence: Green reëlected head of A. F. of L.

WAR FRONTS

THREE GREAT ALLIED WEDGES INTO WESTERN REICH

LONDON, December 1 — The Allied offensive gathered strength today along the entire Western Front from Holland to the Swiss border, as the pattern of assault developed into three great wedges in fortified German positions guarding the Rhineland and the Saar Basin. These penetrations are forcing the Germans to throw in irreplaceable reserves to block the roads to Berlin.

The first of these wedges is powered by the British 2nd Army and the American 9th and 1st Armies, which are driving slowly forward on a 20-mile front in the Linnich-Jülich-Düren sector, guarding the approaches to the Rhineland.

American forces which yesterday overran the charred strongpoints of Beeck and Lindern drove the Germans back across the Roer River and are now besieging Linnich, southwest of the strategic arsenal of München-Gladbach. Other American tank and infantry units have moved up to the Roer River in the Flossdorf, Roerdorf, and Koslar area, and control a seven-mile stretch on the west bank.

Enemy Recaptures Inde Bridges

The 1st Army increased its pressure on the Roer River fortress of Düren after capturing Lamersdorf. Heavy fighting is reported in progress just east of Lamersdorf and at Inden, where German troops are attempting to keep the Americans from crossing the Inde, a tributary of the Roer. Allied forces captured the bridges, but were forced back and the Germans succeeded in blowing them up.

To the southeast, in Hürtgen Forest, the Americans cut the Kleinhau-Brandenburg highway to Düren, and gained high ground within a mile of the Roer. Their attack is aimed toward Brandenburg and, in steady fighting, 400 yards were gained after a slight withdrawal owing to heavy German fire.

The second of the three salients into German positions was driven by 3rd Army forces, who are advancing northward on a curving 30-mile front toward the Saar River Basin. The most heavily populated area in the Rhine Valley, the Saar Basin is the heart of Germany's coal, steel, and synthetic oil resources.

Third Army troops have reached the Saar River at four points in the Merzig area, and have established a nine-mile front overlooking the river between Merzig and Saarlautern. They must still cross the river before Merzig, and the Germans blew up the bridge before falling back into the town and weather conditions permit concentrated counter-attack.

In their advance, American troops have overun a connected series of trenches and anti-tank ditches reinforced with concrete pillboxes and steel. These positions, however, lack guns, and have presented no serious obstacle.

Push toward Hagenau

The third wedge into German defenses developed northwest of Strasbourg, where both the 3rd and 7th Armies are pushing toward Hagenau. This French communications city is on the road to the German city of Karlsruhe across the Rhine, and is at the apex of the Alsatian triangle pointing into Germany.

Two villages on the edge of the Hagenau Forest have been cleared, and troops have advanced through the forest to within 1½ miles of the city. American troops and equipment are still pouring through the Vosges passes into the Alsatian Plain, both to the north and south of Strasbourg. The important Rhine city itself is under heavy artillery fire from German guns on the eastern bank of the Rhine as Allied forces near the river on both sides of the city.

The German bridgehead west of the Rhine is being steadily compressed as American and French troops of the 7th Army continue their advance south of the city. Gerstheim and Stotsheim, 15 miles south of Strasbourg, have been reached.

In the southern Vosges Mountains, where Moroccan and Algerian troops are in action, the French 1st Army pushed northward on a wide front and flung back a powerful German counter-attack west of Mülhouse.

There has been no progress reported on the Canadian 1st Army front at the tip of the Nijmegen salient. The Canadians began their offensive two days ago, and were reported to have advanced 1½ miles into the Reichswald Forest in Germany. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 1 — Extremely heavy fighting continued yesterday southeast of Bologna, as 5th Army and enemy forces battled for mountain positions at the apex of the deep Allied salient threatening the main German supply line along the Po Plain, it was announced here today.

Few details were given of the battle, which has followed the German recapture of Monte Castellaro, some 9½ miles southeast of Bologna, except that the key peak was still in enemy hands, and that Allied forces were holding somewhere to the south. Official reports did not indicate whether the Allied forces had actually attempted to regain Monte Castellaro, or were still holding back a continuing enemy attack.

Meanwhile, heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire rained on 5th Army positions some four miles farther west, near Monte Belmonte, center peak in a mountain escarpment walling in the entrance to the Savena River Valley, main approach to Bologna.

LATE BULLETIN

R.A.F. MOSQUITOS ATTACK KARLSRUHE

LONDON, December 1 — Several squadrons of RAF Mosquitos tonight attacked the railway center and advanced base of Karlsruhe, close to the fighting in the Strasbourg sector, it was officially reported. Large fires were left burning. (Reuter)

4022

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

A small enemy counter-attack in this area, launched after a night-long barrage, was repulsed. Enemy shellfire was also concentrated on 5th Army positions west of Route 65, the main Florence-Bologna Road, in the same sector.

In the Monte Belvedere sector, southwest of Bologna, 5th Army forces made limited advances in high ground west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road along the Reno River Valley, to capture the village of Abetaia, 20 miles north of Pistoia. There were no further reports from the Monte Belvedere sector, were a strong enemy counter-attack Wednesday recaptured this and a neighboring peak. Troops which attempted to push westward from the Abetaia area, reported that enemy forces had fortified this approach to their newly-won positions with strong concrete emplacements, mounting mortars and machine guns.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, British and Indian troops carried out local advances south of Imola and Faenza, recapturing some positions where enemy forces had infiltrated and temporarily reëstablished themselves.

On the 8th Army front, Allied infantry and tank forces reported some gains in the fifth day of heavy fighting in the Albereto sector beween the Lamone and Montone Rivers, crucial point in the enemy's present delaying line. Patrols crossed the Lamone River, southwest of Faenza, to make contact with enemy forces at this end of the German river defenses.

Intermittent rain kept the low ground of the 8th Army front sodden and difficult for any large-scale movement. (PRO)

SOVIETS ADVANCE BEYOND DANUBE

MOSCOW, December 1 — The great sweep of Marshal Tolbukhin's army across the southern Danube continued to make headway and 60 inhabited localities were captured today north and northeast of Pecs. Correspondents told of rapid advances through the breached German lines, and tanks and motorized infantry were said to have pushed ahead 15 miles.

The *London Daily Telegraph* cabled a report that one of the objectives of the offensive is the severance of the vital Zagreb-Budapest railway, and told of growing confusion inside the ranks of the Hungarian and Nazi defenders. The dispatch added that the Germans on the west bank of the Danube were caught completely by surprise by the breakthrough, which carried the Red Army units through marshy territory abounding in lakes and bogs.

According to Reuter, the coordinated drives in the Slovak mountains and the valley of the Danube are the beginning of a giant pincers whose ultimate prize is Vienna. Three armies, two of them under Marshals Tolbukhin and Malinovsky, and the third under General Petrov, are engaged in the offensive.

Russian troops also smashed across a German river barrier in eastern Czechoslovakia today and pushed ahead four miles to capture the town and railroad junction of Trebisov, close to the Hungarian border. The town lies a few miles west of the River Ondava, along which German defense units were deployed.

Tonight's communique also announced the capture of 3,000 German and Hungarian troops in fighting inside Czechoslovakia during the past week, while an additional 5,150 of the enemy were taken in operations on the west bank of the Danube.

Meanwhile, Finnish units continued their advance toward the junction of the Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian frontiers, tonight's Finnish communique said.

In Norway, all Norwegians of military age were instructed to attack enemy patrols and to disobey German evacuation orders in a broadcast from London by the

probably destruction of another. No American planes were lost.

Targets in the Bonin Islands and the Palau targets were also hit by Army bombers and planes of the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing. (OWI)

BRITISH CAPTURE PINWE IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, December 1 — The road and rail junction of Pinwe, on the road to Mandalay, has been captured by British troops, the Southeast Asia Command communique announced today. The town was occupied without opposition.

In the Bhamo area, Chinese troops crossed the Bhamo-Momauk Road, midway between the Japanese airstrip and the town.

West African troops made more progress in Arakan, advancing south in the valley of the Pichaung River, the communique said.

In Washington today, the War Department announced that on a single afternoon recently, 16 planes of the Chinese-American Wing shot down five Japanese bombers and 11 fighters; destroyed four Japanese bombers on the ground; blew up a locomotive; shot up three railroad cars; and strafed a 50-foot gunboat.

A Chungking communique from General Wedemeyer's headquarters today said that adverse weather conditions continued over most areas of central and south China Wednesday and yesterday, hindering extensive aerial action. Nevertheless, the 14th USAAF managed to bomb Tachang, on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, Hochih, areas near Chefang, Lashio, and Wanting, and scattered objectives along the Indo-China border and in Thailand. (OWI)

R.A.F. IN HEAVY ASSAULT ON DUISBURG

LONDON, December 1 — Halifaxes and Lancasters of the RAF Bomber Command last night made a heavy and concentrated assault on Duisburg, inland harbor and main center of communications at the western end of the Ruhr, the Air Ministry announced today. Objectives in Hamburg also were bombed.

Night-fighters and intruder aircraft supported the bombers and attacked airfields, destroying at least two enemy planes in combat. Four aircraft are missing from these operations.

Duisberg has been extensively damaged already by frequent Allied air attacks, but the Ruhr has the most intricate railway network in western Europe, and the enemy must make every effort to continue its use as an advanced base, the Air Ministry news service pointed out.

Well over 2,000 tons of bombs, including 132,000 incendiaires were dropped on this city, which is the nearest Ruhr town to the Western Front, and its extensive marshalling yards are linked up with the Duisburg-Ruhr inland port, the largest in Europe.

Sixteen bombers and 17 fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's American attack on synthetic oil plants and railyards in Germany are safe, it was officially announced. This leaves 40 bombers and 13 fighters missing. At least eight of these fighters are believed safe in friendly territory.

Carrier-borne aircraft of the British Navy, operating in extremely severe weather conditions, have made further successful strikes against German shipping off the coast of Norway and against installations on the mainland.

An Admiralty communique said that a troop transport and two supply ships, which were sighted off central Norway under the escort of an armed trawler, were attacked with bombs and cannon fire. All these ships were

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

contact with enemy forces at this end of the line defenses.

Intermittent rain kept the low ground of the 8th Army front sodden and difficult for any large-scale movement. (PRO)

SOVIETS ADVANCE BEYOND DANUBE

MOSCOW, December 1 — The great sweep of Marshal Tolbukhin's army across the southern Danube continued to make headway and 60 inhabited localities were captured today north and northeast of Pecs. Correspondents told of rapid advances through the breached German lines, and tanks and motorized infantry were said to have pushed ahead 15 miles.

The *London Daily Telegraph* cabled a report that one of the objectives of the offensive is the severance of the vital Zagreb-Budapest railway, and told of growing confusion inside the ranks of the Hungarian and Nazi defenders. The dispatch added that the Germans on the west bank of the Danube were caught completely by surprise by the break-through, which carried the Red Army units through marshy territory abounding in lakes and bogs.

According to Reuter, the coordinated drives in the Slovak mountains and the valley of the Danube are the beginning of a giant pincers whose ultimate prize is Vienna. Three armies, two of them under Marshals Tolbukhin and Malinovsky, and the third under General Petrov, are engaged in the offensive.

Russian troops also smashed across a German river barrier in eastern Czechoslovakia today and pushed ahead four miles to capture the town and railroad junction of Trebisov, close to the Hungarian border. The town lies a few miles west of the River Ondava, along which German defense units were deployed.

Tonight's communique also announced the capture of 3,000 German and Hungarian troops in fighting inside Czechoslovakia during the past week, while an additional 5,150 of the enemy were taken in operations on the west bank of the Danube.

Meanwhile, Finnish units continued their advance toward the junction of the Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian frontiers, tonight's Finnish communique said.

In Norway, all Norwegians of military age were instructed to attack enemy patrols and to disobey German evacuation orders in a broadcast from London by the Norwegian commander-in-chief, Crown Prince Olaf. Norwegian forces have arrived an their native soil in the liberated Arctic port of Kirkenes, Norwegian Minister of Justice Terjk said in Stockholm. He added that the port had been completely destroyed, with only 28 houses left standing. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP CHARGES ON LEYTE REPULSED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, December 1 — American troops threw off a series of desperate Japanese «suicide» charges in savage fighting today in the Philippines, it was reported tonight at General MacArthur's headquarters.

Seventh Division troops, continuing their steady advance northward, below the strategic port of Ormoc, repulsed the enemy counter-charges and were last reported holding a river line 13 miles south of the port. Veterans of the Aleutians campaign are in action in the area.

Another division pushed southward down the Ormoc Corridor and converged on enemy positions in the vicinity of Tolibaw and Bonbongon.

Meanwhile, the Pacific Fleet communique told of widespread air action, including a two-day series of attacks on two air strips on Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands. Seventh Air Force Liberators attacked the enemy air position. On the second day of the attack, Japanese planes rose to intercept but were repulsed with the destruction of one and

[illegible] strafed a 50-foot [illegible]

A Chungking communique from General Wedemeyer's headquarters today said that adverse weather conditions continued over most areas of central and south China Wednesday and yesterday, hindering extensive aerial action. Nevertheless, the 14th USAAF managed to bomb Tachang, on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, Hochih, areas near Chefang, Lashio, and Wanting, and scattered objectives along the Indo-China border and in Thailand. (OWI)

R.A.F. IN HEAVY ASSAULT ON DUISBURG

LONDON, December 1 — Halifaxes and Lancasters of the RAF Bomber Command last night made a heavy and concentrated assault on Duisburg, inland harbor and main center of communications at the western end of the Ruhr, the Air Ministry announced today. Objectives in Hamburg also were bombed.

Night-fighters and intruder aircraft supported the bombers and attacked airfields, destroying at least two enemy planes in combat. Four aircraft are missing from these operations.

Duisberg has been extensively damaged already by frequent Allied air attacks, but the Ruhr has the most intricate railway network in western Europe, and the enemy must make every effort to continue its use as an advanced base, the Air Ministry news service pointed out.

Well over 2,000 tons of bombs, including 132,000 incendiares were dropped on this city, which is the nearest Ruhr town to the Western Front, and its extensive marshalling yards are linked up with the Duisburg-Ruhr inland port, the largest in Europe.

Sixteen bombers and 17 fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's American attack on synthetic oil plants and railyards in Germany are safe, it was officially announced. This leaves 40 bombers and 13 fighters missing. At least eight of these fighters are believed safe in friendly territory.

Carrier-borne aircraft of the British Navy, operating in extremely severe weather conditions, have made further successful strikes against German shipping off the coast of Norway and against installations on the mainland.

An Admiralty communique said that a troop transport and two supply ships, which were sighted off central Norway under the escort of an armed trawler, were attacked with bombs and cannon fire. All these ships were damaged and left in flames. No casualties or damage was sustained by the British.

Rocket and cannon-firing Typhoons and Spitfire bombers of the 2nd TAF yesterday continued to harass enemy communications in north Holland and cut rail lines in 11 places, it was officially announced today.

During the 24 hours ending at dawn today, enemy air activity directed against southern England caused casualties and damage. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ANTWERP ENDS ONE PHASE OF CAMPAIGN

LONDON, December 1 — Prime Minister Churchill's announcement that large convoys are now able to enter Antwerp marked the end of a decisive phase of the Allied campaign in the West, and the beginning of another, correspondents reported today.

The arrival of the first Allied convoy, unhindered by the Luftwaffe and the German Navy, not only has brought Allied shells, guns, and equipment to within 60 miles of the fighting front, but cut the Allied supply line by 375 miles.

The clearing of the port was achieved by nearly 100 minesweepers which labored day and night for weeks. The harbor installations are intact, due to the swiftness of the

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

Allied advance, and to the work of the Belgian Underground Army.

American supply units which had formerly worked in Africa and Normandy are now working with 18,000 civilian dock workers, a Press Association dispatch said. The Belgian workers had been unemployed since 1940, when the Germans occupied Antwerp. (OWI)

70 SMALL GERMAN DIVISIONS ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, December 1 — The Germans have 70 infantry divisions on the Western Front as against the estimated 65 German divisions lined up to meet the Allied landings on D-Day, press correspondents at SHAEF reported today.

These 70 infantry divisions, however, consist of 11,000 men each, as against the full-strength divisions of 17,000 men which tried to hold the Allied advance in Normandy.

During recent operations, the Germans have been losing the equivalent of six of these smaller divisions every week. The German High Command has substantial reserves of men and armor which have not yet been committed to battle, the press reports said.

It has been estimated that by the end of 1944, the approximate strength of the German armed forces will probably be just below six million men. The dispatches said that of these six million available to fight the Battle of Germany, not more than one and a quarter million are fit combat troops between the ages of 19 and 46. (BBC - Reuter)

EISENHOWER, DEMPSEY CONFER

LONDON, December 1 — General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, conferred with General Dempsey, British 2nd Army commander, at the latter's advanced headquarters. Future operations were discussed.

This followed a day during which they had made a strenuous tour of the British front along the Maas (Meuse), accompanied by General Ritchie and General O'Connor. (BBC)

STIMSON COMMENTS ON WAR IN WEST

WASHINGTON, December 1 — The Germans are throwing troops and tanks into a last-ditch defense of the Cologne plains and the Ruhr Valley because they know that not only is the Allied drive aimed at Germany's industrial area, but that the route is the easiest and shortest geographically to Berlin, Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, said yesterday.

In his weekly review of the war, Stimson told a press conference that troops of American 1st and 9th Armies and the British 2nd Army have forced the enemy to yield, albeit slowly, despite desperate resistance by German troops who have been ordered to hold their ground regardless of the cost.

Stimson reported that Allied forces have driven a series of wedges into stout defenses and have gradually broadened the area of the advance.

He emphasized that even more significant than the progress of Allied troops on the Western Front during the week is the fact that already several German divisions have been demolished, and many other divisions are being battered and weakened.

A general offensive had to be delayed by General Eisenhower until enough artillery ammunition could be accumulated, Stimson explained. He said that with the opening of the port of Antwerp — within easy distance of the fighting front — delivery of ammunition from the U. S. (OWI)

"Buildings which are ostensibly commercial establishments, such as a cobbler shop, hardware store, or pharmacy, are built the same way, and their pillbox cellars are interconnected by steel doors. Every private dwelling, mostly of two-family type, is of equally formidable construction.

"Our heaviest shells, such as would demolish an ordinary house, have dug holes in the walls of some of these buildings two-feet deep, but another two feet of brick and concrete still remain unpenetrated.

"The cellars of these private homes, likewise, heavily fortified by steel and concrete, are fitted up with bunks, small coal stoves, and every conceivable appliance to make it possible for the defenders to maintain life indefinitely under the stoutest siege." (OWI)

PARIS SUBURB ACCIDENTALLY BOMBED

PARIS, December 1 — An official statement issued by an American Air Force headquarters today said: "A Marauder flying over the southwestern suburbs of Paris at 1015 hours this morning released its bombs through mechanical failure. They fell at Issy Les Moulineaux. All except one of the bombs fell without exploding. One exploded with a low order of detonation." Issy Les Moulineaux is two miles southwest of Paris (Reuter)

S.H.A.E.F. AGAIN BROADCASTS TO FOREIGN WORKERS

SHAEF, December 1 — A SHAEF spokesman, in a broadcast of instructions to foreign workers in Germany, told them today that after the Allies occupy areas where the German Army has been ousted, arrangements will be started to return foreign workers to their homes.

The spokesman said that foreign workers are to seek refuge and stay out of the way of soldiers until the fighting and mopping-up in the towns and villages where they work are completed. Then, after the foreign workers send a representative to Allied Military Government officials when the community is occupied, preparations for returning foreign workers to their homes will be undertaken. (BBC)

17 U. S. CONGRESSMEN IN FRANCE

PARIS, December 1 — Seventeen members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives arrived in France yesterday from London.

The group will inspect U. S. army installations, French ports of supply, and some of the combat areas. (OWI)
(OWI)

MILAN AREA RAIL BRIDGES BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 1 — Although recurrent bad weather again limited operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to less than 500 sorties yesterday, Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force severely damaged important rail bridges in the Milan industrial area of north Italy, it was announced here today.

Only small forces were used in the successful attacks on the bridges, at Vrema, 23 miles southeast of Milan, and at Romana di Lombardia, 25 miles to the east. Fighter-bombers, active in the same area, destroyed or damaged 130 rail cars and 49 motor vehicles, as well as effecting 37 rail cuts in the important supply network of the German forces in north Italy.

Coastal Air Force planes scored hits on a large building on Sansego Island, 60 miles south of Fiume in the upper Adriatic, and also carried out strafing attacks on enemy

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

approximate strength ... probably be just below six million men. The dispatches said that of these six million available to fight the Battle of Germany, not more than one and a quarter million are fit combat troops between the ages of 19 and 46.
(BBC - Reuter)

EISENHOWER, DEMPSEY CONFER

LONDON, December 1 — General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, conferred with General Dempsey, British 2nd Army commander, at the latter's advanced headquarters. Future operations were discussed.

This followed a day during which they had made a strenuous tour of the British front along the Maas (Meuse), accompanied by General Ritchie and General O'Connor.
(BBC)

STIMSON COMMENTS ON WAR IN WEST

WASHINGTON, December 1 — The Germans are throwing troops and tanks into a last-ditch defense of the Cologne plains and the Ruhr Valley because they know that not only is the Allied drive aimed at Germany's industrial area, but that the route is the easiest and shortest geographically to Berlin, Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, said yesterday.

In his weekly review of the war, Stimson told a press conference that troops of American 1st and 9th Armies and the British 2nd Army have forced the enemy to yield, albeit slowly, despite desperate resistance by German troops who have been ordered to hold their ground regardless of the cost.

Stimson reported that Allied forces have driven a series of wedges into stout defenses and have gradually broadened the area of the advance.

He emphasized that even more significant than the progress of Allied troops on the Western Front during the week is the fact that already several German divisions have been demolished, and many other divisions are being battered and weakened.

A general offensive had to be delayed by General Eisenhower until enough artillery ammunition could be accumulated, Stimson explained. He said that with the opening of the port of Antwerp — within easy distance of the fighting front — delivery of ammunition from the U. S. to the front will increase.
(OWI)

BALCK COMMANDS GERMAN ARMY IN WEST

LONDON, December 1 — General Herman Balck, 50-year-old armored force veteran, has assumed the command of the German Army group on the southern sector of the Western Front, an Associated Press dispatch from Supreme Headquarters reported.

Balck succeeded Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, whose present location is unknown.

Balck, who served in the last World War, is known to have commanded a German armored army on the Russian front as late as April 1944.
(OWI)

SIEGFRIED LINE TOWNS BUILT FOR WAR.

ON THE WUERM-BEECK SECTOR, 9TH ARMY FRONT, December 1 — The Siegfried Line towns were constructed to operate as a series of pillboxes under Wehrmacht supervision, a *Chicago Daily News* correspondent reported today.

The dispatch said:

"A railroad station looks like a railroad station, but it is actually an ideal divisional command post with walls reinforced by concrete and brick five-feet thick.

S.H.A.E.F. AGAIN BROADCASTS TO FOREIGN WORKERS

SHAEF, December 1 — A SHAEF spokesman, in a broadcast of instructions to foreign workers in Germany, told them today that after the Allies occupy areas where the German Army has been ousted, arrangements will be started to return foreign workers to their homes.

The spokesman said that foreign workers are to seek refuge and stay out of the way of soldiers until the fighting and mopping-up in the towns and villages where they work are completed. Then, after the foreign workers send a representative to Allied Military Government officials when the community is occupied, preparations for returning foreign workers to their homes will be undertaken.
(BBC)

17 U. S. CONGRESSMEN IN FRANCE

PARIS, December 1 — Seventeen members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives arrived in France yesterday from London.

The group will inspect U. S. army installations, French ports of supply, and some of the combat areas.
(OWI)
(OWI)

MILAN AREA RAIL BRIDGES BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 1 — Although recurrent bad weather again limited operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to less than 500 sorties yesterday, Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force severely damaged important rail bridges in the Milan industrial area of north Italy, it was announced here today.

Only small forces were used in the successful attacks on the bridges, at Vrema, 25 miles southeast of Milan, and at Romana di Lombardia, 25 miles to the east. Fighter-bombers, active in the same area, destroyed or damaged 130 rail cars and 49 motor vehicles, as well as effecting 37 rail cuts in the important supply network of the German forces in north Italy.

Coastal Air Force planes scored hits on a large building on Sansego Island, 60 miles south of Fiume in the upper Adriatic, and also carried out strafing attacks on enemy communications along the Italian Riviera.
(PRO)

ALEXANDER VISITS ITALIAN COMBAT TROOPS

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, December 1 — Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, has visited Italian combat groups in the reorganization areas in the last few days, it was announced today.

Inspecting various phases of their training, Field Marshal Alexander later addressed the troops, and said he was well satisfied with what he had seen. He said he looked forward to the time when these new Italian formations would join his armies in the field. During his inspection, the field marshal insisted on meeting personally and conferring ith all Italian officers of field rank.
(PRO)

NEARLY ALL OF CRETE LIBERATED

CRETE PATRIOT HEADQUARTERS, December 1 — The whole of the island fortress of Crete has now been freed with the exception of one small corner, a Reuter correspondent said today.

In this corner, which comprises Suda Bay, Canc, and Maleme airfield, some 15,000 Axis forces under the com-

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

mand of a German colonel are cut off with no hope of escape or rescue. Within this 40-mile perimeter they have concentrated more than 500 guns, as well as ample supplies of food, ammunition, and petrol dispersed in deep rock caves. With these stores and equipment to back them up, they have rejected surrender proposals twice within the last month.

The trapped enemy forces have been driven back into this corner by the Cretan Patriots led by General Papadakis, newly appointed Governor of Crete, who was landed secretly here by the British Navy two months ago.
(Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS TAKE NOVI PAZAR

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, December 1 — The German stronghold of Novi Pazar, in the mountainous section of central Serbia, fell to Yugoslav troops yesterday, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Novi Pazar has been the goal of a major Partisan drive which has been slowly advancing over difficult terrain made even more difficult by recent heavy snows and rains, which converted supply routes into lanes of mud. Bulgarian Army units also took part in the liberation of Novi Pazar, the Yugoslav communique said.

Other Yugoslav forces stormed and captured the town of Bjeljina, thus cutting off the communication line which served the Germans in their retreat north toward the Sava River.

Liberation of Kraljevo, in Serbia, which Marshal Tito announced yesterday, resulted in the capture of seven pieces of German artillery, hundreds of rifles and machine guns, 23 carloads of ammunition, and 15 railroad cars and locomotives. Red Army troops took part in the liberation of Kraljevo. The Soviet communique announced that, besides other booty taken at Kraljevo, one plane, four tanks, and 22 tractors were captured.

South of Brod, Marshal Tito's forces are driving the Germans back on the town of Sjenica. Capture of this town will cut the main railway to Sarajevo, the city to which all German escape roads now lead.

North of the Adriatic port of Split, Yugoslav units have seized the fortified village of Prevjes, severing the railway to northern Italy and Austria, and prohibiting its use to any Wehrmacht members agile enough to run the gauntlet through central Yugoslavia. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV TROOPS ENTER AUSTRIA

BELGRADE, December 1 — Troops of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation have « penetrated into Austria, » the Yugoslav Telegraph Service said tonight in a domestic wireless dispatch. No further details of the reported crossing of the Yugoslav-Austrian frontier were announced. (OWI)

FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER RETIRES

STOCKHOLM, December 1 — Gen. Karl Walden, Finnish Minister of Defense, who has been ill, was released today from his post by President Von Mannerheim, who appointed Lieut. Gen. Valve to succeed him, Radio Helsinki reported tonight.

The radio also broadcast this text of today's Finnish communique: « The enemy has been driven west of the Taetaeseno River, where he has built positions on a plateau and hill line. » (OWI)

BOMBERS OVER TOKYO FOR THREE HOURS

The four carriers named as damaged are the *Kalinin Bay*, the *Fanshaw Bay*, the *White Plains*, and the *Kitkun Bay*.

Today's announcement was made by Rear Admiral C.A.F. Sprague, who commanded the escort carrier group which, assisted by Wildcats and Avengers, turned back a major portion of the Japanese fleet north of Leyte. (OWI)

NEW U.S.M.C. COMMANDER FOR PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, December 1 — Major General Julian C. Smith, commander of the U.S. Marines' assault at Tarawa a year ago, was named Commanding General of the Marines in the Pacific Theater today.

General Smith headed the 2nd Marine Division when it went ashore on Tarawa, in the Gilbert Islands, in a blow which signalled the start of the offensive in the Central Pacific. He also commanded the expeditionary forces during the recent campaign in the Palau Islands.

He will succeed Major General J. C. Fagen, who is in ill health. (OWI)

AMERICANS KILL JAPS AT RATIO OF 13 TO 1

WASHINGTON, December 1 — American troops have killed an average of 13 Japanese for every American killed in Far Eastern fighting, according to a report issued today by the U.S. Office of War Information.

The report says the Japanese Army today numbers at least four million men, of whom two million are in China. United States troops so far have killed at least 277,000 Japanese, while 21,000 Americans have lost their lives. Since 1937, the report added, 350,000 Japanese are believed to have been killed. The report commented:

« The Japanese are nowhere near the bottom of the barrel in fighting reserves. They can equip and train two million more soldiers without seriously affecting war production manpower. » (OWI - Reuter)

2,000 BRITISH TROOPS HOME AGAIN

LONDON, December 1 — Two thousand British troops, from the Middle East and northern Italy, have arrived home for a month's leave under the furlough plan recently announced by the Prime Minister. They are the first troops to return to Britain under the plan. (BBC)

WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED FOR R.N.

AT A NORTHERN BRITISH PORT, December 1 — A new British battleship, outmatching all other capital ships in the world, was launched this week, Reuter disclosed tonight. The size, design, armament, and even the name of this giant vessel are secret, but it has been revealed that no bigger battleship is afloat, and that when she is completed she will be the most powerful unit of any navy in the world, Reuter added.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, speaking at an official luncheon, said: « She will sail in tropical waters against an enemy we particularly want to beat. This ship is a challenge to the minds of those people who have thought, and who still think that the rôle and day of battleships have ended.

« I am persuaded that a ship of the calibre and equipment of this ship will be a formidable central factor in any naval task force which can be devised for the future ».

The battleship was launched by Princess Elizabeth in the first important public duty she has carried out alone.

The new battleship is the sixth brought into commission

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

Other Yugoslav forces stormed and captured the town of Bjeljina, thus cutting off the communication line which served the Germans in their retreat north toward the Sava River.

Liberation of Kraljevo, in Serbia, which Marshal Tito announced yesterday, resulted in the capture of seven pieces of German artillery, hundreds of rifles and machine guns, 23 carloads of ammunition, and 15 railroad cars and locomotives. Red Army troops took part in the liberation of Kraljevo. The Soviet communique announced that, besides other booty taken at Kraljevo, one plane, four tanks, and 22 tractors were captured.

South of Brod, Marshal Tito's forces are driving the Germans back on the town of Sjenica. Capture of this town will cut the main railway to Sarajevo, the city to which all German escape roads now lead.

North of the Adriatic port of Split, Yugoslav units have seized the fortified village of Prevjes, severing the railway to northern Italy and Austria, and prohibiting its use to any Wehrmacht members agile enough to run the gauntlet through central Yugoslavia. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV TROOPS ENTER AUSTRIA

BELGRADE, December 1 — Troops of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation have «penetrated into Austria,» the Yugoslav Telegraph Service said tonight in a domestic wireless dispatch. No further details of the reported crossing of the Yugoslav-Austrian frontier were announced. (OWI)

FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER RETIRES

STOCKHOLM, December 1 — Gen. Karl Walden, Finnish Minister of Defense, who has been ill, was released today from his post by President Von Mannerheim, who appointed Lieut. Gen. Valve to succeed him, Radio Helsinki reported tonight.

The radio also broadcast this text of today's Finnish communique: «The enemy has been driven west of the Taetaeseno River, where he has built positions on a plateau and hill line.» (OWI)

BOMBERS OVER TOKYO FOR THREE HOURS

NEW YORK, December 1 — American Superfortress bombers were over Tokyo for at least three hours in their Wednesday night raid, an Associated Press dispatch from the Saipan air base said yesterday.

Quoting crew members who made the flight, the dispatch reported that the planes flew over the Japanese capital both singly and in groups. Clouds blotted the target, but good results were obtained through the use of instruments, the pilots declared.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur today sent his congratulations on the Superfortress bombing of Tokyo to Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the U. S. Army Air Forces. The message said:

«My heartiest congratulations on your Tokyo strikes. As well as hitting the heart of the Japanese industry, they divert his attention from the Philippines. You will help me greatly if you will hit hard and often.» (OWI)

FOUR DAMAGED U. S. CARRIERS NAMED

WASHINGTON, December 1 — The Navy Department today revealed the names of four escort carriers damaged in the battle of the Philippines, on October 24, and also disclosed that there were 800 survivors from the *Saint Lô* and 600 from the *Gambier Bay*. The loss of the two ships had been announced previously.

WASHINGTON, December 1 — American troops have killed an average of 13 Japanese for every American killed in Far Eastern fighting, according to a report issued today by the U.S. Office of War Information.

The report says the Japanese Army today numbers at least four million men, of whom two million are in China. United States troops so far have killed at least 277,000 Japanese, while 21,000 Americans have lost their lives. Since 1937, the report added, 850,000 Japanese are believed to have been killed. The report commented:

«The Japanese are nowhere near the bottom of the barrel in fighting reserves. They can equip and train two million more soldiers without seriously affecting war production manpower.» (OWI - Reuter)

2,000 BRITISH TROOPS HOME AGAIN

LONDON, December 1 — Two thousand British troops, from the Middle East and northern Italy, have arrived home for a month's leave under the furlough plan recently announced by the Prime Minister. They are the first troops to return to Britain under the plan. (BBC)

WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED FOR R.N.

AT A NORTHERN BRITISH PORT, December 1 — A new British battleship, outmatching all other capital ships in the world, was launched this week, Reuter disclosed tonight. The size, design, armament, and even the name of this giant vessel are secret, but it has been revealed that no bigger battleship is afloat, and that when she is completed she will be the most powerful unit of any navy in the world, Reuter added.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, speaking at an official luncheon, said: «She will sail in tropical waters against an enemy we particularly want to beat. This ship is a challenge to the minds of those people who have thought, and who still think that the rôle and day of battleships have ended.

«I am persuaded that a ship of the calibre and equipment of this ship will be a formidable central factor in any naval task force which can be devised for the future».

The battleship was launched by Princess Elizabeth in the first important public duty she has carried out alone.

The new battleship is the sixth brought into commission by Britain since the beginning of the war. She now possesses 16 capital ships. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST, AND ACTION PARTIES REFUSE SUPPORT TO BONOMI

ROME, December 1 — Leaders of the Communist, Socialist, and Action Parties today refused to collaborate in a government formed by Ivanoe Bonomi, telling him they would support only a Premier designated by the Committee of National Liberation.

Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, yesterday charged Bonomi with the formation of a new government, but the five parties participating in the CNL discussion later selected Meuccio Ruini, leader of the Democratic Labor Party and outgoing Minister Without Portfolio, as their choice for Premier.

During the afternoon, Bonomi had talks with U.S. Ambassador Alexander Kirk, and then with British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles. The British Ambassador afterward saw Alcide De Gasperi, Christian Democrat and Minister Without Portfolio in the outgoing Bonomi Cabinet.

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

After a conference with Bonomi today, Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, said he had told the ex-Prime Minister that, in view of the fact that the Committee of National Liberation parties have pronounced themselves opposed to him, « Bonomi could render a great service to the national cause by refusing the charge offered to him. »

Under such circumstances, Togliatti added, the CNL could continue « to exercise its functions of political direction » toward « the democratic renewal of the country. »

Pietro Nenni, Socialist leader, also made a statement to newspapermen after visiting Bonomi. He said he had told Bonomi that the Socialists could accept only a government formed by Ruini, or one formed in consultation with the CNL.

He said he had suggested to Bonomi that he « retired from any form of politics » since, he added, Bonomi would be in opposition to the CNL, and hence « would lend himself fatally to the maneuvers of the reactionary forces. »

Emilio Lussu, Secretary of the Action Party, told reporters he had informed Bonomi of his party's intention to oppose any government formed without CNL approval. The friendly attitude of Italy toward England, he added, was unchanged by the recent British declaration concerning Count Carlo Sforza.

Representatives of the six parties comprising the Committee of National Liberation met again today at the Palazzo dei Marescialli for an informal discussion of the situation. (UNN)

EDEN EXPLAINS BRITISH ATTITUDE ON SFORZA

LONDON, December 1 — Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, made it clear in the House of Commons today that the British Government was not in favor of the appointment of Count Carlo Sforza as Italian Foreign Secretary, because he had worked against « the government of Signor Bonomi, who has himself given us loyal support, and has fulfilled all his obligations toward us. »

Mr. Eden, who was replying to points in the debate on the King's speech, said: « Italy is a country with whom we have been recently at war, which surrendered unconditionally, and whose record in the present struggle under Mussolini's guidance was most shameful, not only toward us and France, but toward Greece and Albania. All these countries were the subjects of a carefully calculated aggression — and it turned out a miscalculated aggression.

« It is quite true that we are in no sense a vindictive people, and we have accepted Italy as a co-belligerent. But that country is not an ally. She remains the base of operations for our troops, and we are perfectly entitled to express our views about the appointment of any particular statesman in that country. We are absolutely entitled to do it.

Not a Veto

« We have not expressed a veto, but there is no reason why the British Government should not say, 'In our view, the appointment of Mr. X to the particular post of Foreign Secretary is not going to facilitate smooth working in our machine.' There is no crime in that. That applies particularly to the post of Foreign Secretary.

« We did not feel, for a number of reasons, that Count Sforza would be a particularly happy choice as Foreign Secretary.

« He did tell us that he would pursue a certain course on his return to Italy. I am not dealing with the royalty question. He has been, in our judgment, and according to our information, leading an [illegible] the government of Signor

At this point, Ivor Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Keighley, intervened to point out that Count Sforza had been fighting Mussolini. Mr. Eden replied that throughout that period, Sforza was in the United States, where « he must have found the battle against Mussolini very hot. »

Mr. Thomas then said that for some time Count Sforza had lived in France.

Mr. Eden continued: « The battle must have been equally hard against Mussolini from there.

« All we have done is, not to impose a veto, but to express an opinion, which so long as we are the Government, we are entitled to do, especially in the particular conditions existing between ourselves and Italy. »

(BBC-Reuter)

SFORZA ASKS ITALY-YUGOSLAVIA LIAISON

ROME, December 1 — There must be a closer understanding between Italy and Yugoslavia as an object lesson to all of Europe, Count Carlo Sforza told the people of Yugoslavia in a broadcast today over Radio Rome. Sforza recalled that he had expressed the same thoughts in pre-Fascist days.

Sforza said: « Our two peoples must understand each other. If it is not for reasons of love, then it must be for reasons of sane self-interest. » He added that when the war against Yugoslavia had been declared by Italy, « five million Italians and sons of Italians had considered it a crime. » He pointed out that this was brought home to him even more forcefully when many officers and men involved in that war expressed their horror and disgust.

The necessity of a system of interdependence of both nations, was mentioned by Sforza which, he said, « must guarantee for always a peace without which one cannot hope to make social justice in the world. »

In conclusion, Sforza said: « If the Italians and the Yugoslavs will build a true peace between them, they will acquire incomparable prestige because they will have given to Europe the only lesson of peace and brotherly love for which a wounded humanity has been waiting. The people who will be great tomorrow will be only those who have looked ahead. » (UNN)

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS PARADE IN ROME

ROME, December 1 — Another contingent of Italian combat troops, including engineers, marched through the Via del Impero, in the center of the city, at 1100 hours today. In the line of march were motorized artillery and veteran Patriots from Sicily and Corsica.

The parade was reviewed by Major General Langley Browning, chief of the Allied Military Mission to the Italian Army, and Italian Government officials, including former Premier Bonomi, Count Sforza, and General Messe, Chief of the Italian General Staff. (UNN)

WAX THEFT ENDS CANDLE SUPPLY

ROME, December 1 — As a result of 325 tons of imported paraffin wax being stolen, no allotment of candles for public sale can be made from factories after the middle of this month, the Allied Commission announced today.

Investigation disclosed that the wax disappeared from a supply depot at Naples, bringing the manufacture of Italian candles to a virtual halt, AC's Industry Sub-Commission said.

Shortages also have occured in transporting wax from Bari to Naples, officials added. Manufacture will be resumed whenever imported wax becomes available. (UNN)

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

Count Carlo Sforza.

Representatives of the six parties comprising the Committee of National Liberation met again today at the Palazzo dei Marescialli for an informal discussion of the situation. (UNN)

EDEN EXPLAINS BRITISH ATTITUDE ON SFORZA

LONDON, December 1 — Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, made it clear in the House of Commons today that the British Government was not in favor of the appointment of Count Carlo Sforza as Italian Foreign Secretary, because he had worked against « the government of Signor Bonomi, who has himself given us loyal support, and has fulfilled all his obligations toward us. »

Mr. Eden, who was replying to points in the debate on the King's speech, said: « Italy is a country with whom we have been recently at war, which surrendered unconditionally, and whose record in the present struggle under Mussolini's guidance was most shameful, not only toward us and France, but toward Greece and Albania. All these countries were the subjects of a carefully calculated aggression — and it turned out a miscalculated aggression.

« It is quite true that we are in no sense a vindictive people, and we have accepted Italy as a co-belligerent. But that country is not an ally. She remains the base of operations for our troops, and we are perfectly entitled to express our views about the appointment of any particular statesman in that country. We are absolutely entitled to do it.

Not a Veto

« We have not expressed a veto, but there is no reason why the British Government should not say, 'In our view, the appointment of Mr. X to the particular post of Foreign Secretary is not going to facilitate smooth working in our machine.' There is no crime in that. That applies particularly to the post of Foreign Secretary.

« We did not feel, for a number of reasons, that Count Sforza would be a particularly happy choice as Foreign Secretary.

« He did tell us that he would pursue a certain course on his return to Italy. I am not dealing with the royalty question. He has been, in our judgment, and according to our information, working against the government of Signor Bonomi, who has himself given us loyal support and has fulfilled all his obligations toward us.

« We would prefer not to have a man as Foreign Secretary who, only lately, has been working against a Prime Minister who has been perfectly loyal. We are simply judging on our experience of Sforza. I do not bring personal prejudices into this. We are entitled to observe what has happened in the country. We observed that, on his return, he rapidly began to work against the government, and when a new government was formed, he began to work against that government.

« We decided, in these circumstances, that we did not think that we should be very happy to have as Foreign Secretary somebody who had done that. We expressed our view that, in all circumstances, we should be happier without that particular appointment. I do not see why we should not be allowed to say that.

« I am not basing my action on what any particular party in Italy may, or may not, do. That is not the position which the British Foreign Secretary has taken. I have simply said that this particular individual's record, as an individual, is not one that gives us confidence in him as a Foreign Secretary. That happens to be the Government's view, and I have expressed it, and it remains my view.

« There is not the slightest parallel between this case and Belgium. Belgium has been our ally throughout the war, and is still our ally. Italy has not been our ally throughout the war. »

other. If it is not for reasons of love, then it must be for reasons of sane self-interest. » He added that when the war against Yugoslavia had been declared by Italy, « five million Italians and sons of Italians had considered it a crime. » He pointed out that this was brought home to him even more forcefully when many officers and men involved in that war expressed their horror and disgust.

The necessity of a system of interdependence of both nations, was mentioned by Sforza which, he said, « must guarantee for always a peace without which one cannot hope to make social justice in the world. »

In conclusion, Sforza said: « If the Italians and the Yugoslavs will build a true peace between them, they will acquire incomparable prestige because they will have given to Europe the only lesson of peace and brotherly love for which a wounded humanity has been waiting. The people who will be great tomorrow will be only those who have looked ahead. » (UNN)

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS PARADE IN ROME

ROME, December 1 — Another contingent of Italian combat troops, including engineers, marched through the Via del Impero, in the center of the city, at 1100 hours today. In the line of march were motorized artillery and veteran Patriots from Sicily and Corsica.

The parade was reviewed by Major General Langley Browning, chief of the Allied Military Mission to the Italian Army, and Italian Government officials, including former Premier Bonomi, Count Sforza, and General Messe, Chief of the Italian General Staff. (UNN)

WAX THEFT ENDS CANDLE SUPPLY

ROME, December 1 — As a result of 325 tons of imported paraffin wax being stolen, no allotment of candles for public sale can be made from factories after the middle of this month, the Allied Commission announced today.

Investigation disclosed that the wax disappeared from a supply depot at Naples, bringing the manufacture of Italian candles to a virtual halt, AC's Industry Sub-Commission said.

Shortages also have occured in transporting wax from Bari to Naples, officials added. Manufacture will be resumed whenever imported wax becomes available. (UNN)

FACTORY DEREQUISITIONING STEPS DEFINED

ROME, December 1 — Requests by Italians for the derequisitioning (returning to private use) of industrial premises should be made henceforth through the Italian government, and not to any Allied agency, the Allied Commission said today.

This does not mean more requests can be approved, or that present restrictions can be lowered, but rather that applications will receive more thorough consideration, AC's Industry Sub-Commission pointed out.

As the sub-Commission defined it, this is the sole procedure:

1. The Italian owner or operator of a requisitioned factory or shop makes application to the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, at 15, Via Flavia, Rome.

2. That ministry examines the request and forwards it, with recommendations, to AC's Industry Sub-Commission.

3. The Sub-Commission considers the request on the basis of possible aid for essential civilian needs, and availability of power and raw materials.

4. After this study, the request goes to the Industrial Coördination Committee of the Allied Local Resources

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

Board of Allied Force Headquarters, which makes the final decision.

5. The Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor replies to the applicant. (UNN)

EIRE VOTES RELIEF TO ITALY

DUBLIN, December 1 — The Eire Government has decided to provide 400,000 dollars to the Irish Red Cross Society for war relief in Italy. The British news agency, Press Association, said last night that the full amount would be provided by the end of March. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

EDEN ADDRESSES HOUSE ON GERMAN PROBLEM

LONDON, December 1 — Foreign Secretary Eden told Commons today that the essential factor they had to remember in deciding future plans for Germany was that in the German character, the unquestioned authority of the State was what counted for the mass. The average German was the instrument of the State to an extent incomprehensible to the British; the Germans belonged to the State.

Mr. Eden said he believed that the authority which Britain held in the world exis'ed precisely because she represented the complete antithesis to the German State conception. The Germans were ready to obey any German leader. They believed that it was the destiny of their «race» to be the dominating power in Europe. That, to them, was far more important than either the freedom of the individual or the dignity of any particular man or women.

Unless one saw that, he continued, he did not understand the foundation on which the Nazi doctrine was so easily superimposed. It was acceptable to the average German because it expressed, in an aggressive form, the belief which the average German had had for 200 years or more. The Nazi doctrine was acceptable because it fitted in with his belief that the Germans are the dominating race.

Every report, Mr. Eden said, showed that it was in the younger generation, particularly in those between 16 and 25, that this problem was the most serious.

«Unless this feeling is eradicated,» the Foreign Secretary went on, «we shall be at the mercy of any other Hitler who happens to come along. Any precaution we take against the revival of Nazism must be taken in unison with our Allies.»

Some views which had been expressed about the Pierlot Government in Belgium were unjust, Mr. Eden said. It was a legally elected government, representative of the Belgian people, and it still had the support of all the Belgian parties except the Communists.

In regard to Greece, Mr. Eden said that Britain had asked the present coalition government to continue united in the reconstruction of their country. In view of the supplies that were being sent, and the sacrifices Britain had made, he thought that Britain was entitled to make this appeal, concluding: «We have no intention of interfering with the rights of the Greek people to choose freely both the régime and the system of government they prefer.» (BBC-Reuter)

STETTINIUS SWORN IN

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONFERENCE DISAGREES

CHICAGO, December 1 — The International Air Conference yesterday decided tentatively to establish the American «Five Freedoms» proposal as a separate document, so that nations could accept it or reject it individually. This, said a Reuter dispatch, constituted a setback for the United States' hope of attaching it as a protocol to the major agreement.

This decision was taken by a joint sub-committee whose delegates were the same as those of the full committee.

Later, the British Dominions stated that they would support Britain's refusal to sign a second document, which called for completely unfettered competition in air traffic after the war.

Several European and Middle Eastern nations are said to be considering similar action. (Reuter)

SCOBIE WARNS AGAINST VIOLENCE

ATHENS, December 1 — Major General Scobie, General Officer Commanding in Greece, said in a broadcast to the Greek people today that he stood firmly behind the present constitutional government until the Greek State could be established with a legal armed force behind it, and free elections could be held.

Declaring he was against «terrorism, violence, and bullying from whatever quarter it may come,» General Scobie said that he was convinced that in many parts of the country there was no freedom of speech and no freedom of the press, and that terrorism and violence still existed. (Reuter)

GREEN REELECTED HEAD OF A.F.L.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1 — Reëlected president of the American Federation of Labor for his 21st term, William Green pledged yesterday in his acceptance speech at the organization's convention that he would do his best to bring about a merger with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Mine Workers.

The convention adopted a resolution calling on free trade unions of the world to «unite to maintain a lasting peace with freedom,» and another opposing any kind of forced labor and favoring reestablishment of German trade unions. A committee report on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for an international security organization was approved. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 1 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

East of Faenza, 8th Army troops have gained some ground between the Lamone and Montone Rivers. Activity on the remainder of this front has been confined to patrolling.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have occupied several heights previously held by the enemy. Elsewhere, the front has been generally quiet.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday hampered air operations, and

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

the State was what counted for the mass. The average German was the instrument of the State to an extent incomprehensible to the British: the Germans belonged to the State.

Mr. Eden said he believed that the authority which Britain held in the world existed precisely because she represented the complete antithesis to the German State conception. The Germans were ready to obey any German leader. They believed that it was the destiny of their «race» to be the dominating power in Europe. That, to them, was far more important than either the freedom of the individual or the dignity of any particular man or women.

Unless one saw that, he continued, he did not understand the foundation on which the Nazi doctrine was so easily superimposed. It was acceptable to the average German because it expressed, in an aggressive form, the belief which the average German had had for 200 years or more. The Nazi doctrine was acceptable because it fitted in with his belief that the Germans are the dominating race.

Every report, Mr. Eden said, showed that it was in the younger generation, particularly in those between 16 and 25, that this problem was the most serious.

«Unless this feeling is eradicated,» the Foreign Secretary went on, «we shall be at the mercy of any other Hitler who happens to come along. Any precaution we take against the revival of Nazism must be taken in unison with our Allies.»

Some views which had been expressed about the Pierlot Government in Belgium were unjust, Mr. Eden said. It was a legally elected government, representative of the Belgian people, and it still had the support of all the Belgian parties except the Communists.

In regard to Greece, Mr. Eden said that Britain had asked the present coalition government to continue united in the reconstruction of their country. In view of the supplies that were being sent, and the sacrifices Britain had made, he thought that Britain was entitled to make this appeal, concluding: «We have no intention of interfering with the rights of the Greek people to choose freely both the régime and the system of government they prefer.» (BBC-Reuter)

STETTINIUS SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, December 1 — United States Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. took his oath of office today in his office here. The oath was administered by Associate Justice Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court. (OWI)

DE GAULLE IN RUSSIA

LONDON, December 1 — General Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Russia and is on his way from Stalingrad to Moscow by train. Radio Moscow, announcing this early today, said the party arrived at the airport of Baku on Tuesday, but bad weather forced them to continue the journey to the Soviet capital by train.

Stopping yesterday in Stalingrad where he presented a memorial plaque in the name of the French people, he said in the course of a speech:

«Stalingrad is not only a symbol of victory — it is also an excellent lesson in what can be achieved by the Allies united against the hated Germans.»

General de Gaulle's visit is being made at the invitation of Marshal Stalin. The main subjects of their talks are believed to be Germany's fate after her defeat, collective security, a new Franco-Soviet agreement, and the general question of regional pacts in Europe. (Reuter)

established with a legal armed force behind it, and free elections could be held.

Declaring he was against «terrorism, violence, and bullying from whatever quarter it may come,» General Scobie said that he was convinced that in many parts of the country there was no freedom of speech and no freedom of the press, and that terrorism and violence still existed. (Reuter)

GREEN REELECTED HEAD OF A.F.L.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1 — Reelected president of the American Federation of Labor for his 21st term, William Green pledged yesterday in his acceptance speech at the organization's convention that he would do his best to bring about a merger with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Mine Workers.

The convention adopted a resolution calling on free trade unions of the world to «unite to maintain a lasting peace with freedom,» and another opposing any kind of forced labor and favoring reestablishment of German trade unions. A committee report on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for an international security organization was approved. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, December 1 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

East of Faenza, 8th Army troops have gained some ground between the Lamone and Montone Rivers. Activity on the remainder of this front has been confined to patrolling.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have occupied several heights previously held by the enemy. Elsewhere, the front has been generally quiet.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday hampered air operations, and heavy bombers of the Strategic Force were grounded.

Tactical medium bombers made successful attacks on bridges east of Milan, while fighter-bombers and fighters concentrated against enemy communications in the northern Po Valley, cutting rail lines, and destroying rail yards and motor transport.

Covering a wide area, Coastal aircraft attacked targets in the Italian Riviera, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew less than 500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, December 1 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continuing to clear the Maas pocket have occupied an enemy strongpoint at two castles near Wanssum and Broekhuizen. The village of Broekhuizen was cleared of the enemy.

Railway transport and communications in northern and eastern Holland were again under attack by fighter-bombers.

At Suchteln, factory buildings were hit by fighter-bombers.

In the area of Linnich, our forces reached the Roer River north of Koslar.

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

We are fighting in Beeck, Lindern, and Flossdorf.

Fighters and fighter-bombers closely supporting our ground forces in this sector attacked enemy troops and mortar positions, and bombed and strafed strongpoints at Baal, Rürich, Glimbach, Gevenich, and Boslar.

Farther south, we cleared Lammersdorf after hard fighting, and entered a section of Inden, west of the Inde River.

High ground east of Grosshau was occupied.

In Merode, heavy fighting continued.

Medium, light and fighter-bombers destroyed a number of enemy tanks at Pier and Inden, and attacked the fortified villages of Stockheim, Vettweiss, and Erp; bombed and strafed strongpoints at Brandenberg, Bergstein, and Berg; and bombed armored vehicles and a repair depot at Gemund.

Other medium and light bombers went for railway yards at Zweibrucken.

Escorted light bombers attacked benzol plants at Duisburg during the afternoon, and two other benzol plants at Oberhausen and Bottrop were targets for escorted heavy bombers which made concentrated attacks through cloud.

Limited advances were made by our ground forces east and west of the lower Vosges Mountains north of the Saverne Gap, and near the Rhine River in the vicinity of Hagenau.

Strasbourg was shelled heavily by enemy guns across the Rhine River.

On the northern Alsace Plain, our units reached Gerstheim and Stotzheim, meeting little opposition.

Our advance in the southern high Vosges Mountains continues on a wide front, and our forces are within a mile of Urbeis and Saint Amarin.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repulsing counter-attacks at Burbach, just south of Thann.

East of Mülhouse, deep penetrations have been made into the Hart Forest.

On the Channel Coast, strongpoints at Dunkirk were hit by our medium and fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 1 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops forced the Ondava River, and on the western bank captured in fighting the town and junctional railway station of Strebishev, and also occupied the populated localities of Jankovtse, Jahovtse, Kolsheglube, Tushevtse, Gorovtse, Volchevtse, Harvishtse, Baranch, Garan, and Ulne-Jahstribe, and the railway station of Uhov.

During the battles from November 23 to 30, our troops captured on the territory of Czechoslovakia 3,000 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In Hungary, north and northeast of Pecs, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 60 populated localities, including Mayosz, Rachkoze, Laboch, Chikosbodosz, Magyarherkelen, and Aboliged, and the railway station of Hetver and Medosz.

During the battles of forcing the Danube, north of the Drava River, and breaking through the enemy defence on the western bank of the Danube, in November, our troops captured 5,150 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 1. — Today's communique:

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, December 1 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, particularly northeast of Geilenkirchen and in the Hürtgen sector, the enemy continued his strong attacks. He advanced only a little beyond his initial positions, owing to the determined resistance of our troops, and again lost 23 tanks.

Our formations, in the battle which has been raging since November 17, offered an unshakable resistance to the incessant major attacks of the U.S. 9th and 1st armies, and frustrated all attempts at breaking through in powerful counter-attacks. The U.S. shock troops paid for the local gains which, at the point of the deepest penetration, east of Würselen, amounted to 15 kilometers, with losses many times superior to ours, and the destruction of 500 armoured vehicles.

At the Lorraine frontiers, east of Sierk and Bouzonville, grim fighting developed in the forefield of the West Wall. At Sarreunion, grim attacks failed in front of our positions.

In Alsace, our troops are engaged in grim defensive fighting against enemy formations which are trying to broaden their penetration on both sides of Strasbourg.

East of Markirch, the enemy succeeded in punching a deep gap into our lines.

Grim enemy attacks on the southern pillar of our mountain positions at the French-Alsatian frontiers were either warded off or halted.

In Alsace-Lorraine, yesterday, our troops destroyed 32 enemy tanks, many of which fell victim to the «Tank Fist.»

Artillery fire flared up in the forefield of our fortresses on the Channel Coast, during these last few days.

London, Antwerp, and Liége continued to be subjected to our long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, the British 8th Army again attacked our positions in the Romagna, east of Faenza, with strong forces. The attack was stopped in front of our main lines.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, we occupied new positions between the Drau and the mountains, northeast of Pecs. Strong Soviet tank attacks were frustrated in front of our new lines. The enemy, having made a penetration in a northerly and northwesterly direction, is advancing towards the Pecs-Szeszard line. Counter-measures are in progress.

In the southwestern part of the Matra Mountains, our grenadiers repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him in grim forest fighting. A Bolshevik formation, which had been narrowed down in a small sector, was wiped out.

Northeast of Erlau, the enemy was repulsed in front of new positions.

In the Miscolcz sector, fresh Soviet attacks were frustrated. Northeast of the town, the enemy formations were stopped after small initial gains.

At the Bodrock, in the frontier area of eastern Slovakia, numerous Bolshevik attacks remained unsuccessful.

Nothing of moment is reported from the remaining parts of the Eastern Front.

Air:

Yesterday, central Germany, the Rhenish-Westphalian area, and the territory in the West in the vicinity of the [illegible] Anglo-American terror attacks.

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

verne Gap, and near the [illegible] Hagenau.

Strasbourg was shelled heavily by enemy guns across the Rhine River.

On the northern Alsace Plain, our units reached Gerstheim and Stotzheim, meeting little opposition.

Our advance in the southern high Vosges Mountains continues on a wide front, and our forces are within a mile of Urbeis and Saint Amarin.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repulsing counter-attacks at Burbach, just south of Thann.

East of Mülhouse, deep penetrations have been made into the Hart Forest.

On the Channel Coast, strongpoints at Dunkirk were hit by our medium and fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, December 1 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops forced the Ondava River, and on the western bank captured in fighting the town and junctional railway station of Strabishev, and also occupied the populated localities of Jankovtse, Juhovtse, Kolsheglube, Tushevtse, Gorovtse, Voichevtse, Harvishtse, Baranch, Garan, and Une-Jahstribe, and the railway station of Uhov.

During the battles from November 23 to 30, our troops captured on the territory of Czechoslovakia 3,000 German and Hungarian soldiers and officers.

In Hungary, north and northeast of Pecs, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 60 populated localities, including Mayosz, Rachkoze, Laboch, Chikosbodasz, Magyarherkelen, and Aboliged, and the railway station of Hetver and Medosz.

During the battles of forcing the Danube, north of the Drava River, and breaking through the enemy defence on the western bank of the Danube, in November, our troops captured 5,150 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, December 1, —, Today's communique:

Patriot activity has been lively throughout the Veneto zone. On November 10, Patriots cut the Vicenza-Montagna railway line at four points, causing the destruction of a railway coach. They also damaged a bridge on the line to Logare.

In the same zone, Patriots destroyed a German lorry, killing many of the enemy, and assaulted a Fascist militia patrol, killing two militiamen and capturing arms.

On November 17, they attacked a military vehicle, killing five Fascists and wounding a German.

It has been confirmed that on October 30 the Udine-Gorizia railway line was damaged over a length of three miles, near Udine, blocking traffic for many hours; and also that the Udine-Treviso line was blown up near Reana, derailing 16 goods trucks and a railway carriage, and holding up traffic for 28 hours.

On October 27, two railway carriages were derailed and traffic blocked for seven hours on the Udine-Reana line.

In the Grappa zone, the enemy began a series of local mopping-up operations. Many houses were burned, and seven Patriots killed and four wounded. The Germans lost six dead and several wounded.

On November 22, near Serpiano, in Emilia, a patrol of Modena Patriots ambushed two cars belonging to the enemy General Staff. (UNN)

fighting against enemy formations [illegible] broaden their penetration on both sides of Strasbourg.

East of Markirch, the enemy succeeded in punching a deep gap into our lines.

Grim enemy attacks on the southern pillar of our mountain positions at the French-Alsatian frontiers were either warded off or halted.

In Alsace-Lorraine, yesterday, our troops destroyed 32 enemy tanks, many of which fell victim to the «Tank Fist.»

Artillery fire flared up in the forefield of our fortresses on the Channel Coast, during these last few days.

London, Antwerp, and Liege continued to be subjected to our long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, the British 8th Army again attacked our positions in the Romagna, east of Faenza, with strong forces. The attack was stopped in front of our main lines.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, we occupied new positions between the Drau and the mountains, northeast of Pecs. Strong Soviet tank attacks were frustrated in front of our new lines. The enemy, having made a penetration in a northerly and northwesterly direction, is advancing towards the Pecs-Szeszard line. Counter-measures are in progress.

In the southwestern part of the Matra Mountains, our grenadiers repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him in grim forest fighting. A Bolshevik formation, which had been narrowed down in a small sector, was wiped out.

Northeast of Erlau, the enemy was repulsed in front of new positions.

In the Miscolcz sector, fresh Soviet attacks were frustrated. Northeast of the town, the enemy formations were stopped after small initial gains.

At the Bodrock, in the frontier area of eastern Slovakia, numerous Bolshevik attacks remained unsuccessful.

Nothing of moment is reported from the remaining parts of the Eastern Front.

Air:

Yesterday, central Germany, the Rhenish-Westphalian area, and the territory in the West in the vicinity of the front, were subjected to Anglo-American terror attacks. Duisburg was bombed by day and night. Air Defence forces brought down 30 enemy planes, 24 of which were four-engined bombers.

In November, 1944, the Navy sank seven merchant ships totalling 35,000 tons, eight destroyers, one submarine, six motor assault boats, and 17 landing craft. Eight other steamers and five motor assault boats were damaged. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Important Analysis of Military Strategy in the West: The military commentator Sertorius sees a certain amount of strategic triumph for the Germans in the West, despite the admitted Allied advances. The supposed strategic success derives from the fact that the «grimness of the German defence» has prevented the Allies from concentrating at one focal point and smashing it.

Instead, the Allies have been forced to «change their tactical focal points,» shifting from point to point in their

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

search for soft spots, with the result that their « fundamental strategic concept » (that of concentrating everything at one point and thereby breaking through), has become « confused, if not entirely lost. » Hence, Sertorius offers his German audience the following morale-bolstering conclusion:

« The pounding of the German Front, now here and now there, does not make the impression of very systematic planning, but, rather, of being at a loss about what to do, as though the enemy were glad to make any headway at all, regardless of whether or not it is of any strategic use. Thursday's fighting should be viewed from this angle. »

Rhine-Vosges Bridgehead: The Transocean correspondent reports that in middle Alsace, the American 7th Army and the French 1st Army have resumed their « concentric attack on the German Rhine-Vosges bridgehead. » It is admitted that an American « major penetration ... might narrow the bridgehead. » None the less, this will « by no means bring about the encirclement of German troops still situated between the Rhine and Vosges, for which the enemy is striving. »

Goebbels Article: Tonight, the German Radio has broadcast the weekly article by the German Minister of Propaganda. It is called « Errors of the War. » Goebbels argues that, although Germany has made some errors, the Allies have made far more errors in the matter of sizing up realistically the problems of the war. Allegedly, the Allied estimate « has been correct neither as to the course of future military events, nor as to the duration of the war. The difference between us is that we acknowledge error frankly; they, however, do not admit their vast number of mistakes. »

Goebbels enumerates various errors or deliberate falsifications of which he deems Allied news sources to be guilty, especially in the matter of supposedly concealing the success of German secret weapons. In contrast, he lauds the Wehrmacht communique as the « most serious and credible » source available on the daily military situation.

Eastern Front: This front today occupies far less prominence than the Western Front in German news reports. The correspondent Von Oiberg reports that the only big Soviet drive today is the continuation of Soviet « efforts to conquer Hungary and Slovakia. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Axis Troops Frustrate Allied Attacks: After stating that the « new, large-scale British offensive in the Adriatic sector » was frustrated by German counter-action yesterday, the Fascist radio tonight mentioned numerous alleged Axis triumphs in today's fighting. South of Bologna, the « Italo-German formations recaptured Monteverde. »

« East of the Futa Pass, Axis forces continued to make deep thrusts into enemy positions. »

It is reported that the situation south of Faenza remained relatively calm.

Furthermore, it is asserted that the Allied counter-offensive against the San Marco formation was broken up by Italian batteries. Here, presumably, Axis troops penetrated into the « 'De Gaullist' defensive system. »

Fascist Homage to Kesselring: On the occasion of the 59th birthday of Marshal Kesselring, Fascist commentators stressed the soldierly qualities of the German commander and paid homage to his « brotherly » contribution to the cause of Fascist Italy. Several vignettes of the African and Italian campaigns are cited; one supposed Kesselring incident (following which the Nazi warrior summed up the Nazi-Fascist war aims in the slogan « Resist and be determined to survive »), is used to illustrate the portentious rôle Kesselring has played in saving Italy, along with Germany, from destruction.

It is said that Kesselring is a cautious strategist, a « born soldier » who « answers the power of the enemy's [illegible] ». His tactics are praised by the commentators, who contend that the Fascist Army exploits the delay in military activity to regain its pristine strength. Finally, it is said that Kesselring's martial genius has been one of the dominant factors which have prevented the Allies from achieving a quick conclusion of the Italian Campaign.

The « humane » side of Kesselring's nature is eulogized, this being illustrated by his « preservation of art treasures, » his assistance to civilian populations near the front, and his solicitude for refugees from the « barbarous enemy. »

Formation of Mobile « Black Brigade » Units: The Fascist radio announces the imminent formation of special operational « Black Brigade » units. In emphasizing the punitive and extremist nature of these battalions, the headquarters announces that they are designed to « move with rapidity and aggressive spirit in the struggle against the bandits and outlaws; » the new units will have a dual rôle in that they may also be called upon to form a fighting unit at the front.

It is announced that Fascist Party Secretary Pavolini addressed one of the first of the new units in the province of Sondrio, « where mopping-up operations are in progress. »

Bonomi Government Crisis: The Fascist radio, taking full cognizance of the governmental deliberations in Rome, has vacillated several times between conjecture, prognostication, and actual assertion. A late broadcast reported that the National Committee had appointed Meuccio Ruini to be Bonomi's successor, and that this solution had been seconded by all parties except the Liberal Party. But this « scoop » was later rescinded, and the commentator's ironic emphasis fell once more on the continued insolubility of the situation. Concurrent with the premature announcement of Ruini's appointment, a long and scornful biography of the man was presented. The gist of the attack was that Ruini was always and will forever more be a « monotonous bore, » a plodder (not a schemer) whose present recognition is deemed symptomatic of the nebulousness of the National Committee of Liberation.

The British veto of Count Sforza's appointment is said to be characteristic of Britain's eternal interference with small states, reminiscent of her attitude toward Indian princelings. This observation forms part of a quotation from the German press. The Italian commentator points out that Sforza's rejection is all the more lacking in *noblesse oblige*, in that Sforza has been the greatest exponent of Italian colonial dissolution, a policy for which the British should presumably be grateful.

Perhaps the most insistent Fascist comment on the background for the government crisis is contained in their attacks on the weakness of Bonomi, with the implication that this weakness has been expressly desired by the Allies; Bonomi has been « kicked by Socialists, repudiated by Communists, despised by the Action Party, insulted by the Liberals. »

Lengthy editorials attempt to show that the corollary of the dissension within the government is the vast landscape of alleged economic collapse and disorder throughout « invaded » Italy. Amongst other Allied commentators, Sumner Welles is quoted as saying that the present chaos in Italy will open the doors to Bolshevism. Anti-Fascism in general is shown to be a miserable substitution for Fascism.

HUNGARIAN

University Students to Join Army: According to the latest decree of the Hungarian Minister of National Defense, all Hungarian university male students who are at present completing their fourth or fifth year have to report for military service between December 2nd and 5th, without exception.

All female students have to report for National Defense

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

realistically the problems of the war. Allegedly, the Allied estimate « has been correct neither as to the course of future military events, nor as to the duration of the war. The difference between us is that we acknowledge error frankly; they, however, do not admit their vast number of mistakes. »

Goebbels enumerates various errors or deliberate falsifications of which he deems Allied news sources to be guilty, especially in the matter of supposedly concealing the success of German secret weapons. In contrast, he lauds the Wehrmacht communique as the « most serious and credible » source available on the daily military situation.

Eastern Front: This front today occupies far less prominence than the Western Front in German news reports. The correspondent Von Olberg reports that the only big Soviet drive today is the continuation of Soviet « efforts to conquer Hungary and Slovakia. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Axis Troops Frustrate Allied Attacks: After stating that the « new, large-scale British offensive in the Adriatic sector » was frustrated by German counter-action yesterday, the Fascist radio tonight mentioned numerous alleged Axis triumphs in today's fighting. South of Bologna, the « Italo-German formations recaptured Monteverde. »

« East of the Futa Pass, Axis forces continued to make deep thrusts into enemy positions. »

It is reported that the situation south of Faenza remained relatively calm.

Furthermore, it is asserted that the Allied counter-offensive against the San Marco formation was broken up by Italian batteries. Here, presumably, Axis troops penetrated into the « 'De Gaullist' defensive system. »

Fascist Homage to Kesselring: On the occasion of the 59th birthday of Marshal Kesselring, Fascist commentators stressed the soldierly qualities of the German commander and paid homage to his « brotherly » contribution to the cause of Fascist Italy. Several vignettes of the African and Italian campaigns are cited; one supposed Kesselring incident (following which the Nazi warrior summed up the Nazi-Fascist war aims in the slogan « Resist and be determined to survive »), is used to illustrate the portentious rôle Kesselring has played in saving Italy, along with Germany, from destruction.

It is said that Kesselring is a cautious strategist, a « born soldier » who « answers the power of the enemy's attack by economizing in men and armaments. » His tactics are to « resist, wearing out the enemy; » these qualities

tification, and actual assertion. A late broadcast reported that the National Committee had appointed Meuccio Ruini to be Bonomi's successor, and that this solution had been seconded by all parties except the Liberal Party. But this « scoop » was later rescinded, and the commentator's ironic emphasis fell once more on the continued insolubility of the situation. Concurrent with the premature announcement of Ruini's appointment, a long and scornful biography of the man was presented. The gist of the attack was that Ruini was always and will forever more be a « monotonous bore, » a plodder (not a schemer) whose present recognition is deemed symptomatic of the nebulousness of the National Committee of Liberation.

The British veto of Count Sforza's appointment is said to be characteristic of Britain's eternal interference with small states, reminiscent of her attitude toward Indian princelings. This observation forms part of a quotation from the German press. The Italian commentator points out that Sforza's rejection is all the more lacking in *noblesse oblige*, in that Sforza has been the greatest exponent of Italian colonial dissolution, a policy for which the British should presumably be grateful.

Perhaps the most insistent Fascist comment on the background for the government crisis is contained in their attacks on the weakness of Bonomi, with the implication that this weakness has been expressly desired by the Allies; Bonomi has been « kicked by Socialists, repudiated by Communists, despised by the Action Party, insulted by the Liberals. »

Lengthy editorials attempt to show that the corollary of the dissension within the government is the vast landscape of alleged economic collapse and disorder throughout « invaded » Italy. Amongst other Allied commentators, Sumner Welles is quoted as saying that the present chaos in Italy will open the doors to Bolshevism. Anti-Fascism in general is shown to be a miserable substitution for Fascism.

HUNGARIAN

University Students to Join Army: According to the latest decree of the Hungarian Minister of National Defense, all Hungarian university male students who are at present completing their fourth or fifth year have to report for military service between December 2nd and 5th, without exception.

All female students have to report for National Defense Service on December 2nd.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

INFORMATION DIVISION
1 DEC 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Friday — **1 December 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U. S. 9th Army launches new drive; U. S. 3rd Army advances into Saar; Fighting intensifies on 5th Army front; Soviets take Eger, continue Danube push; Another Leyte-bound Jap convoy smashed; Wedemeyer predicts turn of tide in China; Meager opposition to third Tokyo attack; Clark says fighting in Italy will not be eased.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi asked to form new cabinet; Veto of Sforza criticized in Commons; Italian Liberal Party's program presented; Kirk named U. S. Ambassador to Italy; Rear Army Control Line moved north; Italian farmers praised; Rome art exhibit extended; Italy-Vatican postal agreement signed.

UNITED NATIONS — U. S. Senate confirms Stettinius appointment; No agreement at Air Conference; Polish Premier names cabinet; U. S. press salutes Britain's war effort; Winant praises Churchill on Prime Minister's 70th birthday; Greeks disagree over new army.

WAR FRONTS

U. S. 9TH ARMY LAUNCHES NEW DRIVE: U. S. 3RD CONTINUES ADVANCE INTO SAAR

LONDON, November 30 — The American 9th Army today launched a powerful attack toward the shaky German Roer River line northwest of Linnich, and late reports tonight said American forces had advanced to capture the strategic town of Lindern. The Germans were forced to yield to flame-throwers, tanks, artillery, and bombs.

Infantry forces drove into the Tiger tank nests in Beeck and battled street-by-street through the burning town to Lindern, on the rail line from Geilenkirchen to München Gladbach. Survivors of Hitler's "Elite" SS garrison of Lindern were captured, while most of the Beeck defenders were killed.

Artillery concentrations in the center of the line at Inden, lost it, and then regained the western end. In both towns, the Germans fought from barricaded houses and cellars, clinging tenaciously to each bit of ground.

American 3rd Army forces continued their drive into the Saar Basin in spite of heavy German counter-attacks and artillery barrages, press reports said tonight. The German Army is fighting with grim determination tonight to save its arsenal in the rich coal and steel Saar region.

The 95th Division repulsed a counter-attack led by 15 German tanks and captured a ridge dominating the west bank of the Saar River two miles due west of Saarlautern. To the northwest, 90th Division troops pushed a mile eastward and reached the Saar banks on a three-mile front, about two miles southwest of Merzig.

The Americans have hurled back 10 counter-attacks in less than 24 hours in the Oberlimberg area two miles northwest of Saarlautern and the battle is increasing in its intensity. Press reports said that the Germans are laying a blanket of shells from Siegfried Line forts on the countryside through which the Americans are advancing, and they are committing more of their reserves to the Line.

7th Reaches Matzenheim

To the southeast, the 7th Army was reported to be overcoming German resistance all along its line. Half the Alsatian plain has been wrested from the Germans by the French and Americans. Allied forces have driven 25 miles south of Strasbourg to capture Erstein, on the road and rail line from Strasbourg to Colmar. They have reached the vicinity of Matzenheim, four miles to the south.

Other 7th Army forces are rapidly developing their advance along the Rhine Valley to the north, and were reported today to be within three miles of Haguenau.

Swiss reports said that Allied motorized infantry forces are within a few miles of the Swiss frontier. The reports, as yet unconfirmed, said that a strong German position at Neudorf, near Huningen, was liquidated by the French. The French were said to have pounded the Huningen bridgehead, a German bulwark on the Rhine's west bank, by artillery fire from two directions and forced the Germans to withdraw.

General Eisenhower made a 24-hour inspection tour of the new Canadian 1st Army front in the Reichswald Forest at the northern end of the 400-mile Western Front. He also inspected the British and Polish Divisions of the 2nd Army somewhere in Holland.

Press dispatches reported that complete tactical surprise had been achieved when the Canadians struck across the Dutch frontier from the Nijmegen salient into the Reichswald Forest. They were last reported to have fought their way about a mile inside the German frontier.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

FIGHTING INTENSIFIES ON 5TH ARMY FRONT

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

Leyte-bound Jap convoy smashed; Wedemeyer predicts turn of tide in China; Meager opposition to third Tokyo attack; Clark says fighting in Italy will not be eased.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi asked to form new cabinet; Veto of Sforza criticized in Commons; Italian Liberal Party's program presented; Kirk named U. S. Ambassador to Italy; Rear Army Control Line moved north; Italian farmers praised; Rome art exhibit extended; Italy-Vatican postal agreement signed.

UNITED NATIONS — U. S. Senate confirms Stettinius appointment; No agreement at Air Conference; Polish Premier names cabinet; U. S. press salutes Britain's war effort; Winant praises Churchill on Prime Minister's 70th birthday; Greeks disagree over new army.

WAR FRONTS

U. S. 9TH ARMY LAUNCHES NEW DRIVE; U. S. 3RD CONTINUES ADVANCE INTO SAAR

LONDON, November 30 — The American 9th Army today launched a powerful attack toward the shaky German Roer River line northwest of Linnich, and late reports tonight said American forces had advanced to capture the strategic town of Lindern. The Germans were forced to yield to flame-throwers, tanks, artillery, and bombs.

Infantry forces drove into the Tiger tank nests in Beeck and battled street-by-street through the burning town to Lindern, on the rail line from Geilenkirchen to München Gladbach. Survivors of Hitler's "Elite" SS garrison of Lindern were captured, while most of the Beeck defenders were killed.

Artillery concentrations in the center of the line diverted enemy attention from the attack on their northern hinge. The infantry went into the assault without a preliminary artillery barrage, smoke-screens giving the troops protection. The ground ahead of Allied troops was formidable with part of the Siegfried Line defenses covering German positions.

Broad Front on Roer

Other forces to the south of Linnich reached the Roer River at Flossdorf and Roerdorf, less than five miles north of Jülich, which protects the Aachen-Cologne military highway. American forces are along the Roer on a 15-to-20-mile front, late dispatches reported.

The Germans opened the dam flood-gates along the Roer, and blew up a major bridge across the river at Jülich in a vain attempt to stop the Allied advance to Cologne and Düsseldorf in the industrial Rhine Valley.

Farther south, American 1st Army units pushed beyond captured Langerwehe on the road to Düren, and are now 17 miles inside Germany. They are reported to be fighting in the village of Merode, in the Hürtgen Forest, less than four miles from Düren, anchor of the Roer defense line in this sector.

The Germans are putting up very stiff resistance in the battle for Inden and Lammersdorf, on a Roer River tributary. First Army troops won the bridge over the Inde

bank of the Saar River two m. ks due west of Saarlautern. To the northwest, 90th Division troops pushed a mile eastward and reached the Saar banks on a three-mile front, about two miles southwest of Merzig.

The Americans have hurled back 10 counter-attacks in less than 24 hours in the Oberlimberg area two miles northwest of Saarlautern and the battle is increasing in its intensity. Press reports said that the Germans are laying a blanket of shells from Siegfried Line forts on the countryside through which the Americans are advancing, and they are committing more of their reserves to the Line.

7th Reaches Matzenheim

To the southeast, the 7th Army was reported to be overcoming German resistance all along its line. Half the Alsatian plain has been wrested from the Germans by the French and Americans. Allied forces have driven 25 miles south of Strasbourg to capture Erstein, on the road and rail line from Strasbourg to Colmar. They have reached the vicinity of Matzenheim, four miles to the south.

Other 7th Army forces are rapidly developing their advance along the Rhine Valley to the north, and were reported today to be within three miles of Haguenau.

Swiss reports said that Allied motorized infantry forces are within a few miles of the Swiss frontier. The reports, as yet unconfirmed, said that a strong German position at Neudorf, near Huningen, was liquidated by the French. The French were said to have pounded the Huningen bridgehead, a German bulwark on the Rhine's west bank, by artillery fire from two directions and forced the Germans to withdraw.

General Eisenhower made a 24-hour inspection tour of the new Canadian 1st Army front in the Reichswald Forest at the northern end of the 400-mile Western Front. He also inspected the British and Polish Divisions of the 2nd Army somewhere in Holland.

Press dispatches reported that complete tactical surprise had been achieved when the Canadians struck across the Dutch frontier from the Nijmegen salient into the Reichswald Forest. They were last reported to have fought their way about a mile inside the German frontier.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

FIGHTING INTENSIFIES ON 5TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — Fighting on the 5th Army front reached its greatest intensity in more than a month yesterday, as German forces in strength counter-attacked two key Allied salients southwest and southeast of Bologna, it was announced today.

The heaviest enemy attacks, which at their peak employed two infantry battalions and strong concentrations of tanks, self-propelled guns, mortars, and rocket-launchers, were directed against Monte Belvedere and Monte Corona,

LATE BULLETIN

FIRST ALLIED CONVOY ENTERS ANTWERP

ANTWERP, November 30 — The first convoy of Allied merchant ships taking shells, guns, food, transport, and equipment to the Allied Armies for the battle of Germany has entered the great port of Antwerp, stated a Reuter message tonight. It also brought dock equipment to handle the enormous flood of war supplies that will now run through non-stop to the front, only 60 miles away.

(Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021
4021

two peaks 30 miles south of Modena, and west of the Pistoia-Bologna Highway along the Reno River Valley.

Although the first two enemy attacks were repulsed, by doubling the strength of their assault force the Germans were able to retake both these important positions, which had formed the apex of a deep salient driven by American forces on November 25 into the enemy lines northwest of the town of Porretta.

At this time, enemy forces had staged a strong counter-attack in an unsuccessful attempt to regain the key position.

Enemy forces also regained ground in their strong counter-attack on 5th Army positions north of Monte Grande, southeast of Bologna, where American forces in a series of hard-fought engagements more than a month ago drove a sharp wedge through enemy mountain defenses to approach to within four miles of the main Po Valley Highway.

Artillery, mortars, and self-propelled guns were used by the enemy in his attacks, which marked the culmination of a series of sharp patrol clashes and heavy mortar and artillery barrages in the Monte Grande area. Monte Castellaro, several miles northwest of Monte Grande and 9½ miles southeast of Bologna, was recaptured in these enemy assaults. American troops captured this height on October 24.

A number of sharp clashes occurred just west of Monte Castellaro, and enemy mortar fire and sporadic air attacks harassed troops and transport along the Bologna-Florence Road in this upper sector.

Troops of an Indian division and a British armoured unit with the 5th Army yesterday occupied the town of Casola Valsenio, 9½ miles south of Imola and in the Senio River Valley.

High ground northwest of Monte Fortino was also captured in a series of advances just west of the river town.

On the 8th Army front, heavy fighting continued for the fourth successive day around Alberetо, midway between the Lamone and the Montone Rivers, which the Germans are now employing as their principal delaying position.

Aside from enemy shelling of the Fossa Ghala Canal crossing south of Ravenna, there was no other action along the front, sodden now with recent rains. (PRO)

RUSSIANS TAKE EGER: CONTINUE DANUBE PUSH

MOSCOW, November 30 — Troops of Marshal Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front, striking a powerful blow at the Nazi defenses of southern Czechoslovakia, today captured the fortified city of Eger, 67 miles northeast of Budapest.

Marshal Stalin announced the Red Army seizure of the key road and rail center in an order of the day which also told of the capture of Szikszo, another key German defense point and important communications hub in the same general area.

Eger is on a branch rail line connecting with the Budapest-Miskole line, and is also the hub for five highways leading north to Czechoslovakia, and to southern points.

The Germans had fortified the town to protect their positions guarding the southern approaches to Czechoslovakia.

Other units of the Red Army continued their drive across the Danube and tonight were reported building up a mass of armor and supplies on the large bridgehead which has withstood all German counter-attacks on the west bank of the river. Heavy fighting was reported all along the 90-mile arc of the bridgehead, and the Germans were reported to be throwing in reserves to stem the drive.

Front-line reports said that Marshal Tolbukhin's forces have the choice of three objectives: to swing northeast towards Budapest; to push to the Austrian frontier; or to

Headquarters estimated that 5,000 more enemy troops were lost in the convoy, bringing the total Japanese casualties in reinforcement attempts to more than 26,000, according to Associated Press. (OWI)

WEDEMEYER PREDICTS TIDE WILL TURN IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, November 30 — There is a reasonable expectation that remedial measures now being taken will turn the tide in China against the Japanese, Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, U.S. Commander-in-Chief in the China Theater, said today at a press conference. He told correspondents that the tonnage of supplies flown from India to China was increasing, and that everything possible was being done to accelerate the movement of vital supplies.

General Wedemeyer acknowledged the continued gravity of the military situation, asserting that enemy forces in the Kwangsi-Kweichow region have strong offensive capabilities in any direction that they might choose. He said that the enemy was getting a corridor into Indo-China, and establishing good interior lines of communication.

The American commander reported that he is having daily conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, and that the Chinese key men are most cooperative.

In a communique, General Wedemeyer announced that adverse weather conditions Tuesday and yesterday had checked operations of the 14th USAAF in north, central, and south China areas.

RAF Liberators swooped on a large concentration of Japanese rolling stock in the Mandalay railway yards in daylight Tuesday, blowing up buildings and setting fires visible for 50 miles, Reuter reported today.

Meanwhile, the Chinese High Command again confined its communique to the position near the Kwangsi railway town of Hochih, 95 miles northwest of fallen Liuchow. It made no mention of the Japanese penetration of the Kweichow Province.

The High Command indicated, however, an 11-mile Chinese withdrawal in the Hochih area.

East African forces have captured several enemy strongpoints in the Myitha Gorge, five miles east of Kalewa, Chindwin river port in northern Burma, today's Southeast Asia Command communique said. Simultaneously, other East African units driving on the town from the north reached a point four miles from it, and are battling the enemy. Allied tanks and fighter-bombers supported the infantry in both attacks.

Troops of the British 14th Army fighting in the Chindwin Valley, some 80 miles to the north, have entered Paungbyin, on the east bank of the river without meeting enemy opposition. The also cleared a village 12 miles to the east.

In Arakan, further Japanese withdrawals were reported from Palewa.

Heavy bombers of Eastern Command returned yesterday to attack the Bangkok area. Heavy bombers of the same force had previously damaged railway yards at Mandalay on Tuesday, the communique added. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

MEAGER OPPOSITION ON THIRD TOKYO ATTACK

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The third Superfortress strike in a week against industrial targets in Tokyo was carried out without loss said a U.S. War Department communique today. The text of the communique:

"Industrial targets in Tokyo were bombed Wednesday by B-29 aircraft of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command in the first night mission flown by the Saipan-based Superfortresses. Bombing was accomplished by precision instruments, and results were not observed because of cloud cover.

"Air crewmen reported that anti-aircraft fire was

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

A number of sharp clashes occurred just west of Monte Castellaro, and enemy mortar fire and sporadic air attacks harassed troops and transport along the Bologna-Florence Road in this upper sector.

Troops of an Indian division and a British armoured unit with the 5th Army yesterday occupied the town of Casola Valsenio, 9½ miles south of Imola and in the Senio River Valley.

High ground northwest of Monte Fortino was also captured in a series of advances just west of the river town.

On the 8th Army front, heavy fighting continued for the fourth successive day around Albereto, midway between the Lamone and the Montone Rivers, which the Germans are now employing as their principal delaying position.

Aside from enemy shelling of the Fossa Ghaia Canal crossing south of Ravenna, there was no other action along the front, sodden now with recent rains. (PRO)

RUSSIANS TAKE EGER; CONTINUE DANUBE PUSH

MOSCOW, November 30 — Troops of Marshal Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front, striking a powerful blow at the Nazi defenses of southern Czechoslovakia, today captured the fortified city of Eger, 67 miles northeast of Budapest.

Marshal Stalin announced the Red Army seizure of the key road and rail center in an order of the day which also told of the capture of Szikszo, another key German defense point and important communications hub in the same general area.

Eger is on a branch rail line connecting with the Budapest-Miskolc line, and is also the hub for five highways leading north to Czechoslovakia, and to southern points.

The Germans had fortified the town to protect their positions guarding the southern approaches to Czechoslovakia.

Other units of the Red Army continued their drive across the Danube and tonight were reported building up a mass of armor and supplies on the large bridgehead which has withstood all German counter-attacks on the west bank of the river. Heavy fighting was reported all along the 90-mile arc of the bridgehead, and the Germans were reported to be throwing in reserves to stem the drive.

Front-line reports said that Marshal Tolbukhin's forces have the choice of three objectives: to swing northeast towards Budapest; to push to the Austrian frontier; or to make a lateral thrust to Zagreb, in Yugoslavia.

Tonight's communique reported a continuance of the offensive, and the capture of 50 more localities, including one 30 miles directly south of Pecs, the furthermost point of the advance.

Russian units also continued their push inside Czechoslovakia, and occupied over 30 localities, the communique said.

In Yugoslavia, the town and railway junction of Kraljeva was liberated by Red Army troops fighting with units of Marshal Tito's army.

The communique reported the destruction and disabling of 29 German tanks during fighting yesterday.

(Reuter - Radio Moscow)

ANOTHER LEYTE-BOUND JAP CONVOY SMASHED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 30 — American airmen have smashed another Ormoc-bound convoy of Japanese ships, presumably loaded with reinforcements for the enemy garrison on Leyte, General MacArthur's communique announced tonight.

The convoy included a 9,000-ton transport, and three small freighters, all of which were sunk. A 5,000-ton freighter and an escorting destroyer, also in the convoy, were set afire.

In a communique, General [illegible] adverse weather conditions Tuesday and yesterday had checked operations of the 14th USAAF in north, central, and south China areas.

RAF Liberators swooped on a large concentration of Japanese rolling stock in the Mandalay railway yards in daylight Tuesday, blowing up buildings and setting fires visible for 50 miles, Reuter reported today.

Meanwhile, the Chinese High Command again confined its communique to the position near the Kwangsi railway town of Hochih, 95 miles northwest of fallen Liuchow. It made no mention of the Japanese penetration of the Kweichow Province.

The High Command indicated, however, an 11-mile Chinese withdrawal in the Hochih area.

East African forces have captured several enemy strongpoints in the Myitha Gorge, five miles east of Kalewa, Chindwin river port in northern Burma, today's Southeast Asia Command communique said. Simultaneously, other East African units driving on the town from the north reached a point four miles from it, and are battling the enemy. Allied tanks and fighter-bombers supported the infantry in both attacks.

Troops of the British 14th Army fighting in the Chindwin Valley, some 80 miles to the north, have entered Paungbyin, on the east bank of the river without meeting enemy opposition. The also cleared a village 12 miles to the east.

In Arakan, further Japanese withdrawals were reported from Palewa.

Heavy bombers of Eastern Command returned yesterday to attack the Bangkok area. Heavy bombers of the same force had previously damaged railway yards at Mandalay on Tuesday, the communique added. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

MEAGER OPPOSITION ON THIRD TOKYO ATTACK

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The third Superfortress strike in a week against industrial targets in Tokyo was carried out without loss said a U.S. War Department communique today. The text of the communique:

« Industrial targets in Tokyo were bombed Wednesday by B-29 aircraft of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's 21st Bomber Command in the first night mission flown by the Saipan-based Superfortresses. Bombing was accomplished by precision instruments, and results were not observed because of cloud cover.

« Air crewmen reported that anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate. None of our aircraft was lost from enemy action. » (OWI)

CLARK SAYS FIGHTING WILL NOT BE EASED

WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, November 30 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the 5th Army who will soon assume his new post of commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, said yesterday that the Germans still are sending reinforcements into northern Italy, and give every indication that they will fight as tenaciously on the current front lines as they have at every defense position during the Allied drive up the Italian Peninsula.

General Clark said also, in an interview with an American press service correspondent, that, as in the past, Allied troops of the 5th and 8th Armies will be prepared for the tasks set for them in the future operations on the Italian front. He added, furthermore, that he planned to continue to direct operations as a field general.

General Clark told his interviewer that his new command will be a tactical one. He did not say when he would take over the new command, but he asserted that the change would be made in a manner that would not interfere with operations.

As commander of the 5th Army, General Clark fought for 15 months under General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander,

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

who on Sunday was named a Field Marshal and appointed Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. General Clark said yesterday that in his new command he was happy that Field Marshal Alexander would remain as his immediate superior officer.

General Clark spoke warmly also of Lt. Gen. Richard L. McCreery, commander of the 8th Army. He noted that General McCreery formerly was commander of the British 10th Corps, a unit of the 5th Army under General Clark, and that the Allied team of commanders which walked together through all the Italian compaigns is continuing to remain together.

General Clark said that he was complimented that he, as an American, was given command in a theater where the fighting forces are predominantly British. (UNN)

12,000 PLANES BLAST REICH IN PAST 48 HOURS

LONDON, November 30 — More than 1,200 Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF today attacked synthetic oil plants at Böhlen, Zeitz, Merseburg, and Lutzkendorf, while the RAF bombed three oil plants in the Ruhr, it was officially announced tonight

Well over 12,000 Allied aircraft, including fighters, have assaulted Germany during the past 48 hours, according to a Reuter tabulation.

More than 1,000 fighters from bases in France and Britain escorted the American heavies. The four places hit are in a group in the Leipzig area about 100 miles southwest of Berlin. U.S. Strategic Air Force Headquarters said other targets included Saarbrücken, the industrial capital of the Saar mining area, nine miles in front of the American 3rd Army.

Fifty-six bombers and 30 fighters are missing from today's operations, it was officially announced late tonight.

The weight of explosives dropped by the bombers was reported in press dispatches to have been the greatest the 8th Air Force has released in a single day in at least two months. For the first time in a week, the bombers had an unobstructed view of the oil targets. It was the sixth major aerial operation against the Reich in less than 36 hours.

Block-busters of 4,000 pounds were dropped by RAF bombers near Oberhausen, Bottrop, and Duisberg.

Allied bombers also wrecked two of the main escape bridges across the Rhine for the German Army, south of Strasbourg, now being cut up in the eastern Vosges.

More attacks on rocket-bomb sites in Holland were carried out during the day by bomb-carrying Spitfires of the RAF Fighter Command, the Air Ministry said tonight. Australian pilots dived several thousand feet through intense flak to drop their bombs and strafe the area with their cannons.

While the non-stop strategic blows against the German war machine were being carried out by Allied aircraft based in Britain, Allied tactical aircraft yesterday used five hours of good flying weather to strike in support of ground forces in Holland and Germany. The 9th USAAF flew nearly 300 sorties, reports from SHAEF said today. Two aircraft are missing from these operations.

Thirteen attacks on German shipping off the Frisian Islands, as well as a torpedo assault on a convoy of five ships, were made last night and early today by Beaufighters, Wellingtons, and Royal Navy Barracudas, the Air Ministry revealed tonight. Darkness made accurate observation of results difficult. (OWI - Reuter)

U. S. 7TH ARMY DIVISIONS NAMED

SHAEF, November 30 — It was announced here today that regiments comprising three infantry divisions on the

EISENHOWER AGAIN CALLS TO FOREIGN WORKERS

SHAEF, November 30 — At the order of General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, the voice of SHAEF broadcast a message today to foreign workers in Germany whose countries are at war with the Reich and those who work in the Ruhr, the Rhenish-Westphalia industrial area, and the Rhineland, instructing them what to do «when the Allied armies expel the German Army from the area where you work.»

Emphasizing that if the instructions be carried out faithfully «you will accelerate both the defeat of Germany and your return home,» the broadcast urged listeners to go into hiding and to avoid any German attempt to drag them deeper into Germany with the retreating armies. The broadcast added.

These instructions, said the broadcast, did not apply to Allied prisoners of war. Further instructions, by radio and leaflet, would be given by the Supreme Commander, the broadcast added. (BBC)

T.A.F. TAKES HEAVY TRANSPORT TOLL IN PO VALLEY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday destroyed or damaged 16 locomotives, 293 rail cars, and 110 motor vehicles in the heaviest toll of enemy transport in the Po Valley in recent weeks, it was announced here today.

These planes also destroyed three rail bridges, and hit three others in the Po Plain, and as well effecting 29 rail cuts in the Verona-Brescia-Mantua Area, and along the Brenner Pass route.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th AAF, now employed in night attacks against vital targets in the Reich as a result of the development of cloud-piercing radar bombardment instruments, last night attacked enemy installations in the Linz, Munich, and Innsbruck areas. The attack was carried out despite heavy cloud cover, with results unobserved. A few enemy night-fighters and flak were encountered. (PRO)

11,000 GERMANS ON RHODES, DODECANESE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — More than 11,000 Germans, with some Italian forces, are on the Island of Rhodes and the northern Dodecanese off the coast of Asia Minor, it was announced here today by the Royal Air Force.

Nightly patrols of Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Forces have created a «complete stranglehold» on the islands, with all sea communications cut off for months, the report stated.

So close is the Allied air vigilance over the islands, which include Cos and Leros, that Germans «cannot move men, guns, or even a solitary truck, without speedy discovery,» the statement said. (PRO)

R.A.F. ANSWERS GREEK ISLAND'S S.O.S.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — A Wellington bomber of the Balkan Air Force, Based in Greece, recently answered the S.O.S. of the Greek island of Cephalonia, off the northwest coast of the Peloponnese, by flying in anti-diptheria serum and other medical supplies urgently needed by the isolated island's small hospital, it was announced here today.

Islanders lined the narrow strip of land where the supplies were dropped between two long inlets of the sea, and rushed the containers to the hospital building. (PRO)

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

officially announced tonight.

Well over 12,000 Allied aircraft, including fighters, have assaulted Germany during the past 48 hours, according to a Reuter tabulation.

More than 1,000 fighters from bases in France and Britain escorted the American heavies. The four places hit are in a group in the Leipzig area about 100 miles southwest of Berlin. U.S. Strategic Air Force Headquarters said other targets included Saarbrucken, the industrial capital of the Saar mining area, nine miles in front of the American 3rd Army.

Fifty-six bombers and 30 fighters are missing from today's operations, it was officially announced late tonight.

The weight of explosives dropped by the bombers was reported in press dispatches to have been the greatest the 8th Air Force has released in a single day in at least two months. For the first time in a week, the bombers had an unobstructed view of the oil targets. It was the sixth major aerial operation against the Reich in less than 36 hours.

Block-busters of 4,000 pounds were dropped by RAF bombers near Oberhausen, Bottrop, and Duisberg.

Allied bombers also wrecked two of the main escape bridges across the Rhine for the German Army, south of Strasbourg, now being cut up in the eastern Vosges.

More attacks on rocket-bomb sites in Holland were carried out during the day by bomb-carrying Spitfires of the RAF Fighter Command, the Air Ministry said tonight. Australian pilots dived several thousand feet through intense flak to drop their bombs and strafe the area with their cannons.

While the non-stop strategic blows against the German war machine were being carried out by Allied aircraft based in Britain, Allied tactical aircraft yesterday used five hours of good flying weather to strike in support of ground forces in Holland and Germany. The 9th USAAF flew nearly 800 sorties, reports from SHAEF said today. Two aircraft are missing from these operations.

Thirteen attacks on German shipping off the Frisian Islands, as well as a torpedo assault on a convoy of five ships, were made last night and early today by Beaufighters, Wellingtons, and Royal Navy Barracudas, the Air Ministry revealed tonight. Darkness made accurate observation of results difficult. (OWI - Reuter)

U. S. 7TH ARMY DIVISIONS NAMED

SHAEF, November 30 — It was announced here today that regiments comprising three infantry divisions on the American 7th Army sector are the 71st, 114th, and 324th in the 44th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Spragins.

The 397th, 398th, and 399th regiments are in the 100th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Withers J. Burpress.

The 40th, 410th, and 411th regiments are fighting with the 103rd Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles C. Haffner.

It was also announced that the U. S. 13th Field Artillery Regiment, which had served with the British 1st and 8th Armies, are now with the French 1st Army in the Vosges Mountain sector. (OWI)

ENGINEERS CLEARING ALBERT CANAL

LONDON, November 30 — While British Army and Navy engineers work to clear Antwerp Harbor and the 25 miles of dock space for Allied shipping, American Army engineers are clearing more than 200 demolished road bridges from the Albert Canal, press dispatches reported tonight.

The Albert Canal runs for more than 90 miles to connect Liege with Antwerp. Belgian and Dutch engineers are working with the Americans on the canal clearance and on the erection of new bridges. (OWI)

bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday destroyed or damaged 16 locomotives, 293 rail cars, and 110 motor vehicles in the heaviest toll of enemy transport in the Po Valley in recent weeks, it was announced here today.

These planes also destroyed three rail bridges, and hit three others in the Po Plain, and as well effecting 29 rail cuts in the Verona-Brescia-Mantua Area, and along the Brenner Pass route.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th AAF, now employed in night attacks against vital targets in the Reich as a result of the development of cloud-piercing radar bombardment instruments, last night attacked enemy installations in the Linz, Munich, and Innsbruck areas. The attack was carried out despite heavy cloud cover, with results unobserved. A few enemy night-fighters and flak were encountered. (PRO)

11,000 GERMANS ON RHODES, DODECANESE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — More than 11,000 Germans, with some Italian forces, are on the Island of Rhodes and the northern Dodecanese off the coast of Asia Minor, it was announced here today by the Royal Air Force.

Nightly patrols of Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Forces have created a "complete stranglehold" on the Islands, with all sea communications cut off for months, the report stated.

So close is the Allied air vigilance over the islands, which include Cos and Leros, that Germans "cannot move men, guns, or even a solitary truck, without speedy discovery," the statement said. (PRO)

R.A.F. ANSWERS GREEK ISLAND'S S.O.S.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — A Wellington bomber of the Balkan Air Force, Based in Greece, recently answered the S.O.S. of the Greek island of Cephalonia, off the northwest coast of the Peloponnese, by flying in anti-diptheria serum and other medical supplies urgently needed by the isolated island's small hospital, it was announced here today.

Islanders lined the narrow strip of land where the supplies were dropped between two long inlets of the sea, and rushed the containers to the hospital building. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE KRALJEVO

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, November 30 — The liberation of the city of Kraljevo in Serbia was announced in today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, which described the booty captured as "enormous." The city is an important railway junction situated at the confluence of the Ibar and Morava rivers. The advance is proceeding toward Cacak.

Reinforced by Soviet units, the Yugoslavs made a deep penetration into the Baranja district of Vojvodina in Serbia, after a hard battle in which the Yugoslav 31st Division particularly distinguished itself.

On the Uzice-Pozega line of communication, the enemy has lost the iniative, and is unable to put up any resistance, the communique said. Pressure on the Germans is growing rapidly.

Fighting continues in Montenegro, where 3,000 Germans have been killed in the past week. All enemy regrouping north of the town of Podgorica, whose objective is to break through to Sundjak, has been rendered impossible.

Elsewhere in Yugoslavia, hard fighting is going on in Bosnia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slovenia, with heavy losses being inflicted on the enemy both in men and materials. (FYR)

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

YUGOSLAVIA FACES HOME-FRONT STRUGGLE

BELGRADE, November 30 — Marshal Tito, receiving the Yugoslavian decoration of National Hero, said today that the honor was not a personal one, but in reality it constituted a recognition to «those young men and girls who were wounded and killed in order that a free, democratic Yugoslavia may live.»

The Marshal continued: «We still face a hard struggle, not so much a struggle on the battlefield, as one for the rebuilding of our martyred and ravaged country. We shall soon win. We shall soon defeat the enemy of our country in a struggle for the liberation of our people from the German invaders.» (PWE)

NAZI JAILERS STAND TRIAL

LONDON, November 30 — Attempts were made to lynch six Germans who were officials of the notorious prison camp in Poland when they were being brought to trial at Lublin yesterday, the *News Chronicle* said today.

Five Polish lawyers were appointed by the State to defend the Nazis who stand accused of destroying 18,000 Jews in gas chambers at the camp around 3 November 1943, the dispatch added. (BBC)

8 U. S. 3RD FLEET ACTIONS IN 3 WEEKS

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The United States 3rd Fleet, under the command of Admiral William Halsey, engaged in eight combat actions against the Japanese in a period of slightly more than three weeks, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said at a press conference yesterday.

These activities showed the immense strength and range of the American Navy, he added.

The 3rd Fleet, consisting of more than 100 fighting ships in addition to supply ships, included the fast carrier task force commanded by Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher.

Forrestal disclosed that the fleet sortied from its advanced base on August 28 to begin its strikes that ranged from the Bonin Islands in the north Pacific to Morotai Island in the Moluccas in the south — a span of 1,650 miles.

Two days after the fleet left its base, the first combat action began. Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano Islands were attacked. This operation lasted two days. On September 5, four days later, the islands of Palau, Yap, and Ulithi were attacked until September 7. During the next two days, the 3rd Fleet switched its activities against Japanese military targets, in the Mindanao area of the Philippines.

On September 9, elements of the fleet began support of the American landings on Peleliu and Angaur in the Palau Islands. This supporting operation continued for six days.

Meanwhile, between September 11 and 13, other elements attacked the central Philippines. The next day, a group supported the landing on Morotai, in the Moluccas.

Four days later, on September 20, planes of the fleet attacked Luzon in the Philippines, and this action continued on September 21. The central Philippines were again attacked two days later. (OWI)

NEW A. O. C. LEVANT NAMED

CAIRO, November 30 — Air Commodore H. D. McGregor has been appointed Air Officer Commanding in the Levant in succession to Air Commodore J. P. Coleman.

A 34-year old New Zealander, McGregor commanded a squadron at Dunkirk during the Battle of Britain, and was formerly Deputy Director of MAAF Operations.

Lieutenant General Allfrey will assume his duties [illegible] General Officer Commanding the British

tives of five parties announced that they would like to see the Premiership go to Meuccio Ruini, Minister Without Portfolio and leader of the Democratic Labor Party.

Tonight's formal announcement by the Undersecretariat of Press and Information said:

«The Lieutenant General of the Realm, on conclusion of today's consultations at the Quirinal, received Ivanoe Bonomi, former Cabinet leader, and invited him to form the new government.

«Bonomi declared himself disposed to accept the task.»

The day's developments began shortly after noon, when Bonomi said he had been selected to form a government. Less than two hours later, however, Bonomi said he had declined to do it.

«At the time, it was true,» he explained. «Since then, the situation has changed. New factors have developed as a result of the deliberations of the Committee of National Liberation.»

Soon afterward, the Committee of National Liberation announced it had chosen Ruini to form a new government, (formal designation — of course — could come only from the Lieutenant General of the Realm). The invitation to Ruini was concurred in by the delegates of five of the major parties, with representatives of the Liberal Party reserving decision.

This crowded day began when Ruini in the early morning was received in audience by Prince Umberto as chairman of the CNL, a post he assumed following the withdrawal of Count Carlo Sforza.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bonomi was visited at his offices in the Viminal Palace by Marquis Lucifero, Minister of the Royal Household.

Not long thereafter, Bonomi departed for the Quirinal Palace, presumably for conference with Prince Umberto.

The executive committee of the six parties was in session throughout the morning, and at noon there was another meeting of the CNL at the Marescialli Palace. Later, Ruini, in company with former Finance Minister Soleri, a Liberal, visited Marquis Lucifero. (UNN)

VETO OF SFORZA CRITICIZED IN COMMONS

LONDON, November 30 — The British Government's veto of the appointment of Count Sforza as Italian Foreign Minister was criticized by a Labor member, Ivor Thomas, during a debate on the King's Speech in the House of Commons today. He supposed the Government had good reason for its attitude but it should be made known, he said, because it was a step that he feared was not going to promote friendly relations between Britain and the new, democratic Italy (Reuter)

ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY'S PROGRAM PRESENTED

ROME, November 30 — The Italian Liberal Party today presented a program designed «to achieve the common aims» at a session of the inter-party conference which is seeking to settle upon a new government.

The program contained seven points aimed at the establishment of democracy, pursuit of the war against the Germans, epuration, and reconstruction. The document stated that it was the party's hope that Premier Ivanoe Bonomi would «guarantee a government which will implement ... the plan.» The points as cited in the program are:

1. Recognition of the continuity of the state and rigorous respect for law; conditions indispensable for the general welfare, and for the development of a true demo-[illegible] self-government and affirmation of the dignity of

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

8 U. S. 3RD FLEET ACTIONS IN 3 WEEKS

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The United States 3rd Fleet, under the command of Admiral William Halsey, engaged in eight combat actions against the Japanese in a period of slightly more than three weeks, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said at a press conference yesterday.

These activities showed the immense strength and range of the American Navy, he added.

The 3rd Fleet, consisting of more than 100 fighting ships in addition to supply ships, included the fast carrier task force commanded by Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher.

Forrestal disclosed that the fleet sortied from its advanced base on August 28 to begin its strikes that ranged from the Bonin Islands in the north Pacific to Morotai Island in the Moluccas in the south — a span of 1,650 miles.

Two days after the fleet left its base, the first combat action began. Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano Islands were attacked. This operation lasted two days. On September 5, four days later, the islands of Palau, Yap, and Ulithi were attacked until September 7. During the next two days, the 3rd Fleet switched its activities against Japanese military targets, in the Mindanao area of the Philippines.

On September 9, elements of the fleet began support of the American landings on Peleliu and Angaur in the Palau Islands. This supporting operation continued for six days.

Meanwhile, between September 11 and 13, other elements attacked the central Philippines. The next day, a group supported the landing on Morotai, in the Moluccas.

Four days later, on September 20, planes of the fleet attacked Luzon in the Philippines, and this action continued on September 21. The central Philippines were again attacked two days later. (OWI)

NEW A. O. C. LEVANT NAMED

CAIRO, November 30 — Air Commodore H. D. McGregor has been appointed Air Officer Commanding in the Levant in succession to Air Commodore J. P. Coleman.

A 34-year old New Zealander, McGregor commanded a squadron at Dunkirk during the Battle of Britain, and was formerly Deputy Director of MAAF Operations.

Lieutenant General Allfrey will assume his duties tomorrow as General Officer Commanding the British Troops in Egypt. He succeeds Major General Stone. (Reuter)

LINER « VICEROY OF INDIA » SUNK

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The War Department confirmed today that the *Viceroy of India* was one of the Allied ships sunk during the North African landings.

Carrying U. S. troops, she was torpedoed and sunk near Oran. The loss of life was not substantial. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI ASKED TO FORM NEW ITALIAN CABINET

ROME, November 30 — Ivanoe Bonomi has been asked by Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, to form a new Italian government, it was officially announced tonight.

Earlier, however, Bonomi said informally that he would decline to undertake the task. This development in the five-day governmental crisis followed a meeting of the Committee of National Liberation in which the representa-

This crowded day began when Ruini in the early morning was received in audience by Prince Umberto as chairman of the CNL, a post he assumed following the withdrawal of Count Carlo Sforza.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bonomi was visited at his offices in the Viminal Palace by Marquis Lucifero, Minister of the Royal Household.

Not long thereafter, Bonomi departed for the Quirinal Palace, presumably for conference with Prince Umberto.

The executive committee of the six parties was in session throughout the morning, and at noon there was another meeting of the CNL at the Marescialli Palace. Later, Ruini, in company with former Finance Minister Soleri, a Liberal, visited Marquis Lucifero. (UNN)

VETO OF SFORZA CRITICIZED IN COMMONS

LONDON, November 30 — The British Government's veto of the appointment of Count Sforza as Italian Foreign Minister was criticized by a Labor member, Ivor Thomas, during a debate on the King's Speech in the House of Commons today. He supposed the Government had good reason for its attitude but it should be made known, he said, because it was a step that he feared was not going to promote friendly relations between Britain and the new, democratic Italy (Reuter)

ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY'S PROGRAM PRESENTED

ROME, November 30 — The Italian Liberal Party today presented a program designed « to achieve the common aims » at a session of the inter-party conference which is seeking to settle upon a new government.

The program contained seven points aimed at the establishment of democracy, pursuit of the war against the Germans, epuration, and reconstruction. The document stated that it was the party's hope that Premier Ivanoe Bonomi would « guarantee a government which will implement ... the plan. » The points as cited in the program are:

1. Recognition of the continuity of the state and rigorous respect for law; conditions indispensable for the general welfare, and for the development of a true democracy, self government, and affirmation of the dignity of the nation.

2. Fusion and coördination of all forces working for the liberation of the nation.

3. Greater aid to the Patriots in the north, under the guidance of local Committees of National Liberation which must be invested with all necessary power.

4. An impartial, objective, and responsible epuration policy which will swiftly and energetically punish those responsible for the Fascist Régime and the profiteers under it.

5. A Consultative Assembly, formed on a regional basis and close to the government, which will insure immediate and intimate contact among the central government and all other branches of the national life, and which will agree to a free and open discussion of proposed laws.

6. A financial policy which takes cognizance of the grave situation involving the monetary balance and the circulation of money. The financial policy should be directed toward defense of the lire, which is the basis of the national economy, through rigorous restraints on government spending and resolute taxation of wealth.

7. An organic plan of reconstruction should be put into action, a plan under which both state and private enterprise may work together in harmony. (UNN)

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

KIRK NAMED U. S. AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 30 — President Roosevelt today nominated Alexander Kirk to be Ambassador and Envoy-Extraordinary to Italy.

The White House announcement recalled that Kirk's current status is that of United States representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, with the personal rank of Ambassador.

Aged 56, he has spent a lifetime in the diplomatic service.

He was First Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome from October 1928 to December, 1929, when he became Counsellor until the spring of 1933. Kirk was Consul General and Counsellor of the Embassy in Moscow from 18 March, 1933, until he became Counsellor of the Embassy in Berlin in May, 1939. (OWI)

REAR ARMY CONTROL LINE MOVED NORTH

ROME, November 30 — The rear army control line north of which civilian movement is restricted in accordance with regulations of the Allied Military Government, has been moved forward, the Allied Commission announced today.

The new line, marking the rear limits of AMG territory from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian Sea, now runs just north of Fano, Urbino, Sansepolcro, Arezzo, Siena, Colle di Val d'Elsa, and Cecina. (UNN)

BLACK MARKET IN DRUGS CURBED

FLORENCE, November 30 — A series of agreements among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of prepared drugs has been the most important factor in curbing a threatened black market in medicines needed by local civilians, it was announced here today by officials of the Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission's Public Health Sub-Commission.

Entered into at the end of September, the agreements have brought the needed medical supplies back onto pharmacist's shelves for public purchase at fair prices. Prices were stabilized as to cost and profit, and the medicines were brought out of hiding. (UNN)

ITALIAN FARMERS PRAISED

ROME, November 30 — Praise for the stout efforts of the Italian farmer was voiced at a national agricultural conference which opened at the Italian Ministry of Agriculture here today.

Commodore Ellery Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, was among speakers at the meeting, the first held by Italian officials in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry since the liberation of Italy began more than a year ago.

"The farmers of Italy deserve our admiration for carrying on their great work of helping to feed the nation, under what might be termed the most unfavorable conditions," Commodore Stone told the Italian officials and the Allied agricultural officers summoned by the Allied Commission from all regions to participate in the discussions.

Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture; Leland G. Allbaugh, director of AC's Agriculture Sub-Commission; and Dr. Gino Bergami, Italian Undersecretary of Agriculture, also spoke.

Dr. Gustavo de Sanctis, the Italian ministry's director-general of agricultural production, presided.

Commodore Stone recalled the suffering of Italian farmers "from the dangerous policies of the Fascist Regime and the ravages of the war brought about by that regime," and added: "Despite the great loss in farm homes and

ROME ART EXHIBIT EXTENDED

ROME, November 30 — The exhibition of masterpieces of European painting in the Palazzo Venezia will continue through December, the Allied Commission announced today. (UNN)

60,000 POUNDS OF U. S. GIFTS FOR ITALY

ROME, November 30 — Allied postal authorities in Italy expect to handle about a thousand mail bags (60,000 pounds) of gifts from Americans to friends and relatives in Italy before Christmas, the Allied Commission today announced.

After inspection in America by civilian censors, the packages will be given parcel-post space in military ships to the Italian ports of Palermo, Naples, and, possibly, Leghorn, for delivery by Allied transport to Italian post offices in Palermo, Naples, Rome, and Vatican City, AC's Communications Sub-Commission said.

Because of a shortage of transport, the United States postal authorities have advised senders that recipients must live within the limits of the four places mentioned.

This service will continue into the new year, and will be extended as soon as the necessary transport is available, the Sub-Commission added.

Regulations limit each American sender to one gift package a month, not more than four pounds in weight or 25 dollars in value, containing food, clothing, medicines, or toileteries. (UNN)

ITALY, VATICAN SIGN POSTAL AGREEMENT

VATICAN CITY, November 30 — A tariff agreement covering postal services between Italy and the Vatican was signed here today. (UNN)

ITALIAN VICAR GENERAL MADE BISHOP

ROME, November 30 — Monsignor Carlo Alberto Ferrero, titular Archbishop of Trebizond and newly-appointed Vicar General to the Italian Army, was consecrated a bishop today in the Basilica di San Carlo al Corso. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

U. S. SENATE CONFIRMS STETTINIUS' APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Confirmation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. as Secretary of State was voted today by the Senate. Nominated several days ago by President Roosevelt, he succeeds ailing Cordell Hull. The vote was 67 to 1.

Stettinius at the age of 44 years becomes the youngest Secretary of State in 150 years. Both Democrats and Republicans in the Senate defended Stettinius' record and qualifications.

The Senate today also confirmed the nomination of Major General P. J. Hurley as United States Ambassador to China. He succeeds C. E. Gauss, who resigned. (OWI)

NO AGREEMENT REACHED AT AIR CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 30 — British and American delegations to the International Civil Aviation Conference failed to come to an agreement tonight on proposals for

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

has been moved forward, the Allied Commission announced today.

The new line, marking the rear limits of AMG territory from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian Sea, now runs just north of Fano, Urbino, Sansepolcro, Arezzo, Siena, Colle di Val d'Elsa, and Cecina. (UNN)

BLACK MARKET IN DRUGS CURBED

FLORENCE, November 30 — A series of agreements among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of prepared drugs has been the most important factor in curbing a threatened black market in medicines needed by local civilians, it was announced here today by officials of the Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission's Public Health Sub-Commission.

Entered into at the end of September, the agreements have brought the needed medical supplies back onto pharmacist's shelves for public purchase at fair prices. Prices were stabilized as to cost and profit, and the medicines were brought out of hiding. (UNN)

ITALIAN FARMERS PRAISED

ROME, November 30 — Praise for the stout efforts of the Italian farmer was voiced at a national agricultural conference which opened at the Italian Ministry of Agriculture here today.

Commodore Ellery Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, was among speakers at the meeting, the first held by Italian officials in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry since the liberation of Italy began more than a year ago.

«The farmers of Italy deserve our admiration for carrying on their great work of helping to feed the nation, under what might be termed the most unfavorable conditions,» Commodore Stone told the Italian officials and the Allied agricultural officers summoned by the Allied Commission from all regions to participate in the discussions.

Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture; Leland G. Allbaugh, director of AC's Agriculture Sub-Commission; and Dr. Gino Bergami, Italian Undersecretary of Agriculture, also spoke.

Dr. Gustavo de Sanctis, the Italian ministry's director-general of agricultural production, presided.

Commodore Stone recalled the suffering of Italian farmers «from the dangerous policies of the Fascist Regime and the ravages of the war brought about by that régime,» and added: «Despite the great loss in farm homes and livestock, despite floods unleashed by the enemy, and the lack of machinery, seed, and fertilizers, agriculture in Italy today is making rapid recovery.»

«Our admiration goes as fully to the forester and the fisherman who braved the elements under terrific odds to bring a little warmth and a better diet to their countrymen.»

Commodore Stone credited the officials present for a good part of the agricultural recovery, and assured them that, in planning to make the most enterprising use of whatever small supplies might become available, «you have the full backing of the Allied Commission.»

Mr. Gullo said that all present were determined to consecrate their entire activity to the greater production of Italy's needs, and to collaborate «as one man, with the armed forces, so that the brute force of an uncivilized enemy might be annihilated from a civilized and democratic world.»

Mr. Allbaugh underlined the need of developing cooperative and democratic systems as aids to maximum supply of foodstuffs, «not only in augmenting production, but also in seeking to attain a better distribution to all the Italian people.»

«We hope that the rôle of the Allies as consultants in resolving the more burning problems of agriculture will bring good results,» Mr. Allbaugh added.

Dr. Bergami dealt with technical problems facing the four-day conference. (UNN)

be extended as soon as the necessary transport is available, the Sub-Commission added.

Regulations limit each American sender to one gift package a month, not more than four pounds in weight or 25 dollars in value, containing food, clothing, medicines, or toileteries. (UNN)

ITALY, VATICAN SIGN POSTAL AGREEMENT

VATICAN CITY, November 30 — A tariff agreement covering postal services between Italy and the Vatican was signed here today. (UNN)

ITALIAN VICAR GENERAL MADE BISHOP

ROME, November 30 — Monsignor Carlo Alberto Ferrero, titular Archbishop of Trebizond and newly-appointed Vicar General to the Italian Army, was consecrated a bishop today in the Basilica di San Carlo al Corso. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

U. S. SENATE CONFIRMS STETTINIUS' APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Confirmation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. as Secretary of State was voted today by the Senate. Nominated several days ago by President Roosevelt, he succeeds ailing Cordell Hull. The vote was 67 to 1.

Stettinius at the age of 44 years becomes the youngest Secretary of State in 150 years. Both Democrats and Republicans in the Senate defended Stettinius' record and qualifications.

The Senate today also confirmed the nomination of Major General P. J. Hurley as United States Ambassador to China. He succeeds C. E. Gauss, who resigned. (OWI)

NO AGREEMENT REACHED AT AIR CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 30 — British and American delegations to the International Civil Aviation Conference failed to come to an agreement tonight on proposals for limitations on international air traffic.

Alternate proposals submitted to the conference restated the countries' respective positions on controls over the traffic of international air lines through territory of sovereign countries.

The proposals represented little change from the original positions of the two countries. Under the British plan, international air routes would be divided and allocations of traffic to each country made under a standard formula.

The American plan discards the use of a formula, and, instead, advocates adoption of general principles which would be applied on a flexible basis by an international organization empowered to control air traffic throughout the world.

Discussion of the two plans is scheduled for tomorrow by the conference, but observers say that the final agreement may omit all reference to the problem of traffic allocation.

According to Associated Press, the conference is expected to be: (1) an agreement covering standard rules for the outcome of air navigation; (2) an international air organization with advisory and ministerial function; (3) a protocol under which nations desiring it may participate in the mutual exchange of the «five air freedoms;» (4) a standard form for negotiations for countries inside of and outside of the «five freedoms» group. (OWI)

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

POLISH PREMIER NAMES CABINET

LONDON, November 30 — The new Polish Premier, Tomasz Arciszevski (Socialist) today named his cabinet.

The new government is composed of three Socialists, two National Democrats, two Christian Democrats, and two non-party members. It includes:

Foreign Affairs, Adam Tarnowski (no party); National Defense (Provisionally), Lt. Gen. Marjan Kukiel (no party); Interior, Zygmunt Berezowski (National Democrat); Reconstruction, Jan Kwapinski (Socialist); Information, Dr. Adam Pragier (Socialist); Justice, Bronislaw Kusmerz (Christian Democrat); Administrative Planning, Stanislaw Sopicki (Christian Democrat); Preparation for Peace Conference, Wladislaw Folkierski (National Democrat).

The portfolios of Finance, Social Welfare, and Education were not filled, Reuter said. They are being kept for the Peasant Party, which so far has refused to join the government. These portfolios will be held by other ministers *ad interim*, Reuter added. (Reuter)

U. S. PRESS SALUTES U. K. WAR EFFORT

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Under such captions as «Blood, Sweat, and Tears,» «Democracy at War,» «Hats Off to the British,» American newspapers today expressed the admiration of the people of the United States over the figures contained in the British Government's White Paper on the British war effort, the *London Times* correspondent said today.

Radio commentators were also eloquent in their praise of the accomplishments, stout-heartedness, and endurance of the British people, characterizing their war effort in itself, and in proportion to their human and material resources, as the greatest ever made by any people.

The *New York Times* pointed out that the British fought Hitler alone for nearly two years «before the Japanese bombed us into the war.» The paper continued:

«The British people have stood up magnificently against every weapon Hitler could throw against them. On that little island, our British cousins have fought the good fight, held the line, and contributed their full share to victory.»

The *New York Herald Tribune* devoted its leading article to «the really remarkable conspectus of a democratic people, fully mobilized for war and fighting on. This is a larger part of the whole story than has ever been told, or than any other government has told, in regard to the efforts of its own people.»

The *Herald Tribune* said that many interesting evidences of the impact of total war on British life could be drawn from the figures, «but all of them,» it said, «add up to an inspiring picture of a great people mobilized for every sacrifice, pulling its full weight, and more, in the common struggle, in which it has never flinched nor failed.»

Most Americans Astonished

The *London Daily Telegraph* correspondent said that it was clear that much of the information came as a surprise to most Americans. They were vaguely aware that the British had done a great deal, but many of them either did not know, or had half forgotten, what enormous sacrifices their British ally had made, the paper said.

Thomas Stokes, a national columnist, said:

«The White Paper showed for the first time, in ghastly statistics, the tragic and staggering effects of the war on England, the terrible sacrifices of her people, the loss of life, the devastation of her financial and physical resources, including the shattering of her lifeline — her commercial fleet.»

him their fortunes, their lives, and their future. They did this because they knew he would never abuse the trust. They knew he was their triumph for democracy, the great hope of the common man.

«No military conqueror in history, no Caesar, and no Führer, could get so much work and so much sacrifice from his people.» (PWB)

GREEKS DISAGREE OVER NEW ARMY

ATHENS, November 30 — A new Greek cabinet crisis arose following the refusal of the left wing National Liberation Front, which includes the EAM and the ELAS guerrillas, to sign an agreement providing for the demobilization of the Free Corps which they had earlier accepted, a Reuter correspondent said today.

According to this agreement, the mountain brigade and the Greek regiment, which were formed in Egypt and fought at El Alamein and Rimini, were to be maintained as a part of the new National Army, and as a compromise, a special brigade was to be set up composed of right wing EDES forces and another consisting of ELAS and Andartes guerrilla groups.

A report that the three EAM ministers in the government had resigned was not confirmed in Athens. A communique issued by the central committee of EAM after a night meeting, which was attended by these ministers, said:

«More united than ever, we are for national union and for the solution of all problems, including the military question, in the democratic spirit.» (Reuter)

LEND-LEASE TO AID BRITAIN AGAINST JAPAN

LONDON, November 30 — Lend-Lease aid after the defeat of Germany has been planned with America to keep up British fighting power for the defeat of Japan, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today.

Declaring that Lend-Lease from America would be reduced to little more than half that of 1944, Mr. Churchill said that cash will be paid for any supplies Britain obtains from the U. S. with which to rebuild the export trade, «which we deliberately gave up in the extremity of our emergency, but without which we could not live in the future.»

Mr. Churchill expressed a hope that after the defeat of Germany, it should be possible to increase supplies for civilians and improve the diet, emphasizing that American Lend-Lease aid would still be required for this, and to build temporary houses for bombed-out workers. (BBC)

P. O. W.'S IN U. S. WELL TREATED

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Enemy prisoners held in the United States are well treated, «but are not pampered,» a report of the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee said today.

An investigation into complaints that there was laxity in the handling of enemy prisoners proved that the criticism was unjustified. There have been «surprisingly few» escapes from American prison camps, the report said, and these were almost entirely by Germans actuated by fear of their fellow prisoners. (CBS)

U. S. TO BUILD 3,050 AIRPORTS

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The construction of 3,050 new airports and the improvement of 1,623 airfields was recommended in a plan submitted to Congress Tuesday by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. The program is estimated to cost more than 1,250 million dollars.

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

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Under such captions as « Blood, Sweat, and Tears, » « Democracy at War, » « Hats Off to the British, » American newspapers today expressed the admiration of the people of the United States over the figures contained in the British Government's White Paper on the British war effort, the *London Times* correspondent said today.

Radio commentators were also eloquent in their praise of the accomplishments, stout-heartedness, and endurance of the British people, characterizing their war effort in itself, and in proportion to their human and material resources, as the greatest ever made by any people.

The *New York Times* pointed out that the British fought Hitler alone for nearly two years « before the Japanese bombed us into the war. » The paper continued:

« The British people have stood up magnificently against every weapon Hitler could throw against them. On that little island, our British cousins have fought the good fight, held the line, and contributed their full share to victory. »

The *New York Herald Tribune* devoted its leading article to « the really remarkable conspectus of a democratic people, fully mobilized for war and fighting on. This is a larger part of the whole story than has ever been told, or than any other government has told, in regard to the efforts of its own people. »

The *Herald Tribune* said that many interesting evidences of the impact of total war on British life could be drawn from the figures, « but all of them, » it said, « add up to an inspiring picture of a great people mobilized for every sacrifice, pulling its full weight, and more, in the common struggle, in which it has never flinched nor failed. »

Most Americans Astonished

The *London Daily Telegraph* correspondent said that it was clear that much of the information came as a surprise to most Americans. They were vaguely aware that the British had done a great deal, but many of them either did not know, or had half forgotten, what enormous sacrifices their British ally had made, the paper said.

Thomas Stokes, a national columnist, said:

« The White Paper showed for the first time, in ghastly statistics, the tragic and staggering effects of the war on England, the terrible sacrifices of her people, the loss of life, the devastation of her financial and physical resources, including the shattering of her lifeline — her commercial fleet. »

The *Christian Science Monitor*, in Boston, declared:

« If you are an American and can grasp the meaning of figures after they run into millions and billions, then read the British White Paper and multiply by three. This story of a nation of 47 million people has an impact equal to that of a casuality list of 1,700,000.

« It is time that countries, the basis of whose present security was to a considerable extent completed while the British held out against the world enemy, learn what that stand has cost the gallant British nation in blood, toil, tears, and sweat.

« It is time Britain's Allies understood what Britain has already paid on this world's account for general freedom, security, and civilization. » (PWB)

WINANT PRAISES CHURCHILL

LONDON, November 30 — U. S. Ambassador to Britain John Winant paid high tribute to the British Prime Minister on his 70th birthday.

He said: « Mr. Churchill is a man with many powers and great achievements, but perhaps the greatest of these is his genius as a democratic leader. He is a master of democracy.

« In the hour of danger, the British people, by common consent, put all they had in this man's hands. They gave

ment had resigned was not confirmed in Athens. A communique issued by the central committee of EAM after a night meeting, which was attended by those ministers, said:

« More united than ever, we are for national union and for the solution of all problems, including the military question, in the democratic spirit. » (Reuter)

LEND-LEASE TO AID BRITAIN AGAINST JAPAN

LONDON, November 30 — Lend-Lease aid after the defeat of Germany has been planned with America to keep up British fighting power for the defeat of Japan, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today.

Declaring that Lend-Lease from America would be reduced to little more than half that of 1944, Mr. Churchill said that cash will be paid for any supplies Britain obtains from the U. S. with which to rebuild the export trade, « which we deliberately gave up in the extremity of our emergency, but without which we could not live in the future. »

Mr. Churchill expressed a hope that after the defeat of Germany, it should be possible to increase supplies for civilians and improve the diet, emphasizing that American Lend-Lease aid would still be required for this, and to build temporary houses for bombed-out workers. (BBC)

P. O. W.'S IN U. S. WELL TREATED

WASHINGTON, November 30 — Enemy prisoners held in the United States are well treated, « but are not pampered, » a report of the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee said today.

An investigation into complaints that there was laxity in the handling of enemy prisoners proved that the criticism was unjustified. There have been « surprisingly few » escapes from American prison camps, the report said, and these were almost entirely by Germans actuated by fear of their fellow prisoners. (CBS)

U. S. TO BUILD 3,050 AIRPORTS

WASHINGTON, November 30 — The construction of 3,050 new airports and the improvement of 1,525 airfields was recommended in a plan submitted to Congress Tuesday by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. The program is estimated to cost more than 1,250 million dollars.

It also stressed the necessity for the construction of an additional 31 airfields large enough to accommodate long-range international and domestic operations. At present, the United States has 355 airfields equipped for long-range operations.

The War Department announced that domestic airlines will soon receive « a substantial number » of planes declared in excess to the war needs. This would increase the present inadequate war-time fleets and replace worn-out planes, Reuter said. (OWI-Reuter)

A. F. L. CALLS FOR POST-WAR ORGANIZATION

NEW ORLEANS, November 30 — A resolution indorsing a post-war international agency which would adjust peacefully problems leading to war and which would act against aggressors was adopted today at the American Federation of Labor convention here.

The convention delegates went on record as declaring that the United States has a responsibility to help the planning and operation of agencies to keep peace between nations and « to determine policies in promotion of world economic welfare. »

The convention also unanimously approved a resolution reaffirming support of the no-strike pledge for the duration of the war. It expressed the organization's « determination to fulfill our pledges to the government and to the people

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

of the United States and the members of our armed forces, so that we will give every possible assistance in prosecuting the war to a victorius conclusion.»

A cablegram from General Eisenhower, expressing «complete confidence of the fighting forces in American workers,» was read to the delegates. General Eisenhower said that he had been informed of the steps taken by the A.F. of L. to increase production of ammunition, tanks, cotton-duck, and other equipment needed by the military, for which, he said, «I am indeed grateful.»

A post-war international peace organization must be created if «security, a good life, and justice are to be possible for all,» the convention resolved, adding that among the most important functions of such a group is to accord small nations «more effective protection and participation in progress.»

The resolution proposed that in this body of international law there should be included a world court of justice, because «any world organization responsible for keeping the peace must have the means to prevent aggression.»

The A.F. of L. delegates recommended also that regional organizations should be established within the international agency to deal specifically with regional problems, and to promote regional welfare covering such areas as the Pacific, Asia, Pan-America, Africa, and Europe.

«We must safeguard the right of individual nations while promoting international security,» the convention asserted.

The convention approved the following statement:

«The American Federation of Labor realizes we are living in a world community of nations, and that, unless we organize this community of nations for peace, we can not escape the recurrence of wars.

«We believe that such a world organization is necessary to achieve our sovereign will for peace and, instead of limiting our authority and power, such an organization will make possible a fuller realization of the spirit and constructive purposes of our people.

«There must be equal care to maintain peace on the home front, as in world affairs, and peace can result only from social justice for individuals, as well as nations. Security, a good life, and justice must be possible for all.»

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

With the improved weather over the battlefront in Italy, many local engagements have taken place.

In the 8th Army sector, the enemy launched a number of small counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed, and the general position remains unchanged.

In the mountainous sector southwest of Faenza, ground previously held by the enemy has been evacuated, and our fighting patrols in this sector have been very active.

On the main 5th Army front, the enemy launched a series of counter-attacks in varying strength and gained some ground in the vicinity of Monte Castellaro, southeast of Bologna, and our troops were forced to abandon Monte Belvedere, northwest of Porretta Terme.

Elsewhere, counter-attacks were repulsed, and activity has been confined to local artillery and patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Kostar has been cleared, and other advances have been made in this sector.

Fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces attacked enemy targets in the Linnich area, and destroyed an ammunition dump at Stetternich.

Farther north, air attacks ranged from the Channel Coast to the Ruhr Valley.

Around Dunkirk, medium, light, and fighter-bombers attacked fortifications and enemy positions.

Fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters went for transportation targets in northern and eastern Holland and across the frontier.

They attacked road vehicles, locomotives, railway trucks, and barges, and cut railway lines in many places.

Medium and light bombers struck at railway bridges at Zwolle and Deventer.

During the afternoon, light bombers attacked targets in the Duisburg area, and escorted heavy bombers went for targets in Dortmund.

In the Düren-Hürtgen sector, our ground forces repulsed counter-attacks at Inden and Lammersdorf north of Frenz, and fighting continues for both towns.

Resistance ended in Jüngersdorf, and, after bitter fighting, Langerwehe was cleared.

Gains were made in attacks in the Merode area west of Düren.

Farther south, our forces continued the push out of Hürtgen Forest.

Kleinhau and Hürtgen were captured.

In this sector, enemy troop concentrations immediately northwest of Düren and at Elsdorf and Pier, were attacked by medium bombers.

Fighter-bombers dive-bombed and strafed targets in the villages of Lucherburg, Merode, Winden, and Geich.

In the Saar Valley, we consolidated previous gains and pushed eastwards. We have troops near Kerlingen west of Saarlautern, and other units reached the vicinity of Sarreunion, where we hold high ground.

Medium and light bombers struck at ordnance and motor transport deports at Limburg east of Coblenz, targets at Wittlich, northeast of Trier, and supply depots at Landau and Rastatt.

Gains were made against spotty resistance at many points west of Hagenau, in the Vosges Mountains, and on the Alsace Plain west of the Rhine.

Elements which crossed the Vosges captured Andlau and Saint Meurice on the edge of the Plain, against strong resistance.

In the drive southward from Strasbourg, Erstein was captured, and our units reached Matzenheim.

Gains were also made in the southern Vosges heights.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 30 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Bereznitsa, Minyovtase, Helcho, Velikaya Domasha, Domasha, Nizhniy Grabovets, Nizhniy Grushok, Rakovtse, Morobyane, Markovtse, and Zemblin.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, today captured the large communication centers and important strongpoints of the enemy defences, regional centers of Hungary, the towns of Eger and Szikszo, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bekich, Megyaszo, Kiszdoksza, Armot, Varashi, and Kach-Dnotvai.

Northeast and south of Pecs, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Beych, Alchil, Kakasht, Sauka, Berzhin, Mechin,

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

Asia, Pan-America, Africa, and Europe.

"We must safeguard the right of individual nations while promoting international security," the convention asserted.

The convention approved the following statement:

"The American Federation of Labor realizes we are living in a world community of nations, and that, unless we organize this community of nations for peace, we can not escape the recurrence of wars.

"We believe that such a world organization is necessary to achieve our sovereign will for peace and, instead of limiting our authority and power, such an organization will make possible a fuller realization of the spirit and constructive purposes of our people.

"There must be equal care to maintain peace on the home front, as in world affairs, and peace can result only from social justice for individuals, as well as nations. Security, a good life, and justice must be possible for all."

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 30 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

With the improved weather over the battlefront in Italy, many local engagements have taken place.

In the 8th Army sector, the enemy launched a number of small counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed, and the general position remains unchanged.

In the mountainous sector southwest of Faenza, ground previously held by the enemy has been evacuated, and our fighting patrols in this sector have been very active.

On the main 5th Army front, the enemy launched a series of counter-attacks in varying strength and gained some ground in the vicinity of Monte Castellaro, southeast of Bologna, and our troops were forced to abandon Monte Belvedere, northwest of Porretta Terme.

Elsewhere, counter-attacks were repulsed, and activity has been confined to local artillery and patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked road and rail communications in northern Italy.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Venice, and transport on the northwest Italian border, while planes of the Balkan Air Force concentrated their attacks on road movements along the Yugoslavia-Albania border, as well as bombing a bridge in northern Albania.

Heavy and medium bombers did not operate, due to adverse weather conditions.

Last night, heavy bombers attacked objectives at Linz, in Austria, and at Munich and Innsbruck, in Germany.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed. None of our planes is missing.

MAAF flew more than 600 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 30 — Today's communique:

In the Geilenkirchen-Jülich sector, Allied forces launched an attack west of Linnich.

We have troops in Beek, and gains were made in the vicinity of Lindern.

fighting, Langerwehe was cleared.

Gains were made in attacks in the Merode area west of Düren.

Farther south, our forces continued the push out of Hürtgen Forest.

Kleinhau and Hürtgen were captured.

In this sector, enemy troop concentrations immediately northwest of Düren and at Elsdorf and Pier, were attacked by medium bombers.

Fighter-bombers dive-bombed and strafed targets in the villages of Lucherburg, Merode, Winden, and Geich.

In the Saar Valley, we consolidated previous gains and pushed eastwards. We have troops near Kerlingen west of Saarlautern, and other units reached the vicinity of Sarreunion, where we hold high ground.

Medium and light bombers struck at ordnance and motor transport deports at Limburg east of Coblenz, targets at Wittlich, northeast of Trier, and supply depots at Landau and Rastatt.

Gains were made against spotty resistance at many points west of Hagenau, in the Vosges Mountains, and on the Alsace Plain west of the Rhine.

Elements which crossed the Vosges captured Andlau and Saint Maurice on the edge of the Plain, against strong resistance.

In the drive southward from Strasbourg, Erstein was captured, and our units reached Matzenheim.

Gains were also made in the southern Vosges heights. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 30 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Bereznitsa, Minyovtase, Helcha, Velikaya Dornasha, Domasha, Nizhniy Grabovets, Nizhniy Grushok, Rakovtse, Morobyane, Markovtse, and Zemblin.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, today captured the large communication centers and important strongpoints of the enemy defences, regional centers of Hungary, the towns of Eger and Szikszo, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bekich, Megyaszo, Kiszdoksza, Armot, Varashi, and Kacn-Dnotvai.

Northeast and south of Pecs, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Beych, Aichil, Kakasht, Sauka, Berzhin, Mechin, Hiko, Pechvarag, Vashash, Nemedi, Bishe, Shiklosh, and Olts, and the railway stations of Sarpilis-Oberek, Beych, Aichil, Hidasz-Vonhat, Nadpau, Pechvarag, Chokolade, and Shiklosh.

On the territory of Yugoslavia, our troops, operating jointly with units of National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured the town and railway junction of Kraljeva.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling activities took place.

During November 29, our troops disabled or destroyed 29 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 30 — Today's communique:

On the road between Vittorio Veneto and Belluno, a group of Patriots laid an ambush for two enemy motor columns. Supplies and munitions were captured.

On November 17, at Torreano in Udine Province, Patriots attacked a Fascist unit, and killed six and took 44 prisoners.

On November 14, in Piedmont, the tunnel between Presco and Visone, on the Acqui-Ovada line, was blown by

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

Patriots, and on the following day, a railway bridge at Bistagno, in Alessandria Province was destroyed.

On November 26, Modena Patriots attacked an enemy headquarters at Vaglio, killing two Germans, destroying three vehicles, a petrol dump, and some documents, and carrying of arms and munitions.

Latest information about Nazi-Fascist atrocities against the defenceless population of Romagna and Emilia disclosed that on July 23, at San Piero in Bagno, Forli Province, 57 persons, including two boys, were massacred.

At Selva Piana, also near Forli, a number of murders were committed by a local detachment of Fascist militia.

At Castenaso, in Bologna Province, 40 persons were savagely machine-gunned by Germans, and their corpses hung.

At November 23, enemy mopping-up operations took place in the zone east of the Taro River in Parma Province. (UNN)

WEHRMACHT

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 30 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Nijmegen sector and at our Meuse positions in southern Holland, our batteries struck at movements of British troops and repeatedly dispersed the enemy.

East of Aix la Chapelle, the Americans stubbornly continued their attacks, despite heavy losses.

Northwest and west of Jülich, they lost many hundred of prisoners by our counter-attacks.

At Hürtgen, grim local and forest fighting is in progress. In the whole sector, 28 enemy tanks were destroyed by our defence during the last two days.

In the Metz area, a certain number of forts continue to offer a gallant resistance.

At the frontiers of Lorraine, the U.S. 3rd Army continues to exert strong pressure on our positions with strong forces. On both sides of the St Avold Forest and south of Saarunion, enemy attacks failed.

North of Buschweiler, our formations held their main positions against the advancing enemy, and recaptured some localities in counter-thrusts.

According to incomplete reports, our divisions fighting in Alsace destroyed or captured, the day before yesterday, a total of 48 tanks and nine armoured reconnaissance cars. Yesterday, the enemy, owing to these losses, limited himself to local attacks at points which thus far had been centres of gravity of the fighting.

At the slopes south of Mülhouse, the enemy approached to our new positions with strong forces.

North of the Hüningen Canal, the enemy was ousted from a bridgehead in an attack, and suffered heavy losses.

London, Antwerp, and Liège were subjected to an intensified long-range bombardment by day and night.

Italy:

In central Italy, our troops cleared up two minor enemy penetrations at Mount Belvedere and southwest of Vergato. They also made prisoners.

West of Imola, battle-proved parachutists captured new high ground positions. At the French-Italian frontiers, at Mont Cenis, the enemy suffered high losses in local fighting.

Aegean:

In the Aegean Sea, the garrison of Piscopi Island, frustrated another British landing attempt, after short and grim fighting.

In the frontier area of eastern Slovakia, the attacking Soviets were halted after having made some small local gains.

On the remaining parts of the Eastern Front, the day was generally calm.

In Kurland, formations of the Army and Germanic volunteers of the Waffen SS under the command of Colonel-General Schürmer achieved another complete defensive victory in the second defensive battle of Kurland. The onslaught of 70 Soviet divisions and numerous tank formations was smashed by their steadfastness. The enemy forces, supported by strong artillery and bomber formations, assailed our front from November 19 up to November 25. The Bolsheviks lost 34 planes, as well as 158 tanks, and suffered high losses in men and material.

Air:

U.S. and British terror bombers, protected by an overcast sky, attacked western and northwestern Germany.

Damage was particularly caused in residential quarters of the towns Hanover, Hamm, and Dortmund.

Last night, nuisance raiders attacked Hanover and southern Reich territory. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Exchange of Telegrams with Hitler: DNB today quotes an exchange of telegrams between Ley, the leader of the Nazi Labor Front, and the long-silent Führer. Ley's telegram is part of the current Nazi and Fascist trend of playing up Axis «socialism,» in contrast with the alleged plutocratic domination over the Allies. Ley says:

«Millions of German men and women working in armament and war production have increased their efficiency from month to month with firm belief in the future. Damages caused by bombardment have time and again been removed with untiring judgment. These unparallel achievements have been made by German workers with an absolutely firm belief in a truly socialist future.»

Hitler's reply states his «great satisfaction,» and plays up this same «social» line of propaganda. He says that the «social rise of Germany» caused «envy among our enemies,» and hence was interrupted by war. But this social rise is to continue again «after the victorious conclusion of our fateful struggle.» The Führer promises German workers a post-war «social reconstruction of the Reich» and a «materialization of true social ideals.»

Western Front: The Transocean correspondent Weber continues the propaganda trend of counter-balancing the admitted Allied advance on the southern sector of this front with an alleged bogging down of the Allies in the northern sector. «The battle of Aachen continues,» he reports, «and the picture has remained unchanged on the 15th day. Fighting fluctuated...»

On what German sources now call the «Saar front,» an increase of pressure by General Patton's army is reported. In Metz, it is said, «some forts in the outer ring of the defences still hold out. Summonses to capitulate were rejected by the Germans.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports that the situation on this front «took its expected turn,» meaning that «the battle at the confluence of the Drave and Danube Rivers has started.»

The German withdrawal from Pecs, after a supposed failure of the Soviets to take it by force, is described as a deliberate withdrawal done for high strategic reasons; it was «cautiously prepared» in advance and «frustrated encirclement.»

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

Western Front:

In the Nijmegen sector and at our Meuse positions in southern Holland, our batteries struck at movements of British troops and repeatedly dispersed the enemy.

East of Aix la Chapelle, the Americans stubbornly continued their attacks, despite heavy losses.

Northwest and west of Jülich, they lost many hundred of prisoners by our counter-attacks.

At Hürtgen, grim local and forest fighting is in progress. In the whole sector, 26 enemy tanks were destroyed by our defence during the last two days.

In the Metz area, a certain number of for's continue to offer a gallant resistance.

At the frontiers of Lorraine, the U.S. 3rd Army continues to exert strong pressure on our positions with strong forces. On both sides of the St Avold Forest and south of Saarunion, enemy attacks failed.

North of Buschweiler, our formations held their main positions against the advancing enemy, and recaptured some localities in counter-thrusts.

According to incomplete reports, our divisions fighting in Alsace destroyed or captured, the day before yesterday, a total of 48 tanks and nine armoured reconnaissance cars. Yesterday, the enemy, owing to these losses, limited himself to local attacks at points which thus far had been centres of gravity of the fighting.

At the slopes south of Mülhouse, the enemy approached to our new positions with strong forces.

North of the Hüningen Canal, the enemy was ousted from a bridgehead in an attack, and suffered heavy losses.

London, Antwerp, and Liège were subjected to an intensified long-range bombardment by day and night.

Italy:

In central Italy, our troops cleared up two minor enemy penetrations at Mount Belvedere and southwest of Vergato. They also made prisoners.

West of Imola, battle-proved parachutists captured new high ground positions. At the French-Italian frontiers, at Mont Cenis, the enemy suffered high losses in local fighting.

Aegean:

In the Aegean Sea, the garrison of Piscopi Island, frustrated another British landing attempt, after short and grim fighting.

Balkans:

In the Balkans, at Mostar, our formations repulsed strong enemy attacks. In the Knin sector, in the Dinarian Alps, the enemy pressure decreased considerably, after the heavy losses suffered during the last few days.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, the strong Bolshevik attacking formations were halted in front of our defensive front, just west of Pecs.

In central Hungary, the lull in the fighting continued.

In the Miscolcz sector, another Bolshevik attempt at breaking through was frustrated by the grim resistance of the German troops, despite an intense artillery preparation.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS

GERMAN

Exchange of Telegrams with Hitler: DNB today quotes an exchange of telegrams between Ley, the leader of the Nazi Labor Front, and the long-silent Führer. Ley's telegram is part of the current Nazi and Fascist trend of playing up Axis «socialism,» in contrast with the alleged plutocratic domination over the Allies. Ley says:

«Millions of German men and women working in armament and war production have increased their efficiency from month to month with firm belief in the future. Damages caused by bombardment have time and again been removed with untiring judgment. These unparallel achievements have been made by German workers with an absolutely firm belief in a truly socialist future.»

Hitler's reply states his «great satisfaction,» and plays up this same «social» line of propaganda. He says that the «social rise of Germany» caused «envy among our enemies,» and hence was interrupted by war. But this social rise is to continue again «after the victorious conclusion of our fateful struggle.» The Führer promises German workers a post-war «social reconstruction of the Reich» and a «materialization of true social ideals.»

Western Front: The Transocean correspondent Weber continues the propaganda trend of counter-balancing the admitted Allied advance on the southern sector of this front with an alleged bogging down of the Allies in the northern sector. «The battle of Aachen continues,» he reports, «and the picture has remained unchanged on the 15th day. Fighting fluctuated...»

On what German sources now call the «Saar front,» an increase of pressure by General Patton's army is reported. In Metz, it is said, «some forts in the outer ring of the defences still hold out. Summonses to capitulate were rejected by the Germans.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports that the situation on this front «took its expected turn,» meaning that «the battle at the confluence of the Drave and Danube Rivers has started.»

The German withdrawal from Pecs, after a supposed failure of the Soviets to take it by force, is described as a deliberate withdrawal done for high strategic reasons; it was «cautiously prepared» in advance and «frustrated encirclement.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Relative Calm on Italian Front: The Fascist radio today reported a state of relative calm on the Italian front. «In the Tyrrhenian and Apennine sectors, artillery duels and patrol activity are reported.» The apparant see-saw of operations on the Apennine front involved, according to a Fascist correspondent, a fluctuating struggle for mountain positions; the adversaries were said to be «American colored infantry» and Italian Alpine troops. Considerable eulogies were expended on the «extreme determination» of the combined Alpine, San Marco, and Monte Rosa troops, all of whom were said to represent the «gallantry of the warrior of the reborn Italian Army.»

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 8 6 NOV 1944 File ____

Please read attached & initial

TO

Col SPICER	
Capt TEMPLE	T
Capt WILLIAMS	
Capt SHANKS	B
Capt LEWIS	
Capt HAMMOND	AEH.

REMARKS

Chief Clerk File

Interior
INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Thursday **30 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — First Army takes Cologne Gateway; 3rd Army on edge of Saar Basin; German lines in Vosges crumble; Soviets cross Danube on 94-mile front; Germans resist 8th Army thrust southwest of Ravenna; Superforts bomb Tokyo again; Chinese halt Japs pushing on Kweiyang; King George reviews war before Commons; Churchill warns House against over-optimism; Alexander says fighting in Italy is vital; Captured German document reveals system of draining North Italy's resources; 730,729 Germans captured on Western Front.

LIBERATED ITALY — Liberal Party retires from cabinet conferences; Socialist Party denounces Bonomi; U. S. did not oppose Sforza appointment, Stettinius says; North Italy C.N.L. calls for democracy; New Naples daily appears today.

UNITED NATIONS — New Polish Premier named; U. S. submits final plan to Air Conference; Tram strike ends in Belgium; Bonnet named French Ambassador to U. S.

WAR FRONTS

1ST ARMY TAKES COLOGNE GATEWAY; 3RD ARMY ON EDGE OF SAAR BASIN

LONDON, November 29 — In the north, the center, and the south, seven Allied armies tonight pressed forward against strong German resistance along the entire 400-mile length of the Western Front after a day of heavy fighting which saw significant gains registered on every sector.

A key road center and gateway to the Cologne Plain, Langerwehe, fell to American 1st Army troops after one of the bloodiest campaigns of the Allied drive into the Ruhr. Five miles northwest of Düren, the key road junction controls the approaches to Cologne, about 23 miles away.

Capture of the German town followed a day of important Allied gains in the sector. To the southeast of Düren, Hürtgen fell after a three-day battle, and late dispatches Patton's troops, on a 26-mile front inside Germany, and advancing units are already within shelling range of three key outer fortresses of the Siegfried Line in this sector — Saarbrücken, Saarlautern, and Merzig.

Saarbrücken, capital city of the Saar, is only nine miles from the advancing troops, while other units were officially placed within four miles of Saarlautern. Front-line reports told of the entry of American troops into Saarunion, 22 miles south of Saarbrücken, while other reports said that a hill overlooking the Saar River two miles south of the fortress city of Merzig had been taken by storm.

Meanwhile, the latest 3rd Army prisoner count showed that 23,599 Nazis have been captured since the start of the drive on November 8.

Action in Alsace and Lorraine, on the right flank of the 3rd Army, saw the German positions «crumbling» on both the southern and northern anchors of their Vosges line, but they continued to hold in the center.

French Spring Trap

In one of the most significant developments of the campaign, French troops sprung a gigantic trap on German forces between Belfort and Mülhouse, with the joining of the 1st and 2nd French Corps at a point bisecting the strategic Rhine-Rhone Canal. The German position was made even more hopeless by the advance of 7th Army troops through the Vosges passes and on to the Alsace Plain, cutting off escape of the trapped Nazis to Strasbourg.

Large numbers of prisoners and substantial supplies of enemy equipment are already falling into French hands, as they tighten the noose around the Germans. Yesterday alone, 1,500 were marched into Allied prisoner-of-war cages.

Seventh Army troops continued their push north of Strasbourg, and have cut the key Saverne-Haguenau road and rail line. Ingweiler, 28 miles north of Strasbourg, has been reached, and other units are 10 miles west of Hagenau, which the Germans said they had evacuated yesterday in the face of the Allied threat.

With their entire Vosges line — regarded as the last German barrier in front of the Siegfried Line — breaking up, the Germans are withdrawing what units they can across the Rhine. So far, their rear-guard resistance is making possible an orderly retreat, but disintegration of both the northern and southern Vosges sectors threatens the remainder of the German position.

A *New York Times* dispatch tells of the desperate German defense of their bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine at Strasbourg, holding it as an escape route across the bridge at this point. The dispatch adds that the Allies

LATE BULLETIN

FRENCH TAKE 30 TOWNS

LONDON, November 29 — French troops captured over

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

bomb Tokyo again: Chinese halt Japs pushing on Kweiyang: King George reviews war before Commons: Churchill warns House against over-optimism: Alexander says fighting in Italy is vital: Captured German document reveals system of draining North Italy's resources: 730,729 Germans captured on Western Front.

LIBERATED ITALY — Liberal Party retires from cabinet conferences: Socialist Party denounces Bonomi: U. S. did not oppose Sforza appointment. Stettinius says: North Italy C.N.L. calls for democracy: New Naples daily appears today.

UNITED NATIONS — New Polish Premier named: U. S. submits final plan to Air Conference: Tram strike ends in Belgium: Bonnet named French Ambassador to U. S.

WAR FRONTS

1ST ARMY TAKES COLOGNE GATEWAY; 3RD ARMY ON EDGE OF SAAR BASIN

LONDON, November 29 — In the north, the center, and the south, seven Allied armies tonight pressed forward against strong German resistance along the entire 400-mile length of the Western Front after a day of heavy fighting which saw significant gains registered on every sector.

A key road center and gateway to the Cologne Plain, Langerwehe, fell to American 1st Army troops after one of the bloodiest campaigns of the Allied drive into the Ruhr. Five miles northwest of Düren, the key road junction controls the approaches to Cologne, about 23 miles away.

Capture of the German town followed a day of important Allied gains in the sector. To the southeast of Düren, Hürtgen fell after a three-day battle, and late dispatches said the Americans are fighting in the streets of Groeshau, two miles from Hürtgen and on the edge of the Hürtgen Forest. Kleinmau, in the same general area, has also been captured.

To the north, Koslar, German strongpoint near Jülich and on the approaches to the Roer River, fell to the American troops, and occupation of Jungersdorf, less than four miles west of Düren, was completed.

7 Allied Armies in Action

While troops of the American 1st and 9th armies, supported by British 2nd Army troops to the north, pressed forward in the battle of the Ruhr, the Canadian 1st Army went into action in the Nijmegen salient, in the area of the Reichswald Forest, and tonight was one mile inside the German border. The Canadian offensive means that seven Allied armies are now in action along the 400-mile front.

Canadian troops also joined British units in cleaning out German pockets in the Venlo sector, on the west bank of the Meuse River. Five German pockets remain to be liquidated in the area, the largest one at Venlo.

Third Army units stand on the edge of the Saar Basin tonight, and front-line dispatches told of the capture of the first coal mines in the area which are vital to Reich industry. Gains of up to 10 miles were registered by General

Meanwhile, the latest 3rd Army prisoner count showed that 23,599 Nazis have been captured since the start of the drive on November 8.

Action in Alsace and Lorraine, on the right flank of the 3rd Army, saw the German positions « crumbling » on both the southern and northern anchors of their Vosges line, but they continued to hold in the center.

French Spring Trap

In one of the most significant developments of the campaign, French troops sprung a gigantic trap on German forces between Belfort and Mülhouse, with the joining of the 1st and 2nd French Corps at a point bisecting the strategic Rhine-Rhone Canal. The German position was made even more hopeless by the advance of 7th Army troops through the Vosges passes and on to the Alsace Plain, cutting off escape of the trapped Nazis to Strasbourg.

Large numbers of prisoners and substantial supplies of enemy equipment are already falling into French hands, as they tighten the noose around the Germans. Yesterday alone, 1,500 were marched into Allied prisoner-of-war cages.

Seventh Army troops continued their push north of Strasbourg, and have cut the key Saverne-Haguenau road and rail line. Ingweiler, 28 miles north of Strasbourg, has been reached, and other units are 10 miles west of Hagenau, which the Germans said they had evacuated yesterday in the face of the Allied threat.

With their entire Vosges line — regarded as the last German barrier in front of the Siegfried Line — breaking up, the Germans are withdrawing what units they can across the Rhine. So far, their rear-guard resistance is making possible an orderly retreat, but disintegration of both the northern and southern Vosges sectors threatens the remainder of the German position.

A *New York Times* dispatch tells of the desperate German defense of their bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine at Strasbourg, holding it as an escape route across the bridge at this point. The dispatch adds that the Allies

LATE BULLETIN

FRENCH TAKE 30 TOWNS

LONDON, November 29 — French troops captured over 30 towns today between Mülhouse and Belfort as they tightened their grip on German elements trapped in the Vosges-Rhine corridor, front-line dispatches reported tonight.

Troops of the U.S. 7th Army, pursuing remnants of the German 19th Army on the southern Vosges sector, are now 12 miles south of Strasbourg, other reports said. (Reuter)

R.A.F. HITS HANOVER, DORTMUND

LONDON, November 29 — RAF Mosquitos tonight attacked Hanover, it was officially announced.

In improved weather, RAF Lancasters bombed objectives in the important communication center of Dortmund. (Reuter)

13 JAP SHIPS SUNK; 4,000 TROOPS KILLED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 29 — American planes destroyed 13 Japanese ships carrying troops to Leyte in a two-day battle which ended yesterday, General MacArthur's communique reported tonight.

An estimated 4,000 Japanese were killed or drowned, raising to more than 21,000 the number of enemy troops wiped out at sea in recent attempts to reinforce this island. (OWI)

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

4020

will destroy the bridge if they find it is no longer of any use as a possible crossing point of the river.

The U.S. 7th and French 1st armies have liberated 1,140 towns and villages and taken 22,530 prisoners since the start of their drive, a press report said. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

SOVIETS CROSS DANUBE ON 94-MILE FRONT

MOSCOW, November 29 — The Red Army developed its winter offensive a stage farther today when strong Soviet units forced a crossing of the River Danube in a westward drive above the River Drava, and broke through west of the Danube on a front 94 miles wide and 25 miles deep.

News of this latest thrust was given in an order of the day from Marshal Stalin, which said that the Hungarian communication centers of Pecs, Mohacs, and Bataszek have been captured, together with more than 330 other inhabited places.

Pecs is a communication and coal mining center in southern Hungary, 23 miles west of the Danube. Russian forces had previously been reported to be advancing from three sides toward this town. Mohacs, 23 miles west of Pecs and linked with it by a rail line, was admitted by the Germans to be in Russian hands two days ago. Batszek is 12 miles north of Mohacs, on a railway to Budapest.

This new 25-mile advance was made by troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, aided by forces of Marshal Tito's Army of Liberation, involving fighting on both Yugoslav and Hungarian territory.

Although tonight's Soviet communique reported only patrol activity on the remainder of the Eastern Front, press dispatches from Moscow said today that the Russians in eastern Czechoslovakia were striking out for the Dukla Pass, one of the Carpathian gateways to southern Poland. They were within 10 miles of it last night, and correspondents suggested that General Petrov's forces might soon link up with Marshal Koniev's troops across the mountain barrier. (OWI - Radio Moscow - BBC)

8TH ARMY THRUST RESISTED

ADVANCE AFQH, ITALY, November 29 — German forces have massed tanks, heavy mortars, and artillery across the three-mile gap between the Lamone and the Montone Rivers southwest of Ravenna, to check the 8th Army's thrust toward the highways linking this coastal city with the rest of the Po Plain, it was announced here today.

For the third successive day, heavy fighting centered around the village of Albereto, five miles northeast of Faenza and within 1,000 yards of the Faenza-Ravenna Road, southernmost of the three main roads into Ravenna still in enemy hands. Both British and enemy forces were supported by tanks and artillery and mortar fire, and despite the fierce battle, the positions of both sides remained substantially unchanged, official reports said.

The three-mile strip of lowland at the edge of the intricate pattern of main and secondary roads west of Ravenna is practically the only sector of the 8th Army front where the enemy do not have river positions to strengthen their defenses. Northeast of this stretch, the battle line now follows the Montone River for 16 miles to the Adriatic Sea, and to the southwest, enemy delaying positions are based on a 13-mile stretch of the Lamone River past Faenza to the junction point with the 5th Army north of Modigliano.

Continuing heavy rains have swollen these rivers and connecting watercourses, so that, in many cases, forward Allied troops have been supplied only by the use of assault [illegible] bridges dangerously awash. The La-

TOKYO RAIDED TWICE IN SAME NIGHT

NEW YORK, November 29 — Tokyo was raided during the night of Wednesday/Thursday by Super-Fortresses, announced Radio Tokyo, picked up here.

The first raid lasted two hours from just before midnight until 0200 hours on Thursday, local time.

The second raid was from 0415 to 0500 hours on Thursday, when a "small formation" attacked the Japanese capital. (Reuter)

CHINESE HALT JAPS PUSHING ON KWEIYANG

CHUNGKING, November 29 — Chinese troops have scored a local success against Japanese troops pushing on Kweiyang, the Burma Road capital of Kweichow Province, the Chinese High Command announced today.

The announcement said that the Japanese were checked at Tashantang, 138 miles southwest of Kweiyang, and seven miles north of Hochih.

Advanced Japanese elements have made deep penetrations toward Kweiyang, the junction point of a highway network lining Chungking, Kunming, and other sections in southwestern China, an Associated Press dispatch from Kunming said.

Meanwhile, a communique from Major General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters reported that the 14th USAAF strafed enemy cavalry along the Pachai-Tukiang Road yesterday. This route roughly parallels the main highway from Japanese-held Liuchow to Kweiyang. Pachai lies 65 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

There was no indication of the strength of the enemy cavalry penetration except that it evidently had cut through or outflanked some Chinese forces which had been expected to defend Kweiyang. Sizeable enemy forces astride the main road toward Kweiyang in the vicinity of Nantan and Hochih were also shot up by the fighters. (OWI)

KING GEORGE REVIEWS WAR BEFORE COMMONS

LONDON, November 29 — Confidence in victory, a renewal of the pledge that Great Britain will do her utmost in the war against Japan, and an assurance that the country is planning for the peace, marked the Speech from the Throne of King George in opening the new session of Parliament today. The King said:

"The United Nations have looked back on a year of resounding achievement. They now look forward with greater confidence than ever before to those final victories which will give to the peoples of the world that just peace which is our chief desire.

"In western Europe, my forces from the United Kingdom and Canada and their comrades from the United States, with the valuable aid of the armed forces of my European Allies and peoples who have risen to meet them, have routed the enemy in a series of decisive battles, and are now pressing him on the borders of his own country.

"In Italy, forces of the United Nations have advanced to the northern plains, and in Greece and Yugoslavia the Germans are being driven from countries which they have oppressed for three bitter years.

"In the east, the massive achievements of my Russian Ally have deprived the Germans of vast stretches of territory which they hoped would feed their armies and provide an impassable barrier to prevent the soil of Germany from becoming a battleground.

"Both in the east and in the west, Germany is invaded. The plight in which her armies now find themselves is the measure of success which, by God's grace, has crowned our arms.

Reinforcements Against Japan

[illegible]

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

is 12 miles north of Mohacs, on a railway to Budapest.

This new 25-mile advance was made by troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, aided by forces of Marshal Tito's Army of Liberation, involving fighting on both Yugoslav and Hungarian territory.

Although tonight's Soviet communique reported only patrol activity on the remainder of the Eastern Front, press dispatches from Moscow said today that the Russians in eastern Czechoslovakia were striking out for the Dukla Pass, one of the Carpathian gateways to southern Poland. They were within 10 miles of it last night, and correspondents suggested that General Petrov's forces might soon link up with Marshal Koniev's troops across the mountain barrier. (OWI - Radio Moscow - BBC)

8TH ARMY THRUST RESISTED

ADVANCE AFQH, ITALY, November 29 — German forces have massed tanks, heavy mortars, and artillery across the three-mile gap between the Lamone and the Montone Rivers southwest of Ravenna, to check the 8th Army's thrust toward the highways linking this coastal city with the rest of the Po Plain, it was announced here today.

For the third successive day, heavy fighting centered around the village of Albereto, five miles northeast of Faenza and within 1,000 yards of the Faenza-Ravenna Road, southernmost of the three main roads into Ravenna still in enemy hands. Both British and enemy forces were supported by tanks and artillery and mortar fire, and despite the fierce battle, the positions of both sides remained substantially unchanged, official reports said.

The three-mile strip of lowland at the edge of the intricate pattern of main and secondary roads west of Ravenna is practically the only sector of the 8th Army front where the enemy do not have river positions to strengthen their defenses. Northeast of this stretch, the battle line now follows the Montone River for 16 miles to the Adriatic Sea, and to the southwest, enemy delaying positions are based on a 13-mile stretch of the Lamone River past Faenza to the junction point with the 5th Army north of Modigliano.

Continuing heavy rains have swollen these rivers and connecting watercourses, so that, in many cases, forward Allied troops have been supplied only by the use of assault boats, with fords and bridges dangerously awash. The Lamone River, main German defense of Faenza, and one of the principal highways northwest across the Po Plain, has become a swift-flowing stream 50 feet wide, reports said.

German forces have resisted fiercely all attempts at reconnaissance by Allied patrols across this stream, and at one point succeeded in re-crossing the stream themselves to set up an outpost on the east bank to harry Allied forces. Allied patrols did cross the Lamone near Brisighella, some six miles southwest of Faenza, where main enemy forces are located in advantageous high ground west of the banks.

Elsewhere along the 8th front, there was little to report.

On the 5th Army front, enemy forces counter-attacked American positions about a mile north of Livergnano, and 9½ miles south of Bologna along the main road to Florence. Livergnano was captured by 5th Army forces more than a month ago at the culmination of a bitter drive to dislodge the enemy from their mountain escarpment positions defending the approaches to Bologna.

Patrol clashes occurred elsewhere along the front, as both Allied and enemy forces probed opposing positions. (PRO)

Meanwhile, a communique from Major General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters reported that the 14th USAAF strafed enemy cavalry along the Pachai-Tukiang Road yesterday. This route roughly parallels the main highway from Japanese-held Liuchow to Kweiyang. Pachai lies 65 miles southeast of Kweiyang.

There was no indication of the strength of the enemy cavalry penetration except that it evidently had cut through or outflanked some Chinese forces which had been expected to defend Kweiyang. Sizeable enemy forces astride the main road toward Kweiyang in the vicinity of Nantan and Hochih were also shot up by the fighters. (OWI)

KING GEORGE REVIEWS WAR BEFORE COMMONS

LONDON, November 29 — Confidence in victory, a renewal of the pledge that Great Britain will do her utmost in the war against Japan, and an assurance that the country is planning for the peace, marked the Speech from the Throne of King George in opening the new session of Parliament today. The King said:

"The United Nations have looked back on a year of resounding achievement. They now look forward with greater confidence than ever before to those final victories which will give to the peoples of the world that just peace which is our chief desire.

"In western Europe, my forces from the United Kingdom and Canada and their comrades from the United States, with the valuable aid of the armed forces of my European Allies and peoples who have risen to meet them, have routed the enemy in a series of decisive battles, and are now pressing him on the borders of his own country.

"In Italy, forces of the United Nations have advanced to the northern plains, and in Greece and Yugoslavia the Germans are being driven from countries which they have oppressed for three bitter years.

"In the east, the massive achievements of my Russian Ally have deprived the Germans of vast stretches of territory which they hoped would feed their armies and provide an impassable barrier to prevent the soil of Germany from becoming a battleground.

"Both in the east and in the west, Germany is invaded. The plight in which her armies now find themselves is the measure of success which, by God's grace, has crowned our arms.

Reinforcements Against Japan

"In the war against Japan, the enemy has been thrown back from India, and my American Ally continues to reduce the shrinking area still under Japanese control in the Pacific. We intend to reinforce as rapidly and as powerfully as possible the United Kingdom forces who are now sharing with their comrades from all parts of the British Commonwealth and the Empire, and from the United States, China, The Netherlands, and France, the burden of the struggle against Japan.

"My navies everywhere have maintained their mastery over the enemy and have achieved great successes, in which my air forces have fully shared, in driving his surface and submarine forces from the seas. My air forces, in concert with the air forces of the United States, have delivered increasingly heavy blows against Germany, and have maintained their support of military and naval operations in all theaters.

"The success of the armed forces would not have been achieved, but for the devoted labors of those throughout the Commonwealth and the Empire who have striven ceaselessly to arm and equip them.

"It is over five years now since my peoples first took up the struggle to free the world from aggression, and the contribution of the civil population is beyond all praise.

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

The United Nations await with sheer confidence the unrolling of future events.

« Joined in unbreakable alliance, and fortified by constant collaboration between the governments concerned, and by frequent personal meetings between their leaders, they look forward to the day on which the aggressor is finally defeated, and the whole world can turn to the re-building of prosperity and the maintenance of unassailable peace.

« You will be asked to make further provision for the conduct of the war, and for other necessary services. Victory remains our supreme end, and to this end you will be invited to pass such further legislation as may be required for the effective prosecution of the war. Once, however, war in Europe is over, the transition from war to peace will begin, and my ministers are actively preparing plans to ensure that, without in any way prejudicing the active prosecution of the war against Japan, an increasing part of our resources is made available for civilian production. »

Other legislation, said his Majesty, would cover electoral reform, the extension of export credit facilities, provisions for the regulation of wages and conditions of employment, and further provision for a system toward the development of the Colonial Empire, both by prolonging the period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and by substantially increasing the provision of funds authorized.

In a reference to the Middle East, the King said:

« In the Mediterranean, maintaining an advance which began at El Alamein, forces of the United Nations have, by hard and determined fighting, driven the enemy from Rome and have reached the northern plains of Italy... It gives me particular pleasure to have been able to visit units of all my forces both in western Europe and the Mediterranean. » (Reuter)

CHURCHILL WARNS AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM

LONDON, November 29 — Prime Minister Churchill today warned against « indulgence in the feeling that the war will soon be over. »

In the Commons debate on the King's speech, he said:

« I must warn the House and country against any indulgence in the feeling that the war will soon be over. It may be, but we should not indulge that feeling. Nevertheless, we should now be able to turn our thoughts to the new phase in world history which will open with the close of this war.

« The truth is, that no one knows when the German War will be finished, and still less how long the interval will be between the defeat of the Germans and the defeat of the Japanese.

« I took occasion some months ago to damp down premature hopes by speaking of the German War as running into January or February. I could see disappointment in several quarters as I looked round the House, and I followed this up quickly by indicating late spring or early summer as periods which we must take into account as possibilities.

« My present inclination is not at all to mitigate these forecasts or guesses — for they can be little more than guesses. Indeed, if I were to make any change in the duration of the unfolding of events it would be to leave out the word 'early' before the word summer. »

Mr Churchill went on to say that the large battle going on in the west had yielded important gains: the enemy had everywhere been thrust back; the capture of Metz and Strasbourg were glorious and massive achievements in these regions, has made the task of American troops and that of the British on their left flank, extremely difficult. What is called the fourth element in war — mud — has played a formidable part. We have not yet succeeded in driving the enemy back to the Rhine, let alone have we established a strong bridgehead on it. The battle is continuing with the greatest vigor. Immense losses have been inflicted on the enemy. The wearing-down process here at cost to the United States forces has been far greater in its effect upon the enemy. Of course any large and effective break on German fronts in these regions of Cologne and northwards would have the highest strategic consequences. I may mention that, in the interval between the liberation of France and the greater part of Belgium, Field Marshal Montgomery's group of armies with substantial United States assistance drove the enemy back to the lines of the Maas or Meuse, and established a secure flank barrier in Holland, protecting the whole line of the main armies operating eastwards. »

Mr. Churchill said that the great port of Antwerp, « an incomparable sea base, » was now receiving large convoys of ocean-going ships to nourish the northern group of British armies, and many groups of American armies also employed in this operation.

Mr. Churchill described the storming of the Dutch islands as episodes of « marvelous gallantry » and « grand feats of arms, » and he said that these operations cost the British and Canadian forces about 40,000 casualties. That, he explained, was in the interval between the two great battles. The new battlefront now ran from between the British army, broadly speaking, opposite Venlo, down to the Vosges, where the French were, and this new battlefront was held by the Americans who were bearing the brunt with what he called « their customary distinction and courage. »

Promise of Social Legislation

He then went on to refer to the legislation forecast in the King's speech — 12 different bills — and said that the amount that could be got through would depend on events. But assuming that there were a general election in the coming year, Mr. Churchill said he was quite certain of one thing:

« All the leading men in both the principal parties, and in the Liberal Party as well, are pledged and committed to this great mass of social legislation. I cannot conceive that whatever may be the complexion of the new House, they will personally fail to make good their promises and commitments to the people. »

The Prime Minister said that he hald no intention of giving a review of the war situation. « Later on, perhaps, when we meet after Christmas, it may be right to do that, and it may be much easier to put hard facts and cheering facts before the House, » he added. He said that the House knew that he never hesitated to put hard facts before them. « I know the British people, and I know this House; and there is one thing they will not stand; and that is not being told how bad things are, » he said.

Churchill continued: « I am not giving a review of the war situation today; but I mention these commanding facts in order to dissipate lightly-founded sensations that we can divert our eyes from war and turn to tasks of transition and reconstruction, or political controversies and other diversions of peace which are dear to our hearts, and rightly dear to democracies in action, because without controversy democracies cannot achieve their healthening processes.

« I do not think we can look on in all these matters without a sense of detachment from the war issue which is right over us. It weighs intensely and preponderantly upon us, and upon every form of our national life. All else must be subordinated to this supreme task. It is on the [illegible] our eyes must be fixed, and to break his resistance

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

and further provision for a system toward the development of the Colonial Empire, both by prolonging the period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and by substantially increasing the provision of funds authorized.

In a reference to the Middle East, the King said:

«In the Mediterranean, maintaining an advance which began at El Alamein, forces of the United Nations have, by hard and determined fighting, driven the enemy from Rome and have reached the northern plains of Italy... It gives me particular pleasure to have been able to visit units of all my forces both in western Europe and the Mediterranean.» (Reuter)

CHURCHILL WARNS AGAINST OVER-OPTIMISM

LONDON, November 29 — Prime Minister Churchill today warned against «indulgence in the feeling that the war will soon be over.»

In the Commons debate on the King's speech, he said:

«I must warn the House and country against any indulgence in the feeling that the war will soon be over. It may be, but we should not indulge that feeling. Nevertheless, we should now be able to turn our thoughts to the new phase in world history which will open with the close of this war.

«The truth is, that no one knows when the German War will be finished, and still less how long the interval will be between the defeat of the Germans and the defeat of the Japanese.

«I took occasion some months ago to damp down premature hopes by speaking of the German War as running into January or February. I could see disappointment in several quarters as I looked round the House, and I followed this up quickly by indicating late spring or early summer as periods which we must take into account as possibilities.

«My present inclination is not at all to mitigate these forecasts or guesses — for they can be little more than guesses. Indeed, if I were to make any change in the duration of the unfolding of events it would be to leave out the word 'early' before the word summer.»

Mr. Churchill went on to say that the large battle going on in the west had yielded important gains: the enemy had everywhere been thrust back; the capture of Metz and Strasbourg were glorious and massive achievements.

French Army's Brilliant Fighting

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said: «The brilliant fighting and maneuvering of the French Army near the Swiss frontier and their forcing of the Belfort Gap, and the advance on a broad front to the Rhine, are not only a military episode of high importance, but they show what many of us have never doubted — that the French Army will rise again and be a great factor in the life of France and Europe, and that the French soldier, properly equipped and well led, is unsurpassed among the nations.»

After speaking of heavy snow which postponed the attack on Belfort Gap for three days, Mr. Churchill said that he had the opportunity of visiting this Army before the Belfort attack. He was impressed by the alert bearing of the young Frenchmen, which gave him the greatest confidence that Britain's nearest neighbor and long friend in war «will arise in clarity and force from the ruins, miseries, and disgraces of the past.»

Mr. Churchill went on: «I have spoken of the fighting in Belfort Gap and Strasbourg, and further to the north, of a great battle which the Americans have gained opposite Metz. Opposite Cologne and northwards, fighting has been severe, and it is here that gains in ground will be most important and, consequently, are more disputed.

«Weather, which it is always customary and excusable and even legitimate to abuse at this season of the year Mr. Churchill described the storming of the Dutch islands as episodes of «marvelous gallantry» and «grand feats of arms,» and he said that these operations cost the British and Canadian forces about 40,000 casualties. That, he explained, was in the interval between the two great battles. The new battlefront now ran from between the British army, broadly speaking, opposite Venlo, down to the Vosges, where the French were, and this new battlefront was held by the Americans who were bearing the brunt with what he called «their customary distinction and courage.»

Promise of Social Legislation

He then went on to refer to the legislation forecast in the King's speech — 12 different bills — and said that the amount that could be got through would depend on events. But assuming that there were a general election in the coming year, Mr. Churchill said he was quite certain of one thing:

«All the leading men in both the principal parties, and in the Liberal Party as well, are pledged and committed to this great mass of social legislation. I cannot conceive that whatever may be the complexion of the new House, they will personally fail to make good their promises and commitments to the people.»

The Prime Minister said that he hald no intention of giving a review of the war situation. «Later on, perhaps, when we meet after Christmas, it may be right to do that, and it may be much easier to put hard facts and cheering facts before the House,» he added. He said that the House knew that he never hesitated to put hard facts before them. «I know the British people, and I know this House, and there is one thing they will not stand: and that is not being told how bad things are,» he said.

Churchill continued: «I am not giving a review of the war situation today; but I mention these commanding facts in order to dissipate lightly-founded sensations that we can divert our eyes from war and turn to tasks of transition and reconstruction, or political controversies and other diversions of peace which are dear to our hearts, and rightly dear to democracies in action, because without controversy democracies cannot achieve their healthening processes.

«I do not think we can look on in all these matters without a sense of detachment from the war issue which is right over us. It weighs intensely and preponderantly upon us, and upon every form of our national life. All else must be subordinated to this supreme task. It is on the foe that our eyes must be fixed, and to break his resistance down demands, and will receve, the most intense exertions of Great Britain, the United States, and all the United Nations and converted satellites, and all forces that can be brought to bear. This is just the moment not to slacken.»

Pointing out that, after the German War we must not forget there is the war with Japan, Mr. Churchill said, amid cheers. «We have to carry this war through to its closing stages with all the energy of unity, not only at home among ourselves, but among the great united powers of the grand alliance, who, I am happy to say, were never more closely united than they are at this moment.»

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ALEXANDER SAYS FIGHTING IN ITALY VITAL

ADVANCE AFHQ, November 29 — Field Marshal Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander said Monday that the importance of the fighting in Italy must not be underestimated, because it is a vital factor in the total strategy of the war in Europe.

Field Marshal Alexander's declaration was in an interview appearing today in the Mediterranean edition of *The Stars and Stripes*, U.S. Army newspaper. It was, in effect, his first official statement as Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, to which he was appointed Sunday.

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

His assertions were directed primarily at Allied troops on the Italian front, to explain to them the importance of dislodging the Germans from northern Italy, and its ultimate effect in ridding all of Italy of Fascism. He cited the strategic value to the Germans of attempting to block the Allies' path to the Reich by fighting on other people's soil, rather than on German terrain.

«There is no short-cut to Germany until we beat the German Army,» Field Marshal Alexander said.

A veteran of the greatest battles in the North African and Mediterranean campaigns, the Field Marshal spoke as «man-to-man» to his troops in the theater, through the medium of the interview.

Recognized universally — by Allies and by the enemy — as a master strategist and one of Britain's great soldiers in history, Field Marshal Alexander made it clear that Italy is of direct importance in the concerted military campaign from all directions to bring Germany to complete defeat.

He drew the parallel of work of a football team to that of teamwork of armies, to illustrate the cohesion of attack on opposition forces. He depicted the Allied football team as a unit consisting of American, British, Russian, Polish, French, and Brazilian and other Allied troops pressing on the Western Front, the Eastern Front, and the Italian Front, to upset the opposition's defensives to reach the goal.

German attempts to offset the Allied team's drive on the goal — the Reich — has forced the Germans to draw some of their finest divisions to the Italian Front, Field Marshal Alexander continued, adding:

«To the Germans, the Italian front is important enough to keep a strong and powerful fighting force deployed against the approaches to the Po Valley, where there are more than 20 enemy divisions being held under orders of Field Marshal von Kesselring, thus depriving the German Army of use of those divisions elsewhere, where they are needed to bolster German defenses.

«Offensives just do not happen,» the Field Marshal explained. «An attack does not start because Stalin in the East, or General Eisenhower in the Western Front, or I in Italy want to attack. This is a huge team ... some men hold and then pass the ball to others who score.»

Reasons for Nazi Stand

Field Marshal Alexander told *The Stars and Stripes* reporter that there are six reasons for the Germans' decision to hold Italy. They are:

1. The Germans intend to hold the Allies as far from the Reich frontier as possible.

2. The Germans prefer to fight on other people's soil rather than their own.

3. Taking food from northern Italy to supply German troops is better than taking food from the Reich — a typical German practice.

4. Genoa, Milan, Turin, and other industrial centers of the Po Valley provide the Wehrmacht with ammunition, transport, and many types of war materials.

5. For a defensive winter, the Po Valley offers the Germans the best of possibilities, because the northern end of the Apennines and the water courses in the valley set up a difficult barrier for Allied artillery and armor, and make Allied assault more difficult than German defense. Bad weather decreases the Allied asset of air superiority, but if the Allied land troops can close down on the Po Valley, Allied fighter planes could hammer at ground targets inside Germany.

6. The Germans will receive a hard moral and political blow if they are forced to give up all of Italy now, because the Germans are making use of their pawns — the current Italian Fascist government behind the German lines in the

as possible» to the Italians in order that the «rich reward» of continued collaboration with the Mussolini «Government» might continue, the document declared. German soldiers must modify their harsh attitudes, not «out of humane considerations,» but so that the flow of goods, which has included 321,000 tons of iron and steel, 3,800 tons of zinc, 9,000 tons of aluminum, 80,000 bottles of mercury, 38,500 tons of sulphur, 140,000 tons of rice, 160,000 tons of fruit, and 200,000 tons of wine, shall continue, the ambassador declared.

In addition to the industrial and food products, the Germans exported 1,500,000 pairs of leather military shoes, 400,000 work shoes, and textiles amounting to nearly one-quarter of Germany's total manufacture in 1943, the inventory added. Trucks, extremely scarce in both liberated and occupied Italy, were exported to Germany at a rate of over 1,000 per month at the beginning of this year, it declared. In addition, the government of Mussolini agreed to turn over to Germany all gold stores in Italy, all of Italy's stock of radium, as well as all Italian materials and semi-manufactured merchandise not urgently required for Italian industry.

The enemy document, as issued to the troops of the German 42nd Jaeger Division, stated that «today, more than ever, the proper attitude of the German soldier toward the Italian civilian is of decisive importance.» It added that, whether «we are fond of the Italians or not, whether our soldiers dislike the Italians or not, all this alters nothing in the basic fact that a positive attitude of understanding in acceptance of the Italian people as they happen to be, will gain more results and get more out of the people than desultory brutality.» (PRO)

2,000 U. S. PLANES HIT MISBURG; R.A.F. ATTACK NEUSS AND ESSEN

LONDON, November 29 — More than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF today blasted an oil refinery at Misburg, the railway marshalling yards at Hamm, and other targets in northwest Germany, it was officially announced tonight.

The heavies were escorted by more than 1,000 Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings of the 8th and 9th USAAF.

Meanwhile, for the third successive night, Lancasters and Halifaxes of the RAF Bomber Command attacked Essen and Neuss this morning. An earlier announcement revealed that one of the strongest forces of RAF Mosquitos ever dispatched to Germany to blast a single target had attacked Nürnberg. Three aircraft are missing from these operations.

This afternoon, RAF Mosquitos attacked objectives in Duisburg, while a German headquarters in Rotterdam was being wiped out in an attack by British Typhoons, BBC reported tonight.

An American Army hospital in Belgium was recently hit by a flying-bomb, causing substantial damage and some loss of life, Reuter reported.

During six hours of good flying weather Tuesday, aircraft of the Allied 2nd Tactical Air Force were put in the air at the rate of one a minute to support ground forces on the Netherlands-German battle line, it was officially announced today.

The planes hit at Ruhr Valley railway systems bringing supplies to the Germans. The outstanding operation was made by six Typhoon dive-bombers of the Royal Canadian Air Force wing of the ASTAF, which answered a call from the army to eliminate a château at Geisteren held by 40 Germans who had refused to surrender, the announcement said. The target was protected on three sides by the natural moat of the flooded Maas River. The Typhoons attacked and brought the château down around the Germans when Allied troops were less than 300 feet from the target.

Three aircraft are missing from the day's operations

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

French, and Brazilian and other Allied troops are fighting on the Western Front, the Eastern Front, and the Italian Front, to upset the opposition's defensives to reach the goal.

German attempts to offset the Allied team's drive on the goal — the Reich — has forced the Germans to draw some of their finest divisions to the Italian Front, Field Marshal Alexander continued, adding:

«To the Germans, the Italian front is important enough to keep a strong and powerful fighting force deployed against the approaches to the Po Valley, where there are more than 20 enemy divisions being held under orders of Field Marshal von Kesselring, thus depriving the German Army of use of those divisions elsewhere, where they are needed to bolster German defenses.

«Offensives just do not happen,» the Field Marshal explained. «An attack does not start because Stalin in the East, or General Eisenhower in the Western Front, or I in Italy want to attack. This is a huge team ... some men hold and then pass the ball to others who score.»

Reasons for Nazi Stand

Field Marshal Alexander told *The Stars and Stripes* reporter that there are six reasons for the Germans' decision to hold Italy. They are:

1. The Germans intend to hold the Allies as far from the Reich frontier as possible.

2. The Germans prefer to fight on other people's soil, rather than their own.

3. Taking food from northern Italy to supply German troops is better than taking food from the Reich — a typical German practice.

4. Genoa, Milan, Turin, and other industrial centers of the Po Valley provide the Wehrmacht with ammunition, transport, and many types of war materials.

5. For a defensive winter, the Po Valley offers the Germans the best of possibilities, because the northern end of the Apennines and the water courses in the valley set up a difficult barrier for Allied artillery and armor, and make Allied assault more difficult than German defense. Bad weather decreases the Allied asset of air superiority, but if the Allied land troops can close down on the Po Valley, Allied fighter planes could hammer at ground targets inside Germany.

6. The Germans will receive a hard moral and political blow if they are forced to give up all of Italy now, because the Germans are making use of their pawns — the current Italian Fascist government behind the German lines in the north.

Field Marshal Alexander said that the Germans have a large enough concentration of troops in Italy to maintain the Italian Front as a Third Front to the Reich. Thus, the Germans have selected northern Italy as a battleground, and are utilizing Italian soil rather than the Reich as a possible means of blocking the road to Berlin.

(PWB-*Stars and Stripes*)

NAZI EXPLOITATION OF ITALY BARED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 29 — Besides supplying the entire German Army in Italy with food, the German exploitation of northern Italy has provided the Reich textiles, leather shoes, rice, wine, fruits, and trucks, it was revealed here today with the publication of a captured enemy document prepared by the German Ambassador to the Republican Fascist Government.

The German Ambassador, Von Rahn, drew up the inventory of vital products gained for the Reich by the German exploitation of north Italy in a letter to General Lemelson, commander of the German 14th Army, aimed at impressing on German soldiers that «untoward acts against Italian civilians — out of disdain, hatred, or disappointment,» might jeopardize the German harvest.

Despite their «understandable violent aversion» toward the Italian people, German troops should be «as friendly the Italian civilian is of decisive importance.» It added that, whether «we are fond of the Italians or not, whether our soldiers dislike the Italians or not, all this alters nothing in the basic fact that a positive attitude of understanding in acceptance of the Italian people as they happen to be, will gain more results and get more out of the people than desultory brutality.»

(PRO)

2,000 U. S. PLANES HIT MISBURG; R.A.F. ATTACK NEUSS AND ESSEN

LONDON, November 29 — More than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF today blasted an oil refinery at Misburg, the railway marshalling yards at Hamm, and other targets in northwest Germany, it was officially announced tonight.

The heavies were escorted by more than 1,000 Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings of the 8th and 9th USAAF.

Meanwhile, for the third successive night, Lancasters and Halifaxes of the RAF Bomber Command attacked Essen and Neuss this morning. An earlier announcement revealed that one of the strongest forces of RAF Mosquitos ever dispatched to Germany to blast a single target had attacked Nürnberg. Twice aircraft are missing from these operations.

This afternoon, RAF Mosquitos attacked objectives in Duisburg, while a German headquarters in Rotterdam was being wiped out in an attack by British Typhoons, BBC reported tonight.

An American Army hospital in Belgium was recently hit by a flying-bomb, causing substantial damage and some loss of life, Reuter reported.

During six hours of good flying weather Tuesday, aircraft of the Allied 2nd Tactical Air Force were put in the air at the rate of one a minute to support ground forces on the Netherlands-German battle line, it was officially announced today.

The planes hit at Ruhr Valley railway systems bringing supplies to the Germans. The outstanding operation was made by six Typhoon dive-bombers of the Royal Canadian Air Force wing of the ASTAF, which answered a call from the army to eliminate a château at Geisteren held by 40 Germans who had refused to surrender, the announcement said. The target was protected on three sides by the natural moat of the flooded Maas River. The Typhoons attacked and brought the château down around the Germans when Allied troops were less than 300 feet from the target.

Three aircraft are missing from the day's operations of some 400 sorties; the pilot of one is known to have parachuted safely, the announcement said. (OWI - Reuter)

R.N.N. ATTACKS GERMAN CONVOY

LONDON, November 29 — Light coastal forces of the Royal Norwegian Navy severely damaged a large German supply ship and sank two escorts and possibly another, without loss, in an encounter with a German convoy north of Bergen on Monday night, a Norwegian naval communique said tonight. (Reuter)

730,729 GERMANS CAPTURED IN WEST

LONDON, November 29 — Allied armies have captured at least 730,729 prisoners on the Western Front since D-day, the equivalent of 73 German divisions as now constituted, the Associated Press said today.

The American press service added: «The four American armies have caged at least 451,628, the veteran 1st Army leading the field with 206,866. Actually, the total captives are probably thousands greater, because the latest official figures as of today are from two to three weeks old for the U. S. 9th Army, the British 2nd, and Canadian 1st armies.»

Other official figures announced to date include 126,922 taken by the U. S. 3rd Army; 55,670 by the U. S. 9th Army;

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

62,170 by the 7th U. S. Army; 69,175 by the French 1st Army; 94,794 by the British 2nd Army; 95,132 by the Canadian 1st Army; and 20,000 by French forces with the British and Canadian armies. (OWI)

HARRIMAN VISITS WESTERN FRONT

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, FRANCE, November 29 — W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, yesterday inspected U. S. 3rd Army installations, accompanied by Lt. Gen. George Patton, commander of the U. S. 3rd Army now fighting inside Germany. (OWI)

NAZIS BARRICADE SWISS FRONTIER

BASLE, November 29 — German military authorities are barricading the frontier roads from Baden into Switzerland, the *Basler Nationalzeitung* said yesterday. This is presumably an attempt to forestall the flight of German civilians in face of the Allied advance, the newspaper added. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS ON ALBANIAN BORDER

LONDON, November 29 — Marshal Tito's troops are tonight on the Albanian border at Bojana, about 15 miles from Scutari, where large forces of Germans are encircled, said tonight's communique from the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation.

In eastern Bosnia, the Yugoslavs captured Jania, just west of the river Drina, but the Germans, threatened with the cutting of their communications on the lower Drina, are trying to hold the escape route from Zvornik, on the Drina, to Sarajevo, and have broken through about midway between these towns. (Reuter)

GERMAN COMMANDER IN NORWAY DISMISSED

STOCKHOLM, November 29 — Colonel General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, German commander-in-chief in Norway, is reported to have been dismissed and replaced by Colonel General Lothar Rendulic, commander of the German forces in Finland, according to reports reaching the Norwegian Telegraph Agency quoted by Reuter today. (Reuter)

MEDIUMS HIT VESSEL IN LA SPEZIA HARBOR

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, November 29 — Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, operating despite stormy weather, yesterday scored several hits on a 480-foot enemy vessel being prepared as a block at the entrance into La Spezia harbor in northwestern Italy, it was announced here today.

Other medium bombers attacked three Po Valley bridges, including an 815-foot structure at Casale Monferrato, southwest of Milan, while fighter-bombers cut rail lines in at least 40 places along the Po Valley and the Brenner Pass route.

Bad weather curtailed MAAF operations to some 470 sorties. (PRO)

5TH ARMY TAKEN 60,000 PRISONERS SINCE SALERNO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 29 — Fifth Army forces have taken more than 60,000 prisoners, equivalent of five enemy divisions, since the original landings at Salerno little over 14 months ago, it was announced today. (PRO)

MINESWEEPERS CLEAR WAY FOR BOMBARDMENT

JAP NAVAL AIR ARM PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, November 29 — U.S. Vice Admiral Mitscher today expressed the belief that Japanese naval aviation has been «practically eliminated.»

He said that U.S. Navy fliers have shot down about 4,000 Japanese naval airmen in the past 18 months, adding: «I have an idea that Japanese plane production is not as great as they would have us believe.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

LIBERAL PARTY RETIRES FROM CABINET TALKS; SOCIALIST PARTY DENOUNCES BONOMI

ROME, November 29 — The Italian Liberal Party tonight retired from the inter-party conference being held at the Palazzo dei Marescialli in what party leaders described as an attempt to find a solution to the crisis resulting from the fall of Prime Minister Bonomi and his cabinet last Sunday.

Manlio Brosio, one of the representatives of the Liberal Party at the conference, said that his party had withdrawn representation «in order to determine whether further participation in the discussions was worthwhile.»

Tonight's session was adjourned shortly after the withdrawal of the Liberals. The conference will reconvene tomorrow.

Earlier, the Action Party had announced that, while it would continue to participate in the Committee of National Liberation, and in the conferences, it would not take part in a new government.

An order of the day of the Socialist Party tonight said that the party had no faith in Bonomi, and could not assume responsibilities «except in a cabinet which takes up an aggressive stand against Italian reactionary forces.» The order said that Bonomi «deliberately has impeded realization of the program for which his government was formed.»

This denial of faith, the order said, was due to the situation created by the ministerial crisis, to the vote against Sforza, and the attitude of the CNL liberals — «all of which reveal a conservative tendency bent on barring the way to the new Italian democracy, and favoring the preservation of institutions condemned by the popular conscience.»

Socialists Reaffirm Demands

Recalling a previous declaration of the party, the order continued:

«We affirm that the Socialist Party cannot assume government responsibilities except in a Cabinet which takes an aggressive stand against Italian reactionary forces — the accomplices of Fascism — or which enjoys in the eyes of the Allies full independence in determining the essential lines of its policy.»

After declaring its readiness to collaborate in activity to accelerate popular participation in the war, in solidarity with the United Nations, in democratization of the country by cleansing it from Fascism and reaction, and in reconstruction work by total mobilization of the country's labor and resources, the order concluded:

«It is to such a government that the Socialist Party entrusts the prime task of conducting the Nation through the war of liberation toward a new Constituent Assembly eliminating all obstacles on the road toward the country's reborn democracy.» (UNN)

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

LONDON, November 29 — Marshal Tito's troops are tonight on the Albanian border at Bojana, about 15 miles from Scutari, where large forces of Germans are encircled, said tonight's communique from the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation.

In eastern Bosnia, the Yugoslavs captured Janja, just west of the river Drina, but the Germans, threatened with the cutting of their communications on the lower Drina, are trying to hold the escape route from Zvornik, on the Drina, to Sarajevo, and have broken through about midway between these towns. (Reuter)

GERMAN COMMANDER IN NORWAY DISMISSED

STOCKHOLM, November 29 — Colonel General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, German commander-in-chief in Norway, is reported to have been dismissed and replaced by Colonel General Lothar Rendulic, commander of the German forces in Finland, according to reports reaching the Norwegian Telegraph Agency quoted by Reuter today. (Reuter)

MEDIUMS HIT VESSEL IN LA SPEZIA HARBOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 29 — Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, operating despite stormy weather, yesterday scored several hits on a 480-foot enemy vessel being prepared as a block at the entrance into La Spezia harbor in northwestern Italy, it was announced here today.

Other medium bombers attacked three Po Valley bridges, including an 815-foot structure at Casale Monferrato, southwest of Milan, while fighter-bombers cut rail lines in at least 40 places along the Po Valley and the Brenner Pass route.

Bad weather curtailed MAAF operations to some 470 sorties. (PRO)

5TH ARMY TAKEN 60,000 PRISONERS SINCE SALERNO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 29 — Fifth Army forces have taken more than 60,000 prisoners, equivalent of five enemy divisions, since the original landings at Salerno little over 14 months ago, it was announced today. (PRO)

MINESWEEPERS CLEAR WAY FOR BOMBARDMENT

LONDON, November 29 — Royal Navy minesweepers in action from the first landings in Sicily have swept the Italian coastal waters of mines and enabled the bombardment ships to shell German shore positions, it was officially announced here today.

One officer in charge of minesweeping at a northern Adriatic port said that when the enemy found that it was due to sweepers that his coastal positions were being shelled, he brought up a large railway gun. As he retreated northward, the gun was pulled back, and for a long time the minesweepers worked under long-range gunfire.

For more than 800 miles, the minesweepers have cleared the coast ahead of advancing Allied armies. They have operated under difficult conditions, for the Adriatic is noted for its unreliable weather and a full gale can blow up over a calm sea within 20 minutes. (OWI)

CLARK WELCOMES ALEXANDER'S PROMOTION

LONDON, November 29 — The new Allied commander in Italy, Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, said today that he was glad to have Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander as his superior officer, the BBC said today.

General Clark added that when he was 5th Army commander he had fought for 15 months under his command, and would continue in the future. (BBC)

last Sunday.

Manlio Brosio, one of the representatives of the Liberal Party at the conference, said that his party had withdrawn representation «in order to determine whether further participation in the discussions was worthwhile.»

Tonight's session was adjourned shortly after the withdrawal of the Liberals. The conference will reconvene tomorrow.

Earlier, the Action Party had announced that, while it would continue to participate in the Committee of National Liberation, and in the conferences, it would not take part in a new government.

An order of the day of the Socialist Party tonight said that the party had no faith in Bonomi, and could not assume responsibilities «except in a cabinet which takes up an aggressive stand against Italian reactionary forces.» The order said that Bonomi «deliberately has impeded realization of the program for which his government was formed.»

This denial of faith, the order said, was due to the situation created by the ministerial crisis, to the vote against Sforza, and the attitude of the CNL liberals — «all of which reveal a conservative tendency bent on barring the way to the new Italian democracy, and favoring the preservation of institutions condemned by the popular conscience.»

Socialists Reaffirm Demands

Recalling a previous declaration of the party, the order continued:

«We affirm that the Socialist Party cannot assume government responsibilities except in a Cabinet which takes an aggressive stand against Italian reactionary forces — the accomplices of Fascism — or which enjoys in the eyes of the Allies full independence in determining the essential lines of its policy.»

After declaring its readiness to collaborate in activity to accelerate popular participation in the war, in solidarity with the United Nations, in democratization of the country by cleansing it from Fascism and reaction, and in reconstruction work by total mobilization of the country's labor and resources, the order concluded:

«It is to such a government that the Socialist Party entrusts the prime task of conducting the Nation through the war of liberation toward a new Constituent Assembly eliminating all obstacles on the road toward the country's reborn democracy.» (UNN)

U. S. DID NOT OPPOSE SFORZA APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, November 29 — The United States Government did not join the British Government in the reported veto of the appointment of Carlo Sforza as Italian Foreign Minister, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius told his press conference today.

He added that the State Department had just heard the report, and was now analyzing it.

A dispatch to his newspaper by the correspondent of a New York morning daily said such an appointment of Sforza had been vetoed by the British. The British Reuter agency, however, and the British Broadcasting Corporation, last night said merely that a deputation of Italian ministers had been told by the British Ambassador at Rome, Sir Noel Charles, that Sforza's appointment as Foreign Minister would not be «welcomed by Britain.»

Reuter today carried a further comment, saying its diplomatic correspondent had been told in «authoritative British quarters» that exception would not be taken by Britain were Sforza to hold Italian government posts other than those of Prime Minister or Foreign Minister. (OWI-Reuter)

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

NORTH ITALY C.N.L. CALLS FOR DEMOCRACY

ROME, November 29 — Italy must not return to «the errors of the past,» the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy declared in a message today to the local CNL, which discussed the current Government crisis.

The message stated:

«The Government of Italy cannot have the approval of northern Italy if it splits itself from the foundations laid by the Committee of National Liberation. A government organization on any different basis would create serious difficulties to the military and political activities of the resistance movement in northern Italy.

«It must be kept in mind that the people of northern Italy are fully convinced of the need for deep changes, in the democratic sense, in the political life of Italy. They intend that Italy shall not in any way return to the errors of the past. Toward this goal, we consider a very widespread and sincere epuration is indispensable.

«The CNL of northern Italy has shown in practice that it is the only power capable of performing and guaranteeing an orderly administration of public affairs.» (UNN)

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS TO MARCH

ROME, November 29 — More detachments of newly-equipped units of the Italian Army will be in Rome in the next few days, an official announcement said today.

One such column is expected to march through Via dell'Impero, Piazza Venezia and Corso Umberto between 1100 and 1200 hours on Friday. (UNN)

SOVIET T. U. DELEGATES RETURN TO MOSCOW

MOSCOW, November 29 — The Soviet delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which recently visited liberated Italy, returned here Monday, Radio Moscow reported yesterday.

Invited by the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the delegation, headed by Tarasiov, chairman of the central committee of the Machine Tool Industry Trade Union, visited the principal industrial and agricultural centers from October 27 to November 14.

The Soviet delegation's itinerary carried them through 67 meetings and 22 gatherings of active Italian trade union members, said Radio Moscow, and an estimated 250,000 people warmly greeted them and expressed friendship and sympathy for Russia's accomplishments in the war.

(Radio Moscow)

FARM, FISHERIES, FORESTRY CHIEFS TO MEET

ROME, November 29 — Meeting for the first time since liberation, Italian government officials in fisheries, agriculture, and forestry will assemble here tomorrow to discuss production plans for 1945.

The sessions will continue four days at the Ministry of Agriculture. The Allied Commission has called all its agricultural officers to Rome to assist in the discussions.

At the opening program at 1000 hours tomorrow Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture in the Bonomi Government, will give the opening address.

Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and Leland Allbaugh, director of AC's Agriculture Sub-Commission, also will speak at the opening.

Dr. Gustavo De Sanctis, the Agricultural Ministry's director general of production, will preside at the initial program.

The culture, accompanied by instructions for producing the vaccine, has been forwarded to the Veterinary Division of the Italian Ministry of the Interior.

The Italian government's plans for large-scale production of the vaccine will permit immunization of cattle throughout liberated Italy, the Allied Commission anticipated today. The first dairy cattle to be vaccinated will be large herds on the outskirts of Rome. (UNN)

LEGHORN FOOD COMMITTEE FORMED

LEGHORN, November 29 — A self-help committee of leading citizens of this city has been formed under the sponsorship of the Allied Military Government to plan and supervise distribution of food and clothing to the population, it was announced today by AMG officials.

Shipments of food and clothing, mostly from the United States, have arrived here to take care of people most of whom lost everything they owned, even furniture and personal clothing, when the Germans carried out systematic looting. Local observers estimate the Germans sent as many as 100 trainloads of such loot to Germany before the city was liberated by the 5th Army. (UNN)

23 NATIONALITIES FED IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, November 29 — The Allies have made special arrangements to feed more than 1,500 citizens of 23 of the United Nations, who were liberated here when the Allies freed the city in August, it was disclosed here today by officials of the Allied Commission's Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, which is handling the arrangements.

The plan is operating much as local Italian citizen groups are operating their food distribution program, which is based on the principle of self-help. As in distribution for Italian citizens, the parceling out of food to Allied nationals is carried on by a committee appointed from among the Allied citizens themselves. They organize and carry out the distribution. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW POLISH PREMIER NAMED

LONDON, November 29 — The Polish government here tonight announced that a new Premier has been named by President Raczkiewicz, and is now attempting to form a cabinet to replace the one which resigned in a dispute over the Russo-Polish border question.

The new Premier is Tomasz Arciszevski, said by BBC to be a Socialist. He was named following the unsuccessful attempts of Jan Kwapinski to set up a new government.

An official statement said that Arciszevski was appointed after representatives of the various political parties had been consulted. (OWI - BBC)

U. S. SUBMITS FINAL PLAN TO AIR CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 29 — The United States presented what it called its «final» plan to the International Air Conference today. This plan contains no restrictions as to «rates» or the «fifth freedom.» Traffic will be open for signatures of those countries favoring the U.S. view.

Spokesmen for the American delegation indicated that there was a strong possibility that Britain might not sign the plan, and that it would then have to rely upon a bilateral agreement. (Reuter)

TRAM STRIKE ENDS IN BELGIUM

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

ROME, November 29 — More detachments of newly-equipped units of the Italian Army will be in Rome in the next few days, an official announcement said today.

One such column is expected to march through Via dell'Impero, Piazza Venezia and Corso Umberto between 1100 and 1200 hours on Friday. (UNN)

SOVIET T. U. DELEGATES RETURN TO MOSCOW

MOSCOW, November 29 — The Soviet delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which recently visited liberated Italy, returned here Monday, Radio Moscow reported yesterday.

Invited by the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the delegation, headed by Tarasiov, chairman of the central committee of the Mechine Tool Industry Trade Union, visited the principal industrial and agricultural centers from October 27 to November 14.

The Soviet delegation's itinerary carried them through 67 meetings and 22 gatherings of active Italian trade union members, said Radio Moscow, and an estimated 250,000 people warmly greeted them and expressed friendship and sympathy for Russia's accomplishments in the war. (Radio Moscow)

FARM, FISHERIES, FORESTRY CHIEFS TO MEET

ROME, November 29 — Meeting for the first time since liberation, Italian government officials in fisheries, agriculture, and forestry will assemble here tomorrow to discuss production plans for 1945.

The sessions will continue four days at the Ministry of Agriculture. The Allied Commission has called all its agricultural officers to Rome to assist in the discussions.

At the opening program at 1000 hours tomorrow Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture in the Bonomi Government, will give the opening address.

Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and Leland Allbaugh, director of AC's Agriculture Sub-Commission, also will speak at the opening.

Dr. Gustavo De Sanctis, the Agricultural Ministry's director general of production, will preside at the initial program.

The basis of the discussions will be the report recently published after six months of research by experts of the Italian Government and the Allied Commission. This report estimates production for 1945, and surveys possible needs in transportation, machinery, seed, fertilizers, insecticides, and other supplies. (UNN)

COLLABORATIONIST COURT MARTIAL OPENS

NAPLES, November 29 — The trial by court martial of Captain Simeo, of Castellamare, charged with collaborating with German troops after the Armistice of 8 September 1943, opened here today. (UNN)

NEW NAPLES DAILY APPEARS TODAY

NAPLES, November 29 — A new daily paper — *Il Domani d'Italia* — organ of the Christian Democratic Party, will appear here tomorrow. (UNN)

CATTLE VACCINE ARRIVES FROM U. S.

ROME, November 29 — The most recently developed bacteriological culture for producing a cattle vaccine against brucellosis has just arrived in Italy from America, the Allied Commission announced today.

23 NATIONALITIES FED IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, November 29 — The Allies have made special arrangements to feed more than 1,500 citizens of 23 of the United Nations, who were liberated here when the Allies freed the city in August, it was disclosed here today by officials of the Allied Commission's Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, which is handling the arrangements.

The plan is operating much as local Italian citizen groups are operating their food distribution program, which is based on the principle of self-help. As in distribution for Italian citizens, the parceling out of food to Allied nationals is carried on by a committee appointed from among the Allied citizens themselves. They organize and carry out the distribution. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW POLISH PREMIER NAMED

LONDON, November 29 — The Polish government here tonight announced that a new Premier has been named by President Raczkiewicz, and is now attempting to form a cabinet to replace the one which resigned in a dispute over the Russo-Polish border question.

The new Premier is Tomasz Arciszevski, said by BBC to be a Socialist. He was named following the unsuccessful attempts of Jan Kwapinski to set up a new government.

An official statement said that Arciszevski was appointed after representatives of the various political parties had been consulted. (OWI - BBC)

U. S. SUBMITS FINAL PLAN TO AIR CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 29 — The United States presented what it called its «final» plan to the International Air Conference today. This plan contains no restrictions as to «rates» or the «fifth freedom.» Traffic will be open for signatures of those countries favoring the U.S. view.

Spokesmen for the American delegation indicated that there was a strong possibility that Britain might not sign the plan, and that it would then have to rely upon a bilateral agreement. (Reuter)

TRAM STRIKE ENDS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, November 29 — Transportation virtually was normal again here today following the end of the transport workers' strike yesterday soon after Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot announced that public meetings and demonstrations are banned until further notice as a measure to prevent «breach of public order.»

Announcing the end of the tram-car walkout, the Belgian Minister for Communications said last night that no concessions were made to the strikers. This followed a statement by Pierlot that his Government would not be intimidated by any show of force.

Elements which opposed the government's order concerning the resistance movement were excoriated last night by Pierlot and Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak. Pierlot denounced «people who are creating disorder at a time when our country should show itself united,» and Spaak asserted, «Belgium never will be a democracy if a minority is to dictate law to the majority of the population.»

«Many people are talking of democracy, but some of them do not seem to realize that there are certain prerequisites for democracy, chief of which is respect for other people's opinion,» Spaak said.

Pierlot, in his statement, made it clear that the Government would be firm here-after in dealing with rioters. (OWI)

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

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

DE GAULLE EXPECTED IN MOSCOW SATURDAY

LONDON, November 29 — The French News Agency said today that General de Gaulle is expected in Moscow on Saturday. He is to visit Stalingrad on his way north from Baku. (BBC)

BONNET NAMED FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

PARIS, November 29 — Henri Bonnet has been appointed Ambassador to the United States by the French Council of Ministers, Associated Press reported today.

Bonnet was formerly Minister of Information in the French Committee of National Liberation, and served in the same post in the Provisional Government in liberated France. (OWI)

HULL CONGRATULATES STETTINIUS

WASHINGTON, November 29 — U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who recently resigned his office because of ill health, yesterday set felicitations to Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., upon the latter's nomination by President Roosevelt for Mr. Hull's office.

The ailing Secretary wrote that the nomination was a highly merited tribute to Mr. Stettinius by the President in recognition of an outstanding record of public service, splendid qualifications, and a demonstrated capacity for leadership. Mr. Hull also wrote that his own assistance to Mr. Stettinius would be ever-ready when his health is restored.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent the following message to Secretary Hull.

«On relinquishing your office, I want to assure you of my admiration for your long service in such exacting times. I hope that you may soon be restored to health and able once more to bring to our counsels the great weight of your experience and wisdom in international affairs.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ASKS POST-WAR PUBLIC WORKS

WASHINGTON, November 29 — President Roosevelt recommended yesterday that Congress appropriate 75 million dollars to the Federal Works Agency for study and planning of public works projects to cover reconversion from war to peace. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 29 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Eighth Army troops pushing northward between the Lamone and Montone Rivers are meeting heavy resistance in the Albereto area.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have made further progress in the high ground north and west of Modigliano.

American troops of the 5th Army have driven off two strong raids on their positions.

Elsewhere, patrols of both sides have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were greatly restricted by bad weather.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked [illegible] also struck at the Ruhr Valley railway system.

At Zwolle, railway yards were bombed and strafed, and, near Borken, station buildings were set on fire.

In the Geilenkirchen area, increased mortar fire was encountered by our ground forces, and mortar positions at Birgden were destroyed by rocket-firing fighters.

South of Jülich, we have taken high ground and attacked the village of Barmen.

Fighting continues in Koslar, and the enemy was cleared from Merzenhausen and Kirchberg.

Farther south, our units were fighting in five German towns — Inden, Langerwehe, Jüngersdorf, Hürtgen, and Lammersdorf.

In this sector, medium, light, and fighter-bombers destroyed a number of tanks near Barmen, and attacked fortified villages including Rurich, Merken, and Birgel. A railway yard at Erklenz, and Elsdorf were among other targets.

Our forces extended their action in the Saar Valley and occupied a number of towns. We reached Willingen and Berus, southwest of Saarlautern.

Gains have been made in the Saint Avold area, where we reached beyond Oberhomburg, and armored elements reached Vahlebersing and Diefenbach. Our infantry advanced to Hinsingen, and, farther south, armored forces almost completely cleared Gulenbrünner Wald and cleared Wolfskirchen. Other elements are at Burbach and Berg.

In the northern Alsace Plain, our advances reached to within three miles west of Hagenau.

Farther north, the Moder River was crossed, and Ingweiler and the outskirts of Zutzendorf were reached.

Other elements completed their drive through the Vosges Mountains south of Molsheim.

In the Belfort Gap area, a large enemy salient between Belfort and Mülhouse was cut by forces which joined south of the Doller River after an eight-mile drive. Main enemy escape routes were severed.

Fighter-bombers attacked strongpoints and gun positions at Dunkirk. In the late evening, the industrial town of Nürnberg was bombed by light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 29 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, launching their offensive, forced the Danube north of the Drava River, and breaking through the enemy defenses on the western bank of the Danube, advanced up to 49 kilometers in depth, expanding the break-through on a front of 150 kilometers. In the course of this offensive, troops of the front captured the towns and large communication centers of Pecs, Bataszek, and Mohacs, and occupied in fighting over 330 other populated localities, including Bata, Shomberek, Lancho, Doboshevitse, Bakina, Mayovasz, Kneszevc-Vinogradi, Luk, Tarda, Moret, Vennen, Heneszhaza, Lipkot, Nemetsol, Hertsekhedesz, Belye-Manotkir, Jagodniak, Alshonana, Seket, Aladzvarosh, Kapoy, Becs-Udvar, Villan, Harszen, Pereven, and Golman, and the railway stations of Moret, Buta, Palata-Boszek, Seket, Nemetsol, Villan, Harshan, Pereven, Szigenck, Telemonostir, Mayvak, Bakina, Chemenat, and Darda.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling, and at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 29 — Today's communique:

In Piedmont, especially in Cuneo Province, Patriots are continuing sabotage activity in spite of adverse wea-

in recognition of an outstanding record of public service, splendid qualifications, and a demonstrated capacity for leadership. Mr. Hull also wrote that his own assistance to Mr. Stettinius would be ever-ready when his health is restored.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent the following message to Secretary Hull.

"On relinquishing your office, I want to assure you of my admiration for your long service in such exacting times. I hope that you may soon be restored to health and able once more to bring to our counsels the great weight of your experience and wisdom in international affairs." (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ASKS POST-WAR PUBLIC WORKS

WASHINGTON, November 29 — President Roosevelt recommended yesterday that Congress appropriate 75 million dollars to the Federal Works Agency for study and planning of public works projects to cover reconversion from war to peace. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 29 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Eighth Army troops pushing northward between the Lamone and Montone Rivers are meeting heavy resistance in the Albereto area.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have made further progress in the high ground north and west of Modigliano.

American troops of the 5th Army have driven off two strong raids on their positions.

Elsewhere, patrols of both sides have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were greatly restricted by bad weather.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked bridges in the Po Valley, and shipping in the harbour at Spezia.

Fighters and fighter-bombers made several cuts in the Brenner route, as well as attacking rail and road targets in the Po Valley.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Force attacked enemy transport, fortified buildings, guns, and other strongpoints in the battle zones of northern Italy.

Road and rail transport in northwestern Italy were attacked by aircraft of the Coastal Force.

Three of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 470 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 29 — Today's communique:

Allied forces north of Venlo are in contact with the few remaining enemy strongpoints west of the Maas River.

Gun positions and defended buildings in Holland were attacked by fighter-bombers yesterday, and cover was given to our ground forces.

Other fighter-bombers hit railway targets in Holland, and over the German frontier to Münster.

Wolfskirchen. Other elements are at [illegible]

In the northern Alsace Plain, our advances reached to within three miles west of Hagenau.

Farther north, the Moder River was crossed, and Ingweiler and the outskirts of Zutzendorf were reached.

Other elements completed their drive through the Vosges Mountains south of Molsheim.

In the Belfort Gap area, a large enemy salient between Belfort and Mülhouse was cut by forces which joined south of the Doller River after an eight-mile drive. Main enemy escape routes were severed.

Fighter-bombers attacked strongpoints and gun positions at Dunkirk. In the late evening, the industrial town of Nürnberg was bombed by light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 29 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, launching their offensive, forced the Danube north of the Drava River, and breaking through the enemy defenses on the western bank of the Danube, advanced up to 40 kilometers in depth, expanding the break-through on a front of 150 kilometers. In the course of this offensive, troops of the front captured the towns and large communication centers of Pecs, Bataszek, and Mohacs, and occupied in fighting over 330 other populated localities, including Bata, Shomberek, Lancho, Doboshevitse, Bakina, Mayovasz, Kneszeve-Vinogradi, Luk, Tarda, Moret, Vennen, Heneszhazo, Lipkot, Nemetsol, Hertsekhedesz, Belye-Manotkir, Jagodniak, Aishonana, Seket, Aladzvarosh, Kapoy, Becs-Udvar, Villan, Harszen, Pereven, and Gelman, and the railway stations of Moret, Bata, Palata-Boszek, Seket, Nemetsol, Villan, Harshan, Pereven, Szigenek, Telemonostir, Mayvak, Bakina, Chemenat, and Darda.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling, and at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 29 — Today's communique:

In Piedmont, especially in Cuneo Province, Patriots are continuing sabotage activity in spite of adverse weather and strong enemy reaction.

On the night of November 4, a bridge over the Tanaro River was blown up at Piozzo.

The following railway lines were either interrupted or rendered unusable for the Germans: Cuneo-San Dalmazzo; Breil-Ventimiglia; Mondovi-Cuneo; Turin-Trofarello-Brà-Mondovi.

Further details on the arduous struggle carried out by Patriots at Alba against overwhelming German forces, referred to in an earlier communique have revealed that enemy losses there were heavy. The Germans have been trying to intimidate the population by seizing hostages. Many of these were taken at Brà and Ceva.

In their attempt to prevent or reduce sabotage activity along lines of communication, the enemy is now placing hostages on board trains and motor transports. As an additional measure, roads, railways, and supply dumps are guarded by civic guards held personally responsible for their security.

In spite of this, on November 23 a group of Patriots succeeded in entering the Porta Nuova railway station, and destroyed three locomotives and extensions of track. (UNN)

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

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 29 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the battle of matériel east of Aix la Chapelle, fierce fighting continues to rage for some sectors and localities on the reaches of the Ruhr as well as for the eastern outlets of the Hürtgen Forest.

Northeast of Sierck, on the banks of the Moselle, the enemy, who had advanced in this sector, was repulsed in successful counter-attacks and an extended system of positions and pillboxes was cleared.

In Lorraine, east of Busendorf and Bolchen, the Americans continued their attacks on a broad front. They were halted by counter-attacks, and suffered considerable tank losses after having achieved some minor penetrations into our main positions. An enemy formation was cut off and taken prisoner during those operations.

North of Saarburg, yesterday, the enemy, after the failure of his attempts at breaking through, attacked with strong forces east of the lower Vosges. Grim offensive fighting developed, particularly north of Buchweiler.

In Alsace, our troops defend themselves along a wide arc which runs from the area south of Strasbourg over the Vosges summits, then turns eastward and covers the Rhine Plain north of Mülhouse, against attacks from a southerly direction. Particularly south of Strasbourg, in the Barr sector at the mountain passes and the southern slopes of the Wasgen Forest, the enemy attacked this front without making considerable gains. One of our Army Corps fighting in this sector yesterday destroyed 34 tanks in grim defensive fighting.

Yesterday, the Liége and Antwerp sectors were again subjected to a bombardment with our long-range weapons.

Italy:

No noteworthy change is reported from central Italy and the Balkans.

Eastern Front:

The Bolsheviks proceeding from the Mohac sector westward reached Pecs.

Attacks on our front, which runs along the Drau southeast of Pecs, failed.

In central Hungary, between Budapest and Miscolcz, the fighting abated. Thus, the enemy attempt at capturing Budapest from a southeasterly direction and breaking through toward the frontier area of western Hungary and Slovakia, failed.

The German troops, together with the allied Hungarian forces under the command of Colonel General Friessner, withstood the almost incessant onslaught of 61 Bolshevik and Rumanian divisions and seven tank corps since October 29. The enemy losses in manpower and material are high. Six hundred and sixty-four tanks, more than 100 guns, and numerous other weapons and material were either destroyed or captured.

Anti-aircraft batteries and the flying forces of an air wing under the command of Colonel General Dessloch destroyed another 155 tanks, and brought down 152 planes during this fighting. In addition, they destroyed more than 800 vehicles, and numerous locomotives and trains.

In the frontier areas of eastern Slovakia and East Prussia, minor enemy attacks failed.

Air:

On November 27, a Soviet bomber formation attacking the port of Libau lost 13 planes within some minutes by

pain,» and a captured American sergeant as crying: «Can't you put an end to that? It's frightful.»

The outstanding item of this Jülich report, from the viewpoint of morale-boosting propaganda intended for German home consumption, is the allegation that an American prisoner had refused to help the Germans to rescue the American wounded and had said: «The war is over, so far as I am concerned. I won't go through this criminal madness a second time.»

Western Front: For apparently the first time since the opening of the Allied drive on the Aachen sector, the daily DNB report on the western front begins, not with this sector, but with the southern sector, whose importance had hitherto been minimized by German propaganda (for example, by Dittmar and Sertorius yesterday.)

While the extreme northern wing of the Alsace-Lorraine sector «remained passive,» an important American 3rd Army attack is observed on a broad front from the area southwest of Saarlautern. This attack is said to be directed against German barrage positions in front of the Saar and has involved «extremely bitter fighting, which lasted all day long.» It is claimed that the German defenders «successfully held their own, and prevented the Americans from making a further advance.»

Another of the areas of «tough fighting» is the two flanks of the Strasbourg area, where it is admitted that two American infantry divisions «gained minor ground.»

Lull Before Storm on East Front: This front is again pictured as calm: not as a calm calculated to assuage the anxiety of German listeners, but rather as an ominous pre-storm lull boding no good to the defenders. For example, the leading despatch from the East today, sent by Colonel von Olberg, states:

«Calm continues to prevail along the whole Eastern Front, from Kurland down to the Hungarian steppes southeast of Budapest. But it is an inactivity which is full of tension.» Strong Soviet forces are observed assembling behind the lines, and a «plan for strong Soviet outflanking manoeuvres in the Danube sector north of the mouth of the Drave» is anticipated, with a tone of vague apprehension.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Heavy Fighting Near Faenza: The Fascist radio tonight mentions «large-scale» Allied attacks on both sides of Faenza. It is asserted that these attacks were defeated, and that the British troops were forced back to their original positions. Allied losses were said to have been particularly heavy as a result of violent fighting between the Lamone and Montone rivers. The sector south of Bologna remained calm.

«Socialist» Fascism Wary of One-Party System: Quotations from an editorial by Pietro Parini appearing in the Fascist paper *La Stampa*, were utilized tonight in a commentary which, amongst other things, seemed designed to emphasize the current, and «socialist,» phase of Fascism. For weeks now, this supposed metamorphosis into a worker's state has been the dominant Fascist propaganda trend.

Parini's article tonight gives a slightly new twist to the argument. He leads off with the bald statement that the one-party system will henceforward be super anathema in the Fascist Republican state. This assertion, however, is not qualified, beyond the statement that such a system «allows the creation of treason and plots for the furtherance of interests other than those of the country, which, ... leads unavoidably to catastrophe.»

What Parini seems most intent on revealing is the alleged similarity between a homogeneity of the «new» Fascist viewpoint, and that of the various «movements» in liberated Italy, particularly, as he says, amongst «the clandestine movements.» Parini believes that the crux of the matter lies in «preventing a recurrence of the troubles

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

strong forces east of the lower Vosges. Grim defensive fighting developed, particularly north of Buchweiler.

In Alsace, our troops defend themselves along a wide arc which runs from the area south of Strasbourg over the Vosges summits, then turns eastward and covers the Rhine Plain north of Mulhouse, against attacks from a southerly direction. Particularly south of Strasbourg, in the Barr sector at the mountain passes and the southern slopes of the Wasgen Forest, the enemy attacked this front without making considerable gains. One of our Army Corps fighting in this sector yesterday destroyed 34 tanks in grim defensive fighting.

Yesterday, the Liége and Antwerp sectors were again subjected to a bombardment with our long-range weapons.

Italy:

No noteworthy change is reported from central Italy and the Balkans.

Eastern Front:

The Bolsheviks proceeding from the Mohac sector westward reached Pecs.

Attacks on our front, which runs along the Drau southeast of Pecs, failed.

In central Hungary, between Budapest and Miscolcz, the fighting abated. Thus, the enemy attempt at capturing Budapest from a southeasterly direction and breaking through toward the frontier area of western Hungary and Slovakia, failed.

The German troops, together with the allied Hungarian forces under the command of Colonel General Friessner withstood the almost incessant onslaught of 61 Bolshevik and Rumanian divisions and seven tank corps since October 29. The enemy losses in manpower and material are high. Six hundred and sixty-four tanks, more than 100 guns, and numerous other weapons and material were either destroyed or captured.

Anti-aircraft batteries and the flying forces of an air wing under the command of Colonel General Dessloch destroyed another 155 tanks, and brought down 153 planes during this fighting. In addition, they destroyed more than 800 vehicles, and numerous locomotives and trains.

In the frontier areas of eastern Slovakia and East Prussia, minor enemy attacks failed.

Air:

On November 27, a Soviet bomber formation attacking the port of Libau lost 12 planes within some minutes by the German defence, and was forced to jettison its bombs.

A British motor assault boat was sunk during an attack on a small German convoy off the coast of western Norway.

Enemy air activity over the Reich territory was limited to isolated attacks on areas near the front and minor nuisance raids during the night.

Early this morning, the British made terror raids on Essen, Düsseldorf, and Neuss. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

American Prisoners: One of the chief propaganda items of the day is a front-line despatch from Jülich by a Transocean war correspondent who has observed American prisoners of war captured during the current American offensive.

The correspondent pictures the Germans as braving dangers to care for the wounded of both sides. The American wounded are portrayed as « screaming frightfully with two American infantry divisions « gained minor ground. »

Lull Before Storm on East Front: This front is again pictured as calm; not as a calm calculated to assuage the anxiety of German listeners, but rather as an ominous pre-storm lull boding no good to the defenders. For example, the leading despatch from the East today, sent by Colonel von Olberg, states:

« Calm continues to prevail along the whole Eastern Front, from Kurland down to the Hungarian steppes southeast of Budapest. But it is an inactivity which is full of tension. » Strong Soviet forces are observed assembling behind the lines, and a « plan for strong Soviet outflanking manoeuvres in the Danube sector north of the mouth of the Drave » is anticipated, with a tone of vague apprehension.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Heavy Fighting Near Faenza: The Fascist radio tonight mentions « large-scale » Allied attacks on both sides of Faenza. It is asserted that these attacks were defeated, and that the British troops were forced back to their original positions. Allied losses were said to have been particularly heavy as a result of violent fighting between the Lamone and Montone rivers. The sector south of Bologna remained calm.

« Socialist » Fascism Wary of One-Party System: Quotations from an editorial by Pietro Parini appearing in the Fascist paper *La Stampa*, were utilized tonight in a commentary which, amongst other things, seemed designed to emphasize the current, and « socialist, » phase of Fascism. For weeks now, this supposed metamorphosis into a worker's state has been the dominant Fascist propaganda trend.

Parini's article tonight gives a slightly new twist to the argument. He leads off with the bald statement that the one-party system will henceforward be super anathema in the Fascist Republican state. This assertion, however, is not qualified, beyond the statement that such a system « allows the creation of treason and plots for the furtherance of interests other than those of the country, which, ... leads unavoidably to catastrophe. »

What Parini seems most intent on revealing is the alleged similarity between a homogeneity of the « new » Fascist viewpoint, and that of the various « movements » in liberated Italy, particularly, as he says, amongst « the clandestine movements. » Parini believes that the crux of the matter lies in « preventing a recurrence of the troubles which arose after 1919. » The answer to this threat is the Fascist Republican one, by which the government assumes a broader base and the people participate more therein. It is here that Parini establishes his main point, the supposed parallel of interests of the working classes in both the Fascist and the « invaded » regions of Italy.

Bonomi Crisis: The « crisis » in the Bonomi Government is again given only factual treatment, but several commentaries, indirectly related, strive to depict the real cause of the dissension as that of selfish, futilely partisan bickering on the part of the six parties of the Liberation Committee. At the same time, it is repeatedly stressed that these parties are frightened by the « nightmare » of Fascism, and that the mass of the people in « invaded » Italy (who silently suffer while the parties argue) are more than ever convinced of the undying virtues of Fascism.

As for Count Sforza's rejection, the Fascist radio's only pertinent observation was: « One has reason to believe that London's decision is a manoeuvre intended to facilitate the return of Bonomi to the government. »

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

Interior A. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
12 NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday **29 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U. S. 3rd Army nears Saarbrücken: U. S. 9th Army reaches Roer River: Germans admit three major retreats on Western Front: 8th Army patrols cross Lamone River: Red Army continues westward drive in Czechoslovakia; Jap planes raid U. S. warships at Leyte: 15 shot down: Five Jap ships sunk at China: Allies advance in Burma: Marshall continues as U. S. Chief of Staff: Allies reveal 1939-43 shipping losses.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza leaves chairmanship of Six Parties: Nenni offers platform for cabinet agreement: Democratization essential issue, says I.G.C.L.: Provincial anti-Fascist measures urged.

UNITED NATIONS — White Paper tells of Britain's five years of war: No ammunition shortage, says Churchill; Britain not in money-making business, says Halifax: Belgian workers strike: Roosevelt hails Hull as Father of United Nations: Thorez returns to Paris.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. 3RD ARMY NEARS SAARBRUECKEN: U.S. 9TH REACHES ROER RIVER

LONDON, November 28 — American 3rd Army infantrymen today advanced to within 10 miles of Saabrücken, the great capital city of the German Saar Basin, while American 9th Army forces battling for the approaches to the Cologne Plain reached the Roer River in three places, it was reported late tonight.

Troops of the 95th Division drove four miles to the east on a six-mile front to enter the German border city of Willingen, southwest of Saarlautern. In the center of the 3rd Army front swinging northward to the Saar basin, mechanized cavalry units which last night took St. Avold, made an advance of two miles and cut the St. Avold-Saar-

American 7th Army troops broadened the 30-mile-long corridor to Strasbourg into a wide salient by over-running a considerable area in the northern Vosges. They are now through the Saales Pass and all ground to the north is almost cleared. Mützig and Molshem, on the railway from Strasbourg through the mountains, were captured. The German retreat is being closely pursued by American troops, and pressure is being maintained all along this sector.

To the north of the American corridor through the Vosges, the Germans have renewed their armored thrusts in the Sarrebourg area, at the junction of the 3rd and 7th Armies.

East of Belfort, the salient in the French lines was straightened while other forces, in the Mülhouse sector, crossed the Rhine-Rhone Canal at several points. French troops took over 1,000 prisoners from a German force which attempted to cut the French 1st Army's supply line through the Belfort Gap.

The Germans are fighting desperately to keep open their escape routes over the Rhine, but Allied planes today destroyed two road and rail bridges in the Strasbourg sector. A spokesman of the 1st Tactical Air Force said today that 28 Rhine bridges were available to the Germans between Strasbourg and Switzerland, and that at least 10 were pontoon bridges which could be replaced within 24 hours.
(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

GERMANS ADMIT THREE MAJOR RETREATS

LONDON, November 28 — The German Overseas News Agency tonight announced three major military withdrawals on the American 3rd Army and 7th Army fronts and on the French 1st Army sector. These reports have not been confirmed by Allied sources.

The first German report said that the main body of German troops on the northern flank of the American 7th Army were withdrawing toward the German border. The German military spokesman said that the expected large-scale offensive on the American 3rd Army sector had forced the German Army to withdraw its forces from the area between Saarunion and the Rhine southeast of Hagenau.

Two hours later, the German news agency reported the second important German retreat from the Rhine banks south of Strasbourg. The enemy commentator said that the «planned withdrawal» was carried out in the face of strong attacks from French 1st Army troops in the Vosges Mountain area.

At 2300 hours tonight the Germans reported the third large-scale retreat on the 3rd Army front near the Luxembourg border, where they said the German salient was endangered.
(Reuter)

8TH ARMY PATROLS CROSS LAMONE RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 28 — Eighth Army patrols yesterday crossed the Lamone River, new German delaying position across the Po Plain, to make first contact with German forces holding high ground

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

slovakia: Jap planes raid U. S. warships at Leyte: 15 shot down: Five Jap ships sunk at China: Allies advance in Burma: Marshall continues as U. S. Chief of Staff: Allies reveal 1939-43 shipping losses.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza leaves chairmanship of Six Parties: Nenni offers platform for cabinet agreement; Democratization essential issue, says I.G.C.L.: Provincial anti-Fascist measures urged.

UNITED NATIONS — White Paper tells of Britain's five years of war: No ammunition shortage, says Churchill: Britain not in money-making business, says Halifax: Belgian workers strike: Roosevelt hails Hull as Father of United Nations: Thorez returns to Paris.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. 3RD ARMY NEARS SAARBRUECKEN; U.S. 9TH REACHES ROER RIVER

LONDON, November 28 — American 3rd Army infantrymen today advanced to within 10 miles of Saabrücken, the great capital city of the German Saar Basin, while American 9th Army forces battling for the approaches to the Cologne Plain reached the Roer River in three places, it was reported late tonight.

Troops of the 95th Division drove four miles to the east on a six-mile front to enter the German border city of Willingen, southwest of Ssarlautern. In the center of the 3rd Army front swinging northward to the Saar basin, mechanized cavalry units which last night took St. Avold, made an advance of two miles and cut the St. Avold-Saarlautern road, press dispatches said.

On the northern flank of the 400-mile Western Front, 9th Army troops reached the Roer River and drove within a mile of the German city of Jülich, at Kirschburg, into intricate German defenses along the flooded stream. A German counter-attack south of Flossdorf, just north of Barmen, was beaten off and fighting is still in progress in Koslar.

American 1st Army troops cleared two-thirds of the small German town of Langerwehe, the last important enemy communications post west of the Roer River.

To the north, other U.S. 1st Army units reached the Roer River at Inden. Two German divisions in this sector have been caught twice by Allied artillery fire, and have been seriously weakened. Press dispatches reported that about eight German tank divisions were bracing the Roer River defenses to the Cologne Plain.

On the outskirts of the Hürtgen Forest, 15 miles southeast of Aachen, other units of the 1st Army fought in the streets of Grosshau and for the last third of the forest town of Hürtgen.

Clear skies allowed Allied fighter-bombers to attack tanks and artillery positions all along the critical 18-mile front before Cologne, between Linnich and Düren. Front-line dispatches reported that the Germans have been forced to commit new reserves in this sector in the past 24 hours.

East of Belfort, the salient in the French lines was straightened while other forces, in the Mülhouse sector, crossed the Rhine-Rhone Canal at several points. French troops took over 1,000 prisoners from a German force which attempted to cut the French 1st Army's supply line through the Belfort Gap.

The Germans are fighting desperately to keep open their escape routes over the Rhine, but Allied planes today destroyed two road and rail bridges in the Strasbourg sector. A spokesman of the 1st Tactical Air Force said today that 28 Rhine bridges were available to the Germans between Strasbourg and Switzerlund, and that at least 10 were pontoon bridges which could be replaced within 24 hours.
(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

GERMANS ADMIT THREE MAJOR RETREATS

LONDON, November 28 — The German Overseas News Agency tonight announced three major military withdrawals on the American 3rd Army and 7th Army fronts and on the French 1st Army sector. These reports have not been confirmed by Allied sources.

The first German report said that the main body of German troops on the northern flank of the American 7th Army were withdrawing toward the German border. The German military spokesman said that the expected large-scale offensive on the American 3rd Army sector had forced the German Army to withdraw its forces from the area between Saarunion and the Rhine southeast of Hagenau.

Two hours later, the German news agency reported the second important German retreat from the Rhine banks south of Strasbourg. The enemy commentator said that the «planned withdrawal» was carried out in the face of strong attacks from French 1st Army troops in the Vosges Mountain area.

At 2300 hours tonight the Germans reported the third large-scale retreat on the 3rd Army front near the Luxembourg border, where they said the German salient was endangered. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY PATROLS CROSS LAMONE RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 28 — Eighth Army patrols yesterday crossed the Lamone River, new German delaying position across the Po Plain, to make first contact with German forces holding high ground southwest of Faenza, it was announced here today.

With 24 hours of rain, the 8th Army front was muddy and sodden, and movement of any mechanized equipment was difficult. Along the greater part of the battle line, following the Montone and the Lamone rivers, no change in positions were effected yesterday.

Fierce fighting, however, continued in the Albereto area, where British forces have been thrusting northeast between the two rivers to threaten the highway system radiating west from Ravenna.

Indian troops of the 5th Army, moving northward in conjunction with the 8th Army's advances southwest of Faenza, yesterday captured a series of heights along an eight-mile-wide sector south of Imola.

4019

LATE BULLETIN

EISENHOWER AND MONTGOMERY CONFER

LONDON, November 28 — General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery met tonight in Belgium, an Associated Press dispatch reported. (AP)

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

Enemy forces were repulsed in attacks on American positions in the vicinity of Monte Cuccoli, little over six miles southwest of Castel san Pietro, and northernmost of the 5th Army positions. The Germans drove a flock of sheep before their attacking force, apparently to trip off possible minefields. (PRO)

RED ARMY ADVANCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, November 28 — Tonight's Soviet communique announced further gains in eastern Czechoslovakia, and press dispatches reported that Red Army forces are driving toward the major communications centers of eastern Slovakia and northeastern Hungary.

Russian troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, exploiting the capture yesterday of Humenne and Michalovce, are striking toward two more important road and rail centers on the main railway leading southeast to Miskolcz and Budapest. Forces who captured Michalovce are advancing toward Kosice, while those who stormed Humenne are driving due west toward Presov. The roads are clogged with mud, and mountain streams have been flooded by rainstorms.

This Russian drive threatens to outflank German and Hungarian forces in northeastern Hungary which are already boxed in by Marshal Malinovsky's forces, who hold main roads and railways from this area into Budapest. Marshal Malinovsky's troops are reported to be heading northward from the rail center of Hatvan, which was captured Sunday.

To the south, in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's forces have freed the whole of the Ibar River Valley with the liberation of Baska, a key rail and road junction in western Serbia. They now control the vital communications system that runs north of Skoplje to Kraljevo.

Red Army forces on all fronts yesterday destroyed or disabled 32 tanks, the Soviet communique reported. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP PLANES RAID U.S. WARSHIPS: 15 SHOT DOWN

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 28 — Japanese planes heavily raided American warships, including a battleship, in Leyte Gulf yesterday, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Accurate anti-aircraft fire from an American warship knocked down 13 enemy planes, and two others were shot down by U.S. planes.

Some damage was inflicted on the American craft, the communique said.

Headquarters also announced that American naval units bombarded Ormoc last night, as ground action around the Ormoc corridor remained static due to the terrific storms. (OWI)

FIVE JAP SHIPS SUNK AT CHINA: ALLIES ADVANCE IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, November 28 — Two more Japanese freighters and three naval vessels have been added to the score of sinkings achieved by the 14th USAAF during operations last Friday and Saturday, a communique disclosed today.

The two freighters went down near Fort Bayard, on Liuchow Peninsula, while the three naval vessels were caught in the Yangtze River at Anking.

The communique said the 14th also again bombed the Kowloon docks at Hongkong, and smashed the railroads and supply lines in French Indo-China and in the Hochih area.

Major General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American various civilian agencies were ordered to leave Kweichow Province and the unoccupied portions of Hunan Province, an American press service said. The dispatch said that the order was given because Japanese troops, driving westward from Liuchow, have reached points less than 140 miles from Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province. It added that most Americans also succeeded in escaping from parts of eastern China now cut off by the linking of Japanese forces which invaded Kwangsi Province from Hunan and Kwantung. (OWI)

REICH STILL BURNING

LONDON, November 28 — The strongest German opposition encountered since D-day has failed to stem the Allied air assault against advance Nazi supply bases, and tonight fires are still burning in three key Nazi centers blasted yesterday afternoon and last night.

An official announcement today said that the 8th USAAF attack yesterday on the railway marshalling yards at Offenburg, Germany, had attained excellent results. Incendiaries and high explosives landed squarely in the center of the packed yards, reconnaissance photos showed, and numerous fires and explosions resulted.

The town is 10 miles southeast of Strasbourg, on the main rail line paralleling the Rhine River. It is a vital link with communications to southern Germany.

Last night's extremely heavy RAF attacks on two of Germany's advance Western Front supply bases — Freiburg and Neuss — blasted vital communications and transport centers feeding the Nazi divisions protecting the Ruhr. At the same time, RAF Mosquitoes were dropping 4,000-pound bombs on Berlin.

Reports were still coming in of the heavy defeat suffered by the Luftwaffe, on Sunday and yesterday, when, for the first time in months, it put an extremely strong force of fighters to combat 8th USAAF bomber and fighter fleets hitting at German targets. In two days, late compilations showed, the Nazis had lost 240 fighter planes — about one-third of the number they sent up. American losses in the same period were 37 bombers and 19 fighters. On the basis of over 2,000 planes sent into Germany in the 48-hour period, U. S. losses were estimated at three per cent of the planes which made up the offensive.

Canals Raid Successful

An Air Ministry announcement last night said that the November 21 RAF raid on two of Germany's most important waterways, the Dortmund-Ems and Mittelland canals, had been completely successful. Both canals, essential to Nazi front-line supply, have been breached and drained for a distance of 15 miles for the former and 16 miles for the latter waterway.

Tactical missions of fighters supporting the British 2nd Army on the Venlo sector reached a three-week record yesterday when 1,100 sorties were flown against communications targets and troops. In the 24 hours ending this morning, it is estimated, 6,500 Allied planes were in the air supporting the six-army drive toward the Rhine.

An announcement from Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commander of the Allied 1st Tactical Air Force, operating in support of troops in southern France, said that Allied heavy bombers have flown their last mission against enemy targets in France. For the first time in 4½ years, he declared, the use of heavy bombers against French targets is prohibited. His statement, coinciding with the liberation of practically all remaining French territory in German hands, also said that the port of Marseilles and the vital trunk railway running north through the Rhone Valley are operating efficiently in meeting the supply problem of the Allied armies

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 787021

ready boxed in by Marshal Malinovsky's forces, who hold main roads and railways from this area into Budapest. Marshal Malinovsky's troops are reported to be heading northward from the rail center of Hatvan, which was captured Sunday.

To the south, in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's forces have freed the whole of the Ibar River Valley with the liberation of Baska, a key rail and road junction in western Serbia. They now control the vital communications system that runs north of Skoplje to Kraljevo.

Red Army forces on all fronts yesterday destroyed or disabled 32 tanks, the Soviet communique reported.

(OWI-Reuter)

JAP PLANES RAID U.S. WARSHIPS: 15 SHOT DOWN

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 28 — Japanese planes heavily raided American warships, including a battleship, in Leyte Gulf yesterday, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Accurate anti-aircraft fire from an American warship knocked down 13 enemy planes, and two others were shot down by U. S. planes.

Some damage was inflicted on the American craft, the communique said.

Headquarters also announced that American naval units bombarded Ormoc last night, as ground action around the Ormoc corridor remained static due to the terrific storms.

(OWI)

FIVE JAP SHIPS SUNK AT CHINA: ALLIES ADVANCE IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, November 28 — Two more Japanese freighters and three naval vessels have been added to the score of sinkings achieved by the 14th USAAF during operations last Friday and Saturday, a communique disclosed today.

The two freighters went down near Fort Bayard, on Liuchow Peninsula, while the three naval vessels were caught in the Yangtze River at Anking.

The communique said the 14th also again bombed the Kowloon docks at Hongkong, and smashed the railroads and supply lines in French Indo-China and in the Hochih area.

Major General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing destroyed enemy transportation facilities, storage dumps, and airfields in missions over Changsha, Kweiyi, and Lingling.

A force of U. S. Thunderbolts on Sunday wiped out a supply dump a few miles north of Lashio, where the old Burma Road begins. Lashio is about 100 miles southeast of Bhamo. Supplies had been hauled hundreds of miles by road and railway, always under attack from the air.

The day before, Thunderbolts blasted another supply dump less than two miles from Lashio. In the Chindwin area, RAF fighter-bombers destroyed six of the 12 bridges near Kalewa, damaged four, and cratered the approaches to the other two.

Allied troops advancing southward in Arakan in western Burma drove Japanese out of positions behind their garrison defending Paletwa, the Southeast Asia Command headquarters communique announced today.

On the Chindwin front to the east, another force, with support of tanks, drove to within five miles of Kalewa, which is being circled from the west and north. Capture of the village will give Allied forces "the key to central Burma," one correspondent said.

Minor skirmishes were reported around Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy River in north Burma.

In China, all American and British nationals, including missionaries, Red Cross workers, and representatives of

The town is 10 miles southeast of Strasbourg, on the main rail line paralleling the Rhine River. It is a vital link with communications to southern Germany.

Last night's extremely heavy RAF attacks on two of Germany's advance Western Front supply bases — Freiburg and Neuss — blasted vital communications and transport centers feeding the Nazi divisions protecting the Ruhr. At the same time, RAF Mosquitoes were dropping 4,000-pound bombs on Berlin.

Reports were still coming in of the heavy defeat suffered by the Luftwaffe, on Sunday and yesterday, when, for the first time in months, it put an extremely strong force of fighters to combat 8th USAAF bomber and fighter fleets hitting at German targets. In two days, late compilations showed, the Nazis had lost 240 fighter planes — about one-third of the number they sent up. American losses in the same period were 37 bombers and 19 fighters. On the basis of over 2,000 planes sent into Germany in the 48-hour period, U. S. losses were estimated at three per cent of the planes which made up the offensive.

Canals Raid Successful

An Air Ministry announcement last night said that the November 21 RAF raid on two of Germany's most important waterways, the Dortmund-Ems and Mittelland canals, had been completely successful. Both canals, essential to Nazi front-line supply, have been breached and drained for a distance of 15 miles for the former and 16 miles for the latter waterway.

Tactical missions of fighters supporting the British 2nd Army on the Venlo sector reached a three-week record yesterday when 1,100 sorties were flown against communications targets and troops. In the 24 hours ending this morning, it is estimated, 6,500 Allied planes were in the air supporting the six-army drive toward the Rhine.

An announcement from Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commander of the Allied 1st Tactical Air Force, operating in support of troops in southern France, said that Allied heavy bombers have flown their last mission against enemy targets in France. For the first time in 4½ years, he declared, the use of heavy bombers against French targets is prohibited. His statement, coinciding with the liberation of practically all remaining French territory in German hands, also said that the port of Marseilles and the vital trunk railway running north through the Rhone Valley are operating efficiently in meeting the supply problem of the Allied armies in this area.

Enemy air activity was reported over southern England again in the 24 hours ending at dawn today, and casualties and damage were caused.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

AUSTRIAN OIL PLANT BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 28 — Photographic reconnaissance has shown that the three latest attacks on the Blechhammer South synthetic oil refinery, one of which was carried out at night by the use of the new instrument bombing technique, has seriously damaged most of the vital installations of the large Austrian plant, it was announced here this afternoon.

Severe damage was wrought on workshops, injector house, generator, and maintenance buildings, and circulating and cooling installations of the intricate refinery assembly, it was said. The generator house, enclosing power dynamos, was said to have two great holes, one with an area of 6,000 square feet showing in its roof.

The new instrument bombing aid, which shows bombardiers their target through the densest clouds and smoke screens, is now extensively employed in the bad-weather bombing of vital targets in the Reich.

(PRO)

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

R.A.F. DROPS FOOD FOR LIBERATED TIRANA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 28 — Halifax heavy bombers of the Balkan Air Force were used today to drop food to the people of the newly liberated Albanian capital of Tirana on the 32nd anniversary of the nation's original liberation, it was announced here this afternoon.

Six RAF planes were employed to carry these supplies.

Because of the crowds in the city's streets, the airborne stores were dropped at the Tirana airfield, where Partisan forces had laid out a huge white marker of parachute canopies.

The planes flew low over the celebrating crowds in the capital to drop leaflets which declared: «On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of Albanian independence, the RAF and USAAF bring to the Albanian people in liberated Tirana the greetings of the British and American peoples.» (PRO)

ITALIAN OFFICERS AND MEN DECORATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 28 — Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, new Commander of Allied Armies in Italy, today presented the Legion of Merit, degree of Commander, to Lieut. Gen. Roberto Bencivenga, and bronze stars to eight other officers and seven non-commissioned officers and men of the Italian armed forces for meritorious services in support of the 5th Army, it wa announced here this afternoon.

The citation of Lieut. Gen. Bencivenga commended his leadership of the military and civilian resistance movement in Rome before its capture by the 5th Army, and his services to the Allied forces after the German withdrawal from the capital.

Brig. Gen. Hume, Assistant Chief of Staff, 5th Army, gave the Italian officers and men a dinner in Florence after the ceremonies. (PRO)

GERMANS DEMORALIZED BY NEGLECT OF WOUNDED

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, November 28 — The official German Army policy of giving medical aid to severely wounded men only after others better able to get back in the lines have been patched up is having demoralizing effects in front-line units, a recently captured Nazi prisoner revealed.

The prisoner told how a patrol penetrated to an uncharted minefield where 40 men were wounded, including one whose leg was blown off below the knee. With considerable difficulty, the wounded man was carried back to the casualty dressing station, where the litter-bearers offered to donate their blood for a transfusion.

Instead, the medical officer in charge refused to treat the legless soldier first, but turned to the lightly-wounded, who could be patched up for prompt return to the front. The legless soldier had died from loss of blood by the time the doctor was ready for him.

When the litter-bearers returned to their comrades, they told of the incident, which influenced the entire platoon to surrender.

This official policy of patching up Nazi wounded and forcing them back into the lines as soon as possible was laid down by a high-ranking German medical officer, Oberstabsarzt Hawickhorst, in a recent article in *The Political Journal*, an official German Army publication. He wrote:

«An old certificate of illness is no charter of privileges. Even a lame man can handle a rifle. Naturally, some men will collapse; we must be prepared for that. Some treatments which take much time, and were all very well in times of peace, must give way to more economical and quicker methods. The situation demands quick discharge of patients from hospitals.» (PWB)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE PORT OF BAR

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, November 28 — The port city of Bar, in Montenegro, has been taken by forces of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The port is only a few miles from and connected by rail with the area around Cetinje, where British troops have recently been reported in action.

In the Ibar River section, other Yugoslav units have taken the town of Raschka, important strongpoint of the German group which is holding out in the Ibar River Valley. From Raschka, the Yugoslavs are approaching Novi Pazar.

A German column attempting to escape from the area around Prijepolje was caught by the Yugoslavs, and 350 were killed and captured.

Fierce fighting is reported north of Podgorica as the Germans attempt to flee to Sendjak.

Lines of communication along which three German divisions are struggling to reach Mostar and thence go to Sarajevo were attacked by the Partisans.

In Belgrade, 105 persons, tried and found guilty as war criminals, were sentenced to death by the military court of the National Army of Liberation. The court released 750 persons with instructions that they were «now given an opportunity to correct their errors.» (OWI)

20 FINNISH STEAMERS GIVEN RUSSIA

HELSINKI, November 28 — Finland beginning to pay war reparations to the Soviet Union, has turned over 20 steamers to the Russians, an International News Service dispatch said today.

The remainder of Finland's commercial fleet over a fixed minimum limit will be leased to the Soviet Union for service on the Baltic, the dispatch added. (OWI)

DALMATIAN HARBORS BEING REPAIRED

BELGRADE, November 28 — Work on the repairs and reconstruction of harbors all along the Dalmatian coast is going in full blast, Tan Jug, the Yugoslav telegraphic agency, reported today. (YTA)

GERMANS PANIC IN TRIESTE

BELGRADE, November 28 — German soldiers in Trieste are becoming more alarmed each day because of the nearness of Slovenian Partisans and the large formations of Allied planes which fly over on their way to Germany, Tan Jug, the new Yugoslav telegraph service, reported today.

Three fighters which fly every morning over Trieste and strafe shipping in port, trains, and factories, have caused real panic, the service added. In their desperation, German soldiers are taking to drink. Soldiers posted as sentries near petrol stores sell the petrol on the black market to earn money.

To all those exempt from forced labor, Germans give green cards with seals. A great trade in these cards has developed. Even 30,000 lire are paid for them. As for labor duty, call-ups are never sent, but men are simply arrested on the street and sent to work in Austria and Germany, the telegraph service said. (OWI)

PERSECUTION OF TRANSYLVANIAN JEWS REVEALED

BUCHAREST, November 28 — Only 6,000 out of 150,000 Jews survived the German-Hungarian occupation of Transylvania, Dr. E. Marton, head of an International Red Cross delegation which visited that territory, said here today.

Marton, according to an Overseas News Agency dispatch,

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

and men of the Italian armed forces for meritorious services in support of the 5th Army, it wa announced here this afternoon.

The citation of Lieut. Gen. Benclvenga commended his leadership of the military and civilian resistance movement in Rome before its capture by the 5th Army, and his services to the Allied forces after the German withdrawal from the capital.

Brig. Gen. Hume, Assistant Chief of Staff, 5th Army, gave the Italian officers and men a dinner in Florence after the ceremonies. (PRO)

GERMANS DEMORALIZED BY NEGLECT OF WOUNDED

WITH ALLIED ARMIES, ITALY, November 28 — The official German Army policy of giving medical aid to severely wounded men only after others better able to get back in the lines have been patched up is having demoralizing effects in front-line units, a recently captured Nazi prisoner revealed.

The prisoner told how a patrol penetrated to an uncharted minefield where 40 men were wounded, including one whose leg was blown off below the knee. With considerable difficulty, the wounded man was carried back to the casualty dressing station, where the litter-bearers offered to donate their blood for a transfusion.

Instead, the medical officer in charge refused to treat the legless soldier first, but turned to the lightly-wounded, who could be patched up for prompt return to the front. The legless soldier had died from loss of blood by the time the doctor was ready for him.

When the litter-bearers returned to their comrades, they told of the incident, which influenced the entire platoon to surrender.

This official policy of patching up Nazi wounded and forcing them back into the lines as soon as possible was laid down by a high-ranking German medical officer, Oberstabsarzt Hawickhorst, in a recent article in *The Political Journal*, an official German Army publication. He wrote:

» An old certificate of illness is no charter of privileges. Even a lame man can handle a rifle. Naturally, some men will collapse; we must be prepared for that. Some treatments which take much time, and were all very well in times of peace, must give way to more economical and quicker methods. The situation demands quick discharge of patients from hospitals. » (PWB)

AACHEN COAL NOW GOING TO ALLIES

AACHEN, GERMANY, November 28 — The first Allied effort to exploit conquered German resources is being undertaken by small groups of American experts charged with restoring production of coal mines in this district, an American press correspondent said yesterday.

His dispatch said, in part:

» The Aachen district mines, which were only slightly damaged when captured by the Americans, comprise Germany's fourth-largest coal-producing area. Qualitatively, however, the mines are more important, for the coal is considered the second-best in Germany.

» The Aachen area normally produces 7,700,00 tons annually, which would have a value of 385 million dollars, although this price actually is less than the cost of production under German conditions. (OWI)

GERMANS RAZE FINNISH VILLAGE

HELSINKI, November 28 — The Germans last night blasted and burned the entire Finnish village of Karesuando, with the exception of one building used by the Nazis as a shelter, the Finnish radio said today. (OWI)

(OWI)

20 FINNISH STEAMERS GIVEN RUSSIA

HELSINKI, November 28 — Finland beginning to pay war reparations to the Soviet Union, has turned over 20 steamers to the Russians, an International News Service dispatch said today.

The remainder of Finland's commercial fleet over a fixed minimum limit will be leased to the Soviet Union for service on the Baltic, the dispatch added. (OWI)

DALMATIAN HARBORS BEING REPAIRED

BELGRADE, November 28 — Work on the repairs and reconstruction of harbors all along the Dalmatian coast is going in full blast, Tan Jug, the Yugoslav telegraphic agency, reported today. (YTA)

GERMANS PANIC IN TRIESTE

BELGRADE, November 28 — German soldiers in Trieste are becoming more alarmed each day because of the nearness of Slovenian Partisans and the large formations of Allied planes which fly over on their way to Germany, Tan Jug, the new Yugoslav telegraph service, reported today.

Three fighters which fly every morning over Trieste and strafe shipping in port, trains, and factories, have caused real panic, the service added. In their desperation, German soldiers are taking to drink. Soldiers posted as sentries near petrol stores sell the petrol on the black market to earn money.

To all those exempt from forced labor, Germans give green cards with seals. A great trade in these cards has developed. Even 30,000 lire are paid for them. As for labor duty, call-ups are never sent, but men are simply arrested on the street and sent to work in Austria and Germany, the telegraph service said. (OWI)

PERSECUTION OF TRANSYLVANIAN JEWS REVEALED

BUCHAREST, November 28 — Only 6,000 out of 150,000 Jews survived the German-Hungarian occupation of Transylvania, Dr. E. Marton, head of an International Red Cross delegation which visited that territory, said here today.

Marton, according to an Overseas News Agency dispatch, added that most of the 6,000 remaining Jews had been forced to work for the Nazis, but that they fled to Russian territory when the Germans had to abandon Transylvania. (OWI)

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMISSIONED

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, November 28 — First of a series of new-type aircraft carriers to be built for the U. S. Navy, the *USS Commencement Bay* was commissioned here yesterday.

The ship has greater tonnage, a longer flight deck, and heavier firepower than existing models. It is the largest ship ever built in the Pacific Northwest, and the largest all-welded ship in U. S. shipbuilding history. (OWI)

MARSHALL CONTINUES AS U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, November 28 — General George C. Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, will continue on active duty beyond the official retirement age of 64, as a result of unanimous action by Congress.

The Senate today passed without dissent a bill permitting General Marshall to continue his duties after December

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

31. The House unanimously approved the bill yesterday, which is now in the hands of President Roosevelt for signature. (OWI)

ALLIES REVEAL 1939-43 SHIPPING LOSSES

WASHINGTON, November 28 — Allied and neutral merchant shipping losses from September, 1939, to the end of 1943 totalled 5,758 vessels, it was disclosed here today in a joint British-American announcement.

The sunken ships aggregated 22,161,000 gross tons.

According to the Associated Press, the United States built about 30 million deadweight tons of merchant ships during the period covered by the announcement, roughly offsetting the losses without taking into consideration ship construction in other Allied and neutral countries.

Revealing for the first time the price paid by the United Nations to keep the transport lines open to battlefronts all over the world, a separate announcement from London showed how the shipping losses were divided. Britain lost 2,921 ships, totalling 11,643,000 gross tons. The other Allies lost a total of 1,937 ships, with a gross tonnage of 8,491,000.

Nine hundred neutral ships — presumably in the service of the United Nations — were sunk, totalling 2,027,000 gross tons.

The War Shipping Administration here announced that U. S. losses totalled 753 vessels, aggregating 3,311,000 gross tons.

Shipping losses in 1942 were serious, and far exceeded new construction, the joint report said. But in 1943, the reverse situation was the case. Total Allied losses that year were 3,646,000 gross tons, but U. S. shipyards alone produced 13,000,000 gross tons of new shipping. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

SFORZA LEAVES SIX-PARTIES CHAIR

ROME, November 28 — Count Carlo Sforza late this evening announced that he no longer was serving as chairman of the six-party conference which, for the past three days, has been seeking a solution of the ministerial crisis which brought about the fall of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and his cabinet.

Count Sforza told a reporter at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, where the conference has been meeting, that he had written a letter to the committee announcing his withdrawal.

He said he did not wish his own personality to become involved in the solution of the crisis.

The text of Count Sforza's letter follows:

« Dear Friends:

« When you asked me to preside at your deliberations, I was filled with a realization of the abnegation and sense of duty of which you are capable when confronted by problems and incidents which might have disturbed our deliberations — a sense of duty of which any nation might be proud.

« We have thought only of Italy.

« I thank you for your insistence that I continue to preside. But it is necessary to act without delay. I sent the messages you expected me to send.

« But it would be very bad were even a few people to suppose that my presence has prolonged the discussions, because I have spoken and I have acted only to hasten choice of a leadership which would give the nation the best possible government under the present circumstances.

« I leave, therefore, with my best wishes, and with cordial thanks. »

Count Sforza's withdrawal was followed by an order of the day of the opposition Monarchial Party — one of several orders of the day issued during the past 24 hours by Italian parties of varying political faiths.

The opposition Monarchist declaration took the position that failure of the National Committee of Liberation to produce a satisfactory government gave both the liberty and the responsability for action to the Lieutenant General of the Realm, Prince Umberto, as chief of the State. It now became the duty of the Prince, the declaration said, to attempt formation of a different type of government.

Other orders of the day included that of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, calling for a national program which would insure full participation of the Italian government in the war of liberation, democratization and reconstruction of the country, maintenance of public order, and « to offer to the world a demonstration that Italian democratic parties are well able to subordinate their own interests to the interests of the nation. » (UNN-Reuter-BBC)

PLATFORM FOR CABINET AGREEMENT OFFERED

ROME, November 28 — A six-point platform of fundamentals was offered this afternoon to the six parties of the Italian National Committee of Liberation by Pietro Nenni, Socialist, as a possible basis of agreement to end the ministerial crisis precipitated three days ago by the fall of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi's coalition government.

The program drawn up by Nenni was to be discussed by the conferees when they resumed their sessions late today. It proposes that the six parties of the National Committee of Liberation agree in affirming the necessity of:

« 1. An internal policy which will guarantee the free expression of the democratic will of the country.

« 2. A foreign policy which will face and resolve the problem of the international status of Italy, and which will tend to reduce Allied control outside limits directly connected with the war, eliminating interventions and political vetoes limiting the autonomy of the new Italian democracy.

« 3. A war policy facilitating intensification of the war effort of the nation, and centering upon democratic reorganization of the army.

« 4. Rapid and radical application of epuration policies, and severe application of sanctions against former Fascist leaders, together with a policy looking toward impounding of war and Fascist-Régime profits by granting the High Commissioner the necessary powers.

« 5. A plan for financial reconstruction which will mobilize all the energies of the nation, giving work to the working classes.

« 6. Reorganization of all bodies charged with food distribution and transportation, so as to assure an indispensible minimum to all the population. »

Nenni's tentative platform also asked the six parties to subscribe to the following:

(a) Recognition of the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy as the executive organ of the government in that part of Italy now under the oppression of the Nazi-Fascists; (b) recognition of the Committees of National Liberation in the liberated provinces as consultative and control bodies; (c) administrative elections to be held as soon as possible; and (d) formation of a National Assembly chosen « on the basis of the popular will. » (UNN)

DEMOCRATIZATION ESSENTIAL, SAYS I.G.C.L.

ROME, November 28 — The future democratization of the country — of which the new government will be the expression — was the main theme of an order of the day issued by the Italian General Confederation of Labor here today.

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

gross tons.

The War Shipping Administration here announced that U.S. losses totalled 753 vessels, aggregating 3,311,000 gross tons.

Shipping losses in 1942 were serious, and far exceeded new construction, the joint report said. But in 1943, the reverse situation was the case. Total Allied losses that year were 3,646,000 gross tons, but U.S. shipyards alone produced 13,000,000 gross tons of new shipping. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

SFORZA LEAVES SIX-PARTIES CHAIR

ROME, November 28 — Count Carlo Sforza late this evening announced that he no longer was serving as chairman of the six-party conference which, for the past three days, has been seeking a solution of the ministerial crisis which brought about the fall of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and his cabinet.

Count Sforza told a reporter at the Palazzo dei Marescialli, where the conference has been meeting, that he had written a letter to the committee announcing his withdrawal.

He said he did not wish his own personality to become involved in the solution of the crisis.

The text of Count Sforza's letter follows:

« Dear Friends:

« When you asked me to preside at your deliberations, I was filled with a realization of the abnegation and sense of duty of which you are capable when confronted by problems and incidents which might have disturbed our deliberations — a sense of duty of which any nation might be proud.

« We have thought only of Italy.

« I thank you for your insistence that I continue to preside. But it is necessary to act without delay. I sent the messages you expected me to send.

« But it would be very bad were even a few people to suppose that my presence has prolonged the discussions, because I have spoken and I have acted only to hasten choice of a leadership which would give the nation the best possible government under the present circumstances.

« I leave, therefore, with my best wishes, and with cordial thanks.

Carlo Sforza. »

Sforza *Non Grata* to British

Earlier, reports by Reuter and the British Broadcasting Corporation said that British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles had confirmed to the deputation of Italian ministers that Count Sforza's appointment as Foreign Minister in a new Italian government would not be welcomed by Great Britain.

Socialists and Actionists who had undertaken to collaborate in a new Bonomi government with Sforza holding the foreign affairs portfolio now have their liberty of action renewed, Reuter said.

The BBC in an English broadcast to Europe, quoted a « diplomatic correspondent » as commenting:

« It is felt in England that an Italian Foreign Minister upon whom we can rely is essential to the development of healthy Anglo-Italian relations... »

The conference of delegates, at least momentarily without leadership, adjourned later tonight.

They were to resume their deliberations, however, tomorrow morning — when the cabinet crisis will have entered its fourth day.

Italian Nat[illegible] Socialist, as a possible basis of agreement to end the ministerial crisis precipitated three days ago by the fall of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi's coalition government.

The program drawn up by Nenni was to be discussed by the conferees when they resumed their sessions late today. It proposes that the six parties of the National Committee of Liberation agree in affirming the necessity of:

« 1. An internal policy which will guarantee the free expression of the democratic will of the country.

« 2. A foreign policy which will face and resolve the problem of the international status of Italy, and which will tend to reduce Allied control outside limits directly connected with the war, eliminating interventions and political vetoes limiting the autonomy of the new Italian democracy.

« 3. A war policy facilitating intensification of the war effort of the nation, and centering upon democratic reorganization of the army.

« 4. Rapid and radical application of epuration policies, and severe application of sanctions against former Fascist leaders, together with a policy looking toward impounding of war and Fascist-Régime profits by granting the High Commissioner the necessary powers.

« 5. A plan for financial reconstruction which will mobilize all the energies of the nation, giving work to the working classes.

« 6. Reorganization of all bodies charged with food distribution and transportation, so as to assure an indispensible minimum to all the population. »

Nenni's tentative platform also asked the six parties to subscribe to the following:

(a) Recognition of the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy as the executive organ of the government in that part of Italy now under the oppression of the Nazi-Fascists; (b) recognition of the Committees of National Liberation in the liberated provinces as consultative and control bodies; (c) administrative elections to be held as soon as possible; and (d) formation of a National Assembly chosen « on the basis of the popular will. » (UNN)

DEMOCRATIZATION ESSENTIAL, SAYS I.G.C.L.

ROME, November 28 — The future democratization of the country — of which the new government will be the expression — was the main theme of an order of the day issued by the Italian General Confederation of Labor here today.

The IGCL stressed its main task as « giving stimulus to popular liberty in order to defend Labor's and the Country's interests. »

Although taking no part in the present political activity, the Confederation would not remain neutral « if the solution of the government crisis were to endanger the country's democratization. » (UNN)

« POLITICAL UNITY VITAL, » SAYS FLORENCE C.N.L.

FLORENCE, November 28 — « Political harmony is the only guarantee of increased Italian participation in the war, » an order of the day issued by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation said here today.

After wishing the coalition parties swift success in solving the government crisis, the order concluded:

« Party accord is the sole guarantee of the country's democratization and reconstitution, of maintaining public order, and giving impetus to reconstruction work — thus proving to the world that the Italian democratic parties are quite able to subordinate private interests to the national welfare. » (UNN)

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

GREATER WAR EFFORT ADVOCATED

SIENA, November 28 — Greater Italian participation in the effort to free the national territory was advocated in an order of the day issued yesterday at a meeting of the local Committee of National Liberation, it was announced here today.

Other recommendations were, improvement of the food problem, sterner suppression of black market activities, and the thorough democratization of the country.

The order expressed the wish that « the new government be the expression of all the anti-Fascist parties composing the CNL, around which the healthy forces of the nation must rally to give the government authority to solve the country's most urgent problems. » (UNN)

PROVINCIAL ANTI-FASCIST MEASURES URGED

ROME, November 28 — The absolute necessity of immediately forming provincial commissions to apply anti-Fascist measures was urged today by Mario Berlinguer, Deputy Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, in a circular addressed to Court of Appeal authorities.

The commissions should consist of a magistrate and two jury members, the circular announced, and added: « Public opinion awaits with just impatience — reflected in the Press — for the practical application of measures which until now have existed only as legal formulae. » (UNN)

ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICERS RETURN

ROME, November 28 — Nine Italian naval officers were back in Italy today, following their repatriation from the United States, where they have been prisoners of war. (UNN)

TAYLOR CONFERS WITH POPE

VATICAN CITY, November 28 — The Pope today received in private audience Myron C. Taylor, American Representative to the Vatican. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

WHITE PAPER TELLS OF U. K. AT WAR

LONDON, November 28 — The full story of the United Kingdom's five years' war effort was told for the first time today in a White Paper presented by the Prime Minister.

The report explained how a maximum mobilization of manpower had been organized. It disclosed the size of the armed forces and the casualties they have sustained, gave the figures of war production, and showed how this tremendous war effort had been financed, how the burden of taxation had grown, how export trade had been drastically cut, and Britain's foreign investments sold.

Summarizing the report, the BBC said today:

Nearly 6,500,000 men and women have been recruited for the armed forces and full-time civil defense services. More than 500,000 men have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner on active service, but, in spite of these heavy casualties and the release of another 500,000 men for medical and other reasons, there are still 4,500,000 men in the armed forces, a much higher figure than was reached in 1918 — the peak period of the last war.

The aircraft industry alone now employs nearly 2,000,000 workers and, altogether, munition industries and such basic industries as coal mining, transport, and the public services, have nearly 11,000,000 workers on their books.

tanks, over 900,000 trucks and gun carriers, 4,000,000 machine guns, 3,000,000 rifles, and enough telegraph cable to go around the equator 120 times.

Aircraft factories have built more than 100,000 planes, including 28,000 bombers and 38,000 fighters. At the shipyards, in addition to building warships, Britain launched 6,750,000 tons of merchant ships. Even so, Britain has not been able to keep pace with the sinking of ships. Nearly 3,000 British merchant ships have been sunk, and 30,000 men have lost their lives.

In addition to working so hard for the war effort, the people of Britain have carried heavy taxation burdens. So far, the war has cost the country 25,000 million pounds, and about half of this has been met by taxation. Civilians have made other sacrifices. Their homes have been bombed. Nearly 60,000 civilians have been killed in air raids, and another 80,000 injured. 4,500,000 houses, more than one-third of all the houses in the kingdom, have been either damaged or destroyed.

For every three Britons killed on the battlefronts, from Singapore to the Siegfried Line, one died on the home front, a Reuter summary said, adding:

Food space on ships had to be cut to make room for munitions, so Britain increased her home-grown food production from under 13,000,000 to 19,000,000 acres.

British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken, discussing the White Paper, said today that the total war effort of the population of Great Britain was greater than that of any other belligerent country.

« We had not, » he said, « attempted to mulct the British Empire. Canada is the only Empire country from which we received Reverse Lend-Lease. Everything we got from the Colonies we paid for. Consequently, we owe them tremendous sums. »

Mr. Bracken said that when the war started, Britain had large gold reserves in the United States. This had all to be paid over for war goods, an expenditure which helped American industry to come into the war on almost a war time footing. Britain was glad to have rendered this service as a small return for American generosity, he said. (BBC-Reuter)

NO AMMUNITION SHORTAGE SAYS CHURCHILL

LONDON, November 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill assured the House of Commons today that there is no need to fear that the British armies will be short of ammunition, provided workers maintained the present planned output.

He said that, nine months ago, shell filling and shell making plants were again opened up on a large scale, and since then important extensions had been made. The country had also « very considerable reserves. »

Mr. Churchill said his statements covered all theaters of war, including Southeast Asia, « where transport, rather than quantities of ammunition, is the governing factor. » (PWB)

U.K. NOT IN MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS

CHICAGO, November 28 — The British Empire is not « money-making racket, the British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, said at the annual convention of American investment bankers last night.

« I hear Americans speak of the British Empire as if it were some huge racket, » Lord Halifax said, « based on naked force, living by exploitation, and existing only to bring money into Britain that Britain has no moral right to touch. »

From no part of the British Commonwealth or Empire, Lord Halifax asserted, does the British Treasury draw a

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

Press — for the practical application of freedom of [illegible] now have existed only as legal formulae. » (UNN)

ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICERS RETURN

ROME, November 28 — Nine Italian naval officers were back in Italy today, following their repatriation from the United States, where they have been prisoners of war. (UNN)

TAYLOR CONFERS WITH POPE

VATICAN CITY, November 28 — The Pope today received in private audience Myron C. Taylor, American Representative to the Vatican. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

WHITE PAPER TELLS OF U. K. AT WAR

LONDON, November 28 — The full story of the United Kingdom's five years' war effort was told for the first time today in a White Paper presented by the Prime Minister.

The report explained how a maximum mobilization of manpower had been organized. It disclosed the size of the armed forces and the casualties they have sustained, gave the figures of war production, and showed how this tremendous war effort had been financed, how the burden of taxation had grown, how export trade had been drastically cut, and Britain's foreign investments sold.

Summarizing the report, the BBC said today:

Nearly 6,500,000 men and women have been recruited for the armed forces and full-time civil defense services. More than 500,000 men have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner on active service, but, in spite of these heavy casualties and the release of another 500,000 men for medical and other reasons, there are still 4,500,000 men in the armed forces, a much higher figure than was reached in 1918 — the peak period of the last war.

The aircraft industry alone now employs nearly 2,000,000 workers and, altogether, munition industries and such basic industries as coal mining, transport, and the public services, have nearly 11,000,000 workers on their books.

The nation has been able to maintain a full strength both in the armed forces and in its essential industries by severely cutting down civilian production and exports, and by recruiting unexpectedly large numbers of women in industry. In fact, nearly every woman and girl in the country between the ages of 14 and 60, except those who have families to look after, is doing a full-time job or is in the war services; and nearly 1,000,000 housewives have part-time jobs in industry.

Export trades have been cut down to a fraction of their pre-war position, so that only four per cent of the workers engaged in the manufacturing industries were working for exports this year. The civilian production trades have also been curtailed. They have lost nearly 4,000,000 men and women to the war industries or to the services. As a result of this big change-over in industry, the output of munitions and war equipment has been greatly increased, and the total output in the first six months of the present year was six times greater than at the outbreak of the war.

These are the most striking achievements: 722 warships, large and small, have been built, and more than 5,000 smaller vessels have been launched. The war factories have turned out 35,000 field guns and anti-aircraft pieces, 25,000

British Minister of Information at Brendan Bracken, discussing the White Paper, said today that the total war effort of the population of Great Britain was greater than that of any other belligerent country.

« We had not, » he said, « attempted to mulct the British Empire. Canada is the only Empire country from which we received Reverse Lend-Lease. Everything we got from the Colonies we paid for. Consequently, we owe them tremendous sums. »

Mr. Bracken said that when the war started, Britain had large gold reserves in the United States. This had all to be paid over for war goods, an expenditure which helped American industry to come into the war on almost a war time footing. Britain was glad to have rendered this service as a small return for American generosity, he said. (BBC-Reuter)

NO AMMUNITION SHORTAGE SAYS CHURCHILL

LONDON, November 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill assured the House of Commons today that there is no need to fear that the British armies will be short of ammunition, provided workers maintained the present planned output.

He said that, nine months ago, shell filling and shell making plants were again opened up on a large scale, and since then important extensions had been made. The country had also « very considerable reserves. »

Mr. Churchill said his statements covered all theaters of war, including Southeast Asia, « where transport, rather than quantities of ammunition, is the governing factor. » (PWB)

U.K. NOT IN MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS

CHICAGO, November 28 — The British Empire is not a money-making racket, the British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, said at the annual convention of American investment bankers last night.

« I hear Americans speak of the British Empire as if it were some huge racket, » Lord Halifax said, « based on naked force, living by exploitation, and existing only to bring money into Britain that Britain has no moral right to touch. »

From no part of the British Commonwealth or Empire, Lord Halifax asserted, does the British Treasury draw a fraction of profit.

Turning to British economic problems, the Ambassador said: Lend-Lease has enabled us to fight a war without bothering about our exports. Its termination will leave us vitally and immediately dependent upon their recovery. » (Reuter)

BELGIAN WORKERS STRIKE

BRUSSELS, November 28 — The Belgian Trade Union Federation has called a general strike of all its members for today, and has asked them to march to the square in front of the Brussels Stock Exchange in a protest against recent Belgian Government action concerning the resistance movement, an American press service reported.

The government has ordered resistance groups to disarm. In demonstrations over the week-end, 45 persons were wounded.

Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot said yesterday over Radio Brussels that the Government's duty is « to defend the law, and the Government will take all necessary measures to impose respect for the law. »

Prince Regent Charles of Belgium conferred with Prime Minister Pierlot yesterday, press dispatches said.

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

The Chamber of Deputies has approved special powers for Prime Minister Pierlot's administration by 116 votes to 12, Reuter reported tonight.

The special powers bill, which first came before the Deputies on November 21, dealt with administration of justice and of property, social security measures, the right to dismiss members from provincial and communal councils, the Government program of public works measures taken to restore devastated areas, and special powers for the Ministry of Food.

According to Radio Brussels, Premier Pierlot announced today that all meetings and demonstrations were prohibited until further notice.

It revealed also that 27,000 of 49,000 arms had been handed over.

Meanwhile, transport workers in Brussels have gone on strike against the Pierlot Government, leaving the Capital virtually without transport. Tram drivers and conductoresses marched through the city streets shouting anti-Pierlot slogans.

Correspondents said that the strike in Brussels is perfectly orderly, and that a skeleton service is operated.

The position taken by Belgium's powerful trade unions in the crisis of their country was defined to a Reuter correspondent in London today by Prosper de Bruyne, leader of the Belgian railwaymen in four years of the underground struggle. De Bruyne, who had come to London for an executive meeting of the International Transport Workers' Federation, is hurriedly returning home after hearing of the strike now going on in Brussels.

He said that Belgium's working class wishes to see a democratic government fully representative of the aspirations of the people. This can only be achieved to an extent to which living elements in all parties succeed in ridding themselves of certain old leaders, he added. (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT HAILS HULL

WASHINGTON, November 28 — An exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in connection with the latter's resignation, was made public today. Hailing Mr. Hull as the «Father of the United Nations,» the President wrote:

«When the organization of the United Nations is set up, I shall continue to pray that you, as the Father of the United Nations, may preside over its first session. That has nothing to do with whether you are Secretary of State or not at the time, but it should go to you as the one person in all the world who has done the most to make this great plan for peace an effective fact.»

In his letter to the President tendering his resignation, Mr. Hull expressed gratitude that their joint efforts were instrumental in bringing to a partial or full completion many difficult tasks growing out of the foreign relations of The United States before and during the war. He also was pleased, he said, that many forward movements of surpassing importance to friendly relations among nations had been instituted.

Mr. Hull told the President that it was a supreme tragedy to him personally that he was unable to continue making his full contribution to such great undertakings as the creation of the post-war peace organization, the solution of many problems in the promotion of international cooperation, and the final development of a world order.

Among those who acclaimed the Stettinius appointment was Vice President Henry Wallace, who said:

«Those who know him know that in the priceless quality of purity of purpose the country has an outstanding Secretary of State.»

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Senator Tom Connally, commented:

THOREZ RETURNS TO PARIS

PARIS, November 28 — Maurice Thorez, secretary of the French Communist Party, has arrived here with Arthur Ramco, deputy of the Nord and delegate to the French Consultative Assembly, according to Radio Paris.

Thorez has been in Moscow since 1943, Reuter said. In 1939 he was sentenced in *absentia* to six years' imprisonment for desertion from the French Army. He now comes under the terms of the amnesty granted by the French Government on October 29, and will be able to assume the seat in the Consultative Assembly to which he was nominated last month. (OWI)

INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA RESERVE AIR DECISION

CHICAGO, November 28 — India and South Africa have reserved their decision on British and United States proposals at a joint meeting of the International Aviation Conference today.

Norway supported Britain, which favors a strong international organization.

Spain supported the United States view of unrestricted air competition. (Reuter)

GREEK PATRIOTS DISBANDED

ATHENS, November 28 — All Greek resistance forces have been dissolved under official decree, a Reuter message reported tonight. The decision was taken in full agreement with all parties represented in the national Government.

An earlier Reuter message said that a Greek destroyer is on its way to Nice to bring to Greece General Nicola Plastiras, who in 1922 headed a revolution against King Constantine. Later, the king left the country. Formerly Plastiras commanded an army corps in Smyrna. (Reuter)

LARGE POST-WAR U.S. MERCHANT FLEET URGED

ST. LOUIS, November 28 — The United States must maintain a substantial post-war merchant fleet to stand by as a national defense reserve «in sanctuary — for use only in case of national emergency,» Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, told the Mississippi Valley Association here today.

Admiral Land said that the post-war merchant fleet will aggregate a deadweight capacity of about 50 million tons, which is four times the pre-war tonnage. The added personnel number 170,000, thus giving the U.S. «all elements necessary to restore its eminence as a maritime nation. The Maritime Commission is committed to that accomplishment.

«Many persons, including myself, believe that we can find use for 15 to 20 million deadweight tons in our post-war fleet. Great Lakes shipping would have a peace-time requirement of about 3,500,000 deadweight tons; our great rivers would need about 2½ million tons; while 3,800,000 tons could be used in coastal and intercoastal transportation, leaving about 7,500,000 tons, more-or-less, to be used in foreign shipping, certainly not an alarming proportion. Our own domestic shipping requirements will never impinge on our relations with other nations.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

BRITAIN REITERATES STAND ON NEUTRALS

LONDON, November 28 — The British Government's decision against the representation in peace conferences of any nation which has not made a positive contribution to the United Nations war effort, was reiterated today in the House of Commons by Undersecretary for the Dominions

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

of the Belgian railwaymen in four years of the underground struggle. De Bruyne, who had come to London for an executive meeting of the International Transport Workers' Federation, is hurriedly returning home after hearing of the strike now going on in Brussels.

He said that Belgium's working class wishes to see a democratic government fully representative of the aspirations of the people. This can only be achieved to an extent to which living elements in all parties succeed in ridding themselves of certain old leaders, he added. (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT HAILS HULL

WASHINGTON, November 28 — An exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in connection with the latter's resignation, was made public today. Hailing Mr. Hull as the « Father of the United Nations, » the President wrote:

« When the organization of the United Nations is set up, I shall continue to pray that you, as the Father of the United Nations, may preside over its first session. That has nothing to do with whether you are Secretary of State or not at the time, but it should go to you as the one person in all the world who has done the most to make this great plan for peace an effective fact. »

In his letter to the President tendering his resignation, Mr. Hull expressed gratitude that their joint efforts were instrumental in bringing to a partial or full completion many difficult tasks growing out of the foreign relations of The United States before and during the war. He also was pleased, he said, that many forward movements of surpassing importance to friendly relations among nations had been instituted.

Mr. Hull told the President that it was a supreme tragedy to him personally that he was unable to continue making his full contribution to such great undertakings as the creation of the post-war peace organization, the solution of many problems in the promotion of international coöperation, and the final development of a world order.

Among those who acclaimed the Stettinius appointment was Vice President Henry Wallace, who said:

« Those who know him know that in the priceless quality of purity of purpose the country has an outstanding Secretary of State. »

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Senator Tom Connally, commented:

« Stettinius is a man of good capacity, and will prove to be an industrious and zealous Secretary of State, active in the promotion of international peace and security. »

Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, termed the appointment a « wonderful choice. »
(OWI)

FRANCE WANTS AGREEMENT ON REICH

PARIS, November 28 — Acceleration of a concrete Allied agreement on treatment of Germany at the peace table is expected to result from General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow, Reuter said today.

The dispatch said also that any definite position of France in the field of foreign affairs must await an exchange of views with the Soviet leaders.

French officials feel that settlement of all post-war probems is subordinate to agreement on handling of the German problem, the report said. It quoted General de Gaulle as saying recently in the Consultative Assembly: « The fate of Germany is today the central point of the world. Need I add that for France, Germany's fate is a question of life or death? »
(Reuter)

GREEK PATRIOTS DISBANDED

ATHENS, November 28 — All Greek resistance forces have been dissolved under official decree, a Reuter message reported tonight. The decision was taken in full agreement with all parties represented in the national Government.

An earlier Reuter message said that a Greek destroyer is on its way to Nice to bring to Greece General Nicola Plastiras, who in 1922 headed a revolution against King Constantine. Later, the king left the country. Formerly Plastiras commanded an army corps in Smyrna. (Reuter)

LARGE POST-WAR U.S. MERCHANT FLEET URGED

ST. LOUIS, November 28 — The United States must maintain a substantial post-war merchant fleet to stand by as a national defense reserve « in sanctuary — for use only in case of national emergency, » Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, told the Mississippi Valley Association here today.

Admiral Land said that the post-war merchant fleet will aggregate a deadweight capacity of about 50 million tons, which is four times the pre-war tonnage. The added personnel number 170,000, thus giving the U.S. « all elements necessary to restore its eminence as a maritime nation. The Maritime Commission is committed to that accomplishment.

« Many persons, including myself, believe that we can find use for 15 to 20 million deadweight tons in our post-war fleet. Great Lakes shipping would have a peace-time requirement of about 3,500,000 deadweight tons; our great rivers would need about 2½ million tons; while 3,000,000 tons could be used in coastal and intercoastal transportation, leaving about 7,500,000 tons, more-or-less, to be used in foreign shipping, certainly not an alarming proportion. Our own domestic shipping requirements will never impinge on our relations with other nations. »
(OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

BRITAIN REITERATES STAND ON NEUTRALS

LONDON, November 28 — The British Government's decision against the representation in peace conferences of any nation which has not made a positive contribution to the United Nations war effort, was reiterated today in the House of Commons by Undersecretary for the Dominions Emrys Evans.

Mr. Evans made the statement in reply to a question asking for assurance that Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, would have no representative at any peace conference or discussions regarding the terms of armistice. He said: « It has already been made clear that, so far as the Government of the United Kingdom are concerned, they see no reason why any government which has not made a positive contribution, as a government, to the United Nations war effort, should be represented at a peace conference. The same would, of course, apply to any armistice discussions, » concluded the Undersecretary.
(Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS EVACUATE BADEN

BASLE, November 28 — Baden, the German province across the Rhine from the Alsace battleground, has been proclaimed a war zone by the Nazis and evacuation of civilians has been ordered, a Reuter report said tonight.

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

Quoting sources from inside Germany, the dispatch said that the first to leave the area were Nazi officials, who requisitioned all transportation for themselves and their families. Other residents of the area are forced to evacuate on foot, or with any other means at their disposal.

All military hospitals have already been moved, the report said, and the wounded transported east.

When the Volkssturm 2nd Division of Baden Province was called up in one district last weekend, only about 20 out of 450 men reported, the dispatch declared. The others were unable to be present because of a lack of warm clothing and footwear. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 28 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In spite of heavy rain, the 8th Army have extended their positions on the River Lamone, north and south of Faenza.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have occupied a number of mountain features north of Modigliana, and all enemy resistance east of the Lamone, south of Faenza, is virtually at an end.

On the remainder of the front, patrols of both sides have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Adverse weather yesterday grounded medium and heavy bombers and caused cancellation of most operations by other units.

Coastal fighters flew intruder missions in the area of the French-Italian border, where they attacked motor transport.

Balkan Air Force fighters strafed road traffic in Albania and Yugoslavia.

MAAF flew fewer than 100 sorties.

All of our aircraft returned safely. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 28 — Today's communique:

Allied forces made slow progress yesterday in the Jülich-Hürtgen sector.

House-to-house fighting continues in Koslar, and, further south, we advanced to the vicinity of Altdorf.

Northeast of Weisweiler, we captured Frenz.

Our units reached the outskirts of Langerwehe, and we have driven the enemy back from high ground near the village.

House-to-house fighting is in progress in Hürtgen.

Fighter-bombers supporting our troops in this sector attacked enemy artillery, flak positions, and troops near Düren, and troop concentrations in the Jülich area, and damaged a railway bridge crossing the Roer River south of Jülich.

Other fighter-bombers went for transportation targets near Cologne, and disabled locomotives, railway cars, and horse-drawn vehicles. Heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked a railway yard in the Kalk area of Cologne.

We made gains up to several miles in the area east of Metz.

Last night, heavy bombers were over Germany in great strength with the Freiburg and Neuss railway centers and advanced supply bases for the enemy's western front as main objectives.

Berlin was attacked by a force of light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 28 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops occupied in fighting over 60 populated localities, including Prochin, Prodkol, Petrovtse, Osharovtse, Zhalubin, Grashke, Panuvtse, Glozhin, Malchitse, Somotor, Sredunabodruge, Maly Keresht, and Veliky Keresht, and the railway stations of Grashke, Panuvtse, and Somotor.

On the territory of Hungary, north of Nyiregyhaza, our troops forced the Tisza River and occupied in fighting the populated localities of Zemblenogar, Orhe, Tamos, Ladze, Kish-Rozvald, Nase-Rozvald, Ritche, Tsigan, Batson, Luka, Karas, Vish, Zalpo, and Kenetze.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 27, our troops disabled or destroyed 32 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 28 — Today's communique:

Particulars are now available of a brilliant Patriot action in Lucca Province.

On November 5, a large Patriot body had just entered the township of Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, when a German supply column arrived on the scene, on its way to the front. The Patriots immediately opened heavy fire from different vantage points, causing great confusion and the death of about 300 Germans.

On November 10, in the same commune, a small Patriot group blew up two vehicles on the Foce delle Radici Road. Five Germans were killed, and two wounded.

On November 7, in the Apennines, two Patriots captured eight Germans engaged in pulling a vehicle from a bog.

German atrocities continue in Bologna Province, and at Monte Renzio four civilian families, including two babies a few months old, were slaughtered. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Meuse bridgehead at Venlo, our troops, yesterday as during the previous days, repulsed grim enemy attacks, and struck at British tank concentrations with concentrated artillery fire.

Northeast of Aix la Chapelle, the U. S. divisions resumed their major attacks after an intense artillery preparation. They were again repulsed by the determined resistance of our troops in front of our main lines.

The garrisons of the forts around Metz continued to maintain themselves against enemy attacks, or broke out from their battered positions to neighbouring forts.

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

In spite of heavy rain, the 8th Army have extended their positions on the River Lamone, north and south of Faenza.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have occupied a number of mountain features north of Modigliana, and all enemy resistance east of the Lamone, south of Faenza, is virtually at an end.

On the remainder of the front, patrols of both sides have been active.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Adverse weather yesterday grounded medium and heavy bombers, and caused cancellation of most operations by other units.

Coastal fighters flew intruder missions in the area of the French-Italian border, where they attacked motor transport.

Balkan Air Force fighters strafed road traffic in Albania and Yugoslavia.

MAAF flew fewer than 100 sorties.

All of our aircraft returned safely. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 28 — Today's communique:

Allied forces made slow progress yesterday in the Jülich-Hürtgen sector.

House-to-house fighting continues in Koslar, and, farther south, we advanced to the vicinity of Altdorf.

Northeast of Weisweiler, we captured Frenz.

Our units reached the outskirts of Langerwehe, and we have driven the enemy back from high ground near the village.

House-to-house fighting is in progress in Hürtgen.

Fighter-bombers supporting our troops in this sector attacked enemy artillery, flak positions, and troops near Düren, and troop concentrations in the Jülich area, and damaged a railway bridge crossing the Roer River south of Julich.

Other fighter-bombers went for transportation targets near Cologne, and disabled locomotives, railway cars, and horse-drawn vehicles. Heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked a railway yard in the Kalk area of Cologne.

We made gains up to several miles in the area east of Metz.

Our units reached Teterchen, approximately 20 miles northeast of Metz, and we entered Saint Avold and a number of small towns in this area.

North of Saarburg, we have taken Hunkirch and Wolfskirchen, and have reached Rustel and Bungweiler. Considerable enemy armor has been encountered in some parts of this sector.

Fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations in the vicinity of Strasbourg, and they also struck at tanks and road vehicles.

West of Strasbourg, our units cleared Mützig, and continued their drive eastward through Molsheim on the Alsace Plain.

A rail bridge over the Rhine at Breisach, a pontoon bridge in the same area, and a rail center at Freiburg were bombed by fighter-bombers. Two of our aircraft are missing from yesterday's operations.

In the Vosges Mountains, additional gains were made against scattered resistance.

Our advance northeast of Belfort continued, and several villages were freed. The enemy salient south of the Rhone-Rhine Canal was virtually wiped out.

The town of Dannemarie and several nearby villages were taken after stiff fighting, in which many enemy tanks were destroyed and 1,000 prisoners were taken.

During November 27, our troops [illegible] destroyed 32 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 28 — Today's communique:

Particulars are now available of a brilliant Patriot action in Lucca Province.

On November 5, a large Patriot body had just entered the township of Casteinuovo di Garfagnana, when a German supply column arrived on the scene, on its way to the front. The Patriots immediately opened heavy fire from different vantage points, causing great confusion and the death of about 300 Germans.

On November 10, in the same commune, a small Patriot group blew up two vehicles on the Foce delle Radici Road. Five Germans were killed, and two wounded.

On November 7, in the Apennines, two Patriots captured eight Germans engaged in pulling a vehicle from a bog.

German atrocities continue in Bologna Province, and at Monte Renzio four civilian families, including two babies a few months old, were slaughtered. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Meuse bridgehead at Venlo, our troops, yesterday as during the previous days, repulsed grim enemy attacks, and struck at British tank concentrations with concentrated artillery fire.

Northeast of Aix la Chapelle, the U. S. divisions resumed their major attacks after an intense artillery preparation. They were again repulsed by the determined resistance of our troops in front of our main lines.

The garrisons of the forts around Metz continued to maintain themselves against enemy attacks, or broke out from their battered positions to neighbouring forts.

From the area northeast of Bolchen, up to the Finstingen sector, the Americans launched unsuccessful local attacks and reconnaissance thrusts on our front, which had, in part, been rectified and strengthened by positions prepared in advance.

North of Saarburg, German tank troops frustrated fierce enemy attempts at breaking through. They destroyed 43 U. S. tanks, and thus, essential parts of the enemy forces attacking in this sector by their stubborn defense.

The situation in Alsace is dominated by concentric enemy attacks proceeding from the Strasbourg penetration southward, and by fierce fighting for the Vosges passes and the Mülhouse sector. The enemy attacks were halted by a grim resistance and a shrewd defence. Thirty-three enemy tanks were destroyed.

London, Antwerp, and Liège continued to be subjected to a heavy bombardment.

Italy:

Only local fighting is reported from central Italy.

At Gollicano, Italian troops ousted the enemy from a penetration.

In the Lamone sector, southwest of Faenza, enemy thrusts failed.

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

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, the Bolsheviks continue to exert strong pressure from the Mohac sector in a westerly and northerly direction. A large number of enemy tanks were destroyed in grim defensive fighting.

On the Eastern Front, the day went by without major fighting.

In the southwestern part of the Matra Mountains, our troops pushed back enemy formations which had penetrated the forests in this sector.

A local attack of our grenadiers in the frontier area of East Prussia inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In Kurland, the Bolsheviks launched only minor, unsuccessful attacks, after the collapse of their major attack.

Naval warfare flared up considerably off the coast of Norway. On November 27, German convoys repulsed several attacks by bombers and torpedo planes off western Norway, and brought down six planes.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American bombers and fighters attacked the territory on both sides of the Ruhr. Serious damage was caused, particularly in the residential districts of Offenburg and Cologne.

In the night, British planes launched a terror attack on Fribourg, in Breisgau, which caused high losses among the population and extensive damage to buildings.

Another night attack was launched on Düsseldorf-Neuss.

In addition, nuisance raiders flew over the Reich territory.

Nineteen enemy planes were brought down.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Reaction To Stettinius: German sources, which yesterday commented prominently on the resignation of the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, today are commenting on his successor, Stettinius. The DNB diplomatic correspondent characterizes Stettinius as «decidedly representative of American capitalism.» It is added that «the future will show whether Stettinius is the tool which Roosevelt needs in order to hold together the extremely difficult Allied front.»

Hull's resignation is attributed not merely to reasons of health, but to the alleged «failures of his policy.»

Dittmar on Western Front: Tonight, the weekly military analysis by General Dittmar concentrates on the situation in the West. One of the outstanding features of his broadcast is his calling the recent Allied advance, in the southern sector of the Western Front, a «rather important success.» His explanation for this «success» is as follows:

«American offensive formations in the Alsace-Lorraine area came upon certain points of the German front which were not yet solid enough to be completely equal to the considerable enemy superiority in tanks... The Germans are not yet strong enough to offer appropriate resistance everywhere to enemy forces.»

On the other hand, Dittmar insists that the «fact that the enemy reached a rather important success» must not be considered «symptomatic.» On the contrary, he expresses confidence that, meanwhile, the Germans are making valuable use of the time gained in order to build up further resistance, including an intensified armament programme.

Arguing that the Aix-la-Chapelle sector is more vital to Germany than Lorraine, Dittmar says that in the former sector the Germans threw into battle all the forces at their disposal, and thus supposedly succeeded in foiling Allied strategy. «There is no doubt that the battle of annihilation planned by General Eisenhower has been changed more and more into a battle of attrition» against Allied

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg declared that there has been «no clarification of the situation in front of the German bridgeheads in Kurland during the past 24 hours. The great reluctance of the Russians to attack is remarkable» in view of their «numerical superiority.» Hence, the commentator suspects that the explanation may lie in the fact that the Russian Command has «made up its mind to use elsewhere» the eight Russian armies concerned. He is not sure where this ominous «elsewhere» will be, but expects some sort of offensive between Memel and Beskides.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Increased Activity Near Bologna: The Fascist radio late tonight announced that «the American 5th Army has considerably increased its activity south of Bologna.» It is stated, however, that in the Tyrrhenian sector, «where the Americans had made an infiltration,» Italian mountain troops defeated Allied troops in counter-attacks. Also, in the Esenza area the British forces have allegedly been forced into inactivity, «owing to recent heavy losses.»

«Coastal batteries of the German Navy in the island of Piscopi (Tilo) have frustrated a British attempt to land on the island. Enemy ships were forced to withdraw seaward.»

Cabinet Crisis in Rome: Tonight, the Fascist commentators gave but brief mention to the cabinet crisis, in «liberated» Italy. After remarking the widespread concern of the various newspapers in Rome, one commentator observed that «they all agree in admitting that Communists have been responsible for the crisis.» *Italia Nuova, Avanti!* and *Azione Cattolica* were «quoted.»

Italian Bourgeoisie Threatened: The Fascist commentator, Menenio, made a lengthy analysis of the supposed crisis involving the middle classes in «liberated» Italy. His remarks constituted a reply to the recent radio address made in Rome by Di Vittorio, Secretary of the General Federation of Labor, in which the latter, warning against the dangers of inflation, observed that it is always the workers who lose. Menenio suggests that, in reality, the «filthy bourgeoisie» is more likely to suffer; «they may yet see their wealth, so easily hoarded during these last 20 years, completely crushed.»

Labor Secretary Di Vittorio's demand for «exceptional measures for the decimation of private wealth» are compared to similar outcries from «subversive parties» after the last war, at a time when «the frightened Italian bourgeoisie saw that its own safety and the safety of its wealth lay only in the order which Fascism, through validly substituting the State, was about to install.» But after a «convenient» identification with Fascism and the Fatherland, the embattled middle classes subsequently «betrayed» Fascism. Now, it is stated, they have no more illusions, knowing they cannot be saved either by Fascism of by anti-Fascism.

Allies Bomb Funeral Procession: «In a village in the province of Mantua, Anglo-Saxon fighter bombers strafed a funeral procession from low level. The hearse was set on fire, and the body was subsequently extracted from the burned-out bier.»

Germans and Italians Protected Florentine Art Treasures: An alleged *BBC* Spanish broadcast, in which it was admitted that the art treasures of Florence have been found and restored, is used as a pretext for a defence of the Fascist and German authorities who supposedly took great pains to protect the masterpieces from the ravages of war.

Socialist Measures in Fascist Italy: On August 16 of this year, Mussolini issued instructions to the effect that the new administrative mayors of the chief provinces of the Fascist Socialist Republic were to be chosen from [illegible] trades and amongst technicians. Today, the Fascist

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

In the night, British planes launched a terror attack on Fribourg, in Breisgau, which caused high losses among the population and extensive damage to buildings.

Another night attack was launched on Düsseldorf-Neuss.

In addition, nuisance raiders flew over the Reich territory.

Nineteen enemy planes were brought down.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Reaction To Stettinius: German sources, which yesterday commented prominently on the resignation of the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, today are commenting on his successor, Stettinius. The DNB diplomatic correspondent characterizes Stettinius as «decidedly representative of American capitalism.» It is added that «the future will show whether Stettinius is the tool which Roosevelt needs in order to hold together the extremely difficult Allied front.»

Hull's resignation is attributed not merely to reasons of health, but to the alleged «failures of his policy.»

Dittmar on Western Front: Tonight, the weekly military analysis by General Dittmar concentrates on the situation in the West. One of the outstanding features of his broadcast is his calling the recent Allied advance, in the southern sector of the Western Front, a «rather important success.» His explanation for this «success» is as follows:

«American offensive formations in the Alsace-Lorraine area came upon certain points of the German front which were not yet solid enough to be completely equal to the considerable enemy superiority in tanks... The Germans are not yet strong enough to offer appropriate resistance everywhere to enemy forces.»

On the other hand, Dittmar insists that the «fact that the enemy reached a rather important success» must not be considered «symptomatic.» On the contrary, he expresses confidence that, meanwhile, the Germans are making valuable use of the time gained in order to build up further resistance, including an intensified armament programme.

Arguing that the Aix-la-Chapelle sector is more vital to Germany than Lorraine, Dittmar says that in the former sector the Germans threw into battle all the forces at their disposal, and thus supposedly succeeded in foiling Allied strategy. «There is no doubt that the battle of annihilation planned by General Eisenhower has been changed more and more into a battle of attrition» against Allied men and materials.

Sertorius on the Aix-la-Chapelle Sector: Meanwhile, the Transocean correspondent Sertorious tonight follows a similar line of picturing the Allied drive as bogging down in the north. «In the battle area of Aix-la-Chapelle no essential change took place at the Würm River.»

on the island. Enemy ships were forced to withdraw seaward.»

Cabinet Crisis in Rome: Tonight, the Fascist commentators gave but brief mention to the cabinet crisis, in «liberated» Italy. After remarking the widespread concern of the various newspapers in Rome, one commentator observed that «they all agree in admitting that Communists have been responsible for the crisis.» *Italia Nuova, Avanti!* and *Azione Cattolica* were «quoted.»

Italian Bourgeoisie Threatened: The Fascist commentator, Menenio, made a lengthy analysis of the supposed crisis involving the middle classes in «liberated» Italy. His remarks constituted a reply to the recent radio address made in Rome by Di Vittorio, Secretary of the General Federation of Labor, in which the latter, warning against the dangers of inflation, observed that it is always the workers who lose. Menenio suggests that, in reality, the «filthy bourgeoisie» is more likely to suffer; «they may yet see their wealth, so easily hoarded during these last 20 years, completely crushed.»

Labor Secretary Di Vittorio's demand for «exceptional measures for the decimation of private wealth» are compared to similar outcries from «subversive parties» after the last war, at a time when «the frightened Italian bourgeoisie saw that its own safety and the safety of its wealth lay only in the order which Fascism, through validly substituting the State, was about to install.» But after a «convenient» identification with Fascism and the Fatherland, the embattled middle classes subsequently «betrayed» Fascism. Now, it is stated, they have no more illusions, knowing they cannot be saved either by Fascism of by anti-Fascism.

Allies Bomb Funeral Procession: «In a village in the province of Mantua, Anglo-Saxon fighter bombers strafed a funeral procession from low level. The hearse was set on fire, and the body was subsequently extracted from the burned-out bier.»

Germans and Italians Protected Florentine Art Treasures: An alleged *BBC* Spanish broadcast, in which it was admitted that the art treasures of Florence have been found and restored, is used as a pretext for a defence of the Fascist and German authorities who supposedly took great pains to protect the masterpieces from the ravages of war.

Socialist Measures in Fascist Italy: On August 16 of this year, Mussolini issued instructions to the effect that the new administrative mayors of the chief provinces of the Fascist Socialist Republic were to be chosen from common trades and amongst technicians. Today, the Fascist radio issued a list of the mayors and vice-mayors of 13 of the larger provincial cities. The previous professions of the greater part of those nominated ranged from metal workers to automobile test laborers, from professional men to syndical organizers.

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

American J.C.

BASIC NEWS

28 NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theater Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday 28 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Maginot Line breached on U. S. 3rd Army front: British extend hold on Lamone River: Superfortresses bomb Tokyo again, strike Bangkok; Nimitz announces sinking of 16 Jap ships: Rain forces standstill on Leyte; Chinese announce fall of Hochih: Americans evacuate Nanning.

UNITED NATIONS — Stettinius to succeed Hull as Secretary of State: Hurley nominated U. S. Ambassador to China: Ex-Polish Premier confers with Eden; U. S. troops strongly favor peace-time military training: Swinton calls for fair play in the air: Chinese production to be doubled. Nelson says: British and French T. U. call for increased production.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza joins party leaders in Government talks: More Italian P. O. W.'s in U. S. to be repatriated; Commissioner urges regional autonomy for Sicily: Sicilian C. N. L. condemns separatism: 654 Public Security Corpsmen discharged; Florence travel-ban lifted.

WAR FRONTS

MAGINOT LINE BREACHED BY U. S. 3RD ARMY

LONDON, November 27 — American 3rd Army troops today breached the Maginot Line on a wide front south of the Saar basin and three miles west of St. Avold, press dispatches reported tonight. American troops who breached the line at several points captured 10 French forts and held them against heavy German counter-attacks. They are now within gun range of the main Siegfried Line forts on the central sector of the front.

The advance was made after a heavy barrage of mortar fire, and troops advanced over difficult terrain, studded with

American troops in the Hürtgen Forest to the southwest of Düren have almost fought their way through the forest. German forces are being compressed against the River Roer in this sector, and were considered by Allied staff officers to have been deprived of room to maneuver. American forces have reached the town of Hürtgen, and are meeting heavy German cannon and anti-tank fire. Two more lines of a continuous trench system, reproducing all the tactical characteristics of the trench war of 1914-1918, must be overcome before troops can reach Düren.

Clear weather today permitted overwhelming Allied air power to support infantry advances. Fighter-bombers flew over 2,000 sorties today, blasting enemy troop concentrations and supply dumps, just behind their lines.

American 9th Army forces west of Jülich held furious German counter-attacks, and were aided by Allied fighter-bomber sweeps. Allied forces are fighting in the outer defenses of the city, and have pushed toward the flooded Roer, wading in water above their knees. Boggy ground limited the use of tanks, and swollen streams have delayed the advance.

141 Nazi Tanks Destroyed

House-to-house fighting was reported in Koslar, 3,000 yards west of Jülich, and infantry battles were reported at Barman, to the north of Jülich. The 9th Army so far has destroyed a total of 141 German tanks, many straight from the factory.

On the 2nd Army front, British forces straightened a bulge in their lines north of Geilenkirchen by an advance of 3,000 yards. The Germans in this area are not counter-attacking strongly, but any Allied advance is stubbornly opposed. The British are firmly established between the Rivers Würm and Roer.

In the Netherlands, 2nd Army troops are all along the Meuse except for a small German pocket west of Venlo. German defenses here include anti-tank ditches 20 feet wide, extensive minefields, trenches, and pillboxes. The British have not yet opened their attack on these defenses, although the Germans in Venlo are under artillery fire.

At the southern end of the 400-mile Western Front, U.S. 7th Army columns opened a new path to Strasbourg by speeding through the Saales Pass, in the northern Vosges, to reach the Alsace Plain west of the fortress city. Large masses of tanks are moving up to reinforce and expand the Strasbourg corridor. Strong German attempts to cut the supply line have been repulsed.

French armored units are driving southward in an effort to close the German escape routes across the Rhine, and to cut off an estimated enemy force of 50,000 men still remaining in the Vosges. The Germans have lost great stores of equipment and heavy guns.

Near the Swiss border, French forces are wiping out the Germans who, hiding in the large Alsatian forests, are

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

ing of 16 Jap ships; Rain forces standstill on Leyte; Chinese announce fall of Hochih; Americans evacuate Nanning.

UNITED NATIONS — Stettinius to succeed Hull as Secretary of State; Hurley nominated U. S. Ambassador to China; Ex-Polish Premier confers with Eden; U. S. troops strongly favor peace-time military training; Swinton calls for « fair play in the air; » Chinese production to be doubled. Nelson says; British and French T. U. call for increased production.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza joins party leaders in Government talks; More Italian P. O. W.'s in U. S. to be repatriated; Commissioner urges regional autonomy for Sicily; Sicilian C. N. L. condemns separatism; 651 Public Security Corpsmen discharged; Florence travel-ban lifted.

WAR FRONTS

MAGINOT LINE BREACHED BY U. S. 3RD ARMY

LONDON, November 27 — American 3rd Army troops today breached the Maginot Line on a wide front south of the Saar basin and three miles west of St. Avold, press dispatches reported tonight. American troops who breached the line at several points captured 10 French forts and held them against heavy German counter-attacks. They are now within gun range of the main Siegfried Line forts on the central sector of the front.

The advance was made after a heavy barrage of mortar fire, and troops advanced over difficult terrain, studded with tank traps, ditches, and intricate road blocks. The forest to the northwest of St. Avold was entirely cleared of enemy troops before the attack began.

A fresh crossing of the German border into the Saar Basin was made by the 3rd Army troops of the 90th Division, who advanced three miles to capture the German border towns of Kerprich-Hemmersdorf and Furweiler, six to seven miles northwest of Saarlautern. The American front inside Germany in the Saar was extended to 19 miles from Nenning on the west, to Oberesch to the east.

The eastern flank of the 3rd Army wheeled northward across the uplands of Lorraine north of Sarrebourg. They advanced through woods and hills, and waterways abnormally swollen so that in some parts the swirling torrents raced through village streets. Armored units, specially adapted to these conditions, have reached Eyweiler and Drulingen, 16 to 17 miles southeast of Saargemünd.

The battle for the approaches to the industrial Rhine Plain west of Cologne continued in its intensity today. First Army troops advanced two miles north of Weisweiler, and entered the town of Frenz, cutting the important military highway to Cologne.

Other units pushed along the road to Düren, and reached the outskirts of Langerwehe, where heavy fighting was reported tonight. Americans in this sector are less than five miles from Düren, believed to have been evacuated by the Germans. Numerous newly-made trenches and obstacles face the advancing troops.

Clear weather today permitted overwhelming Allied air power to support infantry advances. Fighter-bombers flew over 2,000 sorties today, blasting enemy troop concentrations and supply dumps, just behind their lines.

American 9th Army forces west of Jülich held furious German counter-attacks, and were aided by Allied fighter-bomber sweeps. Allied forces are fighting in the outer defenses of the city, and have pushed toward the flooded Roer, wading in water above their knees. Boggy ground limited the use of tanks, and swollen streams have delayed the advance.

141 Nazi Tanks Destroyed

House-to-house fighting was reported in Koslar, 3,000 yards west of Julich, and infantry battles were reported at Earman, to the north of Jülich. The 9th Army so far has destroyed a total of 141 German tanks, many straight from the factory.

On the 2nd Army front, British forces straightened a bulge in their lines north of Geilenkirchen by an advance of 5,000 yards. The Germans in this area are not counter-attacking strongly, but any Allied advance is stubbornly opposed. The British are firmly established between the Rivers Würm and Roer.

In the Netherlands, 2nd Army troops are all along the Meuse except for a small German pocket west of Venlo. German defenses here include anti-tank ditches 20 feet wide, extensive minefields, trenches, and pillboxes. The British have not yet opened their attack on these defenses, although the Germans in Venlo are under artillery fire.

At the southern end of the 400-mile Western Front, U.S. 7th Army columns opened a new path to Strasbourg by speeding through the Saales Pass, in the northern Vosges, to reach the Alsace Plain west of the fortress city. Large masses of tanks are moving up to reinforce and expand the Strasbourg corridor. Strong German attempts to cut the supply line have been repulsed.

French armored units are driving southward in an effort to close the German escape routes across the Rhine, and to cut off an estimated enemy force of 50,000 men still remaining in the Vosges. The Germans have lost great stores of equipment and heavy guns.

Near the Swiss border, French forces are wiping out the Germans who, hiding in the large Alsatian forests, are

LATE BULLETINS

CANADIAN AIR MINISTER RESIGNS

OTTAWA, November 28 (Tuesday) — Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced here in the House of Commons late last night that Air Minister Bower had submitted his resignation last Wednesday as a result of the overseas conscription issue which is now under debate in the House. (OWI)

R.A.F. BOMBS DORTMUND-EMS CANAL AGAIN

LONDON, November 27 — Royal Air Force Lancaster bombers carried out their third attack on the Dortmund-Ems and Mittelland canals on November 21, the Air Ministry announced here late tonight. (Reuter)

HULL SHOULD PRESIDE OVER U. N. ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, November 27 — President Roosevelt, in a letter to Cordell Hull accepting his resignation, expressed the hope that Hull will preside over the first session of the United Nations Organization, adding that Hull was the person « who has done most to make this great plan for peace effective. » (Reuter)

4018

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

attacking French supply columns and personnel. Swiss reports said that another group of 460 German soldiers and officers asked for internment in Switzerland.

An unconfirmed Swiss report said that Allied paratroops had landed in Germany about 40 miles east of the Rhine a short distance north of the Swiss border.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

BRITISH EXTEND HOLD ON LAMONE RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 27 — British forces, in conjunction with Polish troops of the 8th Army, yesterday extended their hold on the east banks of the Lamone River, new German delaying position across the Po Plain, to 11 miles, and, in a sudden thrust northeast, on the village of Russi, eight miles west of Ravenna and on the southernmost of the three main roads leading from this second largest Romagna city, it was announced here today.

Both infantry and tank forces of the 8th Army now face the Germans in their hastily-constructed defenses along the Lamone northeast and southwest of Faenza, and all enemy resistance east of the swollen and muddy stream along the 11-mile stretch has ceased, reports said.

Farther northeast, roughly midway between Faenza and Ravenna, 8th Army troops have crossed the Montone River, and are pushing between this river and the Lamone toward the southernmost of the three highways connecting Ravenna with the Po Valley highway network.

British troops forced a new crossing of the lower Montone River at a point some six miles northeast of Faenza to join British forces which had already established a bridgehead, to form a combined force which pressed northeast between the Lamone and Montone Rivers against enemy infantry supported by self-propelled guns.

This thrust — into an area where the enemy line is strung between the two river barriers — directly threatens from the flank the main enemy defenses of Ravenna along the Montone Estuary. The villages of Scaldino and Albereto, four and 5½ miles northeast of Faenza, were occupied by the advancing British troops.

Southwest of Faenza, a British infantry and tank column pushing forward from their bridgehead across the Marzeno, eastern tributary of the Lamone, were the first Allied units to breach this new enemy water barrier.

Subsequent action mopped up the last German units east of the Lamone all along the six-mile front from Faenza southwest to Brisighella. Other troops cooperated in this maneuver by advancing northward between the Marweno and the Lamone Rivers to capture Monte Bicocca, a dominating ridge stretching across country southeast of Brisighella.

On the 5th Army front, an enemy counter-attack, preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, was directed against Allied positions northeast of Monterumici, midway between the Prato-Bologna and the Florence-Bologna Highways, and 11½ miles south of Bologna. The attack was broken up, and prisoners were taken.

Several other enemy raids and attempts at infiltration by enemy patrol forces were beaten off along the 5th Army's front.

Fifth Army forces were consolidating their positions along their entire front, official reports said. (PRO)

SUPERFORTS BOMB TOKYO AGAIN, STRIKE BANGKOK

WASHINGTON, November 27 — For the second time within 72 hours, Saipan-based Superfortresses today bombed Tokyo in broad daylight, as another substantial force of

«Most of the munitions from the Japanese homeland, and large quantities of rice and other foodstuffs destined for Japan are funneled through the yards.»

The Associated Press also reported that comparatively few flyers from today's attack on Tokyo had taken part in last Friday's operation over the Japanese capital. The dispatch added that this latest assault was a striking demonstration of the impressive resources in planes and men available to the Allies for the bombing of Japan.

General Henry Arnold, commander of the USAAF, said here today that the Superfortresses were embarked on an all-out offensive designed to soften Japan for invasion.

Lieut. Gen. Harmon, Deputy Commander of the 20th USAAF, declared that additional Superfortresses already have arrived at Saipan since the initial attack on Friday. At a press conference, General Harmon said that the program for the bombardment of Japan was laid out on a strategic pattern similar to European operations against Germany.

He said that the size of the attacks would not equal in number of planes those sent against the Reich until additional bases have been seized. The General added: «Before we get through, however, we will have reached the scale of European operation, because our objectives are concentrated in a smaller area, and therefore will not require as many planes to neutralize.»

The Japanese aircraft works at Okayama on Formosa were so badly damaged in the October 14 assault by the 20th Bomber Command that «we do not have to go back there again, at least for some time,» General Arnold said in a radio broadcast yesterday.

He added that «in a strategic air force like ours, we bomb industries out of existence. We may have to hit the same factory many times before we destroy it, like an artillery man pumping shells into the fortification of Metz. The artilleryman's job is done when he has reached the fortifications; our job is done when the factory stops operating.»

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

NIMITZ ANNOUNCES SINKING OF 16 JAP SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, November 27 — Sixteen Japanese ships, including a heavy cruiser and a destroyer, were sunk by carrier-based planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet in attacks in the Philippine area last Friday, Amdiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, announced today.

Admiral Nimitz also reported that 72 Japanese planes were destroyed in the attacks.

There was no indication whether these actions were separate from the sinkings announced by General Douglas MacArthur during the past three days.

In a pattern of destruction to enemy shipping and installations, Navy planes on Friday hit enemy-held bases in the northern Palaus group, sinking three barges and starting many fires. The Bonin Islands, a little more than 600 miles from the Japanese mainland, were pounded by American heavy bombers and Navy search planes. Radio installations on the islands and shipping in the harbors were the targets for the attack.

Admiral Nimitz also reported «neutralization» raids on Japanese-held atolls in the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Carolines. (OWI)

RAIN FORCES STANDSTILL ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 27 — Terrific rain has brought ground fighting to a virtual standstill in the Ormoc corridor, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced tonight.

American Leyte-based planes dropped 235 tons of bombs

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

Farther northeast, roughly midway between Faenza and Ravenna, 8th Army troops have crossed the Montone River, and are pushing between this river and the Lamone toward the southernmost of the three highways connecting Ravenna with the Po Valley highway network.

British troops forced a new crossing of the lower Montone River at a point some six miles northeast of Faenza to join British forces which had already established a bridgehead, to form a combined force which pressed northeast between the Lamone and Montone Rivers against enemy infantry supported by self-propelled guns.

This thrust — into an area where the enemy line is strung between the two river barriers — directly threatens from the flank the main enemy defenses of Ravenna along the Montone Estuary. The villages of Scaldino and Albereto, four and 5½ miles northeast of Faenza, were occupied by the advancing British troops.

Southwest of Faenza, a British infantry and tank column pushing forward from their bridgehead across the Marzeno, eastern tributary of the Lamone, were the first Allied units to breach this new enemy water barrier.

Subsequent action mopped up the last German units east of the Lamone all along the six-mile front from Faenza southwest to Brisighella. Other troops coöperated in this maneuver by advancing northward between the Marweno and the Lamone Rivers to capture Monte Bicocca, a dominating ridge stretching across country southeast of Brisighella.

On the 5th Army front, an enemy counter-attack, preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, was directed against Allied positions northeast of Monterumici, midway between the Prato-Bologna and the Florence-Bologna Highways, and 11½ miles south of Bologna. The attack was broken up, and prisoners were taken.

Several other enemy raids and attempts at infiltration by enemy patrol forces were beaten off along the 5th Army's front.

Fifth Army forces were consolidating their positions along their entire front, official reports said. (PRO)

SUPERFORTS BOMB TOKYO AGAIN, STRIKE BANGKOK

WASHINGTON, November 27 — For the second time within 72 hours, Saipan-based Superfortresses today bombed Tokyo in broad daylight, as another substantial force of Superforts from Indian bases dropped tons of explosives on Bangkok, capital of the Japanese puppet state of Thailand, in the first simultaneous east-west blow by B-29's, the War Department announced.

The industrial waterfront area of Tokyo was the principal objective in today's attack, a 20th USAAF communique released by the War Department tonight revealed. The announcement said that all aircraft returned safely from both attacks. Six Japanese fighters were destroyed, three probably destroyed, and two damaged.

The Tokyo bombing was done by instrument through a heavy cloud cover which prevented the observation of results. Anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition were described officially as «virtually nil.»

Direct hits were scored on the «heart of the railroad target» at Bangkok, 2,865 miles southwest of the Japanese capital, the War Department said. That mission was described by an Associated Press correspondent as a «success.»

«The substantial force took advantage of perfect weather to lay heavy loads of demolition bombs squarely on rail shops at the north end of the yards, warehouses at the south end of the yards, and on intricate trackage between. Officially, the results of the bombings were called excellent,» he said.

«Intelligence officers estimated 15 locomotives were in the repair shops which were squarely hit. The Bansue yards and shops are the hub of Japanese rail transport in Southeast Asia. It is the greatest trans-shipping center in the whole area.

planes to neutralize.»

The Japanese aircraft works at Okayama on Formosa were so badly damaged in the October 14 assault by the 20th Bomber Command that «we do not have to go back there again, at least for some time,» General Arnold said in a radio broadcast yesterday.

He added that «in a strategic air force like ours, we bomb industries out of existence. We may have to hit the same factory many times before we destroy it, like an artillery man pumping shells into the fortification of Metz. The artilleryman's job is done when he has reached the fortifications; our job is done when the factory stops operating.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

NIMITZ ANNOUNCES SINKING OF 16 JAP SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, November 27 — Sixteen Japanese ships, including a heavy cruiser and a destroyer, were sunk by carrier-based planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet in attacks in the Philippine area last Friday, Amdiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, announced today.

Admiral Nimitz also reported that 72 Japanese planes were destroyed in the attacks.

There was no indication whether these actions were separate from the sinkings announced by General Douglas MacArthur during the past three days.

In a pattern of destruction to enemy shipping and installations, Navy planes on Friday hit enemy-held bases in the northern Palaus group, sinking three barges and starting many fires. The Bonin Islands, a little more than 600 miles from the Japanese mainland, were pounded by American heavy bombers and Navy search planes. Radio installations on the islands and shipping in the harbors were the targets for the attack.

Admiral Nimitz also reported «neutralization» raids on Japanese-held atolls in the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Carolines. (OWI)

RAIN FORCES STANDSTILL ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 27 — Terrific rain has brought ground fighting to a virtual standstill in the Ormoc corridor, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced tonight.

American Leyte-based planes dropped 235 tons of bombs on Japanese airdomes on Cebu, Negros, Davao, and Mindanao last Friday, the communique added. Thirty Japanese planes rose to intercept, and eight were shot down.

In a earlier communique, General MacArthur announced that 12 more Japanese ships have been sunk or damaged. A press tabulation said that Japanese attempts to reinforce their sorely-pressed Leyte forces have now cost them at least 19 transports and freighters, plus 14 escorting warships. It was estimated that 17,000 enemy troops were lost in four of these major reinforcement attempts. (OWI)

CHINESE ANNOUNCE FALL OF HOCHIH; AMERICANS EVACUATE NANNING

CHUNGKING, November 27 — The fall of Hochih, 95 miles west of Liuchow in Kwangsi Province, was announced by the Chinese High Command tonight.

Hochih is only 20 miles from the Kweichow border, and 120 miles southeast of Kweiyang, Burma town in Kweichow, where the invaders would be in a position to strike at the Chinese capital.

Loss of Hochih was announced shortly after it had been disclosed that the last forward American air base in south China, a fighter field at Nanning, had been abandoned by the 14th USAAF. The communique said the Japanese bypassed a railroad town 43 miles west of Liuchow, to reach Hochih, and attacked Chinese positions five miles west of Hochih.

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

An earlier communique by the American headquarters indicated the fate of Hoclith by announcing that fighters of the 14th USAAF bombed the city and strafed Japanese troops on the north side, thus driving them into the open.

An official announcement from Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer in Chungking said that two light enemy cruisers were damaged when a 14th USAAF Liberator bomber attacked an enemy convoy in the South China Sea. One of the cruisers received two direct hits. Another Liberator bomber was reported to have sunk a Japanese sub-chaser during a separate action.

East African forces on the Chindwin front in Burma have attacked Kalewa, and driven the Japanese out of their defenses seven miles from the town. The SEAC also said that the same forces had encountered only slight enemy opposition in their drive from the west. They also are maintaining their advance from the north.

In northern Burma, Chinese troops who encircled Bhamo yesterday have now consolidated their positions. In the Mogaung-Mandalay railway corridor north of Pinwe, British troops have consolidated their previous gains and enlarged their patrol activities on the roads east and west of the railway. Heavy Allied bomber attacks were carried out yesterday on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. (OWI)

RED ARMY OFFENSIVE GAINS MOMENTUM

MOSCOW, November 27 — The new offensive into western Czechoslovakia, by General Petrov's troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, toward the two key road and rail centers of Presov and Kassa (Kosice), gained momentum today.

Tonight's Soviet communique, while reporting only patrol and reconnaissance on other sectors of the Eastern Front, said that Russian troops had fought their way into more than 50 inhabited localities, including several stations on the important trans-Czechoslovakia railroad linking Przemyl, Poland, and Miskolcs, Hungary.

According to a Reuter correspondent, this latest Soviet thrust is «now assuming the appearance of a full-scale offensive on a front of at least 30 miles.» There are indications that the capture yesterday of Michalovce and Humenne has resulted in a considerable breach in the German line. Their badly-mauled forces are being forced back steadily through waterlogged valleys and pine-covered hills.

The retreat of the Nazi forces already is bringing a flanking threat to the German-Hungarian grouping in northeastern Hungary, as well as menacing the Germans to the southwest of the important Duklа Pass from Poland into Czechoslovakia.

Press dispatchs said tonight that if the Red Army can form a solid front from the Dukla Pass and Presov, and thence to Kassa, they will have deprived the Germans of one of their most valuable routes for switching men and materials across the Carpathians.

There are indications of growing German alarm at the present turn of events, and they have rushed up more Luftwaffe reinforcements, mainly FW-190's which are being dealt with in short order by the powerful air force supporting General Petrov's advance.

Although there was no mention in tonight's Soviet communique of the fighting at the approaches to Budapest, Moscow correspondents said that fierce fighting was taking place for the River Danube stretches north of the Hungarian capital. (Reuter)

ALLIED BOMBERS STRIKE TACTICAL OBJECTIVES

LONDON, November 27 — The weight of the Allied air offensive in western Europe was switched today from German oil installations to the tactical bombing of enemy communication center supplying the upper Rhineland armies. The Lancasters dropped many 12,000-pound «blast» bombs, of a different type from the 12,000-pound «earthquake» bombs which sank the *Tirpitz*. Returning pilots said that large fires were left burning over a wide area.

Other Bomber Command aircraft struck objectives in western Germany while night intruders attacked airfields well behind the enemy lines. One Bomber Command aircraft failed to return.

It was officially announced late tonight that, over the weekend, nearly 4,300 Allied planes blasted Nazi supply lines, destroying or severely damaging at least 56 locomotives, 248 oil cars, and 40 motor vehicles. These harassing attacks were carried out over a wide area from Rotterdam to Deventer, Düsseldorf, Münster, and Osnabrück.

In addition, rocket and bomb-carrying Typhoons of the 2nd TAF on Sunday destroyed a German headquarters in Amsterdam. The rocket-carriers went in first and set the structure on fire. A complete squadron-load of 1,000-pound bombs followed, and, to round off the task, two squadrons dropped 500-pound incendiaries into the wrecked buildings.

Damage and casualties were reported as a result of enemy air activity against southern England during the period from dawn Sunday to 0700 hours today.

Many women and children were killed or injured recently when a flying-bomb demolished a large store in southern England during a rush hour, when the store's «Toyland» was crowded with mothers and youngsters doing Christmas shopping. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

GERMAN MUNITIONS PLANT CAPTURED

LONDON, November 27 — United States 3d Army troops have captured a German ammunition plant and with it more than one million shells and other explosives, press dispatches reported today.

The plant was operated by the Germans just north of Buzonville in Lorraine, three miles from the Saar border. The plant was sprawled over 10 acres, skillfully camouflaged, and was believed to have employed at least 1,000 German-enslaved foreign workers, the dispatches said. (OWI)

TWO GERMAN GENERALS CAPTURED

LONDON, November 27 — The capture of two more German generals responsible for the defense of the fortress of Strasbourg was officially announced today. They are Maj. Gen. Franz Vaterrot, military commander of the city, and Maj. Gen. Utterspergen, engineer-commander responsible for the fortifications. General Vaterrot's chief of staff, Lieut. Col. Kaiser, also has been taken prisoner. (Reuter)

NINE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED OVER HUNGARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 27 — Lightning fighters of the 15th USAAF yesterday destroyed nine enemy aircraft, including six JU-87 dive-bombers as they prepared to land at the Seregelyes airfield, 35 miles southwest of Budapest, it was announced today.

Despite intense flak and small-arms fire, the P-38 fighters swept low over the field, strafing gun positions, rail cars, and locomotives in the neighborhood of the airfield.

Bad weather again curtailed heavy bomber operations, and limited the Tactical Air Force to small-scale attacks on communication lines in the Po Valley and the battle area. (PRO)

«DAILY MAIL» LAUDS ALEXANDER'S PROMOTION

LONDON, November 27 — Promotion of Sir Harold

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

RED ARMY OFFENSIVE GAINS MOMENTUM

MOSCOW, November 27 — The new offensive into western Czechoslovakia, by General Petrov's troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, toward the two key road and rail centers of Presov and Kassa (Kosice), gained momentum today.

Tonight's Soviet communique, while reporting only patrol and reconnaissance on other sectors of the Eastern Front, said that Russian troops had fought their way into more than 50 inhabited localities, including several stations on the important trans-Czechoslovakia railroad linking Przemyl, Poland, and Miskolcs, Hungary.

According to a Reuter correspondent, this latest Soviet thrust is «now assuming the appearance of a full-scale offensive on a front of at least 30 miles.» There are indications that the capture yesterday of Michalovce and Humenne has resulted in a considerable breach in the German line. Their badly-mauled forces are being forced back steadily through waterlogged valleys and pine-covered hills.

The retreat of the Nazi forces already is bringing a flanking threat to the German-Hungarian grouping in northeastern Hungary, as well as menacing the Germans to the southwest of the important Dukla Pass from Poland into Czechoslovakia.

Press dispatchs said tonight that if the Red Army can form a solid front from the Dukla Pass and Presov, and thence to Kassa, they will have deprived the Germans of one of their most valuable routes for switching men and materials across the Carpathians.

There are indications of growing German alarm at the present turn of events, and they have rushed up more Luftwaffe reinforcements, mainly FW-190's which are being dealt with in short order by the powerful air force supporting General Petrov's advance.

Although there was no mention in tonight's Soviet communique of the fighting at the approaches to Budapest, Moscow correspondents said that fierce fighting was taking place for the River Danube stretches north of the Hungarian capital. (Reuter)

ALLIED BOMBERS STRIKE TACTICAL OBJECTIVES

LONDON, November 27 — The weight of the Allied air offensive in western Europe was switched today from German oil installations to the tactical bombing of enemy communications immediately behind the front lines.

About 500 Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the 8th USAAF this morning attacked the marshalling yards at Offenburg, 10 miles southeast of recently-liberated Strasbourg, and about the same distance from the advancing American 7th and French 1st Armies. Bingen, important rail, river, and road junction 15 miles west of Mainz, also was hit. The heavy bombers were escorted by more than 250 Mustangs.

This afternoon, RAF Lancasters, escorted by fighters, struck at the railway marshalling yard in the Kalk district of the intricate rail network around Cologne.

Simultaneous with the American heavy bombers' attack, over 500 Thunderbolts and Mustangs, also of the 8th USAAF, carried out offensive sweeps against ground targets in northwest Germany. The Luftwaffe came up in some strength to meet the challenge, and American fighters encountered between 300 and 400 fighters. A heavy battle ensued and preliminary reports stated that 94 Nazi fighters were destroyed in combat and three others on the ground.

A Reuter correspondent said that large-scale ground strafing sweeps have been carried out by the USAAF since last April, but this is the first time that the Germans have sent up a big force of fighters to intercept.

Before dawn today, RAF Lancasters made a concentrated 15-minute attack on Munich, great industrial and

Many women and children were killed or injured recently when a flying-bomb demolished a large store in southern England during a rush hour, when the store's «Toyland» was crowded with mothers and youngsters doing Christmas shopping. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

GERMAN MUNITIONS PLANT CAPTURED

LONDON, November 27 — United States 3d Army troops have captured a German ammunition plant and with it more than one million shells and other explosives, press dispatches reported today.

The plant was operated by the Germans just north of Buzonville in Lorraine, three miles from the Saar border. The plant was sprawled over 10 acres, skillfully camouflaged, and was believed to have employed at least 1,000 German-enslaved foreign workers, the dispatches said. (OWI)

TWO GERMAN GENERALS CAPTURED

LONDON, November 27 — The capture of two more German generals responsible for the defense of the fortress of Strasbourg was officially announced today. They are Maj. Gen. Franz Vaterrot, military commander of the city, and Maj. Gen. Utterspergen, engineer-commander responsible for the fortifications. General Vaterrot's chief of staff, Lieut. Col. Kaiser, also has been taken prisoner. (Reuter)

NINE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED OVER HUNGARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 27 — Lightning fighters of the 15th USAAF yesterday destroyed nine enemy aircraft, including six JU-87 dive-bombers as they prepared to land at the Seregelyes airfield, 35 miles southwest of Budapest, it was announced today.

Despite intense flak and small-arms fire, the P-38 fighters swept low over the field, strafing gun positions, rail cars, and locomotives in the neighborhood of the airfield.

Bad weather again curtailed heavy bomber operations, and limited the Tactical Air Force to small-scale attacks on communication lines in the Po Valley and the battle area. (PRO)

«DAILY MAIL» LAUDS ALEXANDER'S PROMOTION

LONDON, November 27 — Promotion of Sir Harold Alexander to the rank of Field Marshal and his appointment to the Supreme Command of the Mediterranean Theater is «a tribute to his fighting qualities and his brilliant leadership in Italy,» the *Daily Mail* said today in commenting on the action.

«Field Marshal Alexander is one of the greatest commanders this country has produced in our generation,» the paper said. «His whole record in this war proclaims it. He is the first in history to fight a campaign up the whole length of the Italian Peninsula, an he has done it with conspicuous success.

«It has been a long, slow, painful fight, and it is not over yet. He has been faced with opponents of no mean quality.»

In Belfast, the Acting Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Major Maynard Sinclair, said that the entire country, from which Field Marshal Alexander comes, took pride in the promotion. In a telegram to the Field Marshal, he said: «We in Northern Ireland share in the pride of all your fellow Ulstermen in your brilliant achievements which have shown you to be one of the greatest soldiers of our time.» (Reuter-BBC)

LEESE TOURS HIS NEW COMMAND

KANDY, CEYLON, November 27 — General Sir Oliver Leese, newly-appointed Commander of the 11th Army

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

Group, has just made his first trip into the Burma jungle to get a personal view of the conditions under which his men are fighting, it was announced here today. (Reuter)

MOUNTBATTEN CHIEF OF STAFF RETIRES

KANDY, CEYLON, November 27 — Lieutenant General Sir Henry Pownall, Chief of Staff to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, has relinquished his post because of illness, it was announced here today.

He will be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Frederick A. M. Browning, deputy commander of the 1st Allied Airborne Army, and leader of the British 1st Airbone Division's heroic stand at Arnhem in September.

Major Gen. Horace H. Fuller has been named deputy Chief of Staff to succeed Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of all United States forces in China. (Reuter)

FINNS DRIVE GERMANS TOWARD NORWAY

HELSINKI, November 27 — Finnish troops, in a drive toward the junction of the Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian frontiers, have occupied part of the town of Enontekio, today's communique reported. Enontekio is about 25 miles east of the Swedish border.

The advance was reported to be continuing toward Kilps Jarvi, 15 miles south of the junction of the three frontiers. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS TIGHTEN RING AROUND NAZIS

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, November 27 — The Germans cut off in the Danilovgrad region of Montenegro have given up their original plan of attempting to break out of the tightening Yugoslav ring toward the west, today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said. In fierce fighting, the Yugoslavs have made further penetrations of the enemy positions and the Germans are now massing strong forces for an attempt to break through from the town of Podgorica toward Sendjak.

In Serbia, bitter fighting is in progress with an isolated German group in the Ibar River sector.

In the Drina River Valley, which stretches from the town of Vvornik to the Sava River on the Visegrad-Sarajevo line, heavy fighting continues, under unfavorable weather conditions, with the Germans attempting to control dominating heights on their escape route.

The enemy is assembling forces of his 39th Division around the town of Gospic, and the 264th Division at Gracac, with the objective of smashing Yugoslav resistance in the Logorica district. Violent battles are in progress.

The Germans have suffered heavy losses in men and materials in all sectors. (OWI)

GERMAN BALKAN ESCAPE ROUTES THREATENED

LONDON, November 27 — In a detailed analysis and elucidation of the most confused pictured of warring humanity in the Balkans, Lieut. General H. G. Martin, *Daily Telegraph* military correspondent, wrote today that the three key positions at the moment are Mostar, Sarajevo, and Brod.

On the side of the pursuers, the article said, "we have Tolbukhin's Russians and Bulgarians, Tito's Army of Liberation, and Albanian Patriots — leavened with a sprinkling of the British Land Forces Adriatic — with the Balkan Air Force active overhead; while on the side of the pursued, we have two streams of fugitive German divisions, one from the Aegean coast and the other from the economy through unjustified trade relations with Germany amounting to 420 million dollars, a Reuter dispatch said today. (Reuter)

LECLERC'S ESCAPE FROM GERMANS DESCRIBED

PARIS, November 27 — The dramatic escape of Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, commander of the French 2nd Armored Division and hero of Strasbourg, from a hospital under the noses of the Germans in 1940 and his incredible flight with still-bleeding wounds across France on a bicycle, was revealed by French authorities yesterday, according to an American press service.

Leclerc, then a captain under his real name Philippe de Haute Cloque, hid from the Germans in the houses of friends and relatives after his escape from the hospital. At a brother-in-law's château, he found the Nazis already in occupation, so he pretended to be an ailing friend of the family. Donning a dinner jacket, he dined with the Nazis, and even drank a toast to collaboration. Then he stole a Nazi bicycle, escaped again and made his way to Spain, the news service disclosed.

Following another arrest and another escape, he made his way to England and offered his services to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Leclerc, ordered by De Gaulle to liberate French Africa, arrived at the Cameroons with an army of 24 men and two native canoes, it was revealed by authorities.

However, this was enough to oust the Vichy garrison, and from there Leclerc went to Port Lamy, in Chad, where he organized a handful of men and several old automobiles — an army which later raided the desolate Fezzan region, taking one Italian garrison after another.

This march across thousands of miles of desert which few white men ever traversed ended triumphantly with a reunion in Tunis with the British 8th Army. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

STETTINIUS TO SUCCEED HULL

WASHINGTON, November 27 — President Roosevelt today nominated Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State to succeed Cordell Hull, whose resignation was accepted today by the President. The nomination was sent immediately to the Senate for confirmation.

Hull, who has been ill with a throat ailment for several weeks at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, tendered his resignation on his doctor's advice, in order to facilitate his recovery.

Stettinius has been serving as Acting Secretary of State since October 2. He was appointed Under Secretary in September, 1943, succeeding Sumner Welles. He is 44 years old.

The President told an informal news conference that it was with great and deep regret that he announced the resignation of the 72-year-old Secretary of State. He said that Hull would remain in close touch with him, acting as an advisor on foreign policy.

President Roosevelt visited Hull yesterday at the hospital, and Hull told him he felt that the welfare of the country and of the war might suffer if he continued in office at the present time under the conditions of his health.

Hull was appointed Secretary of State in 1933, holding office through Mr. Roosevelt's first three terms as President. He had been wholly occupied during the past months with the building of a United Nations' organization for peace.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Com-

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

east of the Swedish border.

The advance was reported to be continuing toward Kilps Jarvi, 15 miles south of the junction of the three frontiers. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS TIGHTEN RING AROUND NAZIS

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, November 27 — The Germans cut off in the Daullovgrad region of Montenegro have given up their original plan of attempting to break out of the tightening Yugoslav ring toward the west, today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said. In fierce fighting, the Yugoslavs have made further penetrations of the enemy positions and the Germans are now massing strong forces for an attempt to break through from the town of Podgorica toward Sendjak.

In Serbia, bitter fighting is in progress with an isolated German group in the Ibar River sector.

In the Drina River Valley, which stretches from the town of Vvornik to the Sava River on the Visegrad-Sarajevo line, heavy fighting continues, under unfavorable weather conditions, with the Germans attempting to control dominating heights on their escape route.

The enemy is assembling forces of his 39th Division around the town of Gospic, and the 264th Division at Gracac, with the objective of smashing Yugoslav resistance in the Logorica district. Violent battles are in progress.

The Germans have suffered heavy losses in men and materials in all sectors. (OWI)

GERMAN BALKAN ESCAPE ROUTES THREATENED

LONDON, November 27 — In a detailed analysis and elucidation of the «most confused pictured of warring humanity» in the Balkans, Lieut. General H. G. Martin, *Daily Telegraph* military correspondent, wrote today that the three key positions at the moment are Mostar, Sarajevo, and Brod.

«On the side of the pursuers,» the article said, «we have Tolbukhin's Russians and Bulgarians, Tito's Army of Liberation, and Albanian Patriots — leavened with a sprinkling of the British Land Forces Adriatic — with the Balkan Air Force active overhead; while on the side of the pursued, we have two streams of fugitive German divisions, one from the Aegean coast and the other from the Adriatic, both struggling to reach home by three paths kept precariously open.»

From Scutari, two or three German divisions are struggling to reach Mostar, and thence to Sarajevo, on which, meanwhile, are converging five or six German divisions from Greece, the said. From Sarajevo, the whole party must try to find its way to Brod, on the far bank of the Sava, and so to Zagreb on the route to Austria.

Referring to the «fanatical resolution» with which the Germans are fighting on their retreat, General Martin said:

«There is no magic about this transformation. With their strategic railways immediately behind them, they can replace casualties and guns quickly, whereas the Allies have to overcome smashed communications. On the longer view, however, Germany is doomed to destruction. Victory is merely delayed.

«It is obviously of major importance to the Allied cause that none of the three outlying German armies — in Finland, in the Balkans, and in the Kurland region of Latvia — should ever reach home. The Allies strongest card is the growing German manpower shortage.» (Reuter)

BULGARIAN BANKERS ARRESTED

SOFIA, November 27 — All members of the Board of Administration of the Bulgarian National Bank have been arrested and held responsible for «damage to national

Leclerc, ordered by De Gaulle to liberate French Africa, arrived at the Cameroons with an army of 24 men and two native canoes, it was revealed by authorities.

However, this was enough to oust the Vichy garrison, and from there Leclerc went to Fort Lamy, in Chad, where he organized a handful of men and several old automobiles — an army which later raided the desolate Fezzan region, taking one Italian garrison after another.

This march across thousands of miles of desert which few white men ever traversed ended triumphantly with a reunion in Tunis with the British 8th Army. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

STETTINIUS TO SUCCEED HULL

WASHINGTON, November 27 — President Roosevelt today nominated Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Secretary of State to succeed Cordell Hull, whose resignation was accepted today by the President. The nomination was sent immediately to the Senate for confirmation.

Hull, who has been ill with a throat ailment for several weeks at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, tendered his resignation on his doctor's advice, in order to facilitate his recovery.

Stettinius has been serving as Acting Secretary of State since October 2. He was appointed Under Secretary in September, 1943, succeeding Sumner Welles. He is 44 years old.

The President told an informal news conference that it was with great and deep regret that he announced the resignation of the 73-year-old Secretary of State. He said that Hull would remain in close touch with him, acting as an advisor on foreign policy.

President Roosevelt visited Hull yesterday at the hospital, and Hull told him he felt that the welfare of the country and of the war might suffer if he continued in office at the present time under the conditions of his health.

Hull was appointed Secretary of State in 1933, holding office through Mr. Roosevelt's first three terms as President. He had been wholly occupied during the past months with the building of a United Nations' organization for peace.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally, declared that Secretary Hull performed a magnificent task on behalf of peace and the setting up of an international organization. «The United States and the world suffered a misfortune in his resignation,» the Senator said. (OWI)

HURLEY NOMINATED U. S. AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, November 27 — Maj. Gen. Patrick H. Hurley today was nominated as American Ambassador to China by President Roosevelt to succeed Clarence E. Gauss, recently resigned.

General Hurley is at present in China with Donald M. Nelson, the President's personal representative, on a mission to the Chinese Government to increase war output there.

Secretary of War under President Herbert Hoover in 1932, Hurley has served the present Adiministration in various diplomatic capacities since the outbreak of war. At one time, he was American Minister to New Zealand. (OWI-Reuter)

EX-POLISH P. M. CONFERS WITH EDEN

LONDON, November 27 — While the Polish Government crisis still remained unsettled, Reuter tonight reported that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, recently-resigned Polish Premier,

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

today visited Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at the Foreign Office.

The *Daily Herald* said that Jan Kwapinski, Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, is experiencing serious difficulty in forming a new cabinet. According to the paper, the Peasant Party has flatly refused to join any new government which will not continue Mikolajczyk's policy of seeking an agreement with Russia.

The article declared that the Christian Democrats are apparently willing to join a Kwapinski government, but there are still differences within the ranks of the Nationalists. The Social Democratic Party leaders are also still deliberating the question. (MOI)

DE GAULLE CONFERS WITH FAROUK

CAIRO, November 27 — General Charles de Gaulle conferred with King Farouk for more than an hour here today during a stop-over on his way to Moscow.

General de Gaulle is going to Moscow at the invitation of Marshal Stalin. He is accompanied by General Alphonse Juin, Chief of the French General Staff; Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister; and Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to France. (OWI)

U. S. TROOPS FAVOR PEACE-TIME TRAINING

NEW YORK, November 27 — Advocating universal military training as a way of achieving U.S. national security, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today, in a broadcast, that the American soldier's sentiment strongly favored peace-time universal military training, and that the military leaders also were unanimous in the belief in this system.

In informal but scientific sampling of opinion in 1943 and during 1944, McCloy said, two-thirds of U.S. fighting men in various theaters of operations voted in favor of military training for all young men in peace-time. Only 25 per cent would have the country rely upon the regular army supported by a volunteer system, he stated. (OWI)

SIX GERMAN S. S. MEN FACE MURDER TRIAL

LONDON, November 27 — Six German SS men, captured in Poland by the Red Army, will face trial as war criminals, charged with murder and criminal assault, before a special court at Lublin, the Polish Committee of National Liberation reported today. (Reuter)

MEMBER OF CZECH MISSION TO U.S.S.R. DIES

MOSCOW, November 27 — The death of Maj. Dr. Bogoslav Vrbenski, member of the Czechoslovak State Council and Military Mission to the Soviet Union, was announced yesterday. (OWI)

GRIGG MADE PRIVY COUNCILLOR

LONDON, November 27 — Sir Edward Grigg, newly appointed Resident Minister in the Middle East, has been made a member of the Privy Council, it was officially announced here today. (Reuter)

LIMITED REMITTANCES FROM U. K. TO FRANCE

LONDON, November 27 — The Treasury announced here today that, pending resumption of normal financial

U. K. INDUSTRIES APPROVE MONETARY CONFERENCE

LONDON, November 27 — The Federation of British Industries today gave general approval to the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference.

Stressing that an abundant and prosperous international trade was of vital importance to the United Kingdom, the Federation held that successful functioning of the monetary fund and the international bank would make an important contribution to Britain's prosperity. (Reuter)

CHINESE PRODUCTION TO BE DOUBLED, NELSON SAYS

CHUNGKING, November 27 — China's war output can be doubled within six months under present plans, Donald M. Nelson, former U. S. War Production Board head, said today after a preliminary survey available facilities.

The survey revealed that Chinese steel plants are working only one shift six days a week. Substantial production increases in this vital war material will result from putting the plants on a more intensive working schedule, Nelson pointed out.

Transportation problems and lack of demand, along with inflation, were also said to be hampering China's steel industry.

Indicating the crude nature of some of the materials the Chinese had to work with, one expert said he saw a plant where most of the distilling equipment was made from gasoline drums and milk cans. (OWI)

20 KILLED IN R.A.F. DEPOT EXPLOSION

LONDON, November 27 — Twenty persons were believed killed and many more injured by an explosion at a Royal Air Force maintenance depot several miles from Burton-on-Trent. More than 40 others were trapped in a nearby factory when the blast rocked the town. They are all believed to be safe.

The explosion damaged property many miles away, and was heard as far away as Coventry. Eye-witness accounts said that the whole countryside looked as though it had been through an earthquake or a heavy bombing attack. They said that there were craters everywhere.

Rescue parties, including civil defense workers, Air Raid Precaution personnel and American troops, are battling to release men trapped in demolished buildings. (Reuter)

GREEK STATUE STOLEN BY GERMANS

ATHENS, November 27 — While evacuating Greece, the Nazis stole the famous Auriga statue, made of bronze, from the Delphic Temple, the Exchange Telegraph reported today. (OWI)

U.K., FRENCH T.U. CALL FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

PARIS, November 27 — French and British trade unions in a joint statement yesterday urged all workers to increase production to insure annihilation of the enemy.

Five British members of the Trade Union Congress' general council conferred with representatives of the Confederation Generale du Travail (the French T.U.C.), and in their joint statement said:

"The worker's voluntary acceptance of participation in the war effort must lead to the acknowledgement of the rights of organized workers to take part in the direction of their country's economic, social, and political life." (OWI)

TWO FRENCH COLLABORATORS SENTENCED

TOULOUSE, November 27 — Rene Arbelot, a member of the Vichy militia, who was accused of having denounced

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

molov, Soviet Ambassador to France. (OWI)

U. S. TROOPS FAVOR PEACE-TIME TRAINING

NEW YORK, November 27 — Advocating universal military training as a way of achieving U.S. national security, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today, in a broadcast, that the American soldier's sentiment strongly favored peace-time universal military training, and that the military leaders also were unanimous in the belief in this system.

In informal but scientific sampling of opinion in 1943 and during 1944, McCloy said, two-thirds of U.S. fighting men in various theaters of operations voted in favor of military training for all young men in peace-time. Only 25 per cent would have the country rely upon the regular army supported by a volunteer system, he stated. (OWI)

SIX GERMAN S. S. MEN FACE MURDER TRIAL

LONDON, November 27 — Six German SS men, captured in Poland by the Red Army, will face trial as war criminals, charged with murder and criminal assault, before a special court at Lublin, the Polish Committee of National Liberation reported today. (Reuter)

MEMBER OF CZECH MISSION TO U.S.S.R. DIES

MOSCOW, November 27 — The death of Maj. Dr. Bogoslav Vrebenski, member of the Czechoslovak State Council and Military Mission to the Soviet Union, was announced yesterday. (OWI)

GRIGG MADE PRIVY COUNCILLOR

LONDON, November 27 — Sir Edward Grigg, newly appointed Resident Minister in the Middle East, has been made a member of the Privy Council, it was officially announced here today. (Reuter)

LIMITED REMITTANCES FROM U. K. TO FRANCE

LONDON, November 27 — The Treasury announced here today that, pending resumption of normal financial relations between Great Britain and France, arrangements have been made permitting limited remittances to the French mainland and Monaco for travellers on approved business, maintenance of close relatives and dependents, and the upkeep of property and related expenses. (Reuter)

SWINTON CALLS FOR «FAIR PLAY IN THE AIR»

CHICAGO, November 27 — Lord Swinton, Minister of Civil Aviation and British delegate to the International Air Conference here, asked a press conference yesterday for «fair play in the air, which would protect the interests of smaller countries.»

The main point of contention between Britain and the United States, he said, has been the question of an «unlimited fifth freedom» — freedom to pick up and set down passengers along the international route. Now Britain has agreed with the idea of a modified fifth freedom, he asserted.

Lord Swinton disclosed that Britain had reconsidered her original position of insisting on a very strong international force because she was convinced that the present organization would be equally effective. To have fair competition, Britain would insist on the inclusion in the proposed Air Agreement, of a clause giving to war devastated countries «a breathing spell» to establish new, or to reëstablish their old, airlines, he said. (Reuter)

Indicating the crude nature of some of the materials the Chinese had to work with, one expert said he saw a plant where most of the distilling equipment was made from gasoline drums and milk cans. (OWI)

20 KILLED IN R.A.F. DEPOT EXPLOSION

LONDON, November 27 — Twenty persons were believed killed and many more injured by an explosion at a Royal Air Force maintenance depot several miles from Burton-on-Trent. More than 50 others were trapped in a nearby factory when the blast rocked the town. They are all believed to be safe.

The explosion damaged property many miles away, and was heard as far away as Coventry. Eye-witness accounts said that the whole countryside looked as though it had been through an earthquake or a heavy bombing attack. They said that there were craters everywhere.

Rescue parties, including civil defense workers, Air Raid Precaution personnel and American troops, are battling to release men trapped in demolished buildings. (Reuter)

GREEK STATUE STOLEN BY GERMANS

ATHENS, November 27 — While evacuating Greece, the Nazis stole the famous Auriga statue, made of bronze, from the Delphic Temple, the Exchange Telegraph reported today. (OWI)

U.K., FRENCH T.U. CALL FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

PARIS, November 27 — French and British trade unions in a joint statement yesterday urged all workers to increase production to insure annihilation of the enemy.

Five British members of the Trade Union Congress' general council conferred with representatives of the Confederation Generale du Travail (the French T.U.C.), and in their joint statement said:

«The worker's voluntary acceptance of participation in the war effort must lead to the acknowledgement of the rights of organized workers to take part in the direction of their country's economic, social, and political life.» (OWI)

TWO FRENCH COLLABORATORS SENTENCED

TOULOUSE, November 27 — Rene Arbelot, a member of the Vichy militia, who was accused of having denounced and caused the arrest of some French Patriots, and Henri Mattias, a hotel keeper, who was charged with betraying a former neighbor to the Gestapo, have been sentenced to death by the Toulouse Court of Justice, a press dispatch said today. (OWI)

FRENCH TO INTERN P. G. WODEHOUSE

PARIS, November 27 — P. G. Wodehouse, British author and humorist, who broadcast over the enemy radio during the German occupation of France, is to be «administratively interned» in a camp, when he is well enough to leave the clinic where he is at present staying, it was officially stated today. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

SFORZA JOINS LEADERS IN TALKS

ROME, November 27 — Representatives of the six parties comprising the Italian Committee of National Liberation have concluded their second day of deliberations at the Marescialli Palace concerning the selection of a new Prime Minister and cabinet to succeed Ivanoe Bonomi and the Italian coalition government which resigned yesterday. The discussions will be resumed at 1000 hours tomorrow.

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

A communique issued tonight stated that «several questions of a preliminary nature regarding the constitution and the program to be followed by the new government were examined and discussed.»

The meeting today also dealt at length on the relations of the Italian and Allied governments, the communique said.

Count Carlo Sforza, Minister Without Portfolio in the recent cabinet, presided at the meeting, which began at 1000 hours. He was invited last night by the party leaders to conduct united efforts to solve the crisis.

Meanwhile, a statement issued today by the Press Bureau of the Communist Party of Italy, charged that the Bonomi Government had collapsed because Bonomi, in effect, had asked the Communist Party to withdraw from the coalition government. The statement asserted that a major issue of dispute in the cabinet was pressure from the right wing to eliminate the office of High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism.

The statement added that Bonomi «presented conditions which, being unacceptable by the Communist Party because they would change the political line of the present government, meant in fact an invitation to the Communist Party to withdraw from the present government coalition.»

The Communist Party denied assertions from some sources yesterday that the Communist and Socialist Parties had asked the Bonomi Government to adopt leftist policies, which the Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party refused to support.

Participation by Count Sforza in the meeting of party leaders this morning was a sign that, despite the circumstances which caused the rift in the coalition and ultimately led to the fall of the cabinet, all parties were desirous of strengthening the coalition to attain utmost efficiency in a democratic Italian government.

Today's conference of party leaders was a continuation of the nine-hour session they held last night to find a means to end the crisis. Reports from the meeting last night indicated that, while no selection of a new head of the government had been decided on, the party representatives emphasized that their primary objective was to strengthen their purpose to work together, regardless of political beliefs.

Before the party leaders continued their discussions this morning at the Marescialli Palace, Alcide de Gasperi, leader of the Christian-Democrat Party and a Minister Without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet, conferred for 20 minutes with the Lieutenant General of the Realm at the Quirinal Palace. From there, De Gasperi went directly to the party-leaders meeting.

It was learned this morning that among those who were called in by the Lieutenant General of the Realm yesterday for consultation was Victor Emanuel Orlando, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The interview at the Quirinal Palace lasted an hour, after which the leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were called in to participate in the discussions. (UNN)

ITALIAN P.O.W.'S IN U. S. TO BE REPATRIATED

ROME, November 27 — Initial steps have been instigated for the repatriation of two groups of Italian prisoners of war now held in the United States, the Allied Commission announced here today.

The first group of 125 men includes those who are either sick or have been wounded. The second group will be comprised of men over 50 years of age, and who have been held prisoner at least two years. The total number in this group was not disclosed.

Previously, Italian prisoners had been returned to Italy individually.

These two groups, expected to arrive here in a few weeks, will bring the total number of Italian prisoners as internees, and until now have not been recognized in Germany as prisoners of war.

About 110,000 more Italian prisoners are either held in French territory, or their whereabouts is unknown.

This brings the total of Italians detained to 1,180,000, the Commissariat officials estimated. (UNN)

REGIONAL AUTONOMY FOR SICILY URGED

ACIREALE, SICILY, November 27 — The Christian Democratic Party was lauded as «the first to place the problem of Sicily's future in the field of regional autonomy,» when Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, spoke Saturday at the opening of the Party's second Regional Congress.

In an Order of the Day, the Congress resolved that «land property be considered in its social function, and that the needs of the people should not be deprived of any part of the national territory, either by selfishness or neglect.» (UNN)

SICILIAN C. N. L. CONDEMNS SEPARATISM

MESSINA, November 27 — The Government is making every effort to eliminate Separatist activity, an Order of the Day issued by the Messina provincial Committee of National Liberation announced here today. The Order said:

«It is a movement which dishonors and humiliates all Sicilians and cannot be tolerated on the excuse of freedom of thought, since it tends toward the disintegration of the Nation, thus constituting a most serious crime — aggravated still more by its existence in a state of war.» (UNN)

654 PUBLIC SECURITY CORPSMEN DISCHARGED

ROME, November 27 — Six hundred and fifty-four members of the Public Security Corps have been retired or discharged as undesirables since July 15, the Public Security Division of the Interior Ministry announced today.

The announcement said these dismissals are apart from and in addition to epuration proceedings instituted against members of the Corps by the Assistant Commissioner for Epuration.

A special recruiting drive to fill 100 administrative vacancies in the Corps of Public Security opened here today. (UNN)

FLORENCE TRAVEL BAN LIFTED

FLORENCE, November 27 — The ban on unauthorized civilian travel exceeding six miles from place of residence has been lifted, AMG announced here today.

The new ruling applies to the Florence Commune and to the provincial territory south of the Arno. (UNN)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWISS RADIO REPLIES TO «PRAVDA»

LONDON, November 27 — Replying to the Soviet newspaper *Pravda*, which recently attacked the Swiss Government for aiding Swiss firms supplying German war needs, the chief of the Swiss Federal Military Department today stated that Switzerland had declined political adaption to Nazi and Fascist regimes, and would not now adapt her neutrality to any other foreign power. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

SCHIRACH HOOTED ON PLATFORM

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

sources yesterday that the Communist and Socialist Parties had asked the Bonomi Government to adopt leftist policies, which the Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party refused to support.

Participation by Count Sforza in the meeting of party leaders this morning was a sign that, despite the circumstances which caused the rift in the coalition and ultimately led to the fall of the cabinet, all parties were desirous of strengthening the coalition to attain utmost efficiency in a democratic Italian government.

Today's conference of party leaders was a continuation of the nine-hour session they held last night to find a means to end the crisis. Reports from the meeting last night indicated that, while no selection of a new head of the government had been decided on, the party representatives emphasized that their primary objective was to strengthen their purpose to work together, regardless of political beliefs.

Before the party leaders continued their discussions this morning at the Marescialli Palace, Alcide de Gaspari, leader of the Christian-Democrat Party and a Minister Without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet, conferred for 20 minutes with the Lieutenant General of the Realm at the Quirinal Palace. From there, De Gaspari went directly to the party-leaders meeting.

It was learned this morning that among those who were called in by the Lieutenant General of the Realm yesterday for consultation was Victor Emanuel Orlando, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The interview at the Quirinal Palace lasted an hour, after which the leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were called in to participate in the discussions. (UNN)

ITALIAN P.O.W.'S IN U. S. TO BE REPATRIATED

ROME, November 27 — Initial steps have been instigated for the repatriation of two groups of Italian prisoners of war now held in the United States, the Allied Commission announced here today.

The first group of 125 men includes those who are either sick or have been wounded. The second group will be comprised of men over 50 years of age, and who have been held prisoner at least two years. The total number in this group was not disclosed.

Previously, Italian prisoners had been returned to Italy individually.

These two groups, expected to arrive here in a few weeks, will bring the total number of Italian prisoners returned to their homes by the Allies to more than 12,000. Most of these have come here from North Africa, Britain, the Middle East, and India.

Establishment of a special department, called the Autonomous Office for War Veterans and Repatriation of Prisoners of War, set up by the Italian Ministry of War to supervise prisoners' reception at ports and their relocation, was announced today.

The broadcasts on which some of the names of returning prisoners are read have been changed, and will be heard in future at 2015 hours every Monday and Friday night, Radio Rome announced.

Still in the United States are about 50,000 other Italian prisoners of war who, by their voluntary cooperation, are helping with the harvest and doing other valuable work.

Elsewhere, the U. S. authorities have an additional 60,000 Italian prisoners of war, the Italian government's High Commissariat for Prisoners of War estimated the other day.

Italian prisoners held by the British total 350,000, and by the Russians, probably 70,000.

Italians in Germany total about 540,000, including an estimated 100,000 civilians. Most of the 100,000 were pressed into forced labor drafts. The 540,000 have been treated

every effort to eliminate Separatist activity, an Order of the Day issued by the Messina provincial Committee of National Liberation announced here today. The Order said:

"It is a movement which dishonors and humiliates all Sicilians and cannot be tolerated on the excuse of freedom of thought, since it tends toward the disintegration of the Nation, thus constituting a most serious crime — aggravated still more by its existence in a state of war." (UNN)

654 PUBLIC SECURITY CORPSMEN DISCHARGED

ROME, November 27 — Six hundred and fifty-four members of the Public Security Corps have been retired or discharged as undesirables since July 15, the Public Security Division of the Interior Ministry announced today.

The announcement said these dismissals are apart from and in addition to epuration proceedings instituted against members of the Corps by the Assistant Commissioner for Epuration.

A special recruiting drive to fill 100 administrative vacancies in the Corps of Public Security opened here today. (UNN)

FLORENCE TRAVEL BAN LIFTED

FLORENCE, November 27 — The ban on unauthorized civilian travel exceeding six miles from place of residence has been lifted, AMG announced here today.

The new ruling applies to the Florence Commune and to the provincial territory south of the Arno. (UNN)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWISS RADIO REPLIES TO "PRAVDA"

LONDON, November 27 — Replying to the Soviet newspaper *Pravda*, which recently attacked the Swiss Government for aiding Swiss firms supplying German war needs, the chief of the Swiss Federal Military Department today stated that Switzerland had declined political adaption to Nazi and Fascist régimes, and would not now adapt her neutrality to any other foreign power. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

SCHIRACH HOOTED OFF PLATFORM

LONDON, November 27 — Another of the loquacious German sub-leaders who, in the absence of the silent Hitler, have recently had much to talk about, found himself laughed at and booed from the platform when he addressed a newly-recruited Volksgrenadier Division in Vienna last week.

Der Führer's echo most recently heard from was Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth and Gauleiter of Vienna, who made a "morale" speech to a Vienna's Volksgrenadier Division. He was forced to leave the platform when he made the mistake of saying, "My friends, how I wish that I could go with you." A British correspondent, quoting enemy sources, said the meeting was broken up. (OWI - Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 27 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

East of Faenza, 8th Army troops are advancing in a northeasterly direction toward Russi.

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

South of Faenza, British troops, from their bridgehead over the River Marzeno, in conjunction with their Polish allies, have cleared all enemy resistance east of the River Lamone, northeast of Brisighella.

Advances have also been made north of Modigliana, and Monte Bicocca and Monte Pruneto have been captured.

American and British troops of the 5th Army have repulsed several strong raids on their positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday again impeded all air operations.

A force of fighters from the Strategic Air Force carried out a successful sweep over an airfield southwest of Budapest, in Hungary, and strafed rail and road transport in the area.

Rail communications in the central Po Valley, as well as guns, fortified buildings, and other military objectives in the battle areas of northern Italy, were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force.

In these operations, nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 11 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 27 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continuing to clear the Maas pocket have reached the river between Blitterswijk and Brufekhuizen.

North of the Venlo defenses, only scattered pockets of the enemy remain west of the Maas.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces in Holland hit gun positions, strongpoints, and fortified buildings. Medium and fighter-bombers struck at communications, transports, airfields, and military barracks in northern and eastern Holland, and over the German frontier.

In the Geilenkirchen area, enemy troop concentrations and armored units were attacked by fighter-bombers.

In the area west of Jülich, we contained counter-attacks by infantry and tanks.

Farther south, Weisweiler has been cleared after stubborn house-to-house fighting, and we advanced to the east.

Fighting continues for high ground south of Langerwehe, and our forces continued to make slow progress in the forest south of Hürtgen.

South of Jülich, fighter-bombers broke up a counter-attack by enemy armor. Other fighter-bombers bombed Düren and Langerwehe, and troops and gun positions in the area.

Communications and transport behind the enemy lines in Germany were attacked by fighter-bombers which hit rolling stock in the Cologne, Coblenz, and Giessen areas.

Railway yards at Rheydt were targets for escorted medium bombers.

Fortified towns along the Saar River were bombed by fighter-bombers.

Southwest of Merzig, in the Saar Valley, our forces reached Oberesch.

General gains were made in the area east of Metz, despite enemy counter-attacks.

Fort Sommy and Fort Saint Blaize were captured, and Fort Marival was abandoned by the enemy.

Allied units made gains of 1½ miles to take Ricrange, 17 miles northeast of Metz and other elements are in Zimmingen, northwest of Saint Avold.

Gutenbrünner Wald, north of Finstingen, has been cleared and we advanced up to three miles to reach Hundkirch.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 27, our troops disabled or destroyed 21 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 27 — Today's communique:

On the night of November 17, a group of Patriots attacked 50 Fascists at Canalutto di Torreano, in Udine Province. In the violent clash which ensued, six of the enemy were killed and 15 wounded.

On October 13, Patriots blew up 200 yards of track on the San Vito al Tagliamento-Portogruaro line.

A railway bridge was completely destroyed at Latisana.

A German engineer supervising defense work in the area between Rivignano and Varmo was killed by Patriots on October 12.

At Udine, some 20 men between the ages of 16 and 60, who had been drafted into forced labor groups, escaped during an air raid. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 27 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the battle for Aix la Chapelle, the situation generally remained unchanged, though strong offensive operations continued. The Americans were ousted from several localities.

In the Hürtgen Forest the enemy pressure increased. Grim fighting is in progress for its eastern outlets. The enemy gained a little forest ground after having suffered many casualties, and lost a considerable number of tanks.

The garrisons of several forts in the neighborhood of Metz continued to offer resistance.

At the northeastern frontiers of Lorraine, the U. S. 3rd Army launched fresh attacks with strong forces on a broad front. They were halted east of Sierck in front of our positions.

At Bolchen and west of St. Avold, the enemy made but little gains. Our troops destroyed 14 tanks in the course of the fighting.

In the Strasbourg area, there was no major fighting.

Grim fighting is in full swing for the Markirch Pass and the mountain summits southeast of Gerardmer.

In upper Alsace, the enemy again attempted to open the Gateway of Burgundy by concentric attacks proceeding from the area northeast of Belfort and southwest of Mülhouse.

At Masmünster, his attacks collapsed with heavy losses.

At the Swiss frontier, the enemy succeeded in achieving another penetration with strong tank forces along the Delle-Basel Road.

London, Antwerp, and Liége continue to be subjected to our long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Faenza sector, the defensive success of our troops yesterday urged an offensive action upon

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

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 27 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continuing to clear the Maas pocket have reached the river between Blitterswijk and Brofekhuizen.

North of the Venlo defenses, only scattered pockets of the enemy remain west of the Maas.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces in Holland hit gun positions, strongpoints, and fortified buildings. Medium and fighter-bombers struck at communications, transports, airfields, and military barracks in northern and eastern Holland, and over the German frontier.

In the Geilenkirchen area, enemy troop concentrations and armored units were attacked by fighter-bombers.

In the area west of Jülich, we contained counter-attacks by infantry and tanks.

Farther south, Welsweiler has been cleared after stubborn house-to-house fighting, and we advanced to the east.

Fighting continues for high ground south of Langerwehe, and our forces continued to make slow progress in the forest south of Hürtgen.

South of Jülich, fighter-bombers broke up a counter-attack by enemy armor. Other fighter-bombers bombed Düren and Langerwehe, and troops and gun positions in the area.

Communications and transport behind the enemy lines in Germany were attacked by fighter-bombers which hit rolling stock in the Cologne, Coblenz, and Giessen areas.

Railway yards at Rheydt were targets for escorted medium bombers.

Fortified towns along the Saar River were bombed by fighter-bombers.

Southwest of Merzig, in the Saar Valley, our forces reached Oberesch.

General gains were made in the area east of Metz, despite enemy counter-attacks.

Fort Sommy and Fort Saint Blaize were captured, and Fort Marival was abandoned by the enemy.

Allied units made gains of 1½ miles to take Ricrange, 17 miles northeast of Metz and other elements are in Zimmingen, northwest of Saint Avold.

Gutenbrünner Wald, north of Finstingen, has been cleared and we advanced up to three miles to reach Hunkirch.

North of Sarrebourg, we repulsed counter-attacks and regained lost ground.

Our forces advancing from the Saint Dié region pushed through Saales Pass in the Vosges Mountains, and reached the Alsace Plain west of Strasbourg. Our grip on Strasbourg was tightened with the capture of a dozen forts near the city. Prisoners include two generals.

In the southern Vosges, further progress was made toward clearing the enemy from mountain passes and narrowing the salient in the Belfort Gap.

Ammunition and fuel dumps at Homburg, Geissen, and Bergsadern were attacked without loss by medium and light bombers.

Escorted heavy bombers, without loss, attacked objectives in western Germany. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 27 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Saloknia, Vidmichko, Rudkova, Kachkovo, Ladamirovo, Seneshkovtse, Nizhnya Olga, Raholits, Nasinovets, Laskovtse, Katalov, Dubrovka, Oboren, and Sentezh, and the railway stations of Radvan, Kashkovtse, Velikaya Dvira, and Strastne.

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 27 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the battle for Aix la Chapelle, the situation generally remained unchanged, though strong offensive operations continued. The Americans were ousted from several localities.

In the Hürtgen Forest the enemy pressure increased. Grim fighting is in progress for its eastern outlets. The enemy gained a little forest ground after having suffered many casualties, and lost a considerable number of tanks.

The garrisons of several forts in the neighborhood of Metz continued to offer resistance.

At the northeastern frontiers of Lorraine, the U. S. 3rd Army launched fresh attacks with strong forces on a broad front. They were halted east of Sierck in front of our positions.

At Bolchen and west of St. Avold, the enemy made but little gains. Our troops destroyed 14 tanks in the course of the fighting.

In the Strasbourg area, there was no major fighting.

Grim fighting is in full swing for the Markirch Pass and the mountain summits southeast of Gerardmer.

In upper Alsace, the enemy again attempted to open the Gateway of Burgundy by concentric attacks proceeding from the area northeast of Belfort and southwest of Mülhouse.

At Masmünster, his attacks collapsed with heavy losses.

At the Swiss frontier, the enemy succeeded in achieving another penetration with strong tank forces along the Delle-Basel Road.

London, Antwerp, and Liége continue to be subjected to our long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Faenza sector, the defensive success of our troops yesterday urged an offensive action upon the British 8th Army. In the afternoon, the enemy lauched fresh attacks on both sides of the town. His attacks remained unsuccessful.

At Mount Belvedere, southwest of Vergato, the fighting continues.

Eastern Front:

Mixed enemy formations have been launching fierce attacks on the road center Knin, northeast of Sibenik in Dalmatia, for some time. They were frustrated.

West of Apatin and Batina, our divisions are engaged in grim fighting against Bolshevik forces.

Between Budapest and Tokay, the power of the Soviet attacks abated .The Bolsheviks lost 22 tanks in local attacks, which were all smashed by the effective defense of one of our army corps.

Bombers struck successfully by night at enemy supply columns in the Budapest sector, and at troop concentrations and reserves at Mohac. A bridge spanning the Danube was destroyed.

In Kurland, yesterday, the enemy did not continue his major attack, owing to the heavy losses suffered in men and material.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers which had penetrated northwestern and central Germany, under a strong fighter

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

screen, dropped bombs, particularly on residential districts of several towns and numerous rural municipalities.

Particularly serious damage was caused in Hamm and the town of Hanover, which had several times formed the target of the last enemy raids. Eighty-eight enemy bombers were brought down, 61 of which were four-engined bombers. Enemy bombers attacked Munich during the night.

Naval:

Submarines sank six ships, totalling 33,500 tons, and three destroyers out of an enemy convoy, in grim fighting.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Wilhelmstrasse Comment on Hull: The German Foreign Office today has announced, in what D.N.B. calls an «official statement,» its reaction to the reports of the resignation of Secretary of State Hull:

«... Roosevelt wanted to use Hull for personal purposes in two presidential elections because of Hull's strong position, particularly in the Southern states. Now that Roosevelt has been reelected, he need no longer take this consideration into account. Berlin leaves open the question as to whether, apart from reasons of health, any questions concerning the world security problem were also responsible for Hull's resignation.»

Western Front: The correspondent Martin Hallensleben today describes the «large-scale battle» in the Aachen sector as «stationary» in comparison with the «bitter battle for Alsace-Lorraine» farther south.

There appears a hint of wilful mystery about the German strategic intentions: «Events so far have not yet disclosed definite items as to the ultimate intentions of the German Command. The German Command, as has become absolutely clear, is rather striving for adapting its defence to the intentions of the enemy; that is, to shift the gravity-centre of defence to the point where the French 1st Army and American 3rd Army hope to launch a decisive blow.» (It will be noted that increasingly frequent in German despatches now is the simple, non-propaganda term «French Army» rather than the once almost exclusively used term «Gaullist Army.»)

Eastern Front: German cources appear to be expressing a troubled uncertainty as to the forthcoming Russian strategy. The Transocean correspondent, Colonel von Olberg, notes that «calm reigns along the Eastern Front,» but calls it a «suspicious calm.» Where the post-calm storm is to strike, is evidently not clearly envisaged. Von Olberg states:

«It cannot be foreseen yet whether the Soviet Command will bring up further reinforcements,» or whether «it will give up its strategic plan of insisting on removing the Germans from Latvia before starting its large-scale offensive. Indications of a coming offensive have been accumulating...»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Lull on 8th Army Front: The Fascist radio tonight reports a state of temporary calm in the Adriatic sector of the 8th Army front. Supposedly, the British forces were «forced to suspend their offensive activity, owing to recent heavy losses in men and material.» Limited activity was reported south of Bologna. The 2300 broadcast spoke of lively enemy activity on both sides of Faenza.

Papacy in the White House: Thanksgiving Day, and the celebration thereof by Allied troops in Europe, has inspired a curious and somewhat tardy philippic. President Roosevelt's «Messianic» Thanksgiving proclamation is treated by Fascist commentators as a cynical, adventitious expression of martial megalomania. «The world has a new Pope;» Pope Roosevelt is introduced as an autocratic figure far outshadowing Pope Pius XII in his dominion over «Catholics, Protestants of every hue, members of the Orthodox Church, and Jews, amounting to more than a billion souls.» The fact that the Allied observance of Thanksgiving took place in the American Episcopal Church in Rome is interpreted as symbolic of of the decline of Vatican prestige.

Badoglio, Radames of Our Time: In a somewhat tenuous analogy, involving Verdi's magnum opus and the historic problem of turn-coats, a Fascist commentator presents the «dilemma» of Badoglio, the modern Radames. The apocryphal situation of the liquidation of Badoglio is presented as the inevitable «next step.» following the current agitation against General Messe, which bloodthirstiness, in turn, is viewed as the natural follow-up to the arrest of General Roatta.

Postulating that the communists will shortly be as exigent in the Badoglio case as they now are about General Messe, the commeniator adds that the Negus has already requested that Badoglio be judged.

General Alexander in Disgrace?: «As a result of differences on the conduct of the war in Italy, General Alexander has been dismissed and replaced by General Clark. The dismissal has been camouflaged with a promotion to the rank of Marshal, and the appointment of Alexander to be Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean.»

apart from reasons of health, any questions concerning the world security problem were also responsible for Hull's resignation.»

Western Front: The correspondent Martin Hallensleben today describes the «large-scale battle» in the Aachen sector as «stationary» in comparison with the «bitter battle for Alsace-Lorraine» farther south.

There appears a hint of wilful mystery about the German strategic intentions: «Events so far have not yet disclosed definite items as to the ultimate intentions of the German Command. The German Command, as has become absolutely clear, is rather striving for adapting its defence to the intentions of the enemy; that is, to shift the gravity-centre of defence to the point where the Franch 1st Army and American 3rd Army hope to launch a decisive blow.» (It will be noted that increasingly frequent in German despatches now is the simple, non-propaganda term «French Army» rather than the once almost exclusively used term «Gaullist Army.»)

Eastern Front: German sources appear to be expressing a troubled uncertainty as to the forthcoming Russian strategy. The Transocean correspondent, Colonel von Olberg, notes that «calm reigns along the Eastern Front,» but calls it a «suspicious calm.» Where the post-calm storm is to strike, is evidently not clearly envisaged. Von Olberg states: «Catholics, Protestants of every hue, members of the Orthodox Church, and Jews, amounting to more than a billion souls.» The fact that the Allied observance of Thanksgiving took place in the American Episcopal Church in Rome is interpreted as symbolic of of the decline of Vatican prestige.

Badoglio, Radames of Our Time: In a somewhat tenuous anology, involving Verdi's magnum opus and the historic problem of turn-coats, a Fascist commentator presents the «dilemma» of Badoglio, the modern Radames. The apocryphal situation of the liquidation of Badoglio is presented as the inevitable «next step,» following the current agitation against General Messe, which bloodthirstiness, in turn, is viewed as the natural follow-up to the arrest of General Roatta.

Postulating that the communists will shortly be as exigent in the Badoglio case as they now are about General Messe, the commentator adds that the Negus has already requested that Badoglio be judged.

General Alexander in Disgrace?: «As a result of differences on the conduct of the war in Italy, General Alexander has been dismissed and replaced by General Clark. The dismissal has been camouflaged with a promotion to the rank of Marshal, and the appointment of Alexander to be Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean.»

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
7 NOV 194

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Monday — **27 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Wilson succeeds Dill in Washington: Alexander appointed Field Marshal and Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean: Clark Commander-in-Chief Allied Armies in Italy: British reach Lamone River, north of Faenza, on five-mile front: Allies gain in battle for the Ruhr: 129 Nazi planes destroyed by 8th U.S.A.A.F.: Red Army thrusts into Czechoslovakia: 17,000 Japs killed trying to reinforce Leyte: Chinese penetrate Chefang Valley: Radar device pierces clouds over Reich.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi Government resigns: Scoccimarro calls for reëducation of youth: Togliatti warns against government by specialists: Mobile Carabinieri part of 5th Army: University of Siena begins 704th year.

UNITED NATIONS — Resignation of Cordell Hull reported: Air Conference draws to close: Attlee asks for continued British self-discipline: De Gaulle in Egypt.

WAR FRONTS

WILSON SUCCEEDS DILL IN WASHINGTON: ALEXANDER APPOINTED FIELD MARSHAL

LONDON, November 26 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill has appointed General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson to be head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington and his personal representative on military matters with President Roosevelt, in succession to the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

After this appointment, the following appointments, which were the result of agreement between the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt, have been announced:

General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander to be Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

Lieutenant General Mark Clark, U. S. Army, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Allied 15th Army Group in Italy.

[illegible] will be regulated in accordance

Panzer Grenadier formations of the German 26th Panzer Division were so badly battered in the battle of the Cosina River bridgeheads that they were unable to offer any effective resistance, and only strong infantry reinforcements, rushed across the Lamone River to meet the advancing British forces, enabled them to be extricated.

British forces occupied three villages to the east of Faenza in their advance, as well as one to the south, and were engaged in clearing enemy stragglers from the suburb of Borgo Durbecco, just across the Lamone River from Faenza.

With the capture of Biagio and San Barnaba, three miles east of Faenza, and San Giovanni, two miles to the east of the Po Valley town, British forces dislodged the enemy from the entire area north of the Po Highway and east of the Lamone River as far as the hamlet of Reda, four miles northeast of Faenza.

British patrol forces had already reached Reda, while other units mopped up enemy rear-guard forces left behind in the German retreat.

To the south, British forces occupied the village of Santa Lucia delle Spianate, on the east bank of the Marweno River 2½ miles from Faenza, while Polish troops pressed north and west to occupy Monte Lodolone and the village of Pirtramora, 5½ and six miles from the Po Valley town.

Enemy Line Crosses 3 Rivers

The enemy line across the southeastern end of the Po Plain now sprawls across three rivers as a result of the latest German retreats.

In the center and most crucial sector, German forces are deployed behind the barrier of the Lamone River, northeast and east of Faenza.

From a point a mile south of Faenza, and just above the junction point of the Marzeno and Lamone Rivers, the enemy positions now more-or-less conform with the line of the Marzeno along a nine-mile stretch to Modiglinno, held by Indian troops of the 5th Army.

Northeast of Faenza, enemy forces are stretched across-country between the Lamone and the Montone, which is held in strength by enemy forces for a 16 mile stretch to the Adriatic Sea just south of Ravenna.

American troops of the 5th Army made limited advances yesterday on a seven-mile-long, wedge-shaped salient west of the Reno River, 25 miles southwest of Bologna, and cutting deeply into enemy mountain defenses north of Pistoia.

Six small communities were occupied in the advance, one of the first significant changes in the 5th Army front in recent weeks.

The principal position occupied by the American forces was Monte Belvedere, five miles northwest of Porretta, a town on the Pistoia-Bologna Highway, 18 miles north of Pistoia.

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

mes in Italy; British reach Lamone River, north of Faenza, on five-mile front; Allies gain in battle for the Ruhr; 129 Nazi planes destroyed by 8th U.S.A.A.F.; Red Army thrusts into Czechoslovakia; 17,000 Japs killed trying to reinforce Leyte; Chinese penetrate Chefang Valley; Radar device pierces clouds over Reich.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi Government resigns; Scoccimarro calls for reëducation of youth; Togliatti warns against « government by specialists; » Mobile Carabinieri part of 5th Army; University of Siena begins 704th year.

UNITED NATIONS — Resignation of Cordell Hull reported; Air Conference draws to close; Attlee asks for continued British self-discipline; De Gaulle in Egypt.

WAR FRONTS

WILSON SUCCEEDS DILL IN WASHINGTON; ALEXANDER APPOINTED FIELD MARSHAL

LONDON, November 26 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill has appointed General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson to be head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington and his personal representative on military matters with President Roosevelt, in succession to the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

After this appointment, the following appointments, which were the result of agreement between the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt, have been announced:

General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander to be Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

Lieutenant General Mark Clark, U. S. Army, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Allied 15th Army Group in Italy.

The transfers of command will be regulated in accordance with operational and other requirements.

The War Office announced that the King has approved the promotion of General Alexander to be Field Marshal, supernumerary to establishment, with effect from 4 June 1944, the date of the liberation of Rome. (Reuter)

BRITISH REACH LAMONE RIVER NORTH OF FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 26 — British infantry forces of the 8th Army, exploiting their smashing defeat of two crack German divisions, yesterday reached the Lamone River along a five-mile stretch east and northeast of Faenza, and crossed the Marzeno River, principal tributary of the Lamone, to establish a strong bridgehead just one mile south of the important Po Valley town, it was announced here today.

Hemmed in on both the east and the south, German forces are frantically digging defenses along the Lamone's west banks, and are fortifying houses in the town. Both the road bridges across the Lamone at Faenza have been demolished by the Germans.

German forces south of Faenza have been demoralized by the swift British thrusts, which have established a mile-wide bridgehead over the Marzeno, and are now pressing rapidly forward to the Lamone River, curving southwest of Faenza against only « disorganized resistance. »

With the capture of Biagio and San Barnaba, three miles east of Faenza, and San Giovanni, two miles to the east of the Po Valley town, British forces dislodged the enemy from the entire area north of the Po Highway and east of the Lamone River as far as the hamlet of Reda, four miles northeast of Faenza.

British patrol forces had already reached Reda, while other units mopped up enemy rear-guard forces left behind in the German retreat.

To the south, British forces occupied the village of Santa Lucia delle Spianate, on the east bank of the Marzeno River 2½ miles from Faenza, while Polish troops pressed north and west to occupy Monte Lodolone and the village of Pirtramora, 5½ and six miles from the Po Valley town.

Enemy Line Crosses 3 Rivers

The enemy line across the southeastern end of the Po Plain now sprawls across three rivers as a result of the latest German retreats.

In the center and most crucial sector, German forces are deployed behind the barrier of the Lamone River, northeast and east of Faenza.

From a point a mile south of Faenza, and just above the junction point of the Marzeno and Lamone Rivers, the enemy positions now more-or-less conform with the line of the Marzeno along a nine-mile stretch to Modigliano, held by Indian troops of the 5th Army.

Northeast of Faenza, enemy forces are stretched across-country between the Lamone and the Montone, which is held in strength by enemy forces for a 16 mile stretch to the Adriatic Sea just south of Ravenna.

American troops of the 5th Army made limited advances yesterday on a seven-mile-long, wedge-shaped salient west of the Reno River, 25 miles southwest of Bologna, and cutting deeply into enemy mountain defenses north of Pistoia.

Six small communities were occupied in the advance, one of the first significant changes in the 5th Army front in recent weeks.

The principal position occupied by the American forces was Monte Belvedere, five miles northwest of Porretta, a town on the Pistoia-Bologna Highway, 16 miles north of Pistoia.

LATE BULLETINS

ITALIAN PARTIES TO CONTINUE TALKS

ROME, November 26 —Discussions into the selection of a new Italian Prime Minister, following the resignation of the Bonomi Cabinet today, were postponed until 1000 hours tomorrow at the Marescialli Palace, following an all afternoon and evening conference which adjourned at 2315 hours tonight.

Count Carlo Sforza has been invited to preside at tomorrow's meeting of the six parties of the Committee of National Liberation.

The Lieutenant General of the Realm, however, is expected to continue his discussions with representatives of the six parties with a view to assisting in the task of selecting a Prime Minister. (UNN)

4017

JAP OPPOSITION ON LEYTE SLACKENING

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 26 — Japanese opposition in the Ormoc corridor on Leyte Island is yielding to American pressure, General MacArthur's communique said tonight. (Reuter)

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

Enemy forces launched a counter-attack in an effort to regain this mountain peak at the apex of the 5th Army penetration, and also massed artillery concentrations northwest of the village of Bombiana, four miles north of Porretta, to contain the American assault.

Guanella, Gaggio, Montano, Casaccia, Fioppa, Grecchia, and Pozza, all within the new salient, were the villages occupied. (PRO)

ALLIES GAIN IN BATTLE FOR THE RUHR

LONDON, November 26 — Nazi elite formations and panzer divisions, fighting the crucial Battle of the Ruhr, were unable today to check the slow, steady push of Allied troops toward the upper Rhine. In bloody fighting, they were being pushed back in vital territory more heavily defended than any encountered thus far by the Allies.

Troops of the American 1st Army, edging their way down the main Cologne Highway, reached another milestone in their push eastward when they entered the fortified German village of Weisweiler. Six and a half miles from the road junction of Düren, Weisweiler is four miles east of Eschweiler, German stronghold taken a few days ago. Late press reports said that the town, for which fighting has been going on for two days, is almost entirely in Allied hands.

In the same sector, directly to the south, troops of the American 1st Army pressed ahead in the battle to break out of the Hürtgen Forest to the plain east of Cologne. This morning's communique reported fighting on the eastern fringe of the forest, near the village of Hürtgen.

Tonight, a staff officer told correspondents: «We are not out of the forest yet. The Germans are fighting stubbornly, with no indications yet of any collapse». Front-line dispatches were unanimous in emphasizing the fury of the battle, and the intensity of the German defense was interpreted as an all-out commitment on the part of the Nazi High Command to fight out the Battle of the Ruhr west of the Rhine.

To the north, the British 2nd Army tonight held an almost unbroken stretch of the west bank of the Meuse River, from the general area of Venlo to Roermond. Only in the immediate vicinity of Venlo — a key communications center — are the Germans still entrenched on the west bank. Fighting is raging on the western edges of the town, and Allied troops were officially reported in the vicinity of the villages of Swölgen and Grubbenvorst, north of Venlo.

The Associated Press said that the German retreat across the river had been blocked by Allied destruction of the bridges leading to the center of Venlo, on the east bank of the river.

In the Geilenkirchen area, to the south, American 9th Army troops encountered heavy panzer opposition in their eastward push.

Here, fighting was centered in the areas of Beek and Würm.

Americans Reported Inside Merzig

The U. S. 3rd Army drove ahead from its bridgehead on the east bank of the Saar River, and tonight was holding a 16-mile front inside Germany. In a two-mile advance, these troops were reported to be within striking distance of the German road and communications center of Merzig with the capture of a village four miles to the south. The Columbia Broadcasting System reported the Americans already inside Merzig, while other press dispatches said that the swift thrust had carried the 3rd Army units seven miles east of the Saar River.

[illegible] also reported to have thrown back

129 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED BY 8TH U.S.A.A.F.

LONDON, November 26 — United States fighter pilots destroyed 110 German fighters in air combats over Germany today, when 1,800 8th USAAF bombers and fighters attacked a large oil refinery at Misburg, near Hanover; a railway viaduct at Bielefeld; the marshalling yards at Hamm; and other targets in northwest Germany, it was officially announced tonight. Bomber crews claimed the destruction of 12 enemy intercepting aircraft, and escort pilots strafing ground targets reported the destruction of seven parked planes.

Air crews said that the Nazis sent up swarms of fighters. As many as 100 at one time were sighted in the air south of Hanover. The press service said that the 700 Thunderbolt and Mustang fighters escorting the 1,100 bombers met the German aircraft as they strove to penetrate the protective cordons to get at the bombers. One fighter group reported destroying 25 German fighters in a group of 100.

Thirty-seven bombers and 13 fighters failed to return to their bases.

The oil refinery at Misburg, which was attacked through cloud, was last bombed on November 4. At one time the plant was capable of producing 220,000 tons of synthetic oil a year for the German war machine. This production, however, has been more than halved by recent raids.

The rail lines running through Hamm and Bielefeld supply the German armies on the Netherlands front.

Today's big assault followed two concentrated attacks by RAF Mosquitoes last night on the important communication center in southern Germany of Nürnberg.

Nürnberg Brightly Illuminated

The lights of Nürnberg were burning brightly when the RAF planes arrived over the town last night, an Air Ministry communique said today. As the markers dropped, the lights were put out, but they came on once more during the attack and then went out again. The first bomb was dropped at midnight, and three hours later more Mosquito squadrons returned to the attack.

Other objectives were attacked in western Germany, and night intruders strafed airfields behind the German lines. One aircraft is missing from the night's operations.

During the night, enemy air activity was directed against southern England, and casualties were reported, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

Twelve bombers and five fighters are missing from Saturday's operations, in which more than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by an equal number of fighters, attacked two synthetic oil plants near Merseburg, and oil storage and rail facilities at Bingen, a communique said today.

Allied armies on the western front had a good measure of air support Saturday. RAF rocket-firing planes attacked German troops concentrations north of Geilenkirchen, and 8th USAAF aircraft flew over 1,000 sorties, attacking targets stretching from Düren, in the north, to the French 1st Army front, in the south. The American aircraft met no German fighters, and anti-aircraft fire was light. One American fighter and nine bombers are missing from these close-support operations.

This morning Bomber Command Lancasters, escorted by Mustangs and Spitfires of Fighter Command, attacked objectives in western Germany. None of the aircraft was missing.

Enemy shipping off the Dutch and northwest German coasts was attacked early this morning by Beaufighters and Wellingtons of RAF Coastal Command. The Beaufighters, equipped with rockets, torpedoes, and cannon, left one small [illegible] on fire and sinking. All the aircraft returned safely.

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

of Eschweiler, German stronghold taken a few days ago. Late press reports said that the town, for which fighting has been going on for two days, is almost entirely in Allied hands.

In the same sector, directly to the south, troops of the American 1st Army pressed ahead in the battle to break out of the Hürtgen Forest to the plain east of Cologne. This morning's communique reported fighting on the eastern fringe of the forest, near the village of Hürtgen.

Tonight, a staff officer told correspondents: «We are not out of the forest yet. The Germans are fighting stubbornly, with no indications yet of any collapse». Front-line dispatches were unanimous in emphasizing the fury of the battle, and the intensity of the German defense was interpreted as an all-out commitment on the part of the Nazi High Command to fight out the Battle of the Ruhr west of the Rhine.

To the north, the British 2nd Army tonight held an almost unbroken stretch of the west bank of the Meuse River, from the general area of Venlo to Roermond. Only in the immediate vicinity of Venlo — a key communications center — are the Germans still entrenched on the west bank. Fighting is raging on the western edges of the town, and Allied troops were officially reported in the vicinity of the villages of Swölgen and Grubbenvorst, north of Venlo.

The Associated Press said that the German retreat across the river had been blocked by Allied destruction of the bridges leading to the center of Venlo, on the east bank of the river.

In the Geilenkirchen area, to the south, American 9th Army troops encountered heavy panzer opposition in their eastward push.

Here, fighting was centered in the areas of Beek and Würm.

Americans Reported Inside Merzig

The U. S. 3rd Army drove ahead from its bridgehead on the east bank of the Saar River, and tonight was holding a 16-mile front inside Germany. In a two-mile advance, these troops were reported to be within striking distance of the German road and communications center of Merzig with the capture of a village four miles to the south. The Columbia Broadcasting System reported the Americans already inside Merzig, while other press dispatches said that the swift thrust had carried the 3rd Army units seven miles east of the Saar River.

The 3rd Army was also reported to have thrown back heavy Nazi counter-attacks in the Nancy area.

Action continued favorable at the southern end of the front, where the Allied pincers squeezed tighter on an estimated 50,000 trapped German troops. American units are already more than 11 miles above captured Strasbourg, and are approaching flat terrain where armor can be brought into full play.

The American 7th and French 1st armies also advanced east of Metz.

A delayed report told of a visit by General Eisenhower to recently liberated Sarrebourg last Friday, while fighting raged five miles from the town. He was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley.

All of Strasbourg is now cleared, with the exception of a small German force at the approaches to the main Rhine bridge, SHAEF reported. Five thousand prisoners have been taken in the city thus far.

A British United Press dispatch told of heavy German counter-attacks yesterday to cut the Allied supply line and break through to the liberated city, but after a full day's fighting they were being held by Allied guns. Meanwhile, Allied units pushed through the Vosges Mountains, surrounding isolated enemy groups and breaking them up into small pockets for ultimate defeat and capture.

(OWI - Reuter - CBS - BBC)

plant was capable of producing a year for the German war machine. This production, however, has been more than halved by recent raids.

The rail lines running through Hamm and Bielefeld supply the German armies on the Netherlands front.

Today's big assault followed two concentrated attacks by RAF Mosquitoes last night on the important communication center in southern Germany of Nürnberg.

Nürnberg Brightly Illuminated

The lights of Nürnberg were burning brightly when the RAF planes arrived over the town last night, an Air Ministry communique said today. As the markers dropped, the lights were put out, but they came on once more during the attack and then went out again. The first bomb was dropped at midnight, and three hours later more Mosquito squadrons returned to the attack.

Other objectives were attacked in western Germany, and night intruders strafed airfields behind the German lines. One aircraft is missing from the night's operations.

During the night, enemy air activity was directed against southern England, and casualties were reported, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

Twelve bombers and five fighters are missing from Saturday's operations, in which more than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by an equal number of fighters, attacked two synthetic oil plants near Merseburg, and oil storage and rail facilities at Bingen, a communique said today.

Allied armies on the western front had a good measure of air support Saturday. RAF rocket-firing planes attacked German troops concentrations north of Geilenkirchen, and 8th USAAF aircraft flew over 1,000 sorties, attacking targets stretching from Düren, in the north, to the French 1st Army front, in the south. The American aircraft met no German fighters, and anti-aircraft fire was light. One American fighter and nine bombers are missing from these close-support operations.

This morning Bomber Command Lancasters, escorted by Mustangs and Spitfires of Fighter Command, attacked objectives in western Germany. None of the aircraft was missing.

Enemy shipping off the Dutch and northwest German coasts was attacked early this morning by Beaufighters and Wellingtons of RAF Coastal Command. The Beaufighters, equipped with rockets, torpedoes, and cannon, left one small ship on fire and sinking. All the aircraft returned safely.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

RED ARMY THRUSTS INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, November 26 — The 4th Ukrainian Army has captured Michalovce and Humenne in eastern Czechoslovakia, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an Order of the Day. The communique also reported that more than 60 other towns and settlements were seized in Czechoslovakia.

The capture of the vital Hungarian rail junction of Hatvan, key to the enemy defences northeast of Budapest, was also announced tonight.

The Red Army swept aside crumbling enemy resistance and, in a four-mile advance across flooded, roadless country and mountain streams, broke into Michalovce in a relentless push that carried them to within 30 miles of the important city of Kassa.

According to Reuter, the tributaries of the Tisza, upon one of which Michalovce stands, have broadened into lake-like stretches two or three miles wide. In rubber boats, small but powerfully-armed groups of Red Army troops were ferried over to outflank and cut off the Germans.

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

Both Humenne and Michalovce, a five-way junction, stand astride the vital trans-Czechoslavakia railroad linking Przemyl, in Poland, and Miskolcz, in Hungary. Only one important junction on the railroad, the clearance of which would give the Red Army an important through supply route, remained in enemy hands. This was the Hungarian border town of Satoraljaujhely, and one press dispatch late tonight said that Soviet spearheads were already pressing toward the junction.

With the capture of Hatvan, in Hungary, the Red Army has further tightened its grip on the enemy escape lines from Budapest, preparatory to the opening of the final battle for the Hungarian capital.

A Reuter correspondent in Moscow said today that it was as yet too early to speak of a general Hungarian collapse, but the rot had begun to set in which may give an unexpected turn to the battle for Budapest.

In the capital, disgust with puppet Premier Szalasi and his assistants is growing. According to the Soviet paper *Red Star*, Hungarians, fleeing from Budapest to Soviet-occupied territory, said that there had been street fighting in the city.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling, and, in several places, engagements of local importance, took place.

The military commentator of the German news agency said yesterday that the German High Command expects, at any moment, the « great new Russian winter offensive. »

(OWI-Reuter-BBC-Radio Moscow)

17,000 JAPS KILLED TRYING TO REACH LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 26 — The Japanese lost 16 transports and 14 escorting warships in recent attempts to reinforce their troops on Leyte, a recapitulation of enemy losses showed in General Douglas MacArthur's communique today.

Equally great a loss to the enemy were the 17,000 troops who went down in the transports that were sunk, the inventory of destruction of the Japanese ships revealed.

General MacArthur's accounting includes the destruction of three out of four Japanese vessels intercepted by American planes off the Island of Cebu. In a mast-height bombing and strafing attack, three of the transports were sunk and the fourth left blazing from stem to stern. Two thousand enemy troops were lost, together with valuable war materials.

American troops on Leyte cleared the Japanese from heights east of Limon as American artillery destroyed many Japanese batteries. General MacArthur reported his 24th Infantry Division to be clearing the enemy out of Capoocan and Pinamopoan, both on the northern coastal strip along Carigara Bay, while the U.S. 7th Division broke up an enemy night attack at Palanas, 11 miles south of Ormoc, main Japanese escape port.

American air action over Leyte itself included a heavy bomber attack against enemy supply installations at Ormoc, while American dive-bombers struck at Valencia and the airfield there. Six enemy planes were shot down in this area.

Neutralizing raids continued throughout the Southwest Pacific when American bombers carried out attacks against Japanese supply lines and coastal shipping, airfields, and enemy installations, and Japanese supply dumps and transportation in an arc running from the Solomon Islands, to New Guinea, to the Philippines.

A United States communique today announced that Netherlands submarines operating under U.S. control in the Netherlands East Indian waters have sunk 4,300 tons

RADAR DEVICE PIERCES CLOUDS OF REICH

AT A 15TH USAAF BOMBER BASE, SOUTH ITALY, November 21 (Delayed) — A sensational radar device, developed by British and American scientists and airmen, has enabled Allied heavy bombers to attack vital targets of the Reich regardless of smoke screens or bad weather by actually piercing clouds to give bombers a new kind of visibility, it can now be revealed.

The device, known to airmen as the « Mickey, » has already been used extensively, but its existence has been veiled in the closest secrecy. Although communiques have referred only to targets « bombed by instrument, » it was this device, it can be revealed, which aided the 15th USAAF to bring to a successful conclusion its tremendous bombing program against Ploesti, the chief source of German oil.

Operating like the fluoroscope, this new radar device reproduces a constantly-changing map, much like a contour or photographic map, of the path the plane is pursuing. Electrical impulses from the transmitting part of the device, which, according to one expert, contains more parts than all the rest of the complex mechanism of a modern bomber put together, speed far ahead of the plane, and are reflected from vertical surfaces, and absorbed by flat, to give this contour effect when picked up and reproduced on a glass dial.

With this picture of the area which the plane is approaching before him, the radar operator can identify, by the aid of special contour maps, the landmarks along his course and the target to be bombed, even to the extent of singling out a specific part of a city.

Ships at sea can be distinguished, and industrial installations such as large factories, oil refineries, or marshalling yards can be singled out from the surrounding area by the outlines they present. Since the radar device depends upon energy waves far shorter than those of light, they are unaffected by the densest thunderclouds, or protective smoke screens.

Utility Against Japan

The strategic importance of this Allied weapon, described by one of its pioneer users as « one of the most important weapons of this war, » is not confined to its application in round-the-season bombing of Germany, although this alone would make its announcement sensational. In addition to depriving Germany of what has proved to be its staunchest ally, cloudy weather which has hidden the vital military installations of the Wehrmacht for an average of 20 days out of every 30 each winter month, the new radar device promises to be a decisive factor in bombing Japan, where sea-ringed islands are almost constantly wreathed in mists. Also the new instrument is of enormous value in navigation, enabling the navigator to keep constant check on his position, and fly straight toward the target regardless of weather. Since water either absorbs or scatters the beams sent ahead, islands stand out with extraordinary prominence, so that they can be identified from afar and a straight course laid by them.

Perhaps the most spectacular results obtained by the use of the instrument were on the eve of the Allied landings on the shores of southern France. The enemy had sown the beaches with minefields and obstacles, which had to be cleared before the Allied troops could pour ashore. The bombers had to be at their targets by first-light, just before the troopships and lighters came in to discharge the assault forces, so that the planes were faced with the difficult task of navigation across the Mediterranean from Italy to the Riviera, by night. By the use of the radar device, their paths were clearly defined, with island landmarks and coastline contours plainly visible despite darkness and night mists. By fixing their bomb runs on the details furnished by this

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

On other sectors of the front [illegible] places, engagements of local importance, took place.

The military commentator of the German news agency said yesterday that the German High Command expects, at any moment, the «great new Russian winter offensive.»
(OWI-Reuter-BBC-Radio Moscow)

17,000 JAPS KILLED TRYING TO REACH LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 26 — The Japanese lost 16 transports and 14 escorting warships in recent attempts to reinforce their troops on Leyte, a recapitulation of enemy losses showed in General Douglas MacArthur's communique today.

Equally great a loss to the enemy were the 17,000 troops who went down in the transports that were sunk, the inventory of destruction of the Japanese ships revealed.

General MacArthur's accounting includes the destruction of three out of four Japanese vessels intercepted by American planes off the Island of Cebu. In a mast-height bombing and strafing attack, three of the transports were sunk and the fourth left blazing from stem to stern. Two thousand enemy troops were lost, together with valuable war materials.

American troops on Leyte cleared the Japanese from heights east of Limon as American artillery destroyed many Japanese batteries. General MacArthur reported his 24th Infantry Division to be clearing the enemy out of Capoocan and Pinamopoan, both on the northern coastal strip along Carigara Bay, while the U.S. 7th Division broke up an enemy night attack at Palanas, 11 miles south of Ormoc, main Japanese escape port.

American air action over Leyte itself included a heavy bomber attack against enemy supply installations at Ormoc, while American dive-bombers struck at Valencia and the airfield there. Six enemy planes were shot down in this area.

Neutralizing raids continued throughout the Southwest Pacific when American bombers carried out attacks against Japanese supply lines and coastal shipping, airfields, and enemy installations, and Japanese supply dumps and transportation in an arc running from the Solomon Islands, to New Guinea, to the Philippines.

A United States communique today announced that Netherlands submarines operating under U.S. control in the Netherlands East Indian waters have sunk 4,500 tons of enemy shipping to date.

The announcement also stated that of the 854 Jap ships sunk by U.S. submarines to date, 80 were combat ships and 774 non-combat craft. Included in the combat ships were 39 destroyers, 11 cruisers, three tenders, and 27 other types of warships.
(OWI)

CHINESE PENETRATE CHEFANG VALLEY

CHUNGKING, November 26 — Chinese troops driving on Chefang, major objective along the Burma Road on the Yunnan front, have cleared the last enemy pockets of resistance from the mountain passes dividing Mangshih and the Chefang Valley and have penetrated the valley itself, last night's Chinese communique reported. Chinese troops had already occupied Mengka, 10 miles east of Chefang, on Friday.

Remnants of the Japanese garrison are fleeing southward. One Chinese column has pushed to within five miles of Chefang, and, farther west, another column crossed the Nam Hkwan River in several places, the communique added.

Fliers of the 14th USAAF flew over 100 sorties against Japanese troops and installations in the Chefang area.
(PWB)

dial.

With this picture of the area which the plane is approaching before him, the radar operator can identify, by the aid of special contour maps, the landmarks along his course and the target to be bombed, even to the extent of singling out a specific part of a city.

Ships at sea can be distinguished, and industrial installations such as large factories, oil refineries, or marshalling yards can be singled out from the surrounding area by the outlines they present. Since the radar device depends upon energy waves far shorter than those of light, they are unaffected by the densest thunderclouds, or protective smoke screens.

Utility Against Japan

The strategic importance of this Allied weapon, described by one of its most [illegible] users as «one of the most important weapons of this war,» is not confined to its application in round-the-season bombing of Germany, although this alone would make its announcement sensational. In addition to depriving Germany of what has proved to be its staunchest ally, cloudy weather which has hidden the vital military installations of the Wehrmacht for an average of 20 days out of every 30 each winter month, the new radar device promises to be a decisive factor in bombing Japan, where sea-ringed islands are almost constantly wreathed in mists. Also the new instrument is of enormous value in navigation, enabling the navigator to keep constant check on his position, and fly straight toward the target regardless of weather. Since water either absorbs or scatters the beams sent ahead, islands stand out with extraordinary prominence, so that they can be identified from afar and a straight course laid by them.

Perhaps the most spectacular results obtained by the use of the instrument were on the eve of the Allied landings on the shores of southern France. The enemy had sown the beaches with minefields and obstacles, which had to be cleared before the Allied troops could pour ashore. The bombers had to be at their targets by first-light, just before the troopships and lighters came in to discharge the assault forces, so that the planes were faced with the difficult task of navigation across the Mediterranean from Italy to the Riviera, by night. By the use of the radar device, their paths were clearly defined, with island landmarks and coastline contours plainly visible despite darkness and night mists. By fixing their bomb runs on the details furnished by this instrument, the bombardiers were able to lay their bomb pattern along the landing areas, reducing mines and obstructions. Although Allied ships swarmed in the waters off these beaches and the bombers roared over their heads, not one was touched by the tremendous cascade of bombs, for they, too, showed clearly in the device, to the last single landing craft.

The radar device has been developed to such a degree of reliability that nearly all heavy-bomber missions flown by the 15th USAAF now employ it either as a navigational aid or pathfinder, or actually to take aim at bomb targets.

Inventors of the technique which makes the 15th USAAF an all-weather air force point out that it is substantially different from the RAF night-bombing plan. Instead of relying on identification of the target by pathfinder aircraft and visual observation of marker flares, the Liberators and Fortresses use instruments both to locate and bombard their targets, without the need of any visual aid whatsoever.

Used in this way, the «Mickey» enabled a formation of heavy bombers to carry out an attack on one of the Ploesti oilfields on April 15, when, otherwise, the planes would have been forced to return because of inability to pick up their landmarks.

By August, practically every group of Liberators and Flying Fortresses in the 15th USAAF was provided with the equipment.

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

How far-reaching the effects of this new weapon will be no one can forecast. But that it will carry the attack, and the enormous strain it involves, to Germany at any hour of the day or night, throughout this winter, is assured. Nor will its future be confined to this war, for when peace has restored world air routes, this device will provide a previously undreamed-of safety factor for regular passenger flights over long distances and through uncertain weather. (PRO)

GENERAL ALEXANDER COMMENDS 5TH ARMY

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY, November 26 — General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy, yesterday honored the combat records of two veteran armored units of the 5th Army in their drive northward from Rome, a UNN correspondent reported today.

General Alexander was guest of honor at a meeting of 400 tankmen of the U.S. 1st Armored Division and the South African 6th Armored Division, who met together at a British rest camp near Florence.

Summing up the festivities, an American 5th Army veteran said:

«We have been fighting together, and tonight we are partying together. How else can you make better friends?» (UNN)

«PRINZ EUGEN» — DAMAGED — AT GDYNIA

STOCKHOLM, November 26 — According to the Swedish paper *Aftonbladet*, the German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* has been towed, badly damaged, into the Baltic port of Gdynia. (Reuter).

T.A.F. HINDERS NAZI ROCKET PROGRAM

BRUSSELS, November 26 — It was officially stated tonight that pilots of the 2nd Tactical Air Force are striking great blows and saving numerous lives in the grim battle of the stratosphere rockets which goes on day and night over the northern European plains.

The RAF's railway-cutting program has considerably diminished the weight and intensity of the rocket attacks. This program was not designed for this purpose, but it is believed that the Germans are unable to bring up enough of the huge missiles over the battered railways to stage the assault envisaged a few months ago by the German High Command. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS SEIZE IBAR GORGE IN SERBIA

LONDON, November 26 — The Yugoslav National Army of Liberation inflicted a heavy blow on the Germans falling back on the railway center of Sarajevo, Serbia, with the capture of the Ibar Gorge to the south of the city, today's Yugoslav communique announced. At Least 350 Nazis were either killed or taken prisoner. Seven tanks, 11 guns, and 50 trucks were destroyed.

The ring around several thousand German troops cut off in the Danilovgrad region of Montenegro, and threatened with annihilation, was drawn tighter. In a desperate attempt to escape up the Valley of the Skadar, the trapped troops suffered heavy losses. British gunners took part in the action, while RAF planes attacked the enemy with bombs and rockets.

In Dalmatia, Patriot forces seized the town of Ostrovgrad, main enemy strongpoint of the Knic sector, where 250 Germans were killed.

In Croatia and Slovenia, the retreating enemy suffered heavy casualties. (PWB)

«The city's defences against air attack are also of high quality, and the metropolitan area is ringed by airfields. Tokyo can withstand bombing similar to that visited upon Cologne or Berlin, and can remain operative.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

ROME, November 26 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and his entire Cabinet resigned today.

The announcement of Bonomi and the coalition government was made at 1230 hours in the form of a communique from the Government issued by the Undersecretariat of Press and Information.

The communique followed a series of meetings held this morning by Bonomi and members of his Cabinet.

It is expected that discussions preliminary to forming a new government will be held this afternoon.

The text of the communique follows:

«As a result of deliberation of the parties forming the coalition government and striving for a program better adapted to the ends toward which each party is working, the President of the Council, Ivanoe Bonomi, had consulted with the heads of various parties to learn their views.

«From those conversations, the President was convinced that it was desirable the Cabinet offer its resignation.

«Therefore, the President of the Council, who already had announced his proposed action to the Ministers Without Portfolio, representing the various parties of the coalition government, today presented the resignation of the Cabinet to the Lieutenant General of the Realm.»

A conference of the representatives of the six parties comprising the National Liberation Committee was held late this afternoon at Catholic Hall in the Piazza Indipendenza (Independence Square), to discuss the crisis resulting from the collapse of the Bonomi Government.

Six cabinet ministers who resigned with Bonomi attended the meeting which began at 1630 hours. Bonomi did not attend the meeting.

Those at the conference were: Democrat-Labor Party — Meuccio Ruini, Minister Without Portfolio, and Mario Cevolotto, secretary of the party.

Christian-Democrat Party — Alcide de Gasperi, Minister Without Portfolio, and Professor Guido Gonella, party representative.

Liberal Party — Marcello Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, and Manlio Brosio, Secretary of the Party.

Communist Party — Palmiro Togliatti, Minister Without Portfolio, and Mauro Scoccimarro, Vice Secretary of the Party.

Socialist Party — Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Party, and Giuseppe Saragat, Minister Without Portfolio.

Action Party — Emilio Lussu, Secretary of the Party, and Alberto Cianca, Minister Without Portfolio.

A recess was called in the evening talks at 1930 hours to enable Ministers Without Portfolio Alcide de Gasperi and Meuccio Ruini and Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Socialist Party, to present a communique to Bonomi.

After reading the communique, Bonomi approved it as the basis for a working agreement upon which a new cabinet might be formed. The communique said:

«In reference to the resignation offered by the Bonomi Cabinet, representatives of the six parties forming the National Committee of Liberation reaffirmed that the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

« We have been fighting together, and tonight we are partying together. How else can you make better friends? »
(UNN)

« PRINZ EUGEN » — DAMAGED — AT GDYNIA

STOCKHOLM, November 26 — According to the Swedish paper *Aftonbladet*, the German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* has been towed, badly damaged, into the Baltic port of Gdynia. (Reuter).

T.A.F. HINDERS NAZI ROCKET PROGRAM

BRUSSELS, November 26 — It was officially stated tonight that pilots of the 2nd Tactical Air Force are striking great blows and saving numerous lives in the grim battle of the stratosphere rockets which goes on day and night over the northern European plains.

The RAF's railway-cutting program has considerably diminished the weight and intensity of the rocket attacks. This program was not designed for this purpose, but it is believed that the Germans are unable to bring up enough of the huge missiles over the battered railways to stage the assault envisaged a few months ago by the German High Command. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS SEIZE IBAR GORGE IN SERBIA

LONDON, November 26 — The Yugoslav National Army of Liberation inflicted a heavy blow on the Germans falling back on the railway center of Sarajevo, Serbia, with the capture of the Ibar Gorge to the south of the city, today's Yugoslav communique announced. At Least 350 Nazis were either killed or taken prisoner. Seven tanks, 11 guns, and 50 trucks were destroyed.

The ring around several thousand German troops cut off in the Danilovgrad region of Montenegro, and threatened with annihilation, was drawn tighter. In a desperate attempt to escape up the Valley of the Skadar, the trapped troops suffered heavy losses. British gunners took part in the action, while RAF planes attacked the enemy with bombs and rockets.

In Dalmatia, Patriot forces seized the town of Ostrovgrad, main enemy strongpoint of the Knic sector, where 250 Germans were killed.

In Croatia and Slovenia, the retreating enemy suffered heavy casualties. (PWB)

TITO AMNESTY FREES 1,000 PUPPET TROOPS

LONDON, November 26 — One thousand prisoners so far have been released under Marshal Tito's amnesty for puppet Yugoslav troops, the Free Yugoslav Radio said today.

The prisoners are to be given the chance of fighting against the Germans. (PWB)

TOKYO IS NO « TINDERBOX CITY »

WASHINGTON, November 26 — Tokyo is probably as well prepared as any city in the world to withstand bombing and its after-effects. The United States Office of War Information reported this tonight, on the basis of data provided by official sources.

The report said: « The general impression that Tokyo is a "tinder-box" city which could be destroyed by incendiaries is one of the most popular fallacies. It is safe to assume that Tokyo is prepared physically, and, perhaps, psychologically for bombing.

« Fire has always been regarded by the Japanese as a city menace, and what the civilian defence activities are in London today, have long been standard civic responsibilities in Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

« As a result of deliberation of the parties forming the coalition government and striving for a program better adapted to the ends toward which each party is working, the President of the Council, Ivanoe Bonomi, had consulted with the heads of various parties to learn their views.

« From those conversations, the President was convinced that it was desirable the Cabinet offer its resignation.

« Therefore, the President of the Council, who already had announced his proposed action to the Ministers Without Portfolio, representing the various parties of the coalition government, today presented the resignation of the Cabinet to the Lieutenant General of the Realm. »

A conference of the representatives of the six parties comprising the National Liberation Committee was held late this afternoon at Catholic Hall in the Piazza Indipendenza (Independence Square), to discuss the crisis resulting from the collapse of the Bonomi Government.

Six cabinet ministers who resigned with Bonomi attended the meeting which began at 1630 hours. Bonomi did not attend the meeting.

Those at the conference were: Democrat-Labor Party — Meuccio Ruini, Minister Without Portfolio, and Mario Cevolotto, secretary of the party.

Christian-Democrat Party — Alcide de Gasperi, Minister Without Portfolio, and Professor Guido Gonella, party representative.

Liberal Party — Marcello Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, and Manlio Brosio, Secretary of the Party.

Communist Party — Palmiro Togliatti, Minister Without Portfolio, and Mauro Scoccimarro, Vice Secretary of the Party.

Socialist Party — Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Party, and Giuseppe Saragat, Minister Without Portfolio.

Action Party — Emilio Lussu, Secretary of the Party, and Alberto Cianca, Minister Without Portfolio.

A recess was called in the evening talks at 1930 hours to enable Ministers Without Portfolio Alcide de Gasperi and Meuccio Ruini and Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Socialist Party, to present a communique to Bonomi.

After reading the communique, Bonomi approved it as the basis for a working agreement upon which a new cabinet might be formed. The communique said:

« In reference to the resignation offered by the Bonomi Cabinet, representatives of the six parties forming the National Committee of Liberation reaffirmed that the political situation and interests of the nation required that the Government continue to be an expression of the present coalition, which is a legitimate emanation of the Italian people's will in the struggle for the liberation of the country, for the destruction of Fascism, and the creation of a democratic state which expressly represents the forces fighting for victory in occupied Italy. » (UNN)

SCOCCIMARRO CALLS FOR REEDUCATION OF YOUTH

ROME, November 26 — The youth of Italy must unite to destroy the remains of Fascism and to demand a greater voice in the conduct of the affairs of the country, Mauro Scoccimarro, Assistant Commissioner for Epuration, and Vice Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy, told an audience of 5,000 young men and women today at a Communist Youth rally here.

Prominently displayed in the meeting-place were the slogans: « Death to the German Invaders and their Fascist Accomplices, » and « Long Live the United Nations. » Hanging from the balconies were the national colors of Italy, minus the Savoy emblem, and red flags with Hammer and Sickle.

On the stage were Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Mario Palermo, Under Secretary

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

for War; Velio Spano editor of the Communist daily *l'Unità*, and members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Speaking on what he called «The Youth Problem in Italy,» the existence of which, he said, some influential Italians, such as Benedetto Croce, denied, Scoccimarro asserted that the reeducation of youth stands out as one of the most important tasks facing a rejuvenated Italy bent on moral and material reconstruction.

Taking exception to Croce and others for what he termed a «negative» attitude on this question, Scoccimarro warned against the pitfalls facing a split youth-movement, and urged all political tendencies in that movement to unite along the lines followed by the Patriots in northern Italy. He proposed isolation only of those elements still clinging to Fascist or anti-democratic ideology.

Dismissing as superficial the objection to a greater participation of younger-generation Italians in the political life of the country on the grounds of political immaturity and past connections with Fascism, Scoccimarro pleaded for greater recognition of the rôle the Patriots are playing in the war against the Germans.

«The new history of a reborn Italy,» he said, «is being written in the blood of Italy's best sons.»

Scoccimarro urged that the age limit for voting be lowered to 18 years, to allow youth to have their say in the future political development of the country.

He chastised attempts of reactionary elements to prevent attainment of unity among the Italian people and its youth. He then outlined the multiform activities through which, he said, the new generations could circumvent these attempts, and create for themselves a new, progressive, and democratic Italy.

Efforts to becloud the constitutional issue by agitating in favor of a plebiscite as the alternative to an elected constituent assembly were described by Scoccimarro as doomed to failure, because the issue is now clear in the minds of the people.

Scoccimarro labelled pre-Fascist democracy as a conservative, liberty-denying society, which, he said, was carrying in its breast the germs of Fascism. The new democracy which is coming to life was extolled as characterized by the popular will to destroy Fascism, and to create a free and independent Italy.

In this new Italy, short of leaders uncompromised by a Fascist past, he said, the youth of the country, especially the youth steeled in armed struggle against the invaders and their Fascist accomplices, must and will play an increasingly important part in restoring the nation to a dignified place in the community of nations. (UNN)

«GOVERNMENT BY SPECIALISTS» DECRIED

ROME, November 26 — «The constitution of a government of specialists may be responsible for a renewal of the grave errors by which Fascism led the nation to ruin,» said Palmiro Togliatti, Communist Party chief, writing in this morning's *Corriere di Roma*.

Although recognizing the necessity for specialists in the country's reconstruction projects, Togliatti insisted: «In Government posts, they are not best capable of solving the hosts of political problems which present themselves at the moment.»

«The Government's function,» he added, «should be to guide the State and whole country to a solution of such problems — detaching itself from dead legal formulae and worn-out bureaucratic custom, and having as its only guide the immediate interests of the nation.»

Togliatti said that only a government in closest contact with the people — a truly democratic government in direct contact with the political parties, as an expression of the

of the finest records among groups coöperating with the Allies in Italy.

Formed originally as a small security detail when the Allied Military Government unit of the 5th Army was organized, these mobile Italian police have moved in the wake of the Allied advance northward, restoring order, gaining the confidence of the newly liberated people, smoothing the way for urgent military traffic, guarding important military installations, and evacuating civilians from war zones to safe rear areas. Today, they number several thousands.

The Mobile 5th Army Carabinieri works side-by-side with American military policemen. They eat at the same messes, partake of the same rations, and even receive an additional ration of pasta and olive oil. They wear American Army combat helmets decorated with the same insignia as the American military policemen.

The mobile police were recruited in southern Italy from members of the regular Carabinieri who wished to participate in the liberation. They were trained by 5th Army military policemen who now maintain a school exclusively for the Italian Mobile Police in a rear-area city. The school and the work of the police are headed by Lieut. Col. Walter Doherty, who in civilian life was Assistant Chief Constable of the City of Glasgow, Scotland.

An official of AMG said recently that a major contribution by these Carabinieri toward the liberation of their country was the manner in which they have restored the confidence of war-frightened civilians in carrying on their daily jobs.

The work of the 5th Army Carabinieri has included the rounding up of enemy agents, with whose capture they have been credited several times. Often, they have been directly in the midst of battle. Four mobile 5th Army Carabinieri were killed by enemy shellfire on the Allied beachhead at Anzio. One was recently cited for bravery, after he was fatally injured trying to extinguish a fire in an ammunition dump. Two were recently killed by mines on the 5th Army's coastal sector.

The Carabinieri work directly under AMG, 5th Army, but they have their own officers and their own administrative facilities.

They were originally organized in Sardinia after the Nazis had disbanded the Carabinieri, which had been a part of the Italian army. With the exception of the larger cities, where there are metropolitan police, the Carabinieri are the only Italian police operating behind the Allied armies. (UNN)

UNIVERSITY OF SIENA BEGINS 704TH YEAR

SIENA, November 26 — The University of Siena, which has stood as a symbol of liberty and the will of the people for more than 700 years, opened its 704th academic year here today in an impressive and colorful ceremony.

The reopening of the historic university, made possible through the coöperation of education officers of the Allied Military Government and the Allied Commision, was also the scene of the installation of the university's new rector, Professor Mario Bracci, chosen by a vote of the Faculty.

Founded in 1241 by popular demand of the people of Siena, the university has weathered war after war through the centuries, and today is greater than ever. Before the liberation of Siena by Allied troops in July, there were only about 300 students in attendance. Today, with no political restrictions in effect, the university has nearly 700 students, many of whom attended the ceremonies today with their medieval-colored class hats, decorated with a variety of trinkets.

The city of Siena turned out in force into the Piazza del Campo to watch the procession into the Palazzo Pubblico, where the re-opening ceremony was held.

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

Scoccimarro urged that the age limit for voting be lowered to 18 years, to allow youth to have their say in the future political development of the country.

He chastised attempts of reactionary elements to prevent attainment of unity among the Italian people and its youth. He then outlined the multiform activities through which, he said, the new generations could circumvent these attempts, and create for themselves a new, progressive, and democratic Italy.

Efforts to becloud the constitutional issue by agitating in favor of a plebiscite as the alternative to an elected constituent assembly were described by Scoccimarro as doomed to failure, because the issue is now clear in the minds of the people.

Scoccimarro labelled pre-Fascist democracy as a conservative, liberty-denying society, which, he said, was carrying in its breast the germs of Fascism. The new democracy which is coming to life was extolled as characterized by the popular will to destroy Fascism, and to create a free and independent Italy.

In this new Italy, short of leaders uncompromised by a Fascist past, he said, the youth of the country, especially the youth steeled in armed struggle against the invaders and their Fascist accomplices, must and will play an increasingly important part in restoring the nation to a dignified place in the community of nations. (UNN)

«GOVERNMENT BY SPECIALISTS» DECRIED

ROME, November 28 — «The constitution of a government of specialists may be responsible for a renewal of the grave errors by which Fascism led the nation to ruin,» said Palmiro Togliatti, Communist Party chief, writing in this morning's *Corriere di Roma*.

Although recognizing the necessity for specialists in the country's reconstruction projects, Togliatti insisted: «In Government posts, they are not best capable of solving the hosts of political problems which present themselves at the moment.»

«The Government's function,» he added, «should be to guide the State and whole country to a solution of such problems — detaching itself from dead legal formulae and worn-out bureaucratic custom, and having as its only guide the immediate interests of the nation.»

Togliatti said that only a government in closest contact with the people — a truly democratic government in direct contact with the political parties, as an expression of the popular will — was capable of fulfilling such a task.

If, in the past, Italy had not had able governments, this was due to the fact that «it had not been understood that Italy needed governmental activity of a new nature, as profoundly different from that of Fascism as from that of pre-Fascist governments.»

He added: «It is necessary to lead the country to the creation of new methods of government, and this must be done by calling upon the people themselves to find the solution to actual problems.

«To attain this, there must be municipal elections; there must be decentralization, not centralization.»

Stressing the theme that a government official «must be neither a bureaucrat, nor a jurist, nor a parliamentarian of the old school, but must have a pliant mind, an inventive spirit, driving force, and enthusiasm,» Togliatti concluded: «We must thoroughly realize that Italy must become a democratic country, and democracy comes into being by the application of democratic methods.» (UNN)

MOBILE CARABINIERI PART OF 5TH ARMY

WITH AAI, November 28 — The Mobile Carabinieri of the 5th Army, a group of well trained Italian policemen who have assisted in policing war areas in Italy, have completed nearly a year of meritorious duty, establishing one

tribution by these Carabinieri toward the liberation of their country was the manner in which they have restored the confidence of war-frightened civilians in carrying on their daily jobs.

The work of the 5th Army Carabinieri has included the rounding up of enemy agents, with whose capture they have been credited several times. Often, they have been directly in the midst of battle. Four mobile 5th Army Carabinieri were killed by enemy shellfire on the Allied beachhead at Anzio. One was recently cited for bravery after he was fatally injured trying to extinguish a fire in an ammunition dump. Two were recently killed by mines on the 5th Army's coastal sector.

The Carabinieri work directly under AMG, 5th Army, but they have their own officers and their own administrative facilities.

They were originally organized in Sardinia after the Nazis had disbanded the Carabinieri, which had been a part of the Italian army. With the exception of the larger cities, where there are metropolitan police, the Carabinieri are the only Italian police operating behind the Allied armies. (UNN)

UNIVERSITY OF SIENA BEGINS 704TH YEAR

SIENA, November 28 — The University of Siena, which has stood as a symbol of liberty and the will of the people for more than 700 years, opened its 704th academic year here today in an impressive and colorful ceremony.

The reopening of the historic university, made possible through the coöperation of education officers of the Allied Military Government and the Allied Commision, was also the scene of the installation of the university's new rector, Professor Mario Bracci, chosen by a vote of the Faculty.

Founded in 1241 by popular demand of the people of Siena, the university has weathered war after war through the centuries, and today is greater than ever. Before the liberation of Siena by Allied troops in July, there were only about 300 students in attendance. Today, with no political restrictions in effect, the university has nearly 700 students, many of whom attended the ceremonies today with their medieval-colored class hats, decorated with a variety of trinkets.

The city of Siena turned out in force into the Piazza del Campo to watch the procession into the Palazzo Pubblico, where the re-opening ceremony was held.

Colonel Robert G. Kirkwood of the U.S. Army, Regional Commissioner of the Tuscany Region, told the distinguished audience, which included Sienese leaders in all walks of life, that, despite the hardships of war, AMG made possible the university's opening «free from restrictions imposed by a dictatorial political ideology,» Colonel Kirkwood added.

«The Allies, through AMG, in the most critical stages of a great war, are doing all they can, behind battle lines, to restore Italy and to restore the Italian people to a normal way of life — particularly to reëstablish the agencies of government and public institutions which operate to that end.

«Among the activities of AMG, an important one is the reestablishment and reorganization of the educational system of Italy. This is necessary not only to teach fundamentals, but also to teach democratic ideals and to neutralize those tenets of Fascism.

Colonel Kirkwood stated that AMG, with the close cooperation of the Italian Government, directed the epuration of the more Fascist-minded educators and teachers and in the purging of textbooks substituted democratic principles and ideals. He added that AMG has put in order many school buildings, and facilitated the supply of textbooks and school supplies. In conclusion, he installed Dr. Bracci as the new rector, and promised him the assistance of all Allied authorities.

Professor Bracci, who was dean of the university's law school, was succeeded in that position by Professor Cic-

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

vanni Cicogna, who had been Acting Rector until Professor Bracci's installation today.

During his inaugural address, Dr. Bracci called on the students and on all the people of Siena and surrounding areas «to labor for the war, and to aid in gaining that victory which we consider common to all of us.» He said that Italy will have to be rebuilt and reconstituted by Italians, explaining:

«We ourselves are responsible for our earthly fate.»

He reviewed at length the causes of Italy's entry into the war, pointing out:

«As it has ever happened in Italy when a despotic government or a sovereignty felt themselves in danger, the Germans have been called, and they have descended into our country.

«This is the treachery committed for the first time against the whole Italian people, since for the first time Italy had got to be a united people who had gained honor and dignity in proportion to their sacrifices.»

Professor Bracci called attention to the acts of looting, murder, and other brutality of German troops and Gestapo against the Italian civilian population, stating:

«Only the impulsive rashness of the most brutal and primitive passions, wildly unchained, can account for the absurd conduct of troops who, being reduced to keep on fighting with hopeless fierceness in the midst of awful defeats, entertain with their mischiefs the fire of hatred which precedes and follows them into retreat.

«Acts of never-heard-of infamy have been performed, and the remembrance of the divisions organized to commit crimes will ever-lastingly remain with terrifying echoes in tradition and popular song.»

Discussing the deeper meaning of freedom in the world, Professor Bracci, said:

«It is a matter of fact that, in Italy and in every country, a great fight has been carried on for years for the freedom and larger solidarity of mankind, and which, starting before the military conflict, will still go on after the end of it. This is the real civil war. The other events, though remarkable, are but military episodes.

«Our sympathy and then our love went to that flag which is yours, as well as ours, one which you steadfastly upheld even in the darkest, hopeless hours of the fiercest fight, as it has been firmly kept in our consciences by many of us.»

The anxious hours spent by the Sienese before Allied troops liberated this ancient city were also described by Professor Bracci, who told how the people prayed for the speedy arrival of the Allied troops. He said: «No one in your own countries offered prayers with more fervent faith than our own.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CORDELL HULL SUBMITS RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, November 26 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reported here tonight to have submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt, giving as his reasons ill health, a Reuter dispatch disclosed.

State Department officials remained non-committal tonight when asked for a confirmation or a denial of this report, stating that it was a matter between the President and Secretary Hull.

Observers here were inclined to view Hull's reported actions as inevitable in view of the 73-year-old diplomat's decline in health during the last several months, and his doctors' advice that he resign his cabinet post. (Reuter)

ATTLEE ASKS CONTINUED SELF-DISCIPLINE

LONDON, November 26 — The same self-discipline which has brought the British people within sight of victory after five years of war will be necessary if the difficulties of the post-war period are to be overcome, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee said today.

He said that the great mass of regulations with which the British people had to put up during the war could not have been enforced if the people had not willingly accepted them, «inspired by a resolve to attain victory.»

In the post-war period, Attlee continued, there will be a reduction in the number of restrictions on the liberty of the individual, but a number will be retained to protect the individual. As an example, he pointed out that there was a world food shortage, and that it would be madness to throw away the food regulations which insure a standard of nutrition to the British people.

«Nevertheless,» he said, «adjustment is going to be difficult, and the return to peace economy will require the same self-discipline which has carried us through the war.»

The standard of life for all people, he added, should rise after the war, provided there is wisdom at home and wisdom in the world. (OWI)

DE GAULLE IN EGYPT

CAIRO, November 26 — Radio Cairo quoted a communique announcing General de Gaulle has visited King Farouk of Egypt. (Reuter)

NEW U. S. CONSUL IN NAPLES NAMED

WASHINGTON, November 26 — Fred W. Jandrey, former U. S. consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been named Consul at Naples, the State Department announced.

John L. Chase and Louis A. Wiesner were designated Vice Consuls attached to the staff of Robert D. Murphy, political advisor on German affairs at SHAEF. (OWI)

MORE ARRESTS IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, November 26 — It was officially announced that 12 more arrests were made today in Tel Aviv and Haifa, in continued police searches for persons suspected of being connected with underground political terrorist groups. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDES SUSPECT «HANSA» WAS TORPEDOED

STOCKHOLM, November 26 — A Swedish naval inquiry into the mysterious sinking of the liner *Hansa*, in which 100 lives were lost, has uncovered evidence that the ship was torpedoed, *BBC* reported tonight.

The ship sank on Friday while *en route* from the Swedish mainland to Visby, on the Baltic island of Gottland. Among those lost were the Vice Chief of the Swedish General Staff, Colonel Rolf Lindkvist, and about 40 Swedish troops.

The ship was sailing in waters outside of the zone proclaimed by the Germans to be unsafe for neutral vessels.

Meanwhile, there were signs from both Sweden and Germany that relations between the two countries are strained. A member of the Swedish Parliament has proposed that Sweden refuse to continue as the protecting power for Germany in countries with which the Nazis are at war, *BBC* reported, adding that the official had demanded severance of Swedish-German diplomatic relations.

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

absurd conduct of troops who, being reduced to despair, fighting with hopeless fierceness in the midst of awful defeats, entertain with their mischiefs the fire of hatred which precedes and follows them into retreat.

«Acts of never-heard-of infamy have been performed, and the remembrance of the divisions organized to commit crimes will ever-lastingly remain with terrifying echoes in tradition and popular song.»

Discussing the deeper meaning of freedom in the world, Professor Bracci, said:

«It is a matter of fact that, in Italy and in every country, a great fight has been carried on for years for the freedom and larger solidarity of mankind, and which, starting before the military conflict, will still go on after the end of it. This is the real civil war. The other events, though remarkable, are but military episodes.

«Our sympathy and then our love went to that flag which is yours, as well as ours, one which you steadfastly upheld even in the darkest, hopeless hours of the fiercest fight, as it has been firmly kept in our consciences by many of us.»

The anxious hours spent by the Sienese before Allied troops liberated this ancient city were also described by Professor Bracci, who told how the people prayed for the speedy arrival of the Allied troops. He said: «No one in your own countries offered prayers with more fervent faith than our own.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CORDELL HULL SUBMITS RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, November 26 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reported here tonight to have submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt, giving as his reasons ill health, a Reuter dispatch disclosed.

State Department officials remained non-committal tonight when asked for a confirmation or a denial of this report, stating that it was a matter between the President and Secretary Hull.

Observers here were inclined to view Hull's reported actions as inevitable in view of the 73-year-old diplomat's decline in health during the last several months, and his doctors' advice that he resign his cabinet post. (Reuter)

AIR CONFERENCE DRAWS TO CLOSE

CHICAGO, November 26 — The question of free and unrestricted access of international commercial aircraft to the airfields of all nations was still undecided tonight, as the International Civil Aviation Conference prepared for its closing session tomorrow.

Delegates of the 54 countries to the conference are expected to make a final attempt to settle the issue of controls and limitations over the right of the air lines of one country to pick up and discharge passengers within other countries along their routes. If the conference in unable to establish an international agreement covering the problem, observers pointed out, bi-lateral pacts between individual countries will be the only way of handling it.

Tomorrow's session will also consider proposals for establishing an international rate scale for global air transport.

Concrete accomplishments of the conference included the laying of «the foundations for a wider standardization of practice and cooperative action in technical matters than has ever been achieved in the history of aviation,» Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle, said. In addition, it was pointed out, work has almost been completed on a proposed convention modernizing treaty law in the field of air navigation. (OWI - CBS)

DE GAULLE IN EGYPT

CAIRO, November 26 — Radio Cairo quoted a communique announcing General de Gaulle has visited King Farouk of Egypt. (Reuter)

NEW U. S. CONSUL IN NAPLES NAMED

WASHINGTON, November 26 — Fred W. Jandrey, former U. S. consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been named Consul at Naples, the State Department announced.

John L. Chase and Louis A. Wiesner were designated Vice Consuls attached to the staff of Robert D. Murphy, political advisor on German affairs at SHAEF. (OWI)

MORE ARRESTS IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, November 26 — It was officially announced that 12 more arrests were made today in Tel Aviv and Haifa, in continued police searches for persons suspected of being connected with underground political terrorist groups. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDES SUSPECT «HANSA» WAS TORPEDOED

STOCKHOLM, November 26 — A Swedish naval inquiry into the mysterious sinking of the liner *Hansa*, in which 100 lives were lost, has uncovered evidence that the ship was torpedoed, *BBC* reported tonight.

The ship sank on Friday while *en route* from the Swedish mainland to Visby, on the Baltic island of Gottland. Among those lost were the Vice Chief of the Swedish General Staff, Colonel Rolf Lindkvist, and about 40 Swedish troops.

The ship was sailing in waters outside of the zone proclaimed by the Germans to be unsafe for neutral vessels.

Meanwhile, there were signs from both Sweden and Germany that relations between the two countries are strained. A member of the Swedish Parliament has proposed that Sweden refuse to continue as the protecting power for Germany in countries with which the Nazis are at war, *BBC* reported, adding that the official had demanded severance of Swedish-German diplomatic relations.

In Berlin, added *BBC*, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said that the training and arming on Swedish soil of volunteers to fight in Norway would be considered a «military and warlike measure» against Germany.

Sentiment of the Swedish people about these developments was reflected in the unqualified approval in the press of the Government's decision to expel three pro-Nazi Finns from the country.

Reports from Swedish Lapland said that 500 Norwegians fleeing from the retreating Germans have found safety in Sweden. Preparations are being made to receive 10,000 more, the dispatch said. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 26 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Swiftly following up the enemy's withdrawal, British troops of the 8th Army have reached the River Lamone on a wide front north of Faenza.

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

South of Faenza, British infantry, supported by tanks, have forced a bridgehead over the River Marzeno, and are continuing the advance toward the River Lamone, against disorganized resistance.

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army have cleared all enemy resistance east of the River Marzeno, and their patrols have crossed this river at several places.

West of the Pistoia-Bologna Road, American troops of the 5th Army in a successful operation have captured the important feature of Monte Belvedere, and repulsed a strong counter-attack against their newly won positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Adverse weather yesterday again caused cancellation of most air activity.

A small number of fighter-bombers were active behind the Italian front, where they bombed and strafed enemy supply columns and rail lines.

Balkan Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers attacked targets in Albania and Yugoslavia.

Two of our heavy bombers failed to return from the operations on the night of November 24-25, and two of our aircraft are missing from yesterday's operations.

MAAF flew about 300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 26 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have closed up to the western defenses of Venlo

Farther north, the advance continued, and we are approaching the villages of Swolgen and Grubbenvorst.

Rocket-firing fighters operating in support of our ground forces in Holland yesterday attacked defended positions to the east of Nijmegen.

Fighter-bombers bombed barracks south of Hilversum, and cut rail tracks in the Amersfoort, Zwolle, Utrecht, and Arnhem areas.

Strongpoints and gun and mortar positions in the Dunkirk area were also attacked by rocket-firing fighters.

In the Geilenkirchen sector, there is no change in the ground situation. Troop concentrations north of Geilenkirchen were attacked by other formations of rocket-firing fighters.

Our forces west of Jülich are fighting in the immediate vicinity of Koslar, and have captured Bourheim.

Farther south, Puzohn has been taken, and the advance to the southeast continues.

House-to-house fighting is in progress in the outskirts of Weisweiler, and at one point we have reached the Weisweiler-Langerwehe Road.

On a hill south of Langerwehe, we are fighting to regain a small amount of ground lost in an enemy counter-attack.

Our forces north of Hürtgen are within a few thousand yards of Grosshau, and Hürtgen itself is under fire from our artillery.

Strongpoints and transportation targets in the area north of Düren were attacked by fighter-bombers attacking a number of pillboxes and gun positions in this area.

Medium bombers, which were covered by fighters and fighter-bombers, went for railyards at Rheydt.

Railyards at München-Gladbach, Harff, and Grevenbroich were also attacked by fighter-bombers.

Northeast of Thionville, our forces have crossed the German border and have reached Tettingen, three miles southeast of Remich.

Biringen, southwest of Merzig, has been taken, and we

Our units advancing from the Saint Dié region toward Strasbourg pushed almost through the Saales Pass in the northern Vosges.

In the southern Vosges and the Belfort Gap, the enemy has been cleared from additional areas north and east of Belfort. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 26 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, today captured, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, the towns of Michalovce and Humenne, important communication centers and strongpoints of the enemy, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Gorbokchatine, Papin, Dubne, Snina, Uduvtse, Komenitse, Mishkine, Vinna, Gudze, Lasomets, Budkovtse, Bershes, and Leletz, and the railway stations of Gorbokchatine, Snina, Serotski-Cluga, and Budkovtse.

In Hungary, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, captured the town and railway junction of Hatvan.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, engagements of local importance took place.

During November 25, our troops disabled or destroyed 22 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 12 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 26 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The exceptionally brave conduct of the Patriots nicknamed «Folgore,» «Livorno,» and «Firenze,» belonging to the Osoppo Division, has already been mentioned, and it is now possible to give further details.

The Patriot «Folgore,» of the division's Monte Canin Battalion, was lying in ambush in an attic with eight other companions, when suddenly the approach of the Germans was signalled. Instantly seizing a hand grenade, he unfortunately removed the safety pin, and looked in vain for a target at which to hurl it. Then, with great heroism, keeping his companions at a distance, he threw himself into a corner with the grenade against his stomach. The explosion blew him to pieces, but his companions were saved.

The two Patriots «Livorno» and «Firenze» of the division's «Italia» Battalion were sent to guard a road, during a German attack, with instructions to give the alarm immediately on arrival of enemy reinforcements. Later, an enemy column of 30 men arrived, but the two Patriots instead of reporting this to their battalion, attacked the enemy column alone.

«Livorno» shouted orders in such a way that the Germans, hearing them, gained the impression that he had a large body of men with him. After a short struggle, the enemy fled, leaving 10 dead, a heavy machine-gun, and other arms.

This action saved the Patriot group from an intended flank attack.

«Livorno» has also distinguished himself in many previous actions, particularly that of last September, when alone he managed to force the German garrison of Pinzano to retreat.

Lieutenant Daldin, also of the Osoppo Division, entered the town of Tolmezzo with 10 men last May in the face of 300 Nazi-Fascist soldiers. Despite the opposition, he succeeded in advancing across the city and penetrating the garrison, killing several of the enemy before he was shot dead. (UNNR)

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

aircraft are missing from yesterday's operations.

MAAF flew about 300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 26 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have closed up to the western defenses of Venlo.

Farther north, the advance continued, and we are approaching the villages of Swolgen and Grubbenvorst.

Rocket-firing fighters operating in support of our ground forces in Holland yesterday attacked defended positions to the east of Nijmegen.

Fighter-bombers bombed barracks south of Hilversum, and cut rail tracks in the Amersfoort, Zwolle, Utrecht, and Arnhem areas.

Strongpoints and gun and mortar positions in the Dunkirk area were also attacked by rocket-firing fighters.

In the Geilenkirchen sector, there is no change in the ground situation. Troop concentrations north of Geilenkirchen were attacked by other formations of rocket-firing fighters.

Our forces west of Jülich are fighting in the immediate vicinity of Koslar, and have captured Bourheim.

Farther south, Puzohn has been taken, and the advance to the southeast continues.

House-to-house fighting is in progress in the outskirts of Weisweiler, and at one point we have reached the Weisweiler-Langerwehe Road.

On a hill south of Langerwehe, we are fighting to regain a small amount of ground lost in an enemy counter-attack.

Our forces north of Hürtgen are within a few thousand yards of Grosshau, and Hürtgen itself is under fire from our artillery.

Strongpoints and transportation targets in the area north of Düren were attacked by fighter-bombers attacking a number of pillboxes and gun positions in this area.

Medium bombers, which were covered by fighters and fighter-bombers, went for railyards at Rheydt.

Railyards at München-Gladbach, Harff, and Grevenbroich were also attacked by fighter-bombers.

Northeast of Thionville, our forces have crossed the German border and have reached Tettingen, three miles southeast of Remich.

Biringen, southwest of Merzig, has been taken, and we are advancing north of Bousenville.

A number of enemy positions in villages near the meeting point of the French, Luxembourg, and German border were targets for fighter-bombers. Behind enemy lines in the same area, railcars and motor transport were destroyed, and tracks cut in many places, while railyards at Gemünden, northwest of Karlstadt, were also attacked.

Medium and light bombers went for the arsenal at Landau, and ammunition dumps at Kaiserlautern.

In the area east of Metz we have reached Narbefontaine, seven miles northwest of Saint Avold.

Albesdorf Forest, northwest of Finstinger has been cleared of the enemy, and patrols are in Bois Givrycourt to the east.

Units which crossed the Saar River in Finstinger area have liberated Barendorf.

Substantial gains were made against light resistance in the north Alsace Plain and Vosges Mountains.

Strasbourg has been cleared of the enemy, except for defenders of Rhine bridges. The prisoner count in the city has reached 5,000.

In eastern Alsace, fighter-bombers attacked tanks, motor vehicles, locomotives, and railcars, and cut rail lines. Eleven enemy aircraft were shot down during these operations.

According to reports so far received, six of our aircraft are missing from yesterday's operations.

During November 25, our troops disabled or destroyed 22 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 12 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 26 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The exceptionally brave conduct of the Patriots nicknamed «Folgore,» «Livorno,» and «Firenze,» belonging to the Osoppo Division, has already been mentioned, and it is now possible to give further details.

The Patriot «Folgore,» of the division's Monte Canin Battalion, was lying in ambush in an attic with eight other companions, when suddenly the approach of the Germans was signalled. Instantly seizing a hand grenade, he unfortunately removed the safety pin, and looked in vain for a target at which to hurl it. Then, with great heroism, keeping his companions at a distance, he threw himself into a corner with the grenade against his stomach. The explosion blew him to pieces, but his companions were saved.

The two Patriots «Livorno» and «Firenze» of the division's «Italia» Battalion were sent to guard a road, during a German attack, with instructions to give the alarm immediately on arrival of enemy reinforcements. Later, an enemy column of 30 men arrived, but the two Patriots instead of reporting this to their battalion, attacked the enemy column alone.

«Livorno» shouted orders in such a way that the Germans, hearing them, gained the impression that he had a large body of men with him. After a short struggle, the enemy fled, leaving 10 dead, a heavy machine-gun, and other arms.

This action saved the Patriot group from an intended flank attack.

«Livorno» has also distinguished himself in many previous actions, particularly that of last September, when alone he managed to force the German garrison of Pinzano to retreat.

Lieutenant Daldin, also of the Osoppo Division, entered the town of Tolmezzo with 10 men last May in the face of 300 Nazi-Fascist soldiers. Despite the opposition, he succeeded in advancing across the city and penetrating the garrison, killing several of the enemy before he was shot dead. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The American 9th and 1st Armies, yesterday, attacked our defensive front, east of Aachen, with major forces. Counter-thrusts and counter-attacks repelled the enemy, who had broken in on a small scale at various sectors, wherever he had not already been arrested by our defensive fire. The Americans lost a considerable number of tanks and prisoners.

Our bases of the outer defense ring in the Metz area continue to hold their own.

In Lorraine, the enemy continued his pressure against our whole front by carrying out a number of assault and tank attacks.

To the northwest and east of the Bisch Forest, the enemy succeeded in obtaining some minor dents. Our tank formations to the north of Saarburg are engaged in bitter fighting with strong enemy units.

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

In the environs of Strassburg, the garrisons of some of the fortifications are defending themselves so stubbornly that the enemy was able only slightly to increase his breakthrough area to the north and south.

On the Vosges Ridge, fighting is particularly bitter at Markisch.

Northeast of Belfort, our troops arrested enemy forces after minor disengaging movements.

In Upper Alsace and on the Swiss border, fighting has again flared up with freshly brought up enemy units. Formations of German fighters successfully dispersed enemy supply columns.

The garrison of La Rochelle pierced strong enemy positions 20 kilometers to the east of the town, took several hundred prisoners, and threw the enemy, who suffered considerable losses during the fighting, out of a number of villages. Our troops returned, after completion of their mission, with considerable booty in weapons and supplies.

Fourteen Anglo-American aircraft were shot down during violent air battles over the Western Front.

German long-range weapons continued to shell Greater London, Liége, and Antwerp.

Italy:

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the defensive battle has now extended up to the Faenza area.

Our bravely-fighting divisions again frustrated all enemy attempts to break through our new positions to the south of the Lamone sector.

Eastern Front:

Since Bulgaria dropped out, the movements of our armies out of Greece and the eastern and southern Balkans continued. During engagements which are constantly becoming harder, and are being carried out under the worst possible weather and road conditions, our troops, in repeated counterattacks, smashed all attempts by strong Bulgarian and Bolshevist formations to attack our flanks. Strong rear-guard actions shook off the superior enemy forces pressing on behind us. Numerous bands in the rear area of the front, who tried to block the roads, were destroyed. Our fronts in the central and northern Balkans are continually strengthened.

In the area west of Apatin and Batina, fresh Soviet attacks were stopped in front of our lines.

In central Hungary, the Bolshevists carried out numerous attacks between Budapest and Ungvar. These failed in the fire of our grenadiers, who were effectively supported by artillery and mortar batteries.

In Kurland, large-scale enemy attacks were split up by our stubborn defense into locally limited engagements. Here, again, our divisions achieved a new defensive success.

Air:

Anglo-American bombers and low-level planes carried out daylight attacks on the western territories and on towns in the front-line area, where they bombed and gunned civilians.

During attacks by American terror formations on central Germany, chiefly the city area of Merseburg was hit.

Last night, nuisance planes sporadically dropped bombs, particularly on southern and central Germany.

Our anti-aircraft artillery shot down eight aircraft.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

to have been thrown in on a narrow front: about one division per sector, each a thousand meters wide.

Nevertheless, the Americans were unable to reach their objective. The small town of Weissweiler stayed in German hands after a ferocious battle lasting 10 hours with heavy losses for both sides.

The vanguard of the U.S. 3rd Army has reached the German defences in the Saar region, and Weber expects General Patton to begin a major assault against the main German defences between Saarbrücken and Merzig.

German quarters deny, however, that the Saar has already been crossed by the Americans.

Eastern Front: Reporting on the fighting for Budapest, Karl Blücher believes that recent Soviet offensive moves against the Hatvan-Eger-Miskolc sector indicate the intention of approaching the Hungarian capital from the west, as well as the north, east, and south.

This thrust into western Hungary has not, so far, gained any noticeable success, in spite of heavy Russian losses in both men and material.

The attempted Danube crossing *via* the island of Csepel, south of Budapest, has likewise failed.

Soviet troops which reached the western bank of the Danube had to swim back to the island, owing to the terrific artillery barrage.

Reporter Karl Klaus Krebs speaks about Soviet agents entering the beleaguered town of Miskolcz, approaching Hungarian workers and trying to persuade them to collaborate with the Russians.

« The behavior of Russian soldiers towards the Hungarian population will render the work of these agents very difficult ... » remarks Krebs.

Growing Defensive Strength of Germany: Commenting on the present battle raging in the border areas of Germany, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* writes that German defensive successes at Arnheim and at Aachen in September threw the Allies off their balance. Whereas, until now, the Allies were guided by the principle of throwing in great masses at the most favorable moment, since November 16 they have been attacking in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

Eisenhower's decision, which reflects that of Roosevelt and Churchill, clearly demonstrates a certain fear of the success of Germany's total mobilisation.

The offensive character of this revival of German strength compels the Allies to seek a final decision this winter at all costs. It is up to Germany, the article concludes, to frustrate this offensive attempt, probably the last.

Great Allied Offensive in Italy Expected: According to a report concerning an article in the Sunday edition of the *Corriere della Sera*, an Allied thrust from the Apennines towards Bologna may be expected at any moment now. The American 5th Army has moved into position after weeks of preparation. The battle of Forlì is also spreading.

The Turin newspaper *Stampa* reports of the British repeatedly throwing in reinforcements, and laying a non-stop artillery barrage in this sector.

The Republican press is united in the opinion that Kesselring will stop the Allied offensive, on the whole.

Sicily To Be Represented at Peace Conference: DNB quotes a Milan report of 200 leaders of the Sicilian separatist movement having met at Taormina. They arrived at the resolution that the independent republic of Sicily should be represented at the coming peace conference.

The Sinking of the « Hansa »: DNB quotes official naval quarters when countering « the false and misleading reports spread by the Allies to the effect that the sinking of the Swedish ship *Hansa* was due to German U-Boat action. »

There have been neither German surface vessels, U-Boats,

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

Italy:

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the defensive battle has now extended up to the Faenza area.

Our bravely-fighting divisions again frustrated all enemy attempts to break through our new positions to the south of the Lamone sector.

Eastern Front:

Since Bulgaria dropped out, the movements of our armies out of Greece and the eastern and southern Balkans continued. During engagements which are constantly becoming harder, and are being carried out under the worst possible weather and road conditions, our troops, in repeated counter-attacks, smashed all attempts by strong Bulgarian and Bolshevist formations to attack our flanks. Strong rear-guard actions shook off the superior enemy forces pressing on behind us. Numerous bands in the rear area of the front, who tried to block the roads, were destroyed. Our fronts in the central and northern Balkans are continually strengthened.

In the area west of Apatin and Batina, fresh Soviet attacks were stopped in front of our lines.

In central Hungary, the Bolshevists carried out numerous attacks between Budapest and Ungvar. These failed in the fire of our grenadiers, who were effectively supported by artillery and mortar batteries.

In Kurland, large-scale enemy attacks were split up by our stubborn defense into locally limited engagements. Here, again, our divisions achieved a new defensive success.

Air:

Anglo-American bombers and low-level planes carried out daylight attacks on the western territories and on towns in the front-line area, where they bombed and gunned civilians.

During attacks by American terror formations on central Germany, chiefly the city area of Merseburg was hit.

Last night, nuisance planes sporadically dropped bombs, particularly on southern and central Germany.

Our anti-aircraft artillery shot down eight aircraft.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front. Writing about the northern flank of this front, Sertorius considers the Canadian 1st Army's offensive moves near the Maas Estuary may prove to be the initial phase of a large-scale offensive.

In view of the disadvantages of a frontal attack against a strong river barrier, Sertorius believes that General Crerar's attack is a diversionary move intended to lure large German reserves into the Rotterdam-Utrecht area, whilst the bulk of Field Marshal Montgomery's Army Group launches a general offensive in the Nijmegen area. The German High Command, however, with its rich experience and clear-sightedness, has anticipated any such move, and taken the necessary counter-measures.

Writing about the battles in the Aachen sector, Transocean's reporter Weber states that never before have the Americans concentrated such forces. Five divisions are said Danube had to swim back to the island, owing to the terrific artillery barrage.

Reporter Karl Klaus Krebs speaks about Soviet agents entering the beleaguered town of Miskolcz, approaching Hungarian workers and trying to persuade them to collaborate with the Russians.

« The behavior of Russian soldiers towards the Hungarian population will render the work of these agents very difficult .... » remarks Krebs.

Growing Defensive Strength of Germany: Commenting on the present battle raging in the border areas of Germany, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* writes that German defensive successes at Arnheim and at Aachen in September threw the Allies off their balance. Whereas, until now, the Allies were guided by the principle of throwing in great masses at the most favorable moment, since November 16 they have been attacking in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

Eisenhower's decision, which reflects that of Roosevelt and Churchill, clearly demonstrates a certain fear of the success of Germany's total mobilisation.

The offensive character of this revival of German strength compels the Allies to seek a final decision this winter at all costs. It is up to Germany, the article concludes, to frustrate this offensive attempt, probably the last.

Great Allied Offensive in Italy Expected: According to a report concerning an article in the Sunday edition of the *Corriere della Sera*, an Allied thrust from the Apennines towards Bologna may be expected at any moment now. The American 5th Army has moved into position after weeks of preparation. The battle of Forli is also spreading.

The Turin newspaper *Stampa* reports of the British repeatedly throwing in reinforcements, and laying a non-stop artillery barrage in this sector.

The Republican press is united in the opinion that Kesselring will stop the Allied offensive, on the whole.

Sicily To Be Represented at Peace Conference: DNB quotes a Milan report of 200 leaders of the Sicilian separatist movement having met at Taormina. They arrived at the resolution that the independent republic of Sicily should be represented at the coming peace conference.

The Sinking of the « Hansa »: DNB quotes official naval quarters when countering « the false and misleading reports spread by the Allies to the effect that the sinking of the Swedish ship *Hansa* was due to German U-Boat action. »

There have been neither German surface vessels, U-Boats, nor planes in or over the waters concerned.

The Soviet News Service, however, announces the sinking of more than 15 German vessels off the Oesel peninsula and the port of Memel in the southern Baltic, which would indicate the presence of Soviet warships in the disputed waters.

HUNGARIAN

The Hungarian Minister of National Defence has issued a strong warning against those elements of the public (meaning especially the inhabitants of greater Budapest) who ignore the so-called « big alarms » by staying in their homes or in the street,, and thus exposing themselves to danger. Energetic measures are also to be taken against the numerous black-out offenders.

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

Interior Dept.

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION SERVICE
3 NOV 1944

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Sunday **26 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British infantry reach outskirts of Faenza; Battle rages for Cologne Plain; Soviets advance in Czechoslovakia and Hungary; American subs sink 27 Jap ships; Japs forced to withdraw from Kalewa; U. S. armed forces total 11,759,000; U. S. aircraft carrier commissioned today.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian journalists attack Undersecretariat of Press; Ministers Without Portfolio meet; Epuration continues; Insurance benefits for Italians employed by Allies; Heavy riot damage in Regina Coeli Prison; Gang of thieves arrested near Palermo; Bomb explodes in Palermo theater; New Italian Army aids Allied war effort; Pisa University begins 601st year; Pope to pray for peace.

UNITED NATIONS — Antonini says Italy looks to United Nations for aid; Smuts says South Africa will fight Japs; Bidault urges Franco-Soviet *entente*; Yugoslav Premier leaves Moscow; Polish Premier to remain pending new cabinet; U. K. grants 3 1/2 million sterling to Colonies; Inter-American Defense White Book published; Brussels police clash with demonstrators; 17 U. S. Congressmen arrive in Britain.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Spanish Democratic Alliance formed in France; Sweden's Vice Chief of Staff missing in Baltic sinking; Swedish Minister to Berlin returns to Stockholm.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH INFANTRY REACH FAENZA OUTSKIRTS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — British infantry and armoured forces of the 8th Army, after a soundly

Corleto, enemy troops to the south yesterday were driven back from their positions along the Samoggia River by a Polish thrust which reached the confluence of the Samoggia and the Marzeno Rivers, three miles due south of Faenza.

The nature of the terrain at this southern edge of the Po Valley is abundantly providing the retreating enemy with water barriers on which to fasten his successive delaying positions. In the less than 30 miles between Faenza and Bologna, there are six major rivers, with scores of tributary watercourses, cutting across the 8th Army's path on their way from the valley's mountain rim to the center of the plain.

No change was reported on the 8th Army sector south of Ravenna, where German forces are believed to be massing in some strength on the north banks of the Fiumi Uniti, combined estuary of the Montone and Ronco Rivers.

On the 5th Army front, enemy attacks at scattered points along the Apennines, in efforts to take prisoners and gain information, were once more without success. Enemy forces are apparently regrouping along this front, and are attempting to cover this operation with harassing mortar and machine-gun fire. (PRO)

BATTLE RAGING FOR COLOGNE PLAIN

LONDON, November 25 — German troops continued to fight hard today to hold the Allied drive onto the Cologne Plain and to the heart of German industry. Hampered by heavy rains, Allied infantry, air, and armor were forced to mark time, and villages were under such heavy shellfire that neither German nor Allied troops were able to enter them.

Resistance from the 12 veteran German divisions now in the line stiffened considerably today, and opposition was greater than at any time since the drive was launched on November 16.

In the center of the three-army front, American 9th Army troops edged forward through deep mud and barbed

LATE BULLETINS

JAP ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE LEYTE SMASHED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 25 — Attempts of the Japanese to reinforce their hard-pressed garrison on the island of Leyte have been smashed, General MacArthur's communique reported tonight.

American fighters today sank three out of four vessels which attempted to approach the island, the communique added. The fourth ship was left ablaze, and 2,000 Japanese troops and all the convoy's cargo were lost. The convoy was intercepted off the island of Cebu.

On Leyte itself, American troops have cleared the Japanese from heights east of Limon. (Reuter)

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

forces total 11,759,000; U. S. aircraft carrier commissioned today.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian journalists attack Undersecretariat of Press; Ministers Without Portfolio meet; Epuration continues; Insurance benefits for Italians employed by Allies; Heavy riot damage in Regina Coeli Prison; Gang of thieves arrested near Palermo; Bomb explodes in Palermo theater; New Italian Army aids Allied war effort; Pisa University begins 601st year; Pope to pray for peace.

UNITED NATIONS — Antonini says Italy looks to United Nations for aid; Smuts says South Africa will fight Japs; Bidault urges Franco-Soviet *entente*; Yugoslav Premier leaves Moscow; Polish Premier to remain pending new cabinet; U. K. grants 3 ½ million sterling to Colonies; Inter-American Defense White Book published; Brussels police clash with demonstrators; 17 U. S. Congressmen arrive in Britain.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Spanish Democratic Alliance formed in France; Sweden's Vice Chief of Staff missing in Baltic sinking; Swedish Minister to Berlin returns to Stockholm.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH INFANTRY REACH FAENZA OUTSKIRTS

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, November 25 — British infantry and armoured forces of the 8th Army, after «soundly defeating» two crack German divisions in the battle for the Cosina River bridgeheads, have dislodged the enemy all along an eight-mile front and have reached the eastern outskirts of Faenza, it was announced today.

In a swiftly-executed two-pronged attack, the British forces cut behind the strong enemy delaying positions along the Montone River, to the northeast of the Cosina bridgehead, and at the same time lunged straight ahead toward Faenza, forcing the German defending forces to withdraw in haste from the river line they have clung to for the past 10 days.

More than 300 prisoners were taken from the 26th Panzer Division, one of the two German units engaged, and several enemy tanks were destroyed, according to early reports. Despite the surprise impact of the British maneuver, enemy troops fought hard as the German Air Force Infantry Division and the 26th Panzer Division tried to hold the growing rift in their delaying positions.

Eighth Army forces are now in Borgo Durbecco, a suburb of Faenza east of the Lamone River, as a result of a three-mile gain by the main British thrust westward. No indication was given in official reports whether the Germans had been able to prepare positions along the Lamone's west banks for a last-ditch stand in Faenza itself.

In addition to being forced to withdraw from the Montone River line north of the main Po Highway by the second British thrust which captured the tiny village of Ospedaletto, the Germans are also withdrawing from the Cosina River line to the south of the plain.

No change was reported on the 8th Army sector south of Ravenna, where German forces are believed to be massing in some strength on the north banks of the Fiumi Uniti, combined estuary of the Montone and Ronco Rivers.

On the 5th Army front, enemy attacks at scattered points along the Apennines, in efforts to take prisoners and gain information, were once more without success. Enemy forces are apparently regrouping along this front, and are attempting to cover this operation with harassing mortar and machine-gun fire. (PRO)

BATTLE RAGING FOR COLOGNE PLAIN

LONDON, November 25 — German troops continued to fight hard today to hold the Allied drive onto the Cologne Plain and to the heart of German industry. Hampered by heavy rains, Allied infantry, air, and armor were forced to mark time, and villages were under such heavy shellfire that neither German nor Allied troops were able to enter them.

Resistance from the 12 veteran German divisions now in the line stiffened considerably today, and opposition was greater than at any time since the drive was launched on November 16.

In the center of the three-army front, American 9th Army troops edged forward through deep mud and barbed

LATE BULLETINS

JAP ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE LEYTE SMASHED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 25 — Attempts of the Japanese to reinforce their hard-pressed garrison on the island of Leyte have been smashed, General MacArthur's communique reported tonight.

American fighters today sank three out of four vessels which attempted to approach the island, the communique added. The fourth ship was left ablaze, and 2,000 Japanese troops and all the convoy's cargo were lost. The convoy was intercepted off the island of Cebu.

On Leyte itself, American troops have cleared the Japanese from heights east of Limon. (Reuter)

U.S. BOMBERS HIT JAPS IN BONIN ISLANDS

PEARL HARBOR, November 25 — Japanese bases in the Bonin Islands were heavily hit by American bombers before and after yesterday's Superfortress attack on Tokyo, a communique from headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, reported tonight. The northern Palau Islands, Marianas, and Carolines were also attacked from Monday through Thursday.

An announcement from the War Department in Washington today said that General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army Air Forces, will present the latest available information on the Tokyo attack when he speaks on a radio broadcast Sunday at 2130 hours (Rome time). (OWI)

4016

ALBANIANS NEAR SCUTARI

LONDON, November 25 — Tonight's Yugoslav communique said:

«Albanian units of the National Liberation Army are approaching Scutari, which is within long-distance artillery range.

«In Montenegro, the circle round the strong enemy groups near Podgorica is tightening». (Reuter)

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

hard fact now is, that the reconquest of northern Burma is already under way.

« Preliminary moves for retaking Southeast Asia are going so well that the Japanese may soon have to make one of the most vital decisions of the war. They will have to decide whether to pour reinforcements into northern Burma, or whether to cut their losses and withdraw to the south.

« Our offensive has virtually liquidated at least four first-class infantry divisions, which represent more than 60,000 men. At least 30,000 more Japanese are casualties from disease and hunger, and may have fought for the last time in the jungles of Burma.

« On the northern Burma front, the Japanese today are on the defensive. It is the first time in the war of Southeast Asia that this has been the case. Japanese commanders are faced with the prospect of losing the whole of northern Burma, and the next few months, maybe weeks, will decide.

« This offensive represents an advance of more than 200 miles through the wildest mountain and jungle country in the world — and they are fighting miles. All roads now lead to Mandalay. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese will rush in heavy reinforcements to meet the Allied move. »
(OWI-Reuter)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT REICH BY NIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force last night attacked, by means of instrument bombardment techniques, cloud-covered targets in the Linz and Munich areas, it was announced here today.

Only « small forces » of the heavy bombers were employed in the attack.

The heavy bombers reported several enemy night interceptions over the Linz area, but no contact was attempted. Flak over the German targets ranged from moderate to intense.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out intensive attacks on enemy troop positions along the Lamone River in the Faenza area, scattering thousands of fragmentation bombs.

Bad weather yesterday cancelled all daylight operations of the Strategic Air Force, and limited total sorties of the MAAF to « over 450. »
(PRO)

ABNORMAL RAINFALL HAS BOGGED ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Abnormal rainfall, which in one instance resulted in what would normally be 79 days' rainfall pouring down in a cloudburst of 10 hours' duration, has bogged the Italian front this fall, it was officially reported here today.

Although under normal conditions the Apennines area has an average rainfall more than twice that of London's figure, the rainfall in this part of Italy has been doubled this year.

The record rainfall occurred on the night of October 31, and resulted in flooding the Arno River all along its course, so that temporary bridges were awash, and the Ponte Vecchio, sole span which the Germans left undemolished in their flight from Florence, was within a few inches of immersion.
(PRO)

U.S. BOMBERS HIT RUHR OIL PLANTS

LONDON, November 25 — After British RAF Mosquito bombers blasted Berlin last night, more than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 1,000 fighter planes continued the Allied air blows against Germany today by attacking the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg in

SIEGFRIED LINE GUNS SHELL STRASBOURG

STRASBOURG, November 25 — A correspondent of the *New York Times*, in a dispatch yesterday, said that the guns of the Siegfried Line began firing sporadically across the Rhine into the center of Strasbourg, while General Le Clerc's armored forces completed the town's liberation by mopping up pockets of Germans in the southern and eastern outskirts. He said that yesterday's round-up brought the number of Germans captured in the city to 3,000.
(OWI)

POLES DECORATE MONTGOMERY

WITH CANADIAN 1ST ARMY, November 25 — Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery was decorated today by Major General Maczel, Commander of the Polish Division, with Poland's highest military award, the Order of Virtuti Militari, on behalf of the President of Poland.
(OWI)

NAZI LINES IN WESTERN SERBIA CRACK

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, November 25 — Troops of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation have broken German defenses around Stolovi, in western Serbia, after two days of bitter fighting, and cut the enemy lines of communications between Kraljevo and the west, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Yugoslav troops killed 750 Germans, took 200 prisoners, and captured much war material of all descriptions, including three tanks and five flame throwers.

In Montenegro, fierce fighting continues round Danilovgrad, where key positions have changed hands several times.

Attacks against enemy lines of communication continued. The Yugoslavs captured two strongholds on the Zagreb-Sisak line midway between the two towns, and liquidated an enemy detachment on one of the main lines from Zagreb.

In east Bosnia, Marshal Tito's men wiped out a strongpoint east of Sarajevo, and are fighting on the Rogatica-Sienica line to the southeast.

Units of the Albanian National Army of Liberation freed Kukos, in northeastern Albania, west of Skoplje. They are driving westward toward Scutari, last remaining German stronghold in Albania, from several directions.
(PWB)

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN PALESTINE

CAIRO, November 25 — It has been announced here that Major General J. C. D'Arcy has been appointed General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine and Transjordan. He replaces Major General D. F. MacConnel.
(Reuter)

U.S. ARMED FORCES TOTAL 11,759,000

WASHINGTON, November 25 — The U.S. armed forces totalled 11,759,000 as of October 1, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Selective Service Director, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

The total figure does not include dead, missing, or captured. About 8,100,000 are in the Army, and more than 3,700,000 in the Navy. Hershey said that since the United States entered the war, 1,441,204 men have been returned to civilian life.

Selective Service boards will remain in existence to assist returning veterans to find civilian employment after they are demobilized, Hershey added.
(OWI)

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMISSIONED TODAY

NEW YORK, November 25 — A U.S. aircraft carrier, the 27,000-ton *Bon Homme Richard*, of the Essex class, will

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

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT REICH BY NIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force last night attacked, by means of instrument bombardment techniques, cloud-covered targets in the Linz and Munich areas, it was announced here today.

Only «small forces» of the heavy bombers were employed in the attack.

The heavy bombers reported several enemy night interceptions over the Linz area, but no contact was attempted. Flak over the German targets ranged from moderate to intense.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out intensive attacks on enemy troop positions along the Lamone River in the Faenza area, scattering thousands of fragmentation bombs.

Bad weather yesterday cancelled all daylight operations of the Strategic Air Force, and limited total sorties of the MAAF to «over 450.» (PRO)

ABNORMAL RAINFALL HAS BOGGED ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Abnormal rainfall, which in one instance resulted in what would normally be 79 days' rainfall pouring down in a cloudburst of 10 hours' duration, has bogged the Italian front this fall, it was officially reported here today.

Although under normal conditions the Apennines area has an average rainfall more than twice that of London's figure, the rainfall in this part of Italy has been doubled this year.

The record rainfall occurred on the night of October 31, and resulted in flooding the Arno River all along its course, so that temporary bridges were awash, and the Ponte Vecchio, sole span which the Germans left undemolished in their flight from Florence, was within a few inches of immersion. (PRO)

U.S. BOMBERS HIT RUHR OIL PLANTS

LONDON, November 25 — After British RAF Mosquito bombers blasted Berlin last night, more than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 1,000 fighter planes continued the Allied air blows against Germany today by attacking the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg in the Leipzig area. The marshalling yards at Bingen, west of Mainz on the upper Rhine and oil plants at Lutzendorf were also hit in today's attack.

The attack on Leuna by the 8th USAAF follows the large-scale day attack Tuesday, when over 1,250 Liberators and Flying Fortresses, escorted by more than 1,100 fighters, bombed oil refineries in Germany, and RAF Lancasters, escorted by 250 fighters, attacked synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr. There was another attack on the Ruhr oil plants Thursday.

Mitchells and Bostons of the Allied 2nd TAF this morning attacked the railway yards at Rheydt, only 12 miles ahead of the Allied ground forces in the Geilenkirchen area. Rheydt is the biggest rail junction which lies ahead of the Allied advance in this sector.

Hallfaxes of the RAF Coastal Command last night attacked German shipping in the Skagerrak. This is the 15th night attack in eight weeks made by the heavy bombers, which seek out enemy convoys in Norwegian waters.

Damage and casualties were reported today from enemy action over southern England during the past 24 hours.

An American bomber last night struck the tower of a church in Norwich. It lost a wing and went on to crash on open ground. The crew were killed.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

between Kraljevo and the west, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Yugoslav troops killed 750 Germans, took 200 prisoners, and captured much war material of all descriptions, including three tanks and five flame throwers.

In Montenegro, fierce fighting continues round Danilovgrad, where key positions have changed hands several times.

Attacks against enemy lines of communication continued. The Yugoslavs captured two strongholds on the Zagreb-Sisak line midway between the two towns, and liquidated an enemy detachment on one of the main lines from Zagreb.

In east Bosnia, Marshal Tito's men wiped out a strongpoint east of Sarajevo, and are fighting on the Rogatica-Sjenica line to the southeast.

Units of the Albanian National Army of Liberation freed Kukos, in northeastern Albania, west of Skoplje. They are driving westward toward Scutari, last remaining German stronghold in Albania, from several directions. (PWB)

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN PALESTINE

CAIRO, November 25 — It has been announced here that Major General J. C. D'Arcy has been appointed General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine and Transjordan. He replaces Major General D. F. MacConnel. (Reuter)

U.S. ARMED FORCES TOTAL 11,759,000

WASHINGTON, November 25 — The U.S. armed forces totalled 11,759,000 as of October 1, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Selective Service Director, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

The total figure does not include dead, missing, or captured. About 8,100,000 are in the Army, and more than 3,700,000 in the Navy. Hershey said that since the United States entered the war, 1,441,204 men have been returned to civilian life.

Selective Service boards will remain in existence to assist returning veterans to find civilian employment after they are demobilized, Hershey added. (OWI)

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMISSIONED TODAY

NEW YORK, November 25 — A U.S. aircraft carrier, the 27,000-ton *Bon Homme Richard*, of the *Essex* class, will be formally commissioned tomorrow.

Carrying about 80 aircraft, she is the 13th of her class to be launched since the United States entered the war. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

JOURNALISTS ATTACK PRESS UNDERSECRETARIAT

ROME, November 25 — A statement issued here yesterday by the National Press Federation strongly criticized the activities of the office of the Undersecretary for Press and Information, and demanded that government control of the press be reduced to the absolute minimum consistent with war conditions and the military occupation of Italy.

The statement followed articles in the Roman press of the last few days bitterly critical of recent decrees extending the control of the National Publications Board over radio and film production.

The office of the Undersecretary for Press and Information, the statement recalled, was created by the government for the sole purpose of gradually doing away with the functions of the Ministry of Popular Culture, described as

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

wire and captured the town of Bourheim, which was under attack for two days. They are now facing the defenses guarding the important communication town of Jülich on the eastern side of the flooded Roer River. During the few hours of good weather, Allied aircraft supported ground operations.

Press reports said that all the waterways in this sector have over-flowed, forming great, shallow lakes. In some places, the Roer River is up to 300 yards wide. Allied artillery, sited on high ground, is marooned, but roads are still passable.

American 1st Army infantry using bayonets today broke out of the Hürtgen Forest southeast of Aachen, and late press dispatches reported they have reached the Cologne Plain a few miles from Düren. The Germans were said to be yielding ground with the Americans close on their heels.

The Americans attacked the Germans so swiftly that enemy artillery did not get firing orders until they were engaged in hand-to-hand combat and driven out into open ground. The Germans were so confused that their shells were killing their own men.

Just east of Weisweiler, other 1st Army forces, swinging around the Allied flank, have reached and cut the important Eschweiler-Düren Road. House-to-house fighting is raging in the town of Weisweiler, and the American attack threatens a new stretch of the Adolf Hitler military highway to the north. German storm troops are opposing this advance.

On the northern flank of the Allied drive to the Ruhr, British 2nd forces were reported late tonight to have recaptured the bitterly contested towns of Würm and Beeck. The British are meeting heavy opposition in the section of the Siegfried zone beyond Gellenkirchen, and no further movement was reported.

In northern Holland, they continued their methodical advance across peat bogs in extreme weather, and have reached the Meuse at Grubbenvorst, north of Venlo. The German rear-guards around Venlo itself are still defending the town against a three-pronged British attack. South of Roermond on the Meuse, British troops are flooded out, and are living on housetops.

Germans in Flight

On the Vosges front, the Germans are in confused flight across the flooded Rhine, using boats, rafts, and anything that floats. The German troops defending the base of the bridge linking Strasbourg with Germany were thrown off their balance today when they found that French artillery and machine-guns spanning the Rhine are still intact.

SHAEF today denied reports that Allied patrols had crossed the Rhine.

Radio Paris reported that French armored units ranging south along the Rhine from Strasbourg were within eight miles of French 1st Army units driving northward from Colmar. In the Mülhouse region between Colmar and Belfort, press dispatches said that the Germans were resisting with isolated battles raging in a number of towns. The Germans clung to strongpoints, and the French advance surged around and past them.

Two infantry divisions of the American 7th Army today broadened the Saverne Gap through the Vosges Mountains, and advance units have driven to the outskirts of Mommenheim, 12 miles to the east. Great quantities of material and thousands of men have been pouring through the Saverne Gap for the last two days.

In the central Vosges sector, American and French forces met varied German resistance. Between the Saales and the St. Marie passes west of St. Dié, American forces have liberated the towns of Bourg Bruche, Lubine, and Lusse. To the south, on the high ground between the St. Marie and the Bonhomme passes, French troops are closing up to the American positions, taking the junctions of Laveline and La Croix.

The American 3rd Army offensive along an 11-mile front in the region around the Uzhorod communications junction, 15 miles north of the Hungary-Czechoslovakia frontier.

Advanced elements of this attack have swung west and entered Slovakia, and are now driving for the important junction at Kosice. Mud and rain are proving obstacles almost as great as the German defense. Large areas are covered by water, and streams rushing down from the Carpathians have become swollen rivers.

Where bridges have not been blown up by the Germans, they have been swept away by floods. Crack units which used to move 30 miles a day do well to make three miles under present conditions.

Fifty-six German tanks were knocked out of action yesterday, and 27 enemy aircraft were shot down.

(OWI - Reuter)

AMERICAN SUBS SINK 27 JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, November 25 — American submarines operating in Pacific and Far East waters have sunk 27 Japanese vessels, including a destroyer and a converted gunboat, the Navy Department announced today.

The communique said that the additional sinkings brought total Japanese losses inflicted by submarines to 854 sunk, 37 probably sunk, and 119 damaged. The sinkings reported today included a large transport, a large tanker, a large cargo transport, two medium tankers, two medium cargo transports, 11 medium cargo vessels, a small tanker, six small cargo ships, the destroyer, and the gunboat.

The Chungking daily newspaper *Tekung Pao* said yesterday that the American naval bombardment of Matsuwa Island in the Kuriles indicates that the Japanese fighting American forces in the Philippines with troops from Manchuria have left their back door «wide open.»

The newspaper called the bombardment «one of the most significant developments of the Pacific war.»

It added: «The Japanese main defense is concentrated in three segments: Thailand, Malaya, Indo-China, and Singapore, comprising the right flank; the Fukien coast, Formosa, and the Philippines in the center; and the Marianas to Japan proper making up the left flank.

«The American liberation of the Philippines would sever Japan's entire defense structure. With American naval forces under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz attacking the left flank, and Allied forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten expected to attack Malaya, Japan faces her greatest danger.»

(OWI - Reuter)

JAPS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM KALEWA

KANDY, CEYLON, November 25 — Japanese troops have been forced to withdraw from Kalewa, vital Chindwin River port, 48 miles southeast of Tiddim in northwest Burma, a New Delhi broadcast quoted by Reuter said tonight.

The radio reported that an Allied Command force of the 84th West African Division, sent ahead of the main advance, established themselves on the river below Kalewa and blockaded all traffic to and from the Japanese garrison. During a five-day period not a single craft was allowed to pass.

By the time the main advance pushed to the town from the north, the Japanese were forced to withdraw.

An earlier Southeast Asia Command communique had reported that Allied forces had reached within 12½ miles of Kalewa.

Fighting in Bhamo

In northern Burma, troops of the Chinese 38th Division took four more strongpoints at Bhamo, the SEAC communique added. Of these, two were south of the airstrip and a third was north of the strip, where the wedge in the

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

in the town of Weiswetter, and the American [illegible] a new stretch of the Adolf Hitler military highway to the north. German storm troops are opposing this advance.

On the northern flank of the Allied drive to the Ruhr, British 2nd forces were reported late tonight to have recaptured the bitterly contested towns of Würm and Beeck. The British are meeting heavy opposition in the section of the Siegfried zone beyond Geilenkirchen, and no further movement was reported.

In northern Holland, they continued their methodical advance across peat bogs in extreme weather, and have reached the Meuse at Grubbenvorst, north of Venlo. The German rear-guards around Venlo itself are still defending the town against a three-pronged British attack. South of Roermond on the Meuse, British troops are flooded out, and are living on housetops.

Germans in Flight

On the Vosges front, the Germans are in confused flight across the flooded Rhine, using boats, rafts, and anything that floats. The German troops defending the base of the bridge linking Strasbourg with Germany were thrown off their balance today when they found that French artillery and machine-guns spanning the Rhine are still intact.

SHAEF today denied reports that Allied patrols had crossed the Rhine.

Radio Paris reported that French armored units ranging south along the Rhine from Strasbourg were within eight miles of French 1st Army units driving northward from Colmar. In the Mülhouse region between Colmar and Belfort, press dispatches said that the Germans were resisting with isolated battles raging in a number of towns. The Germans clung to strongpoints, and the French advance surged around and past them.

Two infantry divisions of the American 7th Army today broadened the Saverne Gap through the Vosges Mountains, and advance units have driven to the outskirts of Mommenheim, 12 miles to the east. Great quantities of material and thousands of men have been pouring through the Saverne Gap for the last two days.

In the central Vosges sector, American and French forces met varied German resistance. Between the Saales and the St. Marie passes west of St. Dié, American forces have liberated the towns of Bourg Bruche, Lubine, and Lusse. To the south, on the high ground between the St. Marie and the Bonhomme passes, French troops are closing up to the American positions, taking the junctions of Laveline and La Croix.

The American 3rd Army offensive along an 11-mile front inside Germany near the Luxembourg border gained one mile today, and the town of Tettingen was captured. At the eastern end of the line, other American forces made a new entry into Germany at Biringen, five miles southwest of Merzig.

American forces which yesterday crossed the Saar River in the Finstingen area maintained their bridgehead over the river despite a German counter-attack. They are meeting a constant enemy artillery barrage.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

SOVIETS ADVANCE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY

MOSCOW, November 25 — The liberation of several more places in Czechoslavakia, northwest and west of Csap, was announced in tonight's Soviet communique. Red Army troops also have gained ground in Hungary.

The Germans have admitted the withdrawal from the rail town of Hatvan, about 30 miles northeast of Budapest. This puts Marshal Malinovsky's armor on the main highway to the Hungarian capital.

The southern arm of Marshal Malinovsky's forces gripping the eastern end of Czechoslovakia has sliced deeper into [illegible] stunk, 37 probably sunk, and [illegible] reported today included a large transport, a large tanker, a large cargo transport, two medium tankers, two medium cargo transports, 11 medium cargo vessels, a small tanker, six small cargo ships, the destroyer, and the gunboat.

The Chungking daily newspaper *Takung Pao* said yesterday that the American naval bombardment of Matsuwa Island in the Kuriles indicates that the Japanese fighting American forces in the Philippines with troops from Manchuria have left their back door «wide open.»

The newspaper called the bombardment «one of the most significant developments of the Pacific war.»

It added: «The Japanese main defense is concentrated in three segments: Thailand, Malaya, Indo-China, and Singapore, comprising the right flank; the Fukien coast, Formosa, and the Philippines in the center; and the Marianas to Japan proper making up the left flank.

«The American liberation of the Philippines would sever Japan's entire defense structure. With American naval forces under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz attacking the left flank, and Allied forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten expected to attack Malaya, Japan faces her greatest danger.»

(OWI - Reuter)

JAPS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM KALEWA

KANDY, CEYLON, November 25 — Japanese troops have been forced to withdraw from Kalewa, vital Chindwin River port, 48 miles southeast of Tiddim in northwest Burma, a New Delhi broadcast quoted by Reuter said tonight.

The radio reported that an Allied Command force of the 84th West African Division, sent ahead of the main advance, established themselves on the river below Kalewa and blockaded all traffic to and from the Japanese garrison. During a five-day period not a single craft was allowed to pass.

By the time the main advance pushed to the town from the north, the Japanese were forced to withdraw.

An earlier Southeast Asia Command communique had reported that Allied forces had reached within 12½ miles of Kalewa.

Fighting in Bhamo

In northern Burma, troops of the Chinese 38th Division took four more strongpoints at Bhamo, the SEAC communique added. Of these, two were south of the airstrip and a third was north of the strip, where the wedge in the enemy's defense was enlarged.

Bhamo, the river port which marks the limit of steamer navigation on the Irrawaddy, is the starting point of an important caravan route into southwest China.

At Pinwe, on the Myitkyina-Mogaung-Mandalay railway, troops of the British 36th Division have advanced 200 yards and made their first objective in their new attack on the enemy's positions.

A communique from the 14th USAAF Headquarters in Chungking today said that American heavy bombers last night hit Japanese positions along the waterfront at Hankow, central China, and also bombed enemy installations at Samah Bay, on the northern tip of Hainan Island off China's southern coast.

It added that other U.S. planes struck Japanese airfields at Hengyang and Paoching, in central China, where they wrecked enemy planes and buildings, and hit supply depots. Hengyang is 215 miles northeast of Japanese-held Kweilin. Paoching is 60 miles northwest of Hengyang.

A *London Daily Mail* correspondent in a dispatch from Calcutta said today that the invasion of Burma already has begun. «It began months ago, but it seemed to pass unnoticed in the general flood of war news. Some people expected an amphibious operation; that may come: but the

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

hard fact now is, that the reconquest of northern Burma is already under way.

« Preliminary moves for retaking Southeast Asia are going so well that the Japanese may soon have to make one of the most vital decisions of the war. They will have to decide whether to pour reinforcements into northern Burma, or whether to cut their losses and withdraw to the south.

« Our offensive has virtually liquidated at least four first-class infantry divisions, which represent more than 60,000 men. At least 30,000 more Japanese are casualties from disease and hunger, and may have fought for the last time in the jungles of Burma.

« On the northern Burma front, the Japanese today are on the defensive. It is the first time in the war of Southeast Asia that this has been the case. Japanese commanders are faced with the prospect of losing the whole of northern Burma, and the next few months, maybe weeks, will decide.

« This offensive represents an advance of more than 200 miles through the wildest mountain and jungle country in the world — and they are fighting miles. All roads now lead to Mandalay. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese will rush in heavy reinforcements to meet the Allied move. »
(OWI-Reuter)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT REICH BY NIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force last night attacked, by means of instrument bombardment techniques, cloud-covered targets in the Linz and Munich areas, it was announced here today.

Only « small forces » of the heavy bombers were employed in the attack.

The heavy bombers reported several enemy night interceptions over the Linz area, but no contact was attempted. Flak over the German targets ranged from moderate to intense.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out intensive attacks on enemy troop positions along the Lamone River in the Faenza area, scattering thousands of fragmentation bombs.

Bad weather yesterday cancelled all daylight operations of the Strategic Air Force, and limited total sorties of the MAAF to « over 450. »
(PRO)

ABNORMAL RAINFALL HAS BOGGED ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Abnormal rainfall, which in one instance resulted in what would normally be 79 days' rainfall pouring down in a cloudburst of 10 hours' duration, has bogged the Italian front this fall, it was officially reported here today.

Although under normal conditions the Apennines area has an average rainfall more than twice that of London's figure, the rainfall in this part of Italy has been doubled this year.

The record rainfall occurred on the night of October 31, and resulted in flooding the Arno River all along its course, so that temporary bridges were awash, and the Ponte Vecchio, sole span which the Germans left undemolished in their flight from Florence, was within a few inches of immersion.
(PRO)

U.S. BOMBERS HIT RUHR OIL PLANTS

LONDON, November 25 — After British RAF Mosquito bombers blasted Berlin last night, more than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 1,000 fighter planes continued the Allied air blows against Germany today by attacking the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg in

SIEGFRIED LINE GUNS SHELL STRASBOURG

STRASBOURG, November 25 — A correspondent of the *New York Times*, in a dispatch yesterday, said that the guns of the Siegfried Line began firing sporadically across the Rhine into the center of Strasbourg, while General Le Clerc's armored forces completed the town's liberation by mopping up pockets of Germans in the southern and eastern outskirts. He said that yesterday's round-up brought the number of Germans captured in the city to 3,000.
(OWI)

POLES DECORATE MONTGOMERY

WITH CANADIAN 1ST ARMY, November 25 — Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery was decorated today by Major General Maczel, Commander of the Polish Division, with Poland's highest military award, the Order of Virtuti Militari, on behalf of the President of Poland.
(OWI)

NAZI LINES IN WESTERN SERBIA CRACK

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, November 25 — Troops of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation have broken German defenses around Stolovi, in western Serbia, after two days of bitter fighting, and cut the enemy lines of communications between Kraljevo and the west, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Yugoslav troops killed 750 Germans, took 200 prisoners, and captured much war material of all descriptions, including three tanks and five flame throwers.

In Montenegro, fierce fighting continues round Danilovgrad, where key positions have changed hands several times.

Attacks against enemy lines of communication continued. The Yugoslavs captured two strongholds on the Zagreb-Sisak line, midway between the two towns, and liquidated an enemy detachment on one of the main lines from Zagreb.

In east Bosnia, Marshal Tito's men wiped out a strongpoint east of Sarajevo, and are fighting on the Rogatica-Sienica line to the southeast.

Units of the Albanian National Army of Liberation freed Kukos, in northeastern Albania, west of Skoplje. They are driving westward toward Scutari, last remaining German stronghold in Albania, from several directions.
(PWB)

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN PALESTINE

CAIRO, November 25 — It has been announced here that Major General J. C. D'Arcy has been appointed General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine and Transjordan. He replaces Major General D. F. MacConnel.
(Reuter)

U.S. ARMED FORCES TOTAL 11,759,000

WASHINGTON, November 25 — The U.S. armed forces totalled 11,759,000 as of October 1, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Selective Service Director, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

The total figure does not include dead, missing, or captured. About 8,100,000 are in the Army, and more than 3,700,000 in the Navy. Hershey said that since the United States entered the war, 1,441,204 men have been returned to civilian life.

Selective Service boards will remain in existence to assist returning veterans to find civilian employment after they are demobilized, Hershey added.
(OWI)

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMISSIONED TODAY

NEW YORK, November 25 — A U.S. aircraft carrier, the 27,000-ton *Bon Homme Richard*, of the *Essex* class, will

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

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT REICH BY NIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force last night attacked, by means of instrument bombardment techniques, cloud-covered targets in the Linz and Munich areas, it was announced here today.

Only «small forces» of the heavy bombers were employed in the attack.

The heavy bombers reported several enemy night interceptions over the Linz area, but no contact was attempted. Flak over the German targets ranged from moderate to intense.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out intensive attacks on enemy troop positions along the Lamone River in the Faenza area, scattering thousands of fragmentation bombs.

Bad weather yesterday cancelled all daylight operations of the Strategic Air Force, and limited total sorties of the MAAF to «over 450.» (PRO)

ABNORMAL RAINFALL HAS BOGGED ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 25 — Abnormal rainfall, which in one instance resulted in what would normally be 79 days' rainfall pouring down in a cloudburst of 10 hours' duration, has bogged the Italian front this fall, it was officially reported here today.

Although under normal conditions the Apennines area has an average rainfall more than twice that of London's figure, the rainfall in this part of Italy has been doubled this year.

The record rainfall occurred on the night of October 31, and resulted in flooding the Arno River all along its course, so that temporary bridges were awash, and the Ponte Vecchio, sole span which the Germans left undemolished in their flight from Florence, was within a few inches of immersion. (PRO)

U.S. BOMBERS HIT RUHR OIL PLANTS

LONDON, November 25 — After British RAF Mosquito bombers blasted Berlin last night, more than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 1,000 fighter planes continued the Allied air blows against Germany today by attacking the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg in the Leipzig area. The marshalling yards at Bingen, west of Mainz on the upper Rhine and oil plants at Lutzendorf were also hit in today's attack.

The attack on Leuna by the 8th USAAF follows the large-scale day attack Tuesday, when over 1,250 Liberators and Flying Fortresses, escorted by more than 1,100 fighters, bombed oil refineries in Germany, and RAF Lancasters, escorted by 250 fighters, attacked synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr. There was another attack on the Ruhr oil plants Thursday.

Mitchells and Bostons of the Allied 2nd TAF this morning attacked the railway yards at Rheydt, only 12 miles ahead of the Allied ground forces in the Geilenkirchen area. Rheydt is the biggest rail junction which lies ahead of the Allied advance in this sector.

Halifaxes of the RAF Coastal Command last night attacked German shipping in the Skagerrak. This is the 15th night attack in eight weeks made by the heavy bombers, which seek out enemy convoys in Norwegian waters.

Damage and casualties were reported today from enemy action over southern England during the past 24 hours.

An American bomber last night struck the tower of a church in Norwich. It lost a wing and went on to crash on open ground. The crew were killed.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

between Kraljevo and the west, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

Yugoslav troops killed 750 Germans, took 200 prisoners, and captured much war material of all descriptions, including three tanks and five flame throwers.

In Montenegro, fierce fighting continues round Danilovgrad, where key positions have changed hands several times.

Attacks against enemy lines of communication continued. The Yugoslavs captured two strongholds on the Zagreb-Sisak line midway between the two towns, and liquidated an enemy detachment on one of the main lines from Zagreb.

In east Bosnia, Marshal Tito's men wiped out a strongpoint east of Sarajevo, and are fighting on the Rogatica-Sjenica line to the southeast.

Units of the Albanian National Army of Liberation freed Kukos, in northeastern Albania, west of Skoplje. They are driving westward toward Scutari, last remaining German stronghold in Albania, from several directions. (PWB)

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN PALESTINE

CAIRO, November 25 — It has been announced here that Major General J. C. D'Arcy has been appointed General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine and Transjordan. He replaces Major General D. F. MacConnel. (Reuter)

U.S. ARMED FORCES TOTAL 11,759,000

WASHINGTON, November 25 — The U.S. armed forces totalled 11,759,000 as of October 1, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Selective Service Director, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

The total figure does not include dead, missing, or captured. About 8,100,000 are in the Army, and more than 3,700,000 in the Navy. Hershey said that since the United States entered the war, 1,441,204 men have been returned to civilian life.

Selective Service boards will remain in existence to assist returning veterans to find civilian employment after they are demobilized, Hershey added. (OWI)

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMISSIONED TODAY

NEW YORK, November 25 — A U.S. aircraft carrier, the 27,000-ton *Bon Homme Richard*, of the *Essex* class, will be formally commissioned tomorrow.

Carrying about 80 aircraft, she is the 13th of her class to be launched since the United States entered the war. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

JOURNALISTS ATTACK PRESS UNDERSECRETARIAT

ROME, November 25 — A statement issued here yesterday by the National Press Federation strongly criticized the activities of the office of the Undersecretary for Press and Information, and demanded that government control of the press be reduced to the absolute minimum consistent with war conditions and the military occupation of Italy.

The statement followed articles in the Roman press of the last few days bitterly critical of recent decrees extending the control of the National Publications Board over radio and film production.

The office of the Undersecretary for Press and Information, the statement recalled, was created by the government for the sole purpose of gradually doing away with the functions of the Ministry of Popular Culture, described as

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

the most powerful organ of intellectual subjection and corruption under Fascism.

The Federation accordingly demanded the abolition of «everything in the organization of the Undersecretariat which maintains, or even appears to maintain, the structure, activities, or spirit of the defunct Ministry.»

The National Publications Board, the statement added, should be composed mainly of journalists, should meet more regularly, and be more efficient in the carrying out of its tasks.

In conclusion, the Federation asked its president, Luigi Salvatorelli, to transmit its demands to the Council of Ministers. (UNN)

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO MEET

ROME, November 25 — The six Ministers Without Portfolio met again this morning, under the presidency of Prime Minister Bonomi, to discuss the solution of the present ministerial problem.

The ministers were Palmiro Togliatti, Communist Party; Alcide de Gasperi, Christian Democrat Party; Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist Party; Meuccio Ruini, Democratic Labor Party; Alberto Cianca, Action Party; and Count Carlo Sforza, Independent.

The Liberals were not represented, as the former Liberal Minister without Portfolio, Niccolò Carandini, is now Ambassador in London, and has not yet been replaced.

This afternoon, the Ministers Without Portfolio discussed the ministerial problem with various political figures. (UNN)

CARANDINI SPEAKS OF ITALY'S STRUGGLE

LONDON, November 25 — Describing Italy's efforts to rehabilitate herself, Count Nicolo Carandini, Italy's Ambassador to Great Britain, told *The Observer*, in an interview here, that «it is a struggle from which Italy is emerging transfigured, redeemed, and democratized.»

«Many acts of valor and of sacrifices remain unknown and, therefore, are ignored. But Italians are not doing them for acknowledgement or praise, but for the Allies, for Europe, and, above all, for themselves — for their conscience, and for the urgent need of completing that psychological redemption which will be at the basis of Italy's conscience of tomorrow,» Carandini said:

«We have come here to do a job, not to take a holiday; to do without luxury, without pretense, and having always before our minds the picture of our country. We have come to collaborate with the Allies, loyally and honestly and without secrets, as is due between gentlemen; and especially with seriousness.»

Count Carandini added that, while he is a member of the Liberal Party, he represents a Coalition Government, and Italy as a whole and, as such, he intended «to follow this attitude in the strictest and most rigorous manner.» (PWB)

EX-FASCIST MILITIA CHIEF TO BE TRIED

ROME, November 25 — Proceedings for the trial of Giovanni Romagna, a recently arrested ex-Consul of Fascist Militia, are being conducted by Mario Berlinguer, Deputy Commissioner for Punishment of Fascist Crimes, it was announced here today.

Romagna is charged with «having contributed, in his capacity as President of the Rome Dopolavoro and member of the Rome Fascist Directorate, to the maintenance in power of the Fascist Régime, and having collaborated with the German invader.» (UNN)

RUSSIAN PRINCE ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION

ROME, November 25 — Legal proceedings on a charge of collaboration with the Nazis are being taken against Prince Sergei Romanovski, president of the Russian Club, at 27, Via delle Colonnette, Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, announced today.

Romanovski is accused of denouncing fellow-countrymen whom he knew to be anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi to the Corps of Public Security in 1941. (UNN)

INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR ITALIAN CIVILIANS

ROME, November 25 — Italian civilian personnel working for the Allied Command in Italy will receive the same sickness, old-age, unemployment, and other insurance benefits as those received by other Italian workers and employees, it was announced here today.

The announcement added that insurance costs will be assumed by the Italian government, and that benefits paid would be the maximum allowed by Italian insurance laws. (UNN)

HEAVY RIOT DAMAGE IN ROME PRISON

ROME, November 25 — Damage was described as «heavy» upon the completion of a preliminary survey today into the Regina Coeli Prison riot.

Besides extensive damage to the superstructure, officials reported that all the beds and mattresses have been destroyed in four of the wings. The locks also have been rendered useless in these sections.

Another group of prisoners were evacuated to another local area today, and others will be moved to Benevento tomorrow. (UNN)

GANG OF THIEVES ARRESTED NEAR PALERMO

PALERMO, November 25 — Fourteen members of a gang of thieves operating in the Burgio area have been rounded up by the police, it was announced here today. Nearly all those apprehended have confessed to the charges against them. The greater part of the stolen goods was recovered. (UNN)

BOMB EXPLODES IN PALERMO THEATER

PALERMO, November 25 — Two persons were seriously wounded and 2,000 spectators thrown into panic when a time-bomb exploded in one of the washrooms of the Olimpia Theater here late last night.

Many suspects are being held by the police. (UNN)

NEW ITALIAN ARMY AIDS ALLIED WAR EFFORT

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY, November 25 — The new Italian Army, in contrast to that force which the northern Fascists have been compelled to disband for «unreliability,» is making itself felt as an important part of the Allied fight on the Italian front, a United Nations News correspondent said today.

Several service units are coöperating actively with Allied troops in forward areas, and many more are undergoing final training for combat.

One division has taken over essential rear-echelon duties so close to the front that its casualties run into hundreds of killed, wounded, or captured by the enemy. This division is composed of veterans, men from the classes of 1914-24 recalled to the colors from their homes in liberated Italy. Much of its strength is organized into guard and traffic control battalions.

Transport companies help keep matériel moving, mechanics repair damaged tanks, engineers repair roads,

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

The Liberals were not represented, as the former Liberal Minister without Portfolio, Nicolò Carandini, is now Ambassador in London, and has not yet been replaced.

This afternoon, the Ministers Without Portfolio discussed the ministerial problem with various political figures. (UNN)

CARANDINI SPEAKS OF ITALY'S STRUGGLE

LONDON, November 25 — Describing Italy's efforts to rehabilitate herself, Count Nicolo Carandini, Italy's Ambassador to Great Britain, told *The Observer*, in an interview here, that «it is a struggle from which Italy is emerging transfigured, redeemed, and democratized.»

«Many acts of valor and of sacrifices remain unknown and, therefore, are ignored. But Italians are not doing them for acknowledgement or praise, but for the Allies, for Europe, and, above all, for themselves — for their conscience, and for the urgent need of completing that psychological redemption which will be at the basis of Italy's conscience of tomorrow.» Carandini said:

«We have come here to do a job, not to take a holiday; to do without luxury, without pretense, and having always before our minds the picture of our country. We have come to collaborate with the Allies, loyally and honestly and without secrets, as is due between gentlemen; and especially with seriousness.»

Count Carandini added that, while he is a member of the Liberal Party, he represents a Coalition Government, and Italy as a whole and, as such, he intended «to follow this attitude in the strictest and most rigorous manner.» (PWB)

EX-FASCIST MILITIA CHIEF TO BE TRIED

ROME, November 25 — Proceedings for the trial of Giovanni Romagna, a recently arrested ex-Consul of Fascist Militia, are being conducted by Mario Berlinguer, Deputy Commissioner for Punishment of Fascist Crimes, it was announced here today.

Romagna is charged with «having contributed, in his capacity as President of the Rome Dopolavoro and member of the Rome Fascist Directorate, to the maintenance in power of the Fascist Régime, and having collaborated with the German invader.» (UNN)

FOUR MORE OFFICIALS SUSPENDED

ROME, November 25 — Four high officials — Vice-Commissioner of Public Security Rocco Cutri, Chief Commissioner of Public Security Arturo Lanfrancesco, Lt. Colonel Antonio Brigante, and Lt. Colonel of General Staff Ugo Bizzarri — have been suspended by order of Mauro Scoccimarro, High Commissioner for Epuration, the Undersecretariat for Press and Information announced today. (UNN)

GRANDI'S ROME VILLA CONFISCATED

ROME, November 25 — The Rome villa of Dino Grandi, ex-Ambassador to Britain, has been confiscated, it was announced here today.

The villa, at Porta Latina on the outskirts of Rome, was found to have been completely emptied of its valuable furniture, fittings, paintings, and costly objects by the Fascist Republicans — an event which took place in the days immediately following 8 September 1943.

Besides having held the post of Ambassador, Grandi was also a former minister, President of the Fascist Camera, and member of the Grand Council.

The villa was his only property in Rome. (UNN)

«heavy» upon the completion of a preliminary survey today into the Regina Coeli Prison riot.

Besides extensive damage to the superstructure, officials reported that all the beds and mattresses have been destroyed in four of the wings. The locks also have been rendered useless in these sections.

Another group of prisoners were evacuated to another local area today, and others will be moved to Benevento tomorrow. (UNN)

GANG OF THIEVES ARRESTED NEAR PALERMO

PALERMO, November 25 — Fourteen members of a gang of thieves operating in the Burgio area have been rounded up by the police, it was announced here today. Nearly all those apprehended have confessed to the charges against them. The greater part of the stolen goods was recovered. (UNN)

BOMB EXPLODES IN PALERMO THEATER

PALERMO, November 25 — Two persons were seriously wounded and 2,000 spectators thrown into panic when a time-bomb exploded in one of the washrooms of the Olimpia Theater here late last night.

Many suspects are being held by the police. (UNN)

NEW ITALIAN ARMY AIDS ALLIED WAR EFFORT

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY, November 25 — The new Italian Army, in contrast to that force which the northern Fascists have been compelled to disband for «unreliability,» is making itself felt as an important part of the Allied fight on the Italian front, a United Nations News correspondent said today.

Several service units are coöperating actively with Allied troops in forward areas, and many more are undergoing final training for combat.

One division has taken over essential rear-echelon duties so close to the front that its casualties run into hundreds of killed, wounded, or captured by the enemy. This division is composed of veterans, men from the classes of 1914-24 recalled to the colors from their homes in liberated Italy. Much of its strength is organized into guard and traffic control battalions.

Transport companies help keep matériel moving, mechanics repair damaged tanks, engineers repair roads, field hospitals care for the wounded. A combat unit, «F. Squadron,» has raided deep into enemy-held territory under «impossible» conditions.

Perhaps the most important work of all is that carried on by the division's rank and file — the unsung workers of the Pioneer Labor Battalions, who build roads and bridges and perform other heavy tasks which depend upon strength, endurance, and quiet courage for their accomplishment. (UNN)

PISA UNIVERSITY BEGINS 601ST YEAR

PISA, November 25 — The Italians themselves, with the aid of the Allies, must rebuild Italy, Professor Luigi Russo, Protector of the University of Pisa, told an audience of distinguished Allied officials and Italian educators today at ceremonies marking the opening of the university's 601st academic year.

The university, although badly battered and looted by the Germans, was reopened with the assistance of the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government.

The ceremonies were enlivened by the traditional student parade in green, blue, red and yellow medieval costumes of centuries ago. They waved brightly colored flags of the

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

local communes, while other students dressed in plumed hats and student costumes sounded the drums.

Professor Russo, who was installed as Pro-Rector of the university by Brig. Gen. Edward Erskine Hume, senior Civil Affairs Officer of the 5th Army, told the audience that it was General Hume who had encouraged university officials to reopen classes, despite the battered condition of the building.

In his long address, Professor Russo stressed the international character of the University of Pisa during its 600 years of existence, adding that frequently as many as 20 languages would be spoken by students during one term. He recalled that recently Maj. Gen. Mascarenhas, commanding officer of the Brazilian troops on the 5th Army front, had found the records of his grandfather, who had been a student in 1822.

«Italy has suffered in this war, but her suffering was not in sinning,» Professor Russo said. «Italy must rebuild and the Italians themselves will have to restore Italy with the tools supplied by the Allies. Give us the working tools — the laboratory equipment, the books, and the scientific instruments — and we will restore our university just as Italy will restore itself.»

Professor Russo insisted that Italy's part in the war before the Armistice was the war of a party, not the war of the Italian people.

In appreciation of the encouragement and the material support he gave to the university, General Hume was awarded the badge of the Cherubine, an ancient order of the university to which all members of the faculty belong.

Among the guests were the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Gabriele Vettori, Archbishop of Pisa, and Lieut. Col. T. W. J. Walters, of London, AMG Regional Commissioner in Pisa. (UNN)

LIBERATED COMMUNES FED BY A.M.G.

STAZZENA, November 25 — Flour for its bakeries and other rations of food for its civilians are being sent into this commune today by Allied Military Government officials while the Germans drop in an occasional high explosive artillery shell.

Also receiving food from the AMG and artillery fire from the Germans are Stazzena's neighboring communes of Pietrasanta, Seravezza and Forte dei Marmi, a United Nations News correspondent said today.

Retreating Germans left the area devoid of food, but today, Allied authorities are providing sufficient rations for all the population. Bakehouses have been placed in operation, and the first issue of bread was made in Pietrasanta this week. In parts of the communes where there are not sufficient bakehouses, flour has been distributed so the people can make their own bread, the correspondent said.

Close to the front lines, where smoke from an oven might attract shellfire, bread is issued direct. Areas under shellfire from the Germans are being given Allied rations of beans and peas, in addition to the regular rations.

As the Germans ravage the towns they still occupy in Italy, refugees are filtering into Allied lines. Once in Allied territory they are given rations and taken to Fiumello and other refugee stations, where they receive rations reserved especially for them, the correspondent said.

Twenty-one olive-pressing mills have been put in operation at Pietrasanta, and the current crop is being used to supplement food supplied by the AMG. When cases of typhoid were reported recently, serum was rushed to the region.

Cooperation of the local inhabitants, who have repaired bridges destroyed by the Germans and made every effort to help themselves back to their normal way of living, has been praised by AMG officials.

A spokesman for the Union said that each Italian family will be asked to play host to at least one poor child during Christmas week. Motion pictures and other performances suitable for children are also being planned. (UNN)

POPE TO PRAY FOR PEACE

VATICAN CITY, November 25 — Pope Pius XII will take part in a solemn public penance ceremony in St. Peter's on December 10, it was announced today. During the ceremony, the Pope will pray for the early return of peace in the world.

It also was announced that Pope Pius will celebrate Christmas Mass at midnight this year and not on Christmas Eve, as was the case last year. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ITALY LOOKS TO UNITED NATIONS FOR HELP

NEW YORK, November 25 — The Italian people are convinced that if the United Nations will help them, «they will be able to help themselves and to reconstruct Italy as a truly peace-loving and democratic nation,» Luigi Antonini, Vice President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and recent emissary of the American Federation of Labor to labor in Italy, said yesterday in an address at the American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans.

Antonini told the convention that «Italy wants and needs the strict application» of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter for her own salvation.

In other convention business yesterday, A. F. of L. President William Green appointed a special committee, composed of presidents of five key unions, to consider stepping-up production of heavy shells and other urgently-needed war material.

In Chicago, the Congress of Industrial Organizations held the closing session of its annual convention yesterday, after reëlecting President Philip Murray and all other incumbents.

Before closing, the CIO convention gave full endorsement to plans for the post-war international security organization proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and also called for «the full and stern punishment of war criminals.»

In another resolution, the CIO said: «There cannot, and must not be any negotiated, soft peace.»

The CIO passed a resolution calling for the formation of a new world trade federation, and approved CIO participation in an International Union Congress, which will meet in London next February to set up such an organization.

The resolution said that the international body was to «include all unions of free countries on a basis of equality, excluding none and relegating none to secondary place.» The resolution added:

«The reëmergence of organized labor in the liberated countries of Europe ... has underlined the importance of our coöperation with them. The rebuilding of trade unions in countries yet to be liberated, and finally in the enemy nations themselves, is the surest guarantee of a rebirth of democracy and world security.»

Discussing his projected trip to London to attend the International Labor Conference, Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Political Action Committee of the CIO, said yesterday that he would not make the trip unless there was a good chance of achieving some progress toward the organization of a world labor union. (OWI)

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

before the Armistice was the war of a party, not the war of the Italian people.

In appreciation of the encouragement and the material support he gave to the university, General Hume was awarded the badge of the Cherubine, an ancient order of the university to which all members of the faculty belong.

Among the guests were the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Gabriele Vettori, Archbishop of Pisa, and Lieut. Col. T. W. J. Walters, of London, AMG Regional Commissioner in Pisa. (UNN)

LIBERATED COMMUNES FED BY A.M.G.

STAZZENA, November 25 — Flour for its bakeries and other rations of food for its civilians are being sent into this commune today by Allied Military Government officials while the Germans drop in an occasional high explosive artillery shell.

Also receiving food from the AMG and artillery fire from the Germans are Stazzena's neighboring communes of Pietrasanta, Seravezza and Forte dei Marmi, a United Nations News correspondent said today.

Retreating Germans left the area devoid of food, but today, Allied authorities are providing sufficient rations for all the population. Bakehouses have been placed in operation, and the first issue of bread was made in Pietrasanta this week. In parts of the communes where there are not sufficient bakehouses, flour has been distributed so the people can make their own bread, the correspondent said.

Close to the front lines, where smoke from an oven might attract shellfire, bread is issued direct. Areas under shellfire from the Germans are being given Allied rations of beans and peas, in addition to the regular rations.

As the Germans ravage the towns they still occupy in Italy, refugees are filtering into Allied lines. Once in Allied territory they are given rations and taken to Fiumello and other refugee stations, where they receive rations reserved especially for them, the correspondent said.

Twenty-one olive-pressing mills have been put in operation at Pietrasanta, and the current crop is being used to supplement food supplied by the AMG. When cases of typhoid were reported recently, serum was rushed to the region.

Coöperation of the local inhabitants, who have repaired bridges destroyed by the Germans and made every effort to help themselves back to their normal way of living, has been praised by AMG officials, the correspondent said.

Recently, when mules were needed to carry supplies to forward sections, a group of local inhabitants offered their assistance, and returned with five mules, taken from behind the German front line.

Still fresh in the inhabitant's memory is 12 August 1944, when the Germans machine-gunned 514 civilians at Stazzena, and set fire to their gasoline-soaked bodies. (UNN)

ENNA SETS UP RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

ENNA, SICILY, November 25 — A Provincial Reconstruction Committee has been formed here with representatives of public bodies and private concerns, it was announced today.

Organized at the suggestion of the prefect, the Committee will first undertake to solve the more urgent problems of food distribution and unemployment. (UNN)

ITALIAN WOMEN PLAN GIFTS FOR NEEDY CHILDREN

ROME, November 25 — The Union of Italian Women today urged the members of its affiliated clubs throughout liberated Italy to organize the collection of food, clothing, and toys for distribution to needy children in the form of gift packages on Christmas Day.

NEW YORK, November 25 — The Italian people are convinced that if the United Nations will help them, «they will be able to help themselves and to reconstruct Italy as a truly peace-loving and democratic nation,» Luigi Antonini, Vice President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and recent emissary of the American Federation of Labor to labor in Italy, said yesterday in an address at the American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans.

Antonini told the convention that «Italy wants and needs the strict application» of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter for her own salvation.

In other convention business yesterday, A. F. of L. President William Green appointed a special committee, composed of presidents of five key unions, to consider stepping-up production of heavy shells and other urgently-needed war material.

In Chicago, the Congress of Industrial Organizations held the closing session of its annual convention yesterday, after reelecting President Philip Murray and all other incumbents.

Before closing, the CIO convention gave full endorsement to plans for the post-war international security organization proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and also called for «the full and stern punishment of war criminals.»

In another resolution, the CIO said: «There cannot, and must not be any negotiated, soft peace.»

The CIO passed a resolution calling for the formation of a new world trade federation, and approved CIO participation in an International Union Congress, which will meet in London next February to set up such an organization.

The resolution said that the international body was to «include all unions of free countries on a basis of equality, excluding none and relegating none to secondary place.» The resolution added:

«The reëmergence of organized labor in the liberated countries of Europe ... has underlined the importance of our coöperation with them. The rebuilding of trade unions in countries yet to be liberated, and finally in the enemy nations themselves, is the surest guarantee of a rebirth of democracy and world security.»

Discussing his projected trip to London to attend the International Labor Conference, Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Political Action Committee of the CIO, said yesterday that he would not make the trip unless there was a good chance of achieving some progress toward the organization of a world labor union. (OWI)

SMUTS SAYS SOUTH AFRICA TO FIGHT JAPS

JOHANNESBURG, November 25 — South Africa will join the Allies in fighting the Japanese when the European war ends, Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts announced here today.

Besides military participation in the war against the Japanese, South Africa will contribute much material from its industries, particularly in the sphere of ship repairs, Field Marshal Smuts declared. (OWI)

FRANCO-SOVIET ENTENTE URGED

PARIS, November 25 — A plea for closer ties between France and the Soviet Union and a statement on the part such a friendship would play in establishing peace were made yesterday by Georges Bidault, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the eve of his departure for Moscow.

The statement said, in part:

«It is indispensable for France and Europe that the traditional *entente* between the great power of the East and the great Continental power of the West should once again become a reality at which no one in any part of the world can take offense.

«The sacrifices made by the USSR for peace and for the freedom of the world have been so great that, today,

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

all classes of the community appreciate the common sense, traditional, and sentimental reasons which favor such a friendship.

« These reasons are so numerous and so strong, that no government can ignore them, least of all the Provisional Government of the Republic, on the eve of a jurney which is expected to produce essential results for our country, Europe, and the world.

« The peace of the world and human progress depend on an understanding which must include agreement between the two great European Continental powers, and Great Britain and the United States. » (PWB)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER LEAVES MOSCOW

MOSCOW, November 25 — Prime Minister Ivan Subasic of Yugoslavia left Moscow last night. He was accompanied by Vice President of the National Committee of Liberation of Yugoslavia, Kardel.

Tass said they were seen off by an imposing array of Russian Government officials, headed by Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maisky. A guard of honor was drawn up, with both Yugoslav and Soviet flags hoisted.

The prime consideration in the Yugoslav-Soviet talks has been the necessity for forming a united Yugoslav government, a joint communique issued last night by the two governments said.

The text of the joint communique said, in part:

« The talks elicited the necessity of the formation of a united Yugoslav government on the basis of agreements concluded between the President of the Yugoslav National Committee of Liberation, Marshal Tito, and the head of the Royal Government, Dr. Ivan Subasic.

« The Soviet Government welcomes Marshal Tito's and Premier Subasic's efforts to unite all truly democratic national forces in the struggle against the common enemy, and to create a democratic, federative Yugoslavia as a positive and constructive factor toward the achievement of victory and the organization of peace in Europe. » (OWI)

POLISH P. M. TO REMAIN PENDING NEW CABINET

LONDON, November 25 — The Polish Government-in-London announced this morning in a communique that President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz had accepted the resignation of Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and his Cabinet, but had asked them to remain at their posts until the appointment of a new cabinet.

Ian Kwapinski, Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, is forming a new cabinet, it was announced.

No reason was given for the resignation of the Prime Minister, announced last night, but failure to muster cabinet support for his plan to solve the Soviet-Polish situation was suggested among Polish quarters here.

A Reuter dispatch asserted that Mikolajczyk had only the support of his own party — the Peasant Party — with three parties opposing him. They were the Socialists, National Democrats, and Christian Democrats.

Mikolajczyk twice had flown to Moscow to discuss the Polish question, his second visit taking place while Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were in Moscow. He had further meetings with Marshal Stalin and with the Chairman of the Polish National Council — the Soviet-sponsored body which operates from Lublin, in liberated Poland. (OWI - Reuter)

U.K. GRANTS 3 . . MILLION STERLING TO COLONIES

LONDON, November 25 — The United Kingdom, during the past three months, has made grants totalling over 3,500,000 pounds sterling to the colonial Empire, BBC said today.

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE WHITE BOOK

NEW YORK, November 25 — The Inter-American Hemisphere Defense Committee yesterday issued a White Book containing a statement on Argentina and a report of the Committee's activities during the year.

The book, which was sent to the American governments, outlined the action taken by the American republics « against the dangers proceeding from the divergent policy adopted by a sister republic, and the possibility that elements addicted to Axis powers would seize power in any American republic. »

« Unfortunately, » the White Book said, « the American republics were not accompanied in this action by one of the members of their community. The position adopted by the Argentine Government immediately after the third consultative conference of American foreign ministers already indicated divergent tendencies which finally have brought about the definite separation of that Government from other members of the community of American nations. »

The White Book said that the end of the war would require the intensification of the cooperative American contribution to the defeat of the Axis.

« The end of the war, » the White Book warned, « will not put an end to the dangers against which this Continent has fought.

« The germs for the resurgence of totalitarian ideas exist in the American republics, and feed upon the same kind of uncontrolled and suicidal nationalism which submerged the world in the present conflict. » (OWI)

BRUSSELS POLICE CLASH WITH DEMONSTRATORS

BRUSSELS, November 25 — City police today clashed with demonstrators outside of Government buildings on the Rue de la Roi.

The incidents occurred when groups of people demonstrating against the Cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot broke into prohibited areas around the Government buildings which the police had designated as a « neutral zone. »

Shooting and fist-fights occurred, and at least five demonstrators and three policemen were wounded. (OWI)

17 U.S. CONGRESSMEN IN BRITAIN

LONDON, November 25 — Seventeen members of the U. S. House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee, including one woman, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, arrived here today.

They will visit military installations in the United Kingdom before continuing to the Continent. (OWI)

MISSOURI GOVERNOR WINS SENATE SEAT

NEW YORK, November 25 — Governor Forrest C. Donnell was elected U.S. Senator from Missouri by the scant margin of 2,152 votes, a tabulation of official counts from all but one county showed last night.

The only Republican to win in state-wide Missouri voting, Donnell will succeed Bennet C. Clark, Democrat defeated in the primary.

Donnell received a vote of 779,734, to 777,582 for his Democratic opponent, State Attorney General Roy McKittrick (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SPANISH DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE FORMED

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

has been the necessity for forming a united Yugoslav government, a joint communique issued last night by the two governments said.

The text of the joint communique said, in part:

«The talks elicited the necessity of the formation of a united Yugoslav government on the basis of agreements concluded between the President of the Yugoslav National Committee of Liberation, Marshal Tito, and the head of the Royal Government, Dr. Ivan Subasic.

«The Soviet Government welcomes Marshal Tito's and Premier Subasic's efforts to unite all truly democratic national forces in the struggle against the common enemy, and to create a democratic, federative Yugoslavia as a positive and constructive factor toward the achievement of victory and the organization of peace in Europe.» (OWI)

POLISH P. M. TO REMAIN PENDING NEW CABINET

LONDON, November 25 — The Polish Government-in-London announced this morning in a communique that President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz had accepted the resignation of Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and his Cabinet, but had asked them to remain at their posts until the appointment of a new cabinet.

Ian Kwapinski, Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, is forming a new cabinet, it was announced.

No reason was given for the resignation of the Prime Minister, announced last night, but failure to muster cabinet support for his plan to solve the Soviet-Polish situation was suggested among Polish quarters here.

A Reuter dispatch asserted that Mikolajczyk had only the support of his own party — the Peasant Party — with three parties opposing him. They were the Socialists, National Democrats, and Christian Democrats.

Mikolajczyk twice had flown to Moscow to discuss the Polish question, his second visit taking place while Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were in Moscow. He had further meetings with Marshal Stalin and with the Chairman of the Polish National Council — the Soviet-sponsored body which operates from Lublin, in liberated Poland. (OWI - Reuter)

U. K. GRANTS 3½ MILLION STERLING TO COLONIES

LONDON, November 25 — The United Kingdom, during the past three months, has made grants totalling over 3,500,000 pounds sterling to the colonial Empire, BBC said today.

The grants are to be used for research, for development schemes, and for the improvement of health and educational facilities.

Uganda received one of the largest grants, 827,500 pounds sterling, to improve medical services and hospital accommodation; the Windward and Leeward Islands received 500,000 pounds for the construction of school buildings and the expansion of the educational program; and over 260,000 pounds were given for an irrigation plan in Cyprus. (BBC)

NO NORMAL FRENCH-U. S. TRADE FOR SIX MONTHS

WASHINGTON, November 25 — Normal commerce between the United States and France may not be resumed for six to eight months, officials of the Foreign Economic Administration said in a statement yesterday.

The statement followed a recent announcement by FEA officials that French officials were discussing 2,000 million dollar's worth of American goods for use in re-building war-torn France.

The statement added:

«Our troops at the front are our first major supply problem. If the physical possibility exists of loading anything besides army supplies in France, such supplies must be primary essentials for the French population.» (OWI)

not put an end to the dangers against which this Continent has fought.

«The germs for the resurgence of totalitarian ideas exist in the American republics, and feed upon the same kind of uncontrolled and suicidal nationalism which submerged the world in the present conflict.» (OWI)

BRUSSELS POLICE CLASH WITH DEMONSTRATORS

BRUSSELS, November 25 — City police today clashed with demonstrators outside of Government buildings on the Rue de la Roi.

The incidents occurred when groups of people demonstrating against the Cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot broke into prohibited areas around the Government buildings which the police had designated as a «neutral zone.»

Shooting and fist-fights occurred, and at least five demonstrators and three policemen were wounded. (OWI)

17 U.S. CONGRESSMEN IN BRITAIN

LONDON, November 25 — Seventeen members of the U. S. House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee, including one woman, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, arrived here today.

They will visit military installations in the United Kingdom before continuing to the Continent. (OWI)

MISSOURI GOVERNOR WINS SENATE SEAT

NEW YORK, November 25 — Governor Forrest C. Donnell was elected U.S. Senator from Missouri by the scant margin of 2,152 votes, a tabulation of official counts from all but one county showed last night.

The only Republican to win in state-wide Missouri voting, Donnell will succeed Bennet C. Clark, Democrat defeated in the primary.

Donnell received a vote of 779,734, to 777,582 for his Democratic opponent, State Attorney General Roy McKittrick. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SPANISH DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE FORMED

PARIS, November 25 — The creation in France of the Spanish Democratic Alliance was announced yesterday, the French News Agency, AFP, reported today.

The executive committee of the new Alliance has joined the Liberation Junta — headed by Martinez Barrio — which includes all groups of Spanish Republican opinion from Right-Wing Liberals to Left-Wing Socialists, the dispatch said.

Neither organization includes the Spanish Communist Party.

The new Democratic Alliance includes the following parties: Left Republican, Republican Union, Federal Republican Party, Catalan Left, Socialist Party, Liberty Movement, and the large trade union central organizations. (PWB)

SWEDEN'S VICE CHIEF OF STAFF MISSING

STOCKHOLM, November 25 — Colonel Rolf Lindkvist, Vice Chief of the Swedish General Staff, is among those missing from the Swedish liner *Hansa* which sank in the Baltic yesterday during a voyage to the island of Gottland.

It has now been established that 95 persons were aboard, including 40 members of the armed forces. (Reuter)

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

MINISTER TO BERLIN RETURNS TO STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, November 25 — Harvid Richert, Swedish Minister to Berlin, arrived here last night. No explanation was given for his return. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

B.B.C. APPEALS TO WORKERS INSIDE GERMANY

LONDON, November 25 — Foreign workers in the areas already occupied by the Allied forces have led the way for those throughout Germany who are resisting Nazi control, BBC said last night in the regular series of broadcasts addressed to workers inside Germany.

In one factory in Aachen, BBC reported, six weeks before the Allies liberated the town, 675 out of 700 foreign workers answered General Eisenhower's call. They left the factory and went to a nearby community, where they awaited in safety the arrival of the Allied forces.

These workers have saved their own lives, and helped the common cause, the broadcast continued. As the Allies approach the Rhine, the time has come for all foreign workers in that area to follow the lead of the Aachen workers.

Only in this way can the oppressed show their defiance of the oppressor and regain their freedom, the broadcast said.

The BBC added that, for the German people as well, freedom lies west of the Rhine, not east with the retreating German armies. All who wish to save themselves and thus begin to rebuild Germany are urged not to allow themselves to be dragged eastward. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, November 25 — Todays communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army, after three days of intensive fighting, have driven the enemy from his defensive positions on the Rivers Montone and Cosina, and are driving on towards the River Lamone. Armored patrols, accompanied by infantry, have reached the eastern outskirts of Faenza.

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army have also made considerable gains. They have cleared all enemy resistance east of the River Samoggia, and have occupied Monte Chiesuola.

Other troops of the 8th Army have occupied the important feature of M. Castellaccio, which, like M. Chiesuola, commands the ground south of the River Marzeno, which Polish troops are now approaching on a wide front.

In the 5th Army sector, all efforts by the enemy to probe our defences were defeated.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Unfavourable weather yesterday caused the curtailment of most air operations, but Tactical Air Force medium, light, and fighter-bombers, flying in support of the ground troops in Italy, hit roads, bridges, and strongpoints in the Faenza defense area.

Small shipping in the Adriatic, and road targets in Yugoslavia were attacked by small forces of Balkan and Coastal Air Force planes.

Last night, a small force of heavy bombers bombed

have advanced to Hilsprich, and repulsed an enemy counter-attack in the area.

East of Finstingen, our forces have crossed the Saar River, and are in the vicinity of Postdorf.

Our forces have cleared the enemy from the major portion of Strasbourg, and have taken some 2,000 prisoners. Many additional prisoners are being rounded up in the vicinity of the city.

A counter-attack northwest of the Saverne Gap which caused us to make some slight withdrawals was beaten off, and most of the lost ground regained.

Steady progress was made toward clearing the enemy from the Vosges Mountains in the Saales Pass area, and on the slopes of the Ballon d'Alsace north of Belfort.

Adverse weather yesterday restricted air operations. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 25 — Tonight's communique:

During November 25, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, northwest and west of Csap, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Nemetska Poruba, Joksa, Kushin, Klokachek, Gazhen, Jastrebe, Infachovtse, Bochany, Maly Tarkan, and Velikiy Tarkan.

In Hungary, our troops captured the populated localities of Orekchanovosz, Kakasz, Tarnesentmarye, Kerekharat, and Demand.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 24, our troops disabled or destroyed 56 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 27 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Intense Patriot activity is continuing in Turin Province. On October 26, elements of a Patriot brigade attacked a road block at Collegno, in the vicinity of a German headquarters. The enemy suffered losses as yet unascertained.

On October 27, detachments of the same brigade attacked a Fascist patrol, killing two of the enemy.

On October 28, elements of another brigade assaulted a detachment of German soldiers stationed at the Rivoli station. The enemy was armed with a Tiger tank and four small-calibre cannon. First reports say one German soldier was killed and many wounded.

On November 2, still another Patriot brigade attacked Germans busy on defense projects near Truc di Miola, also in Turin Province. Two of the enemy were killed, and others wounded; arms and ammunition were captured.

On November 3, two Germans were ambushed and killed near the Casalette powder factory.

Finally, on November 4, Patriot detachments conducted a harassing action against a German military train near Bussoleno; one enemy soldier was killed, and three others were wounded.

It can now be disclosed that on October 9, the Germans launched an attack against the Patriots north of Brescia. They used tracer bullets of various colors, probably an attempt to hide their real objectives from the Patriots. On entering the Canonica Valley the Germans burned down all but two of the houses at Breno. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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

approach the Rhine, the time has come for all foreign workers in that area to follow the lead of the Aachen workers.

Only in this way can the oppressed show their defiance of the oppressor and regain their freedom, the broadcast said.

The BBC added that, for the German people as well, freedom lies west of the Rhine, not east with the retreating German armies. All who wish to save themselves and thus begin to rebuild Germany are urged not to allow themselves to be dragged eastward. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, November 25 — Todays communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army, after three days of intensive fighting, have driven the enemy from his defensive positions on the Rivers Montone and Cosina, and are driving on towards the River Lamone. Armored patrols, accompanied by infantry, have reached the eastern outskirts of Faenza.

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army have also made considerable gains. They have cleared all enemy resistance east of the River Samoggia, and have occupied Monte Chiesuola.

Other troops of the 8th Army have occupied the important feature of M. Castellaccio, which, like M. Chiesuola, commands the ground south of the River Marzeno, which Polish troops are now approaching on a wide front.

In the 5th Army sector, all efforts by the enemy to probe our defences were defeated.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Unfavourable weather yesterday caused the curtailment of most air operations, but Tactical Air Force medium, light, and fighter-bombers, flying in support of the ground troops in Italy, hit roads, bridges, and strongpoints in the Faenza defense area.

Small shipping in the Adriatic, and road targets in Yugoslavia were attacked by small forces of Balkan and Coastal Air Force planes.

Last night, a small force of heavy bombers bombed targets in southern Germany and in Austria.

During the day's operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Two of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew more than 450 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 25 — Today's communique:

The Allied advance continues northeast of Venlo, despite very extensive enemy mining and road demolition.

In the Geilenkirchen area, fighting continues.

Stubborn opposition is being met west of Julich around the villages of Bourheim and Koslar, both of which are still in enemy hands.

Our forces have taken Pattern and Lohn.

In the southwest outskirts of Weisweiler, we are engaged in house-to-house fighting.

Slow but steady progress is being made against very strong enemy resistance in the Hürtgen Forest.

Several enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed in the area northeast of Heistern.

To the east of Metz, we have cleared the enemy from Reiningen, Insmingen, and Kappelkinger. Armored Units

Tarkan, and Velikiy Tarkan.

In Hungary, our troops captured the populated localities of Orekchanovesz, Kakasz, Tarnesenimarye, Kerekharat, and Demand.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 24, our troops disabled or destroyed 56 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 27 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Intense Patriot activity is continuing in Turin Province. On October 26, elements of a Patriot brigade attacked a road block at Collegno, in the vicinity of a German headquarters. The enemy suffered losses as yet unascertained.

On October 27, detachments of the same brigade attacked a Fascist patrol, killing two of the enemy.

On October 28, elements of another brigade assaulted a detachment of German soldiers stationed at the Rivoli station. The enemy was armed with a Tiger tank and four small-calibre cannon. First reports say one German soldier was killed and many wounded.

On November 2, still another Patriot brigade attacked Germans busy on defense projects near Truc di Miola, also in Turin Province. Two of the enemy were killed, and others wounded; arms and ammunition were captured.

On November 3, two Germans were ambushed and killed near the Casalette powder factory.

Finally, on November 4, Patriot detachments conducted a harassing action against a German military train near Bussoleno; one enemy soldier was killed, and three others were wounded.

It can now be disclosed that on October 9, the Germans launched an attack against the Patriots north of Brescia. They used tracer bullets of various colors, probably an attempt to hide their real objectives from the Patriots. On entering the Canonica Valley the Germans burned down all but two of the houses at Breno. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 25 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The defensive battle for Aix la Chapelle is approaching its climax. Between Geilenkirchen and Eschweiler, yesterday, the Americans, in order to make up for their heavy losses, brought up fresh forces from the rear and tried to improve their initial positions for resuming their attacks. Our divisions dispersed tank concentrations by their concentrated fire, and drove back the enemy in counter-attacks.

In the Hürtgen Forest, most of the U.S. attacks were arrested in fierce forest fighting.

In the Metz area, German formations continued to resist in the old forts.

North and northeast of the Bischt Forest, in eastern Lorraine, numerous enemy attacks failed.

North of Saarburg, counter-attacks of our tanks struck from a northerly direction at the flank of the enemy movements.

In Strasbourg and its outskirts, German formations defend themselves in the old forts and strongpoints.

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

Brisk fighting is in progress for the summits of the central Vosges.

Our troops in upper Alsace cleared most of the Hart Forest of the enemy, and advance on a broad front to the west and southward.

North of Belfort, the enemy continues to exert strong pressure on the frontiers of Alsace.

Northeast of Delle, relief attacks on our bolt positions and attempts of the encircled enemy at breaking through failed.

At the Gateway of Burgundy, according to preliminary reports, 96 enemy tanks have been destroyed since November 6.

London, Antwerp, and, particularly, Greater Liége were subjected to bombardment with our long-range weapons by day and by night.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, southwest of Vergato, U.S. formations attacked our positions unsuccessfully.

Between Faenza and Forli, yesterday, our troops again frustrated attempts at breaking through made by British divisions with huge quantities of material, in fierce fighting which lasted throughout the whole day.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, the Bolsheviks again attempted to break through with strong forces proceeding from the bridgeheads from Apatin and Batina. They were halted after a little advance by our concentrated defensive fire.

In central Hungary, there was fierce fighting just south of Budapest.

In the Hatvan sector and on both sides of Miscolcz, strong enemy attacks were unsuccessful, except for some minor gains.

Northwest of Ungvar and at the Dukla Pass road, local Bolshevik attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

In the second big defensive battle in Kurland, our valiant troops achieved a complete defensive success against the onslaught of eight Soviet armies. The Bolshevik attempt at breaking through, which had been made with numerous tanks, after the artillery had fired 200,000 rounds, was frustrated, in part by counter-attacks. Minor penetrations were cleared up.

The fighting on the Sworbe Peninsula has ended. The valiant garrison, which had been pushed into the southern part of the peninsula, during the day was evacuated to the mainland by formations of the Navy and landing pioneers.

The garrison had to ward off superior Soviet attacks during the operation.

Air:

Last night, enemy nuisance raiders dropped bombs on various parts of the Reich territory. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Spotlight on Poland: The item most exploited for propaganda purposes today was the resignation of the Premier of the Polish Government-in-London. German sources are using this event as a springboard for playing up real or imagined dissensions within the Allied camp, between the Soviets and the western democracies.

Transocean quotes the following Wilhelmstrasse statement: «Mikolajczyk had drawn the only possible conclusion, namely that he was to be sacrificed to the Lublin Committee, and consequently resigned. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman went on to say that the British guaranty to Poland [illegible] The master of the town «heavily devastated by enemy air-terror.» Concerning the war, Goebbels said:

«While the crisis in the enemy camp was growing, the German Command gained precious time, thanks to the heroic resistance by the garrisons of German bases on the Channel and the Atlantic coast. Total mobilization of the war effort by the German people at home had likewise helped to regain the full fighting and defensive strength... It was true that the crisis had not yet been completely overcome. But it was also true that pessimism was growing among the enemies, who had gradually realized that the German people would never capitulate.»

Western Front: Sertorius deems the «general situation» to be «unchanged.» He finds that the «main features» of the battle raging in the fighting area along the Würm and Ruhr are the «growing activity of the German defence and the steady increase of German artillery to an extent unexpected by the Allies.»

The propaganda treatment of the march of the 3rd Army is to present it as an action «compelled,» rather than chosen, hence representing no real gain. «In the frontier area of Lorraine and the Saar, the weakened American 3rd Army is *compelled* to accomplish another strategic movement toward the German western fortifications.»

Eastern Front: Von Olberg reports the situation of the great battle in Hungary as «completely unchanged.» South of the Matra Mountains, «fierce fighting» continues, but without any «changes of more than local importance.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

German Withdrawal Near Forli: The Fascist radio reports that the 8th Army offensive continues northwest of Forli. After today's «fierce fighting» the Germans were forced to make a slight withdrawal from this area. It is claimed that by «stubborn resistance» the Germans have deprived the Allies of any decisive success, at the same time engaging them in a battle of attrition. It was again stated that extensive Allied losses have necessitated the bringing up of reinforcements.

War-Weariness Increases in Britain: The thematic content of most of today's Fascist commentaries devolved upon the allegedly critical state of affairs and of public sentiments in Britain. The «unexpected» prolongation of the war has supposedly brought British fighting spirit to the breaking point. The terroristic efficacy of the V-1 and V-2 weapons is pointed out at length, but concurrent with its demoralizing effect the following reasons for unrest are given:

Politicians are weary of enforced inactivity; soldiers are tired of the trenches, and the home front frets because of sedentary monotony; the Government, unable to predict the end of the war, resorts to the duplicity of artificial palliatives (British radio propaganda supposedly keeps its audience through the broadcasting of semi-sensational news); again, the Government has allegedly had to discontinue all discussions of and plans for post-war peace, substituting rigorous appeals for further sacrifices. The whole landscape of war-weary Britain, conclude the various Fascist commentators, is dominated by the element of haste, with its accompaniment of waste.

Allied Pillage in Rome: «A group of individuals has been arrested in St. Peter's Square, in the act of looting Vatican treasures. The looting took place amidst guitar music and songs.»

New Monarchist Party in «Invaded» Italy: It is ironically announced that a new party has been formed in liberated Italy, composed of «pure» Monarchists, who should not be confused with other Monarchists.» With double irony, it is observed that, since there are «at least 12 pretenders to the throne — Savoy, Bourbon,» etc., then each of the 12, under democracy, must perforce have his say and his party; hence a babel and a deadlock.

«Riots in Regina Coeli Prison: On the basis of an alleged

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

which lasted throughout the whole day.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, the Bolsheviks again attempted to break through with strong forces proceeding from the bridgeheads from Apatin and Batina. They were halted after a little advance by our concentrated defensive fire.

In central Hungary, there was fierce fighting just south of Budapest.

In the Hatvan sector and on both sides of Miscolcz, strong enemy attacks were unsuccessful, except for some minor gains.

Northwest of Ungvar and at the Dukla Pass road, local Bolshevik attacks collapsed in front of our positions.

In the second big defensive battle in Kurland, our valiant troops achieved a complete defensive success against the onslaught of eight Soviet armies. The Bolshevik attempt at breaking through, which had been made with numerous tanks, after the artillery had fired 200,000 rounds, was frustrated, in part by counter-attacks. Minor penetrations were cleared up.

The fighting on the Sworbe Peninsula has ended. The valiant garrison, which had been pushed into the southern part of the peninsula, during the day was evacuated to the mainland by formations of the Navy and landing pioneers.

The garrison had to ward off superior Soviet attacks during the operation.

Air:

Last night, enemy nuisance raiders dropped bombs on various parts of the Reich territory. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Spotlight on Poland: The item most exploited for propaganda purposes today was the resignation of the Premier of the Polish Government-in-London. German sources are using this event as a springboard for playing up real or imagined dissensions within the Allied camp, between the Soviets and the western democracies.

Transocean quotes the following Wilhelmstrasse statement: « Mikolajczyk had drawn the only possible conclusion, namely that he was to be sacrificed to the Lublin Committee, and consequently resigned. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman went on to say that the British guaranty to Poland had now been formally abandoned. The master of the situation was the Lublin Committee, which aimed at Bolshevizing Poland. »

Goebbels Speech: The German Minister of Propaganda has followed up his morale-boosting article of the day before with a speech in similar vein. The speech was delivered during a visit to German factory workers in a great battle in Hungary as « completely unchanged. » South of the Maira Mountains, « fierce fighting » continues, but without any « changes of more than local importance. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

German Withdrawal Near Forli: The Fascist radio reports that the 8th Army offensive continues northwest of Forli. After today's « fierce fighting » the Germans were forced to make a slight withdrawal from this area. It is claimed that by « stubborn resistance » the Germans have deprived the Allies of any decisive success, at the same time engaging them in a battle of attrition. It was again stated that extensive Allied losses have necessitated the bringing up of reinforcements.

War-Weariness Increases in Britain: The thematic content of most of today's Fascist commentaries devolved upon the allegedly critical state of affairs and of public sentiments in Britain. The « unexpected » prolongation of the war has supposedly brought British fighting spirit to the breaking point. The terroristic efficacy of the V-1 and V-2 weapons is pointed out at length, but concurrent with its demoralizing effect the following reasons for unrest are given:

Politicians are weary of enforced inactivity; soldiers are tired of the trenches, and the home front frets because of sedentary monotony; the Government, unable to predict the end of the war, resorts to the duplicity of artificial paliatives (British radio propaganda supposedly keeps its audience through the broadcasting of semi-sensational news); again, the Government has allegedly had to discontinue all discussions of and plans for post-war peace, substituting rigorous appeals for further sacrifices. The whole landscape of war-weary Britain, conclude the various Fascist commentators, is dominated by the element of haste, with its accompaniment of waste.

Allied Pillage in Rome: « A group of individuals has been arrested in St. Peter's Square, in the act of looting Vatican treasures. The looting took place amidst guitar music and songs. »

New Monarchist Party in « Invaded » Italy: It is ironically announced that a new party has been formed in liberated Italy, composed of « pure » Monarchists, who should not be confused with other Monarchists. » With double irony, it is observed that, since there are « at least 12 pretenders to the throne — Savoy, Bourbon, » etc., then each of the 12, under democracy, must perforce have his say and his party; hence a babel and a deadlock.

Riots in Regina Coeli Prison: On the basis of an alleged Reuter dispatch, the Fascist radio again tonight exploits the recent disturbances in Regina Coeli Prison in Rome. « The revolt has not yet been subdued, and the prisoners, although encircled, are still installed on the roof, from which they continuously throw stones at the policemen charged with pacifying them. »

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

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

25 NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — **25 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Tokyo hit by Superfortresses in biggest air attack on Japan: Allied patrols reported across Rhine: British cross Cosina in Faenza sector: Red Army clears Oesel Island and all of Estonia; 4,500 Japs drown as U. S. N. sinks four ships; Chinese troops drive into Bhamo: Yugoslavs cross Austrian frontier.

LIBERATED ITALY — Reborn Italian Forces parade in Rome; More Italian provinces may receive funds from U. S.: Bari Province olive oil producers penalized; Investigation of prison riot launched: Academy of San Luca to resume activity.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Prime Minister resigns; Roosevelt outlines Reverse Lend-Lease to Congress; Moscow urges united Yugoslav government; Anglo-Soviet Treaty praised, Franco lashed in French debate; U. S. to increase ammunition output; Forrestal urges post-war military training in U. S.: British offer compromise in air talks deadlock.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Swedish liner missing.

WAR FRONTS

TOKYO HIT IN BIGGEST AIR ATTACK ON JAPAN

WASHINGTON, November 24 — Huge fires are still burning in the heart of Tokyo hours after the daylight attack by a «sizeable task force» of Superfortresses based on Saipan Island in the Marianas, the War Department announced tonight.

The mammoth American bombers dropped tons of bombs upon the Musashino airplane plant, in the northwest section of the city, and on other selected targets such as hydroelectric plants and dams, shipyards, and repair docks and the inner industrial area. Musashino is a principal Japanese military aircraft factory.

In the Tokyo attack a week ago, at a briefing for the mission, that President Roosevelt himself was eagerly awaiting word of their history-making flight from the base 1,250 miles from their target.

General Hansell, according to the dispatch, said «It gives me great pleasure to bring the word you have been waiting for — this is the works. We will hit our target.

«This mission is important to the Japanese people. They have been told that their military forces everywhere are successful. They were told so recently. Bombs on targets in the great cities of Japan will correct that impression as nothing else could do.

«It is important to the people of the United States. The President is standing by waiting for a message from this headquarters.

«It is important to us, because precise target destruction will cut the power of the Japanese machine. I have every confidence that you will do this job. I plan to send this message: 'By daylight bombing, we hit our target in the Tokyo area.' General Arnold will take the message to the President.

«I am confident you are going to let me send that message. Good luck and good bombing.»

«Battle for Japan Has Been Joined»

That message was delivered by General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army Air Forces, to the President last night.

In the triumphant statement, General Arnold and Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon, commander of the USAAF in the Pacific, promised that the Superfortress assault on Tokyo is only a beginning, and that soon no part of the Japanese Empire will be immune from air attacks.

General Arnold said, in part:

«This operation is in no sense a hit-and-run raid. It is a calculated extension of our air power. Combined operations of the Navy and the Army in the Pacific have won these island bases from which our B-29's now may strike at will into the enemy homeland. No part of the Japanese Empire is now out of our range, no war factory too remote to feel our bombs. The battle for Japan has been joined.

«The systematic demolition of Japan's war production, begun six months ago from China bases, henceforth will be carried out with decisive vigor, softening up the Japanese heart for the ultimate invasion by combined United Nations' land, sea, and air forces. This will not be accomplished in a short time. The battle is just beginning. But today we opened against Tokyo an attack which will be carried on relentlessly from the air until the day of the land and sea invasion.»

Emphasizing that the Tokyo raid was «made possible by the Americans who fought and died for the Marianas,» General Arnold added:

LATE BULLETINS

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

and all of Estonia: 1,500 Japs drown as U. S. N. sinks four ships: Chinese troops drive into Bhamo: Yugoslavs cross Austrian frontier.

LIBERATED ITALY — Reborn Italian Forces parade in Rome: More Italian provinces may receive funds from U. S.: Bari Province olive oil producers penalized: Investigation of prison riot launched: Academy of San Luca to resume activity.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Prime Minister resigns: Roosevelt outlines Reverse Lend-Lease to Congress: Moscow urges united Yugoslav government: Anglo-Soviet Treaty praised. Franco lashed in French debate: U. S. to increase ammunition output: Forrestal urges post-war military training in U. S.: British offer compromise in air talks deadlock.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Swedish liner missing.

WAR FRONTS

TOKYO HIT IN BIGGEST AIR ATTACK ON JAPAN

WASHINGTON, November 24 — Huge fires are still burning in the heart of Tokyo hours after the daylight attack by a « sizeable task force » of Superfortresses based on Saipan Island in the Marianas, the War Department announced tonight.

The mammoth American bombers dropped tons of bombs upon the Musashine airplane plant, in the northwest section of the city, and on other selected targets such as hydroelectric plants and dams, shipyards, and repair docks and the inner industrial area. Musashine is a principal Japanese military aircraft factory.

All but two participating aircraft returned from this biggest attack of the war on Japan, the communique said. Anti-aircraft fire was « moderate, » and early reports indicated only « slight » fighter opposition. For the first time in recent attacks on Japan, the weather permitted bomber crews a clear view of their targets, and « good results » were reported.

The attack by the newly-formed 21st Bomber Command under Brigadier General Heywood S. Hansell, Jr., was the first on the Japanese capital since 18 April 1942, when 16 medium bombers under the command of Lieutenant General James Doolittle (then a lieutenant colonel) took off from the aircraft carrier *Hornet* to bomb Tokyo.

The mission was led by Brigadier General Emmet O'Donnell, Jr., leader of the first flight over Tokyo, who said: « We took them by surprise again. At first they were not up to meet us with their fighters, and their ack-ack fire was meager and inaccurate. It was one of the easiest missions that I have ever been on. »

General O'Donnel rode in the first plane over Tokyo, which had Major Robert Morgan, pilot of the famous Flying Fortress *Memphis Belle* of the 8th USAAF in Europe, at its controls.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Saipan said that General Hansell told the men who were to take part in the great cities of Japan will correct that impression as nothing else could do.

« It is important to the people of the United States. The President is standing by waiting for a message from this headquarters.

« It is important to us, because precise target destruction will cut the power of the Japanese machine. I have every confidence that you will do this job. I plan to send this message: 'By daylight bombing, we hit our target in the Tokyo area.' General Arnold will take the message to the President.

« I am confident you are going to let me send that message. Good luck and good bombing. »

« Battle for Japan Has Been Joined »

That message was delivered by General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army Air Forces, to the President last night.

In the triumphant statement, General Arnold and Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon, commander of the USAAF in the Pacific, promised that the Superfortress assault on Tokyo is only a beginning, and that soon no part of the Japanese Empire will be immune from air attacks.

General Arnold said, in part:

« This operation is in no sense a hit-and-run raid. It is a calculated extension of our air power. Combined operations of the Navy and the Army in the Pacific have won these island bases from which our B-29's now may strike at will into the enemy homeland. No part of the Japanese Empire is now out of our range, no war factory too remote to feel our bombs. The battle for Japan has been joined.

« The systematic demolition of Japan's war production, begun six months ago from China bases, henceforth will be carried out with decisive vigor, softening up the Japanese heart for the ultimate invasion by combined United Nations' land, sea, and air forces. This will not be accomplished in a short time. The battle is just beginning. But today we opened against Tokyo an attack which will be carried on relentlessly from the air until the day of the land and sea invasion. »

Emphasizing that the Tokyo raid was « made possible by the Americans who fought and died for the Marianas, » General Arnold added:

LATE BULLETINS

GENERAL BLASKOWITZ REMOVED FROM COMMAND

LONDON, November 24 — Col. General Johannes Blaskowitz was reported today to have been removed from the German command in eastern France, where the southern end of the German line is crumbling before the Allied offensive, an Associated Press dispatch said late tonight.

The removal of General Blaskowitz would leave the Western Front defended by two German army groups, in place of the three previously deployed — one under Field Marshal Walther Model, in the north, and the other under Gen. Hermann Balck, in the south. (OWI)

4015

NAZI PRISONERS REFUSE TO ESCAPE

WITH U.S. 3RD ARMY, November 24 — German planes, flying low over prisoner of war cages on the 3rd Army front, today dropped parachutes carrying grenades, dynamite, and leaflets inciting captives to break out.

Some of the parachutes fell inside the stockade, but the prisoners made no effort to use the munitions and went out of their way to tell the guards where they had fallen. (Reuter)

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

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

«As our American factories feed the voracious appetite of our B-29's with replacements and bombs, we will pound Japan's war machine out of existence. With the 20th Bomber Command in China and the 21st on Saipan, we may now strike at Japan from two directions, and sustain the attack until the destruction of her war industries has been completed.

«No matter where the Japanese may try to hide their factories, we will seek them out and destroy them. We are going to do just that. Japan has sowed the wind. Now let it reap the whirlwind.»

General Harmon's statement accompanied a U.S. War Department announcement that he has been named Deputy Commander of the 20th Air Force and will direct operations in the Pacific of both the China-based 20th Bomber Command and the Marianas-based 21st Bomber Command. Harmon said:

«With the initial operation of an air task force of the 21st Bomber Command from bases in the Marianas, we have brought Japan within range of our Superfortresses from the east, as well as from the west. No part of the homeland of Japan is now safe from land-based air attacks. We can hit where and when we choose.

«The great achievement represented in this attack is not lessened by the realization that it is but a partial contribution to the end of the war with Japan. Bombing, even with air forces en *masse*, is not a 'hit and victory' operation. As part of the land, sea, and air offensive against Japan, we must and will sustain and intensify our attacks for many months to come before victory will be in sight.

New Phase Begins

«This marks the true beginning of a new phase of the air war against Japan, in which its various aspects will steadily unfold. The coordinated, synchronized action of all elements of land, sea, and air forces in the Pacific has proved to be a mighty striking force. It will not lessen in power in the months ahead.

«The time is not far now, when Japan will be subjected to the combined efforts of air units based from Alaska, through the Philippines, and over into China — a ring of air effort focussed on the Imperial Empire.»

A realistic account of the Superfortress attack on Tokyo military targets was provided by an American press correspondent who was aboard one of the planes and reported «few fighters were able to reach our high altitude.»

He said: «At 1209 our target was very plain. The clustered aircraft factory buildings came into the bombardier's sight.

«At 1212, the bombardier called 'Bombs away.'»

As his plane left the Japanese Capital behind, the correspondent revealed, «six violent fires were blazing up among the rectangular buildings of the great Nakajima aircraft factory.»

Meanwhile, General Arnold radioed congratulations to General Hansell: «You have successfully engaged the enemy in the heart of his Empire. This marks the beginning of what I know will be a most distinguished career for the 21st Bomber Command. We are proud of you. Good luck and God bless you.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ALLIED PATROLS REPORTED ACROSS RHINE

LONDON, November 24 — American and French advance patrols were reported to have crossed the flooded Rhine River late today east of Strasbourg, but press reports said that they are not necessarily a spearhead of a major drive into Germany.

Allied forces eliminated all resistance in the Alsatian industrial city with the exception of a small, powerfully-defended German position at the base of the undamaged main bridge across the Rhine. French and American troops

It was announced tonight that Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip commanded the 15th Corps of the U. S. 7th Army which led the breakthrough at the Saverne Pass to the Alsatian Plain.

American 3rd Army forces which yesterday linked up with 7th Army forces at Sarrebourg drove northward along a main highway and captured Finstingen, road and rail center south of Saargemünd. The American forces crossed the Saar River in this area and have made an advance of two miles against considerable German armored resistance.

Other 3rd Army forces driving northeastward from Dieuze reached Johanns Rohrbach, less than 15 miles south of the Saar basin capital of Saarbrücken.

In the area of Metz, American forces captured another fort, leaving four bastions still holding out. The Germans left an estimated 3,100 troops to defend the fortresses, which are being pounded by artillery fire.

The American front in southwest Germany was enlarged to a width of almost 15 miles today; late press dispatches reported the penetration of Merzig, a Siegfried Line town on the Saar River, by American patrols. Other 3rd Army forces, to the northwest, captured the small town of Oberleuken after overcoming numerous tank obstacles.

Big Enemy Counter-Offensive

The German High Command has committed seven crack divisions to the battle for the rain-soaked Cologne Plain far to the north. A powerful German counter-attack, which moved behind flame-throwers and a drumfire artillery barrage, drove the British 2nd Army from the villages of Beeck and Hoven, three miles northeast of Geilenkirchen.

The Germans are reported to have thrown three tank, one tank grenadier, and three veteran infantry divisions into the attack. All possible German reinforcements are being sent into the line to hold the Allied drive into the industrial Ruhr.

After withdrawing from Hoven, British and American forces stood their ground against the flame-throwing tanks and charging riflemen, and are now facing the biggest counter-offensive since the fighting in Normandy.

Along the combined front of the British 2nd Army and the U. S. 9th and 1st armies, heavy battles were waged. The Germans have laid an almost continual carpet of mines as they fall back. Every wood is sown with explosives of every description, from wooden «shoe» mines to heavy shells buried a few inches below the sodden surface.

Slight gains were made in the center of the front as Allied forces reached the Roer River in two places southwest of Jülich. Of the toll of 110 German tanks knocked out in the past seven days, 23 were the new Tiger Royals, which have six-inch-thick armor.

American 1st Army troops continued to close in on Weisweiler, a road junction on the Adolf Hitler military highway, and made limited gains toward Düren. The Germans were observed evacuating Weisweiler, to the northeast, behind a strong rear-guard screen. American heavy artillery pounded the withdrawing German columns.

In southeastern Holland, British forces have advanced to within 2,500 yards of Venlo after capturing Blerick. They are now through the first belt of fortifications. To the south, the German pocket west of Roermond was wiped out, and British forces closed up to the Meuse River. Activity flared up in the center of the Meuse River front as British troops advanced two miles across muddy, mine-sown fields to capture Oostrum, less than three miles from the Meuse.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

BRITISH CROSS COSINA IN FAENZA SECTOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 24 — British infantry forces, following a concerted night attack on a

not lessened by the realization that it is but a partial contribution to the end of the war with Japan. Bombing, even with air forces en masse, is not a 'hit and victory' operation. As part of the land, sea, and air offensive against Japan, we must and will sustain and intensify our attacks for many months to come before victory will be in sight.

New Phase Begins

«This marks the true beginning of a new phase of the air war against Japan, in which its various aspects will steadily unfold. The coördinated, synchronized action of all elements of land, sea, and air forces in the Pacific has proved to be a mighty striking force. It will not lessen in power in the months ahead.

«The time is not far now, when Japan will be subjected to the combined efforts of air units based from Alaska, through the Philippines, and over into China — a ring of air effort focussed on the Imperial Empire.»

A realistic account of the Superfortress attack on Tokyo military targets was provided by an American press correspondent who was aboard one of the planes and reported «few fighters were able to reach our high altitude.»

He said: «At 1208 our target was very plain. The clustered aircraft factory buildings came into the bombardier's sight.

«At 1212, the bombardier called 'Bombs away.'»

As his plane left the Japanese Capital behind, the correspondent revealed, «six violent fires were blazing up among the rectangular buildings of the great Nakajima aircraft factory.»

Meanwhile, General Arnold radioed congratulations to General Hansell: «You have successfully engaged the enemy in the heart of his Empire. This marks the beginning of what I know will be a most distinguished career for the 21st Bomber Command. We are proud of you. Good luck and God bless you.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ALLIED PATROLS REPORTED ACROSS RHINE

LONDON, November 24 — American and French advance patrols were reported to have crossed the flooded Rhine River late today east of Strasbourg, but press reports said that they are not necessarily a spearhead of a major drive into Germany.

Allied forces eliminated all resistance in the Alsatian industrial city with the exception of a small, powerfully-defended German position at the base of the undamaged main bridge across the Rhine. French and American troops were within 300 yards of the heavily-mined bridge. Heavy fighting raged last night around the famous Strasbourg Cathedral before the Germans were pushed back.

All roads leading into the Strasbourg area from the liberated Saverne Pass were choked with Allied trucks, almost bumper-to-bumper, carrying tons of material, and with large numbers of troop reinforcements heading toward the Rhine.

Behind the Allied spearhead at the Rhine, American 7th Army troops spread out over the Alsatian Plain building up a firm position between the city and the Vosges Mountains. Over 50,000 soldiers of the German 19th Army are caught in the Vosges pocket between Strasbourg to the north and Mülhouse to the south.

French forces are driving north from Mülhouse along the Rhine Valley, despite snow and floods, steadily liberating more territory. Their advances are supported by heavy artillery fire being laid down on the east bank.

The Germans pinned between the two Allied armies have little chance of crossing the flooded, swirling Rhine, as nearly all bridges have been smashed by Allied bombers. The road and rail bridge at Strasbourg is the only permanent span but there remain a floating bridge and several pontoon bridges which can be used only at night.

Big Enemy Counter-Offensive

The German High Command has committed seven crack divisions to the battle for the rain-soaked Cologne Plain far to the north. A powerful German counter-attack, which moved behind flame-throwers and a drumfire artillery barrage, drove the British 2nd Army from the villages of Beeck and Hoven, three miles northeast of Geilenkirchen.

The Germans are reported to have thrown three tank, one tank grenadier, and three veteran infantry divisions into the attack. All possible German reinforcements are being sent into the line to hold the Allied drive into the industrial Ruhr.

After withdrawing from Hoven, British and American forces stood their ground against the flame-throwing tanks and charging riflemen, and are now facing the biggest counter-offensive since the fighting in Normandy.

Along the combined front of the British 2nd Army and the U. S. 9th and 1st armies, heavy battles were waged. The Germans have laid an almost continual carpet of mines as they fall back. Every wood is sown with explosives of every description, from wooden «shoe» mines to heavy shells buried a few inches below the sodden surface.

Slight gains were made in the center of the front as Allied forces reached the Roer River in two places southwest of Jülich. Of the toll of 110 German tanks knocked out in the past seven days, 23 were the new Tiger Royals, which have six-inch-thick armor.

American 1st Army troops continued to close in on Weisweiler, a road junction on the Adolf Hitler military highway, and made limited gains toward Düren. The Germans were observed evacuating Weisweiler, to the northeast, behind a strong rear-guard screen. American heavy artillery pounded the withdrawing German columns.

In southeastern Holland, British forces have advanced to within 2,500 yards of Venlo after capturing Blerick. They are now through the first belt of fortifications. To the south, the German pocket west of Roermond was wiped out, and British forces closed up to the Meuse River. Activity flared up in the center of the Meuse River front as British troops advanced two miles across muddy, mine-sown fields to capture Oostrum, less than three miles from the Meuse.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

BRITISH CROSS COSINA IN FAENZA SECTOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 24 — British infantry forces, following a concerted night attack on a 2½-mile-wide front, have crossed the Cosina River in at least five places to establish a series of bridgeheads within three miles of Faenza.

The 8th Army infantry attack — carried out in the face of savage enemy resistance in which heavy artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire was employed to strengthen the German river bank defenses — succeeded in gaining intact one of the bridges across the stream, over which tank forces were rushed to meet the enemy counter-attacks.

Although bitter fighting continued along the west bank of the stream, the five small bridgeheads won in the early fighting Wednesday night were reported here today to be «firmly established» and British troops have occupied the village of Fugna, two miles south of the main Po Valley Highway and on the west bank of the Cosina River.

The British crossing of the Cosina River was made along the curving stretch of the stream south and southwest of the Emilia Highway, where a network of secondary roads connect the fertile farmlands with the important Po Valley town of Faenza. Numerous small watercourses cut through this approach to the city, and the Lamone River and its tributaries flow northward just at the city's eastern edge. Each of these water barriers might afford enemy forces new delaying positions in their bitter defense of Faenza.

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

Polish troops yesterday advanced a half-mile north of the village of San Biagio, to seize the crest of Monte Ricci, overlooking the Marzeno River, one of the tributaries of the Lamone, and only little over three miles south of Faenza's outskirts, thus narrowing still further the curving front pressing in on the German stronghold.

In the sector northeast of the Po Valley Highway, 8th Army positions remained virtually unchanged, although two enemy outposts on the east bank of the Montone River were engaged and destroyed, and agressive patrols cleared the last enemy stragglers from the lowlands south of the Fiumi Uniti, south of Ravenna.

Sporadic enemy raids against 5th Army positions yesterday were repulsed. (PRO)

RUSSIANS CLEAR OESEL ISLAND, ALL ESTONIA

MOSCOW, November 24 — Oesel Island, commanding the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, was today completely cleared of Germans by the combined efforts of units of the Red Army and the Red Banner Baltic Fleet.

An order of the day by Marshal Stalin announced that the whole territory of Estonia was now freed from the enemy.

The island of Oesel (Saaremaa), which had been converted by the Germans into a strong-point covering the approaches to the Gulf of Riga, can now provide Russian bombers with bases within range of Germany's main escape routes along the Baltic Front.

While Soviet armed cutters closed inshore and shelled enemy positions on the island in support of Soviet artillery, Stormoviks attacked German warships. One enemy destroyer, one patrol vessel, and two patrol cutters were sunk. Three direct hits were scored on one heavy cruiser, and two patrol vessels and a landing barge were damaged.

In Hungary, the two new Russian thrusts in the battle for the approaches to Czechoslovakia — from Tokay in Hungary, and from the Csap area in the Carpatho-Ukraine — have gained ground and are cutting behind the last positions of the German and Hungarian forces on the Upper Tisza.

Tonight's Soviet communique announced the capture of Csapel Ubrek, Cherna, and Setnigovshe, with other localities northwest and west of Csap, while in Hungary they took Mojosz, Meszesombor, Ledyet-Benniye, and Bak.

Nazis Surprised

The two thrusts, 50 miles apart, began after almost the whole of Hungary west of the Danube had passed into the Red Army's hands. A dispatch from Czechoslovakia said that the Germans and Hungarians expected a long lull on this front after the difficult crossing over the Carpathians and the recent liberation of Chust, Mucachevo, and Uzhorod, and were preparing for a protracted defense. The artillery barrage and blows from Stormoviks and bombers against their defenses north and northwest of Csap therefore took them by surprise, and one locality after another fell to the Soviet forces. Csap itself changed hands several times, but it is now held by Soviet troops.

Moscow dispatches say that General Petrov's new drive has all the ear-marks of a full-scale offensive, and the Russians have already broken through a strong belt of German defenses.

On other sectors of the front, the Soviet communique tonight reported only patrolling and fighting of local importance. No confirmation is given of the report of the German news agency's military correspondent that at least 32 Russian infantry divisions, complete with armor and all tactical and tank reserves, have been thrown into a new offensive on the northern wing of the Eastern Front. The German report said the offensive began yesterday morning with a terrific artillery barrage.

Russian troops knocked out 32 German tanks and shot

CHINESE TROOPS DRIVE INTO BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, November 24 — Chinese troops have driven into the Japanese stronghold of Bhamo, key to central Burma, from the south and the northeast, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

The announcement said that strong Japanese positions were breached at two points in the southern part of the town, while a single Chinese column deepened the wedge in the northern suburbs. Bhamo was surrounded by Allied forces nearly two weeks ago.

In the railway corridor west of Bhamo, troops of the British 36th Division opened an attack on Pinwe yesterday crossing the Gyobin Chaung and taking their first objectives.

On the Chindwin Front, ground and air operations were continued against enemy positions west of Kalewa. Allied planes destroyed five bridges in the area. Allied infantry attacked Japanese positions west of Paletwa in the Arakan area.

Heavy bombers attacked the harbor at Khao Hu Gant on the southernmost tip of Burma on Wednesday, damaging shipping and hitting two floating planes.

Meanwhile, bombers and fighters of the 14th USAAF struck deep this week into Japanese-occupied territory on the China fronts, and harried enemy supply lines, Major General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters in Chungking announced today. (OWI)

TOKYO PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE MAJOR ATTACK

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS, November 24 — Yesterday's major Superfortress attack on Tokyo was preceded by reconnaissance missions over the capital city by a Superfortress carrying camera crews which photographed anti-aircraft defenses and future targets, an American correspondent said in a dispatch from here today. (OWI)

HANOVER ATTACKED AGAIN

LONDON, November 24 — RAF Mosquito bombers dropped 4,000-pound bombs last night in their second raid in three nights on Hanover, key rail junction on the supply routes from Berlin and Hamburg to the Western Front. They also struck at other objectives behind the German lines.

At the same time, night intruder aircraft of the Royal Air Force bombed airfields behind the enemy lines.

In a BBC war commentary tonight, Squadron Leader John Strachey said that the RAF's special 5½-ton bomb, which among other achievements has sunk the *Tirpitz*, is so perfectly streamlined that it falls faster than sound, like the rocket bomb. This speed, very much greater than that of an ordinary bomb, greatly increases accuracy.

American heavy bombers, in an attack made three months ago and disclosed tonight, almost demolished a rocket-bomb plant near Weimar. About 45 buildings were totally destroyed, and many others were badly damaged. Reconnaissance photos show that Gestapo offices nearby were also wrecked. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP SUNK OFF NORWAY

LONDON, November 24 — A large supply vessel and a medium supply ship were hit by torpedoes during a recent British submarine attack on a German convoy off the Norwegian coast, an Admiralty communique said today.

One of the ships blew up and sank. The other was set on fire and is believed to have sunk soon afterward. The submarine suffered neither casualties nor damage. (Reuter)

R.A.F. CUTS TWO BRIDGES IN YUGOSLAVIA

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

enemy.

The island of Oesel (Saaremaa), which had been converted by the Germans into a strong-point covering the approaches to the Gulf of Riga, can now provide Russian bombers with bases within range of Germany's main escape routes along the Baltic Front.

While Soviet armed cutters closed inshore and shelled enemy positions on the island in support of Soviet artillery, Stormoviks attacked German warships. One enemy destroyer, one patrol vessel, and two patrol cutters were sunk. Three direct hits were scored on one heavy cruiser, and two patrol vessels and a landing barge were damaged.

In Hungary, the two new Russian thrusts in the battle for the approaches to Czechoslovakia — from Tokay in Hungary, and from the Csap area in the Carpatho-Ukraine — have gained ground and are cutting behind the last positions of the German and Hungarian forces on the Upper Tisza.

Tonight's Soviet communique announced the capture of Csapel Ubrek, Cherna, and Setnigovshe, with other localities northwest and west of Csap, while in Hungary they took Majosz, Meszesombor, Ledyet-Benniye, and Bak.

Nazis Surprised

The two thrusts, 50 miles apart, began after almost the whole of Hungary west of the Danube had passed into the Red Army's hands. A dispatch from Czechoslovakia said that the Germans and Hungarians expected a long lull on this front after the difficult crossing over the Carpathians and the recent liberation of Chust, Mucachevo, and Uzhorod, and were preparing for a protracted defense. The artillery barrage and blows from Stormoviks and bombers against their defenses north and northwest of Csap therefore took them by surprise, and one locality after another fell to the Soviet forces. Csap itself changed hands several times, but it is now held by Soviet troops.

Moscow dispatches say that General Petrov's new drive has all the ear-marks of a full-scale offensive, and the Russians have already broken through a strong belt of German defenses.

On other sectors of the front, the Soviet communique tonight reported only patrolling and fighting of local importance. No confirmation is given of the report of the German news agency's military correspondent that at least 52 Russian infantry divisions, complete with armor and all tactical and tank reserves, have been thrown into a new offensive on the northern wing of the Eastern Front. The German report said the offensive began yesterday morning with a terrific artillery barrage.

Russian troops knocked out 32 German tanks and shot down 70 enemy planes yesterday. The new Russian Yak-ovlev planes are outstripping anything the Luftwaffe can put against them, a Moscow dispatch said today. It is superior in all respects to the Focke-Wulf 190, with a power-weight ratio of one horsepower to two kilograms. (OWI - Reuter)

1,500 JAPS DROWN AS U.S.N. SINKS FOUR SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, November 24 — A convoy of four Japanese ships attempting to reinforce enemy forces on Leyte Island was wiped out today by American forces, General MacArthur announced in a communique.

An estimated 4,500 Japanese troops were drowned in the attack, according to the Associated Press.

Two transports were destroyed, a third set afire and an escort vessel sunk.

The escort vessel was identified as a destroyer. It was sunk with all hands on board.

A small force of American planes carried out the attack. They sank one 11,000-ton transport and another 2,000-ton transport. The beached ship, a 6,000-ton vessel, was left in flames.

A total of 6,000 Japanese troops are estimated to have been in the convoy. (OWI - Reuter)

the China fronts, and harried enemy supply lines, Lieut.-General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters in Chungking announced today. (OWI)

TOKYO PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE MAJOR ATTACK

SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS, November 24 — Yesterday's major Superfortress attack on Tokyo was preceded by reconnaissance missions over the capital city by a Superfortress carrying camera crews which photographed anti-aircraft defenses and future targets, an American correspondent said in a dispatch from here today. (OWI)

HANOVER ATTACKED AGAIN

LONDON, November 24 — RAF Mosquito bombers dropped 4,000-pound bombs last night in their second raid in three nights on Hanover, key rail junction on the supply routes from Berlin and Hamburg to the Western Front. They also struck at other objectives behind the German lines.

At the same time, night intruder aircraft of the Royal Air Force bombed airfields behind the enemy lines.

In a BBC war commentary tonight, Squadron Leader John Strachey said that the RAF's special 5½-ton bomb, which among other achievements has sunk the *Tirpitz*, is so perfectly streamlined that it falls faster than sound, like the rocket bomb. This speed, very much greater than that of an ordinary bomb, greatly increases accuracy.

American heavy bombers, in an attack made three months ago and disclosed tonight, almost demolished a rocket-bomb plant near Weimar. About 45 buildings were totally destroyed, and many others were badly damaged. Reconnaissance photos show that Gestapo offices nearby were also wrecked. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP SUNK OFF NORWAY

LONDON, November 24 — A large supply vessel and a medium supply ship were hit by torpedoes during a recent British submarine attack on a German convoy off the Norwegian coast, an Admiralty communique said today.

One of the ships blew up and sank. The other was set on fire and is believed to have sunk soon afterward. The submarine suffered neither casualties nor damage. (Reuter)

M.A.A.F. CUTS TWO BRIDGES IN YUGOSLAVIA

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, November 24 — Yesterday's concentrated heavy and fighter-bomber attacks on the sole remaining enemy rail escape route past Partisan and Russian forces in Yugoslavia resulted in the destruction of two bridges along the more than 100-mile-long narrow guage rail line between Sarajevo and Brod, it was announced here today.

Examination of bomb-strike photographs indicated that, in addition to the rail bridge over the Bosnia River at Doboj, 30 miles south of Brod, a second bridge across the river at Zenica, 35 miles northwest of Sarajevo, was also destroyed.

R.A.F. heavy and medium bombers, flying in daylight yesterday, pounded German troop concentrations in the towns of Uzice and Rogatica near the Albanian-Yugoslav frontier, while Balkan Air Force Spitfires and Hurricanes struck at surrounded German forces at Dantiegrad, 50 miles east of Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia. Rockets, cannon-fire, and bombs were used in the Balkan Air Force attacks on the cornered enemy forces.

Coastal Air Force planes hit and left burning two 2,000 to 3,000-ton enemy tankers in attacks along the north Adriatic. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

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

MURPHY COMMANDS CANADIAN BRIGADE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 24 — Brigadier William C. Murphy, D.S.O., is the commander of the Canadian 1st Armoured Brigade, one of the first Canadian units to see action in this war, and a veteran force engaged in many phases of the Italian campaign, it was announced here today. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS CROSS AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

LONDON, November 24 — Yugoslav units have crossed the frontier into Austria and liquidated the enemy garrison at St. Andrea, in Carinthia, capturing the soft coal mine in the town, Marshal Tito's communique said today. At the same time, it announced the liberation of Kotor (Cattaro), the vital Adriatic harbor and naval base on the southwest coast of Montenegro. Kotor was taken after a prolonged drive from Cetinje, capital of the province, liberated two weeks ago.

The whole peninsula of Lusica, the coastal region of Tivat, and the Kotor Gulf were also occupied by Tito's troops.

These latest successes follow the announcement that British units are fighting side-by-side with the Patriots in Montenegro and Herzegovina, and the freeing of Macedonia from the Germans.

In the Kotor region, the Germans are attempting to retreat toward Scutari. More than 1,500 were killed in 10 battles listed in the communique.

One strong German group in the Scutari-Podgorica area is making continuous and fierce attacks in the direction of Noksic, to escape encirclement and to avoid being annihilated, but its attacks were repulsed and the German troops were forced back across the Sucica, and positions at Zagreda were reoccupied.

In eastern Bosnia, the German stronghold of Rastosnica, near Bijeljina, was captured.

The German retreat toward Sarajevo is being continually attacked, particularly on Romanija Mountain. On the Sarajevo-Brod line, all traffic has been stopped for many days by Yugoslav attacks. Traffic on the Mostar-Sarajevo line was successfully machine-gunned. The bridge at Osijek, on the Drava, was hit, and 10 cars and one engine were destroyed.

Large quantities of German ammunition and equipment were captured on various sectors of the front, and in the day's fighting 1,240 Germans were killed and 520 taken prisoner. (OWI - Reuter)

BULGARS CHASE NAZIS ALONG IBAR VALLEY

SOFIA, November 24 — Bulgarian troops are continuing their pursuit of the Germans along the Ibar River Valley about 30 miles northwest of Pristina, in Serbia, despite the snow-covered roads, tonight's Bulgarian communique reported. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

REBORN ITALIAN FORCES PARADE IN ROME

ROME, November 24 — Motorized elements of newly-trained and equipped Italian troops paraded through the city today as part of their training program.

Passing along streets lined with eager-eyed civilians, the reborn Italian forces presented a cheering sight to the onlookers as they rode by in troop carriers, combat cars, and lorries. They drove past the famed Coliseum and into

that the money may be sent to any person in the designated provinces for his support and that of his family.

Remittances to the areas added by this recent amendment will be channeled through the Bank of Italy. Persons desiring to effect remittances to any area in the liberated parts of Italy should consult their local banks. The announcement pointed out that the restrictions against the withdrawals from blocked accounts are still in effect.

The U.S. Treasury Department has been advised that the Bank of Italy is establishing correspondent relationship with certain banks in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, and Washington. The correspondent banks will forward payment instructions to the Bank of Italy, which will make payments in lire to the beneficiaries.

U.S. Treasury officials again emphasized that the regulations do not authorize the sending of checks, drafts, securities, or currency to Italy. (OWI)

BARI OLIVE OIL PRODUCERS PENALIZED

BARI, November 24 — Fifteen olive oil presses in Bari Province, and five others in the Province of Lecce, have been closed for the duration of the *Oleari del Popolo* Campaign for alleged illegal production of olive oil, it was announced here today. The oil from these crushers was presumably destined for the black market.

With the olive harvest and oil producing season in full swing, the announcement said, authorities are rigidly enforcing *Oleari del Popolo* regulations. These call for the consignment to accredited crushing mills, at a government-set price, of the olive crop over and above the amount necessary to meet the domestic needs of the producer.

The oil produced from these surplus crops goes first into the «oil pools» and then to the consumer. (UNN)

INVESTIGATION OF PRISON RIOT LAUNCHED

ROME, November 24 — An investigation was opened here tonight into the riot of prisoners in the Regina Coeli Prison, after an official announcement said that the uprising had been put down.

Repairing of the damage caused by the prisoners will begin immediately after a survey has been made, prison officials announced.

The rioting prisoners, estimated at between 500 and 600, finally gave in during the early hours this morning, after guards and Carabinieri had forced them into a compact area on the second floor under constant searchlight beams. Prison officials stated that the searchlights prevented any attempt on the part of the prisoners to escape, and were instrumental in forcing them to surrender. (UNN)

ACADEMY TO RESUME ACTIVITY

ROME, November 24 — The age-old Academy of San Luca, whose function under Fascism was absorbed by the now abolished Academy of Italy, is preparing to resume activity which continued for centuries before the advent of the Fascists, it was announced here today.

The gallery of the academy will shortly be opened to the public, and will have on view works formerly preserved there.

Both the Academy of San Luca, whose activity was purely artistic, and the Academy of the Lincei, which specialized in the sciences, were displaced by the Fascist-instituted Academy of Italy, which took over the activities of both ancient institutions. (UNN)

ITALIANS SALVAGE FOR ALLIES

Montenegro and Herzegovina, and the freeing of Macedonia from the Germans.

In the Kotor region, the Germans are attempting to retreat toward Scutari. More than 1,500 were killed in 10 battles listed in the communique.

One strong German group in the Scutari-Podgorica area is making continuous and fierce attacks in the direction of Noksic, to escape encirclement and to avoid being annihilated, but its attacks were repulsed and the German troops were forced back across the Sucica, and positions at Zagreda were reoccupied.

In eastern Bosnia, the German stronghold of Rastosnica, near Bijeljina, was captured.

The German retreat toward Sarajevo is being continually attacked, particularly on Romanija Mountain. On the Sarajevo-Brod line, all traffic has been stopped for many days by Yugoslav attacks. Traffic on the Mostar-Sarajevo line was successfully machine-gunned. The bridge at Osijek, on the Drava, was hit, and 10 cars and one engine were destroyed.

Large quantities of German ammunition and equipment were captured on various sectors of the front, and in the day's fighting 1,240 Germans were killed and 520 taken prisoner. (OWI - Reuter)

BULGARS CHASE NAZIS ALONG IBAR VALLEY

SOFIA, November 24 — Bulgarian troops are continuing their pursuit of the Germans along the Ibar River Valley about 30 miles northwest of Pristina, in Serbia, despite the snow-covered roads, tonight's Bulgarian communique reported. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

REBORN ITALIAN FORCES PARADE IN ROME

ROME, November 24 — Motorized elements of newly-trained and equipped Italian troops paraded through the city today as part of their training program.

Passing along streets lined with eager-eyed civilians, the reborn Italian forces presented a cheering sight to the onlookers as they rode by in troop carriers, combat cars, and lorries. They drove past the famed Coliseum and into the Piazza Venezia, along the Corso Umberto and out along the Via Flaminia, where the reviewing stand was located in front of the Marine Ministry.

The salute from the troops was taken by high-ranking Italian and Allied military and civic leaders, including the Lieutenant General of the Realm; Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and members of his Cabinet; Maj. Gen. Langley Browning, chief of the Allied Military Mission to the Italian Army; and Brigadier Alban Low, deputy to the Rome Area commander. (UNN)

MORE PROVINCES MAY RECEIVE FUNDS FROM U.S.

WASHINGTON, November 24 — The United States Treasury and War Departments announced last night that a maximum of 50,000 lire a month may be sent to persons in the following liberated Italian provinces: Viterbo, Terni, Teramo, Rieti, Pescara, Macerata, Grosseto, Chieti, Aquila, and Ascoli Piceno.

Support remittances of this type have been previously authorized for other liberated provinces of Italy, as well as for Sicily and Sardinia.

The procedures to be followed in the sending of this money are prescribed in general license number 32 as amended today by the U.S. Treasury. Existing procedures have not been changed in the amendment, which specifies

Campaign for alleged illegal production of olive oil, it was announced here today. The oil from these crushers was presumably destined for the black market.

With the olive harvest and oil producing season in full swing, the announcement said, authorities are rigidly enforcing *Oleari del Popolo* regulations. These call for the consignment to accredited crushing mills, at a government-set price, of the olive crop over and above the amount necessary to meet the domestic needs of the producer.

The oil produced from these surplus crops goes first into the «oil pools» and then to the consumer. (UNN)

INVESTIGATION OF PRISON RIOT LAUNCHED

ROME, November 24 — An investigation was opened here tonight into the riot of prisoners in the Regina Coeli Prison, after an official announcement said that the uprising had been put down.

Repairing of the damage caused by the prisoners will begin immediately after a survey has been made, prison officials announced.

The rioting prisoners, estimated at between 500 and 600, finally gave in during the early hours this morning, after guards and Carabinieri had forced them into a compact area on the second floor under constant searchlight beams. Prison officials stated that the searchlights prevented any attempt on the part of the prisoners to escape, and were instrumental in forcing them to surrender. (UNN)

ACADEMY TO RESUME ACTIVITY

ROME, November 24 — The age-old Academy of San Luca, whose function under Fascism was absorbed by the now abolished Academy of Italy, is preparing to resume activity which continued for centuries before the advent of the Fascists, it was announced here today.

The gallery of the academy will shortly be opened to the public, and will have on view works formerly preserved there.

Both the Academy of San Luca, whose activity was purely artistic, and the Academy of the Lincei, which specialized in the sciences, were displaced by the Fascist-instituted Academy of Italy, which took over the activities of both ancient institutions. (UNN)

ITALIANS SALVAGE FOR ALLIES

WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, November 24 — The skilled hands of more than 1,000 Italian men and women already have saved The United States Army more than 30 million dollars by expertly salvaging, repairing, rebuilding and cleaning millions of military items urgently needed by the 5th Army, a *UNN* correspondent reported today. What this feat has saved in shipping space for the Allies is incalculable.

Far behind the battle lines, in a factory which formerly made radio parts, these Italian men and women today are busily making their vital contribution to the defeat of the common enemy. In addition to their skill, most of the women have rented their sewing machinery, which the 5th Army quartermaster repair salvage company needed to carry out the huge task of keeping every kind of equipment, except ordinance and rolling stock, in use.

Operated with the efficiency of American war production, which is now overwhelming the enemy in every part of the world, the salvage factory has undertaken many unusual jobs, and no task given them has been too great.

Some of the items now being reconditioned by the Italian experts are being distributed to Italian Army military units operating as part of the 5th Army. These units include mule pack teams and service and port battalions, as well as military area policing companies. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760221

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

VATICAN ON RUSSO-POLISH RELATIONS

VATICAN CITY, November 24 — Differences in the Russian and Polish viewpoints and aspirations are not insuperable barriers to the finding of a satisfactory solution to the problem, wrote last night's *Osservatore Romano*, commenting on the future of Russo-Polish diplomatic relations.

«Both parties,» concluded the paper, «have authoritatively repeated that any solution out of line with a spirit of reciprocal cordiality would fail to achieve the goal at which both Russia and Poland are aiming: the attainment of a policy of friendship, and mutual collaboration toward one another's peaceful relations and those of Europe (UNN)

FRENCH BISHOP ARRIVES IN VATICAN

VATICAN CITY, November 24 — Monsignor Pierre Théas, Bishop of Montatuban, France, arrived here today. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS

LONDON, November 24 — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has resigned, it was officialy announced here tonight.

Ian Kwapinski, Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, is forming a new cabinet.

The official announcement gave no reason for the Prime Minister's resignation. Polish quarters here suggested that it may have been due to his inability to muster cabinet support for his plan to solve the Russo-Polish problem. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT OUTLINES REVERSE LEND-LEASE

WASHINGTON, November 24 — President Roosevelt's 17th report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations was today devoted entirely to Reverse Lend-Lease aid received by the U.S. from the British Commonwealth, and paid tribute to the «miracles of production and steadfastness of the British people.» Roosevelt said some of their supplies had made «a life-and-death difference in the fighting this year.»

These goods and services were provided during years of «smashing bomb attacks, which destroyed or damaged millions of homes, killed 56,195, and injured many times that number; five years of monotonous work at long hours, with scanty rations of food and clothing, and even less of most other consumer goods; five years in which countless families were torn apart as children were evacuated to safer areas, mothers called to war factories, and fathers to the armed forces,» with 22,500,000 removals of men, women, and children out of a total population of only 45 million.

President Roosevelt said that lend-lease operations should terminate at the war's end, but the United Nations partnership — which Lend-Lease and Reverse Lend-Lease had done so much to strengthen — must grow stronger.

During the six months ended 30 June 1944, United Kingdom supplies to U.S. forces were valued at over 373 million dollars, bringing the total for the period since 1 June 1942, to 2,347 million dollars.

Aggregate contributions by the British Commonwealth for the first six months of the current year were 1,223 million dollars, and the total from 1 June 1942, was 3,348 million dollars.

Saving in Shipping

The report and accompanying letter said that Reverse

an inner breakwater; steel floats to be moored for an outer breakwater; and long steel piers, to reach from beach to ship and float on the tide.

Between November 1943 and June 1944, the U.K. completed two such harbors, and subsequently provided most of the barges, tugs, lighters, cranes, and harbor equipment used to unload supplies in France.

The President also revealed that one of the factors behind the thrust across France by General Patton's and General Hodges' tanks was the doubled production by Britain for months before D-day of the petrol containers known as «Jerricans.» These are similar to those used by the 8th Army in North Africa, when it drove Rommel from El Alamein to Tunisia.

Without these Jerricans, it would have been impossible for the Allied armies to cut their way across France at a lightning pace that exceeded that of the German blitz of 1940, the letter said. Cargo planes and even combat planes carried millions of Jerricans to forward airfields. They were tough enough to be dropped off trucks in motion without bursting open.

British Bailey Bridge

The wholesale destruction of bridges in France made the British Bailey Bridge invaluable. Constructed of standardized, interchangeable steel panels, the Bailey Bridge could replace a bombed-out bridge in a few hours. The design was given to the United States and it was agreed that Britain should provide all the bridges needed in the European Theater, and that it would be manufactured in the United States for other theaters.

Furthermore, the report continued, the first pipeline between Cherbourg and Paris was made of materials supplied by the U.K.

Direct deliveries to the United States of strategic raw materials from the Commonwealth included 78,000 tons of crude rubber. Petrol from British oil resources in the Middle East and refined in the British refinery at Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, is helping to fuel the B-29 Superfortresses attacking Japan.

In the Pacific Theater, Australia and New Zealand have jointly produced 36½ million dollars' worth of craft for the amphibious campaigns in the Philippines and elsewhere. From them, America received 1,850 million dollars' worth of food, of which 400 millions consisted of meat. Clothing, blankets, tents, and mattresses come from both these countries. Overhauling facilities for ships and planes, together with tires and tubes for mobile equipment, were furnished by these two countries. (OWI-Reuter)

WHITE PAPER ON BRITISH AID TO U.S., U.S.S.R.

LONDON, November 24 — Britain and the British Commonwealth governments have given to all their Allies Lend-Lease goods and services — «Mutual Aid» as it is officially called in London — worth 1,000 million pounds sterling up to June 30. This figure is given today in a Government White Paper which included many of the facts and figures of President Roosevelt's report on the same subject to Congress.

The exact cumulative figure was 1,079,000,648 pounds sterling, of which the U. S. received 604,730,000 pounds sterling, and the Soviet Union 269,457,000 pounds sterling. Other recipients were France, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, and Portugal. Outside the formal scope of the «Mutual Aid» system, material aid was given to Patriot forces throughout Europe, and mutual aid agreements have now been concluded with the governments of Belgium, Norway, and Iceland.

Among the outstanding details of the British «Mutual Aid» to the U. S. and the Soviet Union, the report discloses

POLISH PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS

LONDON, November 24 — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has resigned, it was officialy announced here tonight.

Ian Kwapinski, Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, is forming a new cabinet.

The official announcement gave no reason for the Prime Minister's resignation. Polish quarters here suggested that it may have been due to his inability to muster cabinet support for his plan to solve the Russo-Polish problem. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT OUTLINES REVERSE LEND-LEASE

WASHINGTON, November 24 — President Roosevelt's 17th report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations was today devoted entirely to Reverse Lend-Lease aid received by the U.S. from the British Commonwealth, and paid tribute to the « miracles of production and steadfastness of the British people. » Roosevelt said some of their supplies had made « a life-and-death difference in the fighting this year. »

These goods and services were provided during years of « smashing bomb attacks, which destroyed or damaged millions of homes, killed 56,195, and injured many times that number; five years of monotonous work at long hours, with scanty rations of food and clothing, and even less of most other consumer goods; five years in which countless families were torn apart as children were evacuated to safer areas, mothers called to war factories, and fathers to the armed forces, » with 22,500,000 removals of men, women, and children out of a total population of only 45 million.

President Roosevelt said that lend-lease operations should terminate at the war's end, but the United Nations partnership — which Lend-Lease and Reverse Lend-Lease had done so much to strengthen — must grow stronger.

During the six months ended 30 June 1944, United Kingdom supplies to U.S. forces were valued at over 373 million dollars, bringing the total for the period since 1 June 1942, to 2,347 million dollars.

Aggregate contributions by the British Commonwealth for the first six months of the current year were 1,223 million dollars, and the total from 1 June 1942, was 3,348 million dollars.

Saving in Shipping

The report and accompanying letter said that Reverse Lend-Lease has provided one-third of all the supplies and equipment required by U.S. troops in the British Isles from their first arrival in 1942 until D-day — by which time vast numbers of U.S. troops had been landed — and that but for this aid, the landings in France « would surely have been delayed for many months. »

« It would have required 1,000 ships to send across the Atlantic what we received for our men from the United Kingdom, » the President said.

The percentages of U.S. Army requirements in the European Theater of Operations provided by the United Kingdom ranged as high as 63 per cent of quartermaster supplies and 58 per cent of engineer supplies, the report added.

Additional major items in Reverse Lend-Lease contributing to the Allied victory included the loan of the *Queen Mary* and the *Queen Elizabeth*, the world's greatest liners, for the transportation of U.S. troops across the Atlantic, and vast construction projects which involved almost one-third of Britain's building force.

When, at the Quebec Conference in 1943, it was decided that the creation of artificial harbors was vital to a cross-Channel landing, the United Kingdom undertook the entire construction program for U.K. and U.S. forces, with the aid of American Seabees, for their building and assembly.

The three main elements in these synthetic harbors were heavy reinforced concrete caissons which were sunk to form

The wholesale destruction of bridges in France made the British Bailey Bridge invaluable. Constructed of standardized, interchangeable steel panels, the Bailey Bridge could replace a bombed-out bridge in a few hours. The design was given to the United States and it was agreed that Britain should provide all the bridges needed in the European Theater, and that it would be manufactured in the United States for other theaters.

Furthermore, the report continued, the first pipeline between Cherbourg and Paris was made of materials supplied by the U.K.

Direct deliveries to the United States of strategic raw materials from the Commonwealth included 78,000 tons of crude rubber. Petrol from British oil resources in the Middle East and refined in the British refinery at Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, is helping to fuel the B-29 Superfortresses attacking Japan.

In the Pacific Theater, Australia and New Zealand have jointly produced 36½ million dollars' worth of craft for the amphibious campaigns in the Philippines and elsewhere. From them, America received 1,850 million dollars' worth of food, of which 400 millions consisted of meat. Clothing, blankets, tents, and mattresses come from both these countries. Overhauling facilities for ships and planes, together with tires and tubes for mobile equipment, were furnished by these two countries. (OWI-Reuter)

WHITE PAPER ON BRITISH AID TO U.S., U.S.S.R.

LONDON, November 24 — Britain and the British Commonwealth governments have given to all their Allies Lend-Lease goods and services — « Mutual Aid » as it is officially called in London — worth 1,000 million pounds sterling up to June 30. This figure is given today in a Government White Paper which included many of the facts and figures of President Roosevelt's report on the same subject to Congress.

The exact cumulative figure was 1,079,000,648 pounds sterling, of which the U. S. received 604,730,000 pounds sterling, and the Soviet Union 269,457,000 pounds sterling. Other recipients were France, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, and Portugal. Outside the formal scope of the « Mutual Aid » system, material aid was given to Patriot forces throughout Europe, and mutual aid agreements have now been concluded with the governments of Belgium, Norway, and Iceland.

Among the outstanding details of the British « Mutual Aid » to the U. S. and the Soviet Union, the report discloses that the big British liners *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth* between them carried 320,500 uniformed Americans to the United Kingdom in the year ended July 31.

The total number carried in British ships to the United Kingdom during the same period was 865,000. By the spring of 1944, a vast army had been accommodated in villages and towns of the United Kingdom.

Among other things, the Americans were provided 133 airfields. To meet their needs for a building program alone, it is estimated that 100,000 men were employed. Two complete floating docks and 200 cranes were among the items handed over for invasion preparations. In addition, 2,104 aircraft, 500 of them gliders, and an additional 570 aircraft engines were supplied, as were guns and ammunition worth 7,299,000 pounds, petroleum products worth 57,382,000 pounds, and over 13,500,000 pounds' worth of foodstuffs and raw materials, mainly from the British Colonies.

The report says that in the present highly-organized War economy, this mutual aid was achieved only by imposing further burdens and sacrifices, which cannot be adequately measured, on the British population.

Cumulative aid to China up to June 30 amounted to 9,050,000 pounds sterling. The main responsibility in the China sphere rests by agreement with the United States Government. (OWI-Reuter)

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

MOSCOW URGES UNITED YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, November 24 — The necessity for a united Yugoslav government has been recognized in recent negotiations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, a joint communique broadcast by Radio Moscow declared today. (Reuter)

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY PRAISED; FRANCO LASHED

PARIS, November 24 — That every Frenchman should acquaint himself with the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance was urged by General de Gaulle's former radio «voice» from London, Maurice Schumann, when he spoke at Wednesday's foreign affairs debate in the French Consultative Assembly.

Commenting on this statement, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday that Schumann implied that the Treaty, by its concrete guarantees and commitments for the next 20 years, constituted a definite program for the whole of Europe, and that France should support this program by entering on a similar agreement with Russia.

Referring to Spain, Schumann spoke of «the act of violence by which the Franco Régime took advantage of our misfortunes to violate the Statute of Tangier.»

Although it was not a declaration of policy, the French foreign affairs debate revealed the essential points on which all French opinion was united, the dispatch noted. These points, which constituted valuable indications for the visit of General de Gaulle and Georges Bidault to Moscow, were as follows:

France, as essential conditions for lasting peace, asked for a democratic Italy, without imperialist and expansionist claims against France, and a non-Fascist Spain which had broken all ties with Germany.

In the Far East, where France has vast territories economically bound with her own development, she would wage war to the limit of her physical resources, and expect an equal voice in the final settlement.

In world affairs, France subscribed to the necessity of settling German and Japanese problems, and planning world security in concerto with all the United Nations. She rejected any solution based on exclusive blocs.

In Europe, France saw her own rôle as a link between Britain and Russia, and hoped that real European union could be forged around three main centres — London, Paris, and Moscow. (Reuter)

U.S. TO INCREASE AMMUNITION OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, November 24 — Responding to General Eisenhower's request, the War Production Board today took action to increase the output of arms and ammunition.

This increased production will require more than 77,000 workers «just as fast as possible,» the Board's chairman, J. A. Krug, told a press conference. (Reuter)

GREEK PATRIOT LEADERS AGREE TO DISARM

ATHENS, November 24 — Greek Patriots of the EDES group will lay down their arms, as ordered to by the Government, before December 10 to help Greece to return to normal, Napoleon Zervas, EDES commander-in-chief, announced yesterday. (OWI)

FORRESTAL URGES POST-WAR TRAINING

YUGOSLAV COLLABORATORS TO BE PENALIZED

BELGRADE, November 24 — Factories of those Yugoslav industrialists convicted of criminal collaboration with the Germans will be confiscated, but other manufactures will continue along the lines of private enterprise, Andrija Hebrang, Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Yugoslav Government, told a press conference yesterday.

He addressed the first group of American, British, and Canadian correspondents to visit Belgrade since its liberation a month ago.

Asked about collective farming in Yugoslavia, Hebrang said that the peasants will live as before the war, but the lands belonging to those killed during the war would be divided among the peasants. (OWI)

BRITISH OFFER COMPROMISE IN AIR TALKS

CHICAGO, November 24 — The British delegation to the International Aviation Conference here has offered a compromise proposal to break a conference deadlock over the right of airlines on international routes to pick up passengers at intermediate points within the route, it was announced here today.

The proposal provides for an initial allocation of traffic for each country flying planes over any specified route. Intermediate pick-ups, under the proposal, would be limited by the extent of the traffic allocation. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER MYSTERY DEEPENS

WASHINGTON, November 24 — The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Adolf Hitler deepened today, as conditions within Germany became such as to demand the immediate intervention of the Führer — assuming that he is alive and in a condition to intervene.

Reports from Allied and neutral capitals combined to depict a Germany torn by internal dissension, a Germany of cold and hunger and frayed nerves, in which rebellion is sprouting like a weed.

Germans in widely separated areas now are beginning to defy the Gestapo — even to threaten its members. Pictures and pamphlets demand peace, and in some districts the gauleiters hastily are discarding their uniforms to pose as civilian nobodies.

A dispatch in the Swiss newspaper *Tribune de Geneve* tells of a quarrel between Himmler and Göring which had its roots in the purging of certain German industrialists soon after the attempt upon Hitler's life. Göring objected to the killing of these men, according to the dispatch, on the ground of their value to the Nazi war effort. (OWI-Reuter)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDISH LINER MISSING

STOCKHOLM, November 24 — The Swedish liner *Hansa*, en route from the mainland to Visby on the Baltic island of Gottland, is missing, it was revealed here today.

Planes scouting for the ship have located lifeboats not far from Gottland.

The ship, carrying 32 passengers, was following a course outside of the zone recently proclaimed unsafe for neutral vessels by the Germans. (Reuter)

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

Referring to Spain, Schumann spoke of "the act of violence by which the Franco Régime took advantage of our misfortunes to violate the Statute of Tangier."

Although it was not a declaration of policy, the French foreign affairs debate revealed the essential points on which all French opinion was united, the dispatch noted. These points, which constituted valuable indications for the visit of General de Gaulle and Georges Bidault to Moscow, were as follows:

France, as essential conditions for lasting peace, asked for a democratic Italy, without imperialist and expansionist claims against France, and a non-Fascist Spain which had broken all ties with Germany.

In the Far East, where France has vast territories economically bound with her own development, she would wage war to the limit of her physical resources, and expect an equal voice in the final settlement.

In world affairs, France subscribed to the necessity of settling German and Japanese problems, and planning world security in concerto with all the United Nations. She rejected any solution based on exclusive blocs.

In Europe, France saw her own rôle as a link between Britain and Russia, and hoped that real European union could be forged around three main centres — London, Paris, and Moscow. (Reuter)

U.S. TO INCREASE AMMUNITION OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, November 24 — Responding to General Eisenhower's request, the War Production Board today took action to increase the output of arms and ammunition.

This increased production will require more than 77,000 workers «just as fast as possible,» the Board's chairman, J. A. Krug, told a press conference. (Reuter)

GREEK PATRIOT LEADERS AGREE TO DISARM

ATHENS, November 24 — Greek Patriots of the EDES group will lay down their arms, as ordered to by the Government, before December 10 to help Greece to return to normal, Napoleon Zervas, EDES commander-in-chief, announced yesterday. (OWI)

FORRESTAL URGES POST-WAR TRAINING

WASHINGTON, November 24 — Nation-wide post-war military training in the United States was advocated in a broadcast last night by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

He said the U. S. Navy believed that every young man should be given military training «as a national life insurance» and as a «contribution to our country's security,» and added: «We think of this training not merely as a sensible precaution — we think it is imperative.»

Pointing out that war and war machines had become so complex that even a year's training was not enough, Forrestal said that the weapons of the future may require more and more training.

«If there is another war,» he continued, «we won't have time to do that training after the shooting starts. The only answer is individual, as well as national preparedness.

«There is no reason to fear that this training would turn us into a nation of militarists. Not even the war has done that. On the contrary, the preparedness of the United States is our inescapable contribution to world peace.»

In line with Forrestal's statement, Secretary of War Henry Stimson said yesterday that he had «received and approved a report from the committee of the General Staff that we maintain in peace-time a National Guard capable of immediate expansion to war strength.» (OWI - Reuter)

The proposal provides for an initial allocation of frame for each country flying planes over any specified route. Intermediate pick-ups, under the proposal, would be limited by the extent of the traffic allocation. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER MYSTERY DEEPENS

WASHINGTON, November 24 — The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Adolf Hitler deepened today, as conditions within Germany became such as to demand the immediate intervention of the Führer — assuming that he is alive and in a condition to intervene.

Reports from Allied and neutral capitals combined to depict a Germany torn by internal dissension, a Germany of cold and hunger and frayed nerves, in which rebellion is sprouting like a weed.

Germans in widely separated areas now are beginning to defy the Gestapo — even to threaten its members. Pictures and pamphlets demand peace, and in some districts the gauleiters hastily are discarding their uniforms to pose as civilian nobodies.

A dispatch in the Swiss newspaper *Tribune de Geneve* tells of a quarrel between Himmler and Göring which had its roots in the purging of certain German industrialists soon after the attempt upon Hitler's life. Göring objected to the killing of these men, according to the dispatch, on the ground of their value to the Nazi war effort. (OWI-Reuter)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDISH LINER MISSING

STOCKHOLM, November 24 — The Swedish liner *Hansa*, en route from the mainland to Visby on the Baltic island of Gottland, is missing, it was revealed here today.

Planes scouting for the ship have located lifeboats not far from Gottland.

The ship, carrying 32 passengers, was following a course outside of the zone recently proclaimed unsafe for neutral vessels by the Germans. (Reuter)

SWISS BUILD BARRACKS FOR REFUGEE NAZIS

ZURICH, November 24 — The paper *Die Tat* today said that the Swiss authorities are anticipating «a large stream of refugees» from southern Germany as the Allies advance farther to the east. The paper added:

«For this reason barracks are being built in Kreuzlingen, on the shores of Lake Constance, where the refugees will be housed temporarily and will receive hygienic and medical aid.» (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 24 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In a day of very bitter fighting, British troops of the 8th Army have forced a bridgehead over the River Cosina, and have driven off a number of determined enemy counter-attacks supported by tanks.

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army have seized the commanding feature of Monte Ricci.

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

Fifth Army troops have repulsed a number of strong enemy raids on their positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strategic Air Force heavy and medium bombers yesterday attacked bridges and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia.

Long-range fighters bombed bridges and rail targets in Yugoslavia.

Planes of the Coastal Air Force attacked Adriatic shipping.

Fighter-bombers and fighters bombed and strafed close-support targets in the Italian battle area, and road and rail targets in Yugoslavia.

Three of our aircraft are missing from yesterday's operations.

MAAF flew more than 800 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 24 — Today's communique:

Allied forces made further progress in the Venlo sector, where our units are within three miles of the town.

North of the Helmond-Venlo railway, we advanced about one mile over very difficult country, and have taken Meterik and Horst.

South of the railway our forces gained about 1,000 yards over a 5,000-yard front.

Northeast of Geilenkirchen, there has been bitter fighting in the area of Hoven and Beeck, where the enemy is resisting fiercely.

Small enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed by our units in the Gerlonswetier area northwest of Julich, where very slow progress has been made towards Koslar and Bourheim in the Julich area.

North of Weisweiler, our forces are fighting in Lohn and Putzlohn.

Other elements are west, south, and southeast of Weisweiler, and gains have been made toward the town.

To the southeast, bitter fighting continues in Hürtgen Forest, where our forces are slowly gaining against very stubborn resistance.

In the area east of Metz, our armored elements reached Johanns-Rohrbach, and our infantry is in the vicinity of Leyweiler.

An enemy counter-attack has been repulsed near Fremersdorf. Other armored units farther south have reached Finstingen.

After a break-through in the Suverne Gap, our troops reached Strasbourg, and freed many towns in the northern Alsace Plain. More than 3,000 prisoners including two generals and much enemy material, have been taken in the rapid advance.

Unfavorable weather slowed the progress in the southern Vosges and Belfort Gap area, but limited gains were made.

The weather severely curtailed air operations yesterday, but heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked the Nordstern synthetic oil plant near Geilenkirchen in the Ruhr.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 24 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, with the support of the vessels of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, as a result of stiff fighting, today concluded clearance of the enemy from the Island of Saaremaa (Oesel), converted by the Germans into [illegible] the approaches to the Gulf of

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 24 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On the night of November 17/18, the Germans attacked Patriot groups in Bologna, but the Patriots counter-attacked with considerable success. In the northern part of the city, which was temporarily under Patriot control, they inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy. Two hundred Germans were killed or wounded, and two armored cars, six motor vehicles, and some machine-guns and light artillery were destroyed.

On the night of November 12, seven highway bridges were blown up: one on the Piandelagotti Road; one at Riccovolto, and one a Cargedolo. The other four were in localities near Frassinoro.

Lively Patriot activity took place in the Vicenza, Padova, and Treviso areas. To the many acts of sabotage recently reported are to be added the activities of demolition squads on the Padova-Vicenza and Grisignano di Zocco-Ostiglia railway lines. Traffic on these lines was interrupted in several places. A tunnel was dynamited at Loreggio, on the Treviso-Padova line, on the night of October 30.

In Piedmont, between October 26 and November 3, a Patriot group operating west of Turin launched repeated attacks against German motor transport and trains, and caught the enemy in ambushes. Eleven Germans were killed, one wounded, and four taken prisoner. Of the Fascists, six were killed and one wounded. The enemy suffered other losses, especially during the clash which occurred on November 3, when he brought an armored train into action.

(UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 24 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southeast of Helmond, in the Meuse bridgehead which was narrowed down, our grenadiers repulsed numerous British attacks during the last few days.

The fierce battle in the Aix la Chapelle sector yesterday was dominated by successful German counter-attacks on the whole right wing of our defensive front. Grenadiers, People's grenadiers, and tank troops recaptured a certain number of localities, and cleared them of the enemy. U. S. attacks, which were launched several times in the centre and on the left wing of the fighting sector, collapsed in our fire. Only at Eschweiler, and southeast of it, the enemy achieved small penetrations into our positions.

In the Metz sector, the garrisons of several fortifications continue to maintain themselves in the face of grim enemy attacks.

In eastern Lorraine, the situation remained generally unchanged. There was some lively local fighting.

On both sides of the lower Vosges, our troops halted the advancing enemy, and repulsed him in counter-attacks.

An enemy tank group, proceeding from Zabern, succeeded in breaking through our bolt positions, and penetrating the town of Strasbourg.

At the Gateway of Burgundy, enemy attacks were smashed, and the bolt positions of our troops at the Swiss frontier reinforced by powerful thrusts.

Enemy forces cut off in the Mulhouse sector tried unsuccessfully to break out in a westerly and northwesterly direction.

[illegible] Mülhausen, German counter-attacks make

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

where our units are within three miles of the town.

North of the Helmond-Venlo railway, we advanced about one mile over very difficult country, and have taken Meterik and Horst.

South of the railway our forces gained about 1,000 yards over a 5,000-yard front.

Northeast of Gellenkirchen, there has been bitter fighting in the area of Hoven and Beeck, where the enemy is resisting fiercely.

Small enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed by our units in the Gerlonsweiler area northwest of Jülich, where very slow progress has been made towards Koslar and Bourheim in the Jülich area.

North of Weisweiler, our forces are fighting in Lohn and Putzlohn.

Other elements are west, south, and southeast of Weisweiler, and gains have been made toward the town.

To the southeast, bitter fighting continues in Hürtgen Forest, where our forces are slowly gaining against very stubborn resistance.

In the area east of Metz, our armored elements reached Johanns-Rohrbach, and our infantry is in the vicinity of Leyweiler.

An enemy counter-attack has been repulsed near Fremersdorf. Other armored units farther south have reached Finstingen.

After a break-through in the Saverne Gap, our troops reached Strasbourg, and freed many towns in the northern Alsace Plain. More than 3,000 prisoners including, two generals and much enemy material, have been taken in the rapid advance.

Unfavorable weather slowed the progress in the southern Vosges and Belfort Gap area, but limited gains were made.

The weather severely curtailed air operations yesterday, but heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked the Nordstern synthetic oil plant near Gellenkirchen in the Ruhr.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 24 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, with the support of the vessels of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, as a result of stiff fighting, today concluded clearance of the enemy from the Island of Saaremaa (Oesel), converted by the Germans into a strongpoint which covered the approaches to the Gulf of Riga; thus, the territory of Soviet Estonia is competely liberated from the German invaders.

Aviation of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet carried out blows upon enemy vessels at the southern extremity of the Saaremaa Island, as a result of which, one enemy destroyer, one patrol vessel, and two patrol cutters were sunk. With direct hits of three bombs, one heavy cruiser was damaged, also two patrol vessels and one landing barge.

In Czechoslovakia, northwest and west of Csap, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Ubrek, Setnigovshe, Rubishe, Platnoremeti, Seginer, Volcheprizov, and Solomonovo, and the railway station of Cherna.

In Hungary, our troops, surmounting resistance and counter-attacks of the enemy, captured the populated localities of Meszesombor, Ledyet-Bonniye, Majosz, Ustauzelak, Himardi, Palosz-Vereszmar, Jengesz-Olmosz, and Bak.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 23, our troops disabled or destroyed 32 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 70 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

caught the enemy in ambushes, eleven Germans were killed, one wounded, and four taken prisoner. Of the Fascistis, six were killed and one wounded. The enemy suffered other losses, especially during the clash which occurred on November 3, when he brought an armored train into action.

(UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 24 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southeast of Helmond, in the Meuse bridgehead which was narrowed down, our grenadiers repulsed numerous British attacks during the last few days.

The fierce battle in the Aix la Chapelle sector yesterday was dominated by successful German counter-attacks on the whole right wing of our defensive front. Grenadiers, People's grenadiers, and tank troops recaptured a certain number of localities, and cleared them of the enemy. U. S. attacks, which were launched several times in the centre and on the left wing of the fighting sector, collapsed in our fire. Only at Eschweiler, and southeast of it, the enemy achieved small penetrations into our positions.

In the Metz sector, the garrisons of several fortifications continue to maintain themselves in the face of grim enemy attacks.

In eastern Lorraine, the situation remained generally unchanged. There was some lively local fighting.

On both sides of the lower Vosges, our troops halted the advancing enemy, and repulsed him in counter-attacks.

An enemy tank group, proceeding from Zabern, succeeded in breaking through our bolt positions, and penetrating the town of Strasbourg.

At the Gateway of Burgundy, enemy attacks were smashed, and the bolt positions of our troops at the Swiss frontier reinforced by powerful thrusts.

Enemy forces cut off in the Mulhouse sector tried unsuccessfully to break out in a westerly and northwesterly direction.

Southeast of Mülhouse, German counter-attacks make good progress.

Greater London and the industrial districts of Liége were subjected to an intense long-range bombardment by day and by night.

Italy:

In the eastern foothills of the Etruscan Apennines, the British 8th Army assailed a single German division with the concentrated mass of its forces and the use of extremely much material, in an attempt at forcing a decisive breakthrough toward the Romagna Plain. The 26th Tank Division, under the command of Colonel Crasemann, together with some other subordinated formations, in exemplary steadfastness, maintained the front intact. Fierce defensive fighting is still in progress.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in the Skutari and Podgorica sectors, our troops frustrated numerous enemy attacks.

In southern Hungary, west of Apatin and Batina, our troops repelled the Bolsheviks, who attacked incessantly with strong forces along our new defensive front.

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

Between Budapest and the Matra Mountains, yesterday, all Soviet attempts at breaking through, supported by numerous tanks, were frustrated by the stubborn defense and the counter-attacks of our troops, which were effectively supported by the Air Force. Another 35 enemy tanks were destroyed.

South of Miscolcz, several Bolshevik attacks collapsed in our defensive fire.

In the eastern part of the valley, the enemy achieved some minor penetrations.

Northwest of Ungvar, the Soviets attacked with strong forces. They were halted in our deeply echeloned positions.

In the northern sector, east of Libau up to the Autz sector, the defensive battle flared up again. Extremely large quantities of material are being used. All Bolshevik attacks were repulsed by the steadfastness of our battle-proved divisions, except for some unimportant penetrations.

In Kurland, yesterday, 50 enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the Sworbe Peninsula, the valiant garrison, faced with a many times superior enemy, retired fighting to the southern tip of the Peninsula. Our naval forces kept firing at the enemy positions throughout the whole day, despite incessant attacks by Soviet bombers and torpedo planes.

Air:

Weak formations of Anglo-American terror bombers dropped bombs on western Germany through overcasting clouds during the day.

They also indiscriminately bombed northwestern and central German territory by night. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

German Peace Terms: The German Foreign Office yesterday indicated that its stand on peace terms, at least its official and public stand, still insists on retaining what are candidly called « the conquered territories. »

The statement on peace terms occurs via the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman Dr. Schmidt, in the course of a press conference. The spokesman first denied that the German Ambassador's recent conference with the Pope had any connection with peace negotiations. Particularly emphatic exception was taken to the implication of Germany negotiating: « the word 'negotiations' had not come up; » and the whole papal conference was dismissed as a « routine visit. » In connection with this denial, occurred the following statement:

« A possible peace was one which would ensure the existence of the German nation and the possession of the conquered territories. »

Goebbels Article: The German Radio has broadcast the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda. This time, Goebbels again devotes himself to reviving German faith in final victory. He does so by building up the contrast of spiritual versus material forces, the Germans supposedly being superior in the former, and the Allies in the later. He then argues that the former, being aided by the « spirit of history » and by the fact this is a « war of ideologies, » will triumph over the material handicaps.

« German Miracle » Promised: Specifically admitting the Allied « superiority in men and materials, » the Goebbels article holds forth hope of a « miracle » to the German people, and resorts, in this connection, to much of the verbal apparatus of sheer mysticism (such as « deep faith » and « mysterious force » and « higher power »). Those who believe in « the working of a higher power in history » must supposedly assume a German victory in the long run, and even those who do not so believe are reminded by the Minister of Propaganda of the following factor:

« The German nation feels about this war as it would about a judgment pronounced by God. In its deep faith is latent that mysterious force which we have always demonstrated in situations of military crisis, and which the world

and Strasbourg. It is a fight between fast Gaullist and American units and mobile German barrier forces. This action developed into a battle whose culmination has not yet been reached... The fighting in the area between Belfort and the Swiss frontier was even more dramatic. Gaullist units, which had been cut off on the area of Basel-Mülhouse, vainly attempted to break through ... in a westerley direction. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Unrelenting Allied Pressure Near Forli: All Fascist radio programmes today emphasized the continued persistence, even « increased violence » of the 8th Army offensive in the Adriatic sector. Particular notice is made of the superiority and diversity of Allied materiel employed: « strong formations of fighter-bombers, many armored groups, some of them newly formed, » etc. Despite these odds, however, « the Allies succeeded in advancing only a few hundred metres towards the northwest... The main enemy pressure was between Forli and Faenza, on the northern slopes of the Apennines. »

John Amery at the Microphone: Tonight, at 2100 hours, the Fascist radio facilities were put at the disposal of the British Fascist, John Amery. Amery, who has been engaged to castigate his fatherland every Friday evening at the same hour, was introduced against a biographical background of his father, Leopold Amery, Secretary for India in the Churchill Cabinet. By presenting the father as a typical example of British imperialism, plutocracy, capitalism, Jewry, etc. the Fascist announcer emphasises the « dramatic » contrast represented by the stand of the younger Amery. Amongst other points, it is asserted that the senior Amery was strongly drawn toward the Fascist side on the Abyssinian question, and that he relented only because of the reaction against him in England. The son, John, on the contrary, had stronger convictions; « he is openly against the political system in his country, and was on our side in the Spanish War; he remained with us when old Churchill obeyed London's Jews in promoting and preparing the war. He left his country and renounced all the comforts of his own class. Working in heavy industry, a sympathiser with the National Socialist view of the war; he fights — as he says — not against his country, but against misgovernment and disorder in his country. »

After this preamble, John Amery began his serialized diatribes for the winter. He addressed his Axis audience as « friends who are shedding blood for Europe and for the survival of true socialism. » After lamenting the fact that sundry « criminals ... did not hesitate to drag the British flag into disorder and shame, » Amery labels his countrymen as guilty of « slaughtering women, old people, and children. » He reminds his Italian audience that the English people they knew in giddy spendthrift pre-war days, far from being representative of the real England, were actually the *in absentiâ* exploiters of the majority of the down-trodden working classes. Amery then sketches his own proletarian Pilgrim's Progress, as it were, by way of explaining first his revulsion against England, and then his embrace of « socialist » Fascism. It is only by fate, Amery says, that he avoided being « one of the 152,674 Britishers suffering in Churchill's prisons, despite our constitution. »

Amery asserts that 1½ million British people agree with him, against « Churchill and his clique, » to the effect that « England will find her place and her true rôle as a great nation only in a National Socialist Europe. »

In conclusion, Amery recapitulates the holocaust which « London and Washington Jewry, the barbarians from Moscow, the plutocrats, » etc. have supposedly brought and will continue to bring upon the « people. »

« Every rifle shot against the mercenaries of Roosevelt,

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

Air:

Weak formations of Anglo-American terror bombers dropped bombs on western Germany through overcasting clouds during the day.

They also indiscriminately bombed northwestern and central German territory by night. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

German Peace Terms: The German Foreign Office yesterday indicated that its stand on peace terms, at least its official and public stand, still insists on retaining what are candidly called « the conquered territories. »

The statement on peace terms occurs *via* the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman Dr. Schmidt, in the course of a press conference. The spokesman first denied that the German Ambassador's recent conference with the Pope had any connection with peace negotiations. Particularly emphatic exception was taken to the implication of Germany negotiating: « the word 'negotiations' had not come up; » and the whole papal conference was dismissed as a « routine visit. » In connection with this denial, occurred the following statement:

« A possible peace was one which would ensure the existence of the German nation and the possession of the conquered territories. »

Goebbels Article: The German Radio has broadcast the weekly article by the Minister of Propaganda. This time, Goebbels again devotes himself to reviving German faith in final victory. He does so by building up the contrast of spiritual versus material forces, the Germans supposedly being superior in the former, and the Allies in the later. He then argues that the former, being aided by the « spirit of history » and by the fact this is a « war of ideologies, » will triumph over the material handicaps.

« *German Miracle » Promised:* Specifically admitting the Allied « superiority in men and materials, » the Goebbels article holds forth hope of a « miracle » to the German people, and resorts, in this connection, to much of the verbal apparatus of sheer mysticism (such as « deep faith » and « mysterious force » and « higher power »). Those who believe in « the working of a higher power in history » must supposedly assume a German victory in the long run, and even those who do not so believe are reminded by the Minister of Propaganda of the following factor:

« The German nation feels about this war as it would about a judgment pronounced by God. In its deep faith is latent that mysterious force which we have always demonstrated in situations of military crisis, and which the world calls the 'German miracle.' »

Western Front: A late Transocean report states:

« While action in the Aachen area can be described as 'immobile,' a mobile warfare is being waged between Zabern

British Fascist, John Amery. Amery, who has been engaged to castigate his fatherland every Friday evening at the same hour, was introduced against a biographical background of his father, Leopold Amery, Secretary for India in the Churchill Cabinet. By presenting the father as a typical example of British imperialism, plutocracy, capitalism, Jewry, etc. the Fascist announcer emphasises the « dramatic » contrast represented by the stand of the younger Amery. Amongst other points, it is asserted that the senior Amery was strongly drawn toward the Fascist side on the Abyssinian question, and that he relented only because of the reaction against him in England. The son, John, on the contrary, had stronger convictions; « he is openly against the political system in his country, and was on our side in the Spanish War; he remained with us when old Churchill obeyed London's Jews in promoting and preparing the war. He left his country and renounced all the comforts of his own class. Working in heavy industry, a sympathiser with the National Socialist view of the war; he fights — as he says — not against his country, but against misgovernment and disorder in his country. »

After this preamble, John Amery began his serialized diatribes for the winter. He addressed his Axis audience as « friends who are shedding blood for Europe and for the survival of true socialism. » After lamenting the fact that sundry « criminals ... did not hesitate to drag the British flag into disorder and shame, » Amery labels his countrymen as guilty of « slaughtering women, old people, and children. » He reminds his Italian audience that the English people they knew in giddy spendthrift pre-war days, far from being representative of the real England, were actually the *in absentia* exploiters of the majority of the downtrodden working classes. Amery then sketches his own proletarian Pilgrim's Progress, as it were, by way of explaining first his revulsion against England, and then his embrace of « socialist » Fascism. It is only by fate, Amery says, that he avoided being « one of the 152,674 Britishers suffering in Churchill's prisons, despite our constitution. »

Amery asserts that 1½ million British people agree with him, against « Churchill and his clique, » to the effect that « England will find her place and her true rôle as a great nation only in a National Socialist Europe. »

In conclusion, Amery recapitulates the holocaust which « London and Washington Jewry, the barbarians from Moscow, the plutocrats, » etc. have supposedly brought and will continue to bring upon the « people. »

« Every rifle shot against the mercenaries of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, every moment of work that you Italians devote to Fascism, will bring nearer the hour of liberation of British workers. International Jewry, like Carthage, must be destroyed. »

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

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Thursday **23 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — French take Mülhouse, reach Colmar; Fall of Belfort imminent; 8th Army takes two towns in Faenza-Forli area; Germans prepare for street-fighting in Budapest; Jap merchant ships hit in Philippines; Attacks on Japs in Momauk area continue.

LIBERATED ITALY — Thanksgiving services in Rome today; New Italian troops in Rome; Trial of Naples generals begins at December 14; Cabinet approves formation of Radio Commission; 4.000 million lire for Sardinian reconstruction; Admiral to face court martial; Germans destroy Florence MSS. collection.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt proclaims Thanksgiving today; Stalin promises aid in rebuilding of Warsaw; Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to meet soon; Franco-British Parliamentary Group reborn; British M.E.W. abolished in Cabinet changes.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Republican-Fascist « army » disbanded.

WAR FRONTS

FRENCH TAKE MUELHOUSE, REACH COLMAR; FALL OF BELFORT IMMINENT

LONDON, November 22 — At the southern end of the 400-mile western front, French 1st Army troops today captured the large Maginot Line fortress city of Mülhouse, on the Rhine-Rhone Canal, and sped 20 miles northward along the Rhine Valley to reach the vicinity of Colmar. The German garrison at Colmar is resisting strongly.

French troops captured 1,000 prisoners in the battle for Mülhouse, among them members of the German 19th Army general staff. French armored columns smashed through the formidable anti-tank defenses at Mülhouse at an amazing speed, press dispatches said.

The Germans are counter-attacking in strength southeast of Belfort and south of Dannemarie (Dammekirch) in an attempt to cut French supply lines. In the citadel of Belfort

artillery preparation, three miles west of Merzig, on the Saar River. A few miles to the northwest, an American tank-led infantry column reached Tunsdorf. The Americans now hold a continuous 12-mile front inside Germany to a depth of five miles at its deepest penetration.

Supreme Headquarters today announced that the two remaining pockets of resistance in Metz were wiped out, completing the liberation of the historic French fortress city.

All along the U.S. 3rd Army front in northwestern France, German forces are still falling back. They are attempting to delay the eastward surge of Lieut. Gen. George Patton's drive by setting up « killing areas. » In a predetermined center of resistance, selected for the advantages of ground and concealment, the Germans wait in concealed depressions, with 88-millimeter, mortar, and machine guns, for American armored columns. Allied observation planes, however, have located these enemy positions and have directed artillery fire into them.

Allies Threaten Jülich

The British 2nd Army and the American 9th Army, on the northern sector of the Allied front, have pressed forward to within sight of the Roer River, last natural barrier before the Rhine. Heavy resistance is being met at Würm and Beeck but, farther south, American forces have captured Ederen and Mertzenhausen, directly threatening the German city of Jülich.

The British and Americans have driven diagonally into the Siegfried Line, instead of assaulting it frontally, and, consequently, German anti-tank barriers were largely ineffective. From an inter-locking system of pillboxes, however, the Germans are bringing machine gun and anti-tank fire upon the advancing Allied forces in an attempt to hold the penetration into the Siegfried defenses.

To the east of Aachen, American 1st Army troops completed the investment of Eschweiler, controlling the Adolf Hitler military highway to Cologne, and late reports said that mopping-up operations were proceeding. To the east, 1st Army units are making slow progress against heavy opposition in the northern sector of the Hürtgen Forest.

In southeastern Holland, three British columns driving on the communications center of Venlo are within three miles of the town. They have reached the vicinity of Sevenum, Baarlo, and Maasbre, contracting the German pocket west of the Meuse. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

8TH ARMY TAKES TWO FAENZA-FORLI' AREA TOWNS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 22 — Two towns in the Faenza-Forli sector, where the 8th Army is cutting into German defenses from two sides, have been captured by Allied troops in fierce fighting in which 8th Army units were supported by tanks, artillery, and air action against enemy infantry and armor.

Polish troops, which have been strengthening their positions south of Route 9 and northwest of Route 67 at the same time they have been repulsing heavy German counter-attacks, again have taken Monte Fortino, 5½ miles southeast of Faenza, it was announced today.

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

LIBERATED ITALY — Thanksgiving services in Rome today; New Italian troops in Rome; Trial of Naples generals begins at December 14; Cabinet approves formation of Radio Commission; 4,000 million lire for Sardinian reconstruction; Admiral to face court martial; Germans destroy Florence MSS. collection.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt proclaims Thanksgiving today; Stalin promises aid in rebuilding of Warsaw; Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to meet soon; Franco-British Parliamentary Group reborn; British M.E.W. abolished in Cabinet changes.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Republican-Fascist « army » disbanded.

WAR FRONTS

FRENCH TAKE MUELHOUSE, REACH COLMAR; FALL OF BELFORT IMMINENT

LONDON, November 22 — At the southern end of the 400-mile western front, French 1st Army troops today captured the large Maginot Line fortress city of Mülhouse, on the Rhine-Rhone Canal, and sped 20 miles northward along the Rhine Valley to reach the vicinity of Colmar. The German garrison at Colmar is resisting strongly.

French troops captured 1,000 prisoners in the battle for Mülhouse, among them members of the German 19th Army general staff. French armored columns smashed through the formidable anti-tank defenses at Mülhouse at an amazing speed, press dispatches said.

The Germans are counter-attacking in strength southeast of Belfort and south of Dannemarie (Dammekirch) in an attempt to cut French supply lines. In the citadel of Belfort itself, heavy street fighting is going on, but the fall of the town is believed imminent. Strong German forces are still holding out in the woods covering the hills to the southeast. The French have sent strong reinforcements into the Belfort area.

On the northern flank of the French 1st Army, American infantry and French armored units, which yesterday drove the Germans out of the important communications city of Sarrebourg (Saarburg), continued their spectacular advance today.

The Allied forces reached the outskirts of Pfalzburg in an eight-mile advance, and now threaten the Saverne (Zabern) Gap through the Vosges. The pass leads to Strassburg, industrial city on the Rhine.

Allied troops have already passed the defenses in front of the gap, and official reports stated that German resistance is crumbling. The Germans are abandoning much equipment as they withdraw.

The French and American pincer movement north from the Swiss border and south from Sarrebourg threatens the entire German 19th Army of about 70,000 troops remaining in the Vosges Mountains area.

American 3rd Army troops in southwest Germany held a 2½-hour German counter-attack, preceded by a heavy ground and concealment, the Germans went in concealed depressions, with 88-millimeter, mortar, and machine guns, for American armored columns. Allied observation planes, however, have located these enemy positions and have directed artillery fire into them.

Allies Threaten Jülich

The British 2nd Army and the American 9th Army, on the northern sector of the Allied front, have pressed forward to within sight of the Roer River, last natural barrier before the Rhine. Heavy resistance is being met at Würm and Beeck but, farther south, American forces have captured Ederen and Mertzenhausen, directly threatening the German city of Jülich.

The British and Americans have driven diagonally into the Siegfried Line, instead of assaulting it frontally, and, consequently, German anti-tank barriers were largely ineffective. From an inter-locking system of pillboxes, however, the Germans are bringing machine gun and anti-tank fire upon the advancing Allied forces in an attempt to hold the penetration into the Siegfried defenses.

To the east of Aachen, American 1st Army troops completed the investment of Eschweiler, controlling the Adolf Hitler military highway to Cologne, and late reports said that mopping-up operations were proceeding. To the east, 1st Army units are making slow progress against heavy opposition in the northern sector of the Hürtgen Forest.

In southeastern Holland, three British columns driving on the communications center of Venlo are within three miles of the town. They have reached the vicinity of Sevenum, Baarlo, and Maasbre, contracting the German pocket west of the Meuse. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

8TH ARMY TAKES TWO FAENZA-FORLI' AREA TOWNS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 22 — Two towns in the Faenza-Forli sector, where the 8th Army is cutting into German defenses from two sides, have been captured by Allied troops in fierce fighting in which 8th Army units were supported by tanks, artillery, and air action against enemy infantry and armor.

Polish troops, which have been strengthening their positions south of Route 9 and northwest of Route 67 at the same time they have been repulsing heavy German counter-attacks, again have taken Monte Fortino, 5½ miles southeast of Faenza, it was announced today.

Monte Fortino was captured last Thursday by Polish troops, but two days later, after several counter-thrusts, the Germans recaptured the town. In taking Monte Fortino for the second time in six days, the Poles pushed through strong German resistance and continued their drive to

LATE BULLETIN

U. S. 9TH ARMY GAINS TWO MILES

LONDON, November 22 — American 9th Army forces made an advance of two miles today and captured the towns of Koslar and Bourheim, just short of the Roer River, press dispatches reported late tonight. They are now only two miles from the communications center of Jülich.

The German news agency announced tonight that the Americans had opened a heavy artillery barrage from 1,000 guns on the main German defenses in the Aachen area. The German report said that bombers and fighter-bombers made a concentrated attack. (Reuter)

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

advance a mile northeast of the town and seize a[illegible]d on the hills of Mt. Piano. Enemy resistance continues to be intensive, it was said.

While the Poles regained and further strengthened their grip on the Monte Fortino sector, British troops of the 8th Army west of Forli gained one mile to capture Castiglione, a village about a mile and one-half above Monte Fortino. The British troops also did not stop in their advance after capturing the fortified village. They pushed one mile beyond to come in close contact with the enemy 500 yards south of the River Cosina.

The British action was strongly supported by the Desert Air Force and artillery, as the intensiveness of the 8th Army campaign gained momentum to tighten the cordon around German defenses and to thwart the enemy's delaying tactics.

There were virtually no changes along the 5th Army front as strong raids by enemy forces on positions held by Allied troops were repelled by American, British, and Indian units.

German forces, increasing their aggressiveness in patrol action, pressed unsuccessfully at Indian positions north of Modigliana, in the vicinity of Montecalaro, and on key terrain posts held by the 5th Army in the Mt. Belmonte and Mt. Grande areas.

Despite the enemy pressure, 5th Army forces held firmly and even made slight gains in several encounters. (PRO)

GERMANS PREPARE TO STAND IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 22 — Russian forces continued to drive German and Hungarian troops back toward the mountains of Slovakia and Austria today, capturing a number of towns and villages, including Jegetsolok, Jengyeshorotsi, and Heredzye.

A Rumanian communique announced fierce fighting west of Tokay, in northeastern Hungary on the Tisza River, and the capture of several important heights held by the Germans.

The Germans are taking drastic steps to defend Budapest and to delay its fall, and with it the threat to Vienna. They have followed up the destruction of the Margita Bridge over the Danube by blowing up the main buildings in the capital, and have established sandbagged machine-gun posts in the streets. This news, reported by a Russian woman slave-worker who escaped through the German lines, was quoted by *Izvestia* today.

Special Hungarian SS units known as « Szalasy's Cut-Throats » have been thrown into action with regular German SS troops before Budapest.

Meanwhile, the Russians are tightening their grip on the city, advancing over roads deep in mud and swept by icy winter winds.

Troops of the Leningrad Front are making good progress in clearing the Germans out of the Island of Oesel (Saaremaa), controlling the entrance to the Riga Gulf. The remnants of the German divisions defending the southern peninsula of the island with exceptional stubbornness are now gathered as into a sack, a dispatch from Moscow said today. Here they are facing annihilation on the lines of the German debacle in the Kherson Peninsula, when thousands of Germans were caught with their backs to the Black Sea and were mown down on the beaches or killed as they tried to escape by water.

Moscow observers consider the island battle in the Gulf of Riga to be the first blow of a new onslaught aimed at the German northern flank.

Meanwhile, Russian Stormoviks are roving over East Prussian roads and rail tracks, smashing German troop and transport columns moving across the country as part of the regrouping movement by German forces in this territory.

On the northern front, Finnish troops advancing north-

Mindanao, and destroyed or heavily damaged a 1,000-ton freighter off Mindoro in the Visayans. The strike at Brunei was the third within four days.

In other widespread attacks in the Pacific, American planes wiped out a number of enemy planes and cratered runways on enemy airfields.

A Pacific Fleet headquarters announcement from Pearl Harbor last night disclosed that the Japanese on Palau and the Mariana Islands have lost 63,338 men in killed and wounded. More than 3,000 Japanese were taken prisoner by U.S. Army and Marine infantry units operating in these islands through November 13.

The announcement also said that the number of Japanese planes destroyed in Sunday's carrier-plane attack at the Manila area has been raised to 26. Earlier reports had listed 16 Japanese planes destroyed.

Additional American air attacks were reported in the announcement. On Saturday, a strafing attack was carried out on Japanese installations on Haha Jima, and against shipping at Chichi Jima. Both are in the Bonin Group.

Japanese bases in the Palaus also were hit by carrier-planes, and large fires were started. « Neutralizing » attacks were carried out Sunday and Monday on enemy-held bases in the Marshall Islands.

Commenting on the success of American carrier-plane forces which were now « powerful enough to go any place at will, » Vice Admiral John McCain, newly appointed commander of the 3rd Fleet's carrier forces, said that there is hardly any question that the Japanese intend to fight for the Philippines as they did for Guadalcanal.

However, the Admiral expressed doubt that the Japanese can get enough ammunition for fighting purposes, asserting that the « enemy is already having a tough time getting supplies as far as Luzon. » (OWI)

ATTACKS CONTINUE ON JAPS IN MOMAUK AREA

KANDY, CEYLON, November 22 — The ring around the Japanese pocket in the Momauk area of north Burma has been drawn tighter by encircling Allied forces and a number of the enemy have been killed, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

On the Chindwin front, an enemy attack four miles northeast of Kalemyo was repulsed, the announcement said.

No new developments were reported around Bhamo in northern Burma, where the Japanese garrison Tuesday counter-attacked the Chinese forces which broke into the southeast corner of the town.

Chinese, fighting on home soil, made some progress against the Japanese columns pushing north from Kweichow, but no major action was reported by the Chinese High Command from this area.

Allied aircraft of the Eastern Air Command inflicted heavy damage on railyards at Sagaing, a few miles southwest of Mandalay in central Burma, on Sunday, it was officially announced. An unnamed « industrial target » in southern Burma, was also hit, the announcement said.

In a broadcast heard today, the Japanese news agency, Domei, admitted that Japanese forces had executed a « strategic withdrawal » in the face of Chinese attacks in the Mangshih sector on the Burma-Yunnan border.

The Chinese High Command yesterday announced that Chinese troops had occupied Mangshih on Sunday, after a frontal assault down the Burma Road.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters at Chungking announced that the operation staffs of the Y and Z Forces have been consolidated into the China Training and Combat Command of the China Theater.

In Washington, the War Department announced today that 20 Japanese fighters were shot down, 19 probably destroyed, and 22 damaged in the three-pronged strike by U.S. Superfortresses against the Japanese homeland yesterday.

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

Mt. Grande areas.

Despite the enemy pressure, 5th Army forces held firmly and even made slight gains in several encounters. (PRO)

GERMANS PREPARE TO STAND IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 22 — Russian forces continued to drive German and Hungarian troops back toward the mountains of Slovakia and Austria today, capturing a number of towns and villages, including Jegetsolok, Jengyeshorotsi, and Heredzye.

A Rumanian communique announced fierce fighting west of Tokay, in northeastern Hungary on the Tisza River, and the capture of several important heights held by the Germans.

The Germans are taking drastic steps to defend Budapest and to delay its fall, and with it the threat to Vienna. They have followed up the destruction of the Margita Bridge over the Danube by blowing up the main buildings in the capital, and have established sandbagged machine-gun posts in the streets. This news, reported by a Russian woman slave-worker who escaped through the German lines, was quoted by *Izvestia* today.

Special Hungarian SS units known as « Szalasy's Cut-Throats » have been thrown into action with regular German SS troops before Budapest.

Meanwhile, the Russians are tightening their grip on the city, advancing over roads deep in mud and swept by icy winter winds.

Troops of the Leningrad Front are making good progress in clearing the Germans out of the Island of Oesel (Saaremaa), controlling the entrance to the Riga Gulf. The remnants of the German divisions defending the southern peninsula of the island with exceptional stubbornness are now gathered as into a sack, a dispatch from Moscow said today. Here they are facing annihilation on the lines of the German debacle in the Kherson Peninsula, when thousands of Germans were caught with their backs to the Black Sea and were mown down on the beaches or killed as they tried to escape by water.

Moscow observers consider the island battle in the Gulf of Riga to be the first blow of a new onslaught aimed at the German northern flank.

Meanwhile, Russian Stormoviks are roving over East Prussian roads and rail tracks, smashing German troop and transport columns moving across the country as part of the regrouping movement by German forces in this territory.

On the northern front, Finnish troops advancing northwest from Kaamen reached the frontier after engaging the enemy.

Forty-three German tanks were destroyed or damaged yesterday, and seven planes were shot down. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP MERCHANT SHIPS HIT IN PHILIPPINES

PEARL HARBOR, November 22 — Carrier-based planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, which attacked merchant shipping in the Manila Bay area in the Philippines on Saturday, sank two additional Japanese merchant vessels, set 12 others on fire, and hit three more, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today. These result; are in addition to the previously announced damage.

A Japanese heavy cruiser which appeared to be beached in shallow waters near Santa Cruz in the Sibuyan Sea was strafed, the communique said.

Among the merchant vessels hit were six cargo ships and one oil tanker.

Heavy reconnaissance planes bombed enemy shipping in the Brunei Bay naval base on Borneo, scoring direct hits on a light cruiser and another warship, stated a supplementary communique from General MacArthur's headquarters today.

Air patrols bombed and probably destroyed a 3,000-ton freighter and sank two coastal vessels near Zamboanga on

forces which were now « powerful enough to go and come at will. » Vice Admiral John McCain, newly appointed commander of the 3rd Fleet's carrier forces, said that there is hardly any question that the Japanese intend to fight for the Philippines as they did for Guadalcanal.

However, the Admiral expressed doubt that the Japanese can get enough ammunition for fighting purposes, asserting that the « enemy is already having a tough time getting supplies as far as Luzon. » (OWI)

ATTACKS CONTINUE ON JAPS IN MOMAUK AREA

KANDY, CEYLON, November 22 — The ring around the Japanese pocket in the Momauk area of north Burma has been drawn tighter by encircling Allied forces and a number of the enemy have been killed, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

On the Chindwin front, an enemy attack four miles northeast of Kalemyo was repulsed, the announcement said.

No new developments were reported around Bhamo in northern Burma, where the Japanese garrison Tuesday counter-attacked the Chinese forces which broke into the southeast corner of the town.

Chinese, fighting on home soil, made some progress against the Japanese columns pushing north from Kweichow, but no major action was reported by the Chinese High Command from this area.

Allied aircraft of the Eastern Air Command inflicted heavy damage on railyards at Sagaing, a few miles southwest of Mandalay in central Burma, on Sunday, it was officially announced. An unnamed « industrial target » in southern Burma, was also hit, the announcement said.

In a broadcast heard today, the Japanese news agency, Domei, admitted that Japanese forces had executed a « strategic withdrawal » in the face of Chinese attacks in the Mangshih sector on the Burma-Yunnan border.

The Chinese High Command yesterday announced that Chinese troops had occupied Mangshih on Sunday, after a frontal assault down the Burma Road.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters at Chungking announced that the operation staffs of the Y and Z Forces have been consolidated into the China Training and Combat Command of the China Theater.

In Washington, the War Department announced today that 20 Japanese fighters were shot down, 19 probably destroyed, and 22 damaged in the three-pronged strike by U.S. Superfortresses against the Japanese homeland yesterday.

The communique also disclosed that, for the first time, Japanese airmen succeeded in bagging a Superfort. Allied losses were two, possibly three, Superfortresses.

A 14th USAAF communique issued in Chungking today said that American planes Sunday and Monday nights attacked the Kowloon docks at the Japanese-held port of Hongkong, on the southeastern Chinese coast. (OWI-Reuter)

4,000 PLANES STRIKE REICH OIL CENTERS

LONDON, November 22 — The devastation of synthetic oil centers in western Germany was continued yesterday when 4,000 British and American planes tackled six different oil plants in 24 hours. At the same time, Allied strategic bombing of railway targets, and tactical bombing in support of west front land operations were maintained, and mines were laid in enemy waters.

In the latest phase of this concentrated air offensive, 1,500 planes of Bomber Command rounded off the daylight American assaults on Merseburg, Hamburg, Harburg, and Homburg plants, by making two heavy attacks on synthetic oil installations at Skerkrade and Castroprauxel.

Splitting into three formations, the RAF planes let loose 5,000 tons of explosives and fire bombs on these two plants

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789121

and on railway installations at Aschaffenburg, 25 miles southeast of Frankfurt. Before the last raiders dropped their bombs, great fires in the German oil plants were sending columns of smoke spiralling 8,000 feet skywards.

The RAF operations, including also blows at Hanover, Stuttgart, and Worms, a daylight attack on Hamburg oil-plant, coastal sweeps, intruder bombing, and mine-laying, cost Bomber Command 15 planes.

Germany's anxiety to protect her remaining synthetic oil supplies from Allied attacks was evinced yesterday when the Luftwaffe sent 250 planes to defend the Leuna plant against part of the 1,250 American bombers. Of these 250 German planes, the American fighters, numbering 1,100, shot down 73, and the bombers one, representing a loss to the Luftwaffe of nearly 30 per cent. Another six German fighters were destroyed on the ground. The American daylight force lost 35 bombers and 13 fighters.

The Luftwaffe is coming up again on the western front, according to recent dispatches, partly to protect German front-line troops guarding the Ruhr, and partly to strafe Allied forward forces.

Yesterday's Tactical Air Operations included a spectacular assault by RAF rocket-firing Typhoons on a German Army headquarters 50 miles ahead of the British line. The first wave caught the German defenses napping, and the second-wave pilots reported that only a cloud of debris and dust showed where the headquarters had been. The whole mission took only 40 minutes from take-off to landing.

Rocket and cannon-firing Beaufighters of RAF Coastal Command last night attacked enemy shipping off the Frisian Islands along Germany's northern coast.

Two enemy mine-sweepers were hit and raked with cannon fire, and were left blazing furiously. Another RAF formation reported two coasters left burning.

Enemy air activity was again directed against England during the 24 hours ended at 0700 hours today, causing damage and casualties. (OWI - Reuter)

BELFORT OFFENSIVE SURPRISED GERMANS

BELFORT, November 22 — The French offensive against Belfort took the Germans completely by surprise, General Jean Delattre de Tassigny, Commander of the French 1st Army, told correspondents yesterday, stated a dispatch from Theburn Wiant of Associated Press.

General de Tassigny read from the diary of a German general, killed in the battle, an extract which said:

« French divisions are spread over an enormous front. There is no sign of action. It is impossible for them to take the offensive. There is no likelihood of our being attacked. »

The French offensive was launched in such a snowstorm, said General de Tassigny, that the Germans « could not possibly have imagined that we would have the audacity to spring on them. »

He praised the French Forces of the Interior, and said that they had accomplished wonders with their maneuvering skill and « magnificent courage. »

Describing Belfort as one of the strongest fortresses on France's eastern border, the Associated Press dispatch said that it is ringed by more than 20 formidable satellite forts, ancient fortifications with subterranean chambers, strengthened by elaborate systems of modern anti-tank defenses and wide minefields.

Fort Vaudois, which was equipped to hold off attackers for weeks or even months, fell to the French after artillery and mortar fire had dazed its occupants. (OWI - AP)

FRENCH GENERAL DROWNED

WASHINGTON, November 22 — General Brosset, com-

The Flying Forts and Liberators were accompanied by both Lightning and Mustang fighters, and encountered some enemy interceptors, as well as intense flak.

Other targets bombed by Liberators included the Salzburg rail yards, 75 miles southeast of Munich, and on a by-pass route connecting this important German center with the Brenner Pass line, and rail yards at Villach, near the Austro-Italian frontier.

In Italy, the Ferrara rail bridge and a motor transport depot at Osoppo, 15 miles north of Udine in northeastern Italy, were attacked by Liberators and by Lightning fighter-bombers.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out close-support missions in the Faenza and Bologna areas, silencing seven enemy gun positions and enemy-occupied houses, as well as destroying a number of locomotives, rail cars, and motor vehicles.

Fighter-bombers on armed reconnaissance bombed bridges and rolling stock in the Zagreb and Brod districts in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

WILSON, MCNARNEY THANKSGIVING MESSAGES

AFHQ, ITALY, November 23 — Celebration of Thanksgiving Day this year is particularly appropriate « with the sun of ultimate victory now discernible through the dark clouds of war, » said General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, in a message to his troops today. General Wilson added:

« As Allies representing on the fighting front the freedom-loving nations of the world, and as men of good will of many races and creeds, we unite in giving thanks to Supreme Providence. And in so doing, may we be found worthy of the gifts to come — the priceless gifts of victory and enduring peace. »

In a similar message, Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Commander, said:

« By proclamation of our President, today is Thanksgiving Day. On this day in a manner hallowed by tradition we give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed upon our nation. In our history, these blessings have been legion: freedom, opportunity, education, the right to speak, to write, and to worship as one wills. »

Recalling that December 7 will mark three years of war for The United States — three years of adversity and hardship, death and suffering, three years of sacrifice shared by our comrades-in-arms, the fighting men of the Allied Forces — General McNarney said that the pattern of ultimate victory is now becoming more and more clearly apparent.

« It is with such blessings in sight that today Americans on all fronts join with the homeland in Thanksgiving, » General McNarney concluded. (PRO)

MOSCOW DICTUM ON AUSTRIA REAFFIRMED

WASHINGTON, November 22 — The United States is anxious to see reëstablished a free and independent Austria, U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman, Vice President Elect, said Monday, reaffirming the Moscow Declaration on Austria. (PWB)

GENERAL ALLFREY TO COMMAND B.T.E.

CAIRO, November 22 — Lieut. Gen. Charles Allfrey, formerly in Italy, has been named to succeed Lieut. Gen. Robert Stone as Commander of the British Troops in Egypt, Reuter reported today.

General Stone's new post has not been disclosed. (Reuter)

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

Army headquarters 30 miles away. The first wave caught the German defences napping, and the second-wave pilots reported that only a cloud of debris and dust showed where the headquarters had been. The whole mission took only 40 minutes from take-off to landing.

Rocket and cannon-firing Beaufighters of RAF Coastal Command last night attacked enemy shipping off the Frisian Islands along Germany's northern coast.

Two enemy mine-sweepers were hit and raked with cannon fire, and were left blazing furiously. Another RAF formation reported two coasters left burning.

Enemy air activity was again directed against England during the 24 hours ended at 0700 hours today, causing damage and casualties. (OWI - Reuter)

BELFORT OFFENSIVE SURPRISED GERMANS

BELFORT, November 22 — The French offensive against Belfort took the Germans completely by surprise, General Jean Delattre de Tassigny, Commander of the French 1st Army, told correspondents yesterday, stated a dispatch from Thoburn Wiant of Associated Press.

General de Tassigny read from the diary of a German general, killed in the battle, an extract which said:

« French divisions are spread over an enormous front. There is no sign of action. It is impossible for them to take the offensive. There is no likelihood of our being attacked. »

The French offensive was launched in such a snowstorm, said General de Tassigny, that the Germans « could not possibly have imagined that we would have the audacity to spring on them. »

He praised the French Forces of the Interior, and said that they had accomplished wonders with their maneuvering skill and « magnificent courage. »

Describing Belfort as one of the strongest fortresses on France's eastern border, the Associated Press dispatch said that it is ringed by more than 20 formidable satellite forts, ancient fortifications with subterranean chambers, strengthened by elaborate systems of modern anti-tank defenses and wide minefields.

Fort Vaudois, which was equipped to hold off attackers for weeks or even months, fell to the French after artillery and mortar fire had dazed its occupants. (OWI - AP)

FRENCH GENERAL DROWNED

WASHINGTON, November 22 — General Brosset, commanding general of the French 1st Colonial Division, was drowned Monday when his jeep overturned in a flooded stream, the French Press Agency said today.

The general's body was swept away by the stream, the dispatch added, and has not yet been found. (OWI)

TASSIGNY AWARDED LIBERATION CROSS

PARIS, November 22 — The Cross of Liberation, France's highest decoration, has been awarded to General Jean Delattre de Tassigny, commander of the French 1st Army now fighting in Alsace, Radio Paris reported tonight.

General Brosset, who was drowned while commanding the French 1st Motorized Division at the Belfort Gap, was also awarded the Cross of Liberation. (OWI)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES ATTACK MUNICH TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 22 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today bombed enemy installations in the Munich area, again employing the instrument technique which has permitted the continual hammering of vital enemy targets despite dense winter cloud-cover over the Reich, it was announced here this afternoon.

Thanksgiving Day this year « with the sun of ultimate victory now discernible through the dark clouds of war, » said General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, in a message to his troops today. General Wilson added:

« As Allies representing on the fighting front the freedom-loving nations of the world, and as men of good will of many races and creeds, we unite in giving thanks to Supreme Providence. And in so doing, may we be found worthy of the gifts to come — the priceless gifts of victory and enduring peace. »

In a similar message, Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Commander, said:

« By proclamation of our President, today is Thanksgiving Day. On this day in a manner hallowed by tradition we give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed upon our nation. In our history, these blessings have been legion: freedom, opportunity, education, the right to speak, to write, and to worship as one wills. »

Recalling that December 7 will mark three years of war for The United States — three years of adversity and hardship, death and suffering, three years of sacrifice shared by our comrades-in-arms, the fighting men of the Allied Forces — General McNarney said that the pattern of ultimate victory is now becoming more and more clearly apparent.

« It is with such blessings in sight that today Americans on all fronts join with the homeland in Thanksgiving, » General McNarney concluded. (PRO)

MOSCOW DICTUM ON AUSTRIA REAFFIRMED

WASHINGTON, November 22 — The United States is anxious to see reëstablished a free and independent Austria, U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman, Vice President Elect, said Monday, reaffirming the Moscow Declaration on Austria. (PWB)

GENERAL ALLFREY TO COMMAND B.T.E.

CAIRO, November 22 — Lieut. Gen. Charles Allfrey, formerly in Italy, has been named to succeed Lieut. Gen. Robert Stone as Commander of the British Troops in Egypt, Reuter reported today.

General Stone's new post has not been disclosed. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN ROME TODAY

ROME, November 22 — This city, which quietly fought religious persecution under Fascism, and which became the scene of restoration of free worship of all religions when it was liberated by the Allies on June, will become a fitting backdrop tomorrow for Thanksgiving Day services for American soldiers and civilians of all faiths.

The traditional American holiday will be observed not only by Americans, but also by Allied troops and liberated Italians in the Italian theater of operations.

Leaders of the Italian Government in Rome and officials of local governments throughout liberated Italy will join Americans in services tomorrow, in respect for the American holiday and to give thanks for their liberation.

A joint religious service and mass meeting, at which Protestants and Jews will combine their rituals, will be held at 1100 hours Rome time in St. Paul's American Episcopal Church at Via Nazionale and Via Napoli. American troops of Roman Catholic faith will attend a special

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

mass at 0900 hours Rome time at Santa Susanna's Church, Via Venti Settembre.

At St. Paul's, Count Carlo Sforza, Minister Without Portofolio in the Italian Cabinet, will greet the meeting in the name of the Italian people. Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi will attend the meeting as a guest, as will other members of the Italian Government and Allied officials.

Alexander C. Kirk, American Ambassador to Italy, will read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Day proclamation at the services at St. Paul's, and greetings on behalf of the British forces will be extended by Chaplain D. H. P. Priest, British Senior Chaplain in Rome.

On orders of Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, commander of the Rome Allied Area, American officers and enlisted men stationed in this area are to be relieved of regular duties to attend the services.

Guests to be present at the St. Paul's services are Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican; John F. Huddleston, American Consul General in Rome; General Brown; Brigadier Alban Low, Deputy to the Commanding General, RAAC; Commodore Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission; and Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner of the Allied Military Government. (PRO)

NEW ITALIAN TROOPS IN ROME

ROME, November 22 — Detachments of some of the reorganized and newly equipped units of Italian troops will be in Rome in the next few days. (UNN)

NAPLES TRIAL BEGINS DECEMBER 14

ROME, November 22 — The trial of Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore del Tetto, former commanders, respectively, of the 18th Army Corps of Naples and the Territorial Command of the same Army Corps, will open in Rome on December 14, before the High Court of Justice, it was announced today.

The two generals are accused of collaboration with the Germans by not taking necessary measures for the defense of Naples after the Armistice, and by hindering popular action against the enemy with threats of reprisals.

The trial, which was to open on October 23, was postponed beforehand to allow, it was said, for the examination in Naples of witnesses who had only then been located. (UNN)

FORMATION OF RADIO COMMISSION APPROVED

ROME, November 22 — Formation of an Advisory Commission on planning and coördination of radio broadcasting in Italy was approved at a meeting of the Council of Ministers here today.

The committee, composed of eight members representing various political and cultural trends, will be presided over by the Under Secretary for Press and Information, Giuseppe Spataro. (UNN)

4,000 MILLION LIRE FOR SARDINIA

ROME, November 22 — The Italian Government will grant 3,000 million lire for industrial reconstruction, and 1,000 million for agricultural needs in Sardinia, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction announced at a meeting here today.

A Bank of Sardinia will be founded to handle the loan. The powers of the High Commissioner for Sardinia will be extended, and a Sardinian Council set up to study the island's problems, it was also announced. (UNN)

occured in a villa north of this city where the documents and books had been sent for safekeeping during the war. Stained from wine, dirt, sewage and rain, and torn by the boots of German soldiers who used the valuable collection as a rug in the villa's cellar, what remains of the collection now looks like a load of junk.

Included in the destroyed archives were original collections of the first printed Chinese literature, and many original Oriental manuscripts. One item in the archives destroyed by the Germans was a set of original manuscripts by German scientists of a century ago. These items are irretrievably lost, since there are no other copies in existence anywhere in the world, not even in Germany. (UNN)

NAZI THIEF MAY DIE OF RADIUM POISONING

PISA, November 22 — Somewhere in northern Italy is a Nazi SS soldier, who, if he hasn't already been killed by Allied artillery, bombs, or small-arms fire, will soon be dead of radium poisoning from the unprotected vial of pure radium which he looted from the University of Pisa's Institute of Physics and Chemistry.

Allied medical authorities said today that burns caused by the unprotected radium will cause a slow but certain death accompanied by excruciating pain.

University officials said that the SS troops, who were billeted in the institute's buildings, had orders to destroy what they could not carry away just before Allied troops liberated Pisa. The university officials testified that the SS men carried out their orders punctiliously, stealing books and instruments and the radium, and destroying some of the heavy laboratory installations. (UNN)

MICHELANGELO'S « MOSES » ON VIEW AGAIN

ROME, November 22 — Michelangelo's world-famous statue of Moses is on view again in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli near the Colosseum and Via Cavour.

The protective brickwork has been removed, it was announced by the Allied Commission's Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission today.

The statue was part of the tomb of Pope Julius III, which Michelangelo left unfinished after 30 years of intermittent effort. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, November 22 — President Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day:

« In the year of liberation, which has seen so many millions freed from tyrannical rule, it is fitting that we give thanks with special fervor to our Heavenly Father for the mercies we have received, individually and as a nation, and for the blessings He has restored, through the victories of our arms and those of our Allies, to His children in other lands.

« For the preservation of our way of life from threat of destruction; for the unity of spirit which has kept our nation strong; for our abiding faith in freedom; and for the promise of an enduring peace; we should lift up our hearts in thanksgiving.

« For the harvest that has sustained us and, in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples; for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties; and for a multitude of private blessings,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021
0812

NEW ITALIAN TROOPS IN ROME

ROME, November 22 — Detachments of some of the reorganized and newly equipped units of Italian troops will be in Rome in the next few days. (UNN)

NAPLES TRIAL BEGINS DECEMBER 14

ROME, November 22 — The trial of Generals Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore del Tetto, former commanders, respectively, of the 18th Army Corps of Naples and the Territorial Command of the same Army Corps, will open in Rome on December 14, before the High Court of Justice, it was announced today.

The two generals are accused of collaboration with the Germans by not taking necessary measures for the defense of Naples after the Armistice, and by hindering popular action against the enemy with threats of reprisals.

The trial, which was to open on October 23, was postponed beforehand to allow, it was said, for the examination in Naples of witnesses who had only then been located. (UNN)

FORMATION OF RADIO COMMISSION APPROVED

ROME, November 22 — Formation of an Advisory Commission on planning and coördination of radio broadcasting in Italy was approved at a meeting of the Council of Ministers here today.

The committee, composed of eight members representing various political and cultural trends, will be presided over by the Under Secretary for Press and Information, Giuseppe Spataro. (UNN)

4,000 MILLION LIRE FOR SARDINIA

ROME, November 22 — The Italian Government will grant 3,000 million lire for industrial reconstruction, and 1,000 million for agricultural needs in Sardinia, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction announced at a meeting here today.

A Bank of Sardinia will be founded to handle the loan.

The powers of the High Commissioner for Sardinia will be extended, and a Sardinian Council set up to study the island's problems, it was also announced. (UNN)

ADMIRAL TO FACE COURT MARTIAL

ROME, November 22 — Admiral Pession, Colonel Mantovani, and Count Pellati will be tried by court martial, it was decided today at the Rome Civil Court.

These three men are charged with transferring to northern Italy funds valued at 25,000,000 lire belonging to the Academy of Italy. (UNN)

WOMEN ASK GIFT FOR SOLDIERS

ROME, November 22 — The Rome branch of the Italian Women's Union has started a gift campaign for front-line Italian soldiers, it was announced here today. (UNN)

GERMANS DESTROYED FLORENCE MSS.

FLORENCE, November 22 — German troops destroyed, damaged, or looted about 100,000 books, letters, old manuscripts, and records from the archives of the University of Florences's library of letters, university officials said today after completing the two-month task of examining the items.

A heap of what appears to be rubbish, almost a foot high, lying on the floor of the university's Institute of Paleontology is evidence of the German destruction, which

University officials said that the SS troops, who were billeted in the institute's buildings, had orders to destroy what they could not carry away just before Allied troops liberated Pisa. The university officials testified that the SS men carried out their orders punctiliously, stealing books and instruments and the radium, and destroying some of the heavy laboratory installations. (UNN)

MICHELANGELO'S « MOSES » ON VIEW AGAIN

ROME, November 22 — Michelangelo's world-famous statue of Moses is on view again in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli near the Colosseum and Via Cavour.

The protective brickwork has been removed, it was announced by the Allied Commission's Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission today.

The statue was part of the tomb of Pope Julius III, which Michelangelo left unfinished after 30 years of intermittent effort. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, November 22 — President Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day:

« In the year of liberation, which has seen so many millions freed from tyrannical rule, it is fitting that we give thanks with special fervor to our Heavenly Father for the mercies we have received, individually and as a nation, and for the blessings He has restored, through the victories of our arms and those of our Allies, to His children in other lands.

« For the preservation of our way of life from threat of destruction; for the unity of spirit which has kept our nation strong; for our abiding faith in freedom; and for the promise of an enduring peace; we should lift up our hearts in thanksgiving.

« For the harvest that has sustained us and, in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples; for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties; and for a multitude of private blessings, known only in our hearts, we should give united thanks to God.

« To the end that we may bear more earnest witness to our gratitude to Almighty God, I suggest a nation-wide reading of the Holy Scriptures during the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas. Let every man of every creed go to his own version of the Scriptures for a renewed and strengthening contact with those eternal truths and majestic principles which have inspired such measure of true greatness as this nation has achieved.

« Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of The United States of America, in consonance with the joint resolution of the Congress approved December 26, 1941, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the 23rd day of November, 1944, a day of national thanksgiving; and I call upon the people of The United States to observe it by bending every effort to hasten the day of final victory, and by offering to God our devout gratitude for His goodness to us and to our fellow men. » (UNN)

STALIN PROMISES AID IN REBUILDING WARSAW

MOSCOW, November 22 — Radio Moscow today quoted an interview with Mayor Spychalski of Warsaw on his return from Moscow to Lublin, in which he said that Marshal Stalin promised him Russian help in the rebuilding of shattered Warsaw. Spychalski was the leader of the

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

Polish Warsaw delegation which was recently received by Stalin.

Spychalski said that Stalin had told him of his desire to see «a strong and independent» Poland. Stalin said the «new Poland must have allies not only in the East, but also in the West — such as Britain, France, and The United States».

Stalin also told the Mayor that Poland must have «a strong army which, together with the Red Army, will stand guard for democracy, security, and peace». (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL, STALIN MEETING SOON

WASHINGTON, November 22 — President Roosevelt, in reply to a question concerning arrangements for a Churchill-Stalin-Roosevelt meeting, told his press conference yesterday that the three of them were hoping very much for such a meeting as soon as possible.

He agreed all kinds of problems were involved. But Mr. Roosevelt added that stories of the conference's being postponed until after his inauguration in January would be highly speculative. (Reuter)

FRANCO-BRITISH GROUP REBORN

PARIS, November 22 — The Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Consultative Assembly has decided to reconstitute the Franco-British Parliamentary Group, the president of the committee, Vincent Auriol, said today at an Assembly debate on foreign affairs.

The committee also decided to invite delegates from Russia to visit Paris to establish bases for a permanent organization between the French and Soviet Assemblies.

An exchange of visits between French delegates and members of The United States Congress was also approved. (OWI)

BRITISH M.E.W. ABOLISHED IN CABINET CHANGES

LONDON November 22 — Prime Minister Churchill today ordered the abolition of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, on the ground that the victorious progress of the war no longer justifies the Ministry's existence. The Ministry will terminate on December 31, and Lord Selborne, who heads it, will retire, according to an American press service.

During the difficult years of the war, the Ministry was an important part of the British war effort. It tightened the economic blockade around enemy countries, did all it could to deny them essential goods, made up blacklists of neutral firms which insisted on trading with the enemy and recommended specific targets for the Allied air forces to bomb.

The remaining functions of the Ministry will be transferred to other ministries during the next few weeks.

The dissolution of the Ministry was announced by Churchill as part of a cabinet shuffle which involves the following new appointments:

Sir Edward Grigg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, succeeds Lord Moyne, recently assassinated by terrorists in Cairo, as Resident Minister for the Middle East.

Captain Harold Balfour replaces Viscount Swinton as Resident Minister for West Africa. Viscount Swinton assumes the newly-created post of Minister for Civil Aviation.

Duncan Sandys, Churchill's son-in-law, becomes Minister of Works.

Commodore R. A. Brabner is made Under-Secretary of

NELSON GIVEN CABINET RANK

WASHINGTON, November 22 — President Roosevelt has appointed Donald M. Nelson, former U.S. War Production Board Chairman, as his personal representative with Cabinet rank, it was announced here today.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed a letter to Mr. Nelson under the date of November 2, stating that, as his personal representative, he would attend Cabinet meetings and was empowered to call on government agencies for any assistance he would require. The letter said, in part:

«Your knowledge, experience, and ability can be of great value to me in my work. At the present time, I should like you to advise and assist me in dealing with some of the most important problems now facing the American people. One of these missions, of prime importance, will require your early presence again in the Pacific Theater of war. I feel confident that your work in your new post will be of lasting benefit to The United States and to all friendly nations.»

Nelson is now in China, aiding reorganization of the Chinese war industry. (OWI)

WALLACE, MARSHALL ADDRESS C.I.O.

CHICAGO, November 22 — A permanent, enforceable peace and full employment are the two main United States objectives after victory, Vice President Henry Wallace told the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention yesterday.

The battle of peace has just begun, he said, and will require a total mobilization of patriotism, intelligence, and industry.

The economic bill of rights, as presented by the President to Congress last January, represents the most up-to-date statement of the welfare of all the people in practical terms, Wallace said. Endorsing the bill, he interpreted its provisions as follows:

«The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or farms, or mines of the nation.

«The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.

«The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living.

«The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

«The right to adequate medical care, and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

«The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

«The right to a good education.»

Wallace told the convention that it was labor's duty now to help the President make the economic bill of rights a legislative reality.

«The way ahead is in a strong, humanity-minded democratic faith which is committed to the proposition that human rights and happiness are the first business of government,» Wallace concluded.

The Allied speed in liberating Europe means that a «Herculean effort» will be demanded of American workers to keep the armies supplied with weapons, said General George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, in a message to delegates to the convention.

General Marshall said that the initiative has been wrested from the enemy in every theater of war.

He added: «Today, we must maintain a raging battle

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

FRANCO-BRITISH GROUP REBORN

PARIS, November 22 — The Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Consultative Assembly has decided to reconstitute the Franco-British Parliamentary Group, the president of the committee, Vincent Auriol, said today at an Assembly debate on foreign affairs.

The committee also decided to invite delegates from Russia to visit Paris to establish bases for a permanent organization between the French and Soviet Assemblies.

An exchange of visits between French delegates and members of The United States Congress was also approved. (OWI)

BRITISH M.E.W. ABOLISHED IN CABINET CHANGES

LONDON November 22 — Prime Minister Churchill today ordered the abolition of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, on the ground that the victorious progress of the war no longer justifies the Ministry's existence. The Ministry will terminate on December 31, and Lord Selborne, who heads it, will retire, according to an American press service.

During the difficult years of the war, the Ministry was an important part of the British war effort. It tightened the economic blockade around enemy countries, did all it could to deny them essential goods, made up blacklists of neutral firms which insisted on trading with the enemy, and recommended specific targets for the Allied air forces to bomb.

The remaining functions of the Ministry will be transferred to other ministries during the next few weeks.

The dissolution of the Ministry was announced by Churchill as part of a cabinet shuffle which involves the following new appointments:

Sir Edward Grigg, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, succeeds Lord Moyne, recently assassinated by terrorists in Cairo, as Resident Minister for the Middle East.

Captain Harold Balfour replaces Viscount Swinton as Resident Minister for West Africa. Viscount Swinton assumes the newly-created post of Minister for Civil Aviation.

Duncan Sandys, Churchill's son-in-law, becomes Minister of Works.

Commodore R. A. Brabner is made Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Mr. John Wilmot, Labor member of Parliament, is promoted to the post of joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply. (OWI - Reuter)

COLLABORATOR SENTENCED BY LUBLIN COMMITTEE

MOSCOW, November 22 — The Polish Public Prosecutor, Dogna Demenczug, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, confiscation of property, and loss of civil rights by the Polish National Committee in Lublin, Radio Moscow said last night.

He was among the first of the collaborators to be tried under new laws issued by the Lublin Committee for the trial and punishment of saboteurs and other persons whose activities are considered to have been detrimental to the State. (Reuter)

BELGIAN PATRIOTS 80 PER CENT DEMOBILIZED

WASHINGTON, November 22 — More than 80 per cent of the Belgian Patriot Army has been demobilized in the period from October 15 to November 1, in compliance with instructions of the Belgian Government and the Allied High Command, Radio Brussels said yesterday. (OWI)

WALLACE, MARSHALL ADDRESS C.I.O.

CHICAGO, November 22 — A permanent, enforceable peace and full employment are the two main United States objectives after victory, Vice President Henry Wallace told the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention yesterday.

The battle of peace has just begun, he said, and will require a total mobilization of patriotism, intelligence, and industry.

The economic bill of rights, as presented by the President to Congress last January, represents the most up-to-date statement of the welfare of all the people in practical terms, Wallace said. Endorsing the bill, he interpreted its provisions as follows:

« The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or farms, or mines of the nation.

« The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.

« The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living.

« The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

« The right to adequate medical care, and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

« The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

« The right to a good education. »

Wallace told the convention that it was labor's duty now to help the President make the economic bill of rights a legislative reality.

« The way ahead is in a strong, humanity-minded democratic faith which is committed to the proposition that human rights and happiness are the first business of government, » Wallace concluded.

The Allied speed in liberating Europe means that a « Herculean effort » will be demanded of American workers to keep the armies supplied with weapons, said General George Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff, in a message to delegates to the convention.

General Marshall said that the initiative has been wrested from the enemy in every theater of war.

He added: « Today, we must maintain a raging battle along 1,000 miles of front in Europe, and a steadily increasing battle in the Philippines. Next week and next month, more and more of our troops will pour into the battle, and more and more shells, bombs, and other munitions will be consumed. A prodigious effort is being made by our Army, and a prodigious effort must be made here at home. » (OWI)

C.I.O. REAFFIRMS « NO-STRIKE » PLEDGE

CHICAGO, November 22 — American labor's 'no-strike' pledge for the duration of the war was unanimously reaffirmed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Convention today, and a resolution pledging « unswerving support » to the « destruction of Hitler Germany and Japanese imperialism » was adopted.

The resolution also strongly condemned anti-Semitism, saying: « The horrible years of the Hitler terror have taught decent men and women the world over that anti-Semitism is one of the foulest instruments ever devised to enslave and crush nations. »

Speaking on behalf of the « no-strike » pledge, originally given when the U.S. entered the war, Philip Murray, President of the CIO, which represents some six million American workers, said: « No responsible labor leader in the U.S. can hope to serve the best interests of the membership if he attempts to set aside the 'no-strike' pledge during

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

the course of the war. Our record has been good. It must be maintained.»

The resolution said:

«The CIO hereby affirms its solemn pledge that, until we have accomplished the complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces, there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge.»

Regarding Germany and Japan, the resolution said:

«Regardless of what it may take, we shall maintain and where possible increase our effort to produce the military supplies for our armed forces...

«We shall continue, as in the past, to give complete and unswerving support to accomplish the utter destruction of Hitler Germany and Japanese imperialism, the abolition of every vestige of Fascism, and to establish a lasting peace with security for our peoples and for the peoples of the free world.» (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ASKS «UNCEASING PRODUCTION»

NEW ORLEANS, November 22 — Unceasing production on the home front is necessary «to shorten the war,» said President Roosevelt yesterday, in a message to the American Federation of Labor's annual convention here.

The President's greeting was read to the delegates by William Green, AFL President, at the morning session. Mr. Roosevelt said American workers «have done a production job the like of which the world has never seen before» in supplying the war fronts with «the finest weapons in record quantities — weapons with which they are beating the enemy and with which they will keep on beating him everywhere they meet.» (OWI)

U.K. WHITE PAPER ON DUMBARTON OAKS

LONDON, November 22 — A Foreign Office White Paper issued today on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals advocates a world security organization based on the sovereign equality of peace-loving states.

Preservation of peace should be based on the criterion of «equal rights of all states to maintenance of their political independence,» the White Paper urged. It was issued preliminary to the debate on the Dumbarton proposals at the forthcoming session of Parliament. (OWI)

SWINTON PRAISES AIR PROPOSALS

CHICAGO, November 22 — Viscount Swinton, British delegate to the International Air Conference, addressing a plenary session of the conference here today, described the document drawn up by Britain, Canada and the United States as a «victory for the great principle of non-discrimination.»

Lord Swinton told delegates of 54 nations that the proposed plan was a bill of rights for the smaller nations. «The proposal should be as fair to the smallest country as to the great ones — this is the spirit of the conference,» he said.

He defended the tripartite decision to give the proposed international air administration consultative, rather than executive powers, as being ultimately more effective, and ended with an appeal to the conference to vote for the establishment of an interim authority to decide questions left untouched by the plan.

«Let us set up this interim administration to consolidate our own achievements — it will be an international conference always at work,» he said. (Reuter)

«Since its return to Belgium, the Government has been urged to pronounce judgment on the owners of national industry during the war. The Government refuses to do so. As a Government, it cannot give an expression of opinion on the conduct during the occupation of any category of people.

«It has paid homage — to all those who resisted the enemy.» (BBC)

OCCUPIED AREAS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST ARMY DISBANDED

WASHINGTON, November 22 — Disbandment for «reorganization» of the Italian puppet-Fascist army — first announced last night by the Nazi Transocean news agency and afterward reported by the Fascist puppet radio — is viewed here as a German move to exchange disaffected and unreliable troops for slave labor which, once disarmed and either inside the Reich or in industries working for the Reich, will be impotent but useful.

Qualified observers here doubt that a mere halving of the Fascist corps of officers to weed out the «unreliable» will produce anything more effective than the Fascist force of yesterday. That force, official intelligences disclose, long has been melting away. Desertions from its ranks totalled more than 36,000 by mid-October, with incomplete statistics revealing the following proportions in grade:

Senior officers - 1,260

Junior officers - 4,900

Non-commissioned officers - 11,185

Soldiers - 19,401.

The Nazis undoubtebly tried the experiment of super-indoctrination with the Nazi-Fascist creed and method in an effort to salvage some sort of an Italian fighting force, military observers said. That they failed is evidenced by the fact that, according to Transocean, the order for reorganization applies also to the four «crack» Italian divisions which were trained in Germany — the San Marco, the Monte Rosa, the Littorio, and the Italia divisions.

As far as the Fascist forces' becoming more efficient in unwilling warfare against their Patriot countrymen and the Allies, the order for reorganization — attributed by the Nazis to the Fascist Marshal Graziani — is apt to hasten the increasing deterioration of relations between puppet-Fascist soldiers and their German «comrades.»

The Germans have accused the puppet-Fascist troops — probably with reason — of shirking their duties; while the latter feel — also with reason — that they have been abused by the Germans and have been received only with contempt and mistreatment.

Following Transocean's abrupt announcement that Graziani planned to see that about 50 per cent of his officers and non-coms in army, navy, and air force either were «transferred to the reserve, placed on the retired list, or discharged,» as well as to reduce the army's General Staff and transform it into a mere «general staff» division of the Fascist Army Ministry, Nazi commentator Alexander Boltho von Hohenbach came on the German radio for Europe to explain. Von Hohenbach said the move «insured a selection, both from the military and political point of view, of the best officers...»

«The reform was necessary,» he said, «because after the collapse of the former army in autumn of last year, the

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

on the home front is necessary «to shorten the war,» said President Roosevelt yesterday, in a message to the American Federation of Labor's annual convention here.

The President's greeting was read to the delegates by William Green, AFL President, at the morning session. Mr. Roosevelt said American workers «have done a production job the like of which the world has never seen before» in supplying the war fronts with «the finest weapons in record quantities — weapons with which they are beating the enemy and with which they will keep on beating him everywhere they meet.» (OWI)

U.K. WHITE PAPER ON DUMBARTON OAKS

LONDON, November 22 — A Foreign Office White Paper issued today on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals advocates a world security organization based on the sovereign equality of peace-loving states.

Preservation of peace should be based on the criterion of «equal rights of all states to maintenance of their political independence,» the White Paper urged. It was issued preliminary to the debate on the Dumbarton proposals at the forthcoming session of Parliament. (OWI)

SWINTON PRAISES AIR PROPOSALS

CHICAGO, November 22 — Viscount Swinton, British delegate to the International Air Conference, addressing a plenary session of the conference here today, described the document drawn up by Britain, Canada and the United States as a «victory for the great principle of non-discrimination.»

Lord Swinton told delegates of 54 nations that the proposed plan was a bill of rights for the smaller nations. «The proposal should be as fair to the smallest country as to the great ones — this is the spirit of the conference,» he said.

He defended the tripartite decision to give the proposed international air administration consultative, rather than executive powers, as being ultimately more effective, and ended with an appeal to the conference to vote for the establishment of an interim authority to decide questions left untouched by the plan.

«Let us set up this interim administration to consolidate our own achievements — it will be an international conference always at work,» he said. (Reuter)

GERMANY'S FATE VITAL TO FRANCE

PARIS, November 22 — General Charles de Gaulle said today that the settlement of Germany was a matter of life and death to France, the BBC reported tonight.

Speaking before the Consultative Assembly at the conclusion of a debate on French foreign policy, General de Gaulle declared that the Rhine was a security frontier, indispensible for France, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain. He said:

«Practically all the Allied governments have recognized the French Provisional Government. As for Germany, our guns in Alsace are actively forcing the Germans to recognize us.»

General de Gaulle said that, once the fate of Germany is settled, France hoped to see true European unity born through the action of the three great centers — Moscow, London, and Paris. He stated that when a settlement was obtained, France hoped for a sincere reconciliation with Italy. (BBC)

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES EPURATION

LONDON, November 22 — The Belgian Government's attitude to the roundup of collaborationists was defined in an official statement on the issue by M. Pierlot, the Belgian Prime Minister, today. It said:

the Reich, will be impotent but useful.

Qualified observers here doubt that a mere halving of the Fascist corps of officers to weed out the «unreliable» will produce anything more effective than the Fascist force of yesterday. That force, official intelligences disclose, long has been melting away. Desertions from its ranks totalled more than 36,000 by mid-October, with incomplete statistics revealing the following proportions in grade:

Senior officers - 1,260

Junior officers - 4,900

Non-commissioned officers - 11,185

Soldiers - 19,401.

The Nazis undoubtebly tried the experiment of super-indoctrination with the Nazi-Fascist creed and method in an effort to salvage some sort of an Italian fighting force, military observers said. That they failed is evidenced by the fact that, according to Transocean, the order for reorganization applies also to the four «crack» Italian divisions which were trained in Germany — the San Marco, the Monte Rosa, the Littorio, and the Italia divisions.

As far as the Fascist forces' becoming more efficient in unwilling warfare against their Patriot countrymen and the Allies, the order for reorganization — attributed by the Nazis to the Fascist Marshal Graziani — is apt to hasten the increasing deterioration of relations between puppet-Fascist soldiers and their German «comrades.»

The Germans have accused the puppet-Fascist troops — probably with reason — of shirking their duties; while the latter feel — also with reason — that they have been abused by the Germans and have been received only with contempt and mistreatment.

Following Transocean's abrupt announcement that Graziani planned to see that about 50 per cent of his officers and non-coms in army, navy, and air force either were «transferred to the reserve, placed on the retired list, or discharged,» as well as to reduce the army's General Staff and transform it into a mere «general staff» division of the Fascist Army Ministry, Nazi commentator Alexander Boltho von Hohenbach came on the German radio for Europe to explain. Von Hohenbach said the move «insured a selection, both from the military and political point of view, of the best officers...»

«The reform was necessary,» he said, «because after the collapse of the former army in autumn of last year, the new army was only hastily put together. Elements were included which were lacking either in political reliability toward Fascism or in technical skill, or in physical fitness. With some units there were more officers than men.»

Von Hohenbach said that «it was shown in the course of time» that the principle of voluntary service of officers is best suited to produce the most reliable officers for the Fascist 'Republic.' «When the army was formed in the autumn of 1943,» he said, «not only men, but also officers' were called to the colors by conscription. Henceforth, only voluntarily serving officers will remain in the army. Every officer will have to make a statement whether he wishes to remain in the army or not.»

Transocean's commentator remarked, in explanation of the decision to disband the Fascist General Staff, that it had been «too cumbersome, and organized for strategic tasks on a grand scale.» (PWB)

NAZIS BURN VILLAGE IN CRETE

ATHENS, November 22 — The Germans have burned the village of Gerakarion, on Crete, according to reports reaching here today. They also killed 53 of the inhabitants, including women and children. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 22 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

West of Forli, British troops of the 8th Army have captured the fortified village of Castiglione, and have advanced beyond the village to the River Cosina.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have recaptured Monte Fortino against strong resistance, and advanced over a mile beyond to seize the important feature of M. Piano. Heavy fighting continues.

American, British, and Indian troops of the 5th Army have beaten off further strong raids on their positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday bombed troop concentrations and road transport in Yugoslavia. Long-range fighters bombed and strafed enemy communications in Yugoslavia.

Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers attacked close-support objectives in the Italian battle area, and communications targets in the Po Valley.

MAAF flew more than 1,600 sorties.

From these operations 14 of our aircraft are missing.

Navy:

Allied light coastal forces continue their successful patrols in the Gulf of Genoa.

On the night of November 19/20, two small convoys were discovered off Sestri-Levante and attacked with torpedoes. Two coasters were hit. Our craft retired, leaving the enemy firing at each other. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 22 — Today's communique:

Allied forces, after freeing Helenaveen, have pushed four miles east of the town.

To the southeast, our advance continued in the neighborhood of Maasbree, and we are within four miles of Venlo.

Fighter-bombers supported our troops in southeast Holland, and struck at communications and transport targets in northern and eastern Holland and western Germany. Rail lines were cut at a number of places, including Utrecht and Zwolle in Holland, and at Geldern and Coespeld in Germany. At Geldern, two enemy aircraft were shot down.

Heavy fighting continues in the Geilenkirchen sector.

Our advance toward Würm and Beeck is being bitterly opposed.

The following towns are in our hands: Gereonsweiler, Ederen, Merzenhausen, Englelsdorf, Aldenhoven, and Laurenzberg.

Escorted medium bombers attacked road junctions immediately ahead of our ground forces in this area, and fighter-bombers hit enemy transport.

Our troops have penetrated some distance into Eschweiler.

Strong enemy resistance is being encountered by our forces northeast of Stolberg, and in the northern portion of the Hürtgen Forest.

Heistern, two miles northeast of Gressenich, has been captured, and other elements advanced beyond the town.

East of Eschweiler, medium and fighter-bombers

an area of more than 100 square miles were freed by our advance.

Fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to our units in the Blamont-Gerardmer area. Our advance elements made additional progress in the upper Alsace Plain in the Mulhouse area.

A synthetic oil plant at Homburg in the Ruhr was attacked in the afternoon by escorted heavy bombers.

Last night, heavy bombers were out in very great strength with Aschaffenburg, railway key point 25 miles southeast of Frankfurt, and two synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr as main objectives. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 22 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Jegetsolok, Jengyesh-Orotsi, Jengyesh-Tarien, Tushteki, Natrede, and Heredzye.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling activities and, on several sectors, engagements of local importance took place.

During November 21, our troops disabled or destroyed 43 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, seven enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 22 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On the night of November 9, Patriots of a *Giustizia e Libertà* unit sabotaged an 8,000-ton motor vessel and blew up two large barges, loaded with an immense quantity of munitions, which were anchored near the mole of the port of Spezia. The tremendous explosion caused serious damage to the port installations, especially the cranes. Many Germans were killed.

Regarding the large-scale Patriot activity in the Veneto zones, it is stated that, in October, another railway bridge over the Brenta was blown, and three railway lines repeatedly blocked in the Padua zone.

Regarding the offensive launched by the Germans in October, in the Friuli zone, late reports assert its success, owing to the employment of large forces, in opening the way toward Austria via Pontebba, Vittorio Veneto, and Longarone.

The Patriots, in turn, continue to molest and fiercely to attack the flanks of the enemy columns, succeeding in evading, by courageous and clever maneuvers, all enemy attempts at mopping up. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 22 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southeast of Helmond, the garrison of our Meuse bridgehead maintained itself yesterday, despite numerous British attacks.

At Aix la Chapelle, the battle of material abated a little after the fierce fighting of the last few days.

At Geilenkirchen, attacking U.S. battalions

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

close-support objectives in the Italian battle area, and communications targets in the Po Valley.

MAAF flew more than 1,600 sorties.

From these operations 14 of our aircraft are missing.

Navy:

Allied light coastal forces continue their successful patrols in the Gulf of Genoa.

On the night of November 19/20, two small convoys were discovered off Sesiri-Levante and attacked with torpedoes. Two coasters were hit. Our craft retired, leaving the enemy firing at each other. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 22 — Today's communique:

Allied forces, after freeing Helenaveen, have pushed four miles east of the town.

To the southeast, our advance continued in the neighborhood of Maasbree, and we are within four miles of Venlo.

Fighter-bombers supported our troops in southeast Holland, and struck at communications and transport targets in northern and eastern Holland and western Germany. Rail lines were cut at a number of places, including Utrecht and Zwolle in Holland, and at Geldern and Coespeld in Germany. At Geldern, two enemy aircraft were shot down.

Heavy fighting continues in the Geilenkirchen sector.

Our advance toward Würm and Beeck is being bitterly opposed.

The following towns are in our hands: Gereonsweiler, Ederen, Merzenhausen, Englesdorf, Aldenhoven, and Laurenzberg.

Escorted medium bombers attacked road junctions immediately ahead of our ground forces in this area, and fighter-bombers hit enemy transport.

Our troops have penetrated some distance into Eschweiler.

Strong enemy resistance is being encountered by our forces northeast of Stolberg, and in the northern portion of the Hürtgen Forest.

Heistern, two miles northeast of Gressenich, has been captured, and other elements advanced beyond the town.

East of Eschweiler, medium and fighter-bombers attacked communications and transport.

Other medium bombers hit the fortified town of Düren.

Over Düsseldorf, a formation of 60 enemy fighters was encountered by 16 of our fighters. Ten enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of one of our aircraft.

Northeast of Thionville, troops across the border are encountering enemy road-blocks, mines, anti-tank obstacles, and artillery fire.

West of Merzig, an enemy counter-attack was repulsed.

In Metz, enemy resistance continues on the Ile du Sauley. The German garrison at Fort Queleu, in the southeastern part of the city, has surrendered.

Southeast of Metz, our forces made gains north of Falkenberg.

Hellimer, 10 miles southeast of Falkenberg, has been freed and, farther south, Torchville and Ensweiler are in our hands.

Against crumbling resistance, our armor and infantry drove eight miles east of Saarebourg on a wide front.

Defenses in front of the Saverne Gap through the Vosges have been passed. Much equipment was abandoned by the rapidly-withdrawing enemy, and many villages in

planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 22 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On the night of November 9, Patriots of a *Giustizia e Liberta* unit sabotaged an 8,000-ton motor vessel and blew up two large barges, loaded with an immense quantity of munitions, which were anchored near the mole of the port of Spezia. The tremendous explosion caused serious damage to the port installations, especially the cranes. Many Germans were killed.

Regarding the large-scale Patriot activity in the Veneto zones, it is stated that, in October, another railway bridge over the Brenta was blown, and three railway lines repeatedly blocked in the Padua zone.

Regarding the offensive launched by the Germans in October, in the Friuli zone, late reports assert its success, owing to the employment of large forces, in opening the way toward Austria via Pontebba, Vittorio Veneto, and Longarone.

The Patriots, in turn, continue to molest and fiercely to attack the flanks of the enemy columns, succeeding in evading, by courageous and clever maneuvers, all enemy attempts at mopping up. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 22 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southeast of Helmond, the garrison of our Meuse bridgehead maintained itself yesterday, despite numerous British attacks.

At Aix la Chapelle, the battle of material abated a little after the fierce fighting of the last few days.

At Geilenkirchen, attacking U.S. battalions were so heavily hit by our defensive fire that their bulk was immobilized.

In the Eschweiler sector, the enemy was held in grim local fighting. According to incomplete reports, the enemy, in his vain attempt at breaking through our front, lost another 40 tanks.

In Lorraine, the defensive fighting continues, with the focal points lying east of the Eich Forest, in the town of Metz, and east of Saarburg.

In the western Vosges, the enemy limited himself to some local penetrations.

In Belfort, for which fierce fighting has been in progress since yesterday morning, the garrison destroyed 21 enemy tanks.

West of Basle, the rearward communications of the enemy, who advances toward the Rhine, were cut by powerful counter-attacks of our reserves.

In the area reaching from the sector south of the Rhine-Marne Canal up to the Swiss frontier, a total of 51 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Antwerp and, recently also Greater Liége are being subjected to a heavy long-range bombardment.

The bombardment of London continues.

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

Italy:

On the Adriatic coast, the first day of the attack of the British 8th Army resulted in high losses, despite the use of big quantities of material, and brought but small gains in a limited local sector.

In the Italian-French frontier area, in the Cuneo sector, enemy bands were dispersed, and numerous weapons, as well as most of the enemy's vehicles, were captured.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, all Soviet attempts at broadening the bridgeheads at Apatin and Batina were frustrated.

Between Budapest and the Matra Mountains, our troops frustrated a Bolshevik attempt at breaking through with strong tank and infantry forces.

Soviet attacks on the town of Miscolcz were frustrated. Northeast of Tokay, Hungarian formations narrowed the enemy down in his bridgehead.

In the Ungvar sector, strong Bolshevik attacks collapsed after small initial gains.

In the front bulge south[illegible] of Libau, yesterday, the onslaught of four Soviet armies was smashed by the heroic resistance and the counter-thrusts of our divisions.

In the southern part of the Sworbe Peninsula, our garrison is again engaged in grim fighting against a superior enemy. Our naval forces relieved our army troops by their concentrated fire.

East of the peninsula, mine sweepers and patrol boats sank a Soviet minesweeper, set a motor assaultboat on fire, and damaged a gunboat so heavily that it was driven ashore.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers launched day and night attacks on northwestern, western, southwestern, and central Germany. In some towns, damage was caused to residential areas and losses were inflicted on the population.

Air defense forces brought down 83 enemy planes, 61 of which were four-engined bombers, despite adverse weather conditions.

(Radio-Berlin)

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

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

0821

0822

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

ACC

10000/141/872

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

10000/141/872

PWB, BASIC NEWS SUMMARIES
OCT. 1944 - JAN. 1945
(2 OF 2)

Interior dc

INFORMATION DIVISION
NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday — **22 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans continue general retreat in West: French at Mülhouse: Local gains made on Ravenna and Forli fronts: Russians break through on island dominating Riga: Hungarian rail center falls: Superfortresses bomb Kyushu, Nanking, and Shanghai: Eisenhower promises increased pressure in West, orders « No Fraternizing: » Crerar promoted to general.

LIBERATED ITALY — Traditional British-Italian unity recalled by Carandini: Italian ex-Senator arrested: Two more officials dismissed: Hermann Göring S.S. massacre 107 Italians.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and DeGaulle exchange messages: Roosevelt and Churchill elected to French Academy: France awaits Roosevelt visit: Sosnkowski goes to Canada: Lights are on again in London.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Bidault outlines France's position regarding Spanish Maquis: Germany rejects Swedish protest.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS CONTINUE GENERAL RETREAT; FRENCH AT MUELHOUSE

LONDON, November 21 — The Germans were in general retreat along the whole 400-mile Western Front from Eschweiler to the foot of the Vosges Mountains, press dispatches reported tonight. In only few instances, however, was their withdrawal unorganized.

Allied press reports from the observation post of Basle, Switzerland, said that Allied shells poured into the German province of Baden across the Rhine, and formed a protective cover for French troops throwing a bridge across it at Kembs. The French frontier town of Kembs is 10 miles southeast of Mulhouse, and is at a point where the Siegfried Line fortifications were never completed.

of St. Avold and 18 miles from the German industrial city of Saarbrücken. An American spearhead to the south drove into Insweiler, a small town 17 miles from the Saar Basin city of Saargemünd.

American infantry forces advancing eastward to the rear of armored spearheads cleared the two important road-junctions of Dieuze and Falquemont (Falkenberg), piercing the Maginot Line defenses in these areas.

Armored units driving into Germany northeast of Thionville forged ahead slowly under intense enemy shellfire from Siegfried Line forts, and are within a mile of the Saar River.

Germans Evacuate Eschweiler

On the American 1st Army sector east of Aachen, aerial observation reports said that the Germans were withdrawing from the large German town of Eschweiler, leaving only small rear-guard troops to man machine-gun positions. (The German overseas news agency tonight reported that they had evacuated the city.)

American forces fought through the western and southern outskirts of Eschweiler, and brought all roads out of the city under heavy artillery fire. The Germans, trying to stop the advance in order to give their forces a chance to escape, have thrown in several counter-attacks. They are also laying down a heavy barrage of artillery and mortar shellfire.

To the southeast of Eschweiler, American forces have captured the towns of Hastenrath and Wenan, and have driven within three miles of Düren, on the Roer River. Stolberg was completely cleared of the enemy today.

Local advances were made on the British 2nd and American 9th Army front, and British troops have advanced to within three miles of the Roer. Alderhoven, Gereonsweiler and Neidermerz were captured. Allied troops are fighting on the Cologne Plain east of Gellenkirchen, and are meeting strong German resistance.

British 2nd Army troops hold the stretch of the Meuse River between Buggenum and Kessel, in southeastern Holland. Steady progress is being made, although rain and thickly-sown minefields have slowed the British advance.

British troops reached Baarlo, on the Meuse River three miles south of the German communications center of Venlo. To the northeast, heavy opposition is being met from German paratroops. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - AP)

LATE BULLETINS

7TH ARMY FORCES CAPTURE SARREBOURG

SHAEF, November 21 — American 7th Army forces, in a five-mile advance today, captured the important German-held communications center of Sarrebourg (Saarburg) in northeastern France, it was announced here tonight.

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

Hungarian rail center falls: Superfortresses bomb Kyushu, Nanking, and Shanghai; Eisenhower promises increased pressure in West, orders No Fraternizing; Crerar promoted to general.

LIBERATED ITALY — Traditional British-Italian unity recalled by Carandini; Italian ex-Senator arrested; Two more officials dismissed; Hermann Göring S.S. massacre 107 Italians.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and DeGaulle exchange messages; Roosevelt and Churchill elected to French Academy; France awaits Roosevelt visit; Sonsnkowski goes to Canada; Lights are on again in London.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Bidault outlines France's position regarding Spanish Maquis; Germany rejects Swedish protest.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS CONTINUE GENERAL RETREAT; FRENCH AT MUELHOUSE

LONDON, November 21 — The Germans were in general retreat along the whole 400-mile Western Front from Eschweiler to the foot of the Vosges Mountains, press dispatches reported tonight. In only few instances, however, was their withdrawal unorganized.

Allied press reports from the observation post of Basle, Switzerland, said that Allied shells poured into the German province of Baden across the Rhine, and formed a protective cover for French troops throwing a bridge across it at Kembs. The French frontier town of Kembs is 10 miles southeast of Mülhouse, and is at a point where the Siegfried Line fortifications were never completed.

French armor sweeping through Alsace has also reached the Rhine at Hüningen and Rosenau, a UNN dispatch said yesterday.

The Swiss radio reported today that rail traffic from Freiburg in Germany to the Swiss border had been completely interrupted by the heavy French shelling of railway stations.

In swift exploitation of yesterday's French breakthrough, armored units swung northward up the Rhine Valley last night and were reported to be on the outskirts of Mülhouse. Unconfirmed dispatches said some French troops had entered this industrial city of almost 100,000 population.

On the American 7th Army sector, to the north, infantry forces reached Heming and Lorquin (Lorchingen), only five miles from Sarrebourg (Saarburg), which controls several rail lines and a number of first-class highways in northeastern France. American troops are meeting only erratic rear-guard actions.

(German reports tonight said that street fighting was going on in Sarrebourg.)

The German fortress city of Metz was cleared of the enemy today, except for two small isolated pockets in the northern part of the city. American 3rd Army troops striking eastward today reached Lillingen, a point four miles south River.

Germans Evacuate Eschweiler

On the American 1st Army sector east of Aachen, aerial observation reports said that the Germans were withdrawing from the large German town of Eschweiler, leaving only small rear-guard troops to man machine-gun positions. (The German overseas news agency tonight reported that they had evacuated the city.)

American forces fought through the western and southern outskirts of Eschweiler, and brought all roads out of the city under heavy artillery fire. The Germans, trying to stop the advance in order to give their forces a chance to escape, have thrown in several counter-attacks. They are also laying down a heavy barrage of artillery and mortar shellfire.

To the southeast of Eschweiler, American forces have captured the towns of Hastenrath and Wenan, and have driven within three miles of Düren, on the Roer River. Stolberg was completely cleared of the enemy today.

Local advances were made on the British 2nd and American 9th Army front, and British troops have advanced to within three miles of the Roer. Aldenhoven, Gereonsweiler and Neidermerz were captured. Allied troops are fighting on the Cologne Plain east of Geileukirchen, and are meeting strong German resistance.

British 2nd Army troops hold the stretch of the Meuse River between Buggenum and Kessel, in southeastern Holland. Steady progress is being made, although rain and thickly-sown minefields have slowed the British advance.

British troops reached Baarlo, on the Meuse River three miles south of the German communications center of Venlo. To the northeast, heavy opposition is being met from German paratroops. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - AP)

LATE BULLETINS

7TH ARMY FORCES CAPTURE SARREBOURG

SHAEF, November 21 — American 7th Army forces, in a five-mile advance today, captured the important German-held communications center of Sarrebourg (Saarburg) in northeastern France, it was announced here tonight. (Reuter)

ALLIES CONTROL ALL PASSES THROUGH VOSGES

LONDON, November 21 — American 7th Army forces tonight captured the German-held entrances to the last two passes through the Vosges Mountains, press reports said late tonight.

American forces burst into the entrance to the Schirmeck Pass, southeast of Badenviller, while, farther south, other American troops captured Anould, within two miles of the mouth of the Bonhomme Pass. (Reuter)

AMERICANS REPULSE JAP COUNTER-ATTACK

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 21 — A fierce Japanese counter-attack against the American road block south of Limon has been bloodily repulsed, today's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters reported.

Americans are maintaining unrelenting pressure on Limon (which lies in the northern part of Ormoc Valley) although the terrain is slowing down their campaign materially, the communique added. (Reuter)

4013

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

LOCAL GAINS ON RAVENNA AND FORLI' FRONTS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — British troops of the 8th Army have dislodged German forces from several positions about a mile north of the Ravenna airport in local patrol actions centered south of Fiumi Uniti, it was announced here today.

British troops also have captured several inhabited localities west of Forli, while, on the 5th Army front, a small counter-attack by German forces on Route 65 leading to Bologna was repulsed.

Most of the fighting in the Ravenna sector was concentrated around the airport, about four miles from the city. A heavy artillery attack drove enemy forces from sugar factory buildings just north of the airport. The Germans had strongly defended the factories, which they used as an observation post.

Heavy ground fog and mist in some areas limited activity on the 5th Army front to patrols and scattered artillery fire. The most intensive action was along the Florence to Bologna Highway, in the vicinity of Podere la Fabrio, where the enemy was unsuccessful in early-morning counter-thrusts yesterday. (PRO)

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH ON OSEL ISLAND; HUNGARIAN RAIL CENTER OF VERPELET FALLS

MOSCOW, November 21 — A Russian break-through is announced tonight on Osel (Saaremaa) Island, the largest of the group dominating the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

Tonight's Soviet communique said that the break-through was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage. Soviet troops then overcame the strongly fortified enemy defenses at the narrowest point of the southern tip of the island, and captured in stiff fighting a score of inhabited localities.

At nightfall today, on the southern end of the island, only a small beachhead five miles in depth remained in enemy hands, and this strip is being continually shelled by Russian guns.

On Sunday the aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet struck at enemy shipping at the southern end of the island and sank two enemy destroyers and two patrol cutters, and damaged three mineswcepers, a cutter, and a landing barge.

Fighting for Osel began several weeks ago, and according to the Germans flared up in the past few days. The clearing of the island, which is roughly 65 miles long and 25 miles wide, would open the Gulf of Riga for Allied shipping.

Russian forces fanning out into the mountains north of the Miscolcz-Budapest railway line today took Verpelet, a railway center half-way between Gyöngös and Eger, lying on an important north-south line from Slovakia to Hungary. A number of other places were also captured in this sector.

Fighting is reported in the outskirts of Eger and Miscolcz. Here, German and Hungarian units are making eleventh-hour counter-attacks to save these twin communication centers and keep the Red Army from establishing firm bases within striking distance of the Slovak border, less than 25 miles away. The main Miscolcz-Eger Road was cut yesterday with the capture of Diosgyoer, an industrial town five miles east of Miskolcz. Only the roads leading north remain open for a German retreat.

Tank clashes are reported between Soviet tank-destroyer units and German panzers in the valley between the Matra and Bukk Mountains.

These latest Soviet gains confront the Germans not only with the threat of envelopment of Pest, but with the possibility of the cutting of their main line of communications south of the Slovak mountains — the Kosice-Luzonec railway.

Apart from strategic gains, Soviet troops captured 4,200 German and Hungarian troops in the week ended yesterday, two direct hits on warehouses, and near misses of a cargo ship.

For the first time on a B-29 mission, strong fighter-plane opposition was encountered.

Our aircraft report that they destroyed 20 attacking Japanese planes, with 16 probables and 19 others damaged, the communique said. It added that "inasmuch as all of our aircraft have not yet had time to return from the mission, it is too early to determine whether we sustained any losses."

The Southeast Asia communique today said that Chinese troops fighting inside the north Burma Japanese base of explosives today, dropped by 1,200 USAAF and 400 RAF southern sector of the town after heavy fighting.

An official announcement added that Allied operations around Kalemyo, west of the Chindwin River, progressed satisfactorily, and east of the river an attack on an Allied position was repulsed without loss. (OWI - Reuter)

REICH OIL REFINERIES ATTACKED AGAIN

LONDON, November 21 — Oil plants in central Germany and the Ruhr were attacked with more than 4,000 tons of explosives today, dropped by 1200 USAAF and 400 RAF heavies. Coblenz and Hanover, vital German communications centers with the western front, were heavily bombed last night by the RAF.

While forces of Fortresses bombed the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, Liberators attacked the Deutsche and Rhenania oil refineries, at Hamburg and Harburg, respectively. These are among the largest in Germany.

Still another synthetic oil plant — at Homberg in the Ruhr — was bombed by RAF Lancasters this afternoon.

An 8th USAAF communique announcing today's American operations reports that nine fighters of the 18 previously reported missing from Monday's operation have returned safely to base, leaving nine still unaccounted for.

British and American air attacks have already knocked one west German synthetic oil plant out of production, headquarters of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe announced today. At the Bottrop plant, west of Gelsenkirchen, almost every major building in a large factory area was destroyed or seriously damaged in four attacks in the last four weeks, according to reconnaissance photographs.

Before the aerial assault upon German oil production began, the Bottrop plant was estimated to produce about 8,000 metric tons of synthetic oil a month.

Reconnaissance pictures also show damage to other synthetic oil plants, including the Nordstern plant at Gelsenkirchen, where eight buildings were damaged.

Hanover got two attacks last night, by RAF Mosquitos, many of them carrying 4,000-pound bombs. The first attack was shortly before 2200 hours, and five hours later the second force of Mosquitos went over in a sharp three minute assault. Coblenz had a concentrated attack by Lancasters.

Lancaster night attacks on Ruhr Valley targets followed yesterday afternoon's raids on the same area. Five bombers are missing from these RAF operations.

Damage and casualties were caused by enemy activity over southern England during the last 24 hours, it was announced today. (OWI - Reuter)

ROCKET-BOMB SITE DIVE-BOMBED

LONDON, November 21 — Spitfire fighter-bombers today dive-bombed with pinpoint accuracy a rocket-bomb launching site in Holland, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The planes overcame bad weather conditions to place their bombs full on the target, making their dives from a

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

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH ON OSEL ISLAND; HUNGARIAN RAIL CENTER OF VERPELET FALLS

MOSCOW, November 21 — A Russian break-through is announced tonight on Osel (Saaremaa) Island, the largest of the group dominating the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

Tonight's Soviet communique said that the break-through was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage. Soviet troops then overcame the strongly fortified enemy defenses at the narrowest point of the southern tip of the island, and captured in stiff fighting a score of inhabited localities.

At nightfall today, on the southern end of the island, only a small beachhead five miles in depth remained in enemy hands, and this strip is being continually shelled by Russian guns.

On Sunday the aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet struck at enemy shipping at the southern end of the island and sank two enemy destroyers and two patrol cutters, and damaged three minesweepers, a cutter, and a landing barge.

Fighting for Osel began several weeks ago, and according to the Germans flared up in the past few days. The clearing of the island, which is roughly 65 miles long and 25 miles wide, would open the Gulf of Riga for Allied shipping.

Russian forces fanning out into the mountains north of the Miscolcz-Budapest railway line today took Verpelet, a railway center half-way between Gyöngös and Eger, lying on an important north-south line from Slovakia to Hungary. A number of other places were also captured in this sector.

Fighting is reported in the outskirts of Eger and Miscolcz. Here, German and Hungarian units are making eleventh-hour counter-attacks to save these twin communication centers and keep the Red Army from establishing firm bases within striking distance of the Slovak border, less than 25 miles away. The main Miscolcz-Eger Road was cut yesterday with the capture of Diosgyoer, an industrial town five miles east of Miskolcz. Only the roads leading north remain open for a German retreat.

Tank clashes are reported between Soviet tank-destroyer units and German panzers in the valley between the Matra and Bukk Mountains.

These latest Soviet gains confront the Germans not only with the threat of envelopment of Pest, but with the possibility of the cutting of their main line of communications south of the Slovak mountains — the Kosice-Luzonec railway.

Apart from strategic gains, Soviet troops captured 4,200 German and Hungarian troops in the week ended yesterday, increasing the total of prisoners taken on Hungarian territory from November 8 to 20 to 11,920. (Reuter)

SUPER-FORTS BOMB THREE JAP TARGETS

CHUNGKING, November 21 — Three enemy targets — Nanking and Shanghai in Japanese-occupied China, and the huge Omura aircraft factory on the southernmost Japanese home island of Kyushu — were attacked today by a large force of China-based Superfortresses, 20th USAAF headquarters announced.

The attack was the third daylight mission by the giant American bombers on the Omura plants within the past month. The strategic reduction of Omura, which has 75 buildings, began on October 25 and was resumed on November 11.

Today's bombing at Omura was accomplished by precision instruments through heavy clouds and undercast, and results were unobserved. As on the November 11 mission, the weather caused a diversion of part of the effort, and some aircraft bombed docks at Nanking, while others attacked military storage and transhipment facilities at Shanghai.

Observed bombing results at Shanghai were fair to good. At Nanking, observed results were good, with at least

tions centers with the western front, were heavily bombed last night by the RAF.

While forces of Fortresses bombed the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, Liberators attacked the Deutsche and Rhenania oil refineries, at Hamburg and Harburg, respectively. These are among the largest in Germany.

Still another synthetic oil plant — at Homberg in the Ruhr — was bombed by RAF Lancasters this afternoon.

An 8th USAAF communique announcing today's American operations reports that nine fighters of the 18 previously reported missing from Monday's operation have returned safely to base, leaving nine still unaccounted for.

British and American air attacks have already knocked one west German synthetic oil plant out of production, headquarters of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe announced today. At the Bottrop plant, west of Gelsenkirchen, almost every major building in a large factory area was destroyed or seriously damaged in four attacks in the last four weeks, according to reconnaissance photographs.

Before the aerial assault upon German oil production began, the Bottrop plant was estimated to produce about 8,000 metric tons of synthetic oil a month.

Reconnaissance pictures also show damage to other synthetic oil plants, including the Nordstern plant at Gelsenkirchen, where eight buildings were damaged.

Hanover got two attacks last night, by RAF Mosquitos, many of them carrying 4,000-pound bombs. The first attack was shortly before 2300 hours, and five hours later the second force of Mosquitos went over in a sharp three minute assault. Coblenz had a concentrated attack by Lancasters.

Lancaster night attacks on Ruhr Valley targets followed yesterday afternoon's raids on the same area. Five bombers are missing from these RAF operations.

Damage and casualties were caused by enemy activity over southern England during the last 24 hours, it was announced today. (OWI - Reuter)

ROCKET-BOMB SITE DIVE-BOMBED

LONDON, November 21 — Spitfire fighter-bombers today dive-bombed with pinpoint accuracy a rocket-bomb launching site in Holland, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The planes overcame bad weather conditions to place their bombs full on the target, making their dives from a height of 8,000 feet.

They also ground-strafed the area, and hit a rocket standing near the launching site. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER PROMISES INCREASED PRESSURE

SHAEF, November 21 — General Dwight Eisenhower said today at his press conference that his plans were to hit and hammer the Germans with increasing pressure all along the western front until the day they finally surrender.

General Eisenhower said that while he saw no sign of a German crack-up, the Germans were human beings like other people, and if they were confronted by failure after failure of their armed forces, they would inevitably crack.

The Supreme Allied Commander said:

«No single instance has pleased me so much in a long while as the capture of Belfort by the gallant French Army and its reaching the Rhine.»

General Eisenhower said that he knew the French Army's mettle, since it had fought under his command in Tunisia when it had only such equipment as it had been able to hide from the Germans. He said that he felt sure there were plenty of Frenchmen who wanted to fight, and that the De Gaulle Government would do all possible to let them.

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

Speaking of the operations on the northern end of the front which preceded the present offensive, General Eisenhower said:

«Walcheren Island was one of the most gallant actions of this war. The British Navy really deserves great kudos. The Canadian and British armies did a splendid and aggressive piece of work in clearing up the areas at that end of the line.» (OWI)

EISENHOWER ORDERS «NO FRATERNIZING»

NEW YORK, November 21 — General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, has issued new and stricter rules forbidding fraternization between the American soldiers and the German householder and shopkeeper, a dispatch to the *Herald Tribune* said yesterday.

So strict are General Eisenhower's new orders that if an American soldier in Germany speaks a single word to a civilian, it can cost the American up to 25 dollars in fines. Talking is held to be «unnecessary conduct,» and U. S. forces are forbidden to speak to anyone when spoken to, except when military necessity demands it and can be proved.

American soldiers may not call at German homes or be seen in German houses except on specific business and with a written order, the dispatch said. They are forbidden also to accept meals or refreshments of any sort from the German populace, the dispatch said. (OWI)

3,100 PRISONERS TAKEN IN METZ

LONDON, November 21 — American forces at Metz have so far rounded up 3,100 members of the regular German Army and the *Volkssturm*.

Correspondents' reports said that the *Volkssturm* defense inside Metz turned out to be a farce, despite the presence of several hundred German officers and men who, with the assistance of the Gestapo, were supposed to goad the home guard into bitter, house-to-house fighting.

A Reuter report said: «It is now clear that the German home guard is doing its job unwillingly. It is inadequately trained and poorly equipped, and its morale is definitely low. The story of the *Volkssturm* in Metz is probably a good indication as to what the Allies can expect as they advance into Germany.

«The *Volkssturm* members are armed with whatever odd weapons the Wehrmacht can spare. In the Metz area, many carried obsolete French carbines. Others had German rifles but insufficient ammunition. A number of them received only 10 hours training in a fortnight.»

The Reuter report said that the first duty of the *Volkssturm* was to dig fortifications. Members of the Hitler Youth, still wearing their Hitler Youth uniforms, and railway workers and government clerks, ranging in age from 16 to 60, were conscripted. Their job was to screen more valuable troops and to permit their strategic retreat. (OWI - Reuter)

GIRAUD CONGRATULATES WALKER

PARIS, November 21 — General Henri Giraud, former governor of Metz, sent a message of thanks to Maj. Gen. Walton Walker, commanding the U. S. 20th Corps, which liberated the fortress city, Radio Paris reported tonight.

Press reports said that General Giraud will shortly be able to wear his decorations again — ribbons which he said he would not replace on his tunic until Metz was freed.

General Eisenhower will also be able to wear the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor given him by General Giraud in Algiers in May, 1943. Receiving the decoration, General Eisenhower said:

Hitler's purge of the Wehrmacht rubbed salt in the wounds of the commandant.»

«On his collar was the SS insignia with silver oak leaves, and his light green uniform was spic and span, like the German soldiers captured in Metz,» the report continued. «He had not fired a shot in the defense of Metz, although he had ordered his underlings to stand and die.

«Dunckern made it clear that, as an officer, he came within the war prisoner category of the Wehrmacht. He resented being interrogated by officers below his rank, and showed particular dislike for an American non-commissioned officer of German descent who acted as an interpreter.

«Before lunch, he demanded water for washing, although Metz was without water. It seemed, from his attitude, that he expected to retain the big royal suite in the Hotel Royale for his living quarters.»

A German major general has been killed by the French 1st Army, which drove through the Belfort Gap yesterday. The general, an Exchange Telegraph message said today, commanded the 338th Infantry Division. (PWB-INS)

CRERAR PROMOTED TO GENERAL

OTTAWA, CANADA, November 21 — The promotion of Lt. General Henry Crerar, commander-in-chief of the Canadian, 1st Army, to the rank of general was announced here last night by Defense Minister A.G.L. McNaughton.

The promotion made General Crerar the second full general in the Canadian Army, the other being McNaughton himself.

The defense minister said that the 56-year-old general was promoted in recognition of his outstanding services to the Allied cause. His skillful leadership of the Canadian 1st Army in the campaign through northern France, Belgium, and Holland contributed greatly to the successes achieved by the United Nations' armies, McNaughton added.

It was also announced that Major General Charles Foulkes, recently identified as commander of the 2nd Division in General Crerar's army, had been promoted to lieutenant general. (OWI)

T.A.F. POUNDS 8TH ARMY FRONT AREA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — The 8th army's drive to push across the Montone and Senio Rivers in the Forli-Faenza-Ravenna sector was helped today by heavy air action, in which fighter-bombers of the TAF Pounded enemy gun and troops positions in the area south of Faenza and Ravenna.

At the same time, the 15th USAAF continued to harass German forces along the 150-mile main German escape route from Novi Pazar to Sarajevo in Yugoslavia.

While 8th army patrol activity became more intensive along the Montone and south of Route 9, Spitfires, Kitty Hawks, and Mustangs supported the land action by concentrating on enemy gun and troop positions and minor road bridges throughout the area.

Also participating in the air assault were rocket-firing Thunderbolts. The results were generally good, it was reported.

Fighter-bombers of the TAF also continued widespread attacks on enemy targets throughout the Po Valley, and on gun positions along the 5th Army front from Bologna to the coast near Spezia.

The operations of the TAF on the Italian battlefront were widespread. Thunderbolts attacked dump installations at scattered points such as Ferrara, Mantua, Milan, and Parma with incendiary bombs. Several dumps were left burning, and many warehouse buildings were smashed with high explosives.

Despite unfavorable weather, the 15th USAAF assaulted troop concentrations and motor transport, and strafed

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

seen in German houses except on specific business and with a written order, the dispatch said. They are forbidden also to accept meals or refreshments of any sort from the German populace, the dispatch said. (OWI)

3,100 PRISONERS TAKEN IN METZ

LONDON, November 21 — American forces at Metz have so far rounded up 3,100 members of the regular German Army and the *Volkssturm*.

Correspondents' reports said that the *Volkssturm* defense inside Metz turned out to be a farce, despite the presence of several hundred German officers and men who, with the assistance of the Gestapo, were supposed to goad the home guard into bitter, house-to-house fighting.

A Reuter report said: «It is now clear that the German home guard is doing its job unwillingly. It is inadequately trained and poorly equipped, and its morale is definitely low. The story of the *Volkssturm* in Metz is probably a good indication as to what the Allies can expect as they advance into Germany.

«The *Volkssturm* members are armed with whatever odd weapons the Wehrmacht can spare. In the Metz area, many carried obsolete French carbines. Others had German rifles but insufficient ammunition. A number of them received only 10 hours training in a fortnight.»

The Reuter report said that the first duty of the *Volkssturm* was to dig fortifications. Members of the Hitler Youth, still wearing their Hitler Youth uniforms, and railway workers and government clerks, ranging in age from 16 to 60, were conscripted. Their job was to screen more valuable troops and to permit their strategic retreat. (OWI - Reuter)

GIRAUD CONGRATULATES WALKER

PARIS, November 21 — General Henri Giraud, former governor of Metz, sent a message of thanks to Maj. Gen. Walton Walker, commanding the U.S. 20th Corps, which liberated the fortress city, Radio Paris reported tonight.

Press reports said that General Giraud will shortly be able to wear his decorations again — ribbons which he said he would not replace on his tunic until Metz was freed.

General Eisenhower will also be able to wear the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor given him by General Giraud in Algiers in May, 1943. Receiving the decoration, General Eisenhower said:

«I shall not wear this decoration again until I enter the City of Metz with General Giraud.». (Reuter)

METZ GARRISON COMMANDER CAPTURED

NEW YORK, November 21 — American 3rd Army forces have captured the commander of the German garrison at Metz, Colonel Constantin Meyer, and the chief of the Gestapo for the regions of Lorraine and the Saar, SS Maj. Gen. Anton Dunckern, an International News Service dispatch reported tonight.

Speaking of the Gestapo chief, Dunckern, the dispatch said that he was in every way a true disciple of Himmler.

«He glared at his captors, or stared stolidly at his highly polished boots,» the report said. «He spoke little, but what he said was definitely insolent. He was a striking example of the Nazi breed at bay.»

Brought into the American headquarters after his capture, Dunckern scarcely acknowledged the presence of Colonel Meyer, the Metz garrison commandant.

«A single glance showed that there was bad blood between them,» the dispatch said. «Their trouble appeared to be the old peace-time rivalry between the Wehrmacht and the SS ('Elite' Troops.) The attitudes of the two men showed clearly that Himmler's rising to power through

of Lt. General Henry Crerar, commander-in-chief of the Canadian 1st Army, to the rank of general was announced here last night by Defense Minister A.G.L. McNaughton.

The promotion made General Crerar the second full general in the Canadian Army, the other being McNaughton himself.

The defense minister said that the 56-year-old general was promoted in recognition of his outstanding services to the Allied cause. His skillful leadership of the Canadian 1st Army in the campaign through northern France, Belgium, and Holland contributed greatly to the successes achieved by the United Nations' armies, McNaughton added.

It was also announced that Major General Charles Foulkes, recently identified as commander of the 2nd Division in General Crerar's army, had been promoted to lieutenant general. (OWI)

T.A.F. POUNDS 8TH ARMY FRONT AREA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — The 8th army's drive to push across the Montone and Senio Rivers in the Forli-Faenza-Ravenna sector was helped today by heavy air action, in which fighter-bombers of the TAF Pounded enemy gun and troops positions in the area south of Faenza and Ravenna.

At the same time, the 15th USAAF continued to harass German forces along the 150-mile main German escape route from Novi Pazar to Sarajevo in Yugoslavia.

While 8th army patrol activity became more intensive along the Montone and south of Route 9, Spitfires, Kitty Hawks, and Mustangs supported the land action by concentrating on enemy gun and troop positions and minor road bridges throughout the area.

Also participating in the air assault were rocket-firing Thunderbolts. The results were generally good, it was reported.

Fighter-bombers of the TAF also continued widespread attacks on enemy targets throughout the Po Valley, and on gun positions along the 5th Army front from Bologna to the coast near Spezia.

The operations of the TAF on the Italian battlefront were widespread. Thunderbolts attacked dump installations at scattered points such as Ferrara, Mantua, Milan, and Parma with incendiary bombs. Several dumps were left burning, and many warehouse buildings were smashed with high explosives.

Despite unfavorable weather, the 15th USAAF assaulted troop concentrations and motor transport, and strafed columns of German troops retreating from the Yugoslav Partisan, Bulgarian, Russian, Albanian, and British ground forces, which are coördinating their actions to cut off the enemy forces in central Yugoslavia.

Most of the German troops are spread along the Novi Pazar-Visegrad-Sarajevo highway in their frantic attempt to reach a rail-head to the north. This long highway and its fleeing columns were the targets today of Liberators, which pounded equipment; Mustangs, which strafed the columns; and Lightning Glide-bombers, which attacked stalled convoys. The attacks were coördinated and, after the Mustang fighters immobilized the transports to form targets for the bombers, the Liberators and Lightnings assaulted the concentrations. (PRO)

S.A.A.F. SQUADRON DOES TRIPLE JOB

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — For the first time in the history of a Desert Air Force fighter-bomber wing operating from a front-line airfield on the 8th Army front in Italy, a South African Air Force squadron of Mustangs carried out a three-fold task in one operation yesterday, in the intensive air campaign to cut off the main German escape route in Yugoslavia.

The South African squadron's triple assignment, carried out successfully, consisted of:

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

1. Escorting an RAF Kitty Hawk dive-bomber squadron over the Adriatic to attack railway bridges between Brod and Zagreb in Yugoslavia.

2. Themselves participating in the bombing.

3. Escorting a homeward-bound USAAF flight over the Adriatic. The USAAF group had been bombing enemy targets farther north of the RAF targets.

There were 12 Mustangs in the mission. Each Mustang carried a 500-pound bomb under one wing, and a long-range tank under the other.

The South African squadron joined the RAF Kitty Hawks over the Adriatic a few minutes after the RAF mission had taken off.

When the target area was reached, six Mustangs and six Kitty Hawks bombed a railway bridge near Jasenovac, between Brod and Zagreb, while the remainder of the squadron attacked another bridge near Sisak in the same area.

After the bombings, the Kitty Hawks turned for home and the Mustangs picked up the returning USAAF Mitchells to provide top-cover for them over the Adriatic.

The mission was accomplished without opposition, and the South African squadron returned to its base after a flight of three hours and 20 minutes. (PRO)

FLYING FORTRESS GROUP FLIES 300TH MISSION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — An attack yesterday on targets in the Brno, Czechoslovakia, area marked the 300th combat mission undertaken by the 99th Flying Fortress Group of the 15th USAAF.

In less than 20 months of actual combat flying, the 99th Group has bombarded objectives in France, Sicily, Sardinia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Africa, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania. It participated in the first shuttle-mission from Italian bases to Russia, and in the Allied landing operations in southern France. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. STAFF OFFICERS RECEIVE AWARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — Maj. Gen. John F. Curry and four other staff officers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces received awards from Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander-in-chief of MAAF, at a review here yesterday.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to General Curry for his work as commanding general of the Western Technical Training Command from April, 1942, to July, 1944. He was cited for developing and perfecting mobile schools which enabled the change of entire air force combat groups from one type of plane to another.

Col. Joseph W. Baylor and Col. William H. Eaton were awarded the Legion of Merit; Maj. Joseph W. Timberlake received the Soldier's Medal, and the Air Medal was given to Maj. E. H. Garry.

Major Timberlake received the award for rescuing Brigadier Norman W. Smith from drowning off a beach above Naples on September 3. Timberlake swam 75 yards through heavy surf and a strong undertow to bring Brigadier Smith back to safety. (PRO)

TITO SAYS GERMANS CUT OFF

LONDON, November 21 — German troops attempting to flee through the mountains of southwest Yugoslavia have been cut off, Marshal Tito reported tonight in a special communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

The communique reported that Yugoslav National Liberation troops, in collaboration with Bulgarian units, liberated Mitrovica, about 70 miles northwest of Skoplje, and [illegible]. The two cities they are finding their retreat stopped by blown-out bridges, bombed railways, and wrecked trains.

Marshal Tito's communique today reported raiding parties of Partisans had attacked railroads in areas ranging from Zagreb in the north to the Vardar Valley in the south.

An estimated 350,000 Germans are now trapped in Yugoslavia and Albania. Surrounding them are troops of the Yugoslav, Soviet, British, Bulgarian and Albanian armies.

Prizren, in western Serbia, 40 miles northwest of Skoplje, has also been liberated by Yugoslav and Albanian troops, which have now pushed across the Albanian border, Marshal Tito's communique said. (OWI)

VEST-POCKET FLEET FOILS GERMANS

LONDON, November 21 — A British « vest-pocket » fleet of motor torpedo and gun boats and a few landing craft smashed the German attempts to evacuate Yugoslavia by sea when the advancing Russian armies cut the Germans' land retreat to the north, it was announced here today.

This fleet, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Giles and working with Marshal Tito's troops from secret bases along the Dalmatian coast, harassed German escape ships amid hundreds of islands. Under the noses of the Germans, Yugoslav villagers helped to build the hidden bases and worked on the unloading of stores and fuel.

For some time the escape ships played hide and seek with British light forces, but as they tried to reach safety to the north they never knew when or where they would be rounded up and destroyed. Their movements were carefully watched by Partisan observers, who passed the information to the Royal Navy. The Germans, worried about their heavy losses, sent three destroyers to keep the Allies at bay, but they were sunk within a few hours of their arrival by two British destroyers. (OWI)

BULGARIAN PREMIER ASKS FOR BALKAN AMITY

SOFIA, November 21 — There must be bonds of real friendship and close coöperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, said Bulgarian Premier Kimon Georgiev yesterday, stressing the importance of Balkan unity.

Georgiev said that his country and « the new Yugoslavia of Tito » are fully conscious of the historic moments they are now experiencing, and that he hoped those moments are not allowed to pass without producing a fruitful and lasting coöperation.

The Bulgarian Premier also said that Bulgaria will fulfill her armistice terms, and make every effort to deserve the confidence of the Allies. (PWB)

STETTINIUS ON GREW'S PACIFIC TRIP

WASHINGTON, November 21 — Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that closer coördination between the State Department and Admiral Chester Nimitz' Headquarters in the conduct of the Pacific war would probably result from the recent visit to Pearl Harbor of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan.

Grew, now Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department returned on November 18 from Pearl Harbor where he spent a week as the guest of Admiral Nimitz.

Mr. Stettinius said:

« During his stay, a free exchange of views was carried on between Mr. Grew and the officers of Admiral Nimitz' staff, both naval and military, and it is believed that the result of the visit will be a closer coördination of the work of the State Department and of Admiral Nimitz' headquarters in the conduct of the Pacific war.

« Mr. Grew was deeply impressed with the effectiveness

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

the South African squadron returned flight of three hours and 20 minutes. (PRO)

FLYING FORTRESS GROUP FLIES 300TH MISSION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — An attack yesterday on targets in the Brno, Czechoslovakia, area marked the 300th combat mission undertaken by the 99th Flying Fortress Group of the 15th USAAF.

In less than 20 months of actual combat flying, the 99th Group has bombarded objectives in France, Sicily, Sardinia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Africa, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania. It participated in the first shuttle-mission from Italian bases to Russia, and in the Allied landing operations in southern France. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. STAFF OFFICERS RECEIVE AWARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — Maj. Gen. John F. Curry and four other staff officers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces received awards from Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander-in-chief of MAAF, at a review here yesterday.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to General Curry for his work as commanding general of the Western Technical Training Command from April, 1942, to July, 1944. He was cited for developing and perfecting mobile schools which enabled the change of entire air force combat groups from one type of plane to another.

Col. Joseph W. Baylor and Col. William H. Eaton were awarded the Legion of Merit; Maj. Joseph W. Timberlake received the Soldier's Medal, and the Air Medal was given to Maj. E. H. Garry.

Major Timberlake received the award for rescuing Brigadier Norman W. Smith from drowning off a beach above Naples on September 3. Timberlake swam 75 yards through heavy surf and a strong undertow to bring Brigadier Smith back to safety. (PRO)

TITO SAYS GERMANS CUT OFF

LONDON, November 21 — German troops attempting to flee through the mountains of southwest Yugoslavia have been cut off, Marshal Tito reported tonight in a special communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

The communique reported that Yugoslav National Liberation troops, in collaboration with Bulgarian units, liberated Mitrovica, about 70 miles northwest of Skoplje, and also took Kosovska, in the same general area. The two cities were the last German strongholds remaining in Nazi hands in this sector. (Reuter)

ALBANIAN UNITS OCCUPY DRAC

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, YUGOSLAVIA, November 21 — Albanian troops which liberated Tirana, capital of Albania, have pushed westward to occupy the Albanian port of Drac (Durazzo), Marshal Tito's communique announced today.

On the road from Tirana to nearby Elbasen, 1,000 fleeing Germans were killed and 2,150 captured, the announcement said.

Tirana, a city of 35,000, is the 15th European capital to be freed from Axis domination.

The Albanian capital was liberated after 20 days of bitter fighting, Marshal Tito's communique said.

The Free Yugoslav Radio reported striking heroism by the population of the city, as well as by the Albanian troops, in erecting barricades and trenches which succeeded in preventing the Germans from destroying vital services in the city. Tirana's radio station, as well as the city's electrical plant and many other industrial installations, were saved, the broadcast said.

As the Germans attempt to scurry through central Yugoslavia's deep river valleys and mountainous terrain, Yugoslav villagers helped to build the [illegible] worked on the unloading of stores and fuel.

For some time the escape ships played hide and seek with British light forces, but as they tried to reach safety to the north they never knew when or where they would be rounded up and destroyed. Their movements were carefully watched by Partisan observers, who passed the information to the Royal Navy. The Germans, worried about their heavy losses, sent three destroyers to keep the Allies at bay, but they were sunk within a few hours of their arrival by two British destroyers. (OWI)

BULGARIAN PREMIER ASKS FOR BALKAN AMITY

SOFIA, November 21 — There must be bonds of real friendship and close coöperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, said Bulgarian Premier Kimon Georgiev yesterday, stressing the importance of Balkan unity.

Georgiev said that his country and « the new Yugoslavia of Tito » are fully conscious of the historic moments they are now experiencing, and that he hoped these moments are not allowed to pass without producing a fruitful and lasting coöperation.

The Bulgarian Premier also said that Bulgaria will fulfill her armistice terms, and make every effort to deserve the confidence of the Allies. (PWB)

STETTINIUS ON GREW'S PACIFIC TRIP

WASHINGTON, November 21 — Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that closer coördination between the State Department and Admiral Chester Nimitz' Headquarters in the conduct of the Pacific war would probably result from the recent visit to Pearl Harbor of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan.

Grew, now Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department returned on November 18 from Pearl Harbor where he spent a week as the guest of Admiral Nimitz.

Mr. Stettinius said:

« During his stay, a free exchange of views was carried on between Mr. Grew and the officers of Admiral Nimitz' staff, both naval and military, and it is believed that the result of the visit will be a closer coördination of the work of the State Department and of Admiral Nimitz' headquarters in the conduct of the Pacific war.

« Mr. Grew was deeply impressed with the effectiveness of Admiral Nimitz' organization, with the personality of the officers responsible for the conduct of operations against Japan, and with the vision and thoroughness with which the plans for the conduct of the Pacific war have been formulated and are being carried out with maximum effectiveness. »
(PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

BRITISH-ITALIAN UNITY RECALLED

ROME, November 21 — As long as Italy was governed by democratic institutions, she and Great Britain were united in the cause of European peace and against all attempts to set up Continental hegemonies, said Count Nicolò Carandini, Italian Ambassador to London, in an interview published today in the Communist newspaper *l'Unità*.

The interview was given on the eve of his departure for England, where he arrived last night.

Count Carandini said that Fascism was unable to destroy the friendship of the Italians for the British people. He added that, in spite of the difficulty of his mission, he would work for the reëstablishment of cordial relations between the two countries. (UNN)

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

ITALIAN EX-SENATOR ARRESTED

ROME, November 21 — Giuseppe Bevione, formerly Senator, Director of the Milan daily *Il Secolo*, and President of the National Insurance Institute, was arrested today under a warrant from the Assistant Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer, and taken to the Regina Coeli Prison.

Bevione is charged with contributing to the maintenance of Fascism in power. (UNN)

TWO MORE ITALIAN OFFICIALS DISMISSED

ROME, November 21 — Antonio L'Occaso, Intendant of Finance in Catanzaro, and Augusto Negri, Superintendant of the provincial administration of Rome, have been dismissed by order of the Assistant Commissioner for Epuration, Mauro Scoccimarro, it was announced today. (UNN)

BARI STREETS TO BE LIT

BARI, November 21 — Street lighting in Bari is to be resumed, under an Allied decision made public today.

The town can be blacked out again instantly by throwing a master-switch. (UNN)

PLAN FOR MINE DISPOSAL IN ITALY

ROME, November 21 — Provincial agricultural inspectors, meeting in Rome today, decided to send the Ministry of Agriculture a proposal that mine detecting units should be detailed by Italian Army authorities to pick up mines remaining in the Lazio and Umbria regions.

It was also announced at the meeting that the scheme for distributing winter seed to the provinces has been successfully completed, partly as a result of Allied aid. (UNN)

NO MATCHES IN PARCELS TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 21 — The Postoffice Department last night warned that gift parcels to civilians in liberated Italy and the Vatican City must not contain tobacco or cigarette lighters, an American press dispatch said.

Matches and lighter fluids are banned from all international mails, the dispatch added. (OWI)

FORMER FASCIST HQ BECOMES HOSPITAL

NAPLES, November 21 — The Fascist headquarters at Torre del Greco has been transformed into a civic hospital, it was announced here today. The hospital, consisting of medical, surgical, and maternity departments, was opened yesterday. (UNN)

HERMANN GOERING S.S. MASSACRE 107 ITALIANS

STIA, ITALY, November 21 — SS. troops of the Hermann Göring Division massacred 107 persons ranging in age from one year to 80 years in the nearby village of Vallucciole on April 12, a document uncovered today in the offices of the ex-Prefect of the Commune of Stia, Province of Arezzo, disclosed.

The document, a permit to hold the funerals of the 107 victims, listed the cause of death as due to « operations of war. » On that date, the war front was at Cassino, more than 300 miles south of the village of Vallucciole.

Further evidence of the 107 murders was found on the body of a German soldier killed later by Italian Patriots. Two photographs of the bodies of the victims were found in the soldier's pockets. The villagers said that the massacre was carried out ostensibly because a German soldier had been killed by Patriots in a town several miles from

At the same time, the Gemans also demolished the other great tower of the Abbey, the Colombaione, which served as a gateway to the Abbey and on which, immediately above the gateway, was the great Gothic relief of Christ Adored by the Cistercians — one of the principal works of Gothic sculpture in Tuscany.

After leaving the Abbey, the Germans shelled it for days, adding to the ruins caused by the mines.

A report by Allied Military Government art experts stated that the beamed ceiling of the Abbey, covered with rich 14th-century painted decorations, was intact. Also intact was the 14th century choir loft with a Della Robbia frieze and small Ghirlandalo School frescoes.

German destruction also damaged the Chapel of San Quintino, which suffered the collapse of one wall and damage to part of the cupola frescoes by Giovanni da San Giovanni.

The remaining frescoes by the same artist on other walls were pitted by German shells. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL, DE GAULLE EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PARIS, November 21 — Prime Minister Churchill has sent a message to General Charles de Gaulle, thanking him for the hospitality shown him during his recent visit to France, Radio Paris said today. The message said:

« On my return, I wish to tell your Excellency and fellow members of the French Government how deeply I appreciate the splendid hospitality and innumerable marks of kindness and attention shown to me and my friends during the memorable days I have just spent in France.

« I shall always remember as one of the most glorious and moving moments of my life the magnificent welcome given to their British guests during the first visit to their liberated capital. I was also very happy to see for myself the keenness and high qualities of French troops, who are completing the liberation of their native land under the wise command of General [Jean] Delattre de Tassigny. The welcome given us is an excellent augury for continued friendship between our two nations, essential for the security and future peace of Europe. »

General de Gaulle replied:

« In the name of the Government, I thank you for your message. France, her capital, and her army were happy to welcome in your person not only the Prime Minister of a great country dear to them, but the glorious fighter who maintained the coalition in the war during the darkest days, and thus secured victory. May I say how happy I was personally to see you again. » (OWI)

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL ELECTED TO ACADEMY

NEW YORK, November 21 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have been elected members of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science, a dispatch from Paris said yesterday.

This select group has a membership of 40, of whom 12, known as French Associates, may be outstanding citizens of foreign nations. (OWI)

FRANCE AWAITS ROOSEVELT VISIT

PARIS, November 21 — The French Foreign Minister, addressing the Consultative Assembly, said today that France awaits a visit from President Roosevelt, according to a dispatch tonight.

Expressing the hope that the proposed visit would be soon, the Foreign Minister added that the entire French

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

PLAN FOR MINE DISPOSAL IN ITALY

ROME, November 21 — Provincial agricultural inspectors, meeting in Rome today, decided to send the Ministry of Agriculture a proposal that mine detecting units should be detailed by Italian Army authorities to pick up mines remaining in the Lazio and Umbria regions.

It was also announced at the meeting that the scheme for distributing winter seed to the provinces has been successfully completed, partly as a result of Allied aid. (UNN)

NO MATCHES IN PARCELS TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 21 — The Postoffice Department last night warned that gift parcels to civilians in liberated Italy and the Vatican City must not contain tobacco or cigarette lighters, an American press dispatch said.

Matches and lighter fluids are banned from all international mails, the dispatch added. (OWI)

FORMER FASCIST HQ BECOMES HOSPITAL

NAPLES, November 21 — The Fascist headquarters at Torre del Greco has been transformed into a civic hospital, it was announced here today. The hospital, consisting of medical, surgical, and maternity departments, was opened yesterday. (UNN)

HERMANN GOERING S.S. MASSACRE 107 ITALIANS

STIA, ITALY, November 21 — SS troops of the Hermann Göring Division massacred 107 persons ranging in age from one year to 80 years in the nearby village of Valluciole on April 12, a document uncovered today in the offices of the ex-Prefect of the Commune of Stia, Province of Arezzo, disclosed.

The document, a permit to hold the funerals of the 107 victims, listed the cause of death as due to « operations of war. » On that date, the war front was at Cassino, more than 300 miles south of the village of Valluciole.

Further evidence of the 107 murders was found on the body of a German soldier killed later by Italian Patriots. Two photographs of the bodies of the victims were found in the soldier's pockets. The villagers said that the massacre was carried out ostensibly because a German soldier had been killed by Patriots in a town several miles from Valluciole.

The « operation of war » carried out by the SS troops began on the morning of April 12, when they ordered all the villagers to leave their homes and assemble in the village square. There, they separated the able-bodied men from the aged, the babies and children, and the women.

The SS troops then ordered the men to carry boxes of ammunition to the mountains and marched them off. No sooner were the men and their guards out of sight, the survivors reported, than the Nazis began the indiscriminate machine-gunning of the remaining helpless villagers.

Later, when the men carrying the ammunition reached their destination, the SS turned machine guns on them.

When civilians in the vicinity heard of the murders and made an effort to reach the bodies for burial, the SS refused permission for two days. (UNN)

GERMANS DEMOLISH ABBEY BELL TOWER

BADIA A SETTIMO, November 21 — The Germans demolished the magnificent 13th-century Campanile of the Abbey here, which was one of the finest bell towers in Tuscany and a landmark of the Arno Plain.

Of no military value, the tower was blown up by German engineers as the Allies neared Florence late in July.

PARIS, November 21 — Prime Minister Churchill has sent a message to General Charles de Gaulle, thanking him for the hospitality shown him during his recent visit to France, Radio Paris said today. The message said:

« On my return, I wish to tell your Excellency and fellow members of the French Government how deeply I appreciate the splendid hospitality and innumerable marks of kindness and attention shown to me and my friends during the memorable days I have just spent in France.

« I shall always remember as one of the most glorious and moving moments of my life the magnificent welcome given to their British guests during the first visit to their liberated capital. I was also very happy to see for myself the keenness and high qualities of French troops, who are completing the liberation of their native land under the wise command of General [Jean] Delattre de Tassigny. The welcome given us is an excellent augury for continued friendship between our two nations, essential for the security and future peace of Europe. »

General de Gaulle replied:

« In the name of the Government, I thank you for your message. France, her capital, and her army were happy to welcome in your person not only the Prime Minister of a great country dear to them, but the glorious fighter who maintained the coalition in the war during the darkest days, and thus secured victory. May I say how happy I was personally to see you again. » (OWI)

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL ELECTED TO ACADEMY

NEW YORK, November 21 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have been elected members of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science, a dispatch from Paris said yesterday.

This select group has a membership of 40, of whom 12, known as French Associates, may be outstanding citizens of foreign nations. (OWI)

FRANCE AWAITS ROOSEVELT VISIT

PARIS, November 21 — The French Foreign Minister, addressing the Consultative Assembly, said today that France awaits a visit from President Roosevelt, according to a dispatch tonight.

Expressing the hope that the proposed visit would be soon, the Foreign Minister added that the entire French nation hailed the President's reëlection.

Meanwhile, the French Cabinet today appointed the Ambassador to London, M. Masilly, as France's representative on the European Advisory Council. (OWI)

KALININ SENDS MESSAGE TO ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, November 21 — The State Department announced yesterday that President Roosevelt has received the following message from President Kalinin of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

« I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for your greetings on the occasion of the anniversary [November 7] of the formation of the Soviet Union. I entirely share the thoughts which you expressed concerning the approaching victory over our common enemy, and concerning the importance of strengthening the cooperation established between the United Nations as the basis for a future lasting and just peace. » (OWI)

SOSNKOWSKI GOES TO CANADA

LONDON, November 21 — General Sosnkowski, former Polish Commander-in-Chief, has been granted leave and gone to Canada, it was announced here today. (Reuter)

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

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR CONTINUED UNITY

CHICAGO, November 21 — President Roosevelt yesterday called upon the American people to continue to be united « in our support of those who are proving once more that united free men in a vigorous democracy can always prevail against a dictator-ridden people. »

The President's message was read by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the opening session of the CIO's seventh Constitutional Convention yesterday.

Fraternal greetings to the convention were contained in a message from Vassily Kutnetsov, President of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in Moscow. The message added:

« We are profoundly convinced that common efforts and coördinated actions of the United Nations, the establishment and direct contact between trade union movements of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., and the organization of a ... world trade union federation will promote the early defeat of our common hated enemy — Hitlerite Germany — and the establishment of a stable and lasting peace for the whole of mankind's welfare. » (OWI)

SECRETARY PERKINS ADDRESSES A.F.L.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21 — Trade unionism in The United States « is an established institution resting on the will of the people, » Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the American Federation of Labor's national convention here yesterday.

She asked organized labor to take the lead in developing and maintaining industrial coöperation, mutual responsibility, and goodwill to improve working conditions and to modernize industrial life. She said the right to strike was « a precious weapon, » but advised that its use be replaced by orderly realism based on justice and a knowledge of industrial and economic facts.

The Government should aid, when necessary, in conciliation, mediation, and arbitration, she added. Miss Perkins also said various war-time labor agencies will eventually be consolidated into the Labor Department when wage negotiations by collective bargaining free of war-time controls are resumed. (OWI)

LIGHTS COME ON IN LONDON

LONDON, November 21 — Five years of war-time blackout came to an end here last night, and crowds greeted the lights with singing and shouting along Fleet Street and Piccadilly, an Associated Press dispatch said. (OWI-AP)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER PLANS TO SEE STALIN

MOSCOW, November 21 — Dr. Ivan Subasic, the Yugoslav Premier, said here today that he hoped to confer with Marshal Stalin before the end of his visit, BBC reported. He said that Marshal Tito was not likely to join him here, owing to the pressure of military operations. The dispatch added that Dr. Subasic hopes to be able to reveal the purpose of his visit in a future statement. (BBC)

IRAN TO HAVE NEW GOVERNMENT

TEHERAN, November 21 — After receiving parliamentary approval yesterday, Morteza Quilikhan Bayatt was instructed by the Shah today to form a new government to succeed that of Ex-Premier Mohammed Saed, who resigned two weeks ago.

Bayatt was Minister Without Portfolio in Saed's Cabinet, and previously had served as Finance Minister. (OWI)

men whose work has been denounced with vigor at recent meetings of the People's Political Council.

« In a number of cases, » the journal continued, « he has put in office men better equipped by temperament and training to work with the Americans than those they succeeded. General Chen Cheng, the new Minister of War, is a forthright, able, and honest man. He is blunt and at the same time obstinate, but usually gets along well with Americans, who understand and like him.

« The changes in the Cabinet seem to indicate that Chiang is determined to improve his administration. The shake-up will encourage friends of China. » (OWI)

25 MILLION BRITONS MOBILIZED

LONDON, November 21 — In a speech here today, the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, said that at one stage before D-day, not less than 25 million people out of Britain's total population of 46 million were mobilized for war purposes.

He had originally calculated that the Government would be able to get five million women transferred from domestic life and peace-time industry to war work, but they had actually got seven and a half million. Moreover, it was estimated that it would take three women to do the work of two men. With modern methods and the help of the men in the workshops, the women had done equal work to that of men.

Mr. Bevin said that the war against Japan must be carried on with the utmost energy and vigor. « In no circumstances, » he said, « can we allow it to be prolonged for a moment longer than necessary. » (BBC)

MAURICE CHEVALIER ACQUITTED

PARIS, November 21 — Maurice Chevalier has been cleared of the charge of collaboration during the German occupation, it was announced here today, according to BBC.

The French committee which has been investigating the activities of music hall artists during the occupation says that Chevalier gave one entertainment only at a German-controlled prison camp. He was not paid, and in exchange for his performance, 10 prisoners were released. (BBC)

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE COMMISSAR NAMED

MOSCOW, November 21 — General N. A. Bulganin has been appointed Deputy People's Commissar of Defense of the Soviet Union under Marshal Joseph Stalin, Radio Moscow said last night. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

REWARD OFFERED FOR ANTI-NAZIS

LONDON, November 21 — Nazi police have offered a reward of 10,000 marks (4,000 dollars at 1935-39 rates) for the seizure of individuals who have posted anti-Nazi posters all over Berlin, reports reaching here tonight said.

Meanwhile, the serious clothing shortage confronting German civilians was reflected in a special decree ordering war widows to deliver clothing of their dead husbands to local authorities. The move followed the closing of all German civilian clothing factories and seizure of retail stocks of civilian apparel. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

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

SECRETARY PERKINS ADDRESSES A.F.L.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21 — Trade unionism in The United States « is an established institution resting on the will of the people, » Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the American Federation of Labor's national convention here yesterday.

She asked organized labor to take the lead in developing and maintaining industrial coöperation, mutual responsibility, and goodwill to improve working conditions and to modernize industrial life. She said the right to strike was « a precious weapon, » but advised that its use be replaced by orderly realism based on justice and a knowledge of industrial and economic facts.

The Government should aid, when necessary, in conciliation, mediation, and arbitration, she added. Miss Perkins also said various war-time labor agencies will eventually be consolidated into the Labor Department when wage negotiations by collective bargaining free of war-time controls are resumed. (OWI)

LIGHTS COME ON IN LONDON

LONDON, November 21 — Five years of war-time blackout came to an end here last night, and crowds greeted the lights with singing and shouting along Fleet Street and Piccadilly, an Associated Press dispatch said. (OWI-AP)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER PLANS TO SEE STALIN

MOSCOW, November 21 — Dr. Ivan Subasic, the Yugoslav Premier, said here today that he hoped to confer with Marshal Stalin before the end of his visit, BBC reported. He said that Marshal Tito was not likely to join him here, owing to the pressure of military operations. The dispatch added that Dr. Subasic hopes to be able to reveal the purpose of his visit in a future statement. (BBC)

IRAN TO HAVE NEW GOVERNMENT

TEHERAN, November 21 — After receiving parliamentary approval yesterday, Morteza Qulikhan Bayati was instructed by the Shah today to form a new government to succeed that of Ex-Premier Mohammed Saed, who resigned two weeks ago.

Bayati was Minister Without Portfolio in Saed's Cabinet, and previously had served as Finance Minister. (OWI)

FRANCE DEMANDS TRANSPORT FROM REICH

PARIS, November 21 — Restoration of the equipment of French railways and waterways by Germany to the pre-war level is one of France's armistice demands, it was revealed yesterday.

Rene Mayer, new Transport and Public Works Minister, said other demands advanced by the French delegation to the recent Inland Transport Conference in London were:

1. Return of all French transportation equipment found on German territory or German waters.

2. Delivery to France of new transport equipment as soon as Germany is able to manufacture it, in exchange for worn out French and German material.

3. Allied control of German Rhine barges and tugs as an indispensable measure for the security of Europe.

Mayer said these demands exclude the question of the German debt for the use of the French transport system during the German occupation — which was only partly settled at London, and will be treated separately. (PWB)

CHINESE CABINET SHAKE-UP WELCOMED

NEW YORK, November 21 — The *New York Tribune* said in an editorial today that Chiang Kai Shek's shake-up of his Cabinet has removed from high positions several estimated that it would take three women to do the work of two men. With modern methods and the help of the men in the workshops, the women had done equal work to that of men.

Mr. Bevin said that the war against Japan must be carried on with the utmost energy and vigor. « In no circumstances, » he said, « can we allow it to be prolonged for a moment longer than necessary. » (BBC)

MAURICE CHEVALIER ACQUITTED

PARIS, November 21 — Maurice Chevalier has been cleared of the charge of collaboration during the German occupation, it was announced here today, according to BBC.

The French committee which has been investigating the activities of music hall artists during the occupation says that Chevalier gave one entertainment only at a German-controlled prison camp. He was not paid, and in exchange for his performance, 10 prisoners were released. (BBC)

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE COMMISSAR NAMED

MOSCOW, November 21 — General N. A. Bulganin has been appointed Deputy People's Commissar of Defense of the Soviet Union under Marshal Joseph Stalin, Radio Moscow said last night. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

REWARD OFFERED FOR ANTI-NAZIS

LONDON, November 21 — Nazi police have offered a reward of 10,000 marks (4,000 dollars at 1935-39 rates) for the seizure of individuals who have posted anti-Nazi posters all over Berlin, reports reaching here tonight said.

Meanwhile, the serious clothing shortage confronting German civilians was reflected in a special decree ordering war widows to deliver clothing of their dead husbands to local authorities. The move followed the closing of all German civilian clothing factories and seizure of retail stocks of civilian apparel. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

FRANCE'S POSITION ON SPAIN OUTLINED

PARIS, November 21 — Spanish Republicans who took refuge in France are the guests of France, and are therefore excluded from the jurisdiction of the Spanish consulate, said French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, speaking yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Consultative Assembly.

Outlining the position of France with regard to Spain, Bidault said that French policy was based upon this and another fact — that France is not at war with Spain. (PWB)

GERMANY REJECTS SWEDISH PROTEST

WASHINGTON, November 21 — The German Foreign Office, through its spokesman, Dr. Paul Schmidt, has « rejected » a recent protest by the Swedish Government against extending the war zone throughout the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia, and has reaffirmed her intention of sinking shipping in those areas without warning, a Transocean (German news agency) dispatch said yesterday.

Sweden protested to Germany on November 11 in a note from Premier Per Albin Hansson, which said that Sweden « considers the contemplated German measures damaging to legitimate Swedish interests. »

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

The note added that Sweden « strongly denies that German armed forces should have the right to attack Swedish vessels without previous warning within the planned zone of operation. »

The responsibility for all consequences that may result from the German measures is entirely upon the German Government, the note said. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

PRIEST SHOT BY NAZI-FASCISTS

VATICAN CITY, November 21 — Don Elio Monari of the Catholic Youth of Modena has been shot by the Nazi-Fascists, and the General Prepositor of Rosminiani, Father Bozzetti, has been arrested, according to reports received from northern Italy by the Vatican. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

South of Ravenna, troops of the 8th Army in two successful local actions have captured a number of prisoners and occupied positions previously held by the enemy.

West of Forli, British troops have made local gains and captured several inhabited localities.

In the 5th Army sector, a number of enemy raids have been beaten off with losses to the enemy.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery at Blechhammer in Upper Silesia, and other industrial targets in Germany and Czechoslovakia. Other heavy and fighter-bombers of the Strategic Force attacked railroad targets in central Yugoslavia.

RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked a bridge, roads, and enemy transport in Yugoslavia.

Operations by medium bombers of the Tactical Force were hampered by bad weather, but fighters and fighter-bombers had good results from attacks against road and rail transport in Yugoslavia and northern Italy, as well as close-support targets in the battle areas of north Italy.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force again concentrated against road and rail targets in Albania and Yugoslavia.

From these operations, 27 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,800 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 21 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied forces have made good progress west of Venlo over heavily mined ground against light opposition.

North of Meijel we reached the vicinity of Helenaveen and the Canal de Helena.

Northeast of the Berigne-Helden Road, our troops advanced about 2,000 yards. Gains were also made east of Helden.

Our forces entered the Belfort Gap and reached the upper Rhine.

Altkirch and several other towns have been freed.

Air:

Weather restricted air operations yesterday, but fighter-bombers attacked transportation targets behind the enemy lines, principally in the region from Merzig to Saint Dié, destroying locomotives, railway cars, and road transport vehicles. In the same region, close support was given to our ground forces. Medium bombers escorted by fighters attacked railbridges near Hausen, north of Colmar. From these operations, three fighter-bombers are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 21 — Tonight's communique:

On the island of Saaremaa (Osel), our troops, after powerful blows of artillery, broke through the strongly-fortified enemy defense at the narrowest point of the southern tip of the island and, developing their offensive, captured in stiff fighting the populated localities of Rakuste, Kaimri, Nisuma, Indu, Gaunitse, Luepulu, Vintri, Ingelandi, Seynama, Kargi, Kolsi, Jamaja, Okasaarre, Natsa, Moiza, Torkent, Sodelate, and Jarva-Gali.

Thus, at the end of today, on the southern end of the island, only a small beachhead of seven kilometers in depth, which is continually being shelled by our artillery fire, remained in enemy hands.

Aviation of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, on November 19, inflicted a blow upon enemy vessels at the southern end of the island of Saaremaa (Osel). As a result of the attack, two enemy destroyers and two patrol cutters were sunk, and damages were inflicted on three minesweepers, one patrol cutter, and one fast landing barge.

In Hungary, our troops captured the populated localities of Heldekre, Verpelet, Maika, Ishnana, and Apashar, and the railway station of Verdele.

In battles from November 14 to 20, on the territory of Hungary, our troops captured 4,220 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, from November 8 to 20, in battles on the territory of Hungary, our troops captured 11,920 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, there are no changes.

During November 20, our troops disabled or destroyed 28 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, eight enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

During the past few weeks, Ligurian Patriots have registered notable successes in actions against the enemy. On October 14 they repelled an attack by Fascist Alpine troops on Carrega, inflicting considerable losses on them.

A German attack near Mongiardino was repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. Caught between close range machine-gun fire, the Germans took to flight, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

Elements of a Patriot brigade have gained a brilliant victory in a three-day battle with detachments of the Fascist Monte Rosa Division, which was forced to withdaw in disorder.

In the Modena sector of the Apennines, the enemy has been compelled to make an appreciable display of force in order to counteract the increasingly intense activity of the Patriots.

On November 5, in the Benedetto area, the Germans

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

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 21 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

South of Ravenna, troops of the 8th Army in two successful local actions have captured a number of prisoners and occupied positions previously held by the enemy.

West of Forli, British troops have made local gains and captured several inhabited localities.

In the 5th Army sector, a number of enemy raids have been beaten off with losses to the enemy.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery at Blechhammer in Upper Silesia, and other industrial targets in Germany and Czechoslovakia. Other heavy and fighter-bombers of the Strategic Force attacked railroad targets in central Yugoslavia.

RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked a bridge, roads, and enemy transport in Yugoslavia.

Operations by medium bombers of the Tactical Force were hampered by bad weather, but fighters and fighter-bombers had good results from attacks against road and rail transport in Yugoslavia and northern Italy, as well as close-support targets in the battle areas of north Italy.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force again concentrated against road and rail targets in Albania and Yugoslavia.

From these operations, 27 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,800 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 21 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied forces have made good progress west of Venlo over heavily mined ground against light opposition.

North of Meijel we reached the vicinity of Helenaveen and the Canal de Helena.

Northeast of the Berigne-Helden Road, our troops advanced about 2,000 yards. Gains were also made east of Helden.

Northeast of Gellenkirchen, an enemy counter-attack supported by tanks was driver off.

East of the town, our forces are meeting fierce enemy resistance in the vicinity of Gerlonsweiler, and in the town of Freialdenhoven.

Dürboslar has been captured, and our troops advanced beyond Schleiden.

Substantial gains were made east of Aachen, and we are fighting in the western and southern outskirts of Eschweiler.

Wenan has been taken, and fighting is in progress north of the town.

Our forces entered Metz from three sides. Enemy resistance is centered in two pockets in the northern part of the city.

Southeast of Metz, we are in Lellingen, east of Ealkenberg.

Dieuze has been freed, and our patrols are at Insweiler, 10 miles northeast. In an advance of more than six miles, our troops pushed forward against broken resistance close to Sarrebourg.

More than a score of villages in the Blamont area were freed.

Substantial gains were made to the south, in the Saint Dié area.

Sodelate, and Jarva-Gali.

Thus, at the end of today, on the southern end of the island, only a small beachhead of seven kilometers in depth, which is continually being shelled by our artillery fire, remained in enemy hands.

Aviation of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, on November 19, inflicted a blow upon enemy vessels at the southern end of the island of Saaremaa (Osel). As a result of the attack, two enemy destroyers and two patrol cutters were sunk, and damages were inflicted on three minesweepers, one patrol cutter, and one fast landing barge.

In Hungary, our troops captured the populated localities of Heldekre, Verpelet, Maika, Ishnana, and Apashar, and the railway station of Verdele.

In battles from November 14 to 20, on the territory of Hungary, our troops captured 4,220 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, from November 8 to 20, in battles on the territory of Hungary, our troops captured 11,920 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, there are no changes.

During November 20, our troops disabled or destroyed 28 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, eight enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

During the past few weeks, Ligurian Patriots have registered notable successes in actions against the enemy. On October 14 they repelled an attack by Fascist Alpine troops on Carrega, inflicting considerable losses on them.

A German attack near Mongiardino was repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. Caught between close range machine-gun fire, the Germans took to flight, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

Elements of a Patriot brigade have gained a brilliant victory in a three-day battle with detachments of the Fascist Monte Rosa Division, which was forced to withdaw in disorder.

In the Modena sector of the Apennines, the enemy has been compelled to make an appreciable display of force in order to counteract the increasingly intense activity of the Patriots.

On November 5, in the Benedetto area, the Germans launched an attack supported by mortars and cannon. A bitter fight ensued. It lasted till darkness and ended on the banks of the Panaro River. Both sides suffered considerable losses. Two days later the Germans, switching from warfare to reprisals, began to hunt down Patriots in house-to-house searches, killing four of them who were confined to bed because of wounds. The survivors succeeded in getting through the enemy lines.

Among the recent activities of a group of Venetian Patriots who have reached the Tolmezzo area are the destruction of a stretch of railway and many railway cars at Ospedaletto, and the blowing up of three cars of munitions at Valvasone. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 21 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Meuse bridgehead southeast of Holland, our troops again repulsed attacks of British formations supported by tanks.

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

Between Geilenkirchen and the area southeast of Stolberg, the Americans continued their mass attacks in face of the heroic resistance of all forces of our army. Yesterday, they did not advance far beyond their initial positions. The enemy was again halted in some sectors where he had at first made gains. Sixty-five enemy tanks were destroyed.

At the northeastern Lorraine frontiers, German tank formations recaptured a certain number of localities. The garrison of Metz is engaged in fierce fighting against the enemy who succeeded in penetrating into the western part of the town.

East of Mörchingen, the enemy's mauled formations yesterday were not able to continue their attacks.

Between the Rhine-Marne Canal and the Gateway of Burgundy, grim fighting is in progress around the enemy penetrations.

Fierce fighting is also in full swing at the western approaches to Belfort.

In upper Alsace, our troops are engaged in grim fighting against advancing enemy formations.

London and Antwerp continued to be subjected to long-range bombardments.

Italy:

In Italy, on both sides of Forli, the British 8th Army attacked early this morning as was expected.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, north of Pristina, strong attacks of Bulgarian troops were repulsed.

East of Budapest and south of the Matra Mountains, the stubborn Bolshevik major attacks made only small gains in the face of the resistance of our divisions.

South of Miskolc, enemy attacks failed.

In the Tokaj sector and at Ungvar, fierce fighting is in progress for an enemy bridgehead on the banks of the Tisa.

On both sides of the Dukla Pass road, attacking Soviet formations collapsed in our fire.

South of Libau, the Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were again frustrated on the second day of the defensive battle, either in grim fighting, or in the preparatory stage.

The defenders of the Sworbe Peninsula, supported by the concentric fire of our naval forces, offer a gallant resistance to the enemy attacks with reinforced forces.

Minesweepers engaged Soviet naval forces which advanced towards Mentu [Montur] and sank a Soviet motor assault boat.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers again attacked localities in western Germany.

Other attacks were launched on Upper Silesia.

During the night, British nuisance raiders indiscriminately dropped bombs on western, northwestern, and central Germany. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 26 planes, 18 of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

The Dittmar Speech: Germany's leading military analyst, General Dittmar, tonight delivered his weekly radio address. He discusses the new Allied drives on the western front, which are also the outstanding theme of today's news items. [illegible] Dittmar argues that the weather optimistic in tone, about the German chances of halting the admittedly menacing drive from the west. « It is certain that the prerequisites for checking the Allied large-scale attacks are much more favorable today than they were weeks or months ago. The longer the fight lasts, the more losses and the wearing out of material will burden the western enemy's decisions. »

Negus Avenges « Favorite Wives »: More and more news items of what might be called « human interest » and distraction value, devoid of direct connection with the current military problems, are now appearing in broadcasts to the German people. For example, the last week has seen a rise in descriptions of lurid crime items. Another type of item of possible diversionary function is illustrated by the following broadcast to German soldiers:

« In answer to a charge by the London Bonomi Government that the Negus of Ethiopia had deported female employees of Italian firms as slaves to his court, Haile Selassie replied that this was only a retaliation measure. During the occupation of Ethiopia, Badoglio deported the favorite wives of the Negus. Despite all investigations, their whereabouts have not yet been established. »

Eastern Front: The Transocean correspondent sums up the situation on this front as the « lull before the storm. » German air reconnaissance reports « Soviet concentrations of troops and the bringing up of war material on a very large scale. » The commentator appears somewhat uncertain as to where these concentrations will strike, but one of the predictions which he does venture to assert with confidence is: « The Soviets are lining up for a battle on the East Prussian border, along the Narev front and the Vistula, between Warsaw and the foothills of the Ruthenian Carpathians. » But he adds that beforehand the Soviets may be aiming at more immediate successes in Kurland and Hungary.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Continued Fighting Around Forli: Late evening Fascist radio programmes stated that the British 8th Army resumed the attack on both sides of Forli this morning, and that violent fighting is in progress. The British attack was preceded by a strong artillery barrage. « The German reaction was strong », and « the enemy attack was checked near the main German line of defence. »

« The situation south of Bologna is unchanged. »

Fascists Tackle Problem of « Inflation »: Within the past week the Fascist radio has repeatedly warned against and explained the so-called causes of inflation. Tonight, the commentary on the subject begins by saying that « the necessity of putting a decisive brake on inflation is one of the greatest anad most pressing of all problems within the Fascist Republic. » Supposedly, the measures being adopted to prevent inflation are intended to protect particularly « those who live on fixed salaries, and those who depend on modest incomes, as well as small savers. » There is an urgent need, it is said, to « reduce every expense to the minimum. » Otherwise, the commentator adds, any government measures in favor of workers might be neutralized by inflation. Hoarding in Fascist territory, which it would appear is in full swing is strongly attacked.

Dissension in "Invaded" Italy Aids Fascism: The Fascist radio throughout today quoted liberally from political editorials appearing in the official news organs of the various parties in "invaded" Italy. The Action Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Communist Party received the most attention and their allegedly conflicting viewpoints were presented as proof that unbridled dissension exists within the Bonomi Government. « Through fighting each other, our enemies work for us, and, therefore, for Italy, for they thereby revive the hope that Fascism will return inevitably to liberate the country from disease and from her brutal nurses ».

In reply to the alleged lament of the anti-Fascist parties, [illegible] failure of Bonomi's Government is

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

Italy:

In Italy, on both sides of Forli, the British 8th Army attacked early this morning as was expected.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, north of Pristina, strong attacks of Bulgarian troops were repulsed.

East of Budapest and south of the Matra Mountains, the stubborn Bolshevik major attacks made only small gains in the face of the resistance of our divisions.

South of Miskolc, enemy attacks failed.

In the Tokai sector and at Ungvar, fierce fighting is in progress for an enemy bridgehead on the banks of the Tisa.

On both sides of the Dukla Pass road, attacking Soviet formations collapsed in our fire.

South of Libau, the Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were again frustrated on the second day of the defensive battle, either in grim fighting, or in the preparatory stage.

The defenders of the Sworbe Peninsula, supported by the concentric fire of our naval forces, offer a gallant resistance to the enemy attacks with reinforced forces.

Minesweepers engaged Soviet naval forces which advanced towards Montu [Montur] and sank a Soviet motor assault boat.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers again attacked localities in western Germany.

Other attacks were launched on Upper Silesia.

During the night, British nuisance raiders indiscriminately dropped bombs on western, northwestern, and central Germany. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 26 planes, 18 of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

The Dittmar Speech: Germany's leading military analyst, General Dittmar, tonight delivered his weekly radio address. He discusses the new Allied drives on the western front, which are also the outstanding theme of today's news items, as well as commentaries. Dittmar argues that the weather is unfavorable for large-scale military action now and, hence, attributes the Allied offensive to a mood of desperation, which he sums up as: «an offensive at any cost.» The desperation supposedly springs from Allied war-weariness and from a «growing disappointment among the British and American people, who do not wish to bury the hopes for an early end of the war, which they had nourished since the invasion.»

Another political, as opposed to military, motive for the drive is, according to Dittmar, a desire by the western Allies to counter-balance from their end any «success of the Soviets in the east or southeast.»

German Prospects on Western Front: The same commentator makes the following prediction, very cautiously of troops and the bringing up of war material on a very large scale.» The commentator appears somewhat uncertain as to where these concentrations will strike, but one of the predictions which he does venture to assert with confidence is: «The Soviets are lining up for a battle on the East Prussian border, along the Narev front and the Vistula, between Warsaw and the foothills of the Ruthenian Carpathians.» But he adds that beforehand the Soviets may be aiming at more immediate successes in Kurland and Hungary.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Continued Fighting Around Forli: Late evening Fascist radio programmes stated that the British 8th Army resumed the attack on both sides of Forli this morning, and that violent fighting is in progress. The British attack was preceded by a strong artillery barrage. «The German reaction was strong», and «the enemy attack was checked near the main German line of defence.»

«The situation south of Bologna is unchanged.»

Fascists Tackle Problem of «Inflation». Within the past week the Fascist radio has repeatedly warned against and explained the so-called causes of inflation. Tonight, the commentary on the subject begins by saying that «the necessity of putting a decisive brake on inflation is one of the greatest anad most pressing of all problems within the Fascist Republic.» Supposedly, the measures being adopted to prevent inflation are intended to protect particularly «those who live on fixed salaries, and those who depend on modest incomes, as well as small savers.» There is an urgent need, it is said, to «reduce every expense to the minimum.» Otherwise, the commentator adds, any government measures in favor of workers might be neutralized by inflation. Hoarding in Fascist territory, which it would appear is in full swing is strongly attacked.

Dissension in "Invaded" Italy Aids Fascism: The Fascist radio throughout today quoted liberally from political editorials appearing in the official news organs of the various parties in "invaded" Italy. The Action Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Communist Party received the most attention and their allegedly conflicting viewpoints were presented as proof that unbridled dissension exists within the Bonomi Government. «Through fighting each other, our enemies work for us, and, therefore, for Italy, for they thereby revive the hope that Fascism will return inevitably to liberate the country from disease and from her brutal nurses».

In reply to the alleged lament of the anti-Fascist parties, to the effect that the failure of Bonomi's Government is due to the absence of capable leaders, the Fascist commentator reminds us ironically that most men of any calibre went north with Republican Fascism. This theme is particularly strong throughout other and related commentaries, most of which try to prove that the Allied authorities, as well as the Bonomi Government, have perforce realized that the Fascist régime was quite effective, and that its administrative framework will have to be sustained.

Finally, it is asserted, in various ways, that the real aim of the liberation committees is not that of achieving unity, but rather of undermining and overthrowing the Bonomi Government — and then the deluge, authoritarian and dictatorial, from below.

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

Interior L. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Tuesday — **21 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — French 1st Army reaches Rhine: Germans retreat along entire western front: Germans counter-attack in Forli area, recapture Monte Fortino: Red Army closes in on Miskolc, Hatvan, and Eger; 350,000 Germans in Balkans threatened by Allied drives; American forces hold all of Mapia Group; Chinese troops enter Bhamo.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Representative arrives in London; Farm, fishery, and forestry experts to meet; Fascist collaborators arrested in Rome; Minister says private enterprise is essential; Germans massacre all men of Italian village, kill 37 in reprisal, destroy olive oil mills.

UNITED NATIONS — U.S., U.K., Canada agree on air plan; Administration plan for enemy areas set up; Yugoslav Premier arrives in Moscow; Revolt in Bolivia put down; Scobie to demobilize Greek Patriots; Belgian Patriots agree on disarming plan; T. U. conventions open in U. S.; Weizmann says terror must be stamped out in Palestine.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler's whereabouts is still a mystery.

WAR FRONTS

FRENCH 1ST ARMY REACHES RHINE; GERMANS RETREAT ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

LONDON, November 20 — Troops, tanks, and armored cars of the French 1st Army reached the Rhine, southeast of Mulhausen, early last night, after a spectacular two-day 30-mile advance through the Belfort Gap and Alsace. The drive was spearheaded by troops of the 1st Motorized Division and armored cars of a colonial infantry regiment.

Allied press dispatches reported that the major French rated 11 more towns and are pushing on toward the eastern side of the hills.

Press dispatches reported tonight that the Germans are in a general retreat all along the 400-mile western front. At some points in eastern France, their withdrawal was approaching a rout with vehicles clogging roads bumper-to-bumper under continual Allied air attack.

Flying one sortie after another, Allied planes are taking on repeated loads of fuel and ammunition and blasting the convoys off the roads.

The American 3rd Army thrust along the western fringe of the Saar River Valley east of the Moselle assumed the proportions of a drive up the famous Moselle Gate toward Trier and Coblenz on the Rhine, press dispatches reported. The Americans in Germany are on a 10-mile front, and have reached a depth of five miles, east of the Luxembourg border.

The general German withdrawal on this front still is going on, although more slowly. Strong enemy rear-guards, supported by tanks, are covering their retreat. At one point, advancing American troops are under fire from guns in the Maginot Line.

Resistance ends in Metz

A late dispatch tonight reported that organized German resistance inside the fortress city of Metz had ceased, except for snipers and for troops holding out in the northwestern section of the city. Earlier today, German SS troops engaged the Americans in hand-to-hand and street fighting, while members of the German Home Guard fired from fortified positions.

German convoys attempting to flee the city before the last road was cut yesterday, were caught by American tanks lined up on a ridge dominating the road. The Americans held their fire until the enemy convoys were within complete range, and then blasted them off the road.

American 1st Army troops by-passed the German stronghold of Eschweiler today, and drove to within sight of the Cologne Plain. They broke out of the northern tip of the Hürtgen forest four miles from Düren. The city of Eschweiler is being pounded by Allied artillery from the west and south.

Allied observation planes today reported a decided movement of German motor transport to the east behind the German front. The Germans were reported to be withdrawing from the ares of Düren and Jülich. Other pilots reported that anti-aircraft installations between Allied lines and the Roer River were unoccupied.

On the entire Allied front north of Aachen, the British and American Armies slowly advanced eastward in the most powerful attack ever mounted on the western front in an attempt to break through to the Rhine and the great Ruhr Valley.

In the Geilenkirchen sector, the Germans made two counter-attacks, one of which was broken up before it began; the second gained some ground before it was thrown back. The enemy infiltrated into the town of Suggerath, captured yesterday, but were thrown out after hard fighting

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

mans in Balkans threatened by Allied drives; American forces hold all of Mapia Group; Chinese troops enter Bhamo.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Representative arrives in London; Farm, fishery, and forestry experts to meet; Fascist collaborators arrested in Rome; Minister says private enterprise is essential; Germans massacre all men of Italian village, kill 37 in reprisal, destroy olive oil mills.

UNITED NATIONS — U.S., U.K., Canada agree on air plan; Administration plan for enemy areas set up; Yugoslav Premier arrives in Moscow; Revolt in Bolivia put down; Scobie to demobilize Greek Patriots; Belgian Patriots agree on disarming plan; T. U. conventions open in U. S.; Weizmann says terror must be stamped out in Palestine.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler's whereabouts is still a mystery.

WAR FRONTS

FRENCH 1ST ARMY REACHES RHINE; GERMANS RETREAT ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

LONDON, November 20 — Troops, tanks, and armored cars of the French 1st Army reached the Rhine, southeast of Mulhausen, early last night, after a spectacular two-day 30-mile advance through the Belfort Gap and Alsace. The drive was spearheaded by troops of the 1st Motorized Division and armored cars of a colonial infantry regiment.

Allied press dispatches reported that the major French forces were within 11 miles of the Rhine Valley industrial city of Mulhausen, but reports from the French Consulate in Zurich said early tonight that French armored units had reached the city itself.

The fortified town of Belfort was taken in the eastward drive by troops of the French 2nd Motorized and 5th Armored Divisions after bitter fighting at Essert, controlling the approaches from the west. The troops were formed by General Jean Delattre de Tassigny into specially trained combat groups, with particularly accurate and powerful resources. They were aided by French Forces of the Interior.

The French forces on the Rhine are reported to have freed a number of towns in the Rhine area, where the frontiers of France ,Switzerland ,and Germany meet near Basle. Swiss reports said that the towns of Neuweiler and Hagenheim were taken. Another neutral report stated that German troops have abandoned their frontier posts and customs houses in the face of the French drive near the Swiss border.

French spearheads, which reached the Rhine, are now through the Maginot Line. Ahead, are the formidable triple barriers of the Rhine River, the Siegfried Line, and the Black Forest.

American and French forces have seized the entrances to four of the six main passes through the mountains, and both Allied Armies are advancing rapidly. They have liberated the Saar River Valley east of the Moselle assumed the proportions of a drive up the famous Moselle Gate toward Trier and Coblenz on the Rhine, press dispatches reported. The Americans in Germany are on a 10-mile front, and have reached a depth of five miles, east of the Luxembourg border.

The general German withdrawal on this front still is going on, although more slowly. Strong enemy rear-guards, supported by tanks, are covering their retreat. At one point, advancing American troops are under fire from guns in the Maginot Line.

Resistance ends in Metz

A late dispatch tonight reported that organized German resistance inside the fortress city of Metz had ceased, except for snipers and for troops holding out in the northwestern section of the city. Earlier today, German SS troops engaged the Americans in hand-to-hand and street fighting, while members of the German Home Guard fired from fortified positions.

German convoys attempting to flee the city before the last road was cut yesterday, were caught by American tanks lined up on a ridge dominating the road. The Americans held their fire until the enemy convoys were within complete range, and then blasted them off the road.

American 1st Army troops by-passed the German stronghold of Eschweiler today, and drove to within sight of the Cologne Plain. They broke out of the northern tip of the Hürtgen forest four miles from Düren. The city of Eschweiler is being pounded by Allied artillery from the west and south.

Allied observation planes today reported a decided movement of German motor transport to the east behind the German front. The Germans were reported to be withdrawing from the area of Düren and Jülich. Other pilots reported that anti-aircraft installations between Allied lines and the Roer River were unoccupied.

On the entire Allied front north of Aachen, the British and American Armies slowly advanced eastward in the most powerful attack ever mounted on the western front in an attempt to break through to the Rhine and the great Ruhr Valley.

In the Geilenkirchen sector, the Germans made two counter-attacks, one of which was broken up before it began; the second gained some ground before it was thrown back. The enemy infiltrated into the town of Suggerath, captured yesterday, but were thrown out after hard fighting. Mopping-up operations are being carried out in the surrounding forest. (OWI - Reuter - A P - BBC)

LATE BULLETIN

GERMANS RETREATING INTO SWITZERLAND

LONDON, November 20 — Germans fleeing in the face of the French 1st Army drive, are retreating into Switzerland rather than to return to Germany, Swiss reports reaching here stated tonight. They are being disarmed by Swiss frontier guards.

The Swiss radio reported tonight that fighting has spread to the Swiss border, and the German wounded are being removed to Basle hospitals.

French and German artillery have been exchanging fire across the Rhine near the Swiss border, and members of the French Forces of the Interior are standing guard on the river's west bank.

The Swiss radio also said that Allied troops are erecting a bridge across the Rhine southeast of Mulhausen.

(OWI - BBC)

4012

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

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK IN FORLI' AREA: RECAPTURE MONTE FORTINO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 20 — While activity on most fronts of the Allied Armies in Italy continues to be confined mostly to patrols, Polish troops of the 8th Army have been in the midst of heavy fighting in the Forli area, and they have successfully repulsed two counter-attacks by German forces at Converselle, a village about six miles southwest of the Po Valley town, it was announced today.

German activity in the Forli area became more intensive in the last few days and, after two nights of hard fighting, the Germans on Saturday recaptured Monte Fortino, a mile north of Converselle. Monte Fortino was taken by Polish troops of the 8th Army on Thursday, but the Germans opened a counter-thrust with heavy artillery in their attempt to relieve the pressure from Polish troops at this end of the line.

Further enemy counter-attacks on Polish positions at Converselle, just below Monte Fortino, were repulsed, and the Polish troops have improved their positions.

Five miles north of Forli, there was heavy enemy shelling in the area of Villa Franca di Forli.

In the Ravenna sector, 8th Army patrols have crossed the River Ronco, west of Molinaccio, four miles south of Ravenna. Strong patrols made contact with the enemy in strength holding the north bank of the Scolo Lama Canal, and the Germans suffered casualties.

Positions remained unchanged along the Montone, in the drive for the approaches to Ravenna.

Maintaining strong pressure with aggressive patrolling, Allied positions were improved along the entire 5th Army front yesterday.

Enemy attempts to infiltrate 5th Army lines at several points were repulsed. (PRO)

RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON MISKOLC, HATVAN, AND EGER

MOSCOW, November 20 — Red Army forces are closing in on Miskolc, Hatvan, and Eger, all important rail centers between northeastern Hungary and Budapest. Today they captured Dyosgyor, five miles west of Miskolc, together with several other places and the railway station at Kishtalya.

The railway from Budapest northeast to Hatvan, and thence north into Czechoslovakia, is under Russian artillery fire.

Dispatches pointed out that the capture of Hatvan and Miskolc will completely paralyse enemy movements northeast of the Hungarian capital, and at the same time will allow Marshal Rodion Malinovsky to begin the outflanking of Budapest from the north.

In the capture of Gyoengoes, announced yesterday, two battalions of German infantry were wiped out and eight tanks destroyed. In the advance towards Miskolc, large stores of ammunition were captured, including 70,000 shells and 45,000 mines, a supplement to the Soviet communique announced, and German and Hungarian prisoners totalled 5,000.

No material changes were reported elsewhere on the Russian front. The Russians yesterday damaged or destroyed 45 German tanks and shot down 25 enemy planes. (OWI - Reuter)

350,000 GERMANS IN BALKANS THREATENED

ROME, November 20 — British, Russian, Yugoslav, and Albanian forces are coördinating their land, sea, and air efforts to cut off 350,000 Germans trying to escape from Albania and Yugoslavia, Allied communiques and dispatches revealed tonight.

Marshal Tito's communique has reported continued fighting in the region of Urosevac, in the Kacanik Pass northwest of Skoplje. His forces have reached the approaches of Sintlja and Ljiljan. Albanian Patriots wiped out a German column trying to relieve Prizren, 20 miles northeast of Kukes, killing 550, and destroying 100 lorries.

Meanwhile, British paratroopers dropped in Albania between Lake Ochrida and the coast, are coöperating with Albanian forces to harass part of the 100,000 German soldiers in this sector. A successful action was fought between Elbasan and Tirana for the defense of a bridge, and 80 Germans were killed.

Bulgarian forces east of the River Ibar continued to press strongly along the whole front, giving the Germans no opportunity to reorganise in new positions, the Bulgarian communique said tonight.

Bombers, escorted by fighters, destroyed two road bridges and two railway bridges in the Ibar River Valley, as well as attacking other targets in the valley. The Mitrovica-Raska railway line was again cut in several places. (OWI-Reuter)

AMERICAN FORCES HOLD ALL OF MAPIA GROUP

PEARL HARBOR, November 20 — American forces have completed the occupation of all of the islands in the Mapia Group, north of New Guinea, while other forces have landed on Asia Island, farther west, it was officially announced today.

A British warship was the flagship for the Mapia operations, and took part in the naval bombardment which preceded the landings, press dispatches said. British naval participation in the Pacific operations indicates a new phase of British-American sea action against the Japanese, one correspondent pointed out.

The Asia Islands, attacked yesterday, are about 130 miles north of western Dutch New Guinea. The assault troops met with light opposition, dispatches said.

In line with the new advances, the U.S. Navy Department has announced that in the three years of the war, American naval forces have cleared almost nine million square miles of the Pacific, have sunk 1,400 enemy ships, and shot down or otherwise destroyed 10,000 Japanese planes.

Meanwhile, tonight's communique from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters revealed that the air and ground battles on Leyte are becoming bogged down almost completely by a tropical typhoon which is lashing the island.

However, American infantrymen of the 32nd Division were reported as still making "steady progress" in reducing strongly-fortified Japanese positions near Limon, at the northern end of the island's Ormoc corridor.

The road block across Ormoc highway, south of Limon, is being held despite heavy Japanese attacks. The Imperial 1st Division, aided by artillery and armor, is attempting to break through the trap enfolding them around Limon.

Leyte-based American fighters, meanwhile, attacked enemy communications lines and installations throughout the Ormoc corridor, and at the same time 35 enemy bombers ineffectively raided American positions, losing seven to U.S. fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, announced tonight the loss of one American destroyer, two destroyer escorts, and seven other vessels of naval forces under Admiral Thomas Kinkaid in the Pacific due to "enemy action or the perils of the sea."

The vessels were not lost in the recent great naval battle of the Philippines. Associated Press said that today's reported losses raised the total of American Navy ships of all types lost since the beginning of the war to 228.

Among the 10 vessels reported lost were the *USS Abner Read*, a destroyer; the *USS Eversole* and *USS Shelton*, destroyer escorts. (OWI - Reuter)

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

the River Ronco, west of Monhaccio, four miles south of Ravenna. Strong patrols made contact with the enemy in strength holding the north bank of the Scolo Lama Canal, and the Germans suffered casualties.

Positions remained unchanged along the Montone, in the drive for the approaches to Ravenna.

Maintaining strong pressure with aggressive patrolling, Allied positions were improved along the entire 5th Army front yesterday.

Enemy attempts to infiltrate 5th Army lines at several points were repulsed. (PRO)

RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON MISKOLC, HATVAN, AND EGER

MOSCOW, November 20 — Red Army forces are closing in on Miskolc, Hatvan, and Eger, all important rail centers between northeastern Hungary and Budapest. Today they captured Dyosgyör, five miles west of Miskolc, together with several other places and the railway station at Kishtalya.

The railway from Budapest northeast to Hatvan, and thence north into Czechoslovakia, is under Russian artillery fire.

Dispatches pointed out that the capture of Hatvan and Miskolc will completely paralyse enemy movements northeast of the Hungarian capital, and at the same time will allow Marshal Rodion Malinovsky to begin the outflanking of Budapest from the north.

In the capture of Gyoengoes, announced yesterday, two battalions of German infantry were wiped out and eight tanks destroyed. In the advance towards Miskolc, large stores of ammunition were captured, including 70,000 shells and 45,000 mines, a supplement to the Soviet communique announced, and German and Hungarian prisoners totalled 5,000.

No material changes were reported elsewhere on the Russian front. The Russians yesterday damaged or destroyed 45 German tanks and shot down 25 enemy planes. (OWI – Reuter)

350,000 GERMANS IN BALKANS THREATENED

ROME, November 20 — British, Russian, Yugoslav, and Albanian forces are coördinating their land, sea, and air efforts to cut off 350,000 Germans trying to escape from Albania and Yugoslavia, Allied communiques and dispatches revealed tonight.

Of these fleeing German forces, 100,000 are at present in the mountainous district northeast of the Scutari-Podgorica line, some of them are in northern Albania, and others are in western Yugoslavia. Here, Marshal Tito's armies, side-by-side with the Russians from the east and British troops landed secretly by sea and air, are closing in on the Germans who are making desperate efforts to reach Sarajevo, and escape to Austria. These German troops already have been pushed out of Greece or forced westward by the advancing Russian and Bulgarians.

British guns that drove the Germans back from El Alamein, and Commandos who gained experience in the landings in France, are supporting these operations and also are extending their hold northward along the coast.

Less than 55 miles farther east, the Russians and Bulgarians are pushing forward to reduce the gap containing two roads accessible for the German retreat.

Overhead, Balkan and Desert Air Force planes are attacking rail and road transport, troop concentrations, and communications from as far north as Zagreb.

German escape shipping in the few remaining Adriatic ports also is being bombed. Two British destroyers ranged the northern Adriatic on Friday and bombarded enemy positions on Rab Island, 40 miles south of Fiume.

have completed the occupation of all of the Mapia Group, north of New Guinea, while other forces have landed on Asia Island, farther west, it was officially announced today.

A British warship was the flagship for the Mapia operations, and took part in the naval bombardment which preceded the landings, press dispatches said. British naval participation in the Pacific operations indicates a new phase of British-American sea action against the Japanese, one correspondent pointed out.

The Asia Islands, attacked yesterday, are about 130 miles north of western Dutch New Guinea. The assault troops met with light opposition, dispatches said.

In line with the new advances, the U.S. Navy Department has announced that in the three years of the war, American naval forces have cleared almost nine million square miles of the Pacific, have sunk 1,400 enemy ships, and shot down or otherwise destroyed 10,000 Japanese planes.

Meanwhile, tonight's communique from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters revealed that the air and ground battles on Leyte are becoming bogged down almost completely by a tropical typhoon which is lashing the island.

However, American infantrymen of the 32nd Division were reported as still making «steady progress» in reducing strongly-fortified Japanese positions near Limon, at the northern end of the island's Ormoc corridor.

The road block across Ormoc highway, south of Limon, is being held despite heavy Japanese attacks. The Imperial 1st Division, aided by artillery and armor, is attempting to break through the trap enfolding them around Limon.

Leyte-based American fighters, meanwhile, attacked enemy communications lines and installations throughout the Ormoc corridor, and at the same time 35 enemy bombers ineffectively raided American positions, losing seven to U.S. fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, announced tonight the loss of one American destroyer, two destroyer escorts, and seven other vessels of naval forces under Admiral Thomas Kinkaid in the Pacific due to «enemy action or the perils of the sea.»

The vessels were not lost in the recent great naval battle of the Philippines. Associated Press said that today's reported losses raised the total of American Navy ships of all types lost since the beginning of the war to 228.

Among the 10 vessels reported lost were the *USS Abner Read*, a destroyer; the *USS Eversole* and *USS Shelton*, destroyer escorts. (OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE TROOPS ENTER BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, November 20 — Chinese troops have occupied the southwest sector of Bhamo, important Japanese base and river port on the Irrawaddy River in northern Burma, today's communique from Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced.

Chinese troops moved into Bhamo after a dive-bombing attack which left the Japanese defenders stunned, press dispatches said.

In another Southeast Asia action, British troops fighting down the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway corridor have met strong Japanese resistance near the village of Pinwe, about 60 miles west of Bhamo, the communique reported.

East African troops have pushed south along the Chindwin River in northeastern Burma, and are now about 135 miles northeast of Mandalay.

In the South China campaign, the Japanese are making strenuous efforts to cut the Burma Road at Kweiyang, capital of the Province of Kweichow. An American press service estimated that the Japanese have thrown a quarter-million troops into this section. In an effort to cut off the Burma Road terminus of Kunming from Chungking, the Japanese

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760521

have sent two more columns against Hwaiyuanchen, on the Liuchow-Kweiyang railway, and have outflanked the town from the north and south, the Chinese High Command announced from Chungking.

The Chinese also announced the fall November 17 of Hsingheng, about 40 miles southwest of Luichow, on the left flank of the advancing Japanese forces.

A potentially fresh threat to Kweichow has developed with further Japanese advances west of Poaching, 63 miles west of Hengyang. The Chinese communique said Japanese troops pushing westward had reached a point 18 miles west of Paoching two days ago, and were being engaged by Chinese troops. (OWI)

GELSENKIRCHEN, MUENSTER BOMBED

LONDON, November 20 — The Scholven Buer synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and railyards at Münster, main supply base for German armies on the northern flank of the western front, were bombed today by Flying Fortresses of the 8th USAAF.

The Flying Fortresses, numbering 160, were escorted by more than four times that number of Mustang fighters and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, which also strafed targets in western Germany.

This afternoon, RAF Lancasters, escorted by fighters, attacked unspecified objectives in the Ruhr.

Today's attacks followed a heavy bombing of southern Germany yesterday and Saturday by 600 aircraft from Italian bases, carried out while the Britain-based 8th USAAF was grounded by bad weather.

On the Continent, tactical combat units braved hazardous flying weather to join the battle along the western front. Bombers and fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF flew more than 1,800 sorties against enemy troops, fortifications and communications yesterday. By nightfall, they had destroyed 15 enemy planes in the air; disabled 46 locomotives, destroyed 270 trucks, and knocked out more than 300 rail cars and 28 gun positions.

During the day's operations, 500 medium and light bombers ranged up and down the front ahead of the 9th, 1st, and 3rd U.S. Armies, in close support of attacking infantry. They dive-bombed and strafed nine towns in the vicinity of Aachen.

Thousands of Germans trying to escape from Metz were killed by bombs or gunfire through the narrow corridor still open, press dispatches said yesterday. Convoys jamming the road eastward were spotted, and the remnants of a once-great German army were badly hit, and their equipment strewn all over the countryside.

The centers of Düren and Jülich, and the smaller fortified area of Heinsburg, are today nothing but bomb craters, a *New York Herald Tribune* dispatch said today.

All roads in the vicinity are impassable, and railway yards are piled high with smashed transport and ruined supplies destined for the German lines.

From the Ruhr to Karlsruhe, Allied air attacks have caused such chaos that widespread demonstrations of German discontent have occurred, said a Zurich dispatch. The Gestapo and SS have launched a new wave of arrests against defeatists, the dispatch added. Allied air attacks are also being used by foreign workers and anti-Nazis as cover for their underground activities.

German air activity was directed against southern England last night, and more damage and casualties were caused. (OWI - Reuter)

EISENHOWER CONGRATULATES FRENCH

PARIS, November 20 — General Dwight Eisenhower tonight gave high praise to the French 1st Army's soldiers

These demolished areas, Admiral Ramsey said, were heavily booby-trapped, and contained every type of enemy mine. At the same time, the Allied naval Commander-in-Chief revealed that Dieppe, a much smaller port than Antwerp, had already handled as much as 7,000 tons of material in one day, despite the damage left by the Germans. (BBC)

TWO GERMAN FLYING BOATS SHOT DOWN

LONDON, November 20 — Two German flying boats have been shot down in the North Atlantic within the Arctic Circle by British naval fighter aircraft operating from H.M. Escort Carrier *Campania*, the Admiralty announced here tonight. (OWI)

ALLIES LIST DEATH-PENALTY CRIMES

LONDON, November 20 — Crimes of German civilians in Allied-occupied German territory, which are punishable by death, have been enumerated in a decree of the Allied Military Commission in Germany, it was announced today.

The list of capital crimes includes espionage, use of arms against the Allied forces, action in favor of the Nazi Party or any other organization dissolved by the Allies, illegal possession of firearms, posing as a member of the Allied forces, looting, and desecrating corpses. (UNN)

CZECHS RELEASED FROM SWITZERLAND

LONDON, November 20 — Units of the puppet Czechoslovak «Protectorate» Army, who had been interned in Switzerland after escaping from German-held Italy, have left Switzerland by permission of the Swiss Federal Government, and will join the Czechoslovak Army fighting in northwest Europe, official Czechoslovak sources announced today.

The «Government Army,» which was formed in Bohemia under German auspices, were sent abroad by the Prague Nazis in an effort to prevent its members joining Patriot forces. One detachment sent to Turin crossed the Alps and made contact with the Allies. Part of a battalion joined the Partisans, later crossed the Swiss frontier, and were interned in a special camp. All of them volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Liberation Army. (PWB)

M.A.A.F. STRIKES IN BALKANS, SILESIA, ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 20 — Allied bombers today expanded their Balkan operations to hit not only at the main German escape routes in Yugoslavia, but also at targets in Moravia, central Czechoslovakia; Upper Silesia, Hungary, and the Po Valley and Bologna fronts in Italy.

Strategic and tactical flights during the day again were aimed at German troop concentrations, communications, marshalling yards, and motor equipment along the route on which German forces are attempting to make their retreat from Visegrad to Sarajevo. The air action was in concert with the three-direction land drive of British troops of the Land Forces Adriatic, Marshal Tito's Partisans, and the Red Army.

For the third successive day, heavy bombers and fighter-bombers of the 15th USAAF pounded the highways from Novi Pazar to Sarajevo ,along which the German divisions are moving. An announcement here said today that the movement of large forces of enemy troops, retreating north from Greece and Macedonia, and now concentrated in central Yugoslavia, will be affected by the MAAF attacks.

Rail Line Bombed

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

western Germany.

This afternoon, RAF Lancasters, escorted by fighters, attacked unspecified objectives in the Ruhr.

Today's attacks followed a heavy bombing of southern Germany yesterday and Saturday by 600 aircraft from Italian bases, carried out while the Britain-based 8th USAAF was grounded by bad weather.

On the Continent, tactical combat units braved hazardous flying weather to join the battle along the western front. Bombers and fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF flew more than 1,800 sorties against enemy troops, fortifications and communications yesterday. By nightfall, they had destroyed 15 enemy planes in the air; disabled 46 locomotives; destroyed 270 trucks, and knocked out more than 300 rail cars and 28 gun positions.

During the day's operations, 500 medium and light bombers ranged up and down the front ahead of the 9th, 1st, and 3rd U.S. Armies, in close support of attacking infantry. They dive-bombed and strafed nine towns in the vicinity of Aachen.

Thousands of Germans trying to escape from Metz were killed by bombs or gunfire through the narrow corridor still open, press dispatches said yesterday. Convoys jamming the road eastward were spotted, and the remnants of a once-great German army were badly hit, and their equipment strewn all over the countryside.

The centers of Düren and Jülich, and the smaller fortified area of Heinsburg, are today nothing but bomb craters, a *New York Herald Tribune* dispatch said today.

All roads in the vicinity are impassable, and railway yards are piled high with smashed transport and ruined supplies destined for the German lines.

From the Ruhr to Karlsruhe, Allied air attacks have caused such chaos that widespread demonstrations of German discontent have occurred, said a Zurich dispatch. The Gestapo and SS have launched a new wave of arrests against defeatists, the dispatch added. Allied air attacks are also being used by foreign workers and anti-Nazis as cover for their underground activities.

German air activity was directed against southern England last night, and more damage and casualties were caused. (OWI - Reuter)

EISENHOWER CONGRATULATES FRENCH

PARIS, November 20 — General Dwight Eisenhower tonight gave high praise to the French 1st Army's achievement on reaching the Rhine. General Eisenhower said:

«I am glad that the reaching of the Rhine should be a French victory. It has always been my wish to give the greatest possible help to the French authorities to enable them to take the greatest possible part in the liberation of the country.

«My great desire, as a sincere friend of France, is that the position of France should be her traditional position — not at the end of the war, but before the war ends.»

General Eisenhower said that the mass call-up in Germany has supplied men of only relatively weak fighting value, but, he added, «Do not let us forget that every German with a machine-gun still is dangerous.» (OWI)

PORT OF ANTWERP TO BE OPENED SOON

LONDON, November 20 — The great port of Antwerp will soon be open to feed supplies to the Allied Armies now on the offensive in the west. This was revealed today by the naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsey.

He said that great efforts were being made to clear the Schelde Estuary, pointing out that among the tasks confronting the Allied Navies was the sweeping of the channel, 75 miles long and nearly a mile wide.

In Antwerp, itself, about 3½ million square yards of demolished quayside installations had to be cleared.

Party or any other organization dissolved by the Allies; illegal possession of firearms, posing as a member of the Allied forces, looting, and desecrating corpses. (UNN)

CZECHS RELEASED FROM SWITZERLAND

LONDON, November 20 — Units of the puppet Czechoslovak «Protectorate» Army, who had been interned in Switzerland after escaping from German-held Italy, have left Switzerland by permission of the Swiss Federal Government, and will join the Czechoslovak Army fighting in northwest Europe, official Czechoslovak sources announced today.

The «Government Army,» which was formed in Bohemia under German auspices, were sent abroad by the Prague Nazis in an effort to prevent its members joining Patriot forces. One detachment sent to Turin crossed the Alps and made contact with the Allies. Part of a battalion joined the Partisans, later crossed the Swiss frontier, and were interned in a special camp. All of them volunteered to join the Czechoslovak Liberation Army. (PWB)

M.A.A.F. STRIKES IN BALKANS, SILESIA, ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 20 — Allied bombers today expanded their Balkan operations to hit not only at the main German escape routes in Yugoslavia, but also at targets in Moravia, central Czechoslovakia; Upper Silesia, Hungary, and the Po Valley and Bologna fronts in Italy.

Strategic and tactical flights during the day again were aimed at German troop concentrations, communications, marshalling yards, and motor equipment along the route on which German forces are attempting to make their retreat from Visegrad to Sarajevo. The air action was in concert with the three-direction land drive of British troops of the Land Forces Adriatic, Marshal Tito's Partisans, and the Red Army.

For the third successive day, heavy bombers and fighter-bombers of the 15th USAAF pounded the highways from Novi Pazar to Sarajevo along which the German divisions are moving. An announcement here said today that the movement of large forces of enemy troops, retreating north from Greece and Macedonia, and now concentrated in central Yugoslavia, will be affected by the MAAF attacks.

Rail Line Bombed

Liberators and Lightning fighter-bombers also hammered today at the narrow-gauge rail line from Sarajevo to Brod, which is on the main line to Germany and Hungary, and three bridges on the escape route were bombarded.

An early inventory taken tonight of the day's strafing activities showed that 10 locomotives were destroyed in the Ljubljana-Zagreb area of Yugoslavia, and that many bridges, motor vehicles, and railroad equipment were destroyed or damaged in the area of the main objective — the only rail line still open to the fleeing Germans in Yugoslavia.

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF also bombed the oil refineries at Blechhammer, in Upper Silesia. Blechhammer is the eighth-largest synthetic plant in Germany, and had been capable of producing 300,000 tons of oil a year.

Fortresses and Liberators, bombing by instruments, assaulted targets in Moravia, in central Czechoslovakia.

Tactical Air Forces operations today also joined in the intensive air campaign in the western end of the Balkans to hit railroad rolling stock in northern Yugoslavia.

Enemy supply dumps in the eastern Po Valley and the 8th Army battle area east of Forli were primary targets today of RAF fighter bombers.

Spitfires and Kittyhawks did most of the bombing in support of 8th Army troops in the area of Forli, with fairly good results, according to tonight's announcement.

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

Thunderbolts supported 5th Army action by successfully bombing targets in the Bologna and Imola areas.

Rail lines were cut, and craters were blasted in highways in the eastern Po Valley by RAF heavies.

Bad weather again settled over northern Italy, and medium bomber operations were hampered. Some fighter-bomber missions also were cancelled.

An announcement tonight of the results of yesterday's strafing attacks between Budapest and Vienna by the 15th USAAF disclosed that 71 locomotives were destroyed, and considerable railroad rolling stock and motor transport were destroyed or damaged in the attack on German traffic to the Hungarian front. It was the largest number of locomotives destroyed in a day's action since September 2, when 84 were wrecked by MAAF planes.

Yesterday, escorted heavy bombers continued to assault strategic targets, communications, and enemy troop concentrations in Yugoslavia in the drive to cut off the main German retreat routes running from Visegrad to Sarajevo, it was announced today.

In daylight yesterday, bombers of the 15th USAAF, the RAF and the Balkan Air Force pounded railway marshalling yards and motor equipment along the enemy escape route to Sarajevo, and, at night, RAF heavies concentrated on targets along the Albanian-Yugoslavia border, where British paratroopers and troops of the Land Forces Adriatic have joined Marshal Tito's Partisans.

Adriatic Shipping Hit

Coastal Air Force units also attacked shipping in the Adriatic yesterday, while the RAF was active in destroying or damaging bridges and equipment in northern Yugoslavia.

Successes were registered in all these air operations supporting the British, Yugoslav, and Russian units, it was reported here. Bridges were hit, many locomotives destroyed, and a large quantity of motor vehicles was said to have been destroyed or damaged in the air action concentrated on the objective of stunting the German retreat between Novi Pazar and Priboj, in southern Yugoslavia, and Visegrad and Sarajevo in central Yugoslavia.

Lightnings of the 15th USAAF bombed enemy troops moving along the main escape corridor in daylight, and, at night, RAF Wellingtons, Liberators and Halifaxes dropped most of their bombs on the eastern end of Podgorica, on the Albanian-Yugoslav border, where German troops are said to be lodged.

The air strikes on enemy communications in the central Yugoslavia sector were reported here today to have resulted in a direct hit on the Visegrad bridge by RAF bombers, and destruction of many vehicles and locomotives by the 15th USAAF.

The RAF heavies and mediums split into three forces. Two of them attacked motor transport on the roads, and a third force aimed at a breach of the Visegrad bridge. More than 500 tons of bombs were dropped by the three forces in 24 hours, which, it was announced here, is a record for RAF heavies and mediums in Italy.

Widespread Strafing Attacks

Other operations of MAAF again were concentrated yesterday on strategic strafing attacks on communications in Austria and Hungary, and RAF activity in northern Italy, where fighter-bombers and light bombers struck at Po Valley communications and close-support objectives on the Italian front.

Excellent results of the tactical operations in northern Italy were reported here today.

Fighter-bombers of the RAF took advantage of a mid-

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, November 20 — The newly-appointed Italian representative to Great Britain, Count Nicolò Carandini, arrived here this afternoon, the BBC announced early tonight.

His arrival marked the first time since Italy entered the war that she has been directly represented here.

Count Carandini, who played an active part with the Italian Committee of National Liberation, is a member of the Italian Liberal Party. (BBC)

FARM, FISHERY, FORESTRY EXPERTS TO MEET

ROME, November 20 — For the first time since the liberation of Italy, all compartmental experts of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries will meet here November 30 to discuss problems of rehabilitation.

The Italian Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, summoned the conference, which will survey methods of developing a maximum program of production in the three fields during 1945.

To provide basic information for the guidance of this development, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, today issued a report surveying prospects and needs for 1945.

Copies of the report, in Italian and English, were being distributed today to Italian and Allied agricultural officials in compartmental and provincial levels.

The basic Allied economic policy of reviving production to reduce to a minimum the Italian demands on Allied resources and of developing Italy as a source of supply for further operations, has been a guiding principle of the program.

Under war conditions, any forecast of crop production becomes speculative, officials said, and hence, the totals of 1936 have been used in the following schedule for the whole of Italy (including areas not yet liberated):

Crop	*1945*	*Quintals*	*1936*
Wheat	57,387,210		61,118,350
Rye	1,272,045		1,321,950
Barley	2,153,726		1,925,780
Oats	4,163,755		4,783,000
Rice	8,441,805		7,339,606
Corn	27,742,350		30,510,900
Horse beans	3,992,240		5,244,740
Other dried legumes	3,075,310		3,454,370
Potatoes	32,433,650		26,379,630
Tomatoes	8,878,710		9,685,850
Truck crops	21,016,300		17,800,020
Sugar beets	30,297,800		26,128,330
Tobacco	485,836		421,703
Hemp (fiber)	772,680		898,180
Hemp (seed)	41,029		33,830
Cotton (fiber)	20,595		21,369
Cotton (seed)	45,770		38,744
Flax (fiber)	37,175		30,830
Flax (seed)	80,596		35,930
Others	135,266		39,939

Depletion of work animals and other livestock by German looting, the state of repair of farm machinery, destruction of farm storage buildings, tillable areas flooded or mined by the Germans, and demolition of fertilizer plants by the Germans, were among the factors that had to be reckoned in the estimates.

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

escape route to Sarajevo ,and, at night, RAF heavies concentrated on targets along the Albanian-Yugoslavia border, where British paratroopers and troops of the Land Forces Adriatic have joined Marshal Tito's Partisans.

Adriatic Shipping Hit

Coastal Air Force units also attacked shipping in the Adriatic yesterday, while the RAF was active in destroying or damaging bridges and equipment in northern Yugoslavia.

Successes were registered in all these air operations supporting the British, Yugoslav, and Russian units, it was reported here. Bridges were hit, many locomotives destroyed, and a large quantity of motor vehicles was said to have been destroyed or damaged in the air action concentrated on the objective of stunting the German retreat between Novi Pazar and Priboj, in southern Yugoslavia, and Visegrad and Sarajevo in central Yugoslavia.

Lightnings of the 15th USAAF bombed enemy troops moving along the main escape corridor in daylight, and, at night, RAF Wellingtons, Liberators ,and Halifaxes dropped most of their bombs on the eastern end of Podgorica, on the Albanian-Yugoslav border, where German troops are said to be lodged.

The air strikes on enemy communications in the central Yugoslavia sector were reported here today to have resulted in a direct hit on the Visegrad bridge by RAF bombers, and destruction of many vehicles and locomotives by the 15th USAAF.

The RAF heavies and mediums split into three forces. Two of them attacked motor transport on the roads, and a third force aimed at a breach of the Visegrad bridge. More than 500 tons of bombs were dropped by the three forces in 24 hours, which, it was announced here, is a record for RAF heavies and mediums in Italy.

Widespread Strafing Attacks

Other operations of MAAF again were concentrated yesterday on strategic strafing attacks on communications in Austria and Hungary, and RAF activity in northern Italy, where fighter-bombers and light bombers struck at Po Valley communications and close-support objectives on the Italian front.

Excellent results of the tactical operations in northern Italy were reported here today.

Fighter-bombers of the RAF took advantage of a midday break in bad weather over the Po Valley to attack road and rail targets. Thunderbolts searched out and destroyed 19 motor vehicles, a locomotive, many railroad cars, and four buildings. A hangar five miles south of Parma was damaged .

A span in each of two railroad bridges on the outskirts of Modena and at Bologna were destroyed by the Thunderbolts, which also wrecked three highway bridges in the area.

Marauders successfully attacked the Brenner Pass communications, despite a massive smokescreen and active enemy resistance.

The Desert Air Force disrupted enemy communications at Faenza by making unusable two road bridges and a rail bridge near the town.

In the operations in Austria, five oil fields and an airdrome in the Vienna area again were the targets of the 15th USAAF in the campaign to destroy the only remaining source of fuel to the Germans. Although the targets were bombed by instruments, scattered hits were observed.

Airdromes and communications in the Esztergon and Veszprem areas near Budapest were strafed in the air action over Hungary. (PRO)

To provide basic information for the guidance of this development, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Agricultural Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, today issued a report surveying prospects and needs for 1945.

Copies of the report, in Italian and English, were being distributed today to Italian and Allied agricultural officials in compartmental and provincial levels.

The basic Allied economic policy of reviving production to reduce to a minimum the Italian demands on Allied resources and of developing Italy as a source of supply for further operations, has been a guiding principle of the program.

Under war conditions, any forecast of crop production becomes speculative, officials said, and hence, the totals of 1936 have been used in the following schedule for the whole of Italy (including areas not yet liberated):

Crop	*1945*	*Quintals*	*1936*
Wheat	57,387,210		61,118,550
Rye	1,272,045		1,321,950
Barley	2,153,726		1,925,780
Oats	4,183,755		4,783,000
Rice	8,441,805		7,339,606
Corn	27,742,350		30,510,900
Horse beans	3,992,249		5,244,740
Other dried legumes	3,075,310		3,454,370
Potatoes	32,433,650		26,379,630
Tomatoes	8,878,710		9,685,850
Truck crops	21,916,300		17,800,020
Sugar beets	30,397,600		26,128,330
Tobacco	485,836		421,703
Hemp (fiber)	772,680		898,180
Hemp (seed)	41,029		33,830
Cotton (fiber)	20,595		21,369
Cotton (seed)	45,770		38,744
Flax (fiber)	37,175		30,880
Flax (seed)	80,596		35,930
Others	135,266		39,939

Depletion of work animals and other livestock by German looting, the state of repair of farm machinery, destruction of farm storage buildings, tillable areas flooded or mined by the Germans, and demolition of fertilizer plants by the Germans, were among the factors that had to be reckoned in the estimates.

Essential requirements of farm machinery imports were estimated for 1945 to include 1,610 tractors, 960 ploughs, 1,240 binders, 290 balers, 100 combines, and 50 trailers.

The report emphasized encouraging production of the early maturing forms of livestock, such as rabbits, pigs, and sheep, in accord with estimates of the forage crop for 1945.

The most important factors in the approaching discussions of the program — preparation of which has required six months of research — will be availability of fertilizers, crop priorities, and crop rotations, the report showed. (UNN)

PATRIOT LEADER HONORED

ROME, November 20 — Pietro Capuzi, widely-known Patriot leader who was killed by German SS troops last May, was honored yesterday at Visso. (UNN)

FASCIST COLLABORATORS ARRESTED IN ROME

ROME, November 20 — Domenico Sforzini, former Fascist Youth leader and member of the Italian SS, and Luigi Pistolesi, head of the Rome Bureau of Zootechnics, were arrested here today and charged with collaborating with the Germans. Sforzini allegedly participated in the rounding up of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Patriots in the Spoleto region, while Pistolesi is accused of using his office to aid the Germans in their requisitioning of livestock in the Rome area. (UNN)

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HELD ESSENTIAL

ROME, November 20 — Meuccio Ruini, leader of the Democratic Labor Party and Minister Without Portfolio, said in a speech at Foligno today, that, while economic planning was indispensable, private initiative and enterprise were the first requisites for the reconstruction of Italy.

« It would be absurd to allow laissez-faire prejudices to lead us into despising plans, which are indispensable if only for the help which Italy must obtain from the Allies, » he said.

Ruini urged Italians, however, to rely more on their own resources than on government plans. The value of individual effort, he said, has been amply illustrated by the present rise of agriculture.

Both firms and private persons should take all possible advantage of recent measures, such as the removal of road blocks, which give wider scope for freedom of trade.

Referring to the problem of communications, Ruini said the Italian Government had presented to the Allies a plan for the co-ördination of land, sea, and air transport, suggesting, among other things, that rail lines used by the military should also be opened to civilian transport. (UNN)

NAZIS MASSACRE ALL MEN OF ITALIAN TOWN

SAN GIOVANNI VALD'ARNO, November 20 — How the Germans four months ago massacred virtually the entire male population of the Italian township of Meleto, near here, was told in a dispatch received from a UNN reporter today.

The wife of one of the victims said that early in July German soldiers reached the town in a lorry and forced the population to assemble in the square. The women were pushed into a large cellar, where they were kept until noon. The men were divided into groups of 20, taken away, and killed. One group was machine-gunned, in a barn, the bodies covered with petrol and set on fire. Several women, who saw the corpses later, said there were indications that some of them were still alive when they were burned.

According to the latest unofficial figures, the remains of about 100 men have been recovered.

Some details of the Meleto massacre were also given by the Archbishop of Fiesole, Mgr. Giorgis, who was in Rome recently. He described how the parish priest, Don Giovanni Fondelli, was shot by the Germans when he tried to prevent the massacre. (UNN)

GERMANS KILL 37 ITALIAN HOSTAGES

BAGNI DI LUCCA, November 20 — The Germans killed 37 residents of this famous resort town last summer because Italian Patriots blew up a bridge across the Serchio River, which divides the town into two parts, a United Nations News correspondent said in a dispatch today.

An investigation disclosed that the residents were chosen at random and were shot at German Army headquarters, the correspondent wrote. Later, as the Allied drive sped northward, the Germans began a drive against persons suspected of Patriot activity, hanging 14 additional residents of the town.

People of Bagni di Lucca lived in daily terror as the Germans, desperate at the advancing Allied Armies, went on a murdering and looting spree, investigating authorities were told. They took all the town's livestock and followed the same procedure at the neighboring communes of Borgo [illegible] (UNN)

UNIVERSITY COURSES FOR ALLIED SOLDIERS

FLORENCE, November 20 — Special courses will be instituted at Florence University, after the cessation of hostilities, for members of the Allied forces awaiting shipment home, it was announced today.

The announcement, made by Minister of Education Guido De Ruggiero, said that the courses, to be given by both Allied and Italian professors, would be made possible by materials supplied by the Allies.

It is hoped that this scheme will enable Allied soldiers to resume their studies more easily on returning home. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

U.S., BRITAIN, CANADA, AGREE ON AIR PLAN

CHICAGO, November 20 — The United States, Great Britain, and Canada have agreed on a plan for post-war civil aviation based on open competition and equal opportunity for all nations, according to a spokesman for the international civil aviation conference which is meeting here.

This plan, a compromise measure worked out by the delegations of the three countries, will be offered today as a provisional document to be examined by the 51 other countries represented. If accepted, world air routes could be mapped as soon as the military authorities approve, the spokesman added.

The plan would operate under what is called the « full planes policy, » by which every nation engaged in international air commerce may operate planes as frequently as traffic requires, on condition that the line meets the accepted standards of profitable enterprise.

Under the plan, the international organization set-up would have advisory powers in economic matters, the spokesman said. (PWB)

ADMINISTRATION PLAN FOR REICH SET UP

WASHINGTON, November 20 — Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced tonight that much of the European Advisory Commission's plan for the administration of enemy areas already had been set up, but that, owing to military considerations, it had not been possible to make the details public. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, November 20 — Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic arrived here today from Belgrade, Radio Moscow announced tonight. Subasic was accompanied by the Acting President of the Committee of National Liberation and by members of the Soviet mission to Yugoslavia.

Subasic later conferred with Foreign Affairs Commissar V. M. Molotov. (Radio Moscow)

UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLT IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, November 20 — A rebellion in the town of Oruro, 150 miles southeast of here, was suppressed yesterday a few hours after it had broken out, according to an American press service report tonight.

Reuter reported late tonight that four leaders of the revolt had been executed, and that order had been restored throughout the country.

The excuted leaders were the engineer Brito, brother of Colonel Meliton Brito who headed the revolt; Colonel

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

the Italian Government had presented to the Allies a plan for the co-ordination of land, sea, and air transport, suggesting, among other things, that rail lines used by the military should also be opened to civilian transport. (UNN)

NAZIS MASSACRE ALL MEN OF ITALIAN TOWN

SAN GIOVANNI VALD'ARNO, November 20 — How the Germans four months ago massacred virtually the entire male population of the Italian township of Meleto, near here, was told in a dispatch received from a UNN reporter today.

The wife of one of the victims said that early in July German soldiers reached the town in a lorry and forced the population to assemble in the square. The women were pushed into a large cellar, where they were kept until noon. The men were divided into groups of 20, taken away, and killed. One group was machine-gunned, in a barn, the bodies covered with petrol and set on fire. Several women, who saw the corpses later, said there were indications that some of them were still alive when they were burned.

According to the latest unofficial figures, the remains of about 100 men have been recovered.

Some details of the Meleto massacre were also given by the Archbishop of Fiesole, Mgr. Giorgis, who was in Rome recently. He described how the parish priest, Don Giovanni Fondelli, was shot by the Germans when he tried to prevent the massacre. (UNN)

GERMANS KILL 37 ITALIAN HOSTAGES

BAGNI DI LUCCA, November 20 — The Germans killed 37 residents of this famous resort town last summer because Italian Patriots blew up a bridge across the Serchio River, which divides the town into two parts, a United Nations News correspondent said in a dispatch today.

An investigation disclosed that the residents were chosen at random and were shot at German Army headquarters, the correspondent wrote. Later, as the Allied drive sped northward, the Germans began a drive against persons suspected of Patriot activity, hanging 14 additional residents of the town.

People of Bagni di Lucca lived in daily terror as the Germans, desperate at the advancing Allied Armies, went on a murdering and looting spree, investigating authorities were told. They took all the town's livestock and followed the same procedure at the neighboring communes of Borgo and Pescali. (UNN)

GERMANS DESTROY OLIVE MILLS

LUCCA, November 20 — After a survey showed that the Germans had destroyed deliberately all the large olive-processing mills in the Florence, Pistoia, Lucca, and Pisa areas, Allied Military Government officers combed the vicinity to find small mills that they could aid in beginning operations.

In the Lucca area 627 small mills have been reopened, while 139 began operating around Pistoia, and about another 200 around Florence.

AMG agricultural experts helped the mills to obtain transport, repair parts, power, and technical advice. (UNN)

A.M.G. REPAIRS PISTOIA COURTHOUSE

PISTOIA, November 20 — The Palazzo Pretorio, 14th Century Gothic courthouse, which was badly damaged by a German land mine last summer, has been temporarily repaired by the Allied Military Government and now is being used for court sessions, a United Nations News correspondent said in a dispatch today.

The land mine had ripped through all the floors of the ancient building. AMG officials provided lumber, cement, and glass, which were used by local workmen in repairing the building. (UNN)

national civil aviation conference which is meeting here.

This plan, a compromise measure worked out by the delegations of the three countries, will be offered today as a provisional document to be examined by the 51 other countries represented. If accepted, world air routes could be mapped as soon as the military authorities approve, the spokesman added.

The plan would operate under what is called the "full planes policy," by which every nation engaged in international air commerce may operate planes as frequently as traffic requires, on condition that the line meets the accepted standards of profitable enterprise.

Under the plan, the international organization set-up would have advisory powers in economic matters, the spokesman said. (PWB)

ADMINISTRATION PLAN FOR REICH SET UP

WASHINGTON, November 20 — Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced tonight that much of the European Advisory Commission's plan for the administration of enemy areas already had been set up, but that, owing to military considerations, it had not been possible to make the details public. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV PREMIER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, November 20 — Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic arrived here today from Belgrade, Radio Moscow announced tonight. Subasic was accompanied by the Acting President of the Committee of National Liberation and by members of the Soviet mission to Yugoslavia.

Subasic later conferred with Foreign Affairs Commissar V. M. Molotov. (Radio Moscow)

UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLT IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, November 20 — A rebellion in the town of Oruro, 150 miles southeast of here, was suppressed yesterday a few hours after it had broken out, according to an American press service report tonight.

Reuter reported late tonight that four leaders of the revolt had been executed, and that order had been restored throughout the country.

The excuted leaders were the engineer Brito, brother of Colonel Meliton Brito who headed the revolt; Colonel Garron; a civilian, Loayza Beltran; and Colonel Pacieri. Beltran was said to have blown up an important bridge in Oruro, the second-largest mining center of Bolivia and the third-largest city in the country.

The remaining revolt leaders fled after military officers, whom they had forced to join the rebellion, had escaped. (Reuter)

SCOBIE TO DEMOBILIZE GREEK PATRIOTS

ATHENS, November 20 — Maj. Gen. Ronald Scobie, commander of Allied land forces in Greece, will undertake the demobilization of all Greek national resistance forces on December 10, it was announced today by Greek Premier Georges Papandreou. British patrols are already disarming resistance forces in the suburbs. (OWI)

BELGIAN PATRIOTS AGREE ON DISARMING PLAN

BRUSSELS, November 20 — The method for handing in arms held by Belgian resistance groups has been established in agreement with the Allied Command, Radio Brussels said tonight quoting a communique issued by the Belgian National Union of Resistance Groups.

The communique said that a list will be made of those arms still in use by resistance forces for special missions. They will be handed over as soon as the missions are fulfilled.

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

If the regional resistance groups should be unable to dispose of their arms, it was agreed that they will inform the nearest Allied authorities, who will take charge of the arms' removal.

The communique added: «In order to avoid any possible interference with Allied military operations, the handing over must be carried out without delay as soon as this order has been either read in the press or heard over the radio.» (OWI)

T.U. CONVENTIONS OPEN IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, November 20 — Two American trade union organizations, representing a total of 13 million U.S. workers, opened their annual national conventions today.

The American Federation of Labor, with seven million members, convened in the southern city of New Orleans, while the Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing six million men, met in the midwest city of Chicago.

In a report presented to the assembled delegates, the AFL executive council advocated unqualified U.S. participation in a world security organization as essential to maintenance of a lasting peace. Full participation by representatives of American workers in international economic conferences and agencies set up to deal with world economic problems also was urged.

«We must safeguard the rights of individual nations while promoting international security,» the report declared. Referring to labor's part in the war, the report said that, while the immediate responsibility of labor was to win the war, its future job will be «to promote the well-being of the worker.»

Tremendous increases in America's record output of heavy munitions and equipment must be made if the production front is to keep pace with rapid military advances on every sector, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the U.S. Army Service Forces, told the AFL convention.

Acknowledging the miracle of production already accomplished by American labor, General Somervell disclosed that current schedules call for an immediate 35 per cent increase in the heavy ammunition output; a 31 per cent boost in production of heavy trucks; and a 35 per cent jump in current tank production.

«This is the situation we have to face,» he said. «The rapid pace of our advance in Europe and the Pacific has created a sharply increased need for many items of equipment at once, or to reduce the force of their offensives.

«We are ahead of our military timetables. To keep ahead, we must move our production timetables forward, and get from our factories today, material that was scheduled for later delivery.» (OWI)

MURRAY CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 20 — Philip Murray, President of the U. S. Congress of Industrial Organizations, in his report to the seventh annual CIO convention, called for a conference of representatives of United Nations labor organizations.

Murray said that the issues «for which the war is being fought are affected by the fateful decisions which are being made today.» He declared it was necessary for labor to establish a unified position, if it is to have an effective voice in shaping world destiny.

«The war has taught us that America cannot and does not stand alone, isolated from the rest of the world,» said Murray, adding that the peace depends on «intelligent international cooperation with other nations.» He said the CIO looked with great hope to the outcome of such conferences as those at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks and urged that labor take a part in making its lasting peace, submitted a three-point program for the prevention of future wars, and urged labor's participation in international economic conferences and agencies dealing with matters which affect the welfare of workers. (OWI)

WEIZMANN SAYS TERROR MUST BE STAMPED OUT

LONDON, November 20 — Doctor Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, stated recently in Jerusalem that the most important task of the Zionist organization is to stamp out terrorism which is threatening to undermine all that has been achieved in Palestine in the last 60 years.

«I suffered a grievous personal tragedy,» Doctor Weizmann said, «when my son, a flying officer in the RAF, was lost in operations, but it was with a deeper sense of shock that I heard about the murder of Lord Moyne.» (BBC)

U.S. VETERANS TO BE HELPED IN FARMING CAREERS

WASHINGTON, November 20 — United States Department of Agriculture extension agents are coöperating with federal, state, civilian, and veterans' committees in establishing ex-servicemen in farming, stated Paul V. Kepner, assistant to the Department's extension service. He added:

«We want to see qualified men find their way on to farms under conditions that will give them a more than even chance of a successful future.

«I see no reason why wise investment in mechanical seeders, tractors, and other farm equipment used on a contract basis by farmers cannot provide mechanically proficient ex-servicemen with a good living.

«Welding shops in the right areas should prove good investments. Electricians, carpenters, and engineer corps men will be needed in farming districts.» (OWI)

WAR COSTS U.S. 250 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

WASHINGTON, November 20 — In the month of November alone, the war will cost the United States 7,500 millions of dollars, President Roosevelt said today when he launched the sixth War Loan drive.

The president urged every American to practice self-denial, so that the fighting services might have all they needed, and expressed his confidence that the success of the new war loan would be an example to the world of democracy in action.

«The war is not over yet,» said the President, «by many a costly battle; while if we have every reason to be proud of what has been done, even optimistic about the ultimate outcome, we have no reason to be complacent about the tough road that lies ahead.» (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER'S WHEREABOUTS IS STILL A MYSTERY

LONDON, November 20 — The question of the silence and whereabouts of Adolf Hitler remained as much of a mystery to the German people today as it did to the outside world.

Reports reaching here from various sources indicated that the German people, already facing military defeat and disaster, were greatly concerned over the status of their political leadership, not knowing whether Hitler or Heinrich Himmler was the political head of the German nation. There was every indication that Himmler, whether temporarily or permanently, had assumed Hitler's dictatorial powers.

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

ferences and agencies set up to deal with world economic problems also was urged.

«We must safeguard the rights of individual nations while promoting international security,» the report declared. Referring to labor's part in the war, the report said that, while the immediate responsibility of labor was to win the war, its future job will be «to promote the well-being of the worker.»

Tremendous increases in America's record output of heavy munitions and equipment must be made if the production front is to keep pace with rapid military advances on every sector, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the U.S. Army Service Forces, told the AFL convention.

Acknowledging the miracle of production already accomplished by American labor, General Somervell disclosed that current schedules call for an immediate 35 per cent increase in the heavy ammunition output; a 31 per cent boost in production of heavy trucks; and a 35 per cent jump in current tank production.

«This is the situation we have to face,» he said. «The rapid pace of our advance in Europe and the Pacific has created a sharply increased need for many items of equipment at once, or to reduce the force of their offensives.

«We are ahead of our military timetables. To keep ahead, we must move our production timetables forward, and get from our factories today, material that was scheduled for later delivery.» (OWI)

MURRAY CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 20 — Philip Murray, President of the U. S. Congress of Industrial Organizations, in his report to the seventh annual CIO convention, called for a conference of representatives of United Nations labor organizations.

Murray said that the issues «for which the war is being fought are affected by the fateful decisions which are being made today.» He declared it was necessary for labor to establish a unified position, if it is to have an effective voice in shaping world destiny.

«The war has taught us that America cannot and does not stand alone, isolated from the rest of the world,» said Murray, adding that the peace depends on «intelligent international coöperation with other nations.» He said the CIO looked with great hope to the outcome of such conferences as those at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, and urged that labor take a part in making its contribution to such international planning.

Murray reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge, and rededicated the CIO to a continuance in the war effort. He said:

«Because of the deep-rooted convictions of our membership in the cause of democracy and freedom, we have been most sensitive to the need of having all policies and programs, both of our organization and of the nation, attuned to the single goal of achieving the quickest military defeat over our Axis enemies, the utter destruction of Nazism, and the avoiding of any possibility of a negotiated peace.

«Regardless of what it may take, our fight against Nazism and Japanese war lords must be continued and carried forward to a complete and successful conclusion. Until we have accomplished complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces, there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge.» (OWI)

A.F.L. URGES LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE

NEW ORLEANS, November 20 — The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, reporting at the AFL's 64th annual convention today, urged full United States participation in a world organization to maintain

lishing ex-servicemen in farming, stated Paul V. Kepner, assistant to the Department's extension service. He added:

«We want to see qualified men find their way on to farms under conditions that will give them a more than even chance of a successful future.

«I see no reason why wise investment in mechanical seeders, tractors, and other farm equipment used on a contract basis by farmers cannot provide mechanically proficient ex-servicemen with a good living.

«Welding shops in the right areas should prove good investments. Electricians, carpenters, and engineer corps men will be needed in farming districts.» (OWI)

WAR COSTS U.S. 250 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

WASHINGTON, November 20 — In the month of November alone, the war will cost the United States 7,500 millions of dollars, President Roosevelt said today when he launched the sixth War Loan drive.

The president urged every American to practice self-denial, so that the fighting services might have all they needed, and expressed his confidence that the success of the new war loan would be an example to the world of democracy in action.

«The war is not over yet,» said the President, «by many a costly battle; while if we have every reason to be proud of what has been done, even optimistic about the ultimate outcome, we have no reason to be complacent about the tough road that lies ahead.» (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER'S WHEREABOUTS IS STILL A MYSTERY

LONDON, November 20 — The question of the silence and whereabouts of Adolf Hitler remained as much of a mystery to the German people today as it did to the outside world.

Reports reaching here from various sources indicated that the German people, already facing military defeat and disaster, were greatly concerned over the status of their political leadership, not knowing whether Hitler or Heinrich Himmler was the political head of the German nation. There was every indication that Himmler, whether temporarily or permanently, had assumed Hitler's dictatorial powers.

The Nazi Party, in the face of world-wide speculation, still remained silent on the Hitler question.

Meanwhile, reports continued to come from neutral capitals. The *New York Times* today carried a report from its Stockholm correspondent that Hitler was seen in Berlin on November 8, remaining there just one day on a hurried trip by air from Berchtesgaden.

If the report of Hitler's visit is true, the story said, it gives the lie to Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' claim that Hitler did not have the time to make his usual beer hall putsch anniversary speech on November 9.

(OWI-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 20 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the 8th Army sector, Polish troops have driven off further enemy counter-attacks on Converselle, and have improved their positions.

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

DIVISION

Elsewhere on the front of the Allied Armies in Italy, activity has been confined to patrols.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th Air Force heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Austria and Yugoslavia.

Strategic fighters bombed and strafed targets in Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Medium and heavy bombers of the RAF Strategic Bombing Force attacked troop concentrations in Yugoslavia.

Po Valley communications and close-support objectives on the Italian front were targets for Tactical Air Force fighters, fighter-bombers, and light bombers. Excellent results were reported from these operations.

Adriatic shipping was attacked by Coastal Air Force units.

Planes from the Balkan Air Force attacked road communications, troops concentrations, and rail targets in Yugoslavia.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked troop concentrations in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, one of our heavy bombers and 20 other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew more than 2,200 sorties.

Naval:

Allied light coastal forces operating between Spezia and Genoa on the night of November 18-19 observed two enemy convoys cruising offshore, one proceeding north, the other south. The two convoys met in the darkness and, in the ensuing confusion, the enemy ships were fired upon by their own shore batteries and they proceeded to engage each other. At this stage of the proceedings, our boats also came under fire, and withdrew.

When the position became clarified, our craft attacked in the face of heavy gunfire. Torpedoes were fired. One enemy ship was hit and blew up with so violent an explosion that the engines in our craft moved in their beds. Though the enemy gunfire caused superficial damage to two of our boats, they sustained no casualties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 20 — Today's communique:

In the Venlo area of southeastern Holland, Allied forces have cleared the wooded area between Helden and Kessel, and reconnaissance elements have reached Maas at Kessel.

North of Meijel, crossings were made over the Deurne Canal.

Medium, light, and fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters operating in strength, again struck at the enemy's rail and road supply routes to the battlefront.

In northern and eastern Holland and beyond the frontier into Germany, northwest of the Ruhr and in the Rhineland, railway lines were cut in some 50 places. Many locomotives and a large number of railway trucks and road vehicles were either destroyed or damaged. Medium and light bombers attacked road and railway bridges at Venlo, and railway targets at Kempten and Viersen.

Further progress has been made in our attacks in the Geilenkirchen-Aachen sector. The town of Geilenkirchen was taken yesterday.

Several counter-attacks were contained in the vicinity of Prummern and we made gains east of Setterich, which has been cleared of the enemy. Farther south, Höngen, Kinzweiler, and St. Jörk are in Allied hands.

Our patrols are advancing through wire entanglements and minefields in the southern outskirts of Eschweiler, and

Advances of several miles were made against moderate resistance in offensives north and southeast of Blamont.

Eleven more towns have been freed in the area farther south, including Rechicourt, Harbouey, and Badenviller.

In the Vosges Mountains, Gerardmer has been freed.

Our troops thrust almost through the Belfort Gap, reaching Sappois, within 20 miles of the Rhine. Other units have driven to within three miles of Belfort.

East of the Belfort Gap, medium bombers went for the Rhine bridge at Neurenberg.

A storage depot at Zabern, 20 miles northwest of Strassburg, an ordnance depot at Pirmasens, and two enemy radio stations were among the day's targets for other medium, light, and fighter-bombers, and rocket-firing fighters.

From all air operations, 29 fighters and three bombers are missing, but four of our fighter pilots are safe.

At least 16 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air during the day.

A sharp attack by enemy ground forces on Mardick, in the Dunkirk area, was firmly repulsed on Saturday morning. Yesterday, strongpoints and gun positions in the area were attacked by fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 20 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Chanolosh, Gersel, Irma, Chaba, Diósgyror, Ostrosh, Jegersalok, Demyen, Demeslo, Marhach, and Jishonsa, and the railway station of Kishtalya.

On other sectors of the front, patrol activities and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 19, our troops disabled or destroyed 45 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 25 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On November 11, motorized elements of a Piedmont Patriot brigade attacked the Fascist garrison at Sangano, in Turin Province, where, during a previous engagement, the Patriots had lost their commander, Sergio De Vitis. In the last action on this sector, three enemy soldiers were killed, nine wounded, and 11 taken prisoner.

Near Rocca Ciglié, in Cuneo Province, Patriot patrols blew up a railway bridge over the Tanaro River. During the early part of November, superior German forces succeeded in pushing back Patriot detachments at Cogne and adjacent districts, in the Province of Aosta. The Patriots withdrew with slight losses, but later made a daring raid into the enemy camp, killing 11 Germans and wounding 30 others, without loss to themselves.

On the night of November 3, in the Vicenza area, a Patriot battalion blew up the railway bridge over the Bacchiglione River and derailed a train loaded with war material. The locomotive and five cars were destroyed.

Traffic on the Vicenza-Padova, Vicenza-Treviso, and Vicenza-Schio lines was interrupted. (PRO)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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

20 other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew more than 2,200 sorties.

Naval:

Allied light coastal forces operating between Spezia and Genoa on the night of November 18-19 observed two enemy convoys cruising offshore, one proceeding north, the other south. The two convoys met in the darkness and, in the ensuing confusion, the enemy ships were fired upon by their own shore batteries and they proceeded to engage each other. At this stage of the proceedings, our boats also came under fire, and withdrew.

When the position became clarified, our craft attacked in the face of heavy gunfire. Torpedoes were fired. One enemy ship was hit and blew up with so violent an explosion that the engines in our craft moved in their beds. Though the enemy gunfire caused superficial damage to two of our boats, they sustained no casualties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 20 — Today's communique:

In the Venlo area of southeastern Holland, Allied forces have cleared the wooded area between Helden and Kessel, and reconnaissance elements have reached Maas at Kessel.

North of Meijel, crossings were made over the Deurne Canal.

Medium, light, and fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters operating in strength, again struck at the enemy's rail and road supply routes to the battlefront.

In northern and eastern Holland and beyond the frontier into Germany, northwest of the Ruhr and in the Rhineland, railway lines were cut in some 50 places. Many locomotives and a large number of railway trucks and road vehicles were either destroyed or damaged. Medium and light bombers attacked road and railway bridges at Venlo, and railway targets at Kempten and Viersen.

Further progress has been made in our attacks in the Geilenkirchen-Aachen sector. The town of Geilenkirchen was taken yesterday.

Several counter-attacks were contained in the vicinity of Prummern and we made gains east of Setterich, which has been cleared of the enemy. Farther south, Höngen, Kinzweiler, and St. Jöris are in Allied hands.

Our patrols are advancing through wire entanglements and minefields in the southern outskirts of Eschweiler, and we reached the town of Rohe.

Hamich and Hastenrath, northeast of Stolberg, have been freed, and we made substantial progress in this area.

In close support of our troops in the Geilenkirchen-Aachen sector, fighter-bombers dive-bombed and strafed nine towns, including Welz, Gereonsweiler, Aldenhoven, Niedermerz, and Gusten.

Medium bombers attacked four defended villages near Düren. Light bombers struck at troop concentrations at Baal.

Northeast of Königsmacker, our forces reached Launstroff, and advanced in the vicinity of Wellingen. Medium bombers attacked Merzig, five miles northeast of Launstroff.

Our forces completed the encirclement of Metz. Troops are on the eastern edge of the city, and units from north and south have established contact at Vallières and Vaudreville, east of Metz.

On the northwestern side of the city, our forces are advancing across Saint Symphorien Island, between the Moselle River and the Wateral Canal, while other units crossed the Selle River on the northeastern edge of the city.

Farther south, we are in the northern outskirts of Dieuze, and have reached Gross Tänchen, 11 miles to the north.

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 20 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Chanolosh, Gersel, Irma, Chaba, Diösgyror, Ostrosh, Jegersalok, Demyen, Demesio, Marhach, and Jishonsa, and the railway station of Kishtalya.

On other sectors of the front, patrol activities and, at several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During November 19, our troops disabled or destroyed 45 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 25 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On November 11, motorized elements of a Piedmont Patriot brigade attacked the Fascist garrison at Sangano, in Turin Province, where, during a previous engagement, the Patriots had lost their commander, Sergio De Vitis. In the last action on this sector, three enemy soldiers were killed, nine wounded, and 11 taken prisoner.

Near Rocca Ciglié, in Cuneo Province, Patriot patrols blew up a railway bridge over the Tanaro River. During the early part of November, superior German forces succeeded in pushing back Patriot detachments at Cogne and adjacent districts, in the Province of Aosta. The Patriots withdrew with slight losses, but later made a daring raid into the enemy camp, killing 11 Germans and wounding 30 others, without loss to themselves.

On the night of November 8, in the Vicenza area, a Patriot battalion blew up the railway bridge over the Bacchiglione River and derailed a train loaded with war material. The locomotive and five cars were destroyed.

Traffic on the Vicenza-Padova, Vicenza-Treviso, and Vicenza-Schio lines was interrupted. (PRO)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 20 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, the third defensive battle for Aix la Chapelle flared up with unprecedented fury. The Americans, throwing into the fire masses of artillery, planes, tanks, and infantry formations, tried to force a break-through. The German front withstood the attack.

In the Geilenkirchen sector, some positions changed hand several times during the day, in the course of extremely fierce fighting. Some hundred prisoners were captured.

Between Würselen and the Hürtgen Forest, our troops again destroyed 35 tanks. The sacrifice of thousands of American soldiers in this sector resulted in the gain of only a small strip of ground.

In the town area of the northeastern Lorraine frontier, and east of Mörchingen, our troops halted most of the enemy attacks.

Between the Rhine-Marne Canal and Saint Dié, the enemy advanced in fierce fighting.

North of Montbeliard, attacking French formations were halted by our determined defense.

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

In the immediate vicinity of the Swiss frontier the enemy, taking advantage of his protected flank, succeeded in penetrating into Alsace.

Over the western theater, there were fierce dog fights. German fighters brought down nine planes out of superior enemy formations.

Greater London and the Antwerp area were subjected to bombardment with « V-1 » and « V-2 » by day and by night.

Italy:

In central Italy, in the Etruscan Apennines and at the Adriatic coast, numerous attacks of U.S. troops were frustrated.

In the Adriatic Sea, German motor assault boats sank two enemy trawlers loaded with supplies.

Eastern Front:

At Apatin and Batina on the banks of the Danube, all Bolshevik attempts at broadening their bridgeheads failed.

In the Balkans, east of the Pristina-Mitrovica Road, our troops again repulsed Bulgerian attacks.

Southeast of Budapest, the Soviets, after yesterday's high tank losses, resumed their attempts at breaking through with infantry only. Our divisions smashed all attacks, and wrested some ground from the enemy in powerful counter-thrusts.

Bombers destroyed 40 planes on the ground, and damaged 10 others on a Soviet airdrome.

South of the Matra Mountains, as well as in the Miscolc and Tokai sectors, strong Bolshevik attacks remained unsuccessful, except for some minor penetrations.

In the front bulge southeast of Libau, the enemy again launched a major attack after an intense artillery preparation, and fierce bomber attacks. The first wave of the attack collapsed. Fierce fighting against fresh forces is in progress.

On the Sworbe land front, the garrison of the peninsula is engaged in fierce fighting against the enemy who achieved a penetration. German naval forces support our troops by their fire.

Air:

In the western Reich territory, Anglo-American bomber formations continued their attacks on the civil population, and shelled trains.

Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 21 four-engined bombers out of a force of U.S. bombers which attacked Vienna and other localities in southeastern Germany. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The latest reports received so far tonight, concerning the great new Allied drives on this front, give the following picture (*via* the German News Agency):

Neither one of the two outstanding Allied claims of the day, the taking of Metz and the taking of Geilenkirchen, is conceded. However, the importance and power of the Allied drives are emphatically admitted. It is attributed to « temporary brightening up of weather, » with the word « temporary » (optimistic, from the German viewpoint) as the opening word in the whole despatch. The Aachen area is singled out as being « again the scene of a very strong concentration of enemy forces. »

The only hint of Allied success at Geilenkirchen is the euphemistic, though not inaccurate statement that the Americans are on « both sides » of the town. As usual in recent German reports, the admitted Allied gains are regularly accompanied by such phrases as « insignificant ground » and « with heavy losses » to qualify the gains.

Belfort: French troops, never referred to as French troops but rather as « Gaullist troops, » have admittedly [illegible] protecting the German flank at « essential local points » of the day's fighting in the east. « The attempt of the Bolsheviks to conquer Budapest by outflanking it has cost them heavy losses and 196 tanks during the last eight days. »

American Atrocities Alleged: The German Radio is launching a campaign evidently designed to discourage German civilians from remaining in Allied-conquered areas and from collaborating with the Allied Military Government. For example, according to the German Home Radio, an American reporter is said to admit that all German civilians « who do not submit to the Anglo-American seizures and pillaging, are shot without any heed. » Germans are also warned by their radio that, if they remain behind in the path of an Allied advance this winter, they will get « neither food nor clothing » from the conquerors.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Germans Recapture Montefortino: In the Adriatic coastal area, the Germans, « boldy stormed and recaptured Montefortino, southwest of Forli. » The Fascist radio attributes this success to « the 8th Army's considerable losses during last week », a factor which allegedly slowed Allied operations in this area.

The American 5th Army south of Bologna has reportedly started new operations, « after a month's standstill; their action so far, however, has been limited to patrol thrusts. »

German E-boats, in an action off the Adriatic port of San Benedetto, « have sunk two enemy vessels loaded with war matériel. »

Fascism Foresaw Menace of « Freemasonry »: The Fascist radio recalls that on 20 November 1925, Mussolini's law on the removal of secret societies in Italy was proposed and adopted. Two of Il Duce's speeches during that year are quoted as illustrative of dire warnings which, through the years, came true. The bill adopted in 1925 is said to have « represented the wish of all classes and all categories of Italians, which were noticing, even if unconsciously, that the Freemasonic movement was threatening the political, social, and economic life of Italy; substantially, however, the question remained unaltered. » This, concludes the Fascist commentator, was due to the fact that the movement went underground; its patiently delcterious activity culminated in a series of « compromises » which allegedly influenced the Fascist capitulation in the summer of 1943. The cancerous inroads of Freemasonry are said to have had « international » impetus. The Fascist radio promises, however, that the coming Axis victory will represent the « definite defeat of intrinigues and of all the low ambitions which originate from Freemasonry. »

Allies Meet Cold Reception in Forli: For two successive days the Fascist radio has stressed the alleged fact that the Allied reception at Forli was far from cordial. Quoting an Allied correspondent of the « Exchange Agency, » tonight's commentator exults that « the enemy, with his venomous propaganda, is now obliged to admit the real nature of the welcome extended by the Italian people to the Allied soldiers. » Referring to Forli as « the citadel of Fascism, » the commentator salutes the citizens of the town, particularly the women, who performed many « acts of valor » in support of Fascist sharpshooters, prior to the Allied entry.

Allies Bomb Parma, Brescia, and Savona Province: It is stated tonight that Allied planes on Saturday made several bombing and strafing attacks on the outskirts of Parma, the town and province of Brescia, and the province of Savona. In Parma, many women and children were allegedly killed and others wounded; in Brescia, there were numerous wounded; in the rural areas of the province of Savona, three persons were reported to have been killed and five wounded.

LaGuardia's Concern for Hungry Florentines Derided: Heavily ironic observations were made today about Mayor [illegible] to the people of Florence [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

Bombers destroyed 40 planes on the ground, and damaged 10 others on a Soviet airdrome.

South of the Matra Mountains, as well as in the Miscol- and Tokai sectors, strong Bolshevik attacks remained unsuccessful, except for some minor penetrations.

In the front bulge southeast of Libau, the enemy again launched a major attack after an intense artillery preparation, and fierce bomber attacks. The first wave of the attack collapsed. Fierce fighting against fresh forces is in progress.

On the Sworbe land front, the garrison of the peninsula is engaged in fierce fighting against the enemy who achieved a penetration. German naval forces support our troops by their fire.

Air:

In the western Reich territory, Anglo-American bomber formations continued their attacks on the civil population, and shelled trains.

Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 21 four-engined bombers out of a force of U.S. bombers which attacked Vienna and other localities in southeastern Germany. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The latest reports received so far tonight, concerning the great new Allied drives on this front, give the following picture (*via* the German News Agency):

Neither one of the two outstanding Allied claims of the day, the taking of Metz and the taking of Geilenkirchen, is conceded. However, the importance and power of the Allied drives are emphatically admitted. It is attributed to «temporary brightening up of weather,» with the word «temporary» (optimistic, from the German viewpoint) as the opening word in the whole despatch. The Aachen area is singled out as being «again the scene of a very strong concentration of enemy forces.»

The only hint of Allied success at Geilenkirchen is the euphemistic, though not inaccurate statement that the Americans are on «both sides» of the town. As usual in recent German reports, the admitted Allied gains are regularly accompanied by such phrases as «insignificant ground» and «with heavy losses» to qualify the gains.

Belfort: French troops, never referred to as French troops but rather as «Gaullist troops,» have admittedly «penetrated into positions protecting the German flank at Belfort,» but «German counter-measures are under way to cut off the advanced enemy forces.»

«Invisible» German Forts: The German Home Radio tonight informs the German people that the «new» fortifications guarding their western front are so cleverly built that they are «invisible.» «The principle according to which they are built is invisibility;» and even the pill-boxes are «organically built into the ground» according to what is called a special «refined» sort of camouflage. In conclusion the German Home Radio states that constantly «the new mimicry [of nature] is being extended into the Reich.»

Eastern Front: A late German broadcast spotlights the «areas east of Budapest and southeast of Libau» as the two still; their action so far, however, has been limited to patrol thrusts.»

German E-boats, in an action off the Adriatic port of San Benedetto, «have sunk two enemy vessels loaded with war materiel.»

Fascism Foresaw Menace of «Freemasonry»: The Fascist radio recalls that on 20 November 1925, Mussolini's law on the removal of secret societies in Italy was proposed and adopted. Two of Il Duce's speeches during that year are quoted as illustrative of dire warnings which, through the years, came true. The bill adopted in 1925 is said to have «represented the wish of all classes and all categories of Italians, which were noticing, even if unconsciously, that the Freemasonic movement was threatening the political, social, and economic life of Italy; substantially, however, the question remained unaltered.» This, concludes the Fascist commentator, was due to the fact that the movement went underground; its patiently deleterious activity culminated in a series of «compromises» which allegedly influenced the Fascist capitulation in the summer of 1943. The cancerous inroads of Freemasonry are said to have had «international» impetus. The Fascist radio promises, however, that the coming Axis victory will represent the «definite defeat of intringues and of all the low ambitions which originate from Freemasonry.»

Allies Meet Cold Reception in Forli: For two successive days the Fascist radio has stressed the alleged fact that the Allied reception at Forli was far from cordial. Quoting an Allied correspondent of the «Exchange Agency,» tonight's commentator exults that «the enemy, with his venomous propaganda, is now obliged to admit the real nature of the welcome extended by the Italian people to the Allied soldiers.» Referring to Forli as «the citadel of Fascism,» the commentator salutes the citizens of the town, particularly the women, who performed many «acts of valor» in support of Fascist sharpshooters, prior to the Allied entry.

Allies Bomb Parma, Brescia, and Savona Province: It is stated tonight that Allied planes on Saturday made several bombing and strafing attacks on the outskirts of Parma, the town and province of Brescia, and the province of Savona. In Parma, many women and children were allegedly killed and others wounded; in Brescia, there were numerous wounded; in the rural areas of the province of Savona, three persons were reported to have been killed and five wounded.

LaGuardia's Concern for Hungry Florentines Derided: Heavily ironic observations were made today about Mayor LaGuardia's radio address to the people of Florence. La Guardia's concern over the «bread riots» in Florence, and his plea for patience amongst the hungry, are labelled as impertinent and ineffectual.

HUNGARIAN

Reprisals Against Deserters' Relatives: Radio Budapest tonight broadcast a strong warning against deserters, threatening them with court-martial and «possible grave consequences to their relatives» if they behave «in a manner unworthy of an Hungarian soldier.»

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

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

10863

Interview S. C.

...ATION DIVISION
ACC
29 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday 29 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Churchill reviews war situation before Commons; Allies recapture Elst, drive six miles beyond; Canadians and Patriots liberate Bellaria; Greek Patriot generals confer with Government officials at AFHQ; Yugoslavs capture three more towns; Russians within sight of Riga; Finnish troops drive ahead; Czechs fight heavy defensive battles; U. S. carrier planes strike 65 Jap ships; Peleliu falling to Americans; Kweilin unrelieved.

LIBERATED ITALY — Only a shell of Rimini remains; Black market ring smashed; Bonomi wires thanks for UNRRA aid.

UNITED NATIONS — Hull warns neutrals against harboring war criminals; British Commonwealth Labor parties recommend international order.

INSIDE GERMANY — Himmler warns German officers of mutiny reprisals.

WAR FRONTS

CHURCHILL REVIEWS WAR SITUATION

LONDON, September 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a review of the war and the international situation, told a crowded House of Commons today that the last seven weeks have completely changed the face of the war in Europe.

The Prime Minister began his review of the war by describing Allied progress in France, Belgium, and Holland. Mr. Churchill, said, in part:

«The foul enemy who for four years has inflicted his cruelties and oppression upon those countries has fled, leaving perhaps 400,000 in killed and wounded, and leaving in our hands nearly half a million prisoners.»

«Besides these, there may well be 200,000 of them in the coastal fortresses in Holland whose destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable.»

Most Decisive Battle

Mr. Churchill pointed out that Russia was holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which faced the Allies in the west, and had through long years, with enormous losses, borne the brunt of the struggle on land.

«Hitler has lost, or will lose when the tally is complete, more than a million men in France and the Low Countries. Other large armies may well be cut off in the Baltic States, in Finland, and in Norway. It is less than a year ago, when the relative weakness of Germany was already becoming apparent, that he was ordering further aggressive actions in the Aegean and the occupation of the islands which the Italians wished to surrender.

«He has squandered and scattered a very large army in the Balkans Peninsula, whose escape will be very difficult. Twenty-seven divisions — many of them battered — are fighting General Alexander in northern Italy.

«Many of these will not be able to recross the Alps to defend the German kilometers. Such vast frittering away and dispersal of forces has never been seen and is of course the prime cause of the impending ruin of Germany.

«When Hitler escaped his bomb on July 20, he described his survival as providential. I think, from a purely military point of view, we can agree with him. But certainly it would be most unfortunate if the Allies were deprived, in the closing phases of the struggle, of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victory.

Date of German Defeat

«I shall certainly not hazard a guess — it could be no more than a guess — as to when the end will come. Many persons with the highest technical attainments, knowledge, and responsibility have good hopes that it will all be over by the end of 1944.

«On the other hand, no one — certainly not I — can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required.

«There is also the possibility that after organized resistance in the German state and the army is completely broken, fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom.

«These of course would, at a certain stage, deserve the treatment which the Germans have so ruthlessly meted out to the guerrilla movements in other countries. It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that actual war against the German state has come to an end, and that a period of mopping up of the band of war criminals has begun.»

«Complete agreement on every point was reached at Quebec by the Combined Chiefs of Staff,» said Churchill.

«The President and I have both pursued the policy of making no changes other than those forced by death, as in the lamented loss of Admiral Pound, in the Chiefs of Staff charged with the conduct of the war.

with Government officials at AFHQ: Yugoslavs capture three more towns: Russians within sight of Riga; Finnish troops drive ahead: Czechs fight heavy defensive battles; U. S. carrier planes strike 65 Jap ships; Pelelin falling to Americans; Kweilin unrelieved.

LIBERATED ITALY — Only a shell of Rimini remains; Black market ring smashed; Bonomi wires thanks for UNRRA aid.

UNITED NATIONS — Hull warns neutrals against harboring war criminals; British Commonwealth Labor parties recommend international order.

INSIDE GERMANY — Himmler warns German officers of mutiny reprisals.

WAR FRONTS

CHURCHILL REVIEWS WAR SITUATION

LONDON, September 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a review of the war and the international situation, told a crowded House of Commons today that the last seven weeks have completely changed the face of the war in Europe.

The Prime Minister began his review of the war by describing Allied progress in France, Belgium, and Holland. Mr. Churchill, said, in part:

«The foul enemy who for four years has inflicted his cruelties and oppression upon those countries has fled, leaving perhaps 400,000 in killed and wounded, and leaving in our hands nearly half a million prisoners.»

«Besides these, there may well be 200,000 of them in the coastal fortresses in Holland whose destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable.»

Most Decisive Battle

He described the battle of Normandy as «the greatest and most decisive single battle of the entire war. The chaos and destruction wrought by the Allied air forces behind the battle front reduces to petty dimensions all that our own army had to suffer from the German Air Force in 1940.

«The speed with which the mighty British and American armies in France were built up is almost incredible. There are now between two and three million men in France.

«Some time ago, a statement was made by a Senator to the effect that the American public would be shocked to learn that they would have to provide 80 per cent of the forces to invade the Continent. I then said that at the outset of the invasion of France, British and American forces would be practically equal, but that thereafter American buildup would give them steadily the lead. I am glad to say that, after 120 days of fighting, we still bear in cross-Channel troops a proportional of two to three in personnel, and of four to 5½ in fighting divisions in France.

«Casualties have followed very closely the proportion of numbers. We have lost upwards of 90,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing, and the United States, including General Patch's army, over 145,000. Such is the price in blood paid by the English-speaking democracies for the actual liberation of the soil of France...»

aggressive actions in the Aegean after the occupation of the islands which the Italians wished to surrender.

«He has squandered and scattered a very large army in the Balkans Peninsula, whose escape will be very difficult. Twenty-seven divisions — many of them battered — are fighting General Alexander in northern Italy.

«Many of these will not be able to recross the Alps to defend the German kilometers. Such vast frittering away and dispersal of forces has never been seen and is of course the prime cause of the impending ruin of Germany.

«When Hitler escaped his bomb on July 20, he described his survival as providential. I think, from a purely military point of view, we can agree with him. But certainly it would be most unfortunate if the Allies were deprived, in the closing phases of the struggle, of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victory.

Date of German Defeat

«I shall certainly not hazard a guess — it could be no more than a guess — as to when the end will come. Many persons with the highest technical attainments, knowledge, and responsibility have good hopes that it will all be over by the end of 1944.

«On the other hand, no one — certainly not I — can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required.

«There is also the possibility that after organized resistance in the German state and the army is completely broken, fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom.

«These of course would, at a certain stage, deserve the treatment which the Germans have so ruthlessly meted out to the guerrilla movements in other countries. It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that actual war against the German state has come to an end, and that a period of mopping up of the band of war criminals has begun.»

«Complete agreement on every point was reached at Quebec by the Combined Chiefs of Staff,» said Churchill.

«The President and I have both pursued the policy of making no changes other than those forced by death, as in the lamented loss of Admiral Pound, in the Chiefs of Staff charged with the conduct of the war.

LATE BULLETINS

COUNTER-ATTACKS IN NANCY AREA REPULSED

SHAEF, September 28 — Three German counter-attacks against the American salient east of Nancy were repulsed, a late dispatch reported tonight.

There is fairly strong German opposition on the west flank of the Eindhoven-Arnhem corridor, but on the eastern flank the Allies are continuing their advance. Resuel, on the Eindhoven-Turnhout Highway, has been recaptured by the Germans. (Reuter)

BULGARIA MUST LEAVE GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, September 28 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons today that the British Government considered the complete withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Greece and Yugoslavia an essential pre-requisite to any armistice with Bulgaria.

The British Government, in consultation with the Greek Government, is carefully watching the Bulgarian position in Thrace, in Greece, where the situation is particularly confused, Eden said. (Reuter)

4011

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

« In this war there have been none of those differences between professional and political elements as were such a large feature of the last war. We have worked together in perfect harmony. Our confidence in the Chiefs of Staff — British confidence and confidence in the War Cabinet — has steadily grown.

« Obviously, our discussions were concerned with the successful winding up of the war in Europe by bringing about the unconditional surrender of Germany at the earliest moment, and also with a new phase — the war against Japan — which will dominate all minds and command all our resources from the moment the German war is ended.

War Against Japan

« On behalf of the British Government, nearly two years ago I assured the President that Great Britain would pursue the war against Japan with all her resources to the very end, and as I explained to Congress when I last addressed them, we have losses to repair and injuries to repay on the Japanese account at least equal to, if not greater than, those suffered by the United States.

« We owe it also to Australia and New Zealand to help quell forever the Japanese menace to their homelands; and, as they have helped us on every front in the fight against Germany, we will certainly not be behindhand in giving them effective aid.

« Our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted. I offered, some time ago, to embody this undertaking in a definite treaty, but the President made the courteous reply that the British word was enough.

« That word we shall certainly make good. Accordingly, we offered the United States a fine, modern British fleet, and we asked that it should be employed in major operations against Japan. This offer was at once cordially accepted.

« A large portion of this fleet is already gathered in the Indian Ocean. For a year past, our modern battleships have been undergoing a further measure of modernization and tropicalization, to meet the rapid wartime changes in technical apparatus...

Satellite States

« The foreign situation has responded to military events. Never was the Alliance against Germany of the three great powers more close or more effective. Divergencies of views and interest must necessarily be, but at no time have these been allowed to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with agreements and decisions reached at Teheran. One by one, in rapid succession, satellite states have writhed or torn themselves free from Nazi tyranny and, as is usual in such cases, not from Germany to neutrality, but from an alliance with Germany to war.

« This has taken place in Rumania and Bulgaria. Already there is fighting between the Finns and the Germans. The Germans, in accordance with their practice and character, are leaving a trail of burned and blackened villages behind them even in the land of the unhappy Finnish dupes. Hungary is still in the Nazi grip but when, as will happen, that grip is broken by steel hammer blows of war, or it relaxes as a result of internal lesions or weakness of the tyrant: the Hungarian people will turn their weapons with all their strength against all those who have led them through so much suffering to their present ruin and defeat. The armistice terms agreed upon with Finland and Rumania bear naturally the impress of Soviet will, and here I must draw attention to the restraint which has characterized Soviet terms to these two countries, both of which added their quota of injuries to the immense volume of suffering which the Russian people have endured, have survived, and have triumphantly surmounted.

This is the only part that will serve them and their interests, and the more vigor with which they fall upon the Germans, the more they will be likely to draw the attention of the victorious nations from their previous misdeeds.

The Future of Italy

Referring to his visit to Italy, Mr. Churchill said:

« I had conversations with the Prime Minister, Signor Bonomi, and also talked with him and Marshal Badoglio together — they are friends. The Marshal has faithfully observed the conditions imposed at the armistice a year ago. He has done his best to send all possible Italian forces, particularly naval forces, into the struggle with Germany, and he has worked steadily for the improvement of relations between Italy and Britain and between Italy and the Allies. His behavior, on leaving office, in giving cordial support to his successors, is most creditable. Finally, I had an interview with the Lieutenant General of the Realm, whose sincerity and ardor in the Allied cause and whose growing stature in Italian eyes was equally apparent.

« What impressed me and touched me most in my journeys in Italy was an extraordinarily good will toward British and American troops everywhere displayed by the Italian people. As I passed through small towns and villages behind the lines, day after day, the friendliness and even enthusiasm of the peasant and the workman and the shopkeeper and of all classes was spontaneous and convincing. I confess that I cannot feel any sentiment of hostility toward the masses of misled or coerced Italian people.

« Obviously, no final settlement can be made with them until north Italy has been liberated and the basis on which the present government stands has been broadened and strengthened. There are good hopes that this will be achieved — I might say soon, but it is safer to say in due course. It would be a miserable disaster if the Italian people, after all their maltreatment by their former allies and Fascist elements and Mussolini, were to emerge from the European struggle only to fall into savage and violent internal feuds. It was for that reason that, on leaving Rome, I tried to set before the Italian nation some of the broad safeguards which are the breath of our nostrils in this country, and which sustain the lives and freedom of the individual against all forms of tyranny, no matter what liveries they may wear, or what slogans they may mouth.

Punishment of Criminals

« We were all shocked by the horrible lynching outrage in the streets of Rome a week or so ago. Every measure of precaution and authority will be taken to prevent the outbreaks of mob vengeance, however great the provocation may be, and for this, responsibility rests not only with the Italian Government but, ultimately, with Allied military power. Punishment for criminals who have committed the most cruel and barbarous acts under orders from the Germans, punishment of men who have made themselves agents of betrayal of 300 or 400 hostages who were shot *en masse* in the catacombs of Rome — punishment for that there must certainly be, but it must be punishment of courts of justice, and in strictest adherence to the forms and principles of justice. This shameful incident has been a baffling factor in the Italian scene. Nevertheless, it has not deterred us from issuing a joint statement to which I already referred, and which, so far as Britain was concerned, was of course approved by the War Cabinet before I gave my agreement to it...

Future of the World

« The future of the whole world, and the future of Europe, perhaps for several generations, depends upon the

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

and, as they have helped us on every front in the fight against Germany, we will certainly not be behindhand in giving them effective aid.

« Our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted. I offered, some time ago, to embody this undertaking in a definite treaty, but the President made the courteous reply that the British word was enough.

« That word we shall certainly make good. Accordingly, we offered the United States a fine, modern British fleet, and we asked that it should be employed in major operations against Japan. This offer was at once cordially accepted.

« A large portion of this fleet is already gathered in the Indian Ocean. For a year past, our modern battleships have been undergoing a further measure of modernization and tropicalization, to meet the rapid wartime changes in technical apparatus...

Satellite States

« The foreign situation has responded to military events. Never was the Alliance against Germany of the three great powers more close or more effective. Divergencies of views and interest must necessarily be, but at no time have these been allowed to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with agreements and decisions reached at Teheran. One by one, in rapid succession, satellite states have writhed or torn themselves free from Nazi tyranny and, as is usual in such cases, not from Germany to neutrality, but from an alliance with Germany to war.

« This has taken place in Rumania and Bulgaria. Already there is fighting between the Finns and the Germans. The Germans, in accordance with their practice and character, are leaving a trail of burned and blackened villages behind them even in the land of the unhappy Finnish dupes. Hungary is still in the Nazi grip but when, as will happen, that grip is broken by steel hammer blows of war, or it relaxes as a result of internal lesions or weakness of the tyrant: the Hungarian people will turn their weapons with all their strength against all those who have led them through so much suffering to their present ruin and defeat. The armistice terms agreed upon with Finland and Rumania bear naturally the impress of Soviet will, and here I must draw attention to the restraint which has characterized Soviet terms to these two countries, both of which added their quota of injuries to the immense volume of suffering which the Russian people have endured, have survived, and have triumphantly surmounted.

« The Bulgarian armistice terms have not yet been signed. Soviet intervention in this theater was at once startling and effective. The sudden declaration of war by Russia was sufficient to induce Bulgaria to turn her caitiff arms against the German intruders. Great Britain and the United States have long been at war with Bulgaria, and they have now joined with the Soviets in framing suitable armistice conditions. The Bulgarian people have been plunged by their leaders in the past 35 years into three wrongful, forlorn, and disastrous wars, and in this present war we cannot forget any acts of cruelty and wickedness for which they have been responsible, both to Greece and to Yugoslavia. They have suffered nothing themselves in this war. No foot has been set upon their soil.

« Apart from some bombardments, they have suffered nothing. Some of the worst war criminals are Bulgarians. The conduct of their troops in harrying and trying to hold down at Hitler's orders their two sorely oppressed neighbors is a shameful page, for which full atonements must be exacted. They may want to be treated as a co-belligerant. So far as Great Britain is concerned, they must work their passage for a long time, and in no uncertain fashion, before we can accord them any special status in view of the injuries our Allies in Greece and Yugoslavia have sustained at their hands.

« Meanwhile, let them march and destroy all the Germans they can find. We do not want them as inland Allies.

British and American [illegible] Italian people. As I passed through small towns and villages behind the lines, day after day, the friendliness and even enthusiasm of the peasant and the workman and the shopkeeper and of all classes was spontaneous and convincing. I confess that I cannot feel any sentiment of hostility toward the masses of misled or coerced Italian people.

« Obviously, no final settlement can be made with them until north Italy has been liberated and the basis on which the present government stands has been broadened and strengthened. There are good hopes that this will be achieved — I might say soon, but it is safer to say in due course. It would be a miserable disaster if the Italian people, after all their maltreatment by their former allies and Fascist elements and Mussolini, were to emerge from the European struggle only to fall into savage and violent internal feuds. It was for that reason that, on leaving Rome, I tried to set before the Italian nation some of the broad safeguards which are the breath of our nostrils in this country, and which sustain the lives and freedom of the individual against all forms of tyranny, no matter what liveries they may wear, or what slogans they may mouth.

Punishment of Criminals

« We were all shocked by the horrible lynching outrage in the streets of Rome a week or so ago. Every measure of precaution and authority will be taken to prevent the outbreaks of mob vengeance, however great the provocation may be, and for this, responsibility rests not only with the Italian Government but, ultimately, with Allied military power. Punishment for criminals who have committed the most cruel and barbarous acts under orders from the Germans, punishment of men who have made themselves agents of betrayal of 300 or 400 hostages who were shot *en masse* in the catacombs of Rome — punishment for that there must certainly be, but it must be punishment of courts of justice, and in strictest adherence to the forms and principles of justice. This shameful incident has been a baffling factor in the Italian scene. Nevertheless, it has not deterred us from issuing a joint statement to which I already referred, and which, so far as Britain was concerned, was of course approved by the War Cabinet before I gave my agreement to it...

Future of the World

« The future of the whole world, and the future of Europe, perhaps for several generations, depends upon the cordial, trustful and comprehending association of the British Empire, the United States, and Soviet Russia, and no pains must be spared and no patience grudged which are necessary to bring that supreme hope to fruition. I may say at once, however, that it will not, in my opinon, be possible for these great powers to do more in the first instance than to act as trustees for other states, great or small, during the period of transition.

« Whatever may be settled in the near future must be regarded as only the preliminary to the actual establishment, in its final form, of the future world organization. Those who try, in any country, to force the pace unduly will run the risk of overlooking many aspects of the highest importance, and also of improvements that can bring about a similar state.

« I have never been one of those who believe that all the problems of the immediate future can be solved while we are actually engaged in a life and death struggle with German and Nazi power, and when the course of military operations and the development of the war against Japan must increasingly claim first place in the minds of those in Britain and the United States, upon whom the chief responsibility rests. To shorten the war by one year, if that can be done, would in itself be a boon greater than many important acts of legislation. To shorten this war, to bring it to an end, to bring the soldiers back home, to get roofs over their heads, to get things back to a free life in our

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760521

country, thus reestablishing and enabling the wheels of commerce to revolve, to get nations out of their terrible frenzy of hate, to build up something like a human and humane world — it is that which makes it so indispensable for us to shorten, be it only by a day, the course of this terrible war.

It is right to make surveys and preparations beforehand, and many have been made and are being made, but great decisions cannot be taken, even for a transition period, without far closer, calmer, and more searching discussions that cannot be held amid the clash of arms. Moreover, we cannot be blind to the fact that there are many factors, at present unknown, which will make themselves manifest on the morrow of the destruction of the Nazi Régime...»

(Reuter)

ALLIES RECAPTURE ELST, DRIVE SIX MILES BEYOND

SHAEF, September 28 — The Allied corridor through the embattled Eindhoven-Nijmegen sector of Holland was more firmly held by British and American troops when, in a sudden two-pronged drive, they drove the Germans from Elst and advanced five to six miles beyond the town.

The British 2nd Army drive to the Meuse has blotted out the last German threat to the Allied corridor in Holland and has widened the salient to at least 18 miles — 12 miles wider than it was 24 hours ago. They now have a solid front on the west bank of the Meuse River from Cuijk to Vierlingsbeek, five miles south of Boxmeer.

The bridge over the lower Rhine in the Arnhem sector, from which British airborne troops withdrew, is unlikely to be of any use to the Germans, a press dispatch reported, as British 2nd Army forces have moved up to the south bank in strength. The Germans are prevented from sending troops or supplies across the bridge or across the five to 10-mile stretch of river west of the bridge. German ground forces are being increasingly supported by the Luftwaffe in their attempts to check the growing Allied threat to the northern flank of the Siegfried Line between Nijmegen and Arnhem.

An official spokesman stated that there is heavy fighting with the Germans putting up strong resistance along the Meuse River above Nijmegen and in the direction of the endangered Linge Canal between the two Netherlands river crossings. British forces advancing northeastward from Bemmel have gained two to three miles.

The German escape route is now barely 25 miles wide between the northwestern bulge of the Nijmegen corridor and the south end of the Zuider Zee.

Fierce fighting is going on along the banks of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal where the Germans are vigorously defending their positions. On the western flank, British troops have forced a new bridgehead over the dyke near Ryckevorsel. A press dispatch stated that the Germans appear to be withdrawing from this sector.

Enemy Counter-Attacks

On the American 1st Army sector, Allied troops are battling stubborn German defenders in pillboxes and concrete strongpoints of the Siegfried Line near Hurtgen, eight miles southeast of Stolberg and 14 miles southeast of besieged Aachen. In the Aachen area, American troops are making constant but small gains against stiff German resistance. The Germans are counter-attacking in battalion strength from the high ground that rims the battlefields to the east and south of Aachen, but they have gained no ground.

American 3rd Army troops were driven back to their original positions today after reaching a bridge leading into the moated Fort Driant on the west side of the Moselle River near Metz. The fort is one of the three main bastions guard-

GERMAN TRANSPORT CENTERS HIT FOR 4TH DAY

LONDON, September 28 — Heavy bombers kept up the offensive against German manufacturing and transportation centers during the day when over 1,000 American bombers escorted by over 500 Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings, attacked war factories in the Magdeburg, Kassel, and Merseburg areas. A railroad marshalling yard and a synthetic oil plant at Magdeburg, and the Henschel tank works at Kassel were among the targets attacked.

The American attack was the fourth successive daylight operation over the Reich following yesterday's RAF night operations against German transportation around Kaiserslautern, industrial city in the Saar Basin, and the attack on Kassel. Night intruder aircraft of the RAF Bomber Command attacked airfields well behind German lines. Two aircraft were missing from this operation.

In continuation of the non-stop pounding being dealt enemy depots and supply lines in advance of Allied troops, Allied medium bombers today hit the German supply center of Emmerich, east of Arnhem.

Yesterday morning, RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes, under cover of Mustangs and Spitfires, attacked the Bottrop Wilhelm synthetic oil plant, six miles north of Essen, and also attacked targets elsewhere in the Ruhr area.

Making almost 1,000 sorties, the 9th USAAF continued their assault yesterday against airfields, railways, highways, troop concentrations, and heavily defended forts in the Rhineland area. Bullets, high explosives, and rockets tore into the Siegfried Line defensive system along a 78-mile front.

RAF Mosquitoes last night strafed German railroads in the area from Venlo, east of Eindhoven to Hanover. Roads, vehicles, and barges in a section east and west of the Scheldt region in Holland were blasted along with targets in the area from Utrecht to Apeldorn.

Allied planes yesterday destroyed at least 137 German planes during their attacks in Germany and the Netherlands. Of the 137 German planes, 80 were destroyed in the air. Allied losses were 44 heavy bombers and 16 fighters.

It was announced in the House of Commons today that the total number of houses either damaged or destroyed by flying bombs was 1,029,995. Of this number, 27,511 houses are beyond repair; 52,277 were seriously damaged and not habitable; 77,030 houses were damaged but habitable; and 873,177 houses were slightly damaged. (OWI)

JET-PROPELLED PLANES BEAT FLYING BOMBS

WASHINGTON, September 28 — British jet-propelled fighter planes have gone into action with success against German rocket bombs, it was announced here today. Further development of the craft, still cloaked in secrecy, is underway.

It is better than the German version which has been engaged by Allied fighters on several occasions. Allied pilots reported that the Nazi fighter has poor maneuverability, but a high speed and rate of climb, and the statement warned that more extensive and effective use of the German type can be expected.

It was disclosed that American experiments with flying bombs have developed weapons with far greater possibilities than those the Germans have launched against Britain.

Emphasis has been placed on controlling the bombs in flight, in contrast to the German «buzzbomb» that must fly a fixed course.

Army airmen consider the flying-bomb less efficient than strategic bombing, but believe it can supplement the bombing plane as a tactical and strategic weapon. (OWI)

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

out the last German threat to the Allied corridor in Holland and has widened the salient to at least 18 miles — 12 miles wider than it was 24 hours ago. They now have a solid front on the west bank of the Meuse River from Cuijk to Vierlingsbeck, five miles south of Boxmeer.

The bridge over the lower Rhine in the Arnhem sector, from which British airborne troops withdrew, is unlikely to be of any use to the Germans, a press dispatch reported, as British 2nd Army forces have moved up to the south bank in strength. The Germans are prevented from sending troops or supplies across the bridge or across the five to 10-mile stretch of river west of the bridge. German ground forces are being increasingly supported by the Luftwaffe in their attempts to check the growing Allied threat to the northern flank of the Siegfried Line between Nijmegen and Arnhem.

An official spokesman stated that there is heavy fighting with the Germans putting up strong resistance along the Meuse River above Nijmegen and in the direction of the endangered Linge Canal between the two Netherlands river crossings. British forces advancing northeastward from Bemmel have gained two to three miles.

The German escape route is now barely 25 miles wide between the northwestern bulge of the Nijmegen corridor and the south end of the Zuider Zee.

Fierce fighting is going on along the banks of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal where the Germans are vigorously defending their positions. On the western flank, British troops have forced a new bridgehead over the dyke near Ryckevorsel. A press dispatch stated that the Germans appear to be withdrawing from this sector.

Enemy Counter-Attacks

On the American 1st Army sector, Allied troops are battling stubborn German defenders in pillboxes and concrete strongpoints of the Siegfried Line near Hurtgen, eight miles southeast of Stolberg and 14 miles southeast of besieged Aachen. In the Aachen area, American troops are making constant but small gains against stiff German resistance. The Germans are counter-attacking in battalion strength from the high ground that rims the battlefields to the east and south of Aachen, but they have gained no ground.

American 3rd Army troops were driven back to their original positions today after reaching a bridge leading into the moated Fort Driant on the west side of the Moselle River near Metz. The fort is one of the three main bastions guarding the city.

American fighter-bombers opened attacks today on the ring of Metz forts west of the Moselle in direct support of ground forces. They blasted seven groups of fortifications with 12 tons of high explosives and incendiaries.

South of Metz, nine of 30 German tanks were destroyed in a German counter-attack in the Dieuze area.

A press dispatch stated that bad weather was beginning to have its effect on the Allied drive into Germany and has given the Germans an opportunity to mass their best troops for a defense of the 11 major bridges across the Rhine.

On the Channel coast, Canadian troops are within 3,000 feet of the harbor at Calais. The citadel has been captured and the fall of the town is imminent. The Germans, however, still control the town and port area. In support of ground troops, Lancasters of the RAF Bomber Command attacked fortified Germans positions this morning. Over 2,000 German prisoners have been taken, as well as six 14-inch cross-Channel guns.

Supreme Headquarters announced today that Major General R. E. Urquhart commanded the 1st British Airborne Division in the Arnhem sector. He had been taken prisoner by the Germans, but subsequently escaped and is now safe. It was also announced that the American 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions participated in the Eindhoven-Nijmegen operations. (OWI - Reuter)

Making almost 1,000 sorties, the 9th AAF continued their assault yesterday against airfields, railways, highways, troop concentrations, and heavily defended forts in the Rhineland area. Bullets, high explosives, and rockets tore into the Siegfried Line defensive system along a 78-mile front.

RAF Mosquitoes last night strafed German railroads in the area from Venlo, east of Eindhoven to Hanover. Roads, vehicles, and barges in a section east and west of the Scheldt region in Holland were blasted along with targets in the area from Utrecht to Apeldorn.

Allied planes yesterday destroyed at least 137 German planes during their attacks in Germany and the Netherlands. Of the 137 German planes, 60 were destroyed in the air. Allied losses were 44 heavy bombers and 16 fighters.

It was announced in the House of Commons today that the total number of houses either damaged or destroyed by flying bombs was 1,029,995. Of this number, 27,511 houses are beyond repair; 52,277 were seriously damaged and not habitable; 77,030 houses were damaged but habitable; and 873,177 houses were slightly damaged. (OWI)

JET-PROPELLED PLANES BEAT FLYING BOMBS

WASHINGTON, September 28 — British jet-propelled fighter planes have gone into action with success against German rocket bombs, it was announced here today. Further development of the craft, still cloaked in secrecy, is underway.

It is better than the German version which has been engaged by Allied fighters on several occasions. Allied pilots reported that the Nazi fighter has poor maneuverability, but a high speed and rate of climb, and the statement warned that more extensive and effective use of the German type can be expected.

It was disclosed that American experiments with flying bombs have developed weapons with far greater possibilities than those the Germans have launched against Britain.

Emphasis has been placed on controlling the bombs in flight, in contrast to the German "buzzbomb" that must fly a fixed course.

Army airmen consider the flying-bomb less efficient than strategic bombing, but believe it can supplement the bombing plane as a tactical and strategic weapon. (OWI)

EISENHOWER'S PROCLAMATION TO GERMANS

LONDON, September 28 — The text of General Dwight Eisenhower's first proclamation to the German people, made public here tonight, follows:

"MILITARY GOVERNMENT — GERMANY. SUPREME COMMANDER'S AREA OF CONTROL. I, General D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, do hereby proclaim as follows:

"Forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In areas of Germany occupied by forces under my command we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party, and abolish cruel, oppressive, and discriminatory laws and institutions which the Party has created.

"We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the world. Military and Party leaders, the Gestapo, and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried, and, if guilty, will be punished as they deserve.

"Secondly, supreme legislative, judicial, and executive authority and powers within occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of Allied Forces, and as military government is established, it is to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in occupied territory will obey immediately and without question, all enactments

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

and orders of the Military Government. Military Government courts will be established for punishment of offenders.

«Resistance to Allied forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offenses will be dealt with severely.

«Thirdly, all German courts and educational institutions within occupied territory are suspended. Volkesgerichtshof [People's Court], Sondergerichte [Special courts], SS Police Courts, and special courts are deprived of authority throughout occupied territory.

«Reöpening of criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

«All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and with obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of the Military Government or Allied authorities, addressed to the German Government or German people.

«This applies also, to officials, employees, and workers of all public undertakings and utilities, and to all other persons engaged in essential work.» (Reuter)

CANADIANS AND PATRIOTS LIBERATE BELLARIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 28 — Italian Patriots and Canadians of the 8th Army yesterday liberated the town of Bellaria, seven miles north of Rimini, as British and Dominion troops expanded their bridgehead across the Rubicon to more than 20 square miles, it was announced here this morning.

Canadian Corps troops, pushing north along the Adriatic coastal road to within less than 22 miles of Ravenna, found Italian Patriots in control of Bellaria and were able to press on across the mouth of the Rubicon, while further inland British and Dominion troops extended to a 10-mile front their hold on the hilly ground northwest of the stream.

In the center of the Italian front, where American troops of the 5th Army have been meeting exceptionally heavy enemy resistance, the heights of Monte Sasso di San Zanobi, 21 miles south of Bologna, were re-captured yesterday after nearly two days of bitter fighting. The hill mass, a spur of lofty Monte la Fine, where American forces are strongly entrenched, was taken by enemy forces in a strong counter-attack on the night of September 25/26, when German forces fought savagely to regain positions on which they might continue their stand south of the Po Plain. Farther east, American forces captured the road-junction town of Castel del Rio, on the Santerna River and 15 miles southwest of Imola, and the Rimini-Bologna Highway.

Castiglione Liberated

At some points, the official announcement said, American and British troops of the 5th Army advanced as much as two miles to capture important features. South African troops, fighting with the 5th Army, were reported to have captured the village of Castiglione, 26 miles from Bologna, and representing an advance of three miles from their former positions at La Storia, on this same road. Despite enemy counter-attacks in this sector, American and South African forces now hold a 10-mile front, a due east-and-west line across the intervening mountains between Castiglione and the main Florence-Bologna Highway, at Monte Beni.

Farther east, British forces captured the town of Bocconi and pressed northward along the Forli road against heavy enemy resistance. These British forces are now less than 20 miles from this Po Valley town, across the Apennines, while other British troops, pushing west from Rimini, are the same distance away across the edges of the Po Plain. Other British troops, now within 13 miles of Faenza, met heavy enemy resistance and counter-attacks in the area of Marradi, eight miles northwest of Bocconi.

Eighth Army forces reported only slight gains yesterday in their thrust northwest from Rimini along the Emilia Highway. Canadian troops were fighting within 1,000 yards of Coastal Air Force planes, in sweeps over the Gulf of Genoa, scored cannon hits on a 1,000-ton vessel, and struck a schooner and barges.

Bad weather held heavy and medium bombers on the ground yesterday, and also restricted close-support operations with ground forces in Italy. (PRO)

GREEK GENERALS CONFER WITH GOVERNMENT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 28 — Two Greek guerrilla generals have met with members of the Greek Government and with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in a conference held at Allied Force Headquarters, and have declared their full acceptance of the orders of the Greek Government and of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to effect «The speediest possible liberation of Greece,» it was announced here today.

The two Greek Patriot leaders, General Zervas, Chief of the EDES, a leftist faction among Greek Partisans, and General Sarafis, met General Scobie, General Officer Commanding for Greece, and the Greek Government, in a recent conference. The conferance was presided over by General Wilson.

The official announcement today said that «Decisions were taken with complete unanimity for the coördination of the efforts to free Greece, and to maintain complete order.» (PRO)

GREAT VICTORY ON SAN MARINO-RIMINI LINE

WITH 8TH ARMY, ITALY, September 28 — A great victory was scored by the 8th Army in smashing the most resolute German resistance on the San Marino-Rimini line which guards the approaches to the plains of Lombardy, a United Nations News correspondent reported.

This battle was the grimmest in which the 8th Army has been engaged in Italy, a military observer stated. For more than three weeks after the Allies had broken through the Goth Line at Pésaro, the Germans fought with desperate determination. They threw in men and material with almost reckless ferocity and they paid dearly for their opposition. The countryside is littered with smashed equipment and the roadside graves are quiet evidence of the German sacrifice.

Eighth Army forces were called on to unleash a maximum of fighting power and to concentrate a weight of armor into dislodging the Germans from their defensive line. An example of the effort involved is that a greater weight of bombs was dropped on the San Fortunato feature near Rimini in aerial attacks than ever was dropped before on any area, with the exception of the tonnage dropped on Caen, in western France. (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE THREE MORE TOWNS

LONDON, September 28 — Today's communique from Marshal Tito's National Army of Liberation Headquarters quoted by the New Yugoslav Telegraph Agency said that the Partisan forces, developing their successful offensive in Slavonia, have captured three towns, including Slatina, eight miles from the Hungarian border, and reached the banks of the strategic Drava River, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In eastern Serbia, the town of Kuceva, at the foot of the Homoljske Mountains, and 12 miles from the Rumanian border, has been freed.

In Dalmatia, the Patriot troops have captured the German strongpoint of Petrovo Polje, north of the port of Split.

The broadcast communique said units were «developing a successful offensive» in northern Yugoslavia across a possible escape line of German forces trapped in the Balkans.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

and Dominion troops expanded their bridgehead across the Rubicon to more than 20 square miles, it was announced here this morning.

Canadian Corps troops, pushing north along the Adriatic coastal road to within less than 22 miles of Ravenna, found Italian Patriots in control of Bellaria and were able to press on across the mouth of the Rubicon, while further inland British and Dominion troops extended to a 10-mile front their hold on the hilly ground northwest of the stream.

In the center of the Italian front, where American troops of the 5th Army have been meeting exceptionally heavy enemy resistance, the heights of Monte Sasso di San Zanobi, 21 miles south of Bologna, were re-captured yesterday after nearly two days of bitter fighting. The hill mass, a spur of lofty Monte la Fine, where American forces are strongly entrenched, was taken by enemy forces in a strong counter-attack on the night of September 25/26, when German forces fought savagely to regain positions on which they might continue their stand south of the Po Plain. Farther east, American forces captured the road-junction town of Castel del Rio, on the Santerno River and 15 miles southwest of Imola, and the Rimini-Bologna Highway.

Castiglione Liberated

At some points, the official announcement said, American and British troops of the 5th Army advanced as much as two miles to capture important features. South African troops, fighting with the 5th Army, were reported to have captured the village of Castiglione, 26 miles from Bologna, and representing an advance of three miles from their former positions at La Storia, on this same road. Despite enemy counter-attacks in this sector, American and South African forces now hold a 10-mile front, a due east-and-west line across the intervening mountains between Castiglione and the main Florence-Bologna Highway, at Monte Beni.

Farther east, British forces captured the town of Bocconi and pressed northward along the Forli road against heavy enemy resistance. These British forces are now less than 20 miles from this Po Valley town, across the Apennines, while other British troops, pushing west from Rimini, are the same distance away across the edges of the Po Plain. Other British troops, now within 18 miles of Faenza, met heavy enemy resistance and counter-attacks in the area of Marradi, eight miles northwest of Bocconi.

Eighth Army forces reported only slight gains yesterday in their thrust northwest from Rimini along the Emilia Highway. Canadian troops were fighting within 1,000 yards of San Mauro di Romagna, and British troops had pushed to within the same distance of Savignano, on the southwest, and some nine miles from Rimini along the main rail and road line to Bologna and Milan. In the hill country north of the headwaters of the Arno and the Tiber, and midway between the fronts of the 5th and the 8th Army forces converging on the Po Plain, patrol forces found only enemy rear guards holding the village of Santa Sofia.

On the Ligurian coastal sector, 5th Army forces reported the capture of the villages of Vallecchia and Quercetа, some nine miles north of Viareggio. (PRO)

2,500-TON VESSEL STRUCK IN ADRIATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 28 — Mustang fighter-bombers, operating despite unfavorable weather yesterday destroyed a 2,500-ton enemy merchant vessel in Parenzo Harbor, on the east coast of the Istrian Peninsula, it was announced here today.

The long-range fighters attacked the ship after a «train-busting» foray over enemy supply routes connecting Padua, Treviso, and Udine, in northeastern Italy, in which 19 enemy locomotives were claimed as destroyed. Two direct bomb hits were scored on the vessel, whose boilers exploded, sending columns of smoke and débris nearly a 1,000 feet into the air.

were taken with complete satisfaction of the efforts to free Greece, and to maintain complete order (PRO)

GREAT VICTORY ON SAN MARINO-RIMINI LINE

WITH 8TH ARMY, ITALY, September 28 — A great victory was scored by the 8th Army in smashing the most resolute German resistance on the San Marino-Rimini line which guards the approaches to the plains of Lombardy, a United Nations News correspondent reported.

This battle was the grimmest in which the 8th Army has been engaged in Italy, a military observer stated. For more than three weeks after the Allies had broken through the Goth Line at Pésaro, the Germans fought with desperate determination. They threw in men and material with almost reckless ferocity and they paid dearly for their opposition. The countryside is littered with smashed equipment and the roadside graves are quiet evidence of the German sacrifice.

Eighth Army forces were called on to unleash a maximum of fighting power and to concentrate a weight of armor into dislodging the Germans from their defensive line. An example of the effort involved is that a greater weight of bombs was dropped on the San Fortunata feature near Rimini in aerial attacks than ever was dropped before on any area, with the exception of the tonnage dropped on Caen, in western France. (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE THREE MORE TOWNS

LONDON, September 28 — Today's communique from Marshal Tito's National Army of Liberation Headquarters quoted by the New Yugoslav Telegraph Agency said that the Partisan forces, developing their successful offensive in Slavonia, have captured three towns, including Slatina, eight miles from the Hungarian border, and reached the banks of the strategic Drava River, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In eastern Serbia, the town of Kuceva, at the foot of the Homoljske Mountains, and 12 miles from the Rumanian border, has been freed.

In Dalmatia, the Patriot troops have captured the German strongpoint of Petrovo Polje, north of the port of Split.

The broadcast communique said units were «developing a successful offensive» in northern Yugoslavia across a possible escape line of German forces trapped in the Balkans.

Continuing their drive toward the Rumanian border, the Partisans have routed a German column near Rudnik, near the Serbian Montenegrin border.

In western Serbia, Tito forces killed 150 Germans and took 80 prisoners, including the aide-de-camp to a general captured a few days ago.

A communique issued last night by Marshal Tito's Headquarters said that Yugoslav Partisans, in a series of clashes, have killed more than 1,000 Germans, and taken 275 prisoners.

At Gracania, whose capture was announced yesterday, the Patriots killed 80 Germans, and took 130 prisoners.

Other Partisan units derailed three trains on the Zagreb-Karlovac rail line in northwestern Yugoslavia, and destroyed two trains on the Brod-Sarajevo line extending south through the central part of the country.

The Partisans wiped out other groups of Germans in battles in the region below Belgrade on the Leskovac-Nis road in southeastern Serbia, and near Jesnica in western Serbia, and destroyed or captured a large number of enemy trucks and other equipment.

In western Herzegovina, near the coast, Yugoslav fighters reported killing five German officers, including a general, as they destroyed an enemy car on the Imotski-Duvno road. (OWI)

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

YUGOSLAV GENERAL JOINS TITO

LONDON, September 28 — Divisional General Lazar Milosavljevic, a well-known Yugoslav officer and professor at the Belgrade military academy, has reached liberated Yugoslav territory and put himself at the disposal of Marshal Tito's headquarters, it was announced last night by the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency. (PWB)

TROOP-LADEN JU-52'S SHOT DOWN

CAIRO, September 28 — Beaufighters of the Middle East command shot down two troop-laden JU 52's last night in a sweep over the eastern Mediterranean.

The huge German transport craft were said to have picked up their passengers from islands in the Aegean, from which the Germans are trying desperately to evacuate trapped personnel.

Beaufighters also attacked a German-held Aegean harbor, scoring hits with rocket projectiles on two enemy vessels. (PWB)

RUSSIANS WITHIN SIGHT OF RIGA

MOSCOW, September 28 — Two Russian army groups were advancing on the Latvian capital city of Riga tonight, with their advanced observation posts well within sight of the ruined streets.

Front-line Russian dispatches said today that German blockhouses in the streets can be seen clearly through field glasses, and that endless waves of Red Air Force bombers are keeping the port and sea approaches under control.

A coördinated attack to smash this last important Nazi escape harbor on the upper reaches of the Baltic front was underway tonight, shortly after units of Marshal Govorov's Leningrad Front, coming down the coast from Estonia, had joined up with units of General Maslennikov's 3rd Baltic Front.

Troops who made the junction were said to be advancing on Riga at the rate of 15 miles a day, pushing southward along the shores of the Gulf of Riga. In the face of this advance, the Germans were said to be fighting «to the last breath».

The Soviet communique said the only other major engagements taking place on the long Russo-German front were in the area south and southeast of Sanok, in southern Poland. There, Red Army forces have taken another 30 small villages as they battle over the Carpathians toward the Czecho-Slovak frontier.

Tito Opens Frontier

The Soviet Government disclosed tonight that Marshal Tito had granted permission for the entry of Red Army troops into Yugoslavia — for the duration of operations against the Hungarian frontier.

The agreement provides that Russian troops will evacuate Yugoslav territory just as soon as tactical developments permit, and that Tito's civil administration of Russian-occupied areas shall continue undisturbed.

Simultaneously, the German news agency, *DNB*, said that Russian troops have crossed from Rumania into Yugoslavia in the general area above the Iron Gate. The same source said last night that Russian forces had pierced the Hungarian frontier for a depth of five to seven miles. (Reuter)

FINNISH TROOPS DRIVE AHEAD

HELSINKI, September 28 — Finnish troops were reported pressing a three-pronged drive in north-central

«In both sectors our units are waging heavy defensive fights and are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy,» said the communique.

«There is quiet in the southern sector. In the east, near Vernar, there is intensive reconnaissance activity and very strong air activity on both sides.» (OWI)

RUMANIA DISSOLVES GERMAN MINORITY PARTY

BUCHAREST, September 28 — The Nazi organization of the German minority in Rumania has been dissolved by decree of the Rumanian Ministry of Justice, said the Bucharest paper *Universal* yesterday. Persons of German extraction who have been serving in the German Army will lose their rights as Rumanian citizens and are subject to the requisitioning of property.

Coöperation with the United Nations and the development of democratic institutions in Rumania were pledged by King Michael in an interview with foreign press correspondents in Bucharest, Radio Moscow said today.

King Michael said: «The struggle being waged by the Rumanian Army, shoulder-to-shoulder with the Red Army against our common enemy, is the beginning of a good neighbor policy and mutual confidence between Rumania and the Soviet Union, and of our close coöperation with other United Nations.»

Of the Rumanian domestic policy, he said: «The present Government is supported by four political parties. Such an alliance will form the guarantee of a normal development of democratic institutions in the country.» (PWB)

BULGARIAN PATROLS ACTIVE

LONDON, September 28 — Bulgarian activity against the Germans yesterday consisted mostly of patrol actions, a Bulgarian communique, broadcast from Sofia, announced today.

Enemy pressure increased near Strumitsa in Yugoslavia, at a point 10 miles from the Bulgarian-Yugoslav-Greek border. (MOI)

U. S. CARRIERS STRIKE 65 JAP SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, September 28 — Carrier-based aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet sank or severely damaged another 65 Japanese vessels, including a destroyer and three destroyer escorts, in a wide sweep over Philippine waters five days ago.

A communique compiled from reports of returning forces said that 36 Japanese aircraft were shot down in the course of operations, and that, in addition, about 30 small water craft were sunk or damaged.

Peleliu Falling to Americans

Meanwhile, the last of the Japanese were besieged and under annihilating fire on Peleliu Island in the Palaus tonight.

A United States Naval communique issued here said that the island, which lies 525 miles east of the Philippine Island of Mindanao, fell into American control today.

Japanese dead thus far were counted at 7,517. On the island of Angaur, six miles to the south, Japanese dead were put at 1,020, as the last of the enemy there was being mopped up.

Batavia Strafed

Allied striking power has hit deep into the Japanese-held Netherlands Indies, General Douglas MacArthur report-

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

MOSCOW, September 28 — Two Russian army groups were advancing on the Latvian capital city of Riga tonight, with their advanced observation posts well within sight of the ruined streets.

Front-line Russian dispatches said today that German blockhouses in the streets can be seen clearly through field glasses, and that endless waves of Red Air Force bombers are keeping the port and sea approaches under control.

A coordinated attack to smash this last important Nazi escape harbor on the upper reaches of the Baltic front was underway tonight, shortly after units of Marshal Govorov's Leningrad Front, coming down the coast from Estonia, had joined up with units of General Maslennikov's 3rd Baltic Front.

Troops who made the junction were said to be advancing on Riga at the rate of 15 miles a day, pushing southward along the shores of the Gulf of Riga. In the face of this advance, the Germans were said to be fighting « to the last breath ».

The Soviet communique said the only other major engagements taking place on the long Russo-German front were in the area south and southeast of Sanok, in southern Poland. There, Red Army forces have taken another 30 small villages as they battle over the Carpathians toward the Czecho-Slovak frontier.

Tito Opens Frontier

The Soviet Government disclosed tonight that Marshal Tito had granted permission for the entry of Red Army troops into Yugoslavia — for the duration of operations against the Hungarian frontier.

The agreement provides that Russian troops will evacuate Yugoslav territory just as soon as tactical developments permit, and that Tito's civil administration of Russian-occupied areas shall continue undisturbed.

Simultaneously, the German news agency, *DNB*, said that Russian troops have crossed from Rumania into Yugoslavia in the general area above the Iron Gate. The same source said last night that Russian forces had pierced the Hungarian frontier for a depth of five to seven miles.

(Reuter)

FINNISH TROOPS DRIVE AHEAD

HELSINKI, September 28 — Finnish troops were reported pressing a three-pronged drive in north-central Finland today, in an effort to smash retreating German forces leaving a trail of burned villages behind them, the Associated Press reported.

One column, based on the Bothnian Gulf at the Port of Oulu, was heading along the coast in the direction of Kemi and Tornio, and was reported to have reached the Ijoki River where the Germans blew up a railroad bridge.

More Finnish troops are being moved to the north to trap the 100,000 Germans in Finnish Lapland, a correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company reported yesterday. He added that the Germans are continuing to retreat and are wrecking bridges, buildings, and laying mines as they go.

A second column plunged from Puolanka — in the heart of Finland — northwest toward Pudasjarvi, an important road junction, while the third column advanced from Poulanka northeast toward Taivalkoski, and almost directly east of Pudasjarvi. (OWI)

CZECHS FIGHT HEAVY DEFENSIVE BATTLES

LONDON, September 28 — Heavy fighting is in progress in the western sector of Slovakia and the enemy is attacking with considerable force in the Turc River Valley and in the direction of Handlova and Janova Lehota, reported a Czechoslovak communique issued today.

neighbor policy and mutual confidence between Rumania and the Soviet Union, and of our close cooperation with other United Nations. »

Of the Rumanian domestic policy, he said: « The present Government is supported by four political parties. Such an alliance will form the guarantee of a normal development of democratic institutions in the country. » (PWB)

BULGARIAN PATROLS ACTIVE

LONDON, September 28 — Bulgarian activity against the Germans yesterday consisted mostly of patrol actions, a Bulgarian communique, broadcast from Sofia, announced today.

Enemy pressure increased near Strumitsa in Yugoslavia, at a point 19 miles from the Bulgarian-Yugoslav-Greek border. (MOI)

U. S. CARRIERS STRIKE 65 JAP SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, September 28 — Carrier-based aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet sank or severely damaged another 65 Japanese vessels, including a destroyer and three destroyer escorts, in a wide sweep over Philippine waters five days ago.

A communique compiled from reports of returning forces said that 36 Japanese aircraft were shot down in the course of operations, and that, in addition, about 30 small water craft were sunk or damaged.

Peleliu Falling to Americans

Meanwhile, the last of the Japanese were besieged and under annihilating fire on Peleliu Island in the Palaus tonight.

A United States Naval communique issued here said that the island, which lies 525 miles east of the Philippine Island of Mindanao, fell into American control today.

Japanese dead thus far were counted at 7,517. On the island of Angaur, six miles to the south, Japanese dead were put at 1,020, as the last of the enemy there was being mopped up.

Batavia Strafed

Allied striking power has hit deep into the Japanese-held Netherlands Indies. General Douglas MacArthur reported a strafing attack on the Netherlands Indies capital of Batavia yesterday. The British Admiralty said its submarines on patrol in waters surrounding Java and Sumatra have sunk 32 Japanese vessels.

In the same area, MacArthur's bombers have sunk two 1,000 ton freighters and another of 3,000 tons. They were bombed off the Celebes.

Other aircraft of American task forces in the Pacific continued the hammering bombardment of Japanese positions on the Kuriles, the Volcanos, the Marianas, the Carolines, the Marshalls, and on the islands of Wake, Wotje, and Mille, scoring direct hits on airfields and harbor installations.

Japs Licked

Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger, commander of the American 6th Army, speaking of the Jap position in the Pacific, declared today that «the Japs are licked. »

General Kreuger, who leads an army which is expected to play an important rôle in liberation of the Philippines, said that « any sensible nation » in the position of the Japanese would surrender.

He added that defeat, though certain, cannot be timed; that there are too many unpredictable factors in the Asiatic war for any estimate of how long the fight may continue.

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

Kweilin Unrelieved

The Chinese High Command said today that a third Japanese column has struck out of Kwantung Province toward the Kwangsi Province capital of Kweilin, and that encirclement of the capital's defensive positions at Paoching was almost complete.

To the south, Allied aircraft of the Southeast Asia Command bombed the highway at Wanling, on the Burmese-Chinese border. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ONLY A SHELL OF RIMINI REMAINS

RIMINI, September 28 — A mere shell of this city, recently liberated by the Allied Armies in Italy, remains. Most of the buildings have been severely battered by shell fire from land, sea, and air. The port area of the city has been left horribly scarred and almost totally razed.

A United Nations News special correspondent who visited this city soon after its liberation reported that few buildings had escaped destruction. One of the most notable buildings, however, which emerged unscathed, was the grand opera house. It still stands in the square, towering high above the masses of rubble strewn about the city.

Hardly a building boasts an unbroken pane of glass, and destruction and debris catch the eye anywhere one may travel through the streets of this Adriatic port city.

From the condition of the city, it was obvious that the population had been evacuated long before the actual battle invested this area. The Germans who were housed in the city after the citizens departed made little effort to clean up the town. Weeds and blades of grass can be seen growing in cobblestone streets and along the piles of smashed bricks and masonry.

Allied authorities wasted no time in getting to work on the rehabilitation of the port facilities, and it was estimated that in a short time, Allied supplies could be received across its docks. (UNN)

NAZI MINES KILLING MANY CIVILIANS

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 28 — Areas far distant from probable military objectives were heavily mined by German troops retreating through the seaside villages north of Rimini.

A UNN correspondent reported today that many civilians have been killed by these mines, and that large areas over which normal activities must take them are heavily planted with high explosives.

Except for this indiscriminate mining, described as like «seed spread on the wind,» the coastal area immediately north of Rimini was only slightly damaged. The enemy's retreat before Allied attacks had given him too little time for systematic demolition. (UNN)

BLACK MARKET RING SMASHED

PALERMO, September 28 — A large-scale campaign has been initiated by the combined forces of the Italian municipal police, carabinieri, and soldiers of the Italian Army against black marketeers using Italian railways for transporting grain destined for sale on the black market.

Yesterday, 50 public security officers, 50 carabinieri, and 50 soldiers were despatched with orders to carry out the search of a train running on the Catania-Palermo line. The train was surrounded by the police and the soldiers, who succeeded in capturing the culprits attempting to escape.

Twelve person were arrested on charges of illegal possession of arms and for illicit dealings on the black market. One hundred quintals of grain were confiscated. (UNN)

The newspaper *Il Popolo* stated that the Allied statement opened new horizons toward the economic and political redemption of Italy, and is most encouraging to those engaged in the work of reconstruction.

L'Italia Libera, refering to the declaration, stated that the stages through which Italy is passing toward a new way of life are slow and painful, but are the results of the efforts of the Italian Government. Those who seek to undermine this work have only to consider the results attained and the goal of the Italian people so well defined in the Hyde Park Statement.

The *Risorgimento Liberale* remarked that the prouncement must be viewed as the suspicious omen of a new epoch.

L'Avanti said that the joint statement of Roosevelt and Churchill on Italy has clarified the political horizon and allows for the consideration of the problems of Italian reconstruction with greater confidence.

The *Risorgimento* of Naples, in connection with the statement made by the two Allied leaders, noted that the assistance of Great Britain and the United States assumes great importance before the work of reconstruction yet to be accomplished. This help will allow Italy to participate in an ever-increasing measure in the war effort of the United Nations which will strengthen still further the bonds of friendship and solidarity.

La Voce, Naples daily, stated that the heroism of the Italian Liberation Corps and of Italian Patriots, and the decisive weight of the Italian Fleet in the war against the Germans, have demonstrated what the true feeling of the Italian people are. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

HULL WARNS NEUTRALS ABOUT WAR CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, September 28 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today that neutral nations had been warned that they would lose American friendship «for years to come» should they give sanctuary to Hitler or other Axis leaders after the war.

Mr. Hull stated that the governments of Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain, and other neutral nations have either given assurances that they will not permit Axis nationals to flee within their borders, or that they are fully aware of the problems that such action might provoke. No indication has yet been received of the views of certain other governments, Mr. Hull stated.

«The State Department is continuing to impress upon those governments whose policy has not yet been clearly stated, the importance it attaches to the taking of adequate measures to insure that Axis war criminals do not find asylum in their countries,» he continued.

The United States has the support and approval of the British and Soviet governments in bringing pressure on these other governments.

A few hours before Mr. Hull's statement, the Soviet Embassy sponsored publication of a statement that Russia's participation in the settlement of this war would provide «the best guarantee» that Hitler would not escape punishment after this war, as Kaiser Wilhelm did after the last. (OWI)

ALLIED NATIONS SIGN NEW MARITIME AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, September 28 — The State Department revealed today that eight Allied nations have signed a new maritime agreement for the pooling of their ships until after the end of the global war.

The State Department said the new agreement, signed in London last month, replaces the present arrangements

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

above the masses of rubble strewn about the city.

Hardly a building boasts an unbroken pane of glass, and destruction and débris catch the eye anywhere one may travel through the streets of this Adriatic port city.

From the condition of the city, it was obvious that the population had been evacuated long before the actual battle invested this area. The Germans who were housed in the city after the citizens departed made little effort to clean up the town. Weeds and blades of grass can be seen growing in cobblestone streets and along the piles of smashed bricks and masonry.

Allied authorities wasted no time in getting to work on the rehabilitation of the port facilities, and it was estimated that in a short time, Allied supplies could be received across its docks. (UNN)

NAZI MINES KILLING MANY CIVILIANS

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 28 — Areas far distant from probable military objectives were heavily mined by German troops retreating through the seaside villages north of Rimini.

A UNN correspondent reported today that many civilians have been killed by these mines, and that large areas over which normal activities must take them are heavily planted with high explosives.

Except for this indiscriminate mining, described as like «seed spread on the wind,» the coastal area immediately north of Rimini was only slightly damaged. The enemy's retreat before Allied attacks had given him too little time for systematic demolition. (UNN)

BLACK MARKET RING SMASHED

PALERMO, September 28 — A large-scale campaign has been initiated by the combined forces of the Italian municipal police, carabinieri, and soldiers of the Italian Army against black marketeers using Italian railways for transporting grain destined for sale on the black market.

Yesterday, 50 public security officers, 50 carabinieri, and 50 soldiers were despatched with orders to carry out the search of a train running on the Catania-Palermo line. The train was surrounded by the police and the soldiers, who succeeded in capturing the culprits attempting to escape.

Twelve person were arrested on charges of illegal possession of arms and for illicit dealings on the black market. One hundred quintals of grain were confiscated. (UNN)

GRAIN LAW VIOLATORS ARRESTED

RAGUSA, SICILY, September 28 — Salvatore Capuzzello of Comiso, was sentenced to four years in jail and fined 591.000 lire by the Ragusa Tribunal for withholding 62 quintals of grain and 185 quintals of barley from the Granaries of the People. (UNN)

BONOMI WIRES THANKS FOR U.N.R.R.A. AID

ROME, September 28 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi today sent a message of thanks to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill following the announcement of the allotment of 50 million dollars by UNRRA for relief purposes in Italy. (UNN)

POSTCARDS MAY BE SENT FROM FLORENCE

FLORENCE, September 28 — Postcards of not more than 25 words may now be sent from Florence to Liberated Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, according to an Allied Military Government announcement today. (UNN)

ITALIAN PRESS ON JOINT STATEMENT

ROME, September 28 — The joint declaration of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt made public on September 26 evoked wide comment in today's Italian press.

friendship and soldarity.

La Voce, Naples daily, stated that the heroism of the Italian Liberation Corps and of Italian Patriots, and the decisive weight of the Italian Fleet in the war against the Germans, have demonstrated what the true feeling of the Italian people are. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

HULL WARNS NEUTRALS ABOUT WAR CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, September 28 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today that neutral nations had been warned that they would lose American friendship «for years to come» should they give sanctuary to Hitler or other Axis leaders after the war.

Mr. Hull stated that the governments of Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain, and other neutral nations have either given assurances that they will not permit Axis nationals to flee within their borders, or that they are fully aware of the problems that such action might provoke. No indication has yet been received of the views of certain other governments, Mr. Hull stated.

«The State Department is continuing to impress upon those governments whose policy has not yet been clearly stated, the importance it attaches to the taking of adequate measures to insure that Axis war criminals do not find asylum in their countries,» he continued.

The United States has the support and approval of the British and Soviet governments in bringing pressure on these other governments.

A few hours before Mr. Hull's statement, the Soviet Embassy sponsored publication of a statement that Russia's participation in the settlement of this war would provide «the best guarantee» that Hitler would not escape punishment after this war, as Kaiser Wilhelm did after the last. (OWI)

ALLIED NATIONS SIGN NEW MARITIME AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, September 28 — The State Department revealed today that eight Allied nations have signed a new maritime agreement for the pooling of their ships until after the end of the global war.

The State Department said the new agreement, signed in London last month, replaces the present arrangements providing for a shipping pool until the end of hostilities in Europe.

The signatories are the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, Greece, The Netherlands, Norway, and Poland. These nations control nearly all of the world's shipping tonnage on the Allied side. (OWI)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LABOR MANIFESTO

LONDON, September 28 — The Labor parties of the British Commonwealth of Nations held their final session here yesterday.

A manifesto issued at this final conference stated that only an international order built for collective security and economic expansion can be the final guarantee against future wars.

«Peace without prosperity for the great mass of wage and salary workers would be both a shame and a danger,» stated the manifesto.

«The principal wartime financial controls should be maintained until more permanent and satisfactory arrangements can be made. Banks and other financial institutions should be made the servants of the community.

«Funds available for investment should be brought under national and international control and direction, with the

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

view of ensuring full employment, higher production, and raising the standards of living everywhere.

« Wartime arrangements for the bulk purchase through state agencies of foodstuffs and raw materials should continue. »

The conference decided that the defeat of Japan must be pursued with the same vigor and persistance as the attack against Germany.

« After the defeat of Germany and Japan, all the necessary steps must be taken to put it beyond their power to revive their attempt to dominate other peoples by aggressive means.

« War criminals should be visited with swift justice, and social and political institutions which permitted the emergence of Nazism and Fascism must be destroyed.

« As these are destroyed, every effort must be made to rebuild the Labor Trade Union and Coöperative movements in defeated countries.

« All peace-loving nations, both great and small, should have a full democratic voice in the new world organization.

« There should be as rapid a development as possible in the direction of an international police force, international control of all armaments, and the automatic imposition of economic and, where necessary, military sanctions against any country declared guilty of aggression.

« A world organization will build a permanent court of international law and create a strong and efficient international civil service to be provided with an ample budget.

« The conference recognises the need for regional organizations which shall perform functions appropriate to the interests of nations whose relationship is specially close by reason of their geographical situation or other causes.

« The major responsibility of this conference is to ensure that all governments pursue an international policy which will encourage the victory everywhere of democratic and socialist forces. » (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HIMMLER WARNS GERMAN OFFICERS

LONDON, September 28 — Heinrich Himmler, in a warning to German officers, threatened retaliation against their families as well as against themselves if they opposed the Nazi Régime.

The article, in the Nazi weekly *Das Reich* which carried his statement, said that Himmler made « no patriotic speeches, but uttered genuine warnings » to the officers. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 23 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the central sector, American and British troops have continued to exert unrelenting pressure against strong enemy resistance, and at some points during the last 24 hours have advanced as much as two miles to capture important features.

On the Adriatic coast, British and Dominion troops now have crossed the Rubicon on a front of over 10 miles, and have extended their bridgehead to a depth of more than two miles. Dominion troops captured the town of Bellaria, and other 8th Army troops are closing in on the town of Savignano.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although weather restricted operations yesterday, fight-

[illegible] weather held up the operations of Allied light coastal forces in the Gulf of Genoa until the night of 26/27 September, when an Anglo-American force of three boats sighted and attacked a north-bound enemy convoy 25 miles to the southeast of Genoa.

The convoy consisted of two medium-sized ships escorted by a corvette. One of the ships was hit by torpedoes and blew up with a very heavy explosion, which indicated that she was carrying a cargo of petrol. Although no explosion was seen, it is probable that the second ship was also hit by torpedoes. Our craft withdrew under heavy fire from the corvette.

When another group of our boats appeared on the scene, they found only the corvette sheltering under cover of the coastal batteries. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 28 — Today's communique:

Land:

The withdrawal of our forces north of Neder Rijn has been completed.

Fighting continued throughout yesterday in the area north of Nijmegen, where Allied troops made some progress.

On the west of the salient, an advance was made south of Oss, and the villages of Heesch and Nisteirode were freed.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked strong points and gun positions in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area, and strafed road and rail transport behind the enemy lines in Holland. There were many combats, and according to reports so far received, 41 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Ten of ours are missing.

To the east of the Allied salient, an attack was made by medium bombers on communications at Goch, near the German frontier.

Last night, Intruders attacked road and rail transport over a wide area in Holland and western Germany. In northern Belgium, our ground forces have further extended the bridgehead over the canal west of Turnhout.

Active patrolling on both sides continues from north of Aachen to the Lunéville area. Our troops are meeting stiff opposition from German pillboxes and strongpoints near Hurtegen, southeast of Stolberg.

West of Metz, an enemy counter-attack was contained in the vicinity of Gravelotte. Other counter-attacks were dispersed near Coincourt and Bezance, northeast of Lunéville, with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Calais area, our troops closing in on the town across the flooded ground to the west were given close support by fighter-bombers. A concentrated attack on fortified positions in the town was made by heavy bombers, one of which is missing.

Air:

Over 1,100 heavy bombers, with strong fighter escort, attacked industrial targets at Cologne, a synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen, a tank factory at Kassel, an ordinance factory at Mainz, and railway yards at Ludwigshafen, Mainz, and Cologne.

Strong fighter opposition and intense flak were encountered. Thirty-six aircraft were destroyed in combat, and five more on the ground. Forty-two bombers and seven fighters are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 23 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northwest and west of Parnu (Pernov) our troops cleared off disorganized enemy groups on the western coast of Estonia, and also occupied over 200 populated localities, including Pavasi, Likula, Mazkula, Virtsuv, Goritse, Shenkulye, Kuli, Virmsare, Tarvi, and

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

economic and, where necessary, military sanctions against any country declared guilty of aggression.

« A world organization will build a permanent court of international law and create a strong and efficient international civil service to be provided with an ample budget.

« The conference recognises the need for regional organizations which shall perform functions appropriate to the interests of nations whose relationship is specially close by reason of their geographical situation or other causes.

« The major responsibility of this conference is to ensure that all governments pursue an international policy which will encourage the victory everywhere of democratic and socialist forces. »

(Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HIMMLER WARNS GERMAN OFFICERS

LONDON, September 28 — Heinrich Himmler, in a warning to German officers, threatened retaliation against their families as well as against themselves if they opposed the Nazi Régime.

The article, in the Nazi weekly *Das Reich* which carried his statement, said that Himmler made « no patriotic speeches, but uttered genuine warnings » to the officers.

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 28 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the central sector, American and British troops have continued to exert unrelenting pressure against strong enemy resistance, and at some points during the last 24 hours have advanced as much as two miles to capture important features.

On the Adriatic coast, British and Dominion troops now have crossed the Rubicon on a front of over 10 miles, and have extended their bridgehead to a depth of more than two miles. Dominion troops captured the town of Bellaria, and other 8th Army troops are closing in on the town of Savignano.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although weather restricted operations yesterday, fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked troop concentrations, communications, and artillery positions in and north of the battle area.

Coastal Aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and in the Adriatic.

Troop concentrations and gun emplacements in Northern Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia were attacked by Balkan Air Force units. Heavy and medium bombers did not operate.

MAAF flew approximately 550 sorties. One of our aircraft is missing.

Navy:

On 25 September, *USS Madison* bombarding in the Ventimiglia area hit a supply plane and later destroyed an observation post. The French destroyer *Forbin* engaged enemy mortars and troops in the same area. On 26 September, *USS Madison* and *Edison* engaged enemy targets in the same area, while the *Forbin* successfully fired upon enemy troops, batteries, and a railway.

It is reported from the Aegean Sea that on 26 September, naval aircraft, working from escort carriers, destroyed two armored trucks laden with troops in the Island of Rhodes and probably destroyed one JU-52 on the ground.

north of Nijmegen, where Allied troops made some progress.

On the west of the salient, an advance was made south of Oss, and the villages of Heesch and Nistelrode were freed.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked strong points and gun positions in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area, and strafed road and rail transport behind the enemy lines in Holland. There were many combats, and according to reports so far received, 41 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Ten of ours are missing.

To the east of the Allied salient, an attack was made by medium bombers on communications at Goch, near the German frontier.

Last night, Intruders attacked road and rail transport over a wide area in Holland and western Germany. In northern Belgium, our ground forces have further extended the bridgehead over the canal west of Turnhout.

Active patrolling on both sides continues from north of Aachen to the Luneville area. Our troops are meeting stiff opposition from German pillboxes and strongpoints near Hurtegen, southeast of Stolberg.

West of Metz, an enemy counter-attack was contained in the vicinity of Gravelotte. Other counter-attacks were dispersed near Coincourt and Bezance, northeast of Luneville, with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Calais area, our troops closing in on the town across the flooded ground to the west were given close support by fighter-bombers. A concentrated attack on fortified positions in the town was made by heavy bombers, one of which is missing.

Air:

Over 1,100 heavy bombers, with strong fighter escort, attacked industrial targets at Cologne, a synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen, a tank factory at Kassel, an ordinance factory at Mainz and railway yards at Ludwigshafen, Mainz, and Cologne.

Strong fighter opposition and intense flak were encountered. Thirty-six aircraft were destroyed in combat, and five more on the ground. Forty-two bombers and seven fighters are missing.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 23 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northwest and west of Parnu (Pernov), our troops cleared off disorganized enemy groups on the western coast of Estonia, and also occupied over 200 populated localities, including Pavasi, Likula, Mazkula, Virtsuv, Goritse, Shenkulye, Kuli, Virmsare, Tarvi, and Tauleps, and the railway stations of Likula, Tauzhe, and Virtsuv.

In the direction of Riga, our troops as a result of stiff fighting, occupied over 50 populated localities, including Gvarmuzhe, Birzaus, Syatungar, Lode, Kraly, Injene, and Dobesh.

South and southeast of Sanok, our troops operating in difficult conditions in the mountain wooded area, occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Lopotu, Budensko, Turinka, Bukovets, Turechki, Gorinya, Jablonya, and Savatka, and the railway stations of Idryan and Volnyelihov.

On the other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 27, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, nine enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 28 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique: Venetian Patriots liberated Vedronza, in the province of Udine, on September 23. Captured war material included two mortars, two anti-

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

tank guns, two heavy machine guns, rifles, and ammunition. The Germans suffered losses in dead and wounded. A part of the garrison now is being pursued by Garibaldi Brigade forces. Prompt intervention of the Patriots prevented the destruction of the power plant.

Piedmont continues to be the Region where the struggle against the Nazi-Fascists is most active and intense. Near Alba, Patriots of Cuneo Province captured a transport column which was carrying aircraft material.

Clashes also took place in the southern Biellese area, where Patriot positions have been consolidated. In this district, the spirit of revolt is also spreading among Fascist troops, many of whom are deserting. On August 25, the Germans confined Fascist troops to their barracks and compelled them to choose between deportation to Germany or collaboration in German atrocities against civilians.

In Piedmont, Liguria, and Lombardy, Garibaldi Brigades are operating according to a unified plan. During the second half of the month of August, Ligurian Patriots were in control of the Montebruno zone of the Trebbia Valley, in the province of Genova. The road between Rezzoaglio, in Genoa Province, and Marseilles was also in Patriot control. Other Garibaldi Brigade forces, advancing from Montoggio in the direction of Montebruno, liberated Torriglia, also in the province of Genoa. For six days, Patriots were in control of the Genoa-Chiavari Road, the only route to Genoa from the south which remained open.

According to latest information, the battle mentioned yesterday, in which 60 Germans were surrounded and annihilated, took place at Boccassuolo.

Sabotage activities are spreading. In Bresica Province, a tunnel on the Iseo-Edolo Line was dynamited; in the Province of Sondrio, a railway line was interrupted by the destruction of electric power installations near Morbegno.

Between September 1 and 10, two bridges were destroyed near Savoniero, in the Province of Modena. Two others were put out of use near Suzans and La Valle, respectively, in the provinces of Udine and Belluno.

Latest information disclosed that Bellaria and Sant Agata, in the Adriatic sector, had been liberated prior to the entry of Allied troops in those localities. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 28 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the fighting area of West Holland, a stronger enemy attack launched across the Turnhout Canal of Antwerpen, was stopped by counter-attack. An enemy bridgehead north of Turnhout was smashed.

All enemy attempts to widen the Eindhoven-Nijmegen penetration area were frustrated. Northeast and southeast of Nijmegen, stronger enemy attacks were also repelled under support by our own fighter formations. The enemy, who had penetrated here, was thrown back by counter-attack.

Increasing artillery activity on both sides is reported from the Aix-la-Chapelle, Eifel, and Metz sector of the front.

Strong enemy attacks, supported by tanks, which were launched from the Nancy area in a northward direction, were repelled. Our own armored units' attack, however, in the area near and south of Château Salins, is being continued with further good progress.

On September 27, during heavy battles in the region of Epinal-Remiremont, several strong enemy attacks launched with previous artillery preparation and strong tank support, were also smashed. Territory which had been lost previously was retaken by counter-attacks. Fighting is still in progress here.

advancing from Orsova toward the south were repulsed, and enemy units which had crossed the Danube were smashed.

On the Hungaro-Rumanian border, our troops repelled the advancing enemy on several points between Szegedin and Gross-Wardein.

In Transylvania, between Torenburg and the East Carpathians, German and Hungarian troops repelled during the period from September 15 to September 26 the onslaught of over 30 infantry divisions and several Russian and Rumanian motorized corps, in the course of bitter fighting. The intended break-through was frustrated.

The enemy suffered heaviest losses in men and material. Since September 1, the enemy lost 134 tanks and storm guns, 112 guns, 51 flame throwers, and over 500 machine-guns. In addition, more than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

Along the northern slopes of the Forest Carpathians, numerous Bolshevist attacks were repelled or held in bitter fighting.

In Warsaw, a further town sector yesterday capitulated under the impact of our arms. Remnants of the rebel movement were encircled in the old Mokotov Fortress. Several thousand prisoners were taken and, in addition, over 5,000 Polish civilians evacuated. Thus, a success has been achieved entitling to the hope that the entire rebellion will be completely smashed within a short time.

At Budauen, several local attacks of the Bolshevists did not succeed.

Between the River Duena and the Riga Bight, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated by the resistance of our stubbornly fighting troops.

Twenty-four Soviet planes were shot down in aerial combat by anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe, on the Arctic Sea Front.

Air:

Enemy bomber formations launched terror attacks against the cities of Kassel, Cologne, Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, and Mainz, as well as against several localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Seventy-two enemy planes, including 65 four-engined bombers, were brought down, in bitter aerial combat, by German fighter planes. Three planes were downed by anti-aircraft artillery. Further, 18 American bombers were brought down over the Holland battle area.

Last night, the enemy dropped numerous explosives on Kaiserslautern. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

P. W. Treatment for «Incited» Warsaw Rebels: Berlin: «The Commander of the German forces in front of Warsaw was asked by the rebels, prior to their capitulation, for the right of enjoying the treatment of prisoners of war. Despite the fact that military law did not grant such treatment to the rebels, the German Command has complied with their request to this effect. It was taken into consideration that the rebels had first been incited by London and Moscow, and had then been abandoned by them.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

German Denial of Allied Landings: Berlin: «Apropos of Allied reports claiming that wholesale landings had been made on the Dalmatian coast, Berlin military quarters declare that no large-scale Allied landings were made on the Dalmatian coast except for one of the usual Allied Commando raids upon some islands off the Dalmatian coast, which, moreover, were not occupied by German troops.»

American «Intention» on Western Front: «In the en-

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

the province of Genoa. For six days, Patriots were in control of the Genoa-Chiavari Road, the only route to Genoa from the south which remained open.

According to latest information, the battle mentioned yesterday, in which 60 Germans were surrounded and annihilated, took place at Boccassuolo.

Sabotage activities are spreading. In Brescia Province, a tunnel on the Iseo-Edolo Line was dynamited; in the Province of Sondrio, a railway line was interrupted by the destruction of electric power installations near Morbegno.

Between September 1 and 10, two bridges were destroyed near Savoniero, in the Province of Modena. Two others were put out of use near Susans and La Valle, respectively, in the provinces of Udine and Belluno.

Latest information disclosed that Bellaria and Sant Agata, in the Adriatic sector, had been liberated prior to the entry of Allied troops in those localities. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 28 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the fighting area of West Holland, a stronger enemy attack launched across the Turnhout Canal of Antwerpen, was stopped by counter-attack. An enemy bridgehead north of Turnhout was smashed.

All enemy attempts to widen the Eindhoven-Nijmegen penetration area were frustrated. Northeast and southeast of Nijmegen, stronger enemy attacks were also repelled under support by our own fighter formations. The enemy, who had penetrated here, was thrown back by counter-attack.

Increasing artillery activity on both sides is reported from the Aix-la-Chapelle, Eifel, and Metz sector of the front.

Strong enemy attacks, supported by tanks, which were launched from the Nancy area in a northward direction, were repelled. Our own armored units' attack, however, in the area near and south of Château Salins, is being continued with further good progress.

On September 27, during heavy battles in the region of Epinal-Remiremont, several strong enemy attacks launched with previous artillery preparation and strong tank support, were also smashed. Territory which had been lost previously was retaken by counter-attacks. Fighting is still in progress here.

To the east of Lure, several localities were lost to the superior enemy in the course of heavy and fluctuating fighting.

Strong enemy artillery barrages, as well as continuous air attacks against our fortified strongholds in the west, are continuing. The brave garrison of Calais frustrated several enemy attacks. Successful shock-troop operations are reported from La Rochelle and the Gironde-Estuary Fortress.

Italy:

While, in the western sector of the Italian front, the enemy launched only local attacks without success, strong attacks aided by superiority in material continued throughout the day.

In the course of heavy defensive fighting, during which numerous attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy, the opponent succeeded in occupying a dominating height. Counter-attacks are in progress.

On the Adriatic coast, several strong enemy attacks were repelled by our defence. One local penetration point was sealed off.

Eastern Front:

In the Danube Bend, to both sides of the Iron Gate, further vivid fighting developed yesterday. Soviet forces

At Budauen, several local attacks of the Bolshevists did not succeed.

Between the River Duena and the Riga Bight, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated by the resistance of our stubbornly fighting troops.

Twenty-four Soviet planes were shot down in aerial combat by anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe, on the Arctic Sea Front.

Air:

Enemy bomber formations launched terror attacks against the cities of Kassel, Cologne, Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, and Mainz, as well as against several localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Seventy-two enemy planes, including 65 four-engined bombers, were brought down, in bitter aerial combat, by German fighter planes. Three planes were downed by anti-aircraft artillery. Further, 18 American bombers were brought down over the Holland battle area.

Last night, the enemy dropped numerous explosives on Kaiserslautern. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

P. W. Treatment for «Incited» Warsaw Rebels: Berlin: «The Commander of the German forces in front of Warsaw was asked by the rebels, prior to their capitulation, for the right of enjoying the treatment of prisoners of war. Despite the fact that military law did not grant such treatment to the rebels, the German Command has complied with their request to this effect. It was taken into consideration that the rebels had first been incited by London and Moscow, and had then been abandoned by them.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

German Denial of Allied Landings: Berlin: «Apropos of Allied reports claiming that wholesale landings had been made on the Dalmatian coast, Berlin military quarters declare that no large-scale Allied landings were made on the Dalmatian coast except for one of the usual Allied Commando raids upon some islands off the Dalmatian coast, which, moreover, were not occupied by German troops.»

American «Intention» on Western Front: «In the entire area of Flanders and the lower Rhine, the American intention is obvious: to advance from the base of Eindhoven and Nijmegen in a northwestern direction, in order to separate the German forces stationed in the district of the Rhine Estuary from the deployment area of the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district, and thereby to eliminate the northern German flank, after their parachutist operations for this purpose had failed.»

FASCIST RADIO

Violent Fighting in Italy: A violent battle rages from the Apennines to the Adriatic coast. Kesselring's soldiers are holding out tenaciously and preventing the enemy from achieving any success. Fluctuating fighting took place around Montebani, while around Sant'Arcangelo the enemy made some infiltrations. There was no material change in any of the other sectors of the front.

Allies Refuse to Feed Italy: Allied news agencies have to admit that the misery in Allied-occupied Italy is far greater than it was under the rule of the Social Republic. While the Fascist Régime brought up supplies, in spite of bombed roads, interrupted railroads, and scarcity of transport, the Allies refuse to fulfil their promises and grant the required assistance.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

8 NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Monday — **20 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Metz encircled. Germans reported withdrawing to Siegfreid Line defenses: British troops of 8th Army advance closer to Faenza: Allied bombers again attack oil targets near Vienna: Eisenhower tells United States that a million Germans have been eliminated since D-day, asks for speed-up in ammunition production: Red Army now 30 miles from Budapest: Another landing by Americans in Mapia Group: British join up with Partisans in Montenegro: Nazis squeezed between Yugoslavs and British: Fires blaze as Fortresses blitz Hong Kong's Kowloon docks.

UNITED NATIONS — General de Gaulle says France on road to recovery: Plans for rebuilding France: U. S. launches 28 cargo ships in seven days: War unifies Dutch trade unions.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian fighter pilots praised for operations: Ten commissioners dismissed at Cosenza: Best olive harvest in 10 years likely: medical supplies arrive in Florence: Pisa and Siena Universities to reopen.

INSIDE GERMANY — Neutrals reported Hitler operated on: Nazis again raid Holland for labor: Germans fear organised slave labour.

WAR FRONTS

METZ CIRCLED: GERMANS REPORTED WITHDRAWING TO SIEGFRIED LINE

LONDON, November 18 — The Allied encirclement of the German-held fortress city of Metz was completed today after the last highway leading northeast from the city was cut, press dispatches reported tonight. A four-pronged drive launched against the fortress overran about a third of the city late this afternoon.

Troops of the U. S. 5th Infantry Division by-passed a German bastion in the southeastern part of the city with light losses and joined with advance elements of the U. S.

The American 3rd Army flank, swinging southward from Thionville gained eight miles today and troops are now astride the secondary Metz-Saarlautern road at Burtoncourt and Vry.

American 9th Army and British 2nd Army troops, after gaining high ground on either side of the city, today captured the large German frontier town of Geilenkirchen, 12 miles north of Aachen. Allied guns pounded the city while American infantry and British tanks fought their way in.

Six miles southeast of Geilenkirchen, American 9th Army forces advanced through countless pillboxes, gun emplacements and anti-tank ditches and captured the town of Siersdorf. The Germans threw in major forces, including armored units, in an effort to halt the American advance.

On the southern flank of the American 9th Army front, Allied forces gained two to three miles against stiff opposition. Wurselen, Weiden and Broich were among the towns taken in the drive toward the Roer River.

Artillery of the U. S. 1st Army laid down a ceaseless barrage against Eschweiler and Allied forces surged forward four miles in one of the greatest gains since the attack opened four days ago. Fighting is in progress on the outskirts of the large German road center and troops are astride the Adolf Hitler Highway leading toward Cologne. The highway is a six-lane military route which will be valuable to the Allied advance into the Rhineland.

French in Alsace

In the northern edges of the Hürtgen forest east of Aachen, American troops have made good progress on each side of the German held-town of Stolberg. At Stolberg itself, heavy fighting was in progress and late reports said troops have entered the city.

The American drive to the north and east of Stolberg directly threatens the important rail center of Düren, on the main road to Cologne. Allied forces are less than eight miles away.

Far to the south, French 1st Army forces drove within four miles of the heavily defended town of Belfort, key to the mountain gap leading to the open plains of Germany and the Rhine. In a wide out-flanking movement, French troops and tanks reached a town 10 miles to the southeast of Belfort in Alsace. Strong German resistance is being met.

On the northern flank of the French 1st Army, a new offensive carried U. S. 7th Army troops into the road center of Blamont, 40 miles from Strassbourg on the Rhine. Press dispatches reported that the offensive was maintained all along the Vosges Mountains sector.

(OWI-BBC-AP-Reuter)

LATE BULLETIN

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

States that a million Germans have been eliminated since D-day, asks for speed-up in ammunition production; Red Army now 30 miles from Budapest; Another landing by Americans in Mapia Group; British join up with Partisans in Montenegro; Nazis squeezed between Yugoslavs and British; Fires blaze as Fortresses blitz Hong Kong's Kowloon docks.

UNITED NATIONS — General de Gaulle says France on road to recovery; Plans for rebuilding France; U. S. launches 28 cargo ships in seven days; War unifies Dutch trade unions.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian fighter pilots praised for operations; Ten commissioners dismissed at Cosenza; Best olive harvest in 10 years likely; medical supplies arrive in Florence; Pisa and Siena Universities to reopen.

INSIDE GERMANY — Neutrals reported Hitler operated on; Nazis again raid Holland for labor; Germans fear organised slave labour.

WAR FRONTS

METZ CIRCLED; GERMANS REPORTED WITHDRAWING TO SIEGFRIED LINE

LONDON, November 18 — The Allied encirclement of the German-held fortress city of Metz was completed today after the last highway leading northeast from the city was cut, press dispatches reported tonight. A four-pronged drive launched against the fortress overran about a third of the city late this afternoon.

Troops of the U. S. 5th Infantry Division by-passed a German bastion in the southeastern part of the city with light losses and joined with advance elements of the U. S. 95th Division coming in from the northeast.

The trapped German garrison, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 home guard soldiers, was fighting desperately in the northern and southern sections of the city. Five German-held forts still are holding out.

With the American 3rd Army thrust into the Saar Basin and its sweep southeastward from Thionville, the German army is reported to be in a general withdrawal to the Siegfried Line.

The German retreat was first observed yesterday when American planes attacked German columns streaming toward Saarlautern, Saarbrücken and Saargemund. Concentrations of fleeing Germans were seen in the St. Avold area, 14 miles southeast of Saarbrücken.

The American thrust into southwestern Germany at the Luxembourg border, spearheaded by the U. S. 10th Armored Division pushed two miles beyond Perl and captured Besch, on the eastern bank of the Moselle. Other units fanned out to the east and are in Wochern.

Swinging Southward

To the southeast, 3rd Army forces have captured Buschdorf and have crossed the German border north of Launstroff. Other forces are within 200 yards of the German frontier at Schwerdorf.

Siersdorf. The Germans threw in major forces, including armored units, in an effort to halt the American advance.

On the southern flank of the American 9th Army front, Allied forces gained two to three miles against stiff opposition. Wurselen, Welden and Broich were among the towns taken in the drive toward the Roer River.

Artillery of the U. S. 1st Army laid down a ceaseless barrage against Eschweiler and Allied forces surged forward four miles in one of the greatest gains since the attack opened four days ago. Fighting is in progress on the outskirts of the large German road center and troops are astride the Adolf Hitler Highway leading toward Cologne. The highway is a six-lane military route which will be valuable to the Allied advance into the Rhineland.

French in Alsace

In the northern edges of the Hürtgen forest east of Aachen, American troops have made good progress on each side of the German held-town of Stolberg. At Stolberg itself, heavy fighting was in progress and late reports said troops have entered the city.

The American drive to the north and east of Stolberg directly threatens the important rail center of Düren, on the main road to Cologne. Allied forces are less than eight miles away.

Far to the south, French 1st Army forces drove within four miles of the heavily defended town of Belfort, key to the mountain gap leading to the open plains of Germany and the Rhine. In a wide out-flanking movement, French troops and tanks reached a town 10 miles to the southeast of Belfort in Alsace. Strong German resistance is being met.

On the northern flank of the French 1st Army, a new offensive carried U. S. 7th Army troops into the road center of Blamont, 40 miles from Strassbourg on the Rhine. Press dispatches reported that the offensive was maintained all along the Vosges Mountains sector.

(OWI-BBC-AP-Reuter)

LATE BULLETIN

FRENCH FOUR MILES NORTH OF BELFORT

PARIS, November 19 — The new French 1st Army advance into Alsace was extended to nine miles and fighting is in progress at Mont Valdoie, four miles north of Belfort, the Paris radio announced tonight. (Reuter)

PRISTINA IN YUGOSLAVIA LIBERATED

BUCHAREST, November 19 — The town of Pristina, 45 miles north of Skoplje, was liberated today by Yugoslav and Bulgarian troops, the Bulgarian Radio said tonight. More than 200 other towns and villages also were freed. (OWI)

NAZIS RECALL AMBASSADORS

LONDON, November 19 — The German Government has recalled its ambassadors from Madrid, Lisbon and Stockholm in recent weeks, the *BBC* stated tonight, quoting an official German publication. The broadcast said that Germany is now represented in only two neutral countries, Switzerland and southern Ireland. (BBC)

4010

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

MILLION NAZIS ELIMINATED SINCE D-DAY

SHAEF, November 19 — Allied fighting men have eliminated more than a million German soldiers since June 6, General Eisenhower said in a radio broadcast to the American people today on the eve of the launching of the sixth War Loan Drive.

Referring to the feat by Allied soldiers, General Eisenhower said: «They have achieved one of the most remarkable victories of all times.»

«During the great breakthrough in Normandy in late July and in the sweeping exploitation that carried them all the way to the German frontier, the tactical pattern always has been the same — sudden and devastating air attacks followed by an intensive artillery bombardment and then the forward surge of infantry and tanks to break the defenses and capture towns and hurry forward once again.

«In their relentless drive they liberated France, Belgium and Luxembourg. This achievement was made possible only through the great expenditure of bombs and ammunition which had been accumulated in England before the French landings and then rushed day and night to the front.»

Throughout his talk, the Allied Commander-in-Chief stressed the importance of ammunition supplies, pointing out that the greater the flow the lesser the toll of human life of Allied soldiers.

He said: «Today we are firing ammunition that would not have been used until next February or March if we had been content with a slower advance or if we had been ready to sacrifice soldiers to save materials.

More Ammunition Wanted

«We are now hammering at the massive crust of armor surrounding the German fortress. More than ever before we need ammunition.

«Expenditures raced ahead of our receipts from home, but I know that you do not want the leaders of American soldiers to substitute the additional cost in lives for ammunition that could so surely save those lives. I owe it to every American soldier in this greatest fighting force to urge upon you increased production of ammunition, signal equipment, winter clothing, engineering materials, vital medical instruments — and again ammunition, always ammunition.

«In the capture of Aachen, the army used 300,000 rounds of 105-millimeter ammunition in two weeks, and even so the reduction of that place was delayed because of the shortage of ammunition. In spite of all, we continue to attack. Five thousand rounds of ammunition are being poured every minute against German defenses. Each month our guns are hurling six million rounds against hostile trenches, forts and pillboxes while our mortars add another two million rounds.»

General Eisenhower concluded his broadcast by saying: «We are well aware that this calls for superhuman effort on your part. But you already have accomplished miracles in war production. We know that when you understand that your increased work will shorten the war and save thousands of lives, you will perform this new and even greater miracle.» (OWI - Reuter)

PLANES AND GUNS IN NEW TECHNIQUE

WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY IN GERMANY, November 19 — The American 1st Army advancing into Germany is greatly helped by the teamwork of U. S. planes and artillery in a technique that has been brought to perfection, said Harold Denny, *New York Times* correspondent, in a dispatch yesterday.

MORE ROCKETS, SHELLS WANTED BY U.S. NAVY

CHICAGO, November 19 — The speed of American advances in both war theaters has created new production problems for The United States Navy, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief, said last night.

Accelerated operations, Admiral King said, «are placing a heavy strain upon reserves of certain vital items, and production of these items is falling behind the mounting requirements.

«For example, assault transports and supply vessels which traverse the wide Pacific carrying battle troops and their battle equipment to enemy beachheads are not being produced rapidly enough for us to maintain our momentum.

«Rockets are a major item in which we are short. They have proved so effective when launched either from ships or planes that the production program has had to be expanded from eight million dollars, established in the first quarter of 1944, to 161 million dollars, in the third quarter of 1945.

«We are not getting enough high capacity ammunition — the kind that is used against shore installations. Experience has shown that extensive pre-invasion bombardment saves lives, and the Navy has therefore stepped up its production schedules to a 1945 peak that will exceed the recent production rate by about 50 per cent.» (OWI)

FIGHTERS DESTROY 91 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

LONDON, November 19 — American fighter pilots destroyed a total of 91 aircraft over southern Germany yesterday, according to reports from 8th USAAF headquarters today, 64 planes, including more than 30 jet-propelled craft, were destroyed on the ground and 27 in the air. In addition, pilots reported a large number of locomotives, railway cars, oil cars, gun positions and radio towers destroyed or damaged. From the operation, in which about 400 Thunderbolts and Mustangs took part, eight aircraft are missing.

Eighth USAAF fighter planes made their bag of 91 enemy planes during the 1,200-mile run to Munich and back — the second longest strafing attack on record. Support was also given to all Allied armies on the Western Front.

Fortresses, villages, bridges and military barracks along the whole length of the American front were struck by fighters of the 9th USAAF giving support for the four American armies. American fighters, with 200-pound fragmentation bombs tucked under their wings, ripped in ahead of the American 1st Army giving close-support to tanks and infantry pushing toward the Rhine.

The recent RAF concentration bombing on Düren and Jülich is almost without parallel in any previous attack by the RAF, an air Ministry communique said today. Photographs showed that the center of these recently fortified towns — among the main defenses of the Rhine — have been destroyed. Over 5,600 tons of bombs were dropped and almost all fell near the aiming points. Enormous damage was done to both towns and all roads out of them are impassable.

Meanwhile, all roads out of Metz are jammed with escaping transport, and Allied aircraft have taken advantage of the situation to bomb and strafe this target.

In addition, Allied planes have gone ahead and bombed Saarbrücken and other temporary German refuge towns in the Saar Basin.

Last night, RAF Lancasters attacked synthetic oil plants at Wanne-Eickel in the Ruhr, and before dark other Lancasters bombed the German town of Münster, one of the transport centers for traffic to the Western Front, the Air Ministry announced today. Münster's airfields also were among the targets of American fighter-bombers yesterday.

Meanwhile, RAF Mosquitos atacked Wiesbaden's [illegible]

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

stressed the importance of ammunition supplies, pointing out that the greater the flow the lesser the toll of human life of Allied soldiers.

He said: «Today we are firing ammunition that would not have been used until next February or March if we had been content with a slower advance or if we had been ready to sacrifice soldiers to save materials.

More Ammunition Wanted

«We are now hammering at the massive crust of armor surrounding the German fortress. More than ever before we need ammunition.

«Expenditures raced ahead of our receipts from home, but I know that you do not want the leaders of American soldiers to substitute the additional cost in lives for ammunition that could so surely save those lives. I owe it to every American soldier in this greatest fighting force to urge upon you increased production of ammunition, signal equipment, winter clothing, engineering materials, vital medical instruments — and again ammunition, always ammunition.

«In the capture of Aachen, the army used 300,000 rounds of 105-millimeter ammunition in two weeks, and even so the reduction of that place was delayed because of the shortage of ammunition. In spite of all, we continue to attack. Five thousand rounds of ammunition are being poured every minute against German defenses. Each month our guns are hurling six million rounds against hostile trenches, forts and pillboxes while our mortars add another two million rounds.»

General Eisenhower concluded his broadcast by saying: «We are well aware that this calls for superhuman effort on your part. But you already have accomplished miracles in war production. We know that when you understand that your increased work will shorten the war and save thousands of lives, you will perform this new and even greater miracle.» (OWI - Reuter)

PLANES AND GUNS IN NEW TECHNIQUE

WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY IN GERMANY, November 19 — The American 1st Army advancing into Germany is greatly helped by the teamwork of U. S. planes and artillery in a technique that has been brought to perfection, said Harold Denny, *New York Times* correspondent, in a dispatch yesterday.

The dispatch said: «Our aircraft did deadly work against enemy artillery. Again and again our artillery observers riding in spotting planes low over the battlefield located enemy batteries as the flashes of their guns betrayed them.

«Our observers radioed their positions to our guns which then fired a burst of colored smoke on the batteries. That marked them for our fighter-bombers circling overhead and they dived down and bombed them.

«The effect of this strafing became apparent late today. The volume of German artillery fire slackened markedly, though earlier in the day it had been the most active of any on this front.

«Every 100 yards our men advanced shows more clearly that the Germans had hoped to hold us up here for the winter. Every advance brings our men up against more mines and barbed wire and pillboxes. The Germans manning these defenses began surrendering more easily today.

«German tanks sent to counter-attack troops on the left of our line were stopped and forced to withdraw. Yesterday morning five enemy tanks ventured out to support one of the German's rare counter-attacks against our infantry in the vicinity of Stolberg. Our artillery opened up on them and at the same time fighter-bombers were summoned. All five tanks were knocked out and the German troops were put to flight.» (OWI)

recent production rate by about 50 per cent.» (OWI)

FIGHTERS DESTROY 91 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

LONDON, November 19 — American fighter pilots destroyed a total of 91 aircraft over southern Germany yesterday, according to reports from 8th USAAF headquarters today, 64 planes, including more than 30 jet-propelled craft, were destroyed on the ground and 27 in the air. In addition, pilots reported a large number of locomotives, railway cars, oil cars, gun positions and radio towers destroyed or damaged. From the operation, in which about 400 Thunderbolts and Mustangs took part, eight aircraft are missing.

Eighth USAAF fighter planes made their bag of 91 enemy planes during the 1,200-mile run to Munich and back — the second longest strafing attack on record. Support was also given to all Allied armies on the Western Front.

Fortresses, villages, bridges and military barracks along the whole length of the American front were struck by fighters of the 9th USAAF giving support for the four American armies. American fighters, with 200-pound fragmentation bombs tucked under their wings, ripped in ahead of the American 1st Army giving close-support to tanks and infantry pushing toward the Rhine.

The recent RAF concentration bombing on Düren and Jülich is almost without parallel in any previous attack by the RAF, an air Ministry communique said today. Photographs showed that the center of these recently fortified towns — among the main defenses of the Rhine — have been destroyed. Over 5,600 tons of bombs were dropped and almost all fell near the aiming points. Enormous damage was done to both towns and all roads out of them are impassable.

Meanwhile, all roads out of Metz are jammed with escaping transport, and Allied aircraft have taken advantage of the situation to bomb and strafe this target.

In addition, Allied planes have gone ahead and bombed Saarbrücken and other temporary German refuge towns in the Saar Basin.

Last night, RAF Lancasters attacked synthetic oil plants at Wanne-Eickel in the Ruhr, and before dark other Lancasters bombed the German town of Münster, one of the transport centers for traffic to the Western Front, the Air Ministry announced today. Münster's airfields also were among the targets of American fighter-bombers yesterday.

Meanwhile, RAF Mosquitos atacked Wiesbaden's chemical and engineering industries, and objectives in Hanover.

Enemy air activity was directed against southern England last night, causing damage and casualties, an Air Ministry Communique said today. (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH CLOSER TO FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — While German forces tightened their defenses around Faenza in an effort to hold back the 8th Army that is closing in on the town from two directions, British troops of the 8th Army continued their pressing drive from the south on that front to capture Golfara, five miles from the current objective.

An announcement here today said that Golfara was captured on Friday. Yesterday it was announced that Monte Fortino, a mile west of Golfara, was captured by Polish troops of the 8th Army. However, heavy fighting continues in this area, with the Germans counter-attacking with heavy artillery.

The 8th Army has engaged the enemy along the Montone and action also is reported beyond Ghiaia.

On the 5th Army front, Allied aircraft supported front-line troops by bombing and strafing enemy artillery and other installations. On the right flank, it was said, there were several clashes between Allied patrols and the enemy.

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

In the central sector, 5th Army troops drove off a small enemy attack about two miles west of Livergnano, with losses to the Germans. Farther west Brazilian troops of the 5th Army improved their positions and repulsed enemy patrols in the vicinity of Monte Cavalloro, north of the Reno River. (PRO)

VIENNA OIL BASIN AGAIN BLITZED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — The Vienna oil basin — the only source of natural oil left to the Germans — was attacked again today by escorted heavy bombers of the 15th *USAAF*, it was announced tonight.

The operations also included an assault on oil targets at Linz, 95 miles west of Vienna, and on an airfield at Horsching, eight miles southwest of Linz. It was the first attack by the 15th *USAAF* on the Horsching airfield, which recently was the base for German FW-190's.

All the strategic bombings today were carried out by instruments but in some cases results were observed. Clouds of black smoke, visible for 10 miles, indicated that the Vienna targets were damaged. With the loss of oil fields in Rumania, Poland and Hungary, the Vienna oil basin is the only productive outlet for German fuel.

Mustangs strafed rail and road traffic between Vienna and Budapest, destroying several locomotives and motor vehicles.

The aerial campaign against bridge targets, rolling stock, guns and enemy-occupied buildings in northern Italy and Yugoslavia was continued today by *TAF* fighters and fighter-bombers, although their operations were hampered by bad weather.

Railroad yards were attacked by Thunderbolts and destruction of railroad cars was reported at Padua. In the Bologna battle area, Thunderbolts bombed enemy occupied areas with generally good results and three rail lines were believed knocked out 10 miles north of Verona.

Flying armed reconnaissances in the Zagreb, Yugoslavia sector, Thunderbolts destroyed or damaged six locomotives. (PRO)

FRENCH SHIPS SHELL LAND TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — French warships again have attacked enemy land installations near the French-Italian border, it was announced here today.

A bridge and barracks were fired on with nearly 200 rounds by the French cruiser *Georges Leygues* and direct hits were obtained.

In the same area, on the same date, (not given-UNN), the French destroyer *L'Alcyon* bombarded enemy pillboxes and troop concentrations with good results.

Enemy positions also were attacked in the northern Adriatic on Friday, by two British destroyers, it was announced. (PRO)

TANK CORPS REMEMBER CAMBRAI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19:

Cambrai day regimental day of the British Royal Tank Regiment, will be observed tomorrow on the anniversary of the battle of Cambrai in 1917 — the first mass tank attack in military history.

The battle proved the power of tanks. The action, in which 437 tanks were used, resulted in a penetration of several miles of the German line and the capture of many prisoners on the first day of the demonstration of the mass mechanized assault.

Tanks first were used in 1916 as a device to conserve

The appearance of a « mighty new field gun » in accordance with direct instructions of Marshal Stalin was announced here today on the occasion of Artillery Day, the second anniversary of the beginning of the Russian Stalingrad offensive.

Moscow's *Izvestia* said that Stalin watches the performance of each type of gun and is kept informed of how the guns behave in battle.

The production during November of six new « perfected and mightier » types of trench mortars and two new kinds of munitions was also announced today. The caliber of Soviet tank and anti-tank guns has increased one and a half times, and their armour-piercing capacity five times, it was revealed.

Marshal Stalin, in a special order of the day, proclaimed the anniversary, honoring the terrific weight of fire-power which has played so important a part in sending the Germans back-tracking over a distance almost twice as broad as their own homeland. (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIANS ASK R.A.F. TO BOMB TARGET

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — Balkan Air Force Spitfires and Spitbombers, operating from Greece, have been bombing targets at the special request of the Red Army forces converging on the German escape routes through Serbia, it was announced here today.

The Russians also asked the RAF in Greece to concentrate west from Prestina to Pec, in southeastern Montenegro, and to strafe important road junctions in Yugoslavia in co-ordination with Red Army operations. The joint attacks are intended to turn the German withdrawal into a rout.

The announcement said that as a result of a particularly successful attack by the RAF on an ammunition train near Prestina, 60 miles north of Skoplje, the Russians have sent expressions of appreciation to RAF headquarters here. (PRO)

ANOTHER LANDING IN MAPIA GROUP

PEARL HARBOR, November 19 — In their third landing in four days on islands of the strategic Mapia group, between New Guinea and the Philippines, American troops yesterday invaded Fanildo Island, it was announced here today.

Capture of Fanildo would give General MacArthur's forces complete control of the Mapia and eliminate a Japanese observation position in this area for observing Allied convoys and planes heading for the Philippines.

A communique received late tonight said that Japanese forces on Leyte Island have brought up artillery and tanks in a determined attempt to break through to the north and relieve the isolated Japanese pocket in upper Ormoc corridor.

It was also announced that Japanese casualties have now passed the 45,000 mark. Eight thousand enemy casualties were inflicted in the destruction of a Japanese convoy in Ormoc Bay on November 10.

American casualties to date in the fighting here were placed at 1,133 killed; 4,432 wounded, and 126 missing.

Pegun Island was invaded on Wednesday last. On the next day, U. S. troops went ashore on Bras Island, where mopping-up operations now are being completed A Reuter report tonight said that the landings on Pegun were commanded by a British veteran of the Sicilian operation, Captain Lord Ashbourne, of the Royal Navy.

Captain Ashbourne was the first British officer to be in charge of an American landing in the Pacific theater.

The dispatch said that the bulk of the Japanese garrison had fled in the face of the American force, and only

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

the only productive outlet for German fuel.

Mustangs strafed rail and road traffic between Vienna and Budapest, destroying several locomotives and motor vehicles.

The aerial campaign against bridge targets, rolling stock, guns and enemy-occupied buildings in northern Italy and Yugoslavia was continued today by TAF fighters and fighter-bombers, although their operations were hampered by bad weather.

Railroad yards were attacked by Thunderbolts and destruction of railroad cars was reported at Padua. In the Bologna battle area, Thunderbolts bombed enemy occupied areas with generally good results and three rail lines were believed knocked out 10 miles north of Verona.

Flying armed reconnaissances in the Zagreb, Yugoslavia sector, Thunderbolts destroyed or damaged six locomotives. (PRO)

FRENCH SHIPS SHELL LAND TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — French warships again have attacked enemy land installations near the French-Italian border, it was announced here today.

A bridge and barracks were fired on with nearly 200 rounds by the French cruiser *Georges Leygues* and direct hits were obtained.

In the same area, on the same date, (not given-UNN), the French destroyer *L'Alcyon* bombarded enemy pillboxes and troop concentrations with good results.

Enemy positions also were attacked in the northern Adriatic on Friday, by two British destroyers, it was announced. (PRO)

TANK CORPS REMEMBER CAMBRAI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19:

Cambrai day regimental day of the British Royal Tank Regiment, will be observed tomorrow on the anniversary of the battle of Cambrai in 1917 — the first mass tank attack in military history.

The battle proved the power of tanks. The action, in which 437 tanks were used, resulted in a penetration of several miles of the German line and the capture of many prisoners on the first day of the demonstration of the mass mechanized assault.

Tanks first were used in 1916 as a device to conserve manpower in the defeat of the enemy. (PRO)

RUSSIANS 30 MILES FROM BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 19 — In the struggle along the Budapest-Miscolcz railway Marshal Malinovsky's forces today captured the town and railway station of Gyonyos, 30 miles from Budapest, and five miles north of the main railway line.

The Russians now hold the greater part of the line, but some intermediate and widely separated points are still in German-Hungarian hands, and the Germans and Hungarians are still trying to regain other stations by frequent counter-attacks.

A dispatch said today that apart from its importance as a line of communication, the railway, with its embankments and building's, forms part of the German and Hungarian-defense scheme which the Russians must break through in order to penetrate into the areas north of Budapest or northwest toward Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

On other sectors of the Russian front there was patrol activity and at a number of points fighting of local importance, tonight's Soviet communique announced. In yesterday's fighting, 17 German tanks were knocked out, and 25 enemy aircraft were shot down.

have been bombing Army forces converging on the German escape routes through Serbia, it was announced here today.

The Russians also asked the RAF in Greece to concentrate west from Prestina to Pec, in southeastern Montenegro, and to strafe important road junctions in Yugoslavia in co-ordination with Red Army operations. The joint attacks are intended to turn the German withdrawal into a rout.

The announcement said that as a result of a particularly successful attack by the RAF on an ammunition train near Prestina, 60 miles north of Skoplje, the Russians have sent expressions of appreciation to RAF headquarters here. (PRO)

ANOTHER LANDING IN MAPIA GROUP

PEARL HARBOR, November 19 — In their third landing in four days on islands of the strategic Mapia group, between New Guinea and the Philippines, American troops yesterday invaded Fanildo Island, it was announced here today.

Capture of Fanildo would give General MacArthur's forces complete control of the Mapia and eliminate a Japanese observation position in this area for observing Allied convoys and planes heading for the Philippines.

A communique received late tonight said that Japanese forces on Leyte Island have brought up artillery and tanks in a determined attempt to break through to the north and relieve the isolated Japanese pocket in upper Ormoc corridor.

It was also announced that Japanese casualties have now passed the 45,000 mark. Eight thousand enemy casualties were inflicted in the destruction of a Japanese convoy in Ormoc Bay on November 10.

American casualties to date in the fighting here were placed at 1,133 killed; 4,432 wounded, and 126 missing.

Pegun Island was invaded on Wednesday last. On the next day, U. S. troops went ashore on Bras Island, where mopping-up operations now are being completed A Reuter report tonight said that the landings on Pegun were commanded by a British veteran of the Sicilian operation, Captain Lord Ashbourne, of the Royal Navy.

Captain Ashbourne was the first British officer to be in charge of an American landing in the Pacific theater.

The dispatch said that the bulk of the Japanese garrison had fled in the face of the American force, and only 13 enemy troops — who had killed themselves with grenades — were found.

Further details of the air attack on the Japanese naval base in Brunei Bay, off the northeast coast of Borneo, yesterday, revealed that the escorted heavy bombers flew more than 800 miles to make the attack. A battleship and cruiser were left in flames and 112 tons of explosives were dropped on other shipping in the harbor.

General MacArthur's communique yesterday also announced the sinking of an enemy freighter off Luzon, in the Philippines, and the destruction of two other freighters off the coast of Borneo, all in addition to damage to other shipping. (OWI - Reuter)

JAPS CHANGE NAVAL CHIEF AGAIN

NEW YORK, November 19 — Vice Admiral Shibuya has been appointed vice chief of the Japanese Naval General Staff, apparently with the task of attempting to rebuild the Japanese Navy after its crushing defeat in the second battle of the Philippines, according to Tokyo Radio last night. He takes the place of Vice-Admiral Inouye who was appointed to the post less than two weeks ago.

Shibuya was previously commander of the Hiroshima and Kure naval arsenals and naval superintendant in the Munitions Ministry. (OWI)

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

OIL PIPE BUILT FROM INDIA TO CHINA

CHUNGKING, November 19 — Existence of a secretly-constructed pipeline to bring hundreds of tons of petrol and oil from India to China for the Allied armies and air force was announced today by the U. S. Army.

The tremendous quantities of fuel that must now be flown, barrel-by-barrel, into China will soon be pouring through the pipeline, freeing vital transportation facilities for movement of munitions and arms into the China theater.

The line which will carry fuel from Calcutta to China is said to run in a huge curve up the valley of the Brahmapatra through eastern Bengal and across the Burma border in the area of the Himalayas.

It cuts across wild Assam and Burma country, irrespective of physical obstacles. It rises from sea level to mountain passes 4,000 feet high, and when it eventually crosses into China, it will scale 10,000-foot passes. The pipe will carry fuel for American bombers. (Reuter-OWI, BBC)

BRITISH JOIN PARTISANS IN MONTENEGRO

AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — British troops of the Land Forces Adriatic, supported by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force, have joined Marshal Tito's Partisan forces in the fighting in Montenegro and Hercegovina and in one sector have successfully engaged enemy fortifications at Risan, southwest of Yugoslavia and 12 miles northeast of Cetinje, it was announced here today.

Risan is 30 miles southeast of Dubrovnik, which was liberated recently by the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation.

British paratroops of the Land Forces Adriatic, in conjunction with Albanian troops, are operating between Lake Ochride and the coast and are harassing the withdrawing Germans. Lake Ochrida is just northeast of the junction point of the Greek-Yugoslav-Albanian border.

The first announcement of the landing of Allied troops by sea and from the air in Albania and on the islands off the Yugoslav coast was made here September 27.

Planes of the Balkan Air Force continued their intensive support of the British-Partisan action in Albania and Yugoslavia yesterday through bombing and strafing of enemy troop concentrations, roads and rail bridges and motor transports in two main areas in Dalmatia. Besides striking at tactical targets, they hit at enemy communications in the rear.

The areas attacked from the air were Nevesinje, where there is a concentration of German troops, and near Podgorica, another German concentration point.

Nevesinje is 40 miles north of Dubrovnik and Podgorica is in southern Yugoslavia, about 10 miles from the Albanian border.

Other targets in the air attack were Vauidejes, in northern Albania about 50 miles north of Tirana; Scutari, and Novi Pazar, in southern Yugoslavia.

Mustangs also bombed a train near Visegred, 50 miles east.

Beaufighters of a South African squadron shot 56 rockets into the German-occupied village of Ostrzac, 19 miles northeast of Bihac. The village was left covered in smoke and dust.

The air action in the Albanian-Yugoslav drive yesterday was concentrated on an objective of destroying the German troops and thousands of motor vehicles moving northward along the road between Novi Pazar and Priboj, in southern Yugoslavia.

Two forces of RAF Wellingtons attacked the road stretches, while a third force, consisting of RAF Liberators, Halifaxes and Wellingtons bombed the marshalling yards at Sarajevo, where rail traffic was reported to be heavy, harassing the withdrawing Germans in conjunction with Albanian troops.

Some German infantry has succeeded in penetrating to Rogatica, between Visegrad and Sarajevo, but Partisan demolition of communications forced the momentary enemy success to a standstill, the communique reported.

To the east, Yugoslav troops repulsed several German counter-attacks in the Uzice area and captured new positions. The Germans are fighting desperately to hold this sector to safeguard the withdrawal of their forces from the Ibar Valley region to the south.

Bulgarian and Russian troops have broken through defenses guarding the eastern flank of the German retreat corridor through the Ibar Valley and are closing in on Pristina, about 50 miles northeast of Skoplje, yesterday's Bulgarian communique said. The communique reported that other troops further south, advancing toward the junction of the Varday and Ibar valleys, captured the town of Urosevac, 30 miles northwest of Skoplje. (OWI)

FORTS START FIRES AT HONG KONG DOCKS

KANDY, November 19 — Chinese units which sealed off the Japanese garrison at Bhamo, in northern Burma, repelled two strong enemy counter-attacks from the southeast yesterday, while to the east other units of the Chinese 38th Division wiped out the last resistance pocket in the Momauk area, an Allied communique announced today.

In the Chindwin Valley, West African troops advanced to Paluzewa, 16 miles north of Kalewa and about 140 miles northeast of Mandalay. They reached Paletwa, the main river port in the Kaladan valley, and found it deserted by the enemy.

Planes of Eastern Air Command yesterday destroyed two bridges near Kalewa and attacked other objectives in the Chindwin region to support the ground operations. On Friday, enemy aircraft and factories, and road rail and river traffic were damaged in central and southern Burma and northwest Siam.

The 14th USAAF on Friday night sent Flying Fortresses to bomb installations at Fort Bayard, on the Liuchow Peninsula, and the Kowloon docks at Hongkong, setting fires. In attacks on the Hsingsheng waterfront on the same day, 95 per cent of their bombs landed on their targets, damaging gas tanks, munitions, and river craft and strafing enemy troops on the roads. (OWI-Reuter)

BELGIAN GROUPS DEMONSTRATE

BRUSSELS, November 19 — Groups opposed to the Government's order disarming resistance forces held orderly demonstrations here today.

A British United Press correspondent described the demonstrations as being as « orderly as a Sunday school picnic. »

The demonstrators carried banners bearing such slogans as « We want to elect a government of our own choice freely, » and « We want to march to victory with the Allies. » (PWB - Reuter)

ROVING WRECKERS HARASS NAZIS

LONDON, November 19 — Secretly operating with Partisans in Greece and Yugoslavia, an Allied group known officially as « The Firm » has been wrecking trains and blowing bridges to harass the fleeing Germans.

The group has operated over a considerable area of the eastern war map, has supplied Greek and Yugoslav Partisans with arms, aided infiltration of Allied roving squads into Nazi-occupied countries, and done liaison work

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

Land Forces Adriatic, supported by the Balkan Air Force, have joined Marshal Tito's Partisan forces in the fighting in Montenegro and Hercegovina and in one sector have successfully engaged enemy fortifications at Risan, southwest of Yugoslavia and 12 miles northeast of Cetinje, it was announced here today.

Risan is 30 miles southeast of Dubrovnik, which was liberated recently by the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation.

British paratroops of the Land Forces Adriatic, in conjunction with Albanian troops, are operating between Lake Ochride and the coast and are harassing the withdrawing Germans. Lake Ochrida is just northeast of the junction point of the Greek-Yugoslav-Albanian border.

The first announcement of the landing of Allied troops by sea and from the air in Albania and on the islands off the Yugoslav coast was made here September 27.

Planes of the Balkan Air Force continued their intensive support of the British-Partisan action in Albania and Yugoslavia yesterday through bombing and strafing of enemy troop concentrations, roads and rail bridges and motor transports in two main areas in Dalmatia. Besides striking at tactical targets, they hit at enemy communications in the rear.

The areas attacked from the air were Nevesinje, where there is a concentration of German troops, and near Podgorica, another German concentration point.

Nevesinje is 40 miles north of Dubrovnik and Podgorica is in southern Yugoslavia, about 10 miles from the Albanian border.

Other targets in the air attack were Vauidejes, in northern Albania about 30 miles north of Tirana; Scutari, and Novi Pazar, in southern Yugoslavia.

Mustangs also bombed a train near Visegrad, 50 miles east.

Beaufighters of a South African squadron shot 56 rockets into the German-occupied village of Ostrzac, 19 miles northeast of Bihac. The village was left covered in smoke and dust.

The air action in the Albanian-Yugoslav drive yesterday was concentrated on an objective of destroying the German troops and thousands of motor vehicles moving northward along the road between Novi Pazar and Priboj, in southern Yugoslavia.

Two forces of RAF Wellingtons attacked the road stretches, while a third force, consisting of RAF Liberators, Halifaxes and Wellingtons bombed the marshalling yards at Sarajevo, where rail traffic was reported to be heavy. Many hits on targets were claimed.

A pilot-officer who participated in the assault on the Novi Pazar-Sjenica road reported that « the weather was beautiful, although it must have been pretty cold below ». He said that vehicles could be seen parked and dispersed off the road at intervals of about 100 yards. (PRO)

NAZIS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVS AND BRITISH

LONDON, November 19 — Troops of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation are closing in on the Germans' main escape routes running west from Visegrad to Sarajevo, Marshal Tito announced today.

At the same time, other Yugoslav units are attacking an alternate escape route running north through the Drina Valley, the communique said.

These moves indicated that the isolated German forces remaining in Yugoslavia are being squeezed between the British and Partisan forces controlling most of the Dalmatian Coast, and combined Soviet - Yugoslav - Bulgarian forces pressing in from the east, southeast and south.

Participation of British forces in action against the enemy in Montenegro and Hercegovina was officially revealed today. In Albania British paratroopers are operating between Lake Ochrida and the coast and have been

off the Japanese garrison at Buemo, in [illegible] repelled two strong enemy counter-attacks from the southeast yesterday, while to the east other units of the Chinese 38th Division wiped out the last resistance pocket in the Momauk area, an Allied communique announced today.

In the Chindwin Valley, West African troops advanced to Paluzewa, 16 miles north of Kalewa and about 140 miles northeast of Mandalay. They reached Paletwa, the main river port in the Kaladan valley, and found it deserted by the enemy.

Planes of Eastern Air Command yesterday destroyed two bridges near Kalewa and attacked other objectives in the Chindwin region to support the ground operations. On Friday, enemy aircraft and factories, and road rail and river traffic were damaged in central and southern Burma and northwest Siam.

The 14th USAAF on Friday night sent Flying Fortresses to bomb installations at Fort Bayard, on the Liuchow Peninsula, and the Kowloon docks at Hongkong, setting fires. In attacks on the Hsingsheng waterfront on the same day, 95 per cent of their bombs landed on their targets, damaging gas tanks, munitions, and river craft and strafing enemy troops on the roads. (OWI-Reuter)

BELGIAN GROUPS DEMONSTRATE

BRUSSELS, November 19 — Groups opposed to the Government's order disarming resistance forces held orderly demonstrations here today.

A British United Press correspondent described the demonstrations as being as « orderly as a Sunday school picnic. »

The demonstrators carried banners bearing such slogans as « We want to elect a government of our own choice freely, » and « We want to march to victory with the Allies. » (PWB - Reuter)

ROVING WRECKERS HARASS NAZIS

LONDON, November 19 — Secretly operating with Partisans in Greece and Yugoslavia, an Allied group known officially as « The Firm » has been wrecking trains and blowing bridges to harass the fleeing Germans.

The group has operated over a considerable area of the eastern war map, has supplied Greek and Yugoslav Partisans with arms, aided infiltration of Allied roving squads into Nazi-occupied countries, and done liaison work between the Allies and various countries' Patriots. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

FRANCE ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

PARIS, November 19 — General de Gaulle, in an address over the French home radio today, said that despite daily difficulties, France is well on the road to recovery.

The French 1st Army at the gates of Belfort had captured nearly 10,000 prisoners in three days, he said and added: « Within eight months we shall have in Europe a great army worthy of France. I should add that our navy, which is again sailing the seven seas, is also coming into its own again. »

Turning to the international sphere, General de Gaulle said that France is slowly regaining the position which the government wants her to occupy.

« It is already realized abroad » he said, « that France's influence is growing daily and that she will have a part to play with other nations for the good of all mankind. » (Reuter)

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

PLAN FOR REBUILDING FRANCE

PARIS, November 19 — A program of national reconstruction, drafted by Pierre Mendez-France, French Minister of National Economy, and sponsored by General de Gaulle, was unanimously adopted by the French Cabinet on Friday, it was reported today.

The program includes measures intended to break ruthlessly any attempt to increase the cost of living. After the reduction of the circulation of bank notes, which reached more than 600,000 million francs during the German occupation, by the aid of the internal three per cent loan, the French Government plans heavily to tax profiteers and to make an inventory of their wealth.

The industrial part of the program, the dispatch said, will be concentrated on the resumption of production in the coming months, intensifying the restoration of the basic industries, as well as repairing, and building necessary equipment for these industries.

The French government plans to nationalize some of the vital industries, the reports said, but «within order and legality.» It was understood that the national economy may be divided into three sectors:

One section left entirely free, another nationalized and a third only under state control. The plan called for smaller industries to be left free; armament industries, mines and such big industries as those building railway material and locomotives, to be nationalized; those industries producing parts and accessories to be under state control.

Mendez-France said that the plans for the nationalization of some of the key industries are still in embryo form, a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch said.

The report quoted the French Minister as saying that he was satisfied with the rate of exchange — 200 francs to the pound and 50 to the dollar. (OWI)

WAR UNIFIES DUTCH TRADE UNIONS

LONDON, November 19 — The struggle against German forces during the occupation of Holland has led to a new unity among the trade union groups of Limburg and Brabant provinces, according to a correspondent of the *Observer*.

Before the war there was no co-operation between the Catholic, Protestant and Social Democratic trade unions, the dispatch said. During the occupation, however, the members, suffering the same tribulations, worked together and came to respect each other's points of view.

There is now a widespread movement to form one body of all the trade unions on a nonsectarian basis, the correspondent said. The union members also want a more democratic organization of industry in the interest of the community and the formation of a unified, progressive party. (OWI)

U.S. LAUNCHES 28 CARGO SHIPS IN 7 DAYS

WASHINGTON, November 19 — The launching of 28 cargo vessels since Saturday, November 11, brings to 4,117 the national total of cargo ships launched from U. S. yards since December 7, 1941, the U. S. Maritime Commission announced yesterday.

The 28 vessels launched in the past week are made up of 10 special ships of undisclosed tonnage, eight long-range vessels of 4,700 to 16,500 tons each, seven Liberty ships of 10,500 tons and three Victory ships of 10,800 tons. (OWI)

MILLIONS OF GARMENTS FROM RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, November 19 — Since 1939, American Red Cross chapters produced 29,384,780 garments, of which [illegible] have already been received or are en route for

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN PILOTS PRAISED FOR GOOD WORK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — Blows struck by Italian Patriot airmen in harassing the German withdrawal from Albania and Yugoslavia will have a far-reaching effect, Air Vice-Marshal W. Elliot, Commander of the Balkan Air Force, told the commanding officer of the Italian fighter wing operating with the RAF in a recent congratulatory message.

«Good luck to you,» he said, «and may you have many more successes.»

Marshal Elliot's plaudits were conferred on the Italian fliers after their exploits in one day's strafing operations recently. He referred to the Italian fighter wing's determined attacks on enemy columns in extremely bad weather, and commended them for their fortitude and perseverance.

Italian pilots, flying Macchis and Airacobras, have for sometime been active in the RAF attacks on German transport columns in Albania and Yugoslavia.

They have been on sorties with the RAF almost daily and they have reported on return from their missions that a large number of vehicles have been destroyed and damaged. These successes have been registered despite weather conditions which at this time of the year are usually adverse, with low clouds and often rain and snow, and despite formidable German anti-aircraft fire.

One of the best days the Italian fighter wing had recently was on November 12, when the wing claimed 29 motor vehicles destroyed and the following damaged: 26 motor trucks, nine carts, one tank and two guns. Low clouds that day over Albania prevented complete observation of results of the mission.

Three days earlier, despite cancellation of many missions because of poor flying weather, the Macchis and Airacobras destroyed 28 vehicles, damaged 35, and bombed one bridge. (PRO)

BEST OLIVE HARVEST IN 10 YEARS LIKELY

BARI, November 19 — The coming olive harvest may be one of the best in the last 10 years, the newspaper *Gazzetta del Popolo* said today.

It was estimated that crude oil production in liberated Italy would reach about 1,789,063 quintals plus an increase of 100,000 quintals if the quantity of oil refined for human consumption were added.

Comparing these figures with the population figure of the liberated zone, the newspaper estimated an average ration of 8.4 liters per person annually. (UNN)

FASCIST'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED

BARI, November 19 — The property of Senator Michele Castelli, former Fascist High Commissioner for Naples Province, was ordered to be confiscated by the President of the Bari Tribunal at the request of Mario Cingolani, Deputy Commissioner for the Confiscation of Fascist Profits, it was announced here today. (UNN)

TEN COMMISSIONERS DISMISSED AT COSENZA

COSENZA, November 19 — Ten prefectural commissioners were dismissed from their posts here yesterday for showing meager interest in the «Granai del Popolo» program. The dismissal order was issued by the Prefect's office. (UNN)

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

One section left entirely free, another [illegible] a third only under state control. The plan called for smaller industries to be left free; armament industries, mines and such big industries as those building railway material and locomotives, to be nationalized; those industries producing parts and accessories to be under state control.

Mendez-France said that the plans for the nationalization of some of the key industries are still in embryo form, a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch said.

The report quoted the French Minister as saying that he was satisfied with the rate of exchange — 200 francs to the pound and 50 to the dollar. (OWI)

WAR UNIFIES DUTCH TRADE UNIONS

LONDON, November 19 — The struggle against German forces during the occupation of Holland has led to a new unity among the trade union groups of Limburg and Brabant provinces, according to a correspondent of the *Observer*.

Before the war there was no co-operation between the Catholic, Protestant and Social Democratic trade unions, the dispatch said. During the occupation, however, the members, suffering the same tribulations, worked together and came to respect each other's points of view.

There is now a widespread movement to form one body of all the trade unions on a nonsectarian basis, the correspondent said. The union members also want a more democratic organization of industry in the interest of the community and the formation of a unified, progressive party. (OWI)

U.S. LAUNCHES 28 CARGO SHIPS IN 7 DAYS

WASHINGTON, November 19 — The launching of 28 cargo vessels since Saturday, November 11, brings to 4,117 the national total of cargo ships launched from U. S. yards since December 7, 1941, the U. S. Maritime Commission announced yesterday.

The 28 vessels launched in the past week are made up of 10 special ships of undisclosed tonnage, eight long-range vessels of 4,700 to 16,500 tons each, seven Liberty ships of 10,500 tons and three Victory ships of 10,800 tons. (OWI)

MILLIONS OF GARMENTS FROM RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, November 19 — Since 1939, American Red Cross chapters produced 29,384,780 garments, of which 21,776,280 have already been received or are en route for distribution to civilians in foreign countries, Basil Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said here today.

The garments have been shipped to American Red Cross war relief operations in Allied and liberated countries wherever shipping facilities were available. Millions of commercially-produced garments have also been shipped to needy populations.

Nearly 7,000,000 garments have gone to Britain during and since the heavy bombings, said Connor, and a substantial reserve has been established there to make possible immediate assistance for victims of flying-bombs. A reserve has also been provided for rapid distribution of garments to liberated France, Belgium and Holland.

About 4,000,000 garments have been sent to Russia, 2,500,000 to Italy and over 5,000,000 to France, the greater part of which is still en route. Under special arrangement with the blockading authorities, over 500,000 garments for children were sent to Greece before liberation and, recently, some 400,000 garments remaining in the Middle East after distribution to Polish and Greek refugees there were made available for distribution in Greece.

Among other places which, during the past five years, received American Red Cross clothing are Finland, Iceland, Poland and North Africa. At the request of the U.S. Navy Department, garments are also being distributed to Guam, Saipan and Tinian Islands in the Pacific. (OWI)

and they have reported [illegible] a large number of vehicles have been destroyed and damaged. These successes have been registered despite weather conditions which at this time of the year are usually adverse, with low clouds and often rain and snow, and despite formidable German anti-aircraft fire.

One of the best days the Italian fighter wing had recently was on November 12, when the wing claimed 29 motor vehicles destroyed and the following damaged: 26 motor trucks, nine carts, one tank and two guns. Low clouds that day over Albania prevented complete observation of results of the mission.

Three days earlier, despite cancellation of many missions because of poor flying weather, the Macchis and Airacobras destroyed 23 vehicles, damaged 35, and bombed one bridge. (PRO)

BEST OLIVE HARVEST IN 10 YEARS LIKELY

BARI, November 19 — The coming olive harvest may be one of the best in the last 10 years, the newspaper *Gazzetta del Popolo* said today.

It was estimated that crude oil production in liberated Italy would reach about 1,789,063 quintals plus an increase of 100,000 quintals if the quantity of oil refined for human consumption were added.

Comparing these figures with the population figure of the liberated zone, the newspaper estimated an average ration of 8.4 liters per person annually. (UNN)

FASCIST'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED

BARI, November 19 — The property of Senator Michele Castelli, former Fascist High Commissioner for Naples Province, was ordered to be confiscated by the President of the Bari Tribunal at the request of Mario Cingolani, Deputy Commissioner for the Confiscation of Fascist Profits, it was announced here today. (UNN)

TEN COMMISSIONERS DISMISSED AT COSENZA

COSENZA, November 19 — Ten prefectural commissioners were dismissed from their posts here yesterday for showing meager interest in the «Granai del Popolo» program. The dismissal order was issued by the Prefect's office. (UNN)

PISA AND SIENA UNIVERSITIES TO REOPEN

FLORENCE, November 19 — Two of the oldest universities in the world — the University of Pisa and the University of Siena — will re-open this week, it was announced today by officials of the Allied Military Government and Allied Commission, who took a large part in preparing both institutions for re-opening.

The University of Pisa, despite badly battered buildings, which Allied authorities have partially repaired, will re-open on Saturday, November 25. At that time the new rector of the University, who will be chosen by members of the faculty, will be installed and classes will reopen to several hundred students. The Pro-Rector is Dr. Luigi Russo.

A communal and academic ceremony and colorful procession is planned for the re-opening of the University at Siena on Sunday, November 26. Famous as early as the 14th century, the university at Siena will open its classes in buildings untouched by the war.

The ceremony at the University of Pisa, an institution mentioned in history as early as the 12th century, will be held amid wreckage which is now being cleaned up by workmen under the supervision of Allied education officers. The buildings were badly damaged during the fighting for the city, with much of the damage inflicted by the

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

Germans. A German mine wrecked a tower and most of the library and scientific equipment was looted by the Germans.

The Germans also looted 23 cases of books from the specialist library, which was one of the finest in Europe, and medical equipment from the clinics and wards of the university's medical school. Some of this equipment has already been replaced by the Allied Commission's Public Health Sub-Commission from the hundreds of tons of medical supplies arrived from the United States during the last two months for the exclusive use of Italian civilians.

Other sections of the University suffered heavily the German looting and destruction.

In spite of these difficulties the faculty, under the direction of Pro-Rector Giovanni Cicogna, is planning to begin its school year on January 15.

The University of Pisa buildings were dated 1493 and were extended by Cosimo I in 1543. Galileo was appointed professor of mathematics there in 1610. (UNN)

ENGLISHWOMAN RESCUED BY PARTISANS

FLORENCE, November 19 — Mrs. Eileen Medici, an Englishwoman who was sentenced by a Nazi dominated Fascist court to 30 years imprisonment for helping a British officer, her nephew, is now working a section of the Allied Military Government here.

The Nazis had asked the Fascists to sentence Mrs. Medici to death, but her lawyer's eloquent plea saved her. Since the Allied liberation of Florence, Mrs. Medici, who had been the wife of the late Major Reginald Mander of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has worked for AMG and has been an active member of several local civilian welfare organizations, including the AMG assistance committee, which is run by prominent Florentine citizens. This committee receives Allied food and medicines through AMG, investigates pleas for assistance and distributes the food and medicine directly.

Mrs. Medici was arrested on November 12, 1943, by Mario Carita, hated head of the Florence Fascist SS, after an informer told of her assisting her nephew, Major Dorsey Mander of the Green Howards, who had escaped from a German prison camp. She was tried and sentenced June 2 and was rescued from the local prison by a band of Florentine Partisans on July 10.

In her office at the Palazzo Vecchio Mrs. Medici explained: «I am very busy doing two things: 'serving' my sentence in the service of the Allies and trying to regain my British citizenship.» Mrs. Medici lost her British nationality when she married an Italian citizen in 1936. (UNN)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARRIVE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, November 19 — An Allied shipment of medicines, surgical instruments and children's clothing, sufficient for two months' needs, arrived here today. Further shipments are expected in the future until Italian factories and laboratories can resume normal production. (UNN)

U.S. APPOINTMENTS IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 19 — The appointment is announced of Joseph R. Evans as vice consul in the Rome office of the United States representative on the Advisory Council for Italy (Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk.)

Charles H. Rapp and Darthes Speyer were appointed vice consuls at Naples. (UNN)

INSIDE GERMANY

interpreted it as Hitler's confession of ultimate defeat and a determination to rally Nazi fanatics to continued resistance.

«Hitler has rejected German national unity...,» the paper said. «He obviously regarded the military collapse of Germany as inevitable and therefore he does not care for measures which in any case could only postpone it.»

The paper went on to say that «quasi-religious fanatics who fight for their faith and not for their country are Hitler's last hope.

Inside Germany, there were growing signs of disorder and disobedience. From Berne an Associated Press report said yesterday that industry is at standstill in some areas, partly because of fuel and transport difficulties, and partly because authorities are unable to compel workers to remain at their jobs due to constant Allied air raids. According to the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, there is widespread discontent and at one place — Halle, in Westphalia — barricades have been thrown around the town to suppress disorder.

Nazi Reprisals

The *Journal de Genève*, in Switzerland, reported yesterday that «Down with Hitler» slogans and other deprecatory remarks about the Nazi regime are appearing with increasing frequency on the walls and pavements of many German cities and towns.

Mass reprisals have been taken against this activity, the Soviet News Agency Tass said tonight, quoting Berne sources. Concentration camps are full of individuals regarded as «unreliable» by the Nazis, the dispatch said, and added that the Gestapo is conducting a widespread purge affecting «tens of thousands» of people.

Added to the Nazis' increasing difficulties is the prospect of severe food shortages in the Reich this winter. A speech by Nazi Food Minister Backe, reported today by the German News Agency DNB, said that livestock herds had been reduced because of fodder shortages, and advised the German people to prepare themselves for «a still greater preponderance of vegetables in their diet.»

According to a dispatch today in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare estimated that, compared to last year, the German grain harvest is 10 per cent less, livestock fodder three million tons less and supplies of sugar beets and potatoes for civilians further reduced. Bread, fat, butter and cheese rations have all been cut.

The Stockholm paper, *Dagens Nyheter*, said yesterday that Captain Peter Riedel, Assistant Air Attaché of the German legation in Stockholm, resigned his post and asked Swedish permission to take up residence as a private civilian. The dispatch added that Reidel renounced allegiance to the Nazi Party after a dispute with one of his superiors in the legation «known to be an active member of the Gestapo.» (OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS RAID HOLLAND FOR LABOR

LONDON, November 19 — More than 100,000 Dutchmen have been shipped from occupied areas in The Netherlands to Germany since October, said an Aneta dispatch from here today.

The dispatch quoted Underground reports reaching the Netherlands Government in Europe as saying that men from 17 to 50 years old are being carried off constantly and that all men between those ages in the Achtermoek area of Gelderland province have been rounded up. In the town of Enschede, in the same province, 1,400 male inhabitants have been shipped off.

Similar reports come from Utrecht and the district of Gool and, the dispatch adds, even Netherlands Red Cross personnel have been included in the deportations.

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

FLORENCE, November 19 — Mrs. [illegible], English-woman who was sentenced by a Nazi dominated Fascist court to 30 years imprisonment for helping a British officer, her nephew, is now working a section of the Allied Military Government here.

The Nazis had asked the Fascists to sentence Mrs. Medici to death, but her lawyer's eloquent plea saved her. Since the Allied liberation of Florence, Mrs. Medici, who had been the wife of the late Major Reginald Mander of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has worked for AMG and has been an active member of several local civilian welfare organizations, including the AMG assistance committee, which is run by prominent Florentine citizens. This committee receives Allied food and medicines through AMG, investigates pleas for assistance and distributes the food and medicine directly.

Mrs. Medici was arrested on November 12, 1943, by Mario Carita, hated head of the Florence Fascist SS, after an informer told of her assisting her nephew, Major Dorsey Mander of the Green Howards, who had escaped from a German prison camp. She was tried and sentenced June 2 and was rescued from the local prison by a band of Florentine Partisans on July 10.

In her office at the Palazzo Vecchio Mrs. Medici explained: «I am very busy doing two things: 'serving' my sentence in the service of the Allies and trying to regain my British citizenship.» Mrs. Medici lost her British nationality when she married an Italian citizen in 1936. (UNN)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARRIVE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, November 19 — An Allied shipment of medicines, surgical instruments and children's clothing, sufficient for two months' needs, arrived here today. Further shipments are expected in the future until Italian factories and laboratories can resume normal production. (UNN)

U.S. APPOINTMENTS IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 19 — The appointment is announced of Joseph R. Evans as vice consul in the Rome office of the United States representative on the Advisory Council for Italy (Ambassador Alexander C. Kirk.)

Charles H. Rapp and Darthes Speyer were appointed vice consuls at Naples. (UNN)

INSIDE GERMANY

NEUTRALS REPORT HITLER ILL

LONDON, November 19 — Official Germany tonight still failed to offer any explanation for the mysterious silence of Adolf Hitler, thus adding to the current confusion of the German people.

Remembering the attempted assassination of Hitler last July, the German people, according to reports reaching here, are endeavoring to learn — despite the rigid Nazi Party censorship — whether Himmler has succeeded Hitler and whether the Nazi dictator is dead, or alive. Hitler is obviously unable to carry on his duties as head of the Reich.

While Berlin remained non-committal on the mystery of Hitler's continued silence, two neutral papers — hundreds of miles apart — tonight reported that the Nazi leader is unable to utter a word following a throat operation performed the last week of October.

In Stockholm, *Aftontidningen* published the report and said the operation was performed by a Viennese specialist, Professor von Eicken. A similar report, quoting German sources, was published by the Basle *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which added that Hitler's condition was so serious that Himmler was preparing the German people «for a grave announcement.»

Today's *Observer* here, commenting on Hitler's proclamation which was read to the German people last Sunday, ing frequency on the walls and pavements of [illegible] cities and towns.

Mass reprisals have been taken against this activity, the Soviet News Agency Tass said tonight, quoting Berne sources. Concentration camps are full of individuals regarded as «unreliable» by the Nazis, the dispatch said, and added that the Gestapo is conducting a widespread purge affecting «tens of thousands» of people.

Added to the Nazis' increasing difficulties is the prospect of severe food shortages in the Reich this winter. A speech by Nazi Food Minister Backe, reported today by the German News Agency DNB, said that livestock herds had been reduced because of fodder shortages, and advised the German people to prepare themselves for «a still greater preponderance of vegetables in their diet.»

According to a dispatch today in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare estimated that, compared to last year, the German grain harvest is 10 per cent less, livestock fodder three million tons less and supplies of sugar beets and potatoes for civilians further reduced. Bread, fat, butter and cheese rations have all been cut.

The Stockholm paper, *Dagens Nyheter*, said yesterday that Captain Peter Riedel, Assistant Air Attaché of the German legation in Stockholm, resigned his post and asked Swedish permission to take up residence as a private civilian. The dispatch added that Reidel renounced allegiance to the Nazi Party after a dispute with one of his superiors in the legation «known to be an active member of the Gestapo.» (OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS RAID HOLLAND FOR LABOR

LONDON, November 19 — More than 100,000 Dutchmen have been shipped from occupied areas in The Netherlands to Germany since October, said an Aneta dispatch from here today.

The dispatch quoted Underground reports reaching the Netherlands Government in Europe as saying that men from 17 to 50 years old are being carried off constantly and that all men between those ages in the Achtermoek area of Gelderland province have been rounded up. In the town of Enschede, in the same province, 1,400 male inhabitants have been shipped off.

Similar reports come from Utrecht and the district of Gooi and, the dispatch adds, even Netherlands Red Cross personnel have been included in the deportations.

Another dispatch — from the Berne correspondent of the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* — said that distress in German-occupied Netherlands is becoming «catastrophic.» In the Hague and Amsterdam the gas supply has been completely cut off, while in Rotterdam gas is available only for short periods.

The dispatch added that publication of Dutch health statistics is no longer permitted by the German authorities, but it is evident that the health of the population is approaching a serious crisis owing to undernourishment. Tuberculosis especially is increasing. More, Rotterdam's modern hospital, with all its equipment and supplies, has been taken over by the Germans on 12 hours' notice. (OWI)

GERMANS FEAR SLAVE LABOR

LONDON, November 19 — Nazi Party anxiety over the growth of well-organized armed bands of Russian, Polish and other foreign workers in Germany, is expressed in a circular letter issued by the Reich Labor Leader, which recently fell into Allied hands, BBC reported today.

«These armed bands pursue a well-planned policy of injuring the Reich,» by all possible methods, complained the Labor Leader. «They way-lay and murder security personnel, incite unwilling workers to slack in their jobs, threaten

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

drastic action if their orders are not obeyed and attack foreigners of pro-German interests.

Orders have been given that all foreign workers must be more carefully watched, both on and off duty, and surprise searches must be made for hidden arms. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 19 — Today's communique:

Allied bridgeheads across the Derivation Canal (Zig Canal) have been enlarged.

We have cut the Meijel-Panningen road and reached the vicinity of Helden. Opposition was light but many mines were encountered.

Progress north and south of Gellenkirchen has now completed encirclement of the town except for a narrow escape corridor northeast along a railway.

Units to the north freed Niederheide and made gains of 1,500 yards farther east. Units to the south launched an attack at first light yesterday in face of moderate opposition and freed Hunshoven and Prummern. We are in the outskirts of Suggerath.

Farther south we have taken a number of towns including Puffendorf and contained two counter-attacks.

Our forces made slight gains against mortar and small arms fire in the area south of Wurslen and moderate progress against stubborn resistance in the Stolberg area. Wire obstacles and minefields delayed our advance.

Farther south Allied forces entered Germany near the Luxembourg border and are in the town of Buschdorf. Other elements are at Ritzing and in the Halstroff area. We also have units in Schwerdorf and Heckling.

Our forces are at the north and south edges of Metz. Gains up to two miles in the Blamont-St. Dié sector freed 12 towns including Raon l'Etape in the Meurthe Valley which was found heavily mined. Villages have been set afire by the enemy.

Our forces in the Belfort Gap freed many towns and drove to within a few miles of Belfort.

Along the Swiss border we have advanced nearly 23 miles in three days.

Air:

Communications and supply lines behind enemy lines from Nijmegen to Belfort were attacked by medium and fighter-bombers in strength yesterday. Bridges, rail and road focal points and transport vehicles were among the targets.

Münster, a center of rail and water transport, was hit by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers. Close support to our attacking forces was given in all sectors by fighter-bombers.

In the areas of Eschweiler and Düren, fortified villages, troop concentrations and military barracks were hit by medium and light bombers.

Near the towns of Gellenkirchen, Jülich, Düren, Stolberg and Grevenbroich troops, armored units, gun positions and strongpoints were strafed in low-level attacks by fighter-bombers.

Oil storage and transport facilities in the Munich, Hanau, and Ulm areas were hit by fighter-bombers. Airfields at Lechfeld, Leipheim and Mengen were strafed by other fighter-bombers which destroyed more than 60 enemy planes on the ground and damaged others.

Enemy fighters were encountered principally in the Frankfurt and Neustadt areas and in combats which ensued 25 of them were shot down. A synthetic oil plant at Wanne-Eickel was attacked last night by a force of heavy bombers. (Reuter)

Aircraft of the Tactical Force again concentrated against close support targets in the battle zones of Italy and enemy communications in the Po Valley, as well as communication and other targets in Yugoslavia.

Units of the Coastal Air Force attacked shipping in the Adriatic, and aircraft of Balkan Air Force were active against military targets in Albania and Yugoslavia.

From these operations, 18 of our aircraft are missing, and two of our planes are missing from night operations of November 17/18.

It is now known that nine of our heavy bombers reported missing on November 17 have returned safely to base.

MAAF flew approximately 2,700 sorties yesterday.

Navy:

The French cruiser *Georges Leygues* carried out bombardments of a bridge and barracks near the Franco-Italian frontier. In all, she fired nearly 250 rounds and obtained direct hits.

On the same date in the same area, the French destroyer *L'Alcyon* engaged enemy pillboxes and troop concentrations with good result.

On 17 of November in the northern Adriatic, the British destroyers *Lauderdale* and *Eggesford* bombarded enemy positions on Rab Island. Nearly all the salvos were on the target. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 19 — Tonight's communiqué:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Gyöngyös, and also occupied several other populated localities, including Gernockap, Gerontöl, Tophalu, Decs, Heveszugra, Boldok, Gaugakhävy.

On other sectors of the front, patrol actions and on several points fighting of local importance took place.

During November 18, our troops disabled and destroyed 17 German tanks.

In air-fighting and by anti-aircraft fire, 25 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Apennines of the Modena sector, units of a Garibaldi brigade on the night of November 7 attacked and destroyed a German motorized column, composed of 14 vehicles. The enemy lost 60 men in killed and wounded.

In Val di Scrivia continual Patriot activities against communications and highway centers have induced the German divisional command to propose a truce in the sector crossed by the Genoa-Serravalle-Scrivia highway. The proposal was rejected by the Patriots.

In Val d'Aosta Fascist troops had retired from their positions since the beginning of October. Taking advantage of the winter season, the Germans undertook mopping-up operations against the Patriots. After resisting for a long time and making the position of the enemy hard and costly, Patriots were finally compelled to withdraw from a few localities but retained some positions on high ground.

In the Bergamasco sector a brigade of Patriots carried out a daring raid in the vicinity of Piazza Brembana, killing three Germans and capturing 30. Patriots also captured a large quantity of arms and equipment. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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

tion and freed Hunshoven and Prummern. We are in the outskirts of Suggerath.

Farther south we have taken a number of towns including Puffendorf and contained two counter-attacks.

Our forces made slight gains against mortar and small arms fire in the area south of Würslen and moderate progress against stubborn resistance in the Stolberg area. Wire obstacles and minefields delayed our advance.

Farther south Allied forces entered Germany near the Luxembourg border and are in the town of Buschdorf. Other elements are at Ritzing and in the Halstroff area. We also have units in Schwerdorf and Heckling.

Our forces are at the north and south edges of Metz. Gains up to two miles in the Blamont-St. Dié sector freed 12 towns including Raon l'Etape in the Meurthe Valley which was found heavily mined. Villages have been set afire by the enemy.

Our forces in the Belfort Gap freed many towns and drove to within a few miles of Belfort.

Along the Swiss border we have advanced nearly 23 miles in three days.

Air:

Communications and supply lines behind enemy lines from Nijmegen to Belfort were attacked by medium and fighter-bombers in strength yesterday. Bridges, rail and road focal points and transport vehicles were among the targets.

Münster, a center of rail and water transport, was hit by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers. Close support to our attacking forces was given in all sectors by fighter-bombers.

In the areas of Eschweiler and Düren, fortified villages, troop concentrations and military barracks were hit by medium and light bombers.

Near the towns of Geilenkirchen, Jülich, Düren, Stolberg and Grevenbroich troops, armored units, gun positions and strongpoints were strafed in low-level attacks by fighter-bombers.

Oil storage and transport facilities in the Munich, Hanau, and Ulm areas were hit by fighter-bombers. Airfields at Lechfeld, Leipheim and Mengen were strafed by other fighter-bombers which destroyed more than 60 enemy planes on the ground and damaged others.

Enemy fighters were encountered principally in the Frankfurt and Neustadt areas and in combats which ensued 25 of them were shot down. A synthetic oil plant at Wanne-Eickel was attacked last night by a force of heavy bombers. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 19 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army have captured Golfara, a small village nearly a mile east of Monte Fortino, where Polish troops have been engaged in heavy fighting.

On the remainder of the front, patrols have been active.

Land Forces Adriatic:

British troops of Land Forces Adriatic are cooperating with Yugoslav Army of National Liberation forces in Montenegro and Hercegovina and are in contact with the enemy. These operations are being supported by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers yesterday attacked airfields in northeast Italy, targets in the Vienna area, and German troop concentrations in Yugoslavia.

RAF heavy and medium bombers were also active against Yugoslav targets.

On 17 of November in the northern Adriatic, the British destroyers *Lauderdale* and *Eggesford* bombarded enemy positions on Rab Island. Nearly all the salvos were on the target. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 19 — Tonight's communiqué:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station or Gyöngyös, and also occupied several other populated localities, including Gernccckap, Gerontöl, Tophalu, Decs, Heveszugrs, Boldok, Gaugakhävy.

On other sectors of the front, patrol actions and on several points fighting of local importance took place.

During November 18, our troops disabled and destroyed 17 German tanks.

In air-fighting and by anti-aircraft fire, 25 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Apennines of the Modena sector, units of a Garibaldi brigade on the night of November 7 attacked and destroyed a German motorized column, composed of 14 vehicles. The enemy lost 60 men in killed and wounded.

In Val di Scrivia continual Patriot activities against communications and highway centers have induced the German divisional command to propose a truce in the sector crossed by the Genoa-Serravalle-Scrivia highway. The proposal was rejected by the Patriots.

In Val d'Aosta Fascist troops had retired from their positions since the beginning of October. Taking advantage of the winter season, the Germans undertook mopping-up operations against the Patriots. After resisting for a long time and making the position of the enemy hard and costly, Patriots were finally compelled to withdraw from a few localities but retained some positions on high ground.

In the Bergamasco sector a brigade of Patriots carried out a daring raid in the vicinity of Piazza Brembana, killing three Germans and capturing 30. Patriots also captured a large quantity of arms and equipment. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 19 — The Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

In south-eastern Holland, our troops defended the forefield of the Meuse positions and repulsed major British attacks before the bridgehead of Roermond.

Also on the third day of the battle near Aachen, our front withstood unshakeably the enemy assault. American divisions attacking all day long succeeded in entering at some places into our fighting zone in the battle area of Geilenkirchen, the bulk of attackers however, was smashed by concentrated defensive fire soon after leaving the initial positions particularly near Wuerselen and Stolberg. Forty-five American tanks were destroyed yesterday by our defence.

In the area of Metz our garrison troops are heroically holding out. Immediately south of the town, they repulsed the pressing enemy. In our positions in Lorraine, Panzers and Grenadiers are engaged in a battle with Americans advancing on a broad front. 250 prisoners were taken in our counter-attacks in the area of Moerchingen. Between Rhine-Marne Canal and Badonvillers attacking American

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

regiments were checked after having made slight ... itorial gains. Major enemy attacks on Burgundy Gate on both sides of Montbeliard and on the Swiss border failed.

Artillery fire within the reach of our fortresses in the West intensified. The garrison of St. Nazaire smashed an enemy thrust against its eastern front.

Last night, our fast bombers and battle planes dropped numerous bombs on an enemy supply base in the area of Aachen. Fires and explosions were observed.

The area of Greater London and Antwerp were again subjected to intensified long-range shelling.

Italy:

In central Italy, German Alpine troops threw the enemy out of a penetration point in the mountains of Gallicano. On the entire remaining front, fighting on both sides was confined to vehement reconnaissance, in the course of which we made again numerous prisoners.

In the Balkans, the Bulgarians launched strong attacks in the area east of Pristina-Mitrovica. They were warded off. Attacks made by bands in the area of Mostar were frustrated with heavy casualties to the enemy. In Croatia, several groups of bands were again smashed.

Eastern Front:

In Central Hungary, the enemy attempted for the seventh day running a decisive break-through; we succeeded in frustrating this in spite of the large forces thrown in. Soviet tank, and infantry formations attacking on a broad front were halted in hard fighting. Penetrations east of Budapest and south of Miskolc were immediately sealed off. Our defence accounted for 21 enemy tanks.

Concentrated Bolshevist attacks were repelled on the Dukla-Pass road.

The Soviets started a new attack, with superior infantry and tank forces and supported by naval artillery against the land front of the Swerbe peninsula. Light German naval forces joined in the fighting and frustrated enemy attempts to land on the eastern side of the peninsula. On the land front fighting is still in progress.

German 'U' boats sank five destroyers and two guard vessels out of a naval force consisting of patrol units and submarine chasers.

Contrary to the stipulations of the Geneva convention, always strictly observed by us, British naval forces lately repeatedly captured German hospital ships together with wounded German soldiers and held the ships in Egyptian ports for weeks. These pirate enterprises culminated in the bombing, machine-gunning and subsequent sinking of the clearly marked hospital ship *Tuebingen* by British terror planes on return from Alexandria on November 18, in flagrant violation of international law.

Air:

Anglo-American combat- and low-flying aircraft resumed their terror-attacks against the civilian population in day-light as well as in the early evening yesterday. There was damage to property especially in the residential quarters of Bochum, Münster and Vienna. Up to now the destruction of 14 enemy aircraft was reported.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: Transocean correspondent Walter Plato writes about the « third battle of Aachen » which has so far failed to achieve the desired break-through. He also states that for the first time since the battle of Germany began the Americans can no longer count on overwhelming artillery support, due to the growing strength of German defence. Nevertheless, the enemy succeeded in gaining some ground north of Aachen, after penetrating the German lines and capturing Geilenkirchen. Plato describes these operations as a « large-scale offensive. »

[illegible] Guenther Weber puts the Siegfried line but in Metz itself they are still resisting fanatically.

Writing about the new German fortifications in the West, the Transocean reporter Gerhard Emskoetter mentions the fact that when the Allies got « dangerously near to the Reich frontiers in early September, » a coherent line of positions was built along the then existing front which, whilst being « a masterpiece of improvisation and organisation, » was not sufficiently deep. Innumerable new lines of fortifications rose behind the front-line, thanks to the total mobilisation of the German people. Time is in on the side of the Germans as every week new camouflaged fortifications are growing in the whole depth of the Reich. »

Eastern Front: Karl Bluecher, the Transocean reporter, believes that the lull on the Eastern Front (except in Hungary, of course) might break any time, owing to the approaching winter; German reconnaissance observed considerable Soviet preparations for the winter-offensive from the Narev river to Kurland, in the north. The fury of the battle of Hungary has shown a tendency to increase, accentuated by considerable Soviet reinforcements. It is estimated that the Soviets have about 35 divisions in Hungary alone. Although the Bolshevists made several breaches in the German and Hungarian lines east of Budapest and south of Miskolc, the decisive break-through was once more denied to them and the line remained intact.

Low Spirit of American P.O.W.'s: Transocean Reporter, Guenther Weber, quotes a German officer in charge of a POW camp, giving the following three reasons for the low morale of recently captured Americans: firstly, growing German resistance and the devastating effect of German artillery fire; secondly, the disappointment felt at failing to enter Berlin on October 15; thirdly, the privations of winter warfare. During the past few days innumerable American soldiers were taken to German field hospitals, suffering with frozen limbs.

Enough Food for Everyone in Germany: In a radio address, Minister of Agriculture Herbert Backe stated that through the loss of certain regions hitherto occupied by German armed forces, German agriculture was confronted by new big tasks requiring a supreme effort on the part of German peasants. He was confident that the foodstuffs at Germany's disposal were quite sufficient and the food situation could be considered safe in the sixth year of war. He was « glad to state that the German children looked particularly well fed. »

New U-boat Campaign Envisaged: Admiral Doenitz, C.-in-C. of the German Navy spoke to ammunition workers in a German port envisaging a new turn in the U-boat campaign against Allied shipping. « Owing to the success of German naval warfare, England has already had to reduce her exports by 50 per cent and further reductions may be expected... »

Unemployment in Italy: Transocean quotes Alonso, Rome correspondent of a Madrid paper, saying that in Rome alone 150,000 manual workers and about the same number of professional workers are unemployed. Out of a hundred people, ten work occasionally, eight earn their living as black-market dealers, eighteen live on the earnings of their children, ten have replaced female domestic servants, and four are begging, whilst the remaining forty await miracles... » The Government is unable to pay the unemployed even a 100 lire in relief per day. He also quotes a communiqué of the Italian Socialist Party, blaming the Allies for the chaotic condition prevailing in the part of Italy occupied by them. « It would not do for the Inter-Allied Control Commission to interfere much longer with the affairs of Italian civilians. »

HUNGARIAN

Another Warning Against Panic: Radio Budapest last night again warned the civilian population against rumour- and panic-mongers who alone could enable the Russians to capture Budapest « without a bloody fight. » Then the

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

Eastern Front:

In Central Hungary, the enemy attempted for the seventh day running a decisive break-through; we succeeded in frustrating this in spite of the large forces thrown in. Soviet tank, and infantry formations attacking on a broad front were halted in hard fighting. Penetrations east of Budapest and south of Miskolc were immediately sealed off. Our defence accounted for 21 enemy tanks.

Concentrated Bolshevist attacks were repelled on the Dukla-Pass road.

The Soviets started a new attack, with superior infantry and tank forces and supported by naval artillery against the land front of the Sworbe peninsula. Light German naval forces joined in the fighting and frustrated enemy attempts to land on the eastern side of the peninsula. On the land front fighting is still in progress.

German 'U' boats sank five destroyers and two guard vessels out of a naval force consisting of patrol units and submarine chasers.

Contrary to the stipulations of the Geneva convention, always strictly observed by us, British naval forces lately repeatedly captured German hospital ships together with wounded German soldiers and held the ships in Egyptian ports for weeks. These pirate enterprises culminated in the bombing, machine-gunning and subsequent sinking of the clearly marked hospital ship *Tuebingen* by British terror planes on return from Alexandria on November 18, in flagrant violation of international law.

Air:

Anglo-American combat- and low-flying aircraft resumed their terror-attacks against the civilian population in day-light as well as in the early evening yesterday. There was damage to property especially in the residential quarters of Bochum, Münster and Vienna. Up to now the destruction of 14 enemy aircraft was reported.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: Transocean correspondent Walter Plato writes about the «third battle of Aachen» which has so far failed to achieve the desired break-through. He also states that for the first time since the battle of Germany began the Americans can no longer count on overwhelming artillery support, due to the growing strength of German defence. Nevertheless, the enemy succeeded in gaining some ground north of Aachen, after penetrating the German lines and capturing Geilenkirchen. Plato describes these operations as a «large-scale offensive.»

The Transocean war reporter Guenther Weber puts the strength of General Hodges's forces at a quarter of a million men and 800-1,000 tanks.

In some sectors the Germans have concentrated such a number of heavy batteries that the morale of American infantry was seriously effected. American tank losses in this sector averaged two tanks per hour. To the north-east of Metz, the Germans had to yield some ground in front of

Low Spirit of American P.O.W.'s: Transocean Reporter, Guenther Weber, quotes a German officer in charge of a POW camp, giving the following three reasons for the low morale of recently captured Americans; firstly, growing German resistance and the devastating effect of German artillery fire; secondly, the disappointment felt at failing to enter Berlin on October 15; thirdly, the privations of winter warfare. During the past few days innumerable American soldiers were taken to German field hospitals, suffering with frozen limbs.

Enough Food for Everyone in Germany: In a radio address, Minister of Agriculture Herbert Backe stated that through the loss of certain regions hitherto occupied by German armed forces, German agriculture was confronted by new big tasks requiring a supreme effort on the part of German peasants. He was confident that the foodstuffs at Germany's disposal were quite sufficient and the food situation could be considered safe in the sixth year of war. He was «glad to state that the German children looked particularly well fed.»

New U-boat Campaign Envisaged: Admiral Doenitz, C.-in-C. of the German Navy spoke to ammunition workers in a German port envisaging a new turn in the U-boat campaign against Allied shipping. «Owing to the success of German naval warfare, England has already had to reduce her exports by 50 per cent and further reductions may be expected...»

Unemployment in Italy: Transocean quotes Alonso, Rome correspondent of a Madrid paper, saying that in Rome alone 150,000 manual workers and about the same number of professional workers are unemployed. Out of a hundred people, ten work occasionally, eight earn their living as black-market dealers, eighteen live on the earnings of their children, ten have replaced female domestic servants, and four are begging, whilst the remaining forty await miracles...» The Government is unable to pay the unemployed even a 100 lire in relief per day. He also quotes a communiqué of the Italian Socialist Party, blaming the Allies for the chaotic condition prevailing in the part of Italy occupied by them. «It would not do for the Inter-Allied Control Commission to interfere much longer with the affairs of Italian civilians.»

HUNGARIAN

Another Warning Against Panic: Radio Budapest last night again warned the civilian population against rumour- and panic-mongers who alone could enable the Russians to capture Budapest «without a bloody fight.» Then the announcer urged the public to follow in the footsteps of the defenders of Moscow and Leningrad and save the capital. The Hungarian virtue of heroism must work miracles against the numerically superior enemy if this were to be achieved. This miracle, however, was within the limits of possibility if all Hungarians united in the struggle and fought to grim death.

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

Interview A-C

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Sunday — **19 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British join Americans in new offensive in west; Metz invested by U. S. forces; Germans entrench to hold Faenza; Red Army gains in northeast Hungary; Americans continue drive on Leyte; Chinese tighten grip on Bhamo; Ishan falls.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies raise employees' wages; Counterfeit notes in circulation; Fascist legal provision abolished; General Favagrossa suspended; More Italian P. W. to return; New Rome Police Chief calls for alertness; Yugoslav Foreign Commissar arrives in Rome; Workers rewarded for saving power station; Allies aid olive oil drive.

UNITED NATIONS — American war veterans promised land; C.I.O. political group to continue; Canada's Victory Loan sets record; New York-Miami express train wrecked.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler remains silent as disorder increases in Reich.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Spanish National Union rejects provisional government plan; Franco forces repress Maquis.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH JOIN AMERICANS IN NEW OFFENSIVE; METZ INVESTED BY U.S. FORCES

LONDON, November 18 — Elements of the British 2nd Army joined with the American 9th Army today in a new offensive southeast of Geilenkirchen, and also attacked north of the town toward Geilenkirchen itself, it was reported late tonight. This is the first announcement that British troops are on this sector of the front.

The new Allied offensive, launched in clear weather and supported by tactical aircraft, gained 1½ miles against fairly stiff opposition and captured the town of Prummern, north of Immendorf. The new attack was synchronized with the assault by the U. S. 9th Army to the south which resulted captured Helden, to the southwest of Venlo, the main German communications center west of the Meuse.

Other British forces striking north toward Venlo have secured a number of bridgeheads over the Zig Canal, and have advanced three miles. To the south at Roermond, British troops are within one mile of the former road and rail center on the Meuse, and are along the banks of the Meuse on a 10-mile stretch.

The American 3rd Army drove several miles into Germany today, while other American forces invested the German fortress city of Metz.

Late dispatches reported that American troops entered the outskirts of Metz from the north and south, while other U. S. 3rd Army forces crossed one of the main bridges leading into the city from the west. Units of the 95th Infantry Division, northeast of the city, made gains of a mile and a half along a four-mile front from a point near Villers L'Orme to Mechy, on a secondary road leading northeast out of Metz.

The main road and rail lines leading out of the city have not yet been cut, but they are both under heavy artillery fire. Over 9,300 prisoners have been captured so far on this sector. To the south of the city, 5th Infantry Division forces are mopping-up remaining enemy units guarding the airfield.

Patton Crosses Reich Frontier

In a surprise northward drive, Lieut. Gen. George Patton's forces crossed the German border at the junction of France, Luxembourg, and Germany, and made an advance of two miles to Ober Perl. American forces are now along the German border on a 15-mile front, the southernmost advance placing Allied forces at Bouzonville, 10 miles directly west of the large Sear Basin city of Saarlautern.

The French 1st Army in a five mile advance today captured the large communications center of Montbellard, less than 10 miles south of Belfort. Other forces driving on Belfort are within six miles of the fortress dominating the main mountain pass into Germany. Late dispatches reported that French troops are fighting inside the western end of the vital gap.

French troops made considerable advances south of the Doubs River, and captured Seloncourt, just north of the Swiss frontier.

A *London Times* correspondent said that an estimated 1,250,000 men make up the six Allied armies driving into or toward Germany along the 450 mile front from the Swiss border to eastern Holland. The Allied armies are throwing their main weight against the three practical invasion routes into Germany, the dispatch continued. It is in the Aachen, the Moselle, and the Belfort Gap sectors that a flood of men and engines of a war of precision and power, never known before, is hurtling against the steel and concrete of a desperate enemy. Though the German fortified lines remain, the dispatch said, they have only weakened divisions to cover them. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

GERMANS ENTRENCH TO HOLD FAENZA

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

on Bhamo; Ishan falls.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies raise employees' wages; Counterfeit notes in circulation; Fascist legal provision abolished; General Favagrossa suspended; More Italian P. W. to return; New Rome Police Chief calls for alertness; Yugoslav Foreign Commissar arrives in Rome; Workers rewarded for saving power station; Allies aid olive oil drive.

UNITED NATIONS — American war veterans promised land; C.I.O. political group to continue; Canada's Victory Loan sets record; New York-Miami express train wrecked.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler remains silent as disorder increases in Reich.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES — Spanish National Union rejects provisional government plan; Franco forces repress Maquis.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH JOIN AMERICANS IN NEW OFFENSIVE; METZ INVESTED BY U.S. FORCES

LONDON, November 18 — Elements of the British 2nd Army joined with the American 9th Army today in a new offensive southeast of Geilenkirchen, and also attacked north of the town toward Geilenkirchen itself, it was reported late tonight. This is the first announcement that British troops are on this sector of the front.

The new Allied offensive, launched in clear weather and supported by tactical aircraft, gained 1½ miles against fairly stiff opposition and captured the town of Prummern, north of Immendorf. The new attack was synchronized with the assault by the U. S. 9th Army to the south which resulted in the capture of Puffendorf, a minor road junction, and Würselen, three miles northeast of Aachen. Siersdorf and Setterich in the same sector were also taken.

On the main U. S. 9th Army front, American troops have thrown back three strong German counter-attacks supported by armor. The Germans are putting up heavy resistance to protect the vital industrial district of the Ruhr. American troops encountered elaborate enemy entrenchments and pillboxes.

To the south of the American 9th Army, troops of the U. S. 1st Army pushed beyond Gressenich, which they captured yesterday, and have driven to within eight miles of Düren, once a vital communications and supply center for the Ruhr defenses.

The American troops are moving ahead under intense shellfire from massed German guns. Bitter fighting is reported east of Stolberg. In some sectors of the front, however, there is some indication of the weakening of German resistance. Captured pillboxes, generally manned by 24 men, have been defended by three or four men.

American infantry moving across fields blocked by mile-long barbed-wire coils are blasting pillbox after pillbox. Thunderbolt fighter-bombers have been supporting ground operations.

To the north of the main Allied offensive, British 2nd Army troops pushed five miles southeast of Meijel and

Late dispatches reported that American troops entered the outskirts of Metz from the north and south, while other U. S. 3rd Army forces crossed one of the main bridges leading into the city from the west. Units of the 95th Infantry Division, northeast of the city, made gains of a mile and a half along a four-mile front from a point near Villers L'Orme to Mechy, on a secondary road leading northeast out of Metz.

The main road and rail lines leading out of the city have not yet been cut, but they are both under heavy artillery fire. Over 9,300 prisoners have been captured so far on this sector. To the south of the city, 5th Infantry Division forces are mopping-up remaining enemy units guarding the airfield.

Patton Crosses Reich Frontier

In a surprise northward drive, Lieut. Gen. George Patton's forces crossed the German border at the junction of France, Luxembourg, and Germany, and made an advance of two miles to Ober Perl. American forces are now along the German border on a 15-mile front, the southernmost advance placing Allied forces at Bouzonville, 10 miles directly west of the large Saar Basin city of Saarlautern.

The French 1st Army in a five mile advance today captured the large communications center of Montbeliard, less than 10 miles south of Belfort. Other forces driving on Belfort are within six miles of the fortress dominating the main mountain pass into Germany. Late dispatches reported that French troops are fighting inside the western end of the vital gap.

French troops made considerable advances south of the Doubs River, and captured Seloncourt, just north of the Swiss frontier.

A *London Times* correspondent said that an estimated 1,250,000 men make up the six Allied armies driving into or toward Germany along the 450 mile front from the Swiss border to eastern Holland. The Allied armies are throwing their main weight against the three practical invasion routes into Germany, the dispatch continued. It is in the Aachen, the Moselle, and the Belfort Gap sectors that a flood of men and engines of a war of precision and power, never known before, is hurtling against the steel and concrete of a desperate enemy. Though the German fortified lines remain, the dispatch said, they have only weakened divisions to cover them. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

GERMANS ENTRENCH TO HOLD FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — German Forces, entrenched yesterday behind a new water line, and supported by tanks and a heavy concentration of artillery, are fighting hard to hold back 8th Army forces slowly

LATE BULLETIN

ALLIES CUT HEILSBERG ROAD IN NEW DRIVE

LONDON, November 18 — British and American forces, in a new offensive launched today, have cut the Geilenkirchen-Heilsberg Road, it was reported late tonight.

The German strongpoint of Geilenkirchen is said [illegible] to be outflanked. (OWI)

3009

R.A.F. ATTACKS SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT IN RUHR

LONDON, November 18 — RAF Lancasters tonight attacked the synthetic oil plant at Wanneickel, in the Ruhr, it was officially announced. (OWI)

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

closing in on Faenza from the east and south, it was announced today.

The enemy forces again in prepared positions after more than a week of protracted withdrawal held British tanks and infantry without gains along a three-mile wide front south of the Emilia Highway and four miles southeast of Faenza. Heaviest fighting occurred in the vicinity of a cross road, just southeast of the village of Fugna, hub of a network of secondary roads leading into Faenza across the farmlands south of the main highway.

While German forces held their new positions east of Faenza, Polish troops of the 8th Army, pushing up from the south, captured Monte Fortino, 5½ miles south of the Po Valley town, to tighten the cordon which is cutting into German defenses from two sides. German counter-attacks failed to relieve the Polish pressure at this end of the enemy's line, apparently based on the upper stretches of the Samoggia River.

With the enemy's withdrawal from the Forli area and the lowlands to the northeast, the 8th Army now holds an almost straight front of 30 miles, resting on its northeastern end on the flooded marshlands south of Ravenna, and at its southwestern end joining with 5th Army forces at Modigliano, 10 miles southwest of Faenza, and at the junction point of the Acccrata, Tramazzo, and Ibola Rivers.

Pushing steadily northwestward, despite German resistance which utilizes every stream and dominating feature to stiffen its delaying tactics, the 8th Army, in conjunction with the 5th, which pins the enemy's right flanks southeast of Bologna, is slowly scraping the Po plain clear of German forces.

Ravenna Isolated

As this scraper pushes along the southern rim of the valley, Ravenna and its surrounding area, hemmed in now on three sides by natural and German-diverted watercourses, is more and more left isolated.

Patrols of the 8th Army have reported no contact with enemy forces which withdrew following the blowing of the retaining banks of the Montone and the Ronco Estuary, just south of Ravenna, although mines were left scattered throughout this area.

Extensive minefields also were reported to the southwest, along the course of the Ronco and the Montone Rivers. Armor and artillery units forced the withdrawal of an enemy outpost just south of Ravenna Airfield, and inflicted casualties, while another small rear-guard force near Ghibullo on the Ronco and an outpost southeast of San Pancrazio, east of the river, were cleared.

Enemy planes showered incendiary bombs on Forli Thursday night, but little military damage resulted. Enemy planes also attempted to carry out an attack on Modigliano, captured Thursday by 5th Army Indian and British troops, but were repulsed by artillery fire. Enemy air forces were again active in the Livergano sector south of Bologna, but inflicted neither damage nor casualties.

Allied fighter-bombers were extremely active along the enemy's front opposite the 5th Army, striking at gun positions, command posts, bivouac areas, and supply dumps.

Despite clearing weather, roads remained rough and slippery on the 5th Army front, and some forward troops still have to be supplied by means of rubber boats, to ferry swollen mountain streams. (PRO)

RED ARMY GAINS IN NORTHEAST HUNGARY

MOSCOW, November 18 — Marshal Malinovsky's troops made further advances all along the northeastern sector of the Hungarian front extending from the Sajo Valley south of Miskolcz to Tura, 20 miles northeast of Budapest, and

from the Germans the direction of the main blows, and to deny the Germans the advantage of air reconnaissance.

"In these conditions, no-man's-land along the whole front is now a hunting ground of ghostly, hooded figures in snow-camouflage overalls, sometimes meeting in fierce silent encounter with bayonet or gun-butt."

(OWI-Reuter)

AMERICANS CONTINUE DRIVE ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 18 — An American force has driven a deep wedge into isolated Japanese pockets north of Limon on the Island of Leyte, while other units have established a strong roadblock on the Ormoc Road below Limon, a key village on the mountain pass road leading from Pinamopoan to the Ormoc corridor.

The U. S. 32nd Division, whose presence in the Philippines was mentioned for the first time in General MacArthur's communique last night, is now deployed in the sector north of the front Japanese line and has contacted isolated enemy strongpoints.

Action on Leyte Island is now swirling south of Limon.

The Japanese made a desperate effort to send a truck convoy through to their troops north of Limon. The convoy was sighted and destroyed by American fighter-planes, the communique said.

Fifteen out of 30 Japanese planes attacking American military installations at Dulag, on the eastern coast of Leyte, were shot down by intercepting American planes, and three more were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Unescorted American Liberator bombers hit airfields in the Davao region on the Island of Mindanao yesterday with 1,200 tons of bombs. Whole areas of the enemy airfields were devastated by the attack, dispatches said.

The Navy Department last night identified the six ships lost in the Philippine naval engagements in the period of October 22 to 27. They were the light carrier, *Princeton*; two escort carriers, the *Saint Lo* and *Ganibier Bay*; two destroyers, the *Johnston* and *Hoel*; and one destroyer escort, the *Samuel B. Roberts*.

Jap Naval Disaster Summarized

Describing the six-day naval action in the longest naval communique of the war, the Navy Department said the "Japanese are still wondering what hit them." The communique gave the complete story of the engagements which ranged from Formosa to the southern Philippines.

Against the American loss of six warships, the Japanese lost two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and "an undetermined number of destroyers," all of them definitely sunk, the communique said. So severely damaged that they may have sunk before reaching port were one Japanese battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and seven destroyers. In addition, damaging hits were scored on six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruisers, and 10 destroyers.

"The victory not only made possible the continuing supply of men and munitions to General Douglas MacArthur's successful invasion forces, but, by its magnitude, can conservatively be said to have greatly reduced future casualties in both men and waterborne equipment," the communique said.

Australian armed forces will take an integral part in the crushing of Japan, Sir Frederick Eggleston, newly appointed Australian Minister to The United States, said yesterday at a press conference in Washington. He emphasized that the complete defeat of Japan was unequivocally essential to peace and stability in the Pacific. One stage of future Australian operations will be to clear out the Japanese from islands bypassed in the drive to the Philippines. An estimated 250,000 Japanese are still entrenched in the area between Leyte Island and the Solomons, includ-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

Pushing steadily northwestward, despite German resistance which utilizes every stream and dominating feature to stiffen its delaying tactics, the 8th Army, in conjunction with the 5th, which pins the enemy's right flanks southeast of Bologna, is slowly scraping the Po plain clear of German forces.

Ravenna Isolated

As this scraper pushes along the southern rim of the valley, Ravenna and its surrounding area, hemmed in now on three sides by natural and German-diverted watercourses, is more and more left isolated.

Patrols of the 8th Army have reported no contact with enemy forces which withdrew following the blowing of the retaining banks of the Montone and the Ronco Estuary, just south of Ravenna, although mines were left scattered throughout this area.

Extensive minefields also were reported to the southwest, along the course of the Ronco and the Montone Rivers. Armor and artillery units forced the withdrawal of an enemy outpost just south of Ravenna Airfield, and inflicted casualties, while another small rear-guard force near Ghibullo on the Ronco and an outpost southeast of San Pancrazio, east of the river, were cleared.

Enemy planes showered incendiary bombs on Forli Thursday night, but little military damage resulted. Enemy planes also attempted to carry out an attack on Modigliano, captured Thursday by 5th Army Indian and British troops, but were repulsed by artillery fire. Enemy air forces were again active in the Livergano sector south of Bologna, but inflicted neither damage nor casualties.

Allied fighter-bombers were extremely active along the enemy's front opposite the 5th Army, striking at gun positions, command posts, bivouac areas, and supply dumps.

Despite clearing weather, roads remained rough and slippery on the 5th Army front, and some forward troops still have to be supplied by means of rubber boats, to ferry swollen mountain streams. (PRO)

RED ARMY GAINS IN NORTHEAST HUNGARY

MOSCOW, November 18 — Marshal Malinovsky's troops made further advances all along the northeastern sector of the Hungarian front extending from the Saja Valley south of Miskoicz to Tura, 20 miles northeast of Budapest, and captured Tura, Ledasha, Kal, Kerecsen, Huszebech, Hort, and several other places.

Commenting on Russian strategy in northern Hungary, the *London Times* correspondent in Moscow said today that from their newly-won positions, the Russians now have a double opportunity.

"They can either concentrate on the envelopment of Pest by a wheeling movement towards the Danube north of the capital, or, leaving the fate of the city to the forces pressing in from the south and southeastward, they can by-pass the Matra Mountains, and run up toward southern Slovakia, only 30 miles away."

No changes were reported on other sectors of the Russian front in tonight's Soviet communique. The usual figure of enemy tank losses was not given, though 19 enemy aircraft were reported to have been shot down.

All along the Soviet-German front, from East Prussia to the Polish plains, a "bloodless, but none the less furious, contest between concrete mixers and transport" is going on, a Moscow dispatch said today, as the Germans desperately try to perfect a new east wall before the storm breaks, and the Russians amass troops, tanks, and guns for a big push.

"As in previous years," the dispatch continued, "a big effort is being made by the Soviet High Command to conceal

communique said.

Fifteen out of 30 Japanese planes attacking American military installations at Dulag, on the eastern coast of Leyte, were shot down by intercepting American planes, and three more were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Unescorted American Liberator bombers hit airfields in the Davao region on the Island of Mindanao yesterday with 1,200 tons of bombs. Whole areas of the enemy airfields were devastated by the attack, dispatches said.

The Navy Department last night identified the six ships lost in the Philippine naval engangements in the period of October 22 to 27. They were the light carrier, *Princeton*; two escort carriers, the *Saint Lô* and *Gambier Bay*; two destroyers, the *Johnston* and *Hoel*; and one destroyer escort, the *Samuel B. Roberts*.

Jap Naval Disaster Summarized

Describing the six-day naval action in the longest naval communique of the war, the Navy Department said the "Japanese are still wondering what hit them." The communique gave the complete story of the engagements which ranged from Formosa to the southern Philippines.

Against the American loss of six warships, the Japanese lost two battleships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and "an undetermined number of destroyers," all of them definitely sunk, the communique said. So severely damaged that they may have sunk before reaching port were one Japanese battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and seven destroyers. In addition, damaging hits were scored on six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruisers, and 10 destroyers.

"The victory not only made possible the continuing supply of men and munitions to General Douglas MacArthur's successful invasion forces, but, by its magnitude, can conservatively be said to have greatly reduced future casualties in both men and waterborne equipment," the communique said.

Australian armed forces will take an integral part in the crushing of Japan, Sir Frederick Eggleston, newly appointed Australian Minister to The United States, said yesterday at a press conference in Washington. He emphasized that the complete defeat of Japan was unequivocally essential to peace and stability in the Pacific. One stage of future Australian operations will be to clear out the Japanese from islands bypassed in the drive to the Philippines. An estimated 250,000 Japanese are still entrenched in the area between Leyte Island and the Solomons, including Bougainville, New Guinea, and New Britain Islands, Sir Frederick said. He added:

"We know that in some of these areas, the Japanese have land under cultivation and are, in fact, practically living off the country. Their expulsion will be a difficult and bloody task..." (OWI)

CHINESE TIGHTEN GRIP ON BHAMO; ISHAN FALLS

KANDY, CEYLON, November 18 — In northeast Burma, troops of the Chinese 38th Division are tightening and stiffening the ring around the Japanese stronghold of Bhamo, in preparation for the final drive on the town.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today that the Chinese troops expanded the wedge driven into Japanese positions along the Namhkan Road, southeast of Bhamo, to clear a land route to China.

It was announced that the Chinese, striking from the east of the town, advanced southwestward across two main roads and reached the Irrawaddy River, cutting the last Japanese routes to the south of Bhamo.

On the Chindwin front, Allied troops pushed southward from Kalemyo for more than 10 miles toward Mandalay.

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

Japanese forces advancing in Kwangsi Province of South China have captured Ishan, on the Kweichow-Kwangsi railroad, Exchange Telegraph reported today. Ishan is a railroad city about 113 miles southeast of Kweilin.

A communique from General Wedemeyer's Headquarters today announced that bombers of the 14th USAAF have destroyed hundreds of Japanese troops and pack and cavalry horses in attacks on railroads and roads in the Liuchow-Ishan area.

In central China, the communique continued, bombers of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing attacked shipping on the Yangtze, destroying a power launch and six smaller boats. In a daylight attack, heavy bombers hit Changsha, in Hunan Province.

Northern-based fighters of the 14th USAAF, striking deep into Japanese-occupied territory as far as Hsuchow, approximately 150 miles west of the Yellow Sea, destroyed 21 locomotives on the Lunghai railroad. There was no enemy interception.

An Associated Press correspondent in a dispatch from Chungking today quotes General Wedemeyer as saying that «the Japanese situation in northern Burma is deteriorating.» When Bhamo (terminus of the northern branch of the Burma Road) falls, General Wedemeyer believes «it will be definitely precarious.» The General added that the prospective opening of the Ledo Road and the reopening of the Burma Road would enable the Chinese to receive heavy guns and other equipment which could not be brought in by air.»

Indian Army casualties up to the end of the fifth year of war total nearly 140,000, it was officially announced today. The figures showed 15,000 killed, more than 39,000 wounded, and over 7,500 missing and the rest prisoners of war.

Officials at the Dodge Automobile Division of the Chrysler Corporation in Detroit, Michigan, today announced that they have begun shipping thousands of trucks to haul munitions and personnel over the Burma and Ledo Roads and other areas of the Chinese war theater. (OWI)

MISCELLANEOUS GERMAN TARGETS BOMBED

LONDON, November 18 — A strong force of RAF Halifaxes with fighter escort today attacked Münster, the big rail junction and water communications center through which German troops and war materials pass to the Holland battlefield.

Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the 8th USAAF were also out today, 400 of them attacking oil storage dumps, airfields, and oil wagons in the Munich, Ulm, and Hanau areas of southern Germany.

Still another Allied air force participated in today's assault on Germany when over 100 Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the 9th USAAF attacked enemy troop concentrations, communications, and gun positions in the Aachen-Gellenkirchen-Düren area. Other fighter-bombers attacked Aldenhoven, Jülich, and Grevenbroich, dropped fragmentation bombs on Stolberg, and bombed road and rail transport at Saarlautern, Neunkirchen, and Leinigen, all in support of the drive toward Cologne.

Last night, RAF planes flew to the Goteborg Archipelago, off the Swedish coast, and attacked a German convoy. A ship believed to be carrying ammunition blew up and sank after receiving a direct hit.

Enemy air activity was directed against southern England last night, causing damages and casualties, it was announced today. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIES CAPTURE 672,317 GERMANS IN WEST

SHAEF, November 18 — The Allied Expeditionary Force has captured 672,317 prisoners from D-day to November 13, it was officially announced tonight.

Prisoner totals for the various Allied armies were:

Canadian 1st Army	95,134
British 2nd Army	94,796
American 1st Army	261,009
American 3rd Army	102,523
American 7th Army	50,916
American 9th Army	50,000
French 1st Army	57,939
French Forces of the Interior	20,000

(OWI)

M.A.A.F HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACK VIENNA AREA

AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked military targets in the Vienna area and four German airfields in northeastern Italy, it was announced here this evening.

The targets in the Vienna area were not disclosed, but the attacks were once again carried out by employment of newly-developed instrument bombardment techniques.

The four Italian airfields hit by the heavy bombers were those at Udine and nearby Aviano, and at Villafranca and Vicenza, southwest and northeast of Verona. Intense flak was encountered in the Vienna area.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today carried out successful sweeps against bridges, gun positions, and rolling stock in the Brescia and Verona areas. Thunderbolt fighter-bombers carried out close-combat assaults on enemy positions in the Bologna battle area.

Yesterday, in a series of air attacks by USAAF and RAF heavy bombers and medium bombers, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force tore up road and rail bridges along the escape route of trapped German forces in the Balkans, and subjected these forces to heavy hammering, it was announced today.

Medium bombers, used for the first time in 11 months in attacks against Yugoslav targets, struck three bridges, 75 miles southeast, 40 miles southeast and 10 miles northwest of Zagreb.

RAF Wellington bombers, now employed in daylight operations, attacked German transport columns on two stretches of road in southern Yugoslavia, near Sjenica. Another formation made direct hits on a group of over 60 enemy motor vehicles parked near Prijelpolje. Liberators bombed the Zagreb and the Maribor rail yards, on the main line running into Austria from Yugoslavia.

RAF night bombers attacked two airfields near Udine and Vicenza in northeastern Italy, obtaining a direct hit on runways and buildings. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK STRESSES ROLE OF A.A.I.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, Commanding General, Allied 5th Army, yesterday told officers and men of his command assembled to receive awards and combat commissions that the Allied armies in Italy have kept 25 German divisions engaged in Italy and away from the crucial western and eastern fronts in the past two months, it was announced here today.

Comparing the rôle of the 5th and 8th Armies to football guards and tackles, General Clark said that these troops had blocked strong enemy forces while the main Allied armies drove into the Reich from the west and the east. Some 40,000 of the enemy's forces in Italy have been «knocked out» in this two-month period.

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

« the Japanese situation in northern Burma is deteriorating. » When Bhamo (terminus of the northern branch of the Burma Road) falls, General Wedemeyer believes « it will be definitely precarious. » The General added that the prospective opening of the Ledo Road and the reopening of the Burma Road would enable the Chinese to receive heavy guns and other equipment which could not be brought in by air. »

Indian Army casualties up to the end of the fifth year of war total nearly 140,000, it was officially announced today. The figures showed 15,000 killed, more than 39,000 wounded, and over 7,000 missing and the rest prisoners of war.

Officials at the Dodge Automobile Division of the Chrysler Corporation in Detroit, Michigan, today announced that they have begun shipping thousands of trucks to haul munitions and personnel over the Burma and Ledo Roads and other areas of the Chinese war theater. (OWI)

MISCELLANEOUS GERMAN TARGETS BOMBED

LONDON, November 18 — A strong force of RAF Halifaxes with fighter escort today attacked Münster, the big rail junction and water communications center through which German troops and war materials pass to the Holland battlefield.

Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the 8th USAAF were also out today, 400 of them attacking oil storage dumps, airfields, and oil wagons in the Munich, Ulm, and Hanau areas of southern Germany.

Still another Allied air force participated in today's assault on Germany when over 100 Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the 9th USAAF attacked enemy troop concentrations, communications, and gun positions in the Aachen-Geilenkirchen-Düren area. Other fighter-bombers attacked Aldenhoven, Jülich, and Grevenbroich, dropped fragmentation bombs on Stolberg, and bombed road and rail transport at Saarleutern, Neunkirchen, and Leinigen, all in support of the drive toward Cologne.

Last night, RAF planes flew to the Göteborg Archipelago, off the Swedish coast, and attacked a German convoy. A ship believed to be carrying ammunition blew up and sank after receiving a direct hit.

Enemy air activity was directed against southern England last night, causing damages and casualties, it was announced today. (OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS RAZED PORT OF ROTTERDAM

WASHINGTON, November 18 — The Netherlands Government reports that the Germans have destroyed all the port facilities of Rotterdam, the third-largest harbor of Europe, a London dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* said yesterday.

After looting warehouses and removing all useful machinery to Germany, the dispatch said, the Nazis began razing the port on the night of September 22, and continued dynamiting it for two weeks.

Three of the largest inner ports, the Waal, the Maas, and the Rhine harbors, were the first objectives. All the Rotterdam quays rested on wooden pilings. The Nazis fixed underwater time-bombs to them, and when the foundations went, the concrete quays broke and slithered down to the harbor bottom. Large sheds and cranes disappeared into the water.

The Nazis also set fire to oil tanks, warehouses, and even entire dwelling districts of Dutch harbor workers. The damage is estimated at 1,000 million dollars, the dispatch said.

Rotterdam's secondary ports, Vlaardingen, Schiedam, and Maasluis, were treated in the same manner. (OWI)

the attacks were once again carried out by employment of newly-developed instrument bombardment techniques.

The four Italian airfields hit by the heavy bombers were those at Udine and nearby Aviano, and at Villafranca and Vicenza, southwest and northeast of Verona. Intense flak was encountered in the Vienna area.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today carried out successful sweeps against bridges, gun positions, and rolling stock in the Brescia and Verona areas. Thunderbolt fighter-bombers carried out close-combat assaults on enemy positions in the Bologna battle area.

Yesterday, in a series of air attacks by USAAF and RAF heavy bombers and medium bombers, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force tore up road and rail bridges along the escape route of trapped German forces in the Balkans, and subjected these forces to heavy hammering, it was announced today.

Medium bombers, used for the first time in 11 months in attacks against Yugoslav targets, struck three bridges, 75 miles southeast, 40 miles southeast and 10 miles northwest of Zagreb.

RAF Wellington bombers, now employed in daylight operations, attacked German transport columns on two stretches of road in southern Yugoslavia, near Sjenica. Another formation made direct hits on a group of over 60 enemy motor vehicles parked near Prijelpolje. Liberators bombed the Zagreb and the Maribor rail yards, on the main line running into Austria from Yugoslavia.

RAF night bombers attacked two airfields near Udine and Vicenza in northeastern Italy, obtaining a direct hit on runways and buildings. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK STRESSES ROLE OF A.A.I.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, Commanding General, Allied 5th Army, yesterday told officers and men of his command assembled to receive awards and combat commissions that the Allied armies in Italy have kept 25 German divisions engaged in Italy and away from the crucial western and eastern fronts in the past two months, it was announced here today.

Comparing the rôle of the 5th and 8th Armies to football guards and tackles, General Clark said that these troops had blocked strong enemy forces while the main Allied armies drove into the Reich from the west and the east. Some 40,000 of the enemy's forces in Italy have been « knocked out » in this two-month period.

In ceremonies held on a rain-swept, muddy field, and in the presence of 5th Army staff members, a representative of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, and the commanding general of the 210th Italian Division, General Clark awarded 10 Distinguished Service Crosses, 11 Legion of Merit Medals, 30 Silver Stars, 14 Bronze Crosses, and four Air Medals. Combat commissions or awards as a result of outstanding leadership in action were awarded 40 others. (PRO)

GREEK PRIME MINISTER AT R.H.A.F. CEREMONIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — Greek Premier Georges Papandreou yesterday presided at ceremonies in which the emblem of the Royal Hellenic Air Force was again raised over an airfield in the Athens area, to celebrate the return of [illegible] Greek fliers to their homeland after 3½ years of struggle against the enemy from the outside, it was announced here today. (PRO)

FROM FRONT LINE ITALY TO HOME LEAVE

ROME, November 18 — Muddy, begrimed, and unshaven, certain British infantrymen have had the unusual experience of being in the Italian front line on one day, and aboard a Britain-bound troopship some two days later.

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

These soldiers were being sent on a month's leave in England under the scheme referred to by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday, by which a number of men who have fought overseas for long periods are being given a month's leave at home. The scheme, which is already operating in some units in Italy, often entails the taking of small parties of men straight from the front line and transporting them directly to the port of embarkation.

There were two instances recently when parties of men from British line regiments — unshaven and in mud-soaked uniforms — found themselves on a home-bound ship after being in the line a day or so earlier. (UNN)

ALBANIANS OUSTING GERMANS FROM TIRANA

MARSHAL TITO'S HQ, YUGOSLAVIA, November 18 — Fierce fighting is in progress in Tirana, capital of Albania, and troops of the National Army of Liberation have taken the city hall, radio station, and other municipal buildings, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The Germans now hold only scattered points in Albania, and their lines of communication are under ceaseless attack. The Yugoslavs are also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in Montenegro, and heavy fighting is reported from western Serbia, where the Germans are attempting to hold open an escape route from the Cacek area to the south. (OWI)

FINNISH CABINET MEETS

HELSINKI, November 18 — Finland's new cabinet, under the premiership of Juho K. Paasikivi, held its first meeting yesterday; appointment of seven additional members of the cabinet was announced.

The Finnish radio quoted Paasikivi as saying at the meeting that Finland has fulfilled and will continue to fulfill the terms of the armistice with the Soviet Government. He also asserted that Finland will maintain and develop cordial economic and cultural relations with Sweden.

Paasikivi said that he had «attempted to compose a government in such a way that it represents in every possible way the political situation in Finland.»

The new additions to the cabinet are: M. Pekkala, Social Democrat, Minister Without Portfolio; R. Svento, Social Democrat, Assistant Foreign Minister; U. Kekkonen, Agrarian, Minister for Justice; S. Tuomioja, Progressive, Assistant Finance Minister; A. Grartz, Swedish Party, Minister for Trade; K. Jutila, Agrarian, Minister for Supply; and R. Torngren, Swedish Party, Social Minister. (OWI)

SOVIETS CELEBRATE «ARTILLERY DAY»

MOSCOW, November 18 — The anniversary of the beginning of the Red Army's offensive at Stalingrad, which has been designated «Artillery Day» by the Soviet Government, will be observed tomorrow with 224-gun salutes in the capitals of Soviet Union republics, press dispatches said today.

Artillery was the factor that turned the German tide, and it was the heavy concentration of Soviet heavy gun-fire that sent the Germans recoiling time and again from the Volga. It was with this in mind that the Soviets chose to name the anniversary «Artillery Day,» the dispatches said.

At Stalingrad, the Red Army had one gun for every four yards of front. Later, at Kiev in 1943, it had one gun for every three yards, and in 1944, on the Karelian Isthmus, one for every two yards.

But the German artillery opposing the Soviet was far from insignificant, the dispatches pointed out. Between 1940 and 1943, all Europe manufactured guns for the Germans.

ber 21, now is sunk near the Manila shoreline, and damage to harbor installations and shipping has been extensive.» (OWI)

CAPTURED SUB IN SERVICE OF R.N.

LONDON, November 18 — A German submarine, captured in August, 1941, after a depth charge attack by a Hudson bomber of the Coastal Command off the coast of Iceland, is now in the service of the Royal Navy, a Reuter dispatch said today.

The submarine, with the German designation U-570, was captured intact and is now manned by a selected British crew. Its main task is to hunt U-boats. (Reuter)

ARNOLD PAYS TRIBUTE TO LEIGH-MALLORY

WASHINGTON, November 18 — American concern over reports that Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory is missing was voiced last night by General H. H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

General Arnold said: «The news that he is missing in action is of grave concern, not only to the British Empire, which he so ably represented, but to The United States as well. His contribution toward the successful prosecution of the war has been tremendous, and his handling of the USAAF units under his control has been outstanding. We stand to lose a friend and an extremely capable commander.»

General Arnold expressed the hope that the missing Air Marshal might yet be found alive. Sir Trafford, accompanied by Lady Leigh-Mallory, was flying to the Far East to take up his new appointment. The plane in which he was travelling left England on November 14.

A London message stated today that the RAF authorities have not yet given up hope of finding Sir Trafford's aeroplane. A search is still going on, and search parties are combing areas on the plane's route.

One theory advanced is that the plane may have been shot down by a German long-range fighter. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES RAISE EMPLOYEES' WAGES

ROME, November 18 — On the joint recommendation of the Allied Commission and of the chief military employers of civilian labor in liberated Italy, the Allied Forces Local Resources Board has authorized a general wage increase to all employees of the armed forces in Italian Government territory, effective 16 November 1944, in order to meet the increased cost of living, it was announced today.

The increases range from 40 to 60 lire a day, the larger amount applying to employees in the lower pay categories. These increases constitute a temporary cost-of-living bonus, which is added to the workers' present pay predicated on the basic rate of 1 October 1944.

Examples of how the new increases will affect present pay scales follow:

A worker now receiving 85 lire a day will get an increase of 60 lire, making his new wage 145 lire.

A worker getting 140 lire a day will receive an increase of 50 lire, making his new wage 190 lire.

A worker earning as much as 185 will have an extra 40 lire, bringing his wage up to 225 lire.

In granting the increases, the armed forces recognized the necessity of an upward adjustment in wages to meet higher prices, so that there should be no impediment to the

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

attack. The Yugoslavs are also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in Montenegro, and heavy fighting is reported from western Serbia, where the Germans are attempting to hold open an escape route from the Cacak area to the south. (OWI)

FINNISH CABINET MEETS

HELSINKI, November 18 — Finland's new cabinet, under the premiership of Juho K. Paasikivi, held its first meeting yesterday; appointment of seven additional members of the cabinet was announced.

The Finnish radio quoted Paasikivi as saying at the meeting that Finland has fulfilled and will continue to fulfill the terms of the armistice with the Soviet Government. He also asserted that Finland will maintain and develop cordial economic and cultural relations with Sweden.

Paasikivi said that he had «attempted to compose a government in such a way that it represents in every possible way the political situation in Finland.»

The new additions to the cabinet are: M. Pekkala, Social Democrat, Minister Without Portfolio; R. Svento, Social Democrat, Assistant Foreign Minister; U. Kekkonen, Agrarian, Minister for Justice; S. Tuomioja, Progressive, Assistant Finance Minister; A. Grartz, Swedish Party, Minister for Trade; K. Jutila, Agrarian, Minister for Supply; and R. Torngren, Swedish Party, Social Minister. (OWI)

SOVIETS CELEBRATE «ARTILLERY DAY»

MOSCOW, November 18 — The anniversary of the beginning of the Red Army's offensive at Stalingrad, which has been designated «Artillery Day» by the Soviet Government, will be observed tomorrow with 224-gun salutes in the capitals of Soviet Union republics, press dispatches said today.

Artillery was the factor that turned the German tide, and it was the heavy concentration of Soviet heavy gun-fire that sent the Germans recoiling time and again from the Volga. It was with this in mind that the Soviets chose to name the anniversary «Artillery Day,» the dispatches said.

At Stalingrad, the Red Army had one gun for every four yards of front. Later, at Kiev in 1943, it had one gun for every three yards, and in 1944, on the Karelian Isthmus, one for every two yards.

But the German artillery opposing the Soviet was far from insignificant, the dispatches pointed out. Between 1940 and 1943, all Europe manufactured guns for the Germans. One correspondent said he had seen among the guns captured at Leningrad the trademarks of Krupp (Germany), Skoda (Czechoslovakia), Schneider-Creusot (France), Ansaldo (Italy), Masden (Denmark), and Siderius (Holland).

The Soviet guns, the correspondent said, fought and won the duel with the entire armaments industry of the Continent ranged against them. (OWI)

MANILA BAY VIRTUALLY USELESS TO JAPANESE

ABOARD A CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF THE PHILLIPINES, Undated — American carrier-based planes have rendered Manila Bay and its Cavite Naval Base in the Philippines «virtually useless to the enemy,» a delayed dispatch from an American press correspondent quoting U.S. Navy pilots, said today.

«After nearly two months of attacks, Manila Bay's once-excellent anchorage is a shambles, according to reconnaissance photographs, which show many half-submerged hulks in the comparatively shallow waters of both Manila and Cavite,» the dispatch added.

«Effective bombing of the shore installations and the constant threat of American air attacks have had the net effect of depriving the Japanese of these bases. The old floating drydock *USS Dewey*, which first was hit Septem-

which he so ably represented, but to The United States as well. His contribution toward the successful prosecution of the war has been tremendous, and his handling of the USAAF units under his control has been outstanding. We stand to lose a friend and an extremely capable commander.»

General Arnold expressed the hope that the missing Air Marshal might yet be found alive. Sir Trafford, accompanied by Lady Leigh-Mallory, was flying to the Far East to take up his new appointment. The plane in which he was travelling left England on November 14.

A London message stated today that the RAF authorities have not yet given up hope of finding Sir Trafford's aeroplane. A search is still going on, and search parties are combing areas on the plane's route.

One theory advanced is that the plane may have been shot down by a German long-range fighter. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES RAISE EMPLOYEES' WAGES

ROME, November 18 — On the joint recommendation of the Allied Commission and of the chief military employers of civilian labor in liberated Italy, the Allied Forces Local Resources Board has authorized a general wage increase to all employees of the armed forces in Italian Government territory, effective 16 November 1944, in order to meet the increased cost of living, it was announced today.

The increases range from 40 to 60 lire a day, the larger amount applying to employees in the lower pay categories. These increases constitute a temporary cost-of-living bonus, which is added to the workers' present pay predicated on the basic rate of 1 October 1944.

Examples of how the new increases will affect present pay scales follow:

A worker now receiving 85 lire a day will get an increase of 60 lire, making his new wage 145 lire.

A worker getting 140 lire a day will receive an increase of 50 lire, making his new wage 190 lire.

A worker earning as much as 185 will have an extra 40 lire, bringing his wage up to 225 lire.

In granting the increases, the armed forces recognized the necessity of an upward adjustment in wages to meet higher prices, so that there should be no impediment to the constant and uninterrupted flow of adequate, skilled labor needed in support of military operations. (UNN)

COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN CIRCULATION

ROME, November 18 — Counterfeit Allied military currency, 1,000 and 500-lire notes, which are known to be in circulation in the Rome area, can be detected only by careful examination, an official of the Rome Area Allied Command said today.

The notes, which are usually passed by Italian women on the street who approach Allied soldiers and ask for change, are good imitations of the genuine bills. There are, however, a few characteristics by which the fake notes can be detected. The bogus 1,000-Lire notes are printed on paper of inferior quality, and the blue lines in the words «Allied Military Currency» stand out more than on the genuine notes.

On the reverse side, the figures 1,000 can be seen through from the other side without putting it to the light.

Counterfeiters have made a 50-lire note into 500 by simply adding a zero. These bills are more difficult to detect, but the green ink on the note is paler than on the genuine, and the small lines around the figure 500 are not very fine. (UNN)

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

FASCIST LEGAL PROVISION ABOLISHED

ROME, November 18 — Crimes committed against officials of the Fascist Party are no longer to be considered as having been committed against servants of the State, it was decided today by the Italian Supreme Court of Justice.

This decision is in accordance with the decree of 27 July 1944, which «abrogates all penal provisions issued by the Fascist Government to safeguard its institutions and political organs.»

The decision was provoked by the case of Dr. Giuseppe Magnotti, who appealed for reconsideration of his sentence of 24 years confinement for having murdered, in July 1936, the Secretary of the local Avellino Fascist organisation «in his capacity as a Public Servant.» (UNN)

GENERAL FAVAGROSSA SUSPENDED

ROME, November 18 — Army Corps General Carlo Favagrossa, Minister of Production in the Badoglio Government, has been suspended from his duties by order of the Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration, Mauro Scoccimarro, it was announced today.

Before the Armistice, General Favagrossa was, first, Commissioner for War Production and, later, Under Secretary of State. (UNN)

BRIGADIER DUNLOP BACK IN NAPLES

NAPLES, November 18 — Brigadier J. K. Dunlop, recently appointed AC Regional Commissioner for Region 3, returned to Naples yesterday from his first inspection tour of southern Italy, during which he visited Campobasso, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, and Potenza.

The Brigadier will leave next week for a tour of Calabria, to be followed by visits to the provinces of Salerno and Naples. (UNN)

MORE ITALIAN PRISONERS TO RETURN

ROME, November 18 — Two groups, comprising 527 invalid prisoners of war will arrive shortly in Italy from Africa and the Middle East, it was announced today. (UNN)

NEW ROME POLICE CHIEF CALLS FOR ALERTNESS

ROME, November 18 — «There will be no room for those who shirk their duties,» said Luigi Ferrari, newly appointed Chief of Police, in a recent order of the day issued to all ranks of the Corps of Public Security, it was announced here today.

In this order of the day, Ferrari said:

«I have assumed control of public security aware of the difficulties which I must overcome in order to infuse new life into a Corps sorely tried by political and wartime vicissitudes.»

Speaking of the efforts being made to improve the moral and material welfare of the Corps, Ferrari said:

«In spite of the scanty resources at the disposal of the Administration, the reconstructive activity of the Government, together with the benevolent assistance of the Allies, gives you assurance of the most favorable conditions possible in the difficulties under which the great majority of citizens, especially state functionaries, are suffering.

«It is, therefore, only right to expect that the Corps will justify the hopes placed in it.

«I do not know if there are among you persons deaf to the voice of duty; I only know that for the shirkers, the faint-hearted, and the disorderly, there is only one place: to get out.

«Sooner or later, they will be reached by the moral

Enrico Parisi, of the Rome Electrical Society, it was announced here today.

The Germans had mined the power station, intending to blow it before their withdrawal from the town. The workers caused a landslide from a hill overlooking the power-house, which covered the machinery and led the Germans to believe that the building had already been blown. (UNN)

ALLIES AID OLIVE OIL DRIVE

ROME, November 18 — As an aid to the current campaign to collect the products on the olive-oil harvest in the People's Oil Pools (*Oliari del Popolo*), 3,000 petroleum drums have been lent by the British Army, the Allied Commission announced today.

The drums are being cleaned and repaired by the Army, and will be allocated where the lack of oil-storage is most acute, AC's Agriculture Sub-Commission reported.

Provincial agricultural committees are meeting weekly to discuss methods to improve the *Oliari del Popolo* plan.

Bari Province has organized its communes into zones under control of groups composed of the three law-enforcing bodies — the Carabinieri, the Guardie di Finanza, and the Guardie di Questura.

The purpose of this zoning is to avoid overlapping, and to conserve manpower in supervising deliveries of the oil to *Oliari del Popolo*, officials of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture pointed out.

Further enterprise was demonstrated in some provinces where arrangements are being made for individuals from several adjoining communes to hold combined meetings at which members of the provincial committee will participate.

In some areas, sub-committees are being formed to discuss wage problems, prices for pressing olives, and recommendations to prefects on the granting, refusal, or cancelling of licenses to oil-press owners.

In some provinces the press-owners (*frantoiani*) have formed small committees to advise prefects and agricultural inspectors on the suitability of press-owners for licenses.

Organisation and Coöperation

Mayors (*sindaci*) are expected to coöperate closely with communal committees, police agencies, and the UCSEA (*Uffici Comunale Statistico e Economico dell'Agricoltura* — the farm statistical organization) in supervising the oil-presses, local sales, production, and stocks of oil, officials said.

Formation of road-touring squads consisting of four men (representatives of the three policing agencies and UCSEA) to insure delivery of all products from the oil-presses to *Oliari del Popolo* also is under consideration.

The general opinion today from provincial and communal meetings is that the price fixed by the Italian Government is satisfactory. These prices (for example, 6,000 lire a quintal for first-grade oil) are nearly four times higher than the 1942-43 prices.

The Italian Ministry of Agriculture has notified all prefects, sindacos, agrarian officials, and agricultural inspectors of the strict enforcement methods to punish evaders of *Oliari del Popolo*.

Officials also have received instructions on how to submit requirements for fuel, power for oil presses, solvents, and transport, subject to the amount available.

Because the provincial and communal committees shouldered neighborhood responsibility reasonably well in the summer campaign for *Granai del Popolo*, these committees have been retained to support *Oliari del Popolo*, Italian officials declared.

In fact, the possibility of elevating these committees to

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

retary of State. (UNN)

BRIGADIER DUNLOP BACK IN NAPLES

NAPLES, November 18 — Brigadier J. K. Dunlop, recently appointed AC Regional Commissioner for Region 3, returned to Naples yesterday from his first inspection tour of southern Italy, during which he visited Campobasso, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, and Potenza.

The Brigadier will leave next week for a tour of Calabria, to be followed by visits to the provinces of Salerno and Naples. (UNN)

MORE ITALIAN PRISONERS TO RETURN

ROME, November 18 — Two groups, comprising 527 invalid prisoners of war will arrive shortly in Italy from Africa and the Middle East, it was announced today. (UNN)

NEW ROME POLICE CHIEF CALLS FOR ALERTNESS

ROME, November 18 — «There will be no room for those who shirk their duties,» said Luigi Ferrari, newly appointed Chief of Police, in a recent order of the day issued to all ranks of the Corps of Public Security, it was announced here today.

In this order of the day, Ferrari said:

«I have assumed control of public security aware of the difficulties which I must overcome in order to infuse new life into a Corps sorely tried by political and wartime vicissitudes.»

Speaking of the efforts being made to improve the moral and material welfare of the Corps, Ferrari said:

«In spite of the scanty resources at the disposal of the Administration, the reconstructive activity of the Government, together with the benevolent assistance of the Allies, gives you assurance of the most favorable conditions possible in the difficulties under which the great majority of citizens, especially state functionaries, are suffering.

«It is, therefore, only right to expect that the Corps will justify the hopes placed in it.

«I do not know if there are among you persons deaf to the voice of duty: I only know that for the shirkers, the faint-hearted, and the disorderly, there is only one place: to get out.

«Sooner or later, they will be reached by the moral epuration which I am determined to conduct to the very end.» (UNN)

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN COMMISSAR ARRIVES IN ROME

ROME, November 18 — The Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Yugoslav Committee for National Liberation, Dr. Josip Smodlaka, has arrived in Rome to take up the additional post of Yugoslav delegate in the Advisory Council for Italy, it was announced today.

The announcement, made by the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council, said that the new delegate will have the personal rank of Ambassador.

Dr. Smodlaka represented Yugoslavia at the Versailles Peace Conference, and was subsequently Minister to the Vatican, Madrid, and Berlin. He resigned following King Alexander's assumption of dictatorial powers, in 1929. (UNN)

WORKERS REWARDED FOR SAVING POWER STATION

ROME, November 18 — Twenty-nine electrical workers, whose prompt intervention during the last days of the Nazi occupation saved the Ceprano electric power station from destruction, were this morning rewarded by

Guardie di Questura.

The purpose of this zoning is to avoid overlapping, and to conserve manpower in supervising deliveries of the oil to *Oliari del Popolo*, officials of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture pointed out.

Further enterprise was demonstrated in some provinces where arrangements are being made for individuals from several adjoining communes to hold combined meetings at which members of the provincial committee will participate.

In some areas, sub-committees are being formed to discuss wage problems, prices for pressing olives, and recommendations to prefects on the granting, refusal, or cancelling of licenses to oil-press owners.

In some provinces the press-owners (*frantoiani*) have formed small committees to advise prefects and agricultural inspectors on the suitability of press-owners for licenses.

Organisation and Coöperation

Mayors (*sindaci*) are expected to coöperate closely with communal committees, police agencies, and the UCSEA (*Uffici Comunale Statistico e Economico dell'Agricoltura* — the farm statistical organization) in supervising the oil-presses, local sales, production, and stocks of oil, officials said.

Formation of road-touring squads consisting of four men (representatives of the three policing agencies and UCSEA) to insure delivery of all products from the oil-presses to *Oliari del Popolo* also is under consideration.

The general opinion today from provincial and communal meetings is that the price fixed by the Italian Government is satisfactory. These prices (for example, 6,000 lire a quintal for first-grade oil) are nearly four times higher than the 1942-43 prices.

The Italian Ministry of Agriculture has notified all prefects, sindacos, agrarian officials, and agricultural inspectors of the strict enforcement methods to punish evaders of *Oliari del Popolo*.

Officials also have received instructions on how to submit requirements for fuel, power for oil presses, solvents, and transport, subject to the amount available.

Because the provincial and communal committees shouldered neighborhood responsibility reasonably well in the summer campaign for *Granai del Popolo*, these committees have been retained to support *Oliari del Popolo*, Italian officials declared.

In fact, the possibility of elevating these committees to legal status is being considered by officials, who see them functioning as practical democratic agencies in the sharing of olive-oil for all in liberated Italy. (UNN)

REHABILITATION OF VIA EMILIA DESCRIBED

WITH A.A.I., November 18 — Rehabilitation of the Via Emilia, course of one of Italy's greatest motor roads, is described by a United Nations News correspondent in a dispatch today. He wrote:

«Via Emilia is the ladder up which the 8th Army is climbing rung by rung — S. Arcangelo, Savignano, Cesena, Forlimpopoli, and Forli lie behind them, and they are now reaching out for Faenza. Via Emilia is rapidly being restored to its former perfection. Its surface suffered from shelling and the wear and tear of heavy transport, vehicles piled high with equipment for men and guns, and massive tanks.

«Today, Italians are working feverishly repairing the road, filling holes, and removing ruts and bumps. The Italians are tackling the job in an enthusiasm born of their knowledge that their task has a dual purpose aiding both the Allied war effort and the reconstruction of Italy.» (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

POPE SEES ALLIED COMMISSION PRESIDENT

VATICAN CITY, November 18 — Harold MacMillan, President of the Allied Commission, was today received in private audience by the Pope, the Vatican Press Service announced. He was accompanied by the British Ambassador to the Vatican, Francis Osborne.

The Vatican also announced today that during the period of the Spiritual Exercises from December 3 to 9, all Papal audiences will be suspended. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

AMERICAN WAR VETERANS PROMISED LAND

WASHINGTON, November 18 — Millions of acres of irrigated land will be made available to American veterans, President Roosevelt announced yesterday in a message to the National Reclamation Association's annual convention in Denver, Colorado. The war veterans will be given the opportunity to purchase land at reasonable prices, before other persons.

Mr. Roosevelt said that The United States «must make a place on the land for large numbers of returning servicemen» under a program which will follow a «well established reclamation policy,» and «preserve the family farm, which has been a key institution in the development of our democracy.»

American plans for the development of new river basins dwarf all engineering developments ever attempted, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told the Association. (OWI)

POST-WAR BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE PLAN

LONDON, November 18 — Further details of the post-war recruitment scheme for the British Civil Service, embodied in a White Paper accepted yesterday by the Government, have been published today. The most notable points are as follows:

1. Of vacancies that have «accrued» during the war, not less than 75 per cent in administrative classes, 66 2/3 per cent in executive classes, and 50 per cent in clerical classes will be filled by ex-servicemen, including men from the Merchant Navy.

Other «accrued» vacancies will be open to civilians who have lost the normal opportunities of entry to the service, and are faced with the problem of beginning a new career.

A proportion of the remaining vacancies are to be reserved for ex-service women.

2. Recruitment will be through «reconstruction competitions» — written examinations in general subjects, and interviews. Examinations and preliminary training will be held, in many cases, abroad, but appointees will have to wait the normal time of release from the services.

Competitions will extend over a long enough period to give the last man out of service as good a chance as the first, with sympathetic treatment of prisoners of war recommended.

3. Present temporary civil servants will have to enter competition to secure permanent establishment.

This scheme, the *Times* says, «achieves a proper balance between the community's need for public service of a high quality, and the legitimate claims of a generation of men and women deprived by the war of the normal chances of entering public service.» (MOI)

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN SETS RECORD

OTTAWA, November 18 — Subscriptions to Canada's seventh Victory Loan have reached the record figure of 1,500 million dollars, the National War Finance Committee announced today. (PWB)

NEW YORK-MIAMI EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

NEW YORK, November 18 — A famous New York to Miami express train has been reported wrecked in southern Georgia, 80 miles north of Jacksonville, Florida, Reuter said tonight. The dispatch added that 15 of the first 18 coaches left the tracks. (Reuter)

BRITISH FINANCIAL MISSION IN FRANCE

PARIS, November 18 — A British financial mission headed by Lionel Fraser, a British Treasury official, arrived in Paris today to discuss economic and financial questions of common interest between France and Britain, stated a Reuter message. (Reuter)

TEXT OF DE GAULLE INVITATION RELEASED

MOSCOW, November 18 — Radio Moscow, broadcasting the text of the Soviet Government's invitation to General Charles de Gaulle, said today:

«Taking account of the wish of General de Gaulle, head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, expressed in a conversation with Ambassador A. E. Bogomolov, to pay a visit to the USSR in order to establish personal contact with the leaders of the Soviet Government, the Government of the USSR welcomes this intention of General de Gaulle, and invites him to visit the Soviet Union». (Reuter)

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PARIS, November 18 — Alfred Duff Cooper, recently named British Ambassador, today presented his credentials to General de Gaulle. (Reuter)

WINANT BACK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, November 18 — John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, returned here today from The United States, where he had consulted with President Roosevelt and the U. S. State Department. (OWI)

1,000 U.S. SOLDIERS TO WORK IN FACTORIES

WASHINGTON, November 18 — More than 1,000 American servicemen will be released from the Army to meet the urgent need for increased production of heavy artillery, artillery ammunition, tanks, and military trucks, announced the War Department yesterday.

The announcement added that the speeding up of the European and Pacific offensives depends on the immediate increases of these arms. Infantry soldiers will not be released. (PWB)

U.S. BISHOPS INSIST ON ATLANTIC CHARTER

WASHINGTON, November 18 — The Roman Catholic bishops of America, at the close of their annual meeting here today, declared in a statement on the maintenance of peace: «We have no confidence in a peace which does not carry into effect the principles of the Atlantic Charter.»

The bishops added that peace conditions should provide assistance for prostrate nations in reconstructing their economic, social, and political institutions. «It is imperative»

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

Mr. Roosevelt said that The United States «must make a place on the land for large numbers of returning servicemen» under a program which will follow a «well established reclamation policy,» and «preserve the family farm, which has been a key institution in the development of our democracy.»

American plans for the development of new river basins dwarf all engineering developments ever attempted, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told the Association. (OWI)

POST-WAR BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE PLAN

LONDON, November 18 — Further details of the post-war recruitment scheme for the British Civil Service, embodied in a White Paper accepted yesterday by the Government, have been published today. The most notable points are as follows:

1. Of vacancies that have «accrued» during the war, not less than 75 per cent in administrative classes, 66 2/3 per cent in executive classes, and 50 per cent in clerical classes will be filled by ex-servicemen, including men from the Merchant Navy.

Other «accrued» vacancies will be open to civilians who have lost the normal opportunities of entry to the service, and are faced with the problem of beginning a new career.

A proportion of the remaining vacancies are to be reserved for ex-service women.

2. Recruitment will be through «reconstruction competitions» — written examinations in general subjects, and interviews. Examinations and preliminary training will be held, in many cases, abroad, but appointees will have to wait the normal time of release from the services.

Competitions will extend over a long enough period to give the last man out of service as good a chance as the first, with sympathetic treatment of prisoners of war recommended.

3. Present temporary civil servants will have to enter competition to secure permanent establishment.

This scheme, the *Times* says, «achieves a proper balance between the community's need for public service of a high quality, and the legitimate claims of a generation of men and women deprived by the war of the normal chances of entering public service.» (MOI)

LOW COUNTRIES ASK PART IN GERMAN OCCUPATION

BRUSSELS, November 18 — Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg have requested a part in the military occupation of Germany, it was announced by the Belgian Foreign Office today.

The claims were made in a common memorandum drawn up by the three governments in reply to questions raised by the European Commission in London as to the Armistice conditions. (Reuter)

C.I.O. POLITICAL GROUP TO CONTINUE

CHICAGO, November 18 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations executive board voted last night to recommend to next week's convention that the organization's Political Action Committee remain in being.

Established last year for one year only, the committee was credited with mobilizing the labor vote behind President Roosevelt in the recent presidential election. The executive board also recommended continuation of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as chairman of the PAC. (OWI)

MOSCOW, November 18 — Radio Moscow, broadcasting the text of the Soviet Government's invitation to General Charles de Gaulle, said today:

«Taking account of the wish of General de Gaulle, head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, expressed in a conversation with Ambassador A. E. Bogomolov, to pay a visit to the USSR in order to establish personal contact with the leaders of the Soviet Government, the Government of the USSR welcomes this intention of General de Gaulle, and invites him to visit the Soviet Union». (Reuter)

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PARIS, November 18 — Alfred Duff Cooper, recently named British Ambassador, today presented his credentials to General de Gaulle. (Reuter)

WINANT BACK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, November 18 — John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, returned here today from The United States, where he had consulted with President Roosevelt and the U. S. State Department. (OWI)

1,000 U.S. SOLDIERS TO WORK IN FACTORIES

WASHINGTON, November 18 — More than 1,000 American servicemen will be released from the Army to meet the urgent need for increased production of heavy artillery, artillery ammunition, tanks, and military trucks, announced the War Department yesterday.

The announcement added that the speeding up of the European and Pacific offensives depends on the immediate increases of these arms. Infantry soldiers will not be released. (PWB)

U.S. BISHOPS INSIST ON ATLANTIC CHARTER

WASHINGTON, November 18 — The Roman Catholic bishops of America, at the close of their annual meeting here today, declared in a statement on the maintenance of peace: «We have no confidence in a peace which does not carry into effect the principles of the Atlantic Charter.»

The bishops added that peace conditions should provide assistance for prostrate nations in reconstructing their economic, social, and political institutions. «It is imperative,» they said, «that all our citizens recognize their responsibility in the making and maintenance of the peace.» (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER REMAINS SILENT; DISORDER INCREASES

WASHINGTON, November 18 — Hitler today remained silent and invisible, his condition — or his fate — a mystery to all but the members of the innermost Nazi councils, while from within Germany come reports which indicated widespread disorder and defeatism.

These reports told of growing passive resistance in the Rhineland and in parts of East Prussia, of a peace demonstration suppressed by the Gestapo in western Germany, of terrible epidemics in Nazi-dominated Austria, of arrests and shootings, and of terror powerless to halt a growing disintegration.

Dispatches from neutral European capitals reaching here today indicated that Hitler may still be alive in Berchtesgaden, but is rapidly failing in mental and physical health and kept from violent outbursts only by a fantastic stream of false news reports about German «victories.»

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

A British Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm said the Nazi Party chieftains had erected an elaborate wall of silence around the Führer to prevent his learning the actual extent of the military reverses suffered by Germany since midsummer. The dispatch added:

«On the advice of Hitler's physicians, a special news staff was set up at Berchtesgaden under the personal supervision of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Himmler's right-hand man and chief of the Reich security office, to edit a special «good news» edition of the *Völkischer Beobachter*.

«Printed daily, the Berchtesgaden edition of Hitler's favorite newspaper contains only the most favorable 'news' from the fighting fronts, and carefully doctored stories picturing the German people as fanatically loyal to their Führer.»

Radio Moscow said yesterday that a famous surgeon and other physicians are attending Hitler at Berchtesgaden. The broadcast identified the surgeon as Professor Otto Sauerbruch, long labelled as an anti-Nazi who normally would be called to attend Hitler only on the most serious occasion.

An American dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, today said that Nazi authorities have ordered censorship of all domestic mail in Germany, presumably in an effort to prevent the spread of unrest stirred up by the military reverses and Hitler's prolonged silence. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SPANISH UNION REJECTS PROVISIONAL PLAN

LONDON, November 18 — The Spanish National Union, representing mainly Spanish Communists, issued a statement today refusing to support Sr. Maura, the exiled right wing Republican, in his plan for negotiating with France for the formation of a provisional government, the BBC reported.

In its statement, the Spanish National Union claims to be the only organization uniting all Spanish anti-Fascists. (BBC)

FRANCO FORCES REPRESSING MAQUIS

WASHINGTON, November 18 — A press association dispatch from Paris which quoted «advices from the Spanish frontier» said the Franco Government was taking «drastic repressive measures» against known Republican sympathizers, and spoke of an attack by Maquis on an ammunition convoy in the region of Gerona. Maquis were reported to have fired a factory in Seville which was working for the Germans. (OWI)

COMTE DE PARIS IN MADRID

MADRID, November 18 — The Count of Paris, rumored to have been arrested by French resistance forces in Perpignan, is and has been here for some time, Reuter reported today, adding that he is «safe and sound.» (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — Today's communiqué:

Allied Armies in Italy:

West of Forli, Polish troops of the 8th Army have captured Monte Fortino and repulsed several counter-attacks.

Elsewhere, patrols have been active without any sub-[illegible]

bridges over the Canal de Derivation [Zig Canal] at a junction of the Noorer Canal.

Northwest of Roermond, the village of Horn was freed.

Trains in the Dutch-German frontier zone at several points between Legden and München-Gladbach were attacked by fighter-bombers.

In the sector between Geilenkirchen and Blamont, our forces continued to advance in face of heavy artillery fire and stiffening resistance. We have taken Gressenich, eight miles southwest of Düren.

Fighter-bombers gave support to ground forces attacking fortified towns and ground defenses and rail and road targets behind enemy lines. Gun positions, strongpoints, troops concentrations, and supply dumps were attacked, and locomotives, railroad cars, and road transport were destroyed.

Action ranged from Düren, Jülich, and Aachen in the north, through the area of the Saar Valley, and from Metz to Colmar and Mulhouse in the south.

Medium bombers attacked a supply depot at Hagenau.

Five enemy aircraft were shot down in the course of the day's operations, while 15 were destroyed on the ground near Frankfurt.

Twelve of our aircraft are missing.

Advances were made by our ground forces at many points along a 100-mile sector between Blamont and the Swiss border.

Several villages were taken in the vicinity of Blamont and south of Saint Dié. Other villages in the path of our advance were burned by the enemy.

In Belfort Gap, our armored and infantry forces made new gains, reaching Montbeliard and a number of other towns southwest of Belfort. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 18 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Gernat-Meneki, Shayolat, Tishtokay, Novay, Andornak, Kerechen, Kapolna, Tep, Hot, Tura, and Svalko, and the railway stations of Huszebech, Kal, Ludash, and Hort.

On other sectors of the front there were no changes.

During November 17, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 19 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In Liguria, Patriot action is continually increasing with, as special object, the lines of communication converging on Genoa.

Roads most frequently under attack have been the Chiavari-Scoffera-Novi Ligure, Genoa-Bargagli, and Genoa-Busalla routes, and the Genoa-Novi Ligure Autostrada.

On November 3, Torriglia on the Genoa-Piacenza road fell under Patriot control, and 400 officers and men of a Fascist Alpine brigade were captured, together with all their arms and equipment.

The Nazi-Fascists react to this activity by furious mopping-up operations, by deporting to Germany those under arrest, or forcing them to work on fortifications in the same zone.

On November 5, in Emilia, a violent clash occurred between two brigades of Modena Patriots and three German columns which attempted to attack them. More than 250 of the enemy were killed, and many wounded. The Patriots lost 40 men.

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

reverses and Hitler's prolonged silence. (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SPANISH UNION REJECTS PROVISIONAL PLAN

LONDON, November 18 — The Spanish National Union, representing mainly Spanish Communists, issued a statement today refusing to support Sr. Maura, the exiled right wing Republican, in his plan for negotiating with France for the formation of a provisional government, the BBC reported.

In its statement, the Spanish National Union claims to be the only organization uniting all Spanish anti-Fascists. (BBC)

FRANCO FORCES REPRESSING MAQUIS

WASHINGTON, November 18 — A press association dispatch from Paris which quoted « advices from the Spanish frontier » said the Franco Government was taking « drastic repressive measures » against known Republican sympathizers, and spoke of an attack by Maquis on an ammunition convoy in the region of Gerona. Maquis were reported to have fired a factory in Seville which was working for the Germans. (OWI)

COMTE DE PARIS IN MADRID

MADRID, November 18 — The Count of Paris, rumored to have been arrested by French resistance forces in Perpignan, is and has been here for some time, Reuter reported today, adding that he is « safe and sound. » (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 18 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

West of Forli, Polish troops of the 8th Army have captured Monte Fortino and repulsed several counter-attacks.

Elsewhere, patrols have been active without any substantial changes in our forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers bombed communication targets in northern Italy and in Yugoslavia.

Fighter-bombers, fighters, and light bombers supported the armies in Italy in great strength, attacking close-support targets in the battle area and communication lines.

Shipping in the Adriatic and communications and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia were also attacked.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked rail targets in northern Italy.

Eighteen of our heavy bombers and 10 other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 18 — Today's communique:

Progress continued in the Allied advance toward the Maas River. Opposition was generally light. We established

Twelve of our aircraft are missing.

Advances were made by our ground forces at many points along a 100-mile sector between Blamont and the Swiss border.

Several villages were taken in the vicinity of Blamont and south of Saint Dié. Other villages in the path of our advance were burned by the enemy.

In Belfort Gap, our armored and infantry forces made new gains, reaching Montbeliard and a number of other towns southwest of Belfort. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 18 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Gernat-Meneki, Shayolat, Tishtokay, Novay, Andornak, Kerechen, Kapolna, Tep, Hot, Tura, and Svalko, and the railway stations of Huszebech, Kal, Ludash, and Hort.

On other sectors of the front there were no changes.

During November 17, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 19 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In Liguria, Patriot action is continually increasing with, as special object, the lines of communication converging on Genoa.

Roads most frequently under attack have been the Chiavari-Scoffera-Novi Ligure, Genoa-Bargagli, and Genoa-Busalla routes, and the Genoa-Novi Ligure Autostrada.

On November 3, Torriglia on the Genoa-Piacenza road fell under Patriot control, and 400 officers and men of a Fascist Alpine brigade were captured, together with all their arms and equipment.

The Nazi-Fascists react to this activity by furious mopping-up operations, by deporting to Germany those under arrest, or forcing them to work on fortifications in the same zone.

On November 5, in Emilia, a violent clash occurred between two brigades of Modena Patriots and three German columns which attempted to attack them. More than 250 of the enemy were killed, and many wounded. The Patriots lost 40 men.

Again on November 5, in Piedmont, German units attacked groups of Patriots engaged in sabotaging the Turin-Aosta telephone line, but were repulsed with losses.

At Turin, grenades were hurled into a German-occupied hotel; three Germans were killed, and five wounded.

North of the Lombardy Plain, the enemy launched an attack against Alpine Patriots, who in their vigorous resistance suffered only light losses. All enemy offers of amnesty were rejected. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 18 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, the battle at Aix la Chapelle flared up to the greatest fury on a front of more than 70 kilometers. Both sides fight ferociously, with strong tank and artillery forces, in rainy and foggy weather.

North of Aix la Chapelle, our troops, in exemplary steadfastness, smashed the enemy attacks which were

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

repeated up to 42 times. The enemy suffered high losses in fluctuating fighting for some hard-fought localities. During the first two days of the defensive battle, 122 U. S. tanks were destroyed.

East of Diedenhofen, yesterday, our troops were engaged in extremely grim fighting. The enemy succeeded in advancing farther eastward.

Enemy spearheads were halted at the fringes of Metz.

In the Mörchingen sector, the U. S. divisions, having suffered heavy losses, did not continue their major attacks.

In the northern parts of the western Vosges and at the Burgandy Gate, the fierce fighting against advancing U. S. and French formations continues.

London and the Antwerp area were again subjected to the bombardment with our long-range weapons.

Italy:

Successful German operations are reported from Italy.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, our movements are being carried out according to plans.

Between Budapest and the Miskolcz area, the Bolsheviks time and again tried unsuccessfully in repeated attacks to force a break-through in the defensive battle. German and Hungarian formations, in powerful counter-thrusts, succeeded in maintaining the front intact. The enemy again suffered high losses in tanks and men.

In the other sectors of the eastern front, the day went by without major fighting.

Air:

Our Air Force attacked enemy supply columns, destroyed a goods train and set 14 others on fire.

Anglo-American terror bombers attacked Vienna, Salzburg, and localities in Upper Silesia. In addition, bombs were indiscriminately dropped on western and southwestern Germany.

Twenty-seven enemy bombers were brought down.

(Radio-Berlin)

GERMAN

German Silence on Western Front: At a time when the Allies are launching a series of drives on this front from Holland to the Swiss border and have entered Metz with patrols, the German Radio and news agencies tonight have so far kept a complete silence concerning both Metz and the western front as a whole. The latest German statement on this entire front remains the communiqué of mid-afternoon, printed above.

Eastern Front: Tonight, the German News Agency analyzes the Russian military strategy and foresees in a frank and sober tone an apparently serious threat to what remains of the German position in the Balkans. « In the south, the Bolsheviks have assembled a considerable part of their attacking potential on the Hungarian battlefield, with the following aim: to wear down Hungary, and to cut off the German forces situated in the Balkans. »

The silver lining in these cloudy prospects is the commentator's belief that this Bolshevik concentration on the above sector of the front must, by its very nature, result in « drawing off forces from other sectors » which will be correspondingly less menaced by Soviet « attack. »

Foreign Workers Decorated: In pursuance of its established trend of claiming eager collaboration from the non-German fellow-tenants in the fortress of Germany, German sources tonight announce the medals awarded to « guest workers in German armament plants » for their « distinguished service. » Their « extraordinary attitude » is lauded.

Not worthy is the striking difference in the number of teen medals are bestowed upon Croatians, and an even smaller handful on Hungarians, Swiss, and Spaniards.

Military: News from the Italian front is scanty in scope and relatively optimistic in trend. The main stress continues to be the confidence-evoking one of picturing military operations as more or less stalled by the winter lull. Even the Allied drive south of *Faenza* is being presented as no great exception to this phase of martial hibernation, the drive being characterized as « blocked by the resistance offered by German troops, which have inflicted serious losses. »

A later broadcast adds that the Allied resumption of operations in the western Apennines, north of Grottaroto-da, has likewise been blocked. This was done by « wiping out American 5th Army formations » which had admittedly « infiltrated into German positions. » In consequence, listeners are reassured that « the main fighting line has been reëstablished. » In similar vein, the Bologna sector is briefly dismissed as « unchanged. »

Bullitt versus Togliatti: The Fascist Radio devotes considerable attention, to Bullitt's already much-dissussed article in *Life* magazine, « whose circulation far exceeds that of all other similar magazines. » The former American ambassador to Paris is cited as the source for the allegation that the Communist leader Togliatti « received the sum of 25,000 dollars from Stalin on leaving Russia for Italy. »

The dispute between Bullitt and Togliatti is presented, with malevolent neutrality, in a manner calculated equally to discredit the character of both men. The Communist leader is pictured to Italian listeners as a thoroughly avaricious, as well as shady plotter, while his opponent Bullitt is scorned as « a Jew, prominent in Freemasonry. »

Anniversary of Sanctions Against Italy: Today, the anniversary of Allied sanctions against Italy, is the occasion for stern warnings from Fascist radio commentators to the Italian people. The lengthy excoriations are addressed most particularly to that supposedly significant group of ex-Fascists, now turn-coats, who once were strong supporters of the idea of an Imperial Italy; the period in question is, naturally, the Ethiopian War. These once Fascist leaders (who now « send telegrams to the Negus imploring his forgiveness, and asking him to open the gates of Abyssinia to Italian imigration. ») are blamed for not remaining faithful long enough for Italy to realize the benefits of the Ethiopian and other (projected) imperial campaigns. Instead, the Fascist radio objects, they have, by their abandonment of Fascism's ideals, played into the hands of British Mediterranean imperialism.

At this point of attack, the commentators remind the Italians that Britain herself at first tolerated the Italian Ethiopian venture, after her own designs on Ethiopia and the Nile had failed to materialize. « It was only when Italy had changed its structure and had taken up quite a different rôle in the international field — through the exclusive merits of Fascism — that Britain's attitude changed very considerably. » Nevertheless, « Fascism presented Italy with an Empire, and the felonious king with an imperial crown. » But for Britain's interference, it is avowed, these gains would have flowered to the infinite good of Italy.

Though Britain is roundly attacked for her treachery, she is equally warned that her brief day is drawing to a close because of the implacable « advance » of the Russian and American « empires. » « Britain will pay for what she has done to Italy, first with sanctions and then with the war she forced on the Italian people. »

HUNGARIAN

On German Soldiers. Radio Budapest last night broadcast an appeal to the Hungarian public not to give credit to rumor-mongers who are trying to create a hostile atmosphere against the German Army by spreading stories about requisitioned houses and stolen livestock. « It would

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

was time and again tried unsuccessfully in repeated attacks to force a break-through in the defensive battle. German and Hungarian formations, in powerful counter-thrusts, succeeded in maintaining the front intact. The enemy again suffered high losses in tanks and men.

In the other sectors of the eastern front, the day went by without major fighting.

Air:

Our Air Force attacked enemy supply columns, destroyed a goods train and set 14 others on fire.

Anglo-American terror bombers attacked Vienna, Salzburg, and localities in Upper Silesia. In addition, bombs were indiscriminately dropped on western and southwestern Germany.

Twenty-seven enemy bombers were brought down.

(Radio-Berlin)

GERMAN

German Silence on Western Front: At a time when the Allies are launching a series of drives on this front from Holland to the Swiss border and have entered Metz with patrols, the German Radio and news agencies tonight have so far kept a complete silence concerning both Metz and the western front as a whole. The latest German statement on this entire front remains the communiqué of mid-afternoon, printed above.

Eastern Front: Tonight, the German News Agency analyzes the Russian military strategy and foresees in a frank and sober tone an apparently serious threat to what remains of the German position in the Balkans. « In the south, the Bolsheviks have assembled a considerable part of their attacking potential on the Hungarian battlefield, with the following aim: to wear down Hungary, and to cut off the German forces situated in the Balkans. »

The silver lining in these cloudy prospects is the commentator's belief that this Bolshevik concentration on the above sector of the front must, by its very nature, result in « drawing off forces from other sectors » which will be correspondingly less menaced by Soviet « attack. »

Foreign Workers Decorated: In pursuance of its established trend of claiming eager collaboration from the non-German fellow-tenants in the fortress of Germany, German sources tonight announce the medals awarded to « guest workers in German armament plants » for their « distinguished service. » Their « extraordinary attitude » is lauded.

Noteworthy is the striking difference in the number of medals awarded on the one hand to the French and Russian workers, who receive 245 and 210 decorations respectively, and the workers of all other nationalities. The Italians, for example, received relatively few, considering the large number of Italian workers in Germany. The Czechs and Poles receive not a single decoration for collaboration. Nine-

The dispute between Bullitt and Togliatti is presented, with malevolent neutrality, in a manner calculated equally to discredit the character of both men. The Communist leader is pictured to Italian listeners as a thoroughly avaricious, as well as shady plotter, while his opponent Bullitt is scorned as « a Jew, prominent in Freemasonry. »

Anniversary of Sanctions Against Italy: Today, the anniversary of Allied sanctions against Italy, is the occasion for stern warnings from Fascist radio commentators to the Italian people. The lengthy excoriations are addressed most particularly to that supposedly significant group of ex-Fascists, now turn-coats, who once were strong supporters of the idea of an Imperial Italy; the period in question is, naturally, the Ethiopian War. These once Fascist leaders (who now « send telegrams to the Negus imploring his forgiveness, and asking him to open the gates of Abyssinia to Italian imigration. ») are blamed for not remaining faithful long enough for Italy to realize the benefits of the Ethiopian and other (projected) imperial campaigns. Instead, the Fascist radio objects, they have, by their abandonment of Fascism's ideals, played into the hands of British Mediterranean imperialism.

At this point of attack, the commentators remind the Italians that Britain herself at first tolerated the Italian Ethiopian venture, after her own designs on Ethiopia and the Nile had failed to materialize. « It was only when Italy had changed its structure and had taken up quite a different rôle in the international field — through the exclusive merits of Fascism — that Britain's attitude changed very considerably. » Nevertheless, « Fascism presented Italy with an Empire, and the felonious king with an imperial crown. » But for Britain's interference, it is avowed, these gains would have flowered to the infinite good of Italy.

Though Britain is roundly attacked for her treachery, she is equally warned that her brief day is drawing to a close because of the implacable « advance » of the Russian and American « empires. » « Britain will pay for what she has done to Italy, first with sanctions and then with the war she forced on the Italian people. »

HUNGARIAN

On German Soldiers: Radio Budapest last night broadcast an appeal to the Hungarian public not to give credit to rumor-mongers who are trying to create a hostile atmosphere against the German Army by spreading stories about requisitioned houses and stolen livestock. « It would be naive to state that no German soldier goes astray... When justified, go to the military authorities, and they will see that no crime is left unpunished... We ask you to give of your own accord to the soldiers who risk their lives to defend your country; it would be a lot worse if the Bolshevists would be requisitioning your houses, stealing your food and your last piece of clothing... »

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

Interviews A. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
A C
1 NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Saturday — 18 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Six Allied armies gain in all sectors of 450-mile western front; Germans flood lowlands south of Ravenna; Red Army tightens grip around Budapest; Jap regiment on Leyte surrounded; 16 Jap ships sunk in Manila Bay Sunday; Last Jap escape route in Burma cut; Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory's plane missing; Britain protests Jap treatment of P. W.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Staff Colonel arrested; Dominican Minister to Italy named; Italy's desire for status of Ally voiced; Conditions in Rome prisons to be improved.

UNITED NATIONS — New leave scheme for British Forces announced; Churchill calls on Palestine to root out terrorists; Veterans to have large share of British Civil Service jobs; Roosevelt urges year's military training for U. S. youth; Tito calls for united Yugoslavia; Democrats win 243 seats in U. S. House; Greek Premier makes agreement with leftists.

INSIDE GERMANY — German Minister to Spain loses citizenship; Himmler reported to be Deputy Führer; Göring confers at Ludwigshaven.

WAR FRONTS

SIX ALLIED ARMIES GAIN IN ALL SECTORS OF 450-MILE WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, November 17 — All along the 450-mile Western Front, from The Netherlands to the Swiss frontier, the six Allied armies drove steadily forward today against moderate German resistance and, in general, bad weather.

At the northern end, on the British 2nd Army front, press dispatches reported tonight that few Germans

excellent progress on a fairly wide front, and that a number of towns have been taken.

The American 1st Army's drive to the east carried them through the German road and rail stronghold of Stolberg, five miles east of Aachen. Another 1st Army column captured Gressenich, three miles east of Stolberg.

Press dispatches said the American offensive evidently caught the Germans off balance while they were preparing for an attack on Aachen.

Most of the activity on the American 3rd Army sector centered around Metz, where the battle continues with undiminished violence through heavy rain and snow. The German escape gap to the east was narrowed to three miles, and artillery fire has been directed at the last road out.

Lieut. Gen. George Patton's forces are within 1½ miles from the city on the north, west, and south, and are bypassing German forts. They are reported in the suburbs of the fortress city, and are fighting for the airfield a mile southwest of the city.

Gestapo Guards Metz Exits

Captured German soldiers reported that the German High Command ordered the Metz garrison to defend the city. They have a substantial garrison and tank traps and street barricades have been erected. All roads have been mined. It is unlikely that there will be any German evacuation, as all exits are being guarded by the Gestapo.

On the northern flank of the American 3rd Army offensive, the Thionville bridgehead has been extended to 12 miles with the capture today of Monneren, Lecroix, Metzervisse, and Stukange. American troops are now in position to cut the last rail line leading northward out of Metz to Germany. On the eastern edge of the line, American forces were tonight reported one mile from the German border.

The American 7th Army was today closing in on the large communications centers of Blamont and St. Dié, but bad weather has held Allied advances to a minimum.

To the south, the French 1st Army advanced along the north bank of the Doubs River and is in the vicinity of Laire, eight miles southwest of Belfort and four miles north of Montbeliard.

The Germans are in general retreat and are burning all French towns, including Blamont and St. Dié. The German plan is to demolish every building in which French and American troops could find shelter from the bitter cold and snow of the high mountain country.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

GERMANS FLOOD LOWLANDS SOUTH OF RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 17 — Retreating German forces have dynamited the high banks of the Fiumi Uniti to loose the flood waters of the Montone and the Ronco Rivers over some 10 square miles of lowlands south of Ravenna, it was announced here today.

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

Leyte surrounded; 10 Jap ships sunk in Manila Bay Sunday; Last Jap escape route in Burma cut; Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory's plane missing; Britain protests Jap treatment of P. W.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Staff Colonel arrested; Dominican Minister to Italy named; Italy's desire for status of Ally voiced; Conditions in Rome prisons to be improved.

UNITED NATIONS — New leave scheme for British Forces announced; Churchill calls on Palestine to root out terrorists; Veterans to have large share of British Civil Service jobs; Roosevelt urges year's military training for U. S. youth; Tito calls for united Yugoslavia; Democrats win 243 seats in U. S. House; Greek Premier makes agreement with leftists.

INSIDE GERMANY — German Minister to Spain loses citizenship; Himmler reported to be Deputy Führer; Göring confers at Ludwigshaven.

WAR FRONTS

SIX ALLIED ARMIES GAIN IN ALL SECTORS OF 450-MILE WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, November 17 — All along the 450-mile Western Front, from The Netherlands to the Swiss frontier, the six Allied armies drove steadily forward today against moderate German resistance and, in general, bad weather.

At the northern end, on the British 2nd Army front, press dispatches reported tonight that few Germans remained west of the Meuse River and all prepared positions had been abandoned. The few German troops remaining are armed with machine and anti-tank guns.

British troops are converging on the large German communications center of Roermond, and are within one mile of the city. A British spearhead driving on Roermond from the north captured Buggenum. On the north end of the British front, German opposition in the Venlo sector stiffened considerably. German artillery fire was heavy, and mortar and machine-gun fire were accurate.

The triangle formed by the Noorer, Wessem, and Zig Canals was almost entirely cleared of the enemy, and British troops are within 4½ miles of the German border.

The American 1st and 9th Armies, which opened their offensive yesterday with the support of over 6,000 planes and a thunderous artillery barrage, gained from one to two miles today as they drove eastward from their five to 10-mile breach in the Siegfried Line.

Lieut. Gen. William Simpson's 9th Army troops threw back a medium-strength German counter-attack which was supported by Tiger tanks. American troops pressed forward with fighter-plane support over ground heavily mined and booby-trapped. Since the announcement yesterday of the capture of Immendorf and Beggendorf, no indication has been given as to the extent of the 9th Army drive toward the Rhine. Preliminary reports said they are making

centered around Metz, where the battle continues with undiminished violence through heavy rain and snow. The German escape gap to the east was narrowed to three miles, and artillery fire has been directed at the last road out.

Lieut. Gen. George Patton's forces are within 1½ miles from the city on the north, west, and south, and are bypassing German forts. They are reported in the suburbs of the fortress city, and are fighting for the airfield a mile southwest of the city.

Gestapo Guards Metz Exits

Captured German soldiers reported that the German High Command ordered the Metz garrison to defend the city. They have a substantial garrison and tank traps and street barricades have been erected. All roads have been mined. It is unlikely that there will be any German evacuation, as all exits are being guarded by the Gestapo.

On the northern flank of the American 3rd Army offensive, the Thionville bridgehead has been extended to 12 miles with the capture today of Monneren, Lecroix, Metzervisse, and Stukange. American troops are now in position to cut the last rail line leading northward out of Metz to Germany. On the eastern edge of the line, American forces were tonight reported one mile from the German border.

The American 7th Army was today closing in on the large communications centers of Blamont and St. Dié, but bad weather has held Allied advances to a minimum.

To the south, the French 1st Army advanced along the north bank of the Doubs River and is in the vicinity of Laire, eight miles southwest of Belfort and four miles north of Montbeliard.

The Germans are in general retreat and are burning all French towns, including Blamont and St. Dié. The German plan is to demolish every building in which French and American troops could find shelter from the bitter cold and snow of the high mountain country.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

GERMANS FLOOD LOWLANDS SOUTH OF RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 17 — Retreating German forces have dynamited the high banks of the Fiumi Uniti to loose the flood waters of the Montone and the Ronco Rivers over some 10 square miles of lowlands south of Ravenna, it was announced here today.

The German demolition of the retaining walls of the swift-flowing estuary only a mile south of Romagna's second city has spread flood waters over an eight-mile-wide coastal strip on the right flank of the advancing 8th Army, and has made the maneuver of the Allied forces extremely difficult, it was said.

That some German rear-guards may have been cut off by the rapidly spreading waters was indicated by reports that small German forces were still guarding the southern approaches to Ravenna Airport, some three miles south of the dynamited stream. A number of prisoners were taken from one rear-guard company in this sector.

~~1008~~

LATE BULLETIN

U.S. 1ST ARMY FIRES 1,000-GUN BARRAGE

LONDON, November 17 — The American 1st Army today laid down an artillery barrage from 1,000 guns, ranging in caliber from 75 millimeters to 240 millimeters, it was reported tonight. The barrage lasted for one hour before troops resumed their advance. (BBC)

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

East of Faenza, 8th Army patrols pushed to within four miles of this next Po Valley town along the line of Allied advance, to make contact with enemy forces on the Cosina Canal, while British forces, in some strength, crossed the Bolzanino River just south of the main Po Valley Highway to take positions within five miles of Faenza.

Although leading British forces were counter-attacked along the Bolzanino, the advance toward Faenza was made against only light enemy rear-guards. Enemy artillery yesterday subjected Forli to heavy shell fire during a 24-hour period, although previously the town had been practically undamaged by the fighting which swirled around it.

Northeast of Forli, the area about Cocoli, village at the junction of the River Ronco and the Canale Nuovo, was cleared of the enemy, and 8th Army forces advanced to within little over a mile of San Pancrazio, a Montone River crossing some 3½ miles above Forli. Only small infantry rear-guards, entrusted with the task of carrying out demolitions, were encountered in this area.

Southeast of Faenza, Allied infantry and armor moved to within a half mile of the strongly held enemy positions in Castiglione, a village believed to be incorporated in the main enemy defenses now being prepared five miles southeast of the Po Valley town.

On the 5th Army front, British and Indian troops entered the road junction town of Modigliana, 10 miles south of Faenza on the Marzeno River, a tributary of the Montone.

Although enemy forces defended this town for the past week, and had thrown back 5th Army attempts to enter, the Germans suddenly withdrew yesterday, leaving the town filled with booby-traps and mines.

On the western edge of the 5th Army front, American troops made gains of over a mile in the Serchio River Valley, northwest of the town of Gallicano.

Rain and hail, with night temperatures in the low twenties, have already turned the 5th Army front into a wintry scene, reports indicated. (PRO)

RED ARMY TIGHTENS GRIP AROUND BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 17 — Russian forces today consolidated their grip on the Miskolcz-Budapest railway and captured a number of towns on this rail route to the Hungarian capital from the northeast. Their gains today included Karacsond, 40 miles from Budapest on this line; Fusesabony, only 10 miles south of the large town of Eger; and Tisza-Lutsz, 12 miles east of Miskolcz, near Tokay. General Malinovsky's forces in this drive are fighting in the foothills rising above the northern bank of the upper Tisza. With the capture of Fusesabony, they have taken possession of an important railway junction where the north-south line from southern Slovakia cuts the east-west line through Hungary.

No material changes occurred on other sectors of the front, said tonight's Soviet communique. Yesterday, 16 German tanks were destroyed or disabled on all fronts, and 44 enemy planes were shot down.

Finnish troops in a 14-mile advance from Inary have reached the town of Kaamanen in their drive against the remnants of the German 20th Lapland Army along the last road leading out of northeastern Finland to Norway. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP REGIMENT ON LEYTE SURROUNDED; 16 JAP SHIPS SUNK AT MANILA SUNDAY

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 17 — Units of the American 24th Infantry Division have established a strong road block on the Ormoc Road, four miles south of Carigara Bay on Leyte Island, thereby completing the double envelopment maneuver around remnants of the Japanese regiment, today's communique from General MacArthur's those units which, two days ago, cut the other main road south and southwest from Bhamo extended their patrols in three directions in the Mogaung-Mandalay railroad corridor.

On the Chindwin front, British troops made minor gains in the Pinwe area. Advances were made also by 5th Indian Division troops who pushed on to the east of newly-won Kalemyo to Taungu on the west bank of the Myittha River. Northeast of Allied-held Kalemyo, East Indian forces are engaging a pocket of enemy resistance.

The only air activity announced by headquarters here was an attack on waterfront installations in the port of Mergui in southern Burma.

In Chungking today, the Chinese High Command said that the walled city of Ishan, about 37 miles west of Liuchow in southern China, fell Thursday to the Japanese. (Reuter)

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL MALLORY'S PLANE MISSING

LONDON, November 17 — The plane in which Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory was travelling to his new command in the Far East has been reported missing, the BBC said tonight.

It was also revealed that Lady Leigh-Mallory was accompanying her husband to southeast Asia. They left England on November 14.

Sir Trafford, whose appointment in the Far East was effective from October 15, was formerly Air Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under General Eisenhower. In that position he controlled the greatest assembly of air power ever known, and was responsible for launching the mighty air offensive which preceded, accompanied, and followed D-day. He had been head of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force since it was formed in October, 1943.

All possible steps have been taken to locate the plane in which the Air Chief Marshal was travelling. Its crew were experienced, and it was on a standard route to the Mediterranean area. (OWI)

BOMBERS AGAIN BLAST RHINE APPROACHES

LONDON, November 17 — Allied bombers today delivered another attack on the 25-mile arc north of Aachen, at the approaches to the Rhine, in support of General Dwight Eisenhower's new winter offensive. Yesterday's bomber-armada 3,500 strong, constituted the greatest air fleet ever to go into a single action in direct support of an army, the Associated Press said today.

German «West Wall» troops and defenses in front of three Allied armies were bombarded with more than 13,000 tons of explosives. In two separate mass attacks on an L-shaped area 15 miles long and 10 miles deep northeast of Aachen, about 2,400 American and British heavy bombers dropped more than 11,000 tons of fragmentation and anti-personnel bombs.

At the same time, hundreds of medium and fighter-bombers flew in and out over the battle-lines and added to the totals. They hammered a huge arc around the Geilenkirchen sector, attacking at least 12 German towns, miles of highways along which enemy troops were dug in, and dozens of gun positions and communications facilities.

Escorting fighters strafed enemy transport in the Frankfurt and Giessen regions, destroying 20 locomotives, 92 railway cars, and three trucks.

The RAF Bomber Command was given the job of overwhelming the German defenders of Düren, Jülich, and Heinsberg, which had been turned into fortresses.

Ground forces of the American 1st and 9th Armies reported that the results of Allied tactical air attacks ahead of their lines were «highly satisfactory,» and while great columns of smoke rose from towns and villages, these

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

Although enemy forces defended this town for the past week, and had thrown back 5th Army attempts to enter, the Germans suddenly withdrew yesterday, leaving the town filled with booby-traps and mines.

On the western edge of the 5th Army front, American troops made gains of over a mile in the Serchio River Valley, northwest of the town of Gallicano.

Rain and hail, with night temperatures in the low twenties, have already turned the 5th Army front into a wintry scene, reports indicated. (PRO)

RED ARMY TIGHTENS GRIP AROUND BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 17 — Russian forces today consolidated their grip on the Miskolcz-Budapest railway and captured a number of towns on this rail route to the Hungarian capital from the northeast. Their gains today included Karacsond, 40 miles from Budapest on this line; Fuesesabony, only 10 miles south of the large town of Eger; and Tisza-Lutsz, 12 miles east of Miskolcz, near Tokay. General Malinovsky's forces in this drive are fighting in the foothills rising above the northern bank of the upper Tisza. With the capture of Fuesesabony, they have taken possession of an important railway junction where the north-south line from southern Slovakia cuts the east-west line through Hungary.

No material changes occurred on other sectors of the front, said tonight's Soviet communique. Yesterday, 16 German tanks were destroyed or disabled on all fronts, and 44 enemy planes were shot down.

Finnish troops in a 14-mile advance from Inary have reached the town of Kaamanen in their drive against the remnants of the German 20th Lapland Army along the last road leading out of northeastern Finland to Norway. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP REGIMENT ON LEYTE SURROUNDED; 16 JAP SHIPS SUNK AT MANILA SUNDAY

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 17 — Units of the American 24th Infantry Division have established a strong road block on the Ormoc Road, four miles south of Carigara Bay on Leyte Island, thereby completing the double envelopment manouver around remnants of the Japanese regiment, today's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters reported.

American troops which landed on Pegun Island in the Mapia Islands group on Wednesday have completed the occupation of this largest island in the chain which lies about 145 miles off the northern tip of New Guinea, it was announced today. It was not clear from the announcement whether operations are proceeding on other islands of the group.

The number of Japanese ships definitely sunk in Sunday's big Pacific Fleet carrier strike in Manila Bay has been revised upward to 16, including a light cruiser and four destroyers, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced today.

An earlier announcement had shown only two destroyers as «exploded» and the cruiser as heavily damaged. (OWI)

LAST JAP ESCAPE ROUTE IN BURMA CUT

KANDY, CEYLON, November 17 — The Chinese troops who have been advancing from the east on Bhamo, northeast Burma, have now reached the Irrawaddy River, thus cutting the last Japanese escape route to the south, said the Southeast Asia communique today.

Other Chinese units, which cut the Bhamo-Namekin Road farther south, advanced two miles westward, while

Sir Trafford, whose appointment in the Far East was effective from October 15, was formerly Air Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under General Eisenhower. In that position he controlled the greatest assembly of air power ever known, and was responsible for launching the mighty air offensive which preceded, accompanied, and followed D-day. He had been head of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force since it was formed in October, 1943.

All possible steps have been taken to locate the plane in which the Air Chief Marshal was travelling. Its crew were experienced, and it was on a standard route to the Mediterranean area. (OWI)

BOMBERS AGAIN BLAST RHINE APPROACHES

LONDON, November 17 — Allied bombers today delivered another attack on the 25-mile arc north of Aachen, at the approaches to the Rhine, in support of General Dwight Eisenhower's new winter offensive. Yesterday's bomber-armada 3,500 strong, constituted the greatest air fleet ever to go into a single action in direct support of an army, the Associated Press said today.

German «West Wall» troops and defenses in front of three Allied armies were bombarded with more than 13,000 tons of explosives. In two separate mass attacks on an L-shaped area 15 miles long and 10 miles deep northeast of Aachen, about 2,400 American and British heavy bombers dropped more than 11,000 tons of fragmentation and anti-personnel bombs.

At the same time, hundreds of medium and fighter-bombers flew in and out over the battle-lines and added to the totals. They hammered a huge arc around the Geilenkirchen sector, attacking at least 12 German towns, miles of highways along which enemy troops were dug in, and dozens of gun positions and communications facilities.

Escorting fighters strafed enemy transport in the Frankfurt and Giessen regions, destroying 20 locomotives, 92 railway cars, and three trucks.

The RAF Bomber Command was given the job of overwhelming the German defenders of Düren, Jülich, and Heinsberg, which had been turned into fortresses.

Ground forces of the American 1st and 9th Armies reported that the results of Allied tactical air attacks ahead of their lines were «highly satisfactory,» and while great columns of smoke rose from towns and villages, these Armies plunged forward into the bombed areas, which the enemy had fortified strongly during the last month.

American gunners used several novel methods to help both RAF and American bombers in their attacks. First Army gunners shelled all German anti-aircraft batteries during the bombing, and used colored flak to indicate targets. Barrage balloons were also flown, presumably, said one correspondent, to indicate the Allied front line.

SHAEF at Paris announced today that each of the four American armies in action on the western front now has its own supporting air unit. The 9th TAC is supporting the 1st Army; the 19th TAC the 3rd Army; the 29th TAC the 9th Army; and the 12th TAC the 2nd Army.

The German aerial bombing of southern England was resumed yesterday and contiaued until dawn today, causing some damage and an undisclosed number of casualties. (OWI - Reuter)

MAJOR WINTER OFFENSIVE BEGUN IN WEST

LONDON, November 17 — The eastward drive of the American 1st and 9th Armies on the western front was described today as a "major winter offensive" by Lt. Gen. H. G. Martin, military correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. He said:

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

« It is evident from the location of the small towns which the 9th Army has already taken to the east of Geilenkirchen that the center of gravity of the attack lies between Aachen and Roermond.

« General Bradley is putting the weight of his attack parallel to, but north of, the auto highway from Aachen to Cologne... Indeed, his line of advance takes him into the comparatively easy 20-mile gap between the intricate forest-clad hills of Hürtgen and Rotgen on his right, and on the left, the vast woodlands of the Elmpter Wald. »

The natural obstacles that the 9th Army will encounter will be the River Roer and the line of the Erft, about 15 miles further on and about the same distance short of Cologne, the correspondent said.

Describing the opening of the 9th Army's assault yesterday, he wrote:

« We saw them go into battle today like unleashed hounds. The Germans climbed out of their mud holes and went stumbling back before our tanks and infantry as they moved relentlessly across open sugar-beet fields toward their first objectives.

« The ground shook with the artillery barrage as the 9th Army's assault got under way to a smashing start. The mile-long tank ditches that German men and women have been digging these past weeks, as we watched them from vantage points, proved no obstacle whatever to our tanks, and not a single German tank challenged our own across open country. » (OWI)

NEW NAZI STAFF CHIEF REPORTED IN WEST

LONDON, November 17 — The strengthened German defense on the western front and the greater skill of the Wehrmacht's operations may be due to the appointment of Lieutenant General Siegfried Westphal as German Chief of Staff, Reuter said tonight.

Unknown outside the inner ranks of the German High Command, Westphal is a professional soldier with no concern for politics. His unrestricted direction of high German strategy is further evidence that Hitler has relinquished control of the Nazi armies.

Westphal directed the early battles in the African campaign of 1942, when he was Chief of Stff to Rommel, and was responsible for the German capture of Tobruk and the subsequent advance to El Alamein.

He quarreled with Rommel after the German offensive was checked, and was back in Germany at the time the British counter-offensive drove back Rommel. (Reuter)

NAZI « SECRET » WEAPONS MISFIRE, HIT SAAR

LONDON, November 17 — A number of German pilotless planes and rocket bombs aimed at England have fallen in the Saar, according to Swiss dispatches reported tonight by Radio London. (BBC)

FRENCH PATRIOTS SAVED 2,000 R.A.F. AIRMEN

LONDON, November 17 — Ferench Patriots aided almost 2,000 British airmen to return to England after they had been forced down, while several hundred other fliers were hidden from the Germans until the arrival of Allied troops, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said tonight.

Paying tribute to the people of France for the gallantry and organization of the Patriots, Sir Archibald said: « Our airmen were welcome wherever they landed, despite the fact that the French Patriots knew full well that discovery would bring hideous reprisals. » He added that the RAF, together with the air forces of the British dominions, paid [illegible] to the French men and women who were shot

Strong forces of up to 750 escorted heavy bombers yesterday successfully bombed the Munich and the Innsbrück rail yards, the latter the northern terminus of the Brenner Pass line. Returning from these attacks, the formations were intercepted by 30-RP enemy fighters, nine of which were shot down.

Other escorted heavy bombers carried out attacks on German escape routes in Yugoslavia.

From all these missions, 18 heavy bombers are missing.

RAF heavy bombers carried out a night attack on a Po Valley railway bridge. Medium bombers scored hits on at least 10 bridges in this region. (PRO)

TITO'S FORCES NEAR ZAGREB

BELGRADE, November 17 — Marshal Tito's forces are approaching Zagreb, capital of Croatia and only 100 miles from the Austrian frontier, the Free Yugoslav Radio said tonight.

The Germans, under General von Welch, Commander-in-Chief of the Balkan Army, and local quislings are building pillboxes, digging trenches, and mining the city, the broadcast added.

Food is scarce in Zagreb and water supplies irregular, the broadcast added. In the past few days there have been clashes between the inhabitants and the Germans and quislings. Marshal Tito has an « extremely strong » backing in Zagreb, the broadcast concluded. (OWI)

NEW FINNISH CABINET FORMED

HELSINKI, November 17 — Premier Paasikivi today announced that his newly-formed cabinet will include Carl Enckell as his Foreign Minister, Uhro Kekkonen (formerly Minister of the Interior) as Minister of Justice, Minister for Home Affairs Hillilae, Defense Minister Walden, Finance Minister Helo, and Minister for Labor and Communications Vuori.

Carl Enckell, Hillilae, and General Rudolf Walden, Minister of War, are the only hold-overs from the previous cabinet.

Premier Paaskivi was prominent in negotiations which resulted in the armistice with the Soviet Union.

A BBC political commentator, discussing the new Finnish Government, says it is set up on a broader basis than any in recent years. It represents a definite but limited swing to the left.

The Democrats hold seven seats out of 18, two more than previously, and this group includes the head of the party.

For the first time in Finnish history, a Communist has a seat in the cabinet. (BBC - Reuter)

JAPANESE LEGATION LEAVES SOFIA

SOFIA, November 17 — The Japanese Legation staff in this city, which was recently occupied by the Russian Army, left yesterday for Istanbul, Reuter reported today. (Reuter)

BRITAIN PROTESTS JAP TREATMENT OF P.W.

LONDON, November 17 — The British Government has forwarded « the strongest possible protest » against Japanese maltreatment of Allied war prisoners, War Minister Sir James Grigg told the House of Commons today.

The War Minister said that he had received first-hand

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

vantage points, proved no obstacle whatever to our tanks, and not a single German tank challenged our own across open country.» (OWI)

NEW NAZI STAFF CHIEF REPORTED IN WEST

LONDON, November 17 — The strengthened German defense on the western front and the greater skill of the Wehrmacht's operations may be due to the appointment of Lieutenant General Siegfried Westphal as German Chief of Staff, Reuter said tonight.

Unknown outside the inner ranks of the German High Command, Westphal is a professional soldier with no concern for politics. His unrestricted direction of high German strategy is further evidence that Hitler has relinquished control of the Nazi armies.

Westphal directed the early battles in the African campaign of 1942, when he was Chief of Stff to Rommel, and was responsible for the German capture of Tobruk and the subsequent advance to El Alamein.

He quarreled with Rommel after the German offensive was checked, and was back in Germany at the time the British counter-offensive drove back Rommel. (Reuter)

NAZI «SECRET» WEAPONS MISFIRE, HIT SAAR

LONDON, November 17 — A number of German pilotless planes and rocket bombs aimed at England have fallen in the Saar, according to Swiss dispatches reported tonight by Radio London. (BBC)

FRENCH PATRIOTS SAVED 2.000 R.A.F. AIRMEN

LONDON, November 17 — Fernch Patriots aided almost 2,000 British airmen to return to England after they had been forced down, while several hundred other fliers were hidden from the Germans until the arrival of Allied troops, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said tonight.

Paying tribute to the people of France for the gallantry and organization of the Patriots, Sir Archibald said: «Our airmen were welcome wherever they landed, despite the fact that the French Patriots knew full well that discovery would bring hideous reprisals.» He added that the RAF, together with the air forces of the British dominions, paid homage to the French men and women who were shot by the Germans for giving assistance. (BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES AGAIN BOMB BY INSTRUMENTS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 17 — Again making use of the instrument technique which has made possible the hammering of German communication targets despite heavy cloud cover, escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF todsy bombed the Salzburg rail yards, as well as targets in the Vienna, Silesia, and Maribor, Yugoslavia areas, it was announced here this evening.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, taking advantsge of good flying weather in their target areas, began at dawn a series of attacks against enemy road and rail transportation in the Po Valley from Brescia and Verona southward to Piacenza, Parma, Modena, and Bologna.

Besides numerous rail cuts, more than 140 rail cars and nine locomotives were destroyed, according to incomplete reports.

With clearing weather yesterday, planes of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force swept over North Italy, Southern Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Albania to hammer at enemy communication lines and close-support targets in 2,400 sorties, highest operational figure in the past 10 days, it was announced today.

the broadcast added. In the past few days there have been clashes between the inhabitants and the Germans and quislings. Marshal Tito has an «extremely strong» backing in Zagreb, the broadcast concluded. (OWI)

NEW FINNISH CABINET FORMED

HELSINKI, November 17 — Premier Paasikivi today announced that his newly-formed cabinet will include Carl Enckell as his Foreign Minister, Uhro Kekkonen (formerly Minister of the Interior) as Minister of Justice, Minister for Home Affairs Hillilae, Defense Minister Walden, Finance Minister Helo, and Minister for Labor and Communications Vuori.

Carl Enckell, Hillilae, and General Rudolf Walden, Minister of War, are the only hold-overs from the previous cabinet.

Premier Paaskivi was prominent in negotiations which resulted in the armistice with the Soviet Union.

A BBC political commentator, discussing the new Finnish Government, says it is set up on a broader basis than any in recent years. It represents a definite but limited swing to the left.

The Democrats hold seven seats out of 18, two more than previously, and this group includes the head of the party.

For the first time in Finnish history, a Communist has a seat in the cabinet. (BBC - Reuter)

JAPANESE LEGATION LEAVES SOFIA

SOFIA, November 17 — The Japanese Legation staff in this city, which was recently occupied by the Russian Army, left yesterday for Istanbul, Reuter reported today. (Reuter)

BRITAIN PROTESTS JAP TREATMENT OF P.W.

LONDON, November 17 — The British Government has forwarded «the strongest possible protest» against Japanese maltreatment of Allied war prisoners, War Minister Sir James Grigg told the House of Commons today.

The War Minister said that he had received first-hand accounts of Japanese inhumanity from a party of survivors from a sunk Japanese transport carrying British and Australian prisoners of war from Singapore to Japan last September. The survivors were rescued by U. S. naval forces, and have arrived in England.

The Japanese used these prisoners to construct a railway through «primitive, disease-infected jungle land» between Siam and Burma, the minister added. The prisoners had not lost morale, he continued, but the death-rate was at least one in five.

Later, the prisoners were sent to Singapore and shipped on to Japan. En route, the ship sank. Grigg said that the Japanese deliberately picked up their own survivors and left the prisoners to drown. American submarines, he added, rescued about 150 of the men. The War Minister paid tribute to the American crews who risked their lives in this rescue work. (OWI)

STILWELL'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, November 17 — It was announced today that Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, U. S. Army, is to succeed General Stilwell as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia. He is 59, and will continue to serve as chief administrative officer under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and as General commanding the U. S. Section of Southeast Asia Headquarters. (BBC)

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

NEW AIR COMMANDERS FOR EGYPT, MALTA

LONDON, November 17 — Acting Air Vice Marshal Thomas Audley Langford-Sainsbury has been appointed Air Officer Commanding, Egypt, and Air Commodore Kenneth Buchanan Lloyd, as an Acting Air Vice Marshal, is to be Air Officer Commanding, Malta, it was announced here today. (Reuter)

AIR TRAINING PLAN IN CANADA TO END

LONDON, November 17 — The Joint Air Training Plan in Canada, under which 100,000 Allied airmen had been trained up to last April, will end next March, Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, told the House of Commons today.

The Allied war situation, and particularly the air crew position, mean that Britain could dispense with the Joint Air Training Plan except on a skeleton scale, Sir Archibald said.

Simultaneously, training in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia is being considerably reduced.

Sinclair said that the plan had been a «vast effort creating an overwhelming impact of superior strength in the air upon the enemy.» (OWI)

ICELANDIC VESSEL TORPEDOED

REYKJAVIK, November 17 — Iceland's largest passenger vessel, the 1,342 ton *Gorafoss*, was sunk by a German torpedo today, off the coast of Iceland, it was reported tonight.

Twenty-four lives were lost. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN STAFF COLONEL ARRESTED

ROME, November 17 — Colonel Vincenzo Bertolini of the Italian General Staff was arrested this morning on a warrant from Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, it was announced here today.

He was accused of having «contributed to the maintenance of Fascism in power.» (UNN)

WAR PRISONERS ALLOT PAY TO FAMILIES

ROME, November 17 — Allotments of pay made by Italian prisoners of war to their families in liberated Italy totaled more than 3,660,000 lire in the last five days, the Allied Commission announced today.

About 5,000 such prisoners have forwarded allotment requests since the plan started to become widely known among prisoners about six weeks ago.

Administrative arrangements for these bi-monthly allotments to lighten the war hardships for families at home in liberated Italy were developed by AC's Finance Sub-Commission and AC's War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission, in collaboration with the Italian Government.

Under this plan, written requests from prisoners of war are forwarded by the Allied authorities to General Pietro Gazzera, the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War. He, in turn, hands these requests over to the Italian Ministry of War for payment to the families every two months.

Any Italian family that needs assistance from one of its [illegible] of war may write to that prisoner

ment's authority and power to effect the immediate aims for which it was created, and which themselves require the wholehearted coöperation of the anti-Fascist Parties.» (UNN)

CONDITIONS IN ROME PRISONS TO BE IMPROVED

ROME, November 17 — Living conditions in the Regina Coeli prison and other penal institutions in Rome are to be improved, it was resolved at a meeting today of Allied and Italian authorities, attended by Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner for AMG Region IV.

Damage to cells in the recent disturbances is to be repaired, and hygienic and sanitary conditions ameliorated, the meeting decided. The bread ration will be maintained at 500 grams and, as far as possible, the quality and quantity of the food will be improved. (UNN)

ANTI-FASCIST LEADER HAILED IN FORLI

FORLI', November 17 — Bruno Angeletti, anti-Fascist leader of Romagna, returned to his native town of Forli last week for the first time since his arrest by the Fascists in July last year, says a UNN correspondent in a delayed dispatch. The 51-year-old lawyer, whose out-spoken criticism of the Fascist Régime had landed him in prison more than once during the past 20 years, was released by the Badoglio Government after the armistice.

He was, however, overtaken by the advancing Germans, and in September was again arrested and thrown into prison at Bologna. He escaped from his Fascist jailers, only to be retaken at Forli and again jailed. This time, a second escape was carefully engineered by Patriot forces, and he finally found sanctuary in the neutral territory of San Marino. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW LEAVE SCHEME FOR BRITISH FORCES

LONDON, November 17 — Prime Minister Churchill outlined to the House of Commons today a plan to give home leave of about a month to a number of men who have fought overseas for considerable periods. The first monthly quota of about 6,000 men to come under the scheme has been alloted to Italy and North Africa, the Middle East, Iran, India, Southeast Asia, and East Africa. In all, said Mr. Churchill, a total of some 80,000 men will be able to come home in 13 four-weekly periods.

He said the problem of leave for troops overseas was an «intractable» one. However, the shipping situation was such today that the time taken on the journey of sending men on leave had been reduced considerably, said the Prime Minister.

Mr. Churchill said that the War Office had itself proposed that the «system of repatriation of men with long, continuous service overseas should be supplemented by a leave scheme for the benefit of those who, while not yet qualified for repatriation, have... borne the burden of campaigns fought often in adverse climatic conditions.»

He added that a contingent of men from the Mediterranean Theater might, under the scheme, be home in time for Christmas. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL CALLS ON PALESTINE

LONDON, November 17 — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the terroristic activities of certain Jewish groups in Palestine must cease, and

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

creating an overwhelming impact of superior strength in the air upon the enemy.» (OWI)

ICELANDIC VESSEL TORPEDOED

REYKJAVIK, November 17 — Iceland's largest passenger vessel, the 1,542 ton *Gorafoss*, was sunk by a German torpedo today, off the coast of Iceland, it was reported tonight.

Twenty-four lives were lost. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN STAFF COLONEL ARRESTED

ROME, November 17 — Colonel Vincenzo Bertolini of the Italian General Staff was arrested this morning on a warrant from Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, it was announced here today.

He was accused of having «contributed to the maintenance of Fascism in power.» (UNN)

WAR PRISONERS ALLOT PAY TO FAMILIES

ROME, November 17 — Allotments of pay made by Italian prisoners of war to their families in liberated Italy totaled more than 3,600,000 lire in the last five days, the Allied Commission announced today.

About 5,000 such prisoners have forwarded allotment requests since the plan started to become widely known among prisoners about six weeks ago.

Administrative arrangements for these bi-monthly allotments to lighten the war hardships for families at home in liberated Italy were developed by AC's Finance Sub-Commission and AC's War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission, in collaboration with the Italian Government.

Under this plan, written requests from prisoners of war are forwarded by the Allied authorities to General Pietro Cazzera, the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War. He, in turn, hands these requests over to the Italian Ministry of War for payment to the families every two months.

Any Italian family that needs assistance from one of its members who is a prisoner of war may write to that prisoner and inform him that now he can make such bi-monthly allotments, said Lt. Col. J. A. Campbell, the director of the WMD-IPW Sub-Commission. (UNN)

DOMINICAN MINISTER TO ITALY APPOINTED

ROME, November 17 — The Dominican Republic (in the West Indies) has resumed diplomatic relations with Italy, the Italian Foreign Office announced tonight.

Doctor Pedro Troncoso Sanchez, son of Dominica's Vice President, has been appointed Minister in Rome. (UNN)

ITALY'S DESIRE FOR ALLY STATUS VOICED

ROME, November 17 — In its last month's meetings, the executive council of the Democratic Labour Party defined as the Party's chief aims active participation in the war and recognition of Italy's status as Ally by the United Nations, it was announced here today.

Other aims were purging of every remnant of Fascism from the nation's life, and the starting of reconstruction work, based on Italy's economic revival.

A declaration issued stated:

«The essential problem confronting Italian public life is crystallised in the necessity of reinforcing the Govern-

in July last year, says a UNN correspondent in a delayed dispatch. The 51-year-old lawyer, whose out-spoken criticism of the Fascist Régime had landed him in prison more than once during the past 20 years, was released by the Badoglio Government after the armistice.

He was, however, overtaken by the advancing Germans, and in September was again arrested and thrown into prison at Bologna. He escaped from his Fascist jailers, only to be retaken at Forli and again jailed. This time, a second escape was carefully engineered by Patriot forces, and he finally found sanctuary in the neutral territory of San Marino. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW LEAVE SCHEME FOR BRITISH FORCES

LONDON, November 17 — Prime Minister Churchill outlined to the House of Commons today a plan to give home leave of about a month to a number of men who have fought overseas for considerable periods. The first monthly quota of about 6,000 men to come under the scheme has been alloted to Italy and North Africa, the Middle East, Iran, India, Southeast Asia, and East Africa. In all, said Mr. Churchill, a total of some 80,000 men will be able to come home in 13 four-weekly periods.

He said the problem of leave for troops overseas was an «intractable» one. However, the shipping situation was such today that the time taken on the journey of sending men on leave had been reduced considerably, said the Prime Minister.

Mr. Churchill said that the War Office had itself proposed that the «system of repatriation of men with long, continuous service overseas should be supplemented by a leave scheme for the benefit of those who, while not yet qualified for repatriation, have... borne the burden of campaigns fought often in adverse climatic conditions.»

He added that a contingent of men from the Mediterranean Theater might, under the scheme, be home in time for Christmas. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL CALLS ON PALESTINE

LONDON, November 17 — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the terroristic activities of certain Jewish groups in Palestine must cease, and those responsible for the activities must be destroyed, if there is to be any hope of a future for Zionism.

He said, in the course of a statement on the recent murder in Cairo of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, by two members of a Jewish terrorist band:

«I have received a letter from Dr. [Chaim] Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and a very old friend of mine, who has arrived in Palestine, in which he assures me Palestine Jewry will go to the utmost limits of its power to root out this evil from its midst.

«In Palestine, an executive of the Jewish Agency has called upon the Jewish Community — I am quoting his actual words — "to cast out members of this destructive band, to deprive them of all refuge and shelter, to resist their threats, and to render all necessary assistance to the authorities in the prevention of terrorist acts and in the eradication of terrorist organizations."

«These are strong words, but we must wait for these words to be translated into deeds.»

He said that while primary responsibility for dealing with the terrorists rested with the Government, the success of the anti-terrorist campaign «depends upon the wholehearted coöperation of the entire Jewish community. This His Majesty's Government is entitled to demand and receive.»

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

The Prime Minister said that «numerous arrests» have been made of persons suspected of complicity in terrorist activities, 231 having been deported from the country. He said the Palestine authorities are conducting a thorough campaign against the terrorist Stern Gang, and the «larger but hardly less dangerous Irgun Zeva'i Leumi» organization.

Of Lord Moyne's murder by two members of the Stern Gang, Mr. Churchill said:

«It has affected none more strongly than those like myself who, in the past, have been consistent friends of the Jews, and constant architects of their future. If our dreams for Zionism are to end in the smoke of assassins' pistols, and our labors for its future to produce a new set of gangsters worthy of Nazi Germany, many like myself would reconsider the position we have maintained for so long in the past.»

(Reuter)

VETERANS TO SHARE U.K. CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

LONDON, November 17 — A large proportion of post-war vacancies in the British Civil Service are to be reserved for men and women now with the armed forces, under recommendations of a White Paper accepted today by the Government.

An added benefit for servicemen set forth in the proposals is the opportunity of taking examinations while still on military duty, with the assurance that if they pass, Civil Service jobs will be waiting for them when they are discharged.

Special centers are to be established in all war theaters, where candidates will be allowed to take the examinations.

It is planned that military personnel be allotted positions in 75 per cent of the vacancies in the administrative class, 66 per cent in the executive class, and 50 per cent in the clerical class.

(OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT URGES YEAR'S MILITARY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, November 17 — President Roosevelt told a news conference today that he hoped legislation requiring one year's government service of the nation's youth in peace-time will get through Congress this winter.

Stressing the need for a training year, Mr. Roosevelt cited the large percentage of young men rejected in the draft in this war for physical reasons. He recalled the physical advantage gained by the younths who went through the Civilian Conservation Corps program early in the New Deal, and said a universal training program would give the nation a large percentage of young people trained to defend the country in case of future wars.

(OWI)

ROOSEVELT FORESEES ENDURING PEACE

NEW YORK, November 17 — President Franklin Roosevelt told an American-Soviet Friendship Rally tonight that an enduring peace will arise from the continued cooperation and accord of the Allies.

«There is no better tribute we can hold out to our Allies than to continue working in ever-growing accord to establish a peace that will endure,» he said. «The Dumbarton Oaks Conference was a step in this direction. Other steps will be taken.»

(OWI)

WAR HAS BROUGHT U.S., U.S.S.R. CLOSER TOGETHER

NEW YORK, November 17 — Relations between the Soviet Union and The United States have grown even stronger and closer since the countries joined in prosecuting a war against a common enemy, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius yesterday told a New York rally observing the 11th anniversary of the establishment of [illegible]

develop, in different ways, for our own benefit and for the benefit of mankind.»

Also speaking at the rally, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, were the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, and Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to The United States.

The *New York Times*, in an editorial yesterday, spoke of the united U.S.-Soviet war effort as «a brotherhood in arms, cemented by blood shed in a common cause,» and as a «foundation on which future relations between The United States and Russia must be based.»

The Soviet newspaper *Pravda*, in an editorial on the anniversary, said:

«History can boast of only a few joint large-scale military operations against a mutual enemy which have been carried out as completely and accurately as the one developed at Tehran.

«They laid the sound foundation of coöperation which will continue in post-war times to create and preserve lasting and firm peace between nations.»

(OWI)

TITO CALLS FOR UNITED YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, November 17 — Marshal Tito told the anti-Fascist youth of Serbia today that they will be responsible for rebuilding a united and improved Yugoslavia. Furthermore, he said, a united Yugoslavia must be completely divorced from politics, because there is only one united organization in that country — «a national front for all.»

Marshal Tito said in a straightforward terse statement:

«We do not want Yugoslavia as it was before the war. We want a flourishing, young country here. When we have finished with the hated occupation and completely liberated our country, I rely upon you to be in the most responsible places.

«The young generation entered this struggle with a pure heart and the desire to create a better future for themselves and the generation to come. Youth must be inspired with one political idea — that of brotherhood and unity, the idea of creating a better future for a federal Yugoslavia. There is no time for politics, or gathering around this or that party.

«We have one united organization in Yugoslavia — a national front for all.»

(PWB)

LORD GOWRIE RELINQUISHES POST

LONDON, November 17 — The Governor-General of Australia, Lord Gowrie, today relinquished his post at an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General Designate of the Dominion, is expected to leave soon for Australia.

(BBC)

DEMOCRATS WIN 243 SEATS IN U.S. HOUSE

WASHINGTON, November 17 — The Democratic Party will hold 243 seats in the American House of Representatives when the new Congress convenes January 3, it appeared today — barring unexpected switches due to a late count of soldiers ballots in some states. The Republicans will have 190 seats, and the American Labor Party (a minority party) one.

Unless the soldier vote reverses the present trend of election results in Missouri and Pennsylvania, the Democrats will occupy 57 seats in the Senate, the Republicans 38, and the Progressives (a minority party) one. This is a net gain of one Senator for the Republicans.

(OWI)

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

An added benefit for servicemen set forth in the proposals is the opportunity of taking examinations while still on military duty, with the assurance that if they pass, Civil Service jobs will be waiting for them when they are discharged.

Special centers are to be established in all war theaters, where candidates will be allowed to take the examinations.

It is planned that military personnel be allotted positions in 75 per cent of the vacancies in the administrative class, 66 per cent in the executive class, and 50 per cent in the clerical class. (OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT URGES YEAR'S MILITARY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, November 17 — President Roosevelt told a news conference today that he hoped legislation requiring one year's government service of the nation's youth in peace-time will get through Congress this winter.

Stressing the need for a training year, Mr. Roosevelt cited the large percentage of young men rejected in the draft in this war for physical reasons. He recalled the physical advantage gained by the younths who went through the Civilian Conservation Corps program early in the New Deal, and said a universal training program would give the nation a large percentage of young people trained to defend the country in case of future wars. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT FORESEES ENDURING PEACE

NEW YORK, November 17 — President Franklin Roosevelt told an American-Soviet Friendship Rally tonight that an enduring peace will arise from the continued coöperation and accord of the Allies.

"There is no better tribute we can hold out to our Allies than to continue working in ever-growing accord to establish a peace that will endure," he said. "The Dumbarton Oaks Conference was a step in this direction. Other steps will be taken." (OWI)

WAR HAS BROUGHT U.S., U.S.S.R. CLOSER TOGETHER

NEW YORK, November 17 — Relations between the Soviet Union and The United States have grown even stronger and closer since the countries joined in prosecuting a war against a common enemy, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius yesterday told a New York rally observing the 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two governments.

Mr. Stettinius said:

"As we have fought and worked together, we have come to know each other better, and as we have found cordiality, our relations have grown.

"Differences in points of view and methods of work shrink as there is a mutual knowledge and understanding of each other's ways of thinking and living. I am certain we will work out whatever problems confront us, in full realization that the goals of each of us must be the common goals of both of us."

Mr. Stettinius spoke of the post-war proposals formulated at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, the groundwork for which was laid at the Moscow Conference a year before. He said the Dumbarton Oaks proposal for world security will be completed in coming months. Common efforts for victory have shown that common efforts can also be made to ensure lasting peace, he said.

Speaking of the close ties and relations between the people of the Soviet Union and The United States, the Acting Secretary of State said:

"The interests and instincts of our peoples turn toward peaceful productive arts, raising of great enterprises, development of public services, advancement of science and the humanities. Both our peoples have vast resources to

Fascist youth of Serbia today [illegible]
for rebuilding a united and improved Yugoslavia. Furthermore, he said, a united Yugoslavia must be completely divorced from politics, because there is only one united organization in that country — "a national front for all."

Marshal Tito said in a straightforward terse statement:

"We do not want Yugoslavia as it was before the war. We want a flourishing, young country here. When we have finished with the hated occupation and completely liberated our country, I rely upon you to be in the most responsible places.

"The young generation entered this struggle with a pure heart and the desire to create a better future for themselves and the generation to come. Youth must be inspired with one political idea — that of brotherhood and unity, the idea of creating a better future for a federal Yugoslavia. There is no time for politics, or gathering around this or that party.

"We have one united organization in Yugoslavia — a national front for all." (PWB)

LORD GOWRIE RELINQUISHES POST

LONDON, November 17 — The Governor-General of Australia, Lord Gowrie, today relinquished his post at an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General Designate of the Dominion, is expected to leave soon for Australia. (BBC)

DEMOCRATS WIN 243 SEATS IN U.S. HOUSE

WASHINGTON, November 17 — The Democratic Party will hold 243 seats in the American House of Representatives when the new Congress convenes January 3, it appeared today — barring unexpected switches due to a late count of soldiers ballots in some states. The Republicans will have 190 seats, and the American Labor Party (a minority party) one.

Unless the soldier vote reverses the present trend of election results in Missouri and Pennsylvania, the Democrats will occupy 57 seats in the Senate, the Republicans 38, and the Progressives (a minority party) one. This is a net gain of one Senator for the Republicans. (OWI)

GREEK PREMIER MAKES AGREEMENT WITH LEFTISTS

ATHENS, November 17 — Greek Prime Minister Georges Papandreou revealed today that a full agreement has been reached with the left-wing ministers, Exchange Telegraph reported. The dispatch added that the leftists had confirmed this.

The agency said the Greek Government has issued an order prohibiting the carrying of arms except by authority of a military commander.

Finance Minister Svolos said that the Greek liberation front, which had played a leading part in assuring national unity, should do nothing to provoke a rupture.

General Thoneos will remain Commander-in-Chief and General Ventirisu, Chief of Staff. The agency said that the Prime Minister pointed out that Greece is still in a state of war, and that so long as its forces are under Allied command all other intervention is excluded. (OWI)

LEHMAN SAYS 10 COUNTRIES ASK U.N.R.R.A. AID

LONDON, November 17 — Five countries have requested supplies from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, while eight nations have asked special aid on such problems as transport and repatriation, Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA Director General, said yesterday.

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

The five countries requesting food and other supplies are Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and China. The first three have likewise submitted appeals for aid on specific services affecting their countries' welfare, while Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, France, and Norway have also requested this type of assistance. (OWI)

BYRNES NOMINATION CONFIRMED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, November 17 — Only one-half hour after receiving the nomination from President Roosevelt, the Senate yesterday unanimously confirmed the nomination of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, as director of the new office of War Mobilization and Conversion. Both sides of the Chamber praised the nomination.

Byrnes had planned to resign his office this week, but agreed to remain, at the President's personal request, until Germany is defeated. It also was revealed that the new director will make a tour of the European fighting fronts. (OWI)

AGREEMENT REACHED ON AVIATION PLAN

CHICAGO, November 17 — Delegations representing The United States, Britain, and Canada at the International Civil Aviation Conference here reached an agreement last night on the final draft of the proposal for an international aviation authority to regulate commercial air competition after the war.

The terms of the agreement will not be announced until the proposal has been drafted in language acceptable to the three delegations, a spokesman said. He added that the formal proposal containing the views of the three nations will represent a conciliation of differences on major points, rather than a compromise.

While officials gave no indication when the final draft would be submitted to the conference as a whole, it is expected that a plenary session will be called as soon as the document is ready for presentation.

The proposed draft will contain recommendations of regulations for control of air routes, transport rates, and passenger quotas. (OWI-Reuter)

NEW FRENCH APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

PARIS, November 17 — New French diplomatic appointments announced by Radio Paris today were: Air General Francois Dastier de la Vigerie and Gaston Maugras to be French ambassadors to Brazil and Turkey, respectively.

Dastier was second in command under General de Gaulle of the Fighting French Forces in Britain, and Maugras was former French Minister to Athens, and later Belgrade.

Vincent Auriol has been elected President of the French Foreign Affairs Commission at the Consultative Assembly. He was Socialist minister of finance in the Leon Blum Cabinet in 1936-1937. He escaped from France to Britain in October 1943.

Raoul d'Autry has been appointed French Minister of Reconstruction and Town Planning by General de Gaulle, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday.

M. d'Autry was formerly an executive of a French railroad, and was active in relief work of the French Resistance movement during the period of German occupation. (OWI - Reuter)

BELGIAN PREMIER EXPLAINS ORDER TO DISARM

HIMMLER REPORTED DEPUTY FUEHRER: GOERING CONFERS AT LUDWIGSHAVEN

LONDON, November 17 — Increasing confusion among the Nazi hierarchy in Germany is reported in neutral press reports received today here and in Washington, with Hitler's whereabouts still shrouded in mystery, and Nazi leaders attempting desperately to adjust internal affairs.

According to a Stockholm dispatch to the London *Daily Mail*, Hitler on Tuesday appointed Heinrich Himmler « Deputy Führer. » This new appointment, alleged to have been made in another Hitlerian proclamation, would virtually oust Hitler's closest colleagues, Herman Göring and Joseph Goebbels, from personal succession to the Führer.

Göring himself is reported in Zurich to have arrived in Ludwigshaven, on Lake Constance, for a conference with a number of Luftwaffe chiefs.

The proclamation appointing Himmler Deputy Führer was read by Reichsminister Hans Heinrich Lammers at a meeting of Nazi Party leaders in the Berlin Chancellory. No attempt was made by the Nazi leaders to explain, even to each other, the reason for Hitler's absence from this epoch-making event in Nazi history.

The Swedish *Helsingborgs Dagblad*, foreshadowing the accession of the Hangman to even greater power, said Tuesday: « Himmler is even less popular than Hitler. He is even less popular than Goebbels. However, Hitler is no longer what he used to be, while Himmler actually has more power than Hitler. »

Already Himmler's order to district Nazi leaders that property owners should be forced to burn everything at the approach of the Allied forces has incensed the rural population of Germany, the Swiss paper *Journal de Genève* said yesterday. Leaders of the party and its subsidiary organizations receive an increasing number of letters threatening them with death and the burning of their property. Anti-Nazi inscriptions are being painted on walls and pavements in both Berlin and the provinces.

The organization of the *Volkssturm* is the subject of increasing complaints against the Nazis, the Geneva correspondent of the London *Daily Express* said today. Managers complain that it is disrupting industry, and workmen who must labor 72 hours a week say they are not fit to take military training during their few rest hours. Neutral travellers from Germany report a growth in passive resistance throughout the Reich.

Yet, although all reports from Germany indicate no slackening in the Nazi program of annihilation for Germany through continued and useless bloodshed, Himmler's new ascendance to top power in the Nazi ranks raises a question which might affect every war front in Europe: Will the German Army support Himmler?

The Swedish paper *Jönköpingsposten* said editorially: « The German Army has been sworn to allegiance to Hitler, and not to Himmler. In 1939, Hitler nominated Göring as his successor. Göring has great influence in officers' circles. What would happen if he should try to exercise that influence? Göring and Himmler hate each other. »

(OWI - Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

CZECHOSLOVAK STUDENTS' PLEDGE

LONDON, November 17 — Smuggled out of Nazi-enslaved Czechoslovakia, a pledge from Czechoslovak students to remain loyal to their democratic traditions reached the outside world yesterday.

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

AGREEMENT REACHED ON AVIATION PLAN

CHICAGO, November 17 — Delegations representing The United States, Britain, and Canada at the International Civil Aviation Conference here reached an agreement last night on the final draft of the proposal for an international aviation authority to regulate commercial air competition after the war.

The terms of the agreement will not be announced until the proposal has been drafted in language acceptable to the three delegations, a spokesman said. He added that the formal proposal containing the views of the three nations will represent a conciliation of differences on major points, rather than a compromise.

While officials gave no indication when the final draft would be submitted to the conference as a whole, it is expected that a plenary session will be called as soon as the document is ready for presentation.

The proposed draft will contain recommendations of regulations for control of air routes, transport rates, and passenger quotas. (OWI-Reuter)

NEW FRENCH APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

PARIS, November 17 — New French diplomatic appointments announced by Radio Paris today were: Air General Francois Dastier de la Vigerie and Gaston Maugras to be French ambassadors to Brazil and Turkey, respectively.

Dastier was second in command under General de Gaulle of the Fighting French Forces in Britain, and Maugras was former French Minister to Athens, and later Belgrade.

Vincent Auriol has been elected President of the French Foreign Affairs Commission at the Consultative Assembly. He was Socialist minister of finance in the Leon Blum Cabinet in 1936-1937. He escaped from France to Britain in October 1943.

Raoul d'Autry has been appointed French Minister of Reconstruction and Town Planning by General de Gaulle, a Reuter dispatch said yesterday.

M. d'Autry was formerly an executive of a French railroad, and was active in relief work of the French Resistance movement during the period of German occupation. (OWI - Reuter)

BELGIAN PREMIER EXPLAINS ORDER TO DISARM

BRUSSELS, November 17 — There are political groups in Belgium which claim a monopoly of resistance and patriotism, and want to exploit the claims for political aims, Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot said in a broadcast last night concerning the order that resistance groups must surrender their arms by November 18.

He said that this order was issued in agreement with the Allied high command.

As to the resistance movement, he said that the Government «had given concrete proof of its high opinion» of the movement, and of a «determination to preserve intact the moral power represented by resistance movement fighters.» (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN MINISTER IN SPAIN LOSES CITIZENSHIP

LONDON, November 17 — Dr. Walter Zechlin, German Minister in Madrid, has been deprived of his German citizenship, Reuter reported tonight. The official German gazette carried the announcement, but gave no reasons. (Reuter)

The Swedish *Helsingborgs Dagblad*, foreshadowing the accession of the Hangman to even greater power, said Tuesday: «Himmler is even less popular than Hitler. He is even less popular than Goebbels. However, Hitler is no longer what he used to be, while Himmler actually has more power than Hitler.»

Already Himmler's order to district Nazi leaders that property owners should be forced to burn everything at the approach of the Allied forces has incensed the rural population of Germany, the Swiss paper *Journal de Geneve* said yesterday. Leaders of the party and its subsidiary organizations receive an increasing number of letters threatening them with death and the burning of their property. Anti-Nazi inscriptions are being painted on walls and pavements in both Berlin and the provinces.

The organization of the *Volkssturm* is the subject of increasing complaints against the Nazis, the Geneva correspondent of the London *Daily Express* said today. Managers complain that it is disrupting industry, and workmen who must labor 72 hours a week say they are not fit to take military training during their few rest hours. Neutral travellers from Germany report a growth in passive resistance throughout the Reich.

Yet, although all reports from Germany indicate no slackening in the Nazi program of annihilation for Germany through continued and useless bloodshed, Himmler's new ascendance to top power in the Nazi ranks raises a question which might affect every war front in Europe: Will the German Army support Himmler?

The Swedish paper *Jönköpingsposten* said editorially: «The German Army has been sworn to allegiance to Hitler, and not to Himmler. In 1939, Hitler nominated Göring as his successor. Göring has great influence in officers' circles. What would happen if he should try to exercise that influence? Göring and Himmler hate each other.»
(OWI - Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

CZECHOSLOVAK STUDENTS' PLEDGE

LONDON, November 17 — Smuggled out of Nazi-enslaved Czechoslovakia, a pledge from Czechoslovak students to remain loyal to their democratic traditions reached the outside world yesterday.

The message was received in London in time for International Students' Day, celebrated annually on November 17 to commemorate the 124 Czech students murdered by the Germans on 17 November 1939.

Saluting the students of the United Nations who are now fighting for victory, the Czechoslovak students said that Students' Day next year will be celebrated in Prague.

Among those who signed the pledge were students who took part in the anti-German demonstrations leading to the massacre five years ago today. (PWB)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDISH OPPOSITION TO GERMANY INCREASING

WASHINGTON, November 17 — Increased Swedish-German tension was highlighted today by new German frontier violations, the rounding up of Gestapo agents in Sweden, and the report that the German Minister to Stockholm has returned to Berlin.

Radio Stockholm said yesterday that German troops have committed «repeated flagrant violations» of Swedish neutrality and «assaults» on Swedish territory combined

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

with « theft and arson » which have aroused much indignation in the Swedish press.

Another Swedish broadcast said a German patrol of four soldiers from Norway was taken into custody near the Norwegian border by Swedish military personnel. The broadcast added that German troops also crossed from Finland to a small Swedish Island. There they tore down a barn and took back to Finland timber from another barn and household goods left by refugees.

An American press dispatch said yesterday that « Swedish police, reflecting Sweden's increased opposition to Germany, are rounding up a number of foremost Gestapo agents in Sweden regardless of position or occupation. » The dispatch added:

« First on the list was the chief of the German tourist bureau in Stockholm, Baron Berndt von Gossler, who was ordered to leave Sweden immediately as 'an undesirable alien.' The Finnish Nazi writer Oehnulf Tigersiedt, who recently arrived in Sweden as a refugee, was also ordered to leave the country.

« It is reported, however, that these two are only the beginning, and that as soon as possible three or four more will follow, including two members of the so-called German Academy of Stockholm — an institution outwardly engaged in cultural work, but actually seething with Gestapo agents — and one or two members of the commercial departments of the German Legation, one of whom is believed to be the main figure in Nazi underground work in Sweden.

« It is learned that many other Germans and Nazis in Sweden have destroyed documents and packed their suitcases, preparing for a hasty departure before the Swedish police are able to ask unpleasant questions.

The Swedish action, so far, has not been directed against Germans with diplomatic passports, but Von Gossler and others carried a pass which gives the bearer a semi-diplomatic capacity.

« The Swedish public and press are enthusiastic at the police action, but would like to see it extended to certain Nazi diplomats. »

The Government also ordered the expulsion of Henning Dalsgaard, Danish journalist, who was interned two months ago when he came here as a « refugee. » The Danish press service said Dalsgaard wrote pro-Nazi propaganda articles in Swedish newspapers. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the Germans have blown the banks of the Fiumi Uniti, thereby causing further large floods south of Ravenna.

British troops of the 8th Army have improved their positions north and west of Forli.

Polish troops have captured the village of Conversello, northwest of Castrocaro, and are in contact with strong enemy defenses on the commanding feature of Monte Castellaccio.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, British and Indian troops have occupied the important road centre of Modigliana.

Further west, American troops of the 5th Army have made gains of over a mile in the Serchio Valley.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighter-bombers have given support by attacking positions west of Venlo.

We have taken Wessem, and are within a mile of Roermond.

Three miles farther north, Buggenum has been freed, while other troops reached the Canal de Derivation in the Broekhide area.

Contact has been established between forces south of the Noorer Canal and troops which captured Meijel.

In the Geilenkirchen sector, our units launched attacks and made gains of several thousand yards. We are in Floverich and Immendorf. These operations were preceded and supported by air attacks in very great strength and by heavy, medium, and fighter bombers.

In support of our ground forces in the Geilenkirchen area fighter-bombers attacked at least 12 German towns and bombed and strafed dug-in enemy troops, gun positions, and communications.

In the Düren-Eschweiler area, 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by 480 fighters, attacked enemy strongpoints, field batteries, and ack-ack guns. Some of the escorting fighters also strafed enemy transport in the Frankfurt and Giessen region.

Bombing generally was in adverse weather, although some crews reported seeing good results through breaks in the clouds. Medium bombers, none of which are missing, hit gun positions at Echtez and Luchem, east of Eschweiler.

Another force of heavy bombers, numbering 1,150 with an escort of 250 fighters, struck at the towns of Düren, Jülich, and Heinsberg, immediately behind the enemy lines. Bombing was controlled throughout by master bombers, who claim all attacks were highly concentrated.

Striking deeper into Germany, other fighter-bombers attacked railway targets in the vicinity of Cologne. Eight fighters and fighter-bombers are missing from the day's operations.

Farther south, our forces continued to attack, enlarging the Moselle bridgeheads.

We have troops in the vicinity of Monneren, Lacroix, and Metzervisse in the Thionville area.

Stuckange is in our hands, and our forces are in Augny and Marly, south of the Metz.

In the Blamont-St. Dié area, resistance was moderate, but progress is slow. St. Dié and several other villages in the path of our advance were set afire by the enemy, and many explosions were heard.

In the approaches to the Belfort Gap, the momentum of our drive has been maintained. Several towns have been freed north and south of the Doubs River. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 17 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway junction of Fuzesabony, and also occupied several other populated localities, including Guda, Sali, Maklar, Karacsond, Adasch, Vyendeshhalas, Chani, Jakspenesaru, and Zhumbok, and the railway stations of Tiszalutsz, Maklar, Karacsond, Halatarantosh, and Jakspenesaru.

On other sectors of the front, there are no material changes.

During November 16, our troops disabled or destroyed 16 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 44 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

believed to be the main figure in Nazi underground work in Sweden.

« It is learned that many other Germans and Nazis in Sweden have destroyed documents and packed their suitcases, preparing for a hasty departure before the Swedish police are able to ask unpleasant questions.

The Swedish action, so far, has not been directed against Germans with diplomatic passports, but Von Gossler and others carried a pass which gives the bearer a semi-diplomatic capacity.

« The Swedish public and press are enthusiastic at the police action, but would like to see it extended to certain Nazi diplomats. »

The Government also ordered the expulsion of Henning Dalsgaard, Danish journalist, who was interned two months ago when he came here as a « refugee. » The Danish press service said Dalsgaard wrote pro-Nazi propaganda articles in Swedish newspapers. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the Germans have blown the banks of the Fiumi Uniti, thereby causing further large floods south of Ravenna.

British troops of the 8th Army have improved their positions north and west of Forli.

Polish troops have captured the village of Converselle, northwest of Castrocaro, and are in contact with strong enemy defenses on the commanding feature of Monte Castellaccio.

On the right flank of the 5th Army, British and Indian troops have occupied the important road centre of Modigliana.

Farther west, American troops of the 5th Army have made gains of over a mile in the Serchio Valley.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Heavy bombers with escort yesterday attacked targets in southern Germany and Austria. Other heavy bombers attacked German troops concentrations in Yugoslavia, while strategic fighters strafed enemy transport and other objectives on Yugoslavian roads.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated on Brenner targets and railways in northern Italy.

Light bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters attacked enemy communications in the Po Valley, and close-support targets behind the North Italian battle areas.

Aircraft of the Balkan and Coastal Air Forces were active against enemy transport and other targets in Yugoslavia and Albania, as well as small shipping in the Adriatic.

Last night, our bombers attacked a railway bridge across the River Po.

In the sea operations, 10 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 29 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,400 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 17 — Today's communique:

Allied advances toward the Maas River in southeastern Holland continued yesterday. Opposition was light, and the clouds vacuum cleaners, none of which are firing, hit gun positions at Echtez and Luchem, east of Eschweiler.

Another force of heavy bombers, numbering 1,150 with an escort of 250 fighters, struck at the towns of Düren, Jülich, and Heinsberg, immediately behind the enemy lines. Bombing was controlled throughout by master bombers, who claim all attacks were highly concentrated.

Striking deeper into Germany, other fighter-bombers attacked railway targets in the vicinity of Cologne. Eight fighters and fighter-bombers are missing from the day's operations.

Farther south, our forces continued to attack, enlarging the Moselle bridgeheads.

We have troops in the vicinity of Monneren, Lacroix, and Metzervisse in the Thionville area.

Stuckange is in our hands, and our forces are in Augny and Marly, south of the Metz.

In the Blamont-St. Dié area, resistance was moderate, but progress is slow. St. Dié and several other villages in the path of our advance were set afire by the enemy, and many explosions were heard.

In the approaches to the Belfort Gap, the momentum of our drive has been maintained. Several towns have been freed north and south of the Doubs River. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 17 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway junction of Fuzesabony, and also occupied several other populated localities, including Guda, Sali, Maklar, Karacsond, Adasch, Vyendeshhalas, Chani, Jakspenesaru, and Zhambok, and the railway stations of Tiszalutsz, Maklar, Karacsond, Halataraniosh, and Jakspenesaru.

On other sectors of the front, there are no material changes.

During November 16, our troops disabled or destroyed 16 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 44 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 17 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot activity in the front-line zone continues to be intense, contributing by patrol actions, sorties, and acts of sabotage to the advance of the Allied Armies.

At Forli, a little while before its liberation, Patriots blew up a German Mark IV tank, together with its entire crew, by placing mines at a crossroad. The tank commander and other German soldiers were killed.

On the night of October 31, in the Veneto zone, a Patriot battalion from Treviso disarmed the garrison of Gaggio and San Michele del Quarto, capturing arms and munitions. On the night of November 5/6, the same unit damaged a bridge over the Livenza, along the Motta-Meduna Road.

During a party given at Moncalieri to the 16th E-boat flotilla on the occasion of their departure for duty, Patriots caused the explosion of a bomb, killing six Fascists and wounding five, among whom was the commander, Bonicciuolli.

Patriots succeeded in blocking, by mines, the Turin-Carmagnola railway line for six days.

Italian Patriots have killed 4,000 of the enemy in the blowing up of a tunnel near La Lanterna at Genoa, which was used by the Germans as an arms depot, according to preliminary reports, which gave no other details. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 17 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the front sector running from Geilenkirchen to the Hürtgen Forest, yesterday, the third battle at Aix la Chapelle started after heavy bombing attacks. The bulk of the attacking enemy formations, caught by the fierce defensive fire of all our arms, was immobilized before our main lines. Only in some sectors east of Geilenkirchen and at Stolberg, did the Americans penetrate our positions. They lost 39 tanks in a small sector within a few hours. The battle is in full swing.

In the Metz sector, the enemy continued his fierce concentric attacks, but did not achieve any notable progress. At Gravelotte, an enemy force was encircled and relief attacks frustrated. According to later reports, our troops fighting in Lorraine destroyed 52 enemy tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars on November 14 and 15.

Between Blamont and Raon l'Étape, U.S. regiments continue to exert pressure on our positions. French formations advancing on the upper reaches of the Doubs were halted in fierce fighting.

Greater London and the Antwerp area were again subjected to long range bombardment with « V-1 » and « V-2 ».

Italy:

In central Italy, local fighting flared up on the Ligurian coast after a long lull.

At Gallicano, attacking enemy battalions were repulsed or driven back in counter-attacks by our mountain troops.

Between Modigliano and the Adriatic Sea, prisoners were made during the successful defence against numerous attacks of the 8th Army.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, repeated Soviet attacks proceeding from a bridgehead at Batina were smashed, and the enemy shuttle-service seriously hampered by our Air Force.

East of Budapest, south of the Matra Mountains and in the Miscolcz Plain, the defensive battle grew in intensity. German and Hungarian formations are counter-attacking the enemy, who penetrated our positions in some sectors. The other Bolshevik attacks were frustrated in grim fighting.

Strong formations of bombers, fighter-bombers and night bombers supported the ground formations and destroyed enemy supply columns, particularly at Kecskemet.

Nothing of moment is reported from the other parts of the eastern front.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers launched attacks on localities near the front of the western theater.

In addition, the residential districts of Munich and Innsbruck also were attacked. Precious cultural monuments fell victim to the bombs, particularly in Munich. The population suffered losses.

Thirty-six Anglo-American planes were destroyed by air defense forces, five of them by Italian fighters.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: Tonight, the German Radio has broadcast a long article by Dr. Goebbels, in which he says that the Allied plan to set up governments in the liberated countries of Europe is a « dangerous illusion. » « Behind the facade of these governments, » he says, « the Bolshevik power apparatus will be established. Step by step, and with the help of a mob, these governments will be ousted in favor of full-fledged Soviet cabinets. »

Metz and Aachen Drives: Both Allied and German sources agree tonight that the two biggest military items in the western theatre are the Allied drives in the Metz area and in the Aachen area. Concerning the former, DNB concedes that « minor breaches of local importance were achieved by American tank and infantry forces launching thrusts from the northern direction against the Metz bridgehead on the ninth day of the battle in Lorraine. »

Concerning Aachen, the same source states: « In coördination with their efforts in the big battle in Lorraine, now raging 10 days with increasing violence, the Americans opened their expected new large-scale offensive from both sides of Aachen yesterday. »

« Small, » « Polite, » and « Healthy » Brazilians: The first detailed German account of the Brazilian troops on the Italian front appears today in a report by the correspondent Von Hohenbach. He describes them as « more polite than the Yankees, » and also as « more intelligent. » He finds them « small but healthy, » deems their uniforms not « practical, » and observes that these habitués of a more torrid clime are « suffering the utmost under the severe cold. » He is particularly impressed by their pay:

« Brazilians are the best-paid soldiers in the world. Their pay is one-third higher than that of the North Americans, and amounts from 75 to 100 dollars for ranks from Private to Sergeant Major. »

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports: « During the last 24 hours, bad weather prevented the development of military operations from the Baltic coast to northern Slovakia. » But the big battle of Budapest « continues to rage. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Allies Take Modigliana: The Fascist radio reports that very heavy fighting continued throughout the day, in the Adriatic sector and in the Apennine area. « The focal points of the battle area are in the areas east of Forli and south of Faenza ». It is admitted that in the Faenza area the Germans, « after very stubborn defense in the mountain zone, » abandoned the much-contested town of Modigliana and established a new defensive line farther north. Fighting in this area continues.

Mass Graves Discovered at Bologna: The alleged discovery of mass graves and torture chambers at Bologna is exploited for a venomous attack on « outlaws » and « anti-Fascists ». According to Fascist radio reports, « Black Brigade » and German and Italian police units unearthed the pits of mangled bodies at the height of an encounter with outlaw bands ambushed near a Bologna hospital. The two adversaries suffered an equal number of casualties.

This new incident at Bologna is linked with the often mentioned episodes in Istria. Both are said to be part of a « horrible chain of anti-Fascist crimes committed against loyal and honorable Italians ».

General Alexander, who « boasts of having outlaw bands at his command », is chiefly indicted, but heavy censure also falls on the Bonomi Government, « which recently placed these bandits on the same footing as combatant soldiers ».

British Secret Agent Arrested by Fascists: The reported arrest, in the Province of Apuania, of the « British Secret Service Agent » Harden, is reported at length and in the style of sensationalism. It is stated that Harden's mission, allegedly self-confessed, was to enter the Italian Socialist Republic to obtain data on German and Fascist military objectives, « so that these could be bombed by the enemy air force. » At the same time, he was instructed to obtain information which would aid the Allied campaign in the Apennines.

It would appear that Harden had been a key figure of espionage in Italy since his arrival here « from London in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

tinue to exert pressure on our positions. French formations advancing on the upper reaches of the Doubs were halted in fierce fighting.

Greater London and the Antwerp area were again subjected to long range bombardment with « V-1 » and « V-2. »

Italy:

In central Italy, local fighting flared up on the Ligurian coast after a long lull.

At Gallicano, attacking enemy battalions were repulsed or driven back in counter-attacks by our mountain troops.

Between Modigliano and the Adriatic Sea, prisoners were made during the successful defence against numerous attacks of the 8th Army.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, repeated Soviet attacks proceeding from a bridgehead at Batina were smashed, and the enemy shuttle-service seriously hampered by our Air Force.

East of Budapest, south of the Matra Mountains and in the Miscolcz Plain, the defensive battle grew in intensity. German and Hungarian formations are counter-attacking the enemy, who penetrated our positions in some sectors. The other Bolshevik attacks were frustrated in grim fighting.

Streng formations of bombers, fighter-bombers and night bombers supported the ground formations and destroyed enemy supply columns, particularly at Kecskemet.

Nothing of moment is reported from the other parts of the eastern front.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers launched attacks on localities near the front of the western theater.

In addition, the residential districts of Munich and Innsbrück also were attacked. Precious cultural monuments fell victim to the bombs, particularly in Munich. The population suffered losses.

Thirty-six Anglo-American planes were destroyed by air defense forces, five of them by Italian fighters.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: Tonight the German Radio has broadcast the text of the weekly political analysis by the Nazi Minister of Propaganda. Goebbels's chief theme today is a restatement of the long-established German propaganda trend that Bolshevism is attempting to rule the world and, hence, is a menace to the Allies and not to Germany alone.

Considering the recent events in Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Poland, Goebbels endeavors to explain these events as part of what he calls the « Trojan Horse » technique of Soviet Russia. By this, he means that, in the countries liberated from German rule, the Russian policy is « not to instal Bolshevist governments in the beginning, but, instead, to give some Communists a sort of listening post within leftist democratic governments. » The future development of this supposed ruse, predicts Goebbels, will be: « After a short period of grace, and with the assistance

« Brazilians are the best-paid soldiers in the world. Their pay is one-third higher than that of the North Americans, and amounts from 75 to 100 dollars for ranks from Private to Sergeant Major. »

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg reports: « During the last 24 hours, bad weather prevented the development of military operations from the Baltic coast to northern Slovakia. » But the big battle of Budapest « continues to rage. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Allies Take Modigliana: The Fascist radio reports that very heavy fighting continued throughout the day, in the Adriatic sector and in the Apennine area. « The focal points of the battle area are in the areas east of Forli and south of Faenza ». It is admitted that in the Faenza area the Germans, « after very stubborn defense in the mountain zone, » abandoned the much-contested town of Modigliana and established a new defensive line farther north. Fighting in this area continues.

Mass Graves Discovered at Bologna: The alleged discovery of mass graves and torture chambers at Bologna is exploited for a venomous attack on « outlaws » and « anti-Fascists ». According to Fascist radio reports, « Black Brigade » and German and Italian police units unearthed the pits of mangled bodies at the height of an encounter with outlaw bands ambushed near a Bologna hospital. The two adversaries suffered an equal number of casualties.

This new incident at Bologna is linked with the often mentioned episodes in Istria. Both are said to be part of a « horrible chain of anti-Fascist crimes committed against loyal and honorable Italians ».

General Alexander, who « boasts of having outlaw bands at his command », is chiefly indicted, but heavy censure also falls on the Bonomi Government, « which recently placed these bandits on the same footing as combatant soldiers ».

British Secret Agent Arrested by Fascists: The reported arrest, in the Province of Apuania, of the « British Secret Service Agent » Harden, is reported at length and in the style of sensationalism. It is stated that Harden's mission, allegedly self-confessed, was to enter the Italian Socialist Republic to obtain data on German and Fascist military objectives, « so that these could be bombed by the enemy air force. » At the same time, he was instructed to obtain information which would aid the Allied campaign in the Apennines.

It would appear that Harden had been a key figure of espionage in Italy since his arrival here « from London in August, 1943. » In Rome, as the guest of the « well-known Jew Meyer, » Harden allegedly made contact with the « major exponents of Italian Free-Masonry, i. e. Generals Ambrosio, Roatta, Carboni, and Armellini, as well as Munitions Minister Favagrossa, Orlando, Badoglio, and his son. » His chief persuasive triumph at this time was said to have been that of « convincing Carboni to intensify the negative action undertaken by the General Staff in connection with Axis operations in Sicily. »

The Fascist radio further states that amongst papers found on Harden's person was a letter from Badoglio, dated September 8, saying that London's instructions would be carried out in their entirety. « Ever since August, 1943, Harden had been in touch with Badoglio and with the Italian Jews. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

INFORMATION DIVISION
NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Friday — **17 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Six Allied armies on offensive in west; 8th Army presses back enemy east of Faenza; Russians within 12 miles of Budapest; Americans tighten grip at Limon in Philippines; East Africans capture Kalemyo; Chinese mile from Bhamo; 2,400 heavies strike east of Aachen.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Socialist Party asks annulment of armistice terms; Repatriation of Italian prisoners increases; Roselli murders accomplice arrested; Italian general arrested; Crime in Rome drops; Dismissal of alleged Fascist demanded; Italian Chamber of Commerce for Americas formed; Massacre of 62 persons in Forli Province revealed.

UNITED NATIONS — British war controls to persist until Jap defeat, Churchill tells Commons; U. S. war veterans not to lose seniority in jobs; Three Belgian Cabinet members resign; Australia ready to take war orphans.

WAR FRONTS

SIX ALLIED ARMIES ON OFFENSIVE IN WEST

LONDON, November 16 — Six Allied armies were on the offensive today along the 450-mile western front from Holland to Switzerland.

The American 1st Army and the American 9th Army launched a new attack on Germany at 1400 hours GMT today from the Netherlands area. Preceding the 1st Army attack, more than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 450 fighters, hit targets in front of the advancing troops at Düren and Eschweiler, directly east of Aachen. After the bombs were dropped, the massed guns of the 1st Army laid down a tremendous barrage, and then the ground forces moved forward.

No indication has been given as to the position of the American 9th Army, which is commanded by Lieut. Gen. William Simpson. Called the "Mystery Army," as it was last heard of two months ago when it liberated Brest, the 9th Army swung into action today and was likewise supported by a heavy aerial attack on German positions to its north.

It is expected that British tanks and troops may soon collide with German armor known to be in this sector.

To the south of the newly-launched American 1st and 9th Army offensives, troops of the American 3rd Army have increased their encircling threat to Metz.

One American spearhead driving southward from Maizieres les Metz today captured Woippy, 1½ miles north of the fortress city on the west side of the Moselle River. The German escape gap from Metz to the east has narrowed to seven miles. All escape roads are within range of American artillery.

American infantry driving on Metz from the south captured Augny, and are two miles southwest of the city. Forces on the western side of the Moselle, after by-passing the formidable Fort Driant, have reached Jussy.

Heavy German counter-attacks prevented further American advances from the south and west. The Germans recaptured Peltre, 2½ miles southeast of Metz. The Germans also retook Fort Hubert, west of Metz, in a flanking attack.

Patton Gains Ground

General George Patton's eastward thrust toward the Saar Basin gained important ground today. Troops of the 35th Division drove into Morhange (Giorchingen) and Baronweiler, while another force cleared Gebling, directly north of Dieuze. A tank battle was reported in progress at Burgaltdorf, just north of Gebling.

To the west of Dieuze, the 26th Division captured Marsal and cleared the last Germans out of the strategic wooded ridge overlooking Dieuze.

At the southernmost end of the Allied line, the French 1st Army launched an offensive yesterday on a 3-mile front in the Belfort Gap sector, making gains of several miles on both sides of the flooded Doubs River in the foothills of the Alps.

The attack was strongly supported by artillery, and was launched in snow and rain along both sides of the Doubs, which is overflowing its banks and turning the surrounding terrain into a sea of mud. Troops in this sector are colonials from Morocco, Senegal, and Algeria, under the command of General Bethouart.

All first objectives have been gained, press dispatches reported, and heavily mined areas successfully negotiated. The town of Arcey, 11 miles southwest of Belfort and five miles west of Montbellard, was among the 10 villages liberated. At the southern end of the French 1st Army front the village of Ecurcey, three miles from the Swiss border, was captured. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

8TH ARMY PRESSES BACK ENEMY EAST OF FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Eighth Army forces, battling along a 12-mile bulging front, intersected by nearly a score of rivers, canals, and smaller water courses, yesterday continued slowly to press the enemy back across the southeastern end of the Valley of the Po.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

mile from Bhamo: 2,400 heavies strike east of Aachen.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Socialist Party asks annulment of armistice terms: Repatriation of Italian prisoners increases: Roselli murders accomplice arrested: Italian general arrested: Crime in Rome drops: Dismissal of alleged Fascist demanded; Italian Chamber of Commerce for Americas formed: Massacre of 62 persons in Forli Province revealed.

UNITED NATIONS — British war controls to persist until Jap defeat, Churchill tells Commons; U. S. war veterans not to lose seniority in jobs: Three Belgian Cabinet members resign: Australia ready to take war orphans.

WAR FRONTS

SIX ALLIED ARMIES ON OFFENSIVE IN WEST

LONDON, November 16 — Six Allied armies were on the offensive today along the 450-mile western front from Holland to Switzerland.

The American 1st Army and the American 9th Army launched a new attack on Germany at 1400 hours GMT today from the Netherlands area. Preceding the 1st Army attack, more than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 450 fighters, hit targets in front of the advancing troops at Düren and Eschweiler, directly east of Aachen. After the bombs were dropped, the massed guns of the 1st Army laid down a tremendous barrage, and then the ground forces moved forward.

No indication has been given as to the position of the American 9th Army, which is commanded by Lieut. Gen. William Simpson. Called the «Mystery Army,» as it was last heard of two months ago when it liberated Brest, the 9th Army swung into action today and was likewise supported by a heavy aerial attack on German positions in its path.

Press dispatches reported tonight that the 9th Army was transferred 800 miles across France, Belgium, and Holland, and was moved across communications lines of several other armies. The dispatches said the 9th Army was apparently attacking north of the American 1st Army's Aachen sector and south of the British 2nd Army, where it would be in a position to implement the threat to sweep away the German north flank.

The British 2nd Army drive to clear the west banks of the Meuse gained momentum today, and British troops were reported late tonight to have reached the Meuse at Wessem. The main German forces have been pulled back, and only small, well-armed units have been left to cover their retreat.

A sharp frost last night hardened the soft, boggy ground, and today British forces advanced toward the river in bitter cold. Heavily sown minefields are being encountered, and going is difficult over ditches and rivulets.

The British spearhead driving down the main road from Weert to Roermund, major German road and rail communications hub, have captured Baexem, four miles from the city. The towns of Heythuijzen and Grathem to the northwest were also seized in the two-day-old offensive.

American infantry driving [illegible] captured Augny, and are two miles southwest of the city. Forces on the western side of the Moselle, after by-passing the formidable Fort Driant, have reached Jussy.

Heavy German counter-attacks prevented further American advances from the south and west. The Germans recaptured Peltre, 2½ miles southeast of Metz. The Germans also retook Fort Hubert, west of Metz, in a flanking attack.

Patton Gains Ground

General George Patton's eastward thrust toward the Saar Basin gained important ground today. Troops of the 35th Division drove into Morhange (Morchingen) and Baronweiler, while another force cleared Gebling, directly north of Dieuze. A tank battle was reported in progress at Burgaltdorf, just north of Gebling.

To the west of Dieuze, the 26th Division captured Marsal and cleared the last Germans out of the strategic wooded ridge overlooking Dieuze.

At the southernmost end of the Allied line, the French 1st Army launched an offensive yesterday on a 5-mile front in the Belfort Gap sector, making gains of several miles on both sides of the flooded Doubs River in the foothills of the Alps.

The attack was strongly supported by artillery, and was launched in snow and rain along both sides of the Doubs, which is overflowing its banks and turning the surrounding terrain into a sea of mud. Troops in this sector are colonials from Morocco, Senegal, and Algeria, under the command of General Bethouart.

All first objectives have been gained, press dispatches reported, and heavily mined areas successfully negotiated. The town of Arcey, 11 miles southwest of Belfort and five miles west of Montbeliard, was among the 10 villages liberated. At the southern end of the French 1st Army front the village of Ecurcey, three miles from the Swiss border, was captured. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

8TH ARMY PRESSES BACK ENEMY EAST OF FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Eighth Army forces, battling along a 12-mile bulging front, intersected by nearly a score of rivers, canals, and smaller water courses, yesterday continued slowly to press the enemy back across the southeastern end of the Valley of the Po.

LATE BULLETINS

U.S. 9TH ARMY ATTACKING NORTH OF AACHEN

LONDON, November 16 — The American 9th Army launched its new offensive northeast of Aachen between Eschweiler and Geilenkirchen, it was reported late tonight.

In the first few hours of attack, the U. S. 9th Army captured Immendorf, on the main Geilenkirchen-Düren Highway, and Beggendorf, directly to the south. (OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS STILL ADVANCING

LONDON, November 16 — The Free Yugoslav Radio, broadcasting tonight's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, reported that, following the liberation of Skoplje, in southern Yugoslavia, the Germans are still being driven northward and Marshal Tito's troops have now liberated another town 30 miles to the north. (Reuter)

4007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

German troops, driven from integrated natural defenses based on the Montone River and the Canale Nuovo, which connects this stream with the Ronco farther east, are being forced back across the hodge-podge network of streams east of Faenza in a dangerously lengthening line, it was apparent from today's reports.

Allied forces have now thrust 34 miles along the main Po Valley Highway northwest from Rimini, and are within five miles of Faenza, third in the string of a dozen major towns and cities strung along this important road from the coast to Milan.

As a result of the German retreat along the southern edge of the Po Plain, 8th Army forces are now in positions some 10 miles west of the line of Ravenna, where enemy forces are hemmed in between Allied advance forces and the extensive Comacchio Marshes to the north.

Sharpest clashes yesterday centered in the sector just south of the Emilia Highway, where strongly armored German rear-guards were engaged by advancing 8th Army infantry and tanks.

Here, at the point of deepest penetration into the Germans' sagging line, enemy infantry forces supported by self-propelled guns were driven from strongpoints in a group of ruined houses near the Lazzaro Creek, a shallow tributary of the Montone, and, farther west, the Allied vanguard thrust across the Bolzanino, another minor tributary of the Montone, to reach a lateral road within five miles of Faenza. In the process of clearing high ground just east of this stream, Allied troops captured 20 enemy prisoners. Farther south along this deep bulge pressing toward Faenza, 8th Army forces captured Patrignone, five miles west of Forli, and occupied other features to the north, west, and south.

Four Villages Liberated

Polish troops, who are moving slowly toward Faenza from the south, yesterday captured the village of San Savino, eight miles from the Po Valley town, and sent patrols forward toward Castellaccio della Pietra, only seven miles south of Faenza. These forces are pushing forward into the hilly country between the Marzano and the Samoggia Rivers, two of the major tributaries of the Montone.

North of the Emilia Highway, where the front now swings northeast from the area of the Montone River to the Ronco River in an arc four to six miles west and north of Forli, Allied forces yesterday occupied three small villages. Northernmost of these was Cocolia, six miles northeast of Forli, and at the junction of the Ronco River and the Canale Nuovo. A small-scale Allied attack on this German strongpoint was repulsed by the enemy Tuesday, but the village was evacuated during the night.

Branzolino, four miles north of Forli, was captured after fighting in which patrol forces penetrated beyond the village.

The third village, San Martino di Villafranca, like the others lying between the canal and the Montone River's sweeping westward bend, was occupied after enemy forces had withdrawn to the eastern banks of the Montone. Allied patrols which crossed the stream reported strong enemy dispositions along the line of the river.

On the 5th Army front, aside from small gains by Indian troops converging on Modigliano in conjunction with 8th Army troops, there was nothing to report. (PRO)

RUSSIANS WITHIN 12 MILES OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 16 — Red Army forces, clearing the last fortified villages in the highly-concentrated battleground on the fringes of Budapest, today captured the rail junction of Gyomro (Dyorno), 12 miles southeast of the Hungarian capital, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Russian tanks and infantry, as well as powerful artil-

AMERICANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON LIMON

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 16 — Infantrymen of the 24th Division and dismounted 1st Division cavalrymen are tightening their grip on the Japanese salient at Limon, four miles south of Carigara Bay on Leyte, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced tonight.

Meanwhile, American long-range artillery « continues its havoc » throughout the enemy-held corridor leading from Pinamopoan to the beseiged port of Ormoc.

American amphibious troops yesterday landed on the Mapia Islands, 145 miles northwest of Biak on the northern New Guinea coast under cover of a heavy naval bombardment, it was announced today. The small landing force met only slight resistance, and immediately pushed on inland.

The landing was made to knock out Japanese coast watchers who had been operating warning stations on the islands to report on flights of American planes northward, the announcement added.

In the double flanking drive by U.S. troops of the 24th Division at the northern end of the Ormoc corridor on Leyte, a Japanese regiment has been almost completely encircled, an American press service dispatch said today.

The Japanese are fighting desperately from caves and hill positions around Limon, the dispatch continued. But the Americans are slowly annihilating them in savage hand-to-hand fighting.

Commenting today in Washington on developments in Leyte, Major James S. Richardson, American military analyist, said that the Japanese forces are being maneuvered into a more compact formation in their valley positions and are being kept « off balance. » Thus, he added, Gen. Tokoyuki Yamshita, despite his considerable force, is prevented from developing sufficient « elbow room » to take counteraction on a major scale.

Leyte today is an arsenal of liberation in the making, said an American press correspondent in a delayed dispatch describing the transformation of that embattled agricultural land into a formidable U.S. base.

Japan's army and civilians were urged to « overthrow the military » who had led them on a « ruinous adventure, » by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, in a message today over the Voice of Freedom radio on Leyte. He also read a message of congratulations from President Roosevelt on the occasion of the 89th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth. (OWI-Reuter)

EAST AFRICANS CAPTURE KALEMYO; CHINESE MILE FROM BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, November 16 — East African troops have captured Kalemyo, last remaining stronghold blocking India-China land communications, 16 miles west of Kalewa on the Chindwin River, today's Southeast Asia communique said.

In northern Burma, Chinese troops gained about three miles east of Bhamo yesterday to reach a village about one mile from the town. Two main roads running from it to the south have been cut. Allied troops driving on Bhamo from the north made slight gains.

The taking of Kalemyo climaxes a 200-mile gain by the 5th Indian Division in a month. Any Japanese remaining south or east are faced with the choice of remaining where they are, or moving across treacherous jungles.

The capture of Kalemyo is also an entirely new conquest for the British 14th Army in Burma for, as BBC correspondent Richard Sharpe says, « we have not held it since the Japs drove us out of Burma 2½ years ago. »

Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, announced today in the House of Commons that 54,000 Japanese have been killed in operations on the Burma front.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

vanguard thrust across the Bolzanino, another minor tributary of the Montone, to reach a lateral road within five miles of Faenza. In the process of clearing high ground just east of this stream, Allied troops captured 20 enemy prisoners. Farther south along this deep bulge pressing toward Faenza, 8th Army forces captured Patrignone, five miles west of Forli, and occupied other features to the north, west, and south.

Four Villages Liberated

Polish troops, who are moving slowly toward Faenza from the south, yesterday captured the village of San Savino, eight miles from the Po Valley town, and sent patrols forward toward Castellaccio della Pietra, only seven miles south of Faenza. These forces are pushing forward into the hilly country between the Marzano and the Samoggia Rivers, two of the major tributaries of the Montone.

North of the Emilia Highway, where the front now swings northeast from the area of the Montone River to the Ronco River in an arc four to six miles west and north of Forli, Allied forces yesterday occupied three small villages. Northernmost of these was Cocolia, six miles northeast of Forli, and at the junction of the Ronco River and the Canale Nuovo. A small-scale Allied attack on this German strongpoint was repulsed by the enemy Tuesday, but the village was evacuated during the night.

Branzolino, four miles north of Forli, was captured after fighting in which patrol forces penetrated beyond the village.

The third village, San Martino di Villafranca, like the others lying between the canal and the Montone River's sweeping westward bend, was occupied after enemy forces had withdrawn to the eastern banks of the Montone. Allied patrols which crossed the stream reported strong enemy dispositions along the line of the river.

On the 5th Army front, aside from small gains by Indian troops converging on Modigliano in conjunction with 8th Army troops, there was nothing to report. (PRO)

RUSSIANS WITHIN 12 MILES OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 16 — Red Army forces, clearing the last fortified villages in the highly-concentrated battleground on the fringes of Budapest, today captured the rail junction of Gyomro (Dyorno), 12 miles southeast of the Hungarian capital, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Russian tanks and infantry, as well as powerful artillery guns, were reported to be massing around the city on the eastern bank of the Danube. Press correspondents reported late tonight that Red Army troops have broken through the German line covering Budapest and are pouring toward the eastern outskirts.

Battalions of German mobile guns patrolling the city's outskirts are meeting massed Soviet tank attacks. Press dispatches reported that hundreds of German and Hungarians are crossing over to Soviet lines to surrender. The Germans have rushed up more reinforcements which were immediately thinned out by Russian artillery fire.

Red Army forces, driving toward Budapest from the northeast, captured the rail junction town of Jaszarokszallas in a flanking movement, the communique said. They are now 33 miles northeast of Budapest.

While the main Russian forces thrust at Budapest, troops on the northern flank of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front are attacking among the mountains near Miskolc. They threaten to cut off German units in this sector from those trying to defend Budapest, and to sever the routes to Austria and central Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet communique reported active reconnaissance activity on other sectors of the front. Yesterday, Red Army troops disabled or destroyed 10 German tanks.

(OWI-Reuter)

the Americans are slowly annihilating them in savage hand-to-hand fighting.

Commenting today in Washington on developments in Leyte, Major James S. Richardson, American military analyst, said that the Japanese forces are being maneuvered into a more compact formation in their valley positions and are being kept « off balance. » Thus, he added, Gen. Tokoyuki Yamshita, despite his considerable force, is prevented from developing sufficient « elbow room » to take counteraction on a major scale.

Leyte today is an arsenal of liberation in the making, said an American press correspondent in a delayed dispatch describing the transformation of that embattled agricultural land into a formidable U.S. base.

Japan's army and civilians were urged to « overthrow the military » who had led them on a « ruinous adventure, » by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, in a message today over the Voice of Freedom radio on Leyte. He also read a message of congratulations from President Roosevelt on the occasion of the 89th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth. (OWI-Reuter)

EAST AFRICANS CAPTURE KALEMYO; CHINESE MILE FROM BHAMO

KANDY, CEYLON, November 16 — East African troops have captured Kalemyo, last remaining stronghold blocking India-China land communications, 16 miles west of Kalewa on the Chindwin River, today's Southeast Asia communique said.

In northern Burma, Chinese troops gained about three miles east of Bhamo yesterday to reach a village about one mile from the town. Two main roads running from it to the south have been cut. Allied troops driving on Bhamo from the north made slight gains.

The taking of Kalemyo climaxes a 200-mile gain by the 5th Indian Division in a month. Any Japanese remaining south or east are faced with the choice of remaining where they are, or moving across treacherous jungles.

The capture of Kalemyo is also an entirely new conquest for the British 14th Army in Burma for, as BBC correspondent Richard Sharpe says, « we have not held it since the Japs drove us out of Burma 2½ years ago. »

Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, announced today in the House of Commons that 54,000 Japanese have been killed in operations on the Burma front.

Meanwhile, a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters in Chungking revealed that B-24 Liberators of the 14th USAAF bombed the Kowloon docks at Hong Kong last night, sinking one enemy cargo vessel and damaging another.

On the East China fronts Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, fighters attacked troops on the road in the Liuchow area and also sank a river steamer near Sancha. Railroads and bridges also were hit at Liuchow.

In the central China area, P-40's of Maj. Gen. Clair Chennault's Chinese-American Wing attacked the Siangtan Airfield Monday. Buildings and installations were damaged on the airfield.

Bombers set afire Pingka, on the Salween front, while others destroyed 90 per cent of an enemy-held village three miles north of Mangshih.

The communique revealed that Japanese headquarters at Chefang was attacked, and that fires were started in an enemy occupied area on the Burma Road at Wanting.

The Chinese High Command in Chungking announced today that Japanese forces in Kwangsi have advanced to within 4½ miles of the Kwangsi-Kweichow railway town of Ishan, which, according to the Associated Press, blocks an invasion of the Province of Kweichow.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In the Mogaung-Mandalay railway corridor, British troops made slight gains in stubborn fighting just north of Pinwe about 85 miles southwest of Mogaung. In the Arakan sector, West African troops captured another position west of Paletwa. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

2,400 HEAVIES STRIKE EAST OF AACHEN

LONDON, November 16 — Upwards of 2,400 Allied bombers, accompanied by strong forces of fighter escorts, today blasted key German fortified positions blocking the Allied advance east from Aachen to Cologne and other industrial centers of the Rhineland.

Huge bombing fleets of both the RAF and the USAAF participated in the devastating attack. All reports indicate that the bombings were highly successful.

Over 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the USAAF blanketed the Düren-Eschweiler sector with a concentrated attack intended to reduce the two German strongholds due east of Aachen, lying astride the Aachen-Cologne Highway. They were escorted by 450 Thunderbolt and Mustang fighters.

Within a few hours of this attack, more than 1,150 RAF bombers, accompanied by 250 fighters, went for targets in the same general area. In addition to hitting Düren, the bombers shattered Jülich, northwest of Düren and a key point on another Aachen-Cologne Highway. The RAF planes also bombed Heinsberg, north of Aachen and just east of the Allied front lines in this sector.

In announcing the attack, the Air Ministry for the first time used the term « master bombers » in describing how the bombing was controlled. According to Reuter, these planes control every stage of the attack, including the identification of the target.

Meanwhile, it was announced that in yesterday's RAF attack on Dortmund and the night bombing of Berlin, three bombers were lost. Airfields in Germany also were attacked in yesterday's operations. (OWI - Reuter)

LIAISON PLANES AIDED IN CAPTURE OF FORT

NEW YORK, November 16 — Five unarmed liaison planes attached to the U. S. 90th Infantry Division aided in the capture of Fort Königsmacker, on the northern flank of the American 3rd Army front, an American press service reported today.

The dispatch said that two infantry companies had mounted the top of a fortress held by Germans remaining inside the fort. The American troops were stranded by swiftly-rising Moselle waters without demolitions to blast the doors of the fort.

The American forces sent messages back to headquarters requesting aid, the report said, but they did not count on five liaison planes loaded with 50 pounds of plastic explosives. The midget planes winged out over the swollen Moselle and dropped their bundles of explosives almost at the feet of the American troops, who then went to work and blasted in all the doors. (OWI)

CANADIANS THWART TORPEDO LAUNCHINGS

NEW YORK, November 16 — The Canadian 1st Army frustrated attempts by 200 one-man torpedoes to blow up Allied vessels which would try to run the blockade into Antwerp, an American press service dispatch reported today.

Former German swimming stars, thickly coated with grease and equipped with skin-tight black rubber suits and caps, were prepared to guide the torpedoes through the Schelde Estuary, the dispatch said.

The Canadian 1st Army captured the German swimmers in fortifications two miles from Flushing on Walcheren Island during mopping-up operations. (OWI)

Liberator bombers, acting as the « big guns » of the combined Russian, Partisan, and Allied air forces' attack on fleeing German columns in Yugoslavia, today struck at enemy forces making their way along the Pristina-Sarajevo Highway, with exceptionally good results reported at Visegrad, 35 miles east of Sarajevo.

An escort fighter pilot returning from one of the missions into Germany alone, after the failure of his plane's radio instruments, set a new record bag of enemy planes for an individual pilot by shooting down four out of 12 enemy aircraft which attacked him simultaneously. The fighter pilot, 22-year-old Captain John J. Voll, now has the highest individual total of enemy planes — 21 — in this theater.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force were out in strength today, blasting enemy targets across the Po Valley from the Milan-Cremona-Parma area to the battle area south of Bologna.

Yesterday, Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Force obtained 32 rocket hits on the German-occupied palace of King Zog near Tirana, Albania, in a second attack which left the enemy headquarters « finished, » it was announced here today.

The roof of the large, modern, L-shaped structure collapsed in a mass of flames as a result of yesterday's heavy attacks on Austrian targets, while Liberators, accompanied November 7, also by the rocket-firing Beaufighters.

Other Balkan Air Force rocket-firing planes scored 138 hits on other buildings, used for barracks, in the Tirana area.

Bad weather yesterday restricted operations of the MAAF to 350 sorties. Medium bombers did not operate, but unescorted heavy bombers carried out instrument bombing attacks on Austrian targets, while Liberators, accompanied by Lightning fighters, hit enemy troop concentrations near Novi Bazar, in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

R.N. TORPEDO BOATS SINK SCHOONER, ESCORT SHIPS

LONDON, November 16 — Three British motor torpedo-boats off the Dalmation coast last night sank an enemy schooner with two escorting R-boats and at least two out of five escorting E-boats, it was announced here today. The remainder of the E-boats were damaged and 65 Germans captured.

Spotting the schooner in darkness, the MTB's fired star shells to increase visibility. One of these, descended into a bucket of petrol on the schooner's deck, set the whole craft ablaze and illuminated her escort. The schooner's crew began jumping into the sea.

The British vessels engaged the R-and E-boats for just under an hour. One MTB was hit and put temporarily out of action, but its crew were able to watch while two of the enemy E-boats made off at high speed and then began to attack each other, both scoring hits.

All of the British vessels returned safely to base. (PRO)

MARK CLARK DECORATED BY RUSSIAN GENERAL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark has been presented with the Order of Suvorov (First Class), highest military award of the Soviet Union to be given to an Allied general, it was announced here today.

The award was made by Maj. Gen. Ivan Susloparov, Soviet representative on the Allied Commission in Italy, at the 5th Army front yesterday, in the midst of a severe sleet storm.

The citation stated that General Clark had displayed « outstanding military leadership » in the Italian Campaign.

In a statement at the ceremonies, General Susloparov

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

bombers shattered Julich, northwest of Düren and a key point on another Aachen-Cologne Highway. The RAF planes also bombed Heinsberg, north of Aachen and just east of the Allied front lines in this sector.

In announcing the attack, the Air Ministry for the first time used the term «master bombers» in describing how the bombing was controlled. According to Reuter, these planes control every stage of the attack, including the identification of the target.

Meanwhile, it was announced that in yesterday's RAF attack on Dortmund and the night bombing of Berlin, three bombers were lost. Airfields in Germany also were attacked in yesterday's operations. (OWI - Reuter)

LIAISON PLANES AIDED IN CAPTURE OF FORT

NEW YORK, November 16 — Five unarmed liaison planes attached to the U. S. 90th Infantry Division aided in the capture of Fort Königsmacker, on the northern flank of the American 3rd Army front, an American press service reported today.

The dispatch said that two infantry companies had mounted the top of a fortress held by Germans remaining inside the fort. The American troops were stranded by swiftly-rising Moselle waters without demolitions to blast the doors of the fort.

The American forces sent messages back to headquarters requesting aid, the report said, but they did not count on five liaison planes loaded with 50 pounds of plastic explosives. The midget planes winged out over the swollen Moselle and dropped their bundles of explosives almost at the feet of the American troops, who then went to work and blasted in all the doors. (OWI)

CANADIANS THWART TORPEDO LAUNCHINGS

NEW YORK, November 16 — The Canadian 1st Army frustrated attempts by 200 one-man torpedoes to blow up Allied vessels which would try to run the blockade into Antwerp, an American press service dispatch reported today.

Former German swimming stars, thickly coated with grease and equipped with skin-tight black rubber suits and caps, were prepared to guide the torpedoes through the Schelde Estuary, the dispatch said.

The Canadian 1st Army captured the German swimmers in fortifications two miles from Flushing on Walcheren Island during mopping-up operations. (OWI)

COMMANDOS ATTACK AEGEAN ISLE OF MELOS

ADVANCE AFHQ., ITALY, November 16 — A small force of Commandos have attacked German installations on the Aegean Island of Melos, and, after inflicting casualties and taking prisoners, have withdrawn, an announcement of the Royal Navy reported today.

The lightning attack on the island, westernmost of the Cyclades Group off the southeastern end of the Peloponnesus, was made on Tuesday, the announcement said. The warships accompanying the landing forces engaged an enemy battery on the island while the raid was in progress.

Melos Island is the site of a former Greek naval base, and is probably heavily garrisoned by German forces unable to make their escape from the Aegean, now completely under Allied naval and air control. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES ATTACK GERMAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked targets in southern Germany and in Yugoslavia, again employing instrument bombardment in their attacks on Reich installations covered by heavy cloud, it was announced here late this afternoon.

attacks on Austrian targets, while Liberators, accompanied November 7, also by the rocket-firing Beaufighters.

Other Balkan Air Force rocket-firing planes scored 138 hits on other buildings, used for barracks, in the Tirana area.

Bad weather yesterday restricted operations of the MAAF to 350 sorties. Medium bombers did not operate, but unescorted heavy bombers carried out instrument bombing attacks on Austrian targets, while Liberators, accompanied by Lightning fighters, hit enemy troop concentrations near Novi Bazar, in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

R.N. TORPEDO BOATS SINK SCHOONER, ESCORT SHIPS

LONDON, November 16 — Three British motor torpedo-boats off the Dalmation coast last night sank an enemy schooner with two escorting R-boats and at least two out of five escorting E-boats, it was announced here today. The remainder of the E-boats were damaged and 65 Germans captured.

Spotting the schooner in darkness, the MTB's fired star shells to increase visibility. One of these, descended into a bucket of petrol on the schooner's deck, set the whole craft ablaze and illuminated her escort. The schooner's crew began jumping into the sea.

The British vessels engaged the R-and E-boats for just under an hour. One MTB was hit and put temporarily out of action, but its crew were able to watch while two of the enemy E-boats made off at high speed and then began to attack each other, both scoring hits.

All of the British vessels returned safely to base. (PRO)

MARK CLARK DECORATED BY RUSSIAN GENERAL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Lt. Gen. Mark Clark has been presented with the Order of Suvorov (First Class), highest military award of the Soviet Union to be given to an Allied general, it was announced here today.

The award was made by Maj. Gen. Ivan Sousloparov, Soviet representative on the Allied Commission in Italy, at the 5th Army front yesterday, in the midst of a severe sleet storm.

The citation stated that General Clark had displayed «outstanding military leadership» in the Italian Campaign.

In a statement at the ceremonies, General Sousloparov said that with the «remarkable results» of the common struggle against Germany, «the day is not far when victorious flags of the United Nations will fly over Berlin.» (PRO)

ITALIAN FLIERS ATTACK 1,100 ENEMY VEHICLES

ROME, November 16 — The fighter wing of the Italian Air Force attacked about 1,100 enemy motor vehicles in one day's sorties, it was announced here today.

One column of 500 cars and trucks was attacked by these fighter pilots near Pristina (Balkans).

They destroyed 33 vehicles, including a mobile gun, and damaged another 62, including an armored car, by bombing and by cannon and machine-gun fire.

Italian Spitfire and Airacobra fighter-bombers attacked a bridge on the Durazzo Road, and scored two direct hits. (UNN)

FINNISH-SWEDISH SEA TRAFFIC RESUMED

LONDON, November 16 — The BBC today quoted Stockholm dispatches as saying that sea traffic between Sweden and Finland was scheduled to be resumed yesterday.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The broadcast said that ships plying between the two countries will travel in convoy, with the Finns escorting vessels to Swedish waters, and Swedish escorts taking over from that point. (OWI)

WARSAW DELEGATION HAILS RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP

MOSCOW, November 16 — Expressing the solidarity felt by the whole of Warsaw with the policy of a «close, cordial friendship with our great Slav neighbor,» Mayor Spychalski of Warsaw presented a bronze Polish coat-of-arms to Marshal Stalin yesterday.

The Mayor of Warsaw, who headed a delegation of three members of the National Council of Warsaw, made the presentation in gratitude for the help given by the Soviet Union to the fighting people of Warsaw.

Marshal Stalin said that he considered the gift a token of the fraternal feelings of the people of Poland toward the people of the Soviet Union and as a symbol of the firm fighting alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union against the common enemy. (PWB)

SOVIET MINISTER PRAISES RUMANIAN REBIRTH

BUCAREST, November 16 — Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs Andrei Vyshinsky, said yesterday that he looked forward to increasingly good relations between Russia and Rumania. M. Vyshinsky spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Costantin Voiceaniu, and proposed a toast to the «new Government of Rumania, who thus takes her place in the great family of democratic countries of the world.» (PWB)

UNPLEASANT SURPRISES FOR JAPAN PREDICTED

BOSTON, November 16 — U.S. Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, in a letter addressed to The New England Council's War Conference which is in session here today, said: «We have in store some unpleasant surprises for the Japs,» that «we are making good progress in the Pacific,» and that it remains «a long tough struggle».

Commodore Arleigh A. Burke, who fought in the second naval battle of the Philippines, warned that the Pacific War would take «longer than most people think,» involving a costly invasion that would have to meet «a far more powerful army of hardened veterans than Germany had.» (OWI)

DECISIVE BATTLES TO BE ON ASIATIC MAINLAND

CHUNGKING, November 16 — Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China and Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, in an interview here today said that Japan plans to fight the final decisive battles of the war on the Asiatic mainland, and is steadily reinforcing her substantial strength in South China.

General Wedemeyer, according to Associated Press, said that Japanese strategy, originally based on employment of naval and air forces, had proved ineffective. The Japanese now have gone from an oceanic to a continental strategy, he said, adding, «the Japanese Army is fairly well intact and well-trained and equipped.»

He said that «the best way the Allies can help China is to bring all available resources to bear on the one object — and that is killing Japanese.»

The press dispatch quoted General Wedemeyer as saying that America would continue to support China from the air, bring in whatever supplies possible, maintain efforts in the Pacific to subjugate the Japanese, and organize and train Chinese troops to increase their efficiency. (OWI)

set at 19 was rejected today by War Minister Sir James Grigg in the House of Commons.

British soldiers must now be 18½ years old before they may be sent abroad. Grigg explained that men under 19 are not sent to India or the Southeast Asia theater, but further limitation would seriously reduce the number of trained troops needed in the European theater. (Reuter)

NORWEGIAN NAVY STRIKES OFF BERGEN

LONDON, November 16 — Light coastal forces manned by personnel of the Royal Norwegian Navy on Monday intercepted a large German supply ship and armed trawler escort about 37 miles north of Bergen, the Admiralty stated late tonight. Torpedo hits were obtained on the vessels, and both are believed sunk.

The Allied naval craft sustained neither casualties nor damage. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

SOCIALISTS ASK ANNULMENT OF ARMISTICE

ROME, November 16 — The Italian Socialist Party today called on Socialist Parties and workers' organizations of the Allied Nations to declare the Italian Armistice null and void, in a declaration made public here.

The declaration also asked for non-military control exercised by the Allied Commission to be reduced, and that Italy be sent the aid necessary to repair the destruction caused by the war.

This demand is justified, the declaration said, by the sacrifices of the Italian people during the last 20 years and the present struggle of the Partisans and the Italian Armed Forces against the Nazis. The declaration added that the Committees of National Liberation are «the only ones who can today represent the nation and guide it in its struggle for independence, for the creation of the new democratic state, and for the moral and material reconstruction of the nation.»

Calling on the new Italian democracy to break with the old political and the social structure of the Fascist state, the declaration asked for «vigorous action by the government, by local administrations, and by mass organizations against reactionary forces which are impeding the democratization of the country.»

Asking that all anti-Fascist parties lay aside their differences, the Socialist declaration said that towards this end «the Socialist Party is ready to pledge all its energies and its prestige, and to assume in the Government and in the administration of the country responsibilities equal to its strength and its duty as the vanguard of the nation.»

In its struggle to destroy every trace of Fascism from Italy, the declaration continued, the Socialist Party counts not only «on popular organizations and on the aid of all progressive classes of the nation, but also on the understanding that the cause of Italian democracy should find in the socialist and workers' organizations of the world.» (UNN)

REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN PRISONERS INCREASES

ROME, November 16 — Italian prisoners of war are being repatriated at a continually increasing rate, the Allied Commission said today.

In September, prisoners brought back to their homeland averaged 30 a day. In October, they were returned from North Africa and India at the rate of 120 daily.

In November, the latter average will be exceeded, AC's Sub-Commission on War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War predicted.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BUCAREST, November 16 — Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs Andrei Vyshinsky, said yesterday that he looked forward to increasingly good relations between Russia and Rumania. M. Vyshinsky spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Costantin Vulcanilu, and proposed a toast to the «new Government of Rumania, who thus takes her place in the great family of democratic countries of the world.» (PWB)

UNPLEASANT SURPRISES FOR JAPAN PREDICTED

BOSTON, November 16 — U.S. Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, in a letter addressed to The New England Council's War Conference which is in session here today, said: «We have in store some unpleasant surprises for the Japs,» that «we are making good progress in the Pacific,» and that it remains «a long tough struggle».

Commodore Arleigh A. Burke, who fought in the second naval battle of the Philippines, warned that the Pacific War would take «longer than most people think,» involving a costly invasion that would have to meet «a far more powerful army of hardened veterans than Germany had.» (OWI)

DECISIVE BATTLES TO BE ON ASIATIC MAINLAND

CHUNGKING, November 16 — Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China and Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, in an interview here today said that Japan plans to fight the final decisive battles of the war on the Asiatic mainland, and is steadily reinforcing her substantial strength in South China.

General Wedemeyer, according to Associated Press, said that Japanese strategy, originally based on employment of naval and air forces, had proved ineffective. The Japanese now have gone from an oceanic to a continental strategy, he said, adding, «the Japanese Army is fairly well intact and well-trained and equipped.»

He said that «the best way the Allies can help China is to bring all available resources to bear on the one object — and that is killing Japanese.»

The press dispatch quoted General Wedemeyer as saying that America would continue to support China from the air, bring in whatever supplies possible, maintain efforts in the Pacific to subjugate the Japanese, and organize and train Chinese troops to increase their efficiency. (OWI)

JAP FLEET STILL A MENACE, SAYS PATTERSON

NEW YORK, November 16 — Japan's navy is still a menace, her air fleet continues to grow in strength, and her army is more powerful than ever — all of which shows conclusively she will not be a walkover after the defeat of Germany — declared Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson in this week's, American magazine, Collier's. (Reuter)

U.S. ARMY CASUALTIES TOTAL 437,366

WASHINGTON, November 16 — The War Department announced today that American Army casualties from the time The United States went to war up to October 26 are 437,366 men.

Casualties in France, the Lowlands, and Germany from D-day in Normandy up to November 1 are 200,349, of which 35,884, were killed. Air Force casualties were not disclosed. (OWI)

MINIMUM AGE FOR BRITISH ARMY 18½

LONDON, November 16 — A suggestion that the minimum age for oversea service in the British army be

SOCIALISTS ASK ANNULMENT OF ARMISTICE

ROME, November 16 — The Italian Socialist Party today called on Socialist Parties and workers' organizations of the Allied Nations to declare the Italian Armistice null and void, in a declaration made public here.

The declaration also asked for non-military control exercised by the Allied Commission to be reduced, and that Italy be sent the aid necessary to repair the destruction caused by the war.

This demand is justified, the declaration said, by the sacrifices of the Italian people during the last 20 years and the present struggle of the Partisans and the Italian Armed Forces against the Nazis. The declaration added that the Committees of National Liberation are «the only ones who can today represent the nation and guide it in its struggle for independence, for the creation of the new democratic state, and for the moral and material reconstruction of the nation.»

Calling on the new Italian democracy to break with the old political and the social structure of the Fascist state, the declaration asked for «vigorous action by the government, by local administrations, and by mass organizations against reactionary forces which are impeding the democratization of the country.»

Asking that all anti-Fascist parties lay aside their differences, the Socialist declaration said that towards this end «the Socialist Party is ready to pledge all its energies and its prestige, and to assume in the Government and in the administration of the country responsibilities equal to its strength and its duty as the vanguard of the nation.»

In its struggle to destroy every trace of Fascism from Italy, the declaration continued, the Socialist Party counts not only «on popular organizations and on the aid of all progressive classes of the nation, but also on the understanding that the cause of Italian democracy should find in the socialist and workers' organizations of the world.» (UNN)

REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN PRISONERS INCREASES

ROME, November 16 — Italian prisoners of war are being repatriated at a continually increasing rate, the Allied Commission said today.

In September, prisoners brought back to their homeland averaged 30 a day. In October, they were returned from North Africa and India at the rate of 130 daily.

In November, the latter average will be exceeded, AC's Sub-Commission on War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War predicted.

The largest party of repatriates so far received consisted of 1,533 especially trained in sanitation work. They arrived recently at Naples to aid in the rehabilitation of public health programs throughout liberated Italy.

October's arrivals included 800 men experienced in police work. Of these, former Carabinieri totaled 500, and former Guardie di Finanza 300.

The prisoners are being repatriated under a joint policy developed by Allied military authorities, the Italian Government, and the Allied Commission.

Priority of selection is determined now by considerations of illness, wounds, age, family conditions, or specific skills required for Italy's reconstruction. The plan is subject to availability of shipping. (UNN)

ROSSELLI MURDERS ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED

ROME, November 16 Captain Manlio Petrignani, now on active service with the Carabinieri, was arrested today by order of Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, on a charge of participating in the murder of the Rosselli brothers.

Carlo and Nello Rosselli were murdered in France by personal order of Mussolini on 10 June 1937. They were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

kidnapped by Cagoulards acting on instructions from the Italian Consulate in Paris, taken to an isolated spot in the Normandy countryside, and there stabbed to death.

Carlo Rosselli, exiled to the prison settlement of Lipari Island for his opposition to the Fascist régime, made a dramatic escape to France in 1926. There he founded the anti-Fascist movement *Giustizia e Liberta*, forerunner of the present Action Party, and organised the Garibaldi Legion which fought in Spain. Nello Rosselli, who was visiting his brother when the murder was planned, was a history professor of Florence University, and took no active part in politics.

As far as can be ascertained, the other persons suspected of participation in the murder are not at present in liberated Italy. (UNN)

ITALIAN GENERAL ARRESTED

ROME, November 16 — General Mario Roatta, former Army Chief of Staff, was arrested today by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

General Roatta is accused of having «contributed by relevant acts to the maintenance of Fascism in power.» (UNN)

ITALIAN VICTIMS OF NAZISM RECOGNIZED

ROME, November 16 — All Italians, military or civilian, who died fighting the Germans or were shot by them in revenge, will be made honorary members of the Military Resistance Front, the War Ministry announced today.

This measure, which is retroactive to 1 September 1943, means that the victims' families will receive the same army pensions as relatives of members of the regular Resistance Front. (UNN)

CRIME IN ROME DROPS

ROME, November 16 — A notable decrease in crime in Rome was reported today by the Allied Commission.

Last week, crimes were 26 per cent less than the previous week, reports of the Public Safety Division of Lazio-Umbria (Rome) Region, AMG, showed. For example, there were only seven robberies, compared with 11 the week before.

Total serious crimes in the last three weeks were:

Oct. 22 to 28	96
Oct. 29 to Nov. 4	73
Nov. 5 to Nov. 11	54

Civilian crimes last week dropped more than 50 per cent, while crimes by military personnel were 70 per cent lower, which was directly traceable to the recent arrest of two large gangs of deserters of various nationalities, officials said.

Civil police arrested 337 persons on criminal charges in the three weeks (Oct. 22 to Nov. 11).

Increased mobile night teams of Allied military police, Carabinieri, and Metropolitani now are patrolling the city every night in some 30 trucks to promote safety of the public after dark. (UNN)

DISMISSAL OF ALLEGED FASCIST DEMANDED

ROME, November 16 — Dismissal of Captain Giulietti from the Italian Maritime Confederation and the Garibaldi Cooperative, was demanded by the Italian General Confederation of Labor as the prime condition toward granting the former Organisations' request for affiliation, it was announced at a meeting today of the Confederation's secretariat and central committee.

tegiusto Tavolicci in Commune Verghereto in the Province of Forli last July, a United Nations News correspondent was told today.

On July 21, Fascist party leaders and police took reprisals against 71 inhabitants of the village because of alleged civilian sabotage, refusal to coöperate with the occupying Germans, and general animosity toward the Nazis and Fascists alike.

As many inhabitants of the village as could be found were rounded up by the Fascists. Sixty-one women, old men, and children — even infants — were locked up in a farmhouse while 10 able-bodied men were lined up against a wall outside the farmhouse.

In full view of the imprisoned villagers, the 10 men were machine-gunned and the farmhouse was set on fire. As screaming relatives attempted to escape from the pyre, they were mowed down by machine guns.

Some women and children scrambled to the roof, hoping to escape by jumping to the side other than that where the machine-guns continued to spit bullets.

A woman, with a child in her arms and another clinging to her skirt, was shot as she reached the roof. As she fell to the ground, her 10-months-old child toppled from her arms to safety on a hay-mound. The infant was the only one to escape unscathed.

Fifty-two of the women, old men, and children were killed, either by bullets from Nazi machine-guns or by fire set by the Fascists.

Nine others were wounded. (UNN)

FORLI' ADMINISTERED BY ENEMY OF FASCISM

FORLI', November 16 — This liberated city today has a new Commissario Prefettizio, a man — says a UNN correspondent — whose long fight against Fascism made him the unanimous and immediate choice alike of Forli's citizens and of Allied military officials. He is Franco Agosto, for seven years a prisoner of the Fascist régime on Ponza Island in the Gulf of Naples, jailed by the Nazis, and sentenced to be shot.

Agosto, who hid in the mountains for 12 months until the Allies freed Forli when he was selected to administer the town's civic affairs, told the UNN correspondent that party strife would be shunned by the Committee of National Liberation.

«Our work,» he said, «is for the common ideal of reconstruction in Forli, and in making our contribution to the reëstablishment of Italy and the welfare of Italians. Our aim is universal happiness, and we stand firm with the United Nations. The arrival of the Allies here was hailed as a deliverance, and our main desire is to contribute to the effort to speed Allied victory and lasting peace.»

The correspondent said shops are open again in Forli, and that a factory making grates and stoves is doing a rushing business. (UNN)

ITALIAN Y.W.C.A. PLANS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, November 16 — Plans for a national conference of the Italian branch of the Young Women's Christian Association were disclosed in a letter from Mary Rossi, the National General Secretary, writing to the YWCA World Headquarters in Washington.

Miss Rossi, who was writing in connection with the celebrations of the YWCA's 50th anniversary next Sunday, said that the Italian conference would be held «as soon as we can get in touch with the people up north.» (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

relevant acts to the maintenance of Fascism in power.» (UNN)

ITALIAN VICTIMS OF NAZISM RECOGNIZED

ROME, November 16 — All Italians, military or civilian, who died fighting the Germans or were shot by them in revenge, will be made honorary members of the Military Resistance Front, the War Ministry announced today.

This measure, which is retroactive to 1 September 1943, means that the victims' families will receive the same army pensions as relatives of members of the regular Resistance Front. (UNN)

CRIME IN ROME DROPS

ROME, November 16 — A notable decrease in crime in Rome was reported today by the Allied Commission.

Last week, crimes were 26 per cent less than the previous week, reports of the Public Safety Division of Lazio-Umbria (Rome) Region, AMG, showed. For example, there were only seven robberies, compared with 11 the week before.

Total serious crimes in the last three weeks were:

Oct. 22 to 28	96
Oct. 29 to Nov. 4	73
Nov. 5 to Nov. 11	54

Civilian crimes last week dropped more than 50 per cent, while crimes by military personnel were 70 per cent lower, which was directly traceable to the recent arrest of two large gangs of deserters of various nationalities, officials said.

Civil police arrested 337 persons on criminal charges in the three weeks (Oct. 22 to Nov. 11).

Increased mobile night teams of Allied military police, Carabinieri, and Metropolitani now are patrolling the city every night in some 30 trucks to promote safety of the public after dark. (UNN)

DISMISSAL OF ALLEGED FASCIST DEMANDED

ROME, November 16 — Dismissal of Captain Giulietti from the Italian Maritime Confederation and the Garibaldi Cooperative, was demanded by the Italian General Confederation of Labor as the prime condition toward granting the former Organisations' request for affiliation, it was announced at a meeting today of the Confederation's secretariat and central committee.

The IGCL alleged that Captain Giulietti, besides receiving subsidies from the Fascist chief of police, wrote letters to Mussolini exalting the Fascist Government's aggressive war, and defining as «traitors to the Fatherland» those who dissented from Fascism.

Giulietti also was alleged to have been paid up to 100,000 lire during February 1944 by the Fascist Republican Government.

Other conditions laid down by the IGCL were that the Maritime Confederation base their policy on «truly democratic lines, as in all other syndical organisations belonging to the IGCL.» (UNN)

ITALIAN C. OF C. FOR AMERICAS FORMED

ROME, November 16 — An Italian Chamber of Commerce for the Americas, with the aim of developing commercial and trade relations between Italy and the Americas, was formed today, it was officially announced here. (UNN)

MASSACRE OF 62 IN FORLI' PROVINCE REVEALED

HQ, AAI, November 16 — Sixty-two Italian men, women, and children, were either burned to death or machine-gunned fatally by Fascists and Germans at Monarms to safety on a hay-mound. The infant was the only one to escape unscathed.

Fifty-two of the women, old men, and children were killed, either by bullets from Nazi machine-guns or by fire set by the Fascists.

Nine others were wounded. (UNN)

FORLI' ADMINISTERED BY ENEMY OF FASCISM

FORLI', November 16 — This liberated city today has a new Commissario Prefettizio, a man — says a UNN correspondent — whose long fight against Fascism made him the unanimous and immediate choice alike of Forli's citizens and of Allied military officials. He is Franco Agosto, for seven years a prisoner of the Fascist régime on Ponza Island in the Gulf of Naples, jailed by the Nazis, and sentenced to be shot.

Agosto, who hid in the mountains for 12 months until the Allies freed Forli when he was selected to administer the town's civic affairs, told the UNN correspondent that party strife would be shunned by the Committee of National Liberation.

«Our work,» he said, «is for the common ideal of reconstruction in Forli, and in making our contribution to the reestablishment of Italy and the welfare of Italians. Our aim is universal happiness, and we stand firm with the United Nations. The arrival of the Allies here was hailed as a deliverance, and our main desire is to contribute to the effort to speed Allied victory and lasting peace.»

The correspondent said shops are open again in Forli, and that a factory making grates and stoves is doing a rushing business. (UNN)

ITALIAN Y.W.C.A. PLANS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, November 16 — Plans for a national conference of the Italian branch of the Young Women's Christian Association were disclosed in a letter from Mary Rossi, the National General Secretary, writing to the YWCA World Headquarters in Washington.

Miss Rossi, who was writing in connection with the celebrations of the YWCA's 50th anniversary next Sunday, said that the Italian conference would be held «as soon as we can get in touch with the people up north.» (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

U.K. WAR CONTROLS TO PERSIST UNTIL JAP DEFEAT

LONDON, November 16 — The existing British system of allocating manpower to armed forces and industries will be maintained during the period between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons in reply to questions today. Until Japan had been defeated, he said, the war must have the first call on all the country's efforts.

«As stated in the White Paper to be published today,» he told the House, «the existing system allocating manpower to forces and various industries will be maintained. Nevertheless, it is intended to mitigate, as far as possible, the rigidity of the existing controls over labor.»

Many wartime controls over raw materials, industrial capacity, agriculture, food, transport, and so forth, would likewise be as necessary in the period between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan as they were today, Mr. Churchill said, but here, too, relaxations were possible, and would be made whenever circumstances permitted in an orderly manner.

Any other course, he added, might lead to inflation, would harm the economic life of the country, and would make it impossible to ensure that the nation's resources were devoted to its essential needs and fairly distributed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

After the defeat of Germany, it would be possible and necessary to turn over an increasing part of the nation's resources to civilian production, and exertions must be made to restore export trade and reëquip industry, he said.

The Prime Minister was cheered when he said: «The shortage of housing, both permanent and emergency, must be grappled with as if it were a wartime measure. Active steps must be taken to relieve the shortage of civilian goods.»

The Prime Minister's exposition of the Government view of the reallocation of manpower was echoed by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, who said:

«We are determined to finish the Japanese war as quickly as possible, even if we have to suffer a little longer at home for lack of civilian products, exports, or anything else.»

Production essential for the war against Japan, he added, would take highest priority when British manpower was reallocated after Germany's defeat.

Discussing the Government White Paper, he said that the main points were, first, eased control over manpower; second, the call-up of men between 18 and 27 for the forces; and third, no further call-up of women for the armed forces.

Persons released from the armed forces, he stated, would be allowed to «look around» for a period before becoming controlled again. Some women with domestic responsibilities would be allowed to leave industry. Broad principles governing the scheme were that certain classes of persons whose retention in industry would be a considerable personal hardship should be allowed to retire. Persons who had been away from home for a long time should be transferred back home if practicable. Experienced workers should be transferred back to their former industries.

The Government, said the Minister, establishes the important principle that in redistribution of manpower it intends to rely on voluntary methods where possible, and to use compulsion only where it cannot be avoided.

He added that there were certain minimum powers of control which the Government felt it must maintain over the movement of labor. Future control would place a larger onus of responsibility upon the employer, and less on the employee. (Reuter)

BRITAIN INTERESTED IN AUSTRIA'S FUTURE

LONDON, November 16 — Britain is particularly interested in the future of Austria, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, told a meeting held here yesterday to celebrate the foundation of the Austrian Republic.

«It will be of no use to reestablish democracy in Austria,» he said, «if it is to be allowed to perish within a few years. It will be our job to cooperate closely with the Soviet Union to insure the future safety of Europe.»

He added that the essential function of any international organization would be to make sure that the independence of small states was not menaced by the infiltration of aggressive neighbors. (PWB)

U.S. WAR VETERANS NOT TO LOSE SENIORITY

WASHINGTON, November 16 — American war veterans returning to their jobs will lose none of the pay increases and other benefits which would have been theirs if there had been no break in employment, the National War Labor Board announced today.

The Board ruled that all veterans taking their former jobs will retain their seniority status and all other rights, irrespective of the period they have been absent from their jobs while in military service. (OWI)

THREE RESIGN FROM BELGIAN CABINET

BRUSSELS, November 16 — Three members of the Belgian Cabinet resigned today. Two of them, Albert Marteaux, Minister for Public Health, and R. Dispy, Minister Without Portfolio, are Communists. The other is M. F. Demany, Minister Without Portfolio. A Reuter dispatch did not give a reason for their resignation, but it was recalled that the Government of Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot has been the target of left-wing criticism on its food policies.

Maj. Gen. G. W. Erskine, Allied Deputy Commander, has informed the Belgian Government that Allied forces will assist the government with a view of ensuring respect for the law and maintenance of order, because both are essential for the conduct of military operations. The message was broadcast by the Belgian radio today at the request of the Inter-Allied High Command. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

BRITAIN, FRANCE AGREED ON PEACE PLAN

PARIS, November 16 — Fundamental agreement between Britain and France regarding the continuation of the war until total victory and the establishment of an international organization for peace was reached in the recent talks between General Charles de Gaulle, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, General de Gaulle told a meeting of the French Council of Ministers yesterday.

The Council of Ministers ratified the participation of France as a permanent member of the European Advisory Commission, said the French news agency, AFP. (PWB)

FRENCH TO BUY LOCOMOTIVES IN U.S.

PARIS, November 16 — Goods worth 2,000 million francs will be purchased in The United States by the French Government under an agreement announced today over Radio Paris.

The purchases will include 700 railway engines, freight cars, raw cotton, and textiles. Payment will be partly through long-term credits and partly on a lend-lease basis in view of France's future participation in the fighting against Japan. (OWI)

AUSTRALIA READY TO TAKE WAR ORPHANS

CANBERRA, November 16 — The Australian Army Minister, Francis Forde, stated today that Australia is prepared to take war orphans from both England and the Continent as part of its immigration policy. (OWI)

BRITAIN LIFTS ALIEN RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, November 16 — Restrictions imposed on aliens in Great Britain after the outbreak of the war, when invasion of the country seemed imminent, are now being lifted, it was announced today by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. Beginning tomorrow, the order barring aliens from certain areas is revoked. Another order, requiring aliens to have a permit for the use of vehicles, is to be rescinded shortly. (OWI)

LORD MOYNE'S BODY TAKEN TO ENGLAND

LONDON, November 16 — The body of Lord Moyne, British Minister of State in Cairo, arrived in London by air from Cairo today. (Reuter)

NEW SOVIET MINISTER TO EGYPT APPOINTED

MOSCOW, November 16 — Alexei Shchiborin has been appointed Soviet Minister to Egypt, replacing Nicholas Novikov, Radio Moscow announced today. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Persons released from the armed forces, he stated, would be allowed to «look around» for a period before becoming controlled again. Some women with domestic responsibilities would be allowed to leave industry. Broad principles governing the scheme were that certain classes of persons whose retention in industry would be a considerable personal hardship should be allowed to retire. Persons who had been away from home for a long time should be transferred back home if practicable. Experienced workers should be transferred back to their former industries.

The Government, said the Minister, establishes the important principle that in redistribution of manpower it intends to rely on voluntary methods where possible, and to use compulsion only where it cannot be avoided.

He added that there were certain minimum powers of control which the Government felt it must maintain over the movement of labor. Future control would place a larger onus of responsibility upon the employer, and less on the employee. (Reuter)

BRITAIN INTERESTED IN AUSTRIA'S FUTURE

LONDON, November 16 — Britain is particularly interested in the future of Austria, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, told a meeting held here yesterday to celebrate the foundation of the Austrian Republic.

«It will be of no use to reestablish democracy in Austria,» he said, «if it is to be allowed to perish within a few years. It will be our job to cooperate closely with the Soviet Union to insure the future safety of Europe.»

He added that the essential function of any international organization would be to make sure that the independence of small states was not menaced by the infiltration of aggressive neighbors. (PWB)

U.S. WAR VETERANS NOT TO LOSE SENIORITY

WASHINGTON, November 16 — American war veterans returning to their jobs will lose none of the pay increases and other benefits which would have been theirs if there had been no break in employment, the National War Labor Board announced today.

The Board ruled that all veterans taking their former jobs will retain their seniority status and all other rights, irrespective of the period they have been absent from their jobs while in military service. (OWI)

U.S. WANTS FULLY INDEPENDENT ALBANIA

WASHINGTON, November 16 — The U.S.A. has «repeatedly emphasised its desire for the Albanian people's full independence,» U. S. Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius told his press conference yesterday, commenting on the fact that the U. S. had not recognized any one of the Albanian resistance groups as the Albanian authority.

Three resistance groups were now fighting in Albania, he said, and the Germans had been driven out of the major part of the country.

He added that there will be many problems facing the Albanian people because of the distress created by the German occupation, and resulting in part from diverse traditions and cultural background.

«We expect,» he said, «that in laying the foundation for their regained independence, these sturdy people will be guided by a spirit of mutual trust, tolerance, and coöperation in working out their own political and social problems.»

Portugal's reply to the U. S. note asking assurances that she would not give refuge to war criminals has been received, Stettinius told his press conference. He said that the reply was «not entirely satisfactory,» and that the matter was still under discussion.

He announced that a note from Argentina had been received and was being examined. (OWI)

Winston Churchill, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. General de Gaulle told a meeting of the French Council of Ministers yesterday.

The Council of Ministers ratified the participation of France as a permanent member of the European Advisory Commission, said the French news agency, AFP. (PWB)

FRENCH TO BUY LOCOMOTIVES IN U.S.

PARIS, November 16 — Goods worth 2,000 million francs will be purchased in The United States by the French Government under an agreement announced today over Radio Paris.

The purchases will include 700 railway engines, freight cars, raw cotton, and textiles. Payment will be partly through long-term credits and partly on a lend-lease basis in view of France's future participation in the fighting against Japan. (OWI)

AUSTRALIA READY TO TAKE WAR ORPHANS

CANBERRA, November 16 — The Australian Army Minister, Francis Forde, stated today that Australia is prepared to take war orphans from both England and the Continent as part of its immigration policy. (OWI)

BRITAIN LIFTS ALIEN RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, November 16 — Restrictions imposed on aliens in Great Britain after the outbreak of the war, when invasion of the country seemed imminent, are now being lifted, it was announced today by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. Beginning tomorrow, the order barring aliens from certain areas is revoked. Another order, requiring aliens to have a permit for the use of vehicles, is to be rescinded shortly. (OWI)

LORD MOYNE'S BODY TAKEN TO ENGLAND

LONDON, November 16 — The body of Lord Moyne, British Minister of State in Cairo, arrived in London by air from Cairo today. (Reuter)

NEW SOVIET MINISTER TO EGYPT APPOINTED

MOSCOW, November 16 — Alexei Shchiborin has been appointed Soviet Minister to Egypt, replacing Nicholas Novikov, Radio Moscow announced today. (Reuter)

NELSON ARRIVES IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, November 16 — Donald M. Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal representative and former chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, arrived here today, Reuter reported. He will assist in reorganizing the Chinese war industries.

The White House in Washington announced recently that Nelson's visit had been requested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. Nelson also visited here last autumn, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, who is still in China. (OWI)

RUSSIA WANTS PEACE WITH ALL STATES

WASHINGTON, November 16 — The cardinal points of Moscow's foreign policy were outlined by the Soviet Information Board here today. Moscow, said a statement by the Board, recognizes the «coexistence of two systems» — presumably communism and capitalism — and Russia has no intention of intervening in the domestic affairs of other states.

The statement reiterated Moscow's pronouncements of peaceful post-war objectives, and lists what are termed «six

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

fundamental principles of Russia's foreign policy. These principles are:

1. Peaceful relations with all states, irrespective of their political systems.

2. Economic and political cooperation with all states on a basis of sovereign equality, and independence of the contracting parties and of the coexistence of two systems.

3. Alliances with any states with the purpose of protecting both partners from acts of aggression.

4. Categorical renunciation of imperialist expansion at the cost of other nations.

5. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

6. The strengthening of the coalition of freedom-loving nations in the fight against the Fascist aggressors. (OWI)

SUMNER WELLES URGES SECURITY ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, November 16 — A world security organization, capable of maintaining the peace and of working toward world order and world social and economic progress, should be set up now in order that it might get to work before the end of hostilities, Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said last night in an address before the American Academy of Political Science.

Welles, who hailed the American election results as a triumph over the «tenets of isolationism,» warned that no common agreement on all details of a world organization could be found among all the United Nations, and that therefore no international structure ever would be set up if nations refused to enter until it was perfect.

«Every man and woman in The United States,» Welles said, «will have to continue putting his heart and soul into the task of making the peace settlements and the plans for the world organization actually work.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDEN ROUNDS UP GESTAPO AGENTS

LONDON, November 16 — The BBC quoted German reports today that the German Minister to Sweden is in Berlin to report on the recent relations between Germany and Sweden.

The BBC added that despatches from Stockholm state that Gestapo agents in Sweden are being rounded up by the Swedish police. Already two of them have been ordered out of the country as undesirables, and three or four more are due for immediate similar treatment. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army continues to make progress north and west of Forli.

North of Forli, our leading troops have reached the River Montone on a wide front.

West of Forli, British troops have made further gains near Monte Poggiolo, and have captured Petrignone.

Farther west, Polish troops have improved their [illegible] which is now

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 16 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued to advance in the Weert area yesterday, pushing forward to a depth of 7,000 yards despite difficult roads and enemy mines.

Transportation targets and gun positions in the Thionville area were attacked by small numbers of fighter-bombers. In this sector, our ground forces cleared Illange, and farther south Fèves and Quaraille have been liberated.

We repulsed counter-attacks in the Enschweiler-Landorf area. Our forces are in Morchingen, Baronweiler, and Gebling and other units reached the Marsal area, and the village of Harraucourt.

Northeast of Baccarat, our troops freed Sainte Pole after hard fighting. In this sector the enemy holds commanding ground and our progress is slow.

Constant pressure continued to force a slow enemy withdrawal southeast of Bruyères.

In the Belfort sector, our troops advanced several miles in the Doubs River area.

A number of villages have been liberated, including Marvelise, Montenois, Lougres, Ecot, and Ecurcey. Several hundred prisoners have been taken.

A synthetic oil plant at Dortmund was attacked by escorted heavy bombers. Berlin was hit by forces of light bombers yesterday evening. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 16 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Jaszarokszallas, the junctional railway station of Vamosgork, and also occupied over 30 populated localities, including Tiszaladeny, Sakdosade, Onos, Marie, Kishyorg, Porshogye, Tart, Tarnabosh, Tarang, Pustomonoshtor, and Danni, and the railway stations of Mezenye, Pustomonoshtor, and Dyorno (Gyomro).

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.

During November 15, our troops destroyed or disabled 10 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 16 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On November 1, a group of Piedmont Patriots attacked an enemy column near Rivoli. Twenty Germans were killed and many others wounded.

On November 9, Patriots carried out acts of sabotage along the Turin-Chivasso line, using mines. Traffic was interrupted for several hours.

A few days earlier, near San Didero, a troop train was immobilized by a squad of engineers belonging to a Garibaldi brigade. The locomotive was wrecked and five carriages rendered useless.

On October 28, at Sant'Ambroglo di Torino, seven Germans were taken prisoner.

Patriots attacked another train near Grisignano di Zocco, in Vicenza Province, destroying both the locomotive and four fully-loaded goods trucks.

In the Spezia zone, Patriot activity continues to be very considerable. The Germans having had sufficient of the consequences, have entrusted the task of combatting this activity to the Fascists.

It is now possible to give news of the strike, lasting several hours, which took place at Milan toward the end of September. The strike was held as a protest against Nazi-Fascist persecution and the transfer to Germany of (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

American Academy of Political Science.

Welles, who hailed the American election results as a triumph over the «tenets of isolationism,» warned that no common agreement on all details of a world organization could be found among all the United Nations, and that therefore no international structure ever would be set up if nations refused to enter until it was perfect.

«Every man and woman in The United States,» Welles said, «will have to continue putting his heart and soul into the task of making the peace settlements and the plans for the world organization actually work.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWEDEN ROUNDS UP GESTAPO AGENTS

LONDON, November 16 — The BBC quoted German reports today that the German Minister to Sweden is in Berlin to report on the recent relations between Germany and Sweden.

The BBC added that despatches from Stockholm state that Gestapo agents in Sweden are being rounded up by the Swedish police. Already two of them have been ordered out of the country as undesirables, and three or four more are due for immediate similar treatment. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 16 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army continues to make progress north and west of Forli.

North of Forli, our leading troops have reached the River Montone on a wide front.

West of Forli, British troops have made further gains near Monte Poggiolo, and have captured Petrignone.

Farther west, Polish troops have improved their positions north of the Florence-Forli Road, which is now entirely in our hands.

In the 5th Army sector, there were no significant changes in our forward positions, but patrols have been active along the entire front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Adverse weather caused cancellation of most air activity yesterday, but a small number of heavy bombers attacked targets in southern Austria and in Yugoslavia.

Fighter-bombers attacked a few targets in the Italian battle area and in Albania. Adriatic shipping was attacked by medium bombers and fighters.

From these operations, six of our aircraft are missing. There were no claims.

MAAF flew about 350 sorties.

Navy:

On November 14, a small Commando-type landing was made on the Island of Melos. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy and prisoners were taken. At the same time, an enemy battery was engaged by His Majesty's Ships.

The commandos were subsequently withdrawn. (PRO)

A synthetic oil plant at Dortmund was attacked by escorted heavy bombers. Berlin was hit by forces of light bombers yesterday evening. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 16 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Jaszarokszallas, the junctional railway station of Vamosgork, and also occupied over 30 populated localities, including Tiszaladeny, Sakdosade, Onos, Marie, Kishyorg, Porshogye, Tart, Tarnabosh, Tarang, Pustomonoshtor, and Danni, and the railway stations of Mezenye, Pustomonoshtor, and Dyorno (Gyomro).

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.

During November 15, our troops destroyed or disabled 10 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 16 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On November 1, a group of Piedmont Patriots attacked an enemy column near Rivoli. Twenty Germans were killed and many others wounded.

On November 9, Patriots carried out acts of sabotage along the Turin-Chivasso line, using mines. Traffic was interrupted for several hours.

A few days earlier, near San Didero, a troop train was immobilized by a squad of engineers belonging to a Garibaldi brigade. The locomotive was wrecked and five carriages rendered useless.

On October 28, at Sant'Ambrogio di Torino, seven Germans were taken prisoner.

Patriots attacked another train near Grisignano di Zocco, in Vicenza Province, destroying both the locomotive and four fully-loaded goods trucks.

In the Spezia zone, Patriot activity continues to be very considerable. The Germans having had sufficient of the consequences, have entrusted the task of combatting this activity to the Fascists.

It is now possible to give news of the strike, lasting several hours, which took place at Milan toward the end of September. The strike was held as a protest against Nazi-Fascist persecution and the transfer to Germany of industrial plant and machinery. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 16 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the western front, in southeastern Holland and in the Lorraine frontier area, our troops are engaged in fierce defensive fighting against the attacking enemy divisions. Between the Noorder Canal at Weert and the Belgian frontier, the attacks of strong British tank formations developed into grim fighting.

Northeast and east of Diedenhofen, the battle flared up again after a short lull. Fresh U. S. tank forces succeeded, only after grim and fluctuating fighting, in making gains and broadening the bridgehead on the eastern banks of the Moselle.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In the Metz sector, the fierce defensive fighting against enemy forces who launched a concentric attack is in full swing.

East of Gravelotte, the enemy was ousted from a penetration. Our grenadiers and tanks, despite strong enemy pressure, held the battle area between the upper reaches of the French Nied and Dieuze. The Americans penetrated Mörchingen after grim fighting.

South of Dieuze, important hills were recaptured by our counter-attacks, and a number of enemy tanks were destroyed.

Between the Rhine-Marne Canal and the upper reaches of the Meurthe on both sides of the upper Doubs, local fighting for some enemy penetrations is in progress.

London and Antwerp again were subjected to bombardment with our retaliatory weapons.

Italy:

In central Italy, the British attack ceased for the time being. The enemy attacked neither in the Romagna nor in the mountains between Forli and Modigliano.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, our troops reached the area north of the Elbasan-Skoplje line.

East of Budapest, fresh major Soviet attacks were frustrated after small initial successes. Nine enemy tanks were destroyed.

Yesterday, only small-scale operations were reported from the other parts of the eastern front.

Naval:

A strong formation of British cruisers and destroyers attacked a German convoy off the coast of western Norway. Our light escort forces engaged the enemy, though his artillery force was 25 times superior to ours. They kept the enemy formation busy in heroic and devoted fighting till important parts of our convoy had reached the port of destination.

Air:

During the day, Anglo-American terror bombers dropped bombs indiscriminately on western and southern Reich territory.

The Reich capital and localities in western Germany were attacked by British nuisance raiders during the night.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

« Usual Frankness » on « Tragic Event »: The German Admiral Saalwechter states today: « With its usual frankness the German army bulletin of November 14th announced the tragic event which happened to the German fleet in having the most up-to-date battleship, the *Tirpitz*, put out of action by a British air attack. » The Admiral admits: « For the time being, Germany no longer has any battleship which can tie down British battleships of a similar type in the North Sea or in European waters. »

However, the Admiral immediately thereafter adds, with emphasis, that not Germany but Japan will be the chief sufferer from the loss of the *Tirpitz*, as British battleships might now become available for use in Far Eastern waters.

Giraud Mystery: While Radio Algiers tonight has described a meeting between Giraud and de Gaulle in Paris, Transocean announces from Germany that Giraud is supposedly in Geneva, playing a part in some sort of movement against the de Gaulle government. In recent days, German sources have been connecting General Giraud with the French claimant to the throne, who has been arrested on the Spanish frontier. « Swiss political circles are leaving it

the west, in East Prussia, in Kurland (Baltic states), round Budapest, and in Italy. In East Prussia, the Bolsheviks have not succeeded in breaking through. The big attempt at breaking through toward Budapest failed in the same way as did the invasion of the Ruhr area *via* Holland or the attempt at reaching the Saar. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Local Attacks in Forli and Faenza Areas: Allied attacks in the Forli area and south of Faenza were said to have been ineffectual, supposedly as a result of « the heavy losses suffered by British and Polish units during the past few days. » One broadcast, however, admitted that the Allies achieved slight successes in some points near Forli. South of Bologna, Allied activity was said to have been hampered by bad weather and by German artillery fire.

Carretta Incident Evoked: The Fascist radio tonight makes capital of a United Nations News despatch which allegedly summarizes the Carretta incident as a mob crime rather than a politically provoked lynching. Two points are made; first, that Allied propaganda has had to retract its original analysis of Carretta as a sinister Fascist criminal, and second, that the presumably disorganized police forces in Rome showed excessive negligence in not arresting (then or later) the common murderers involved.

Increasing Chaos in Rome: Tonight's « quote » for allegedly chaotic conditions in Rome is taken from the Göteborg newspaper *Handels Tidningen*. The Swedish paper's Rome correspondent, after blaming the existent disorder and disorganization on the Bonomi Government, observes ironically that the only abundance in Rome is that of political parties; five new parties, she asserts, have sprouted in the last five days.

It is further stated that the « tragic situation » in Rome has worsened because of fights between the populace and the Carabinieri, « the people accusing the latter of being in favor of the Monarchy ».

Sicily and Sardinia: « There is continued resistance of Sicilian farmers to Allied orders. » The incident cited as proof of this internecine state of affairs is one involving the seizure, by Palermo Carabinieri, of hidden wheat.

The new theme of alleged strife in Sardinia is tonight illustrated indirectly rather than by specific narration of disorder. It is pertinently reported that the High Commissioner for Sardinia (in a report given before today's assembly of the Bonomi ministers) revealed a gloomy picture of general poverty on the island and a collapse of communications both within Sardinia and externally with the Continent.

Meeting of Fascist Ministerial Council: It is announced that Mussolini today presided over a meeting of the Fascist Council of Ministers. Mussolini himself spoke on the political and military situation, Marshal Graziani on the military situation alone, and the Minister of Finance on the fiscal status for the past and coming year. The Ministers adopted a resolution involving the need for « strengthening of public finances and defending the value of the lire, in particular ». The resolution also appealed to all loyal Fascists to fight against speculation « in this very grave hour of the fatherland's history. »

HUNGARIAN

Propaganda Minister for « Pratical Socialism »: Radio Budapest tonight quoted a long speech by the Hungarian Minister of Propaganda, stressing the supposed pro-proletarian qualities of the present pro-Nazi dictatorship. Typical excerpts:

« On October 15, 1944 [day of the Nazi coup in Hungary] the seemingly unshakeable bastions of liberalism, Jewish capitalism, and the remnants of feudalism were wiped off the pages of history. Seemingly we had been free before that date, but, in reality, we were very much like slaves because we supported a system keeping us on a starvation level. The *worker* was a slave, and none of us dared express

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

the Elbasan-Skoplje line.

East of Budapest, fresh major Soviet attacks were frustrated after small initial successes. Nine enemy tanks were destroyed.

Yesterday, only small-scale operations were reported from the other parts of the eastern front.

Naval:

A strong formation of British cruisers and destroyers attacked a German convoy off the coast of western Norway. Our light escort forces engaged the enemy, though his artillery force was 25 times superior to ours. They kept the enemy formation busy in heroic and devoted fighting till important parts of our convoy had reached the port of destination.

Air:

During the day, Anglo-American terror bombers dropped bombs indiscriminately on western and southern Reich territory.

The Reich capital and localities in western Germany were attacked by British nuisance raiders during the night.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

«Usual Frankness» on «Tragic Event»: The German Admiral Saalwechter states today: «With its usual frankness the German army bulletin of November 14th announced the tragic event which happened to the German fleet in having the most up-to-date battleship, the *Tirpitz*, put out of action by a British air attack.» The Admiral admits: «For the time being, Germany no longer has any battleship which can tie down British battleships of a similar type in the North Sea or in European waters.»

However, the Admiral immediately thereafter adds, with emphasis, that not Germany but Japan will be the chief sufferer from the loss of the *Tirpitz*, as British battleships might now become available for use in Far Eastern waters.

Giraud Mystery: While Radio Algiers tonight has described a meeting between Giraud and de Gaulle in Paris, Transocean announces from Germany that Giraud is supposedly in Geneva, playing a part in some sort of movement against the de Gaulle government. In recent days, German sources have been connecting General Giraud with the French claimant to the throne, who has been arrested on the Spanish frontier. «Swiss political circles are leaving it open whether or not General Giraud came to Switzerland to escape arrest after he, in his capacity as leader of the conservative nationalist opposition, acted against de Gaulle.»

German Fronts «Stabilized»: One of the most optimistic military surveys emanating from the German Radio in recent months, in striking contrast with the grim pictures presented by General Dittmar, is tonight's speech by Dr. Scharping of the Goebbels Ministry of Propaganda. Scharping claims:

«The military situation may in general be considered as stabilized. This sentence characterizes the situation in

legedly chaotic conditions in Rome is taken from the Göteborg newspaper *Handels Tidningen*. The Swedish paper's Rome correspondent, after blaming the existent disorder and disorganization on the Bonomi Government, observes ironically that the only abundance in Rome is that of political parties; five new parties, she asserts, have sprouted in the last five days.

It is further stated that the «tragic situation» in Rome has worsened because of fights between the populace and the Carabinieri, «the people accusing the latter of being in favor of the Monarchy».

Sicily and Sardinia: «There is continued resistance of Sicilian farmers to Allied orders.» The incident cited as proof of this internecine state of affairs is one involving the seizure, by Palermo Carabinieri, of hidden wheat.

The new theme of alleged strife in Sardinia is tonight illustrated indirectly rather than by specific narration of disorder. It is pertinently reported that the High Commissioner for Sardinia (in a report given before today's assembly of the Bonomi ministers) revealed a gloomy picture of general poverty on the island and a collapse of communications both within Sardinia and externally with the Continent.

Meeting of Fascist Ministerial Council: It is announced that Mussolini today presided over a meeting of the Fascist Council of Ministers. Mussolini himself spoke on the political and military situation, Marshal Graziani on the military situation alone, and the Minister of Finance on the fiscal status for the past and coming year. The Ministers adopted a resolution involving the need for «strengthening of public finances and defending the value of the lire, in particular». The resolution also appealed to all loyal Fascists to fight against speculation «in this very grave hour of the fatherland's history.»

HUNGARIAN

Propaganda Minister for «Pratical Socialism»: Radio Budapest tonight quoted a long speech by the Hungarian Minister of Propaganda, stressing the supposed pro-proletarian qualities of the present pro-Nazi dictatorship. Typical excerpts:

«On October 15, 1944 [day of the Nazi coup in Hungary] the seemingly unshakeable bastions of liberalism, Jewish capitalism, and the remnants of feudalism were wiped off the pages of history. Seemingly we had been free before that date, but, in reality, we were very much like slaves because we supported a system keeping us on a starvation level. The *worker* was a slave, and none of us dared express his opinion... We are aware that millions of our Hungarian brothers would prefer to see economic results overnight; unfortunately, we cannot guarantee them at the moment... All measures taken by the government are inspired by the spirit of practical socialism.

«Do not believe rumors. Do not believe in Bolshevist prosperity. It is quite possible that Bolshevism does set up communal kitchens in the first days of occupation; but this is only a trick to get the bewildered Hungarians out of their homes, and the long column of slaves would soon set out for Siberia.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interdivisional

INFORMATION DIVISION
13 NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 12 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans 8 miles south of Metz, Armored unit drives eastward; Troop Carrier Forces drop total of 50,000 paratroops; Antwerp ready for ships within a week; British infantry cross Montone southwest of Forli; Entire Japanese convoy destroyed; B-29s attack Shanghai, Nanking and Omura; Red Army drive on Budapest gains more ground.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome marks Armistice Day with prayer and ceremony; O'Dwyer not to return to AC. Cleveland appointed executive director; Epuration of police force asked; Allied soldier arrested for murder.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden fly to Paris; World ceremonies honor dead of 1914-18; Popular vote for Roosevelt grows; French government invited to join European Advisory Commission; International Air Conference agrees on juridical equality.

NEUTRAL — Sweden rejects Germanys Baltic declaration.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS 8 MILES SOUTH OF METZ ARMORED UNIT DRIVES EASTWARD

SHAEF, November 11 — The American 3rd Army, in the fourth day of its offensive, drove to within eight miles of its objective of Metz today as tank units of the U. S. 6th Armored Division cut across the Pont à Mousson-Saarbruecken highway to capture the town of Silly en Saulnois.

To the east, armored and infantry units made a six-mile advance in 24 hours, capturing the town of Luppy. Five miles to the southeast, a tank-led spearhead rolled into Lucy, directly threatening one of the three main rail lines feeding the German-held fortress city of Metz. American forces in this sector have contacted a larger and more stubborn body of Germans who have been ordered to defend the rail line.

While the main forces of the American 3rd Army are

GELSENKIRCHEN AND COBLENZ BOMBED

LONDON, November 11. — American and British heavy bombers combined to deliver a heavy blow to German oil and railway targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland today. These daylight attacks were executed despite heavy snowstorms over Germany, and followed two concentrated attacks during the night on Hanover.

Gelsenkirchen, one of the Luftwaffe's major fuel supply centers, and Coblenz, site of large freight yards on the rail network feeding the western front near Metz, were the main targets of 450 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of 8th USAAF, escorted by nearly as many fighters. One thousand tons of high explosive and fire bombs were dropped on these centers by instrument through dense cloud formations.

Following in the wake of the American bombers over the Ruhr, RAF Lancasters this morning attacked a big synthetic oil plant at Castroprauxel, nine miles northeast of Gelsenkirchen.

A few German fighters were sighted but they failed to challenge the Allied air forces.

RAF Mosquito squadrons attacked Hanover and other unspecified targets in western Germany last night, while night fighters of Bomber Command escorting the bombers attacked airfields destroying one aircraft.

RAF Active

RAF intruder fighters also were active last night, hampering the movement of transport in Germany and occupied Holland. Pilots flew through snowstorms to attack road convoys and enemy airfields. One Allied fighter is missing.

It was announced today at 8th USAAF headquarters that 27 bombers and seven fighters have not yet returned from yesterday's American attacks on the Cologne and Frankfurt regions, but some of these planes are believed to have landed safely in friendly territories. Fighters escorting the bomber forces, and other Thunderbolts on strafing missions yesterday shot up a total of 150 rail cars, 30 locomotives, 100 motor vehicles, six oil cars and five aircraft on the ground. Many airfields were bombed for the first time, an 8th USAAF spokesman said, as the operative strips in the target area have all been built since the Luftwaffe was driven from France.

The great Krupp armament works in Essen is reported, in a dispatch from Stockholm, to have suspended production a few days ago as the result of Allied bomb damage, and there is no indication of when work will be resumed.

«Freight yards have been wiped out and considerable stretches of track torn up,» said the dispatch. «Sluice gates have been blasted in and around Essen, forcing a suspension of work affecting some 200,000 workers.

«Transportation of food and raw materials by water is impossible with the Dortmund-Ems canal drained for a second time by RAF attacks.»

Flying bombs were launched during the night from aircraft over the North Sea against southern England and the London area, and casualties and damage were reported. Ground gunners and fighters destroyed a number of the

(OWI - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

tire Japanese convoy destroyed; B-29s attack Shanghai, Nanking and Omura; Red Army drive on Budapest gains more ground.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome marks Armistice Day with prayer and ceremony; O'Dwyer not to return to AC, Cleveland appointed executive director; Epuration of police force asked; Allied soldier arrested for murder.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden fly to Paris; World ceremonies honor dead of 1914-18; Popular vote for Roosevelt grows; French government invited to join European Advisory Commission; International Air Conference agrees on juridical equality.

NEUTRAL — Sweden rejects Germanys Baltic declaration.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS 8 MILES SOUTH OF METZ ARMORED UNIT DRIVES EASTWARD

SHAEF, November 11 — The American 3rd Army, in the fourth day of its offensive, drove to within eight miles of its objective of Metz today as tank units of the U. S. 6th Armored Division cut across the Pont à Mousson-Saarbruecken highway to capture the town of Silly en Saulnois.

To the east, armored and infantry units made a six-mile advance in 24 hours, capturing the town of Luppy. Five miles to the southeast, a tank-led spearhead rolled into Lucy, directly threatening one of the three main rail lines feeding the German-held fortress city of Metz. American forces in this sector have contacted a larger and more stubborn body of Germans who have been ordered to defend the rail line.

While the main forces of the American 3rd Army are drawing closer to Metz from the north and south, the U. S. 4th Armored division in a surprise move thrust northeastward toward Saarbruecken. The new drive, which began at the road junction of Château Salins and passed through Hampont yesterday, gained seven miles today and was last reported in Haboudange (Habuningen), 30 miles southwest of Saarbruecken. The maneuver is evidently aimed at cutting the Metz-Saarburg railway and at outflanking German troops retreating eastward toward the Siegfried Line.

The northern flank of the pincers move on Metz moved slowly southward against stubborn German opposition. The Allies now have three bridgeheads over the Moselle northeast of Thionville and are consolidating and strengthening their positions.

The German line at Maizieres les Metz, seven miles north of the fortress city, was penetrated today by 3rd Army units. The American troops pushed slowly eastward from Maizieres and occupied a small wooded area west of the Moselle River.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton on his 59th birthday today was presented with 180 square miles of liberated French territory and with 2,450 German prisoners — both taken in the four-day offensive by his American 3rd Army troops.

Minor activity was reported today on other sectors of the 400-mile Allied front. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

USAAF, escorted by nearly as many fighters [illegible] tons of high explosive and fire bombs were dropped on these centers by instrument through dense cloud formations.

Following in the wake of the American bombers over the Ruhr, RAF Lancasters this morning attacked a big synthetic oil plant at Castrop-rauxel, nine miles northeast of Gelsenkirchen.

A few German fighters were sighted but they failed to challenge the Allied air forces.

RAF Mosquito squadrons attacked Hanover and other unspecified targets in western Germany last night, while night fighters of Bomber Command escorting the bombers attacked airfields destroying one aircraft.

RAF Active

RAF intruder fighters also were active last night, hampering the movement of transport in Germany and occupied Holland. Pilots flew through snowstorms to attack road convoys and enemy airfields. One Allied fighter is missing.

It was announced today at 8th USAAF headquarters that 27 bombers and seven fighters have not yet returned from yesterday's American attacks on the Cologne and Frankfurt regions, but some of these planes are believed to have landed safely in friendly territories. Fighters escorting the bomber forces, and other Thunderbolts on strafing missions yesterday shot up a total of 150 rail cars, 30 locomotives, 100 motor vehicles, six oil cars and five aircraft on the ground. Many airfields were bombed for the first time, an 8th USAAF spokesman said, as the operative strips in the target area have all been built since the Luftwaffe was driven from France.

The great Krupp armament works in Essen is reported, in a dispatch from Stockholm, to have suspended production a few days ago as the result of Allied bomb damage, and there is no indication of when work will be resumed.

«Freight yards have been wiped out and considerable stretches of track torn up,» said the dispatch. «Sluice gates have been blasted in and around Essen, forcing a suspension of work affecting some 200,000 workers.

«Transportation of food and raw materials by water is impossible with the Dortmund-Ems canal drained for a second time by RAF attacks.»

Flying bombs were launched during the night from aircraft over the North Sea against southern England and the London area, and casualties and damage were reported. Ground gunners and fighters destroyed a number of the bombs. (OWI - Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

DENMARK EVACUATION, REPORTED PREPARATION

BRUSSELS, November 11 — The Brussels radio announced tonight that the Germans are preparing to evacuate Denmark. There is no confirmation of this report from any other source. (OWI)

RAF TYPHOONS HIT GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN

LONDON, November 11 — RAF Typhoons of the Tactical Air Force on an armed reconnaissance mission over Holland destroyed a long German ammunition train west of Amersfoort, it was reported late tonight. The train was attempting to make a daylight dash with supplies for German troops in western Holland.

Typhoon crews reported a huge explosion when they hit the train with eight 500-pound bombs. (OWI)

4006

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

TROOP CARRIERS DROPPED 50,000 PARATROOPS

FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, November 11 — U. S. Troop Carrier Forces of the First Allied Airborne Army, in three airborne operations on the European continent, dropped more than 50,000 paratroops and more than nine million pounds of combat equipment and supplies behind the enemy lines, it was officially revealed here yesterday.

These operations in Normandy, Southern France and Holland were successful in delivering from the air more than 1,000 jeeps, nearly 150 trailers and motor vehicles, more than 3 million 500,000 pounds of ammunition, 500,000 pounds of food rations, four million 500,000 pounds of other combat equipment and supplies, over 1,000 artillery weapons and mortars, 12,000 gallons of gasoline, and 75,000 pounds of land mines and explosives.

In all operations, only two per cent of the aircraft used was lost. (PWB)

TYPHOON LEADER PROMOTED

LONDON, November 11 — Flight Lieutenant J. R. Baldwin, leader of the Typhoon fighter-bombers which shot up field Marshal Rommel's car near Caen during the Normandy campaign, fatally wounding him, was promoted last night to squadron-leader. (Reuter)

ANTWERP WILL BE READY FOR SHIPS WITHIN WEEK

WASHINGTON, November 11 — The Belgian port of Antwerp «will be ready to unload ships within a week,» said War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes in an Armistice Day address today.

While the port was taken early in September, its landward approaches had to be cleared in the Battle of the Schelde Estuary and action south of the Schelde, Allied spokesmen have said that the comparatively undamaged port facilities of Antwerp will make possible large-scale shipments over shortened supply lines to the Allied armies now thrusting their way into Germany and thus permit the mounting of a major offensive. (Reuter)

6,000 GERMAN CIVILIANS RETURN TO AACHEN

WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY, November 11 — About 6,000 German civilians have returned to Aachen and reconstruction of the city is under way, a dispatch to the London *Daily Herald* reported today.

The new mayor has a staff of 150 men and 175 women and the German police force consists of 30 men. The American military police are on duty day and night but there has been no unrest among the population.

A civilian hospital which can cope with any type of operation was set up by the first four German doctors who returned to the city and is now functioning.

The report said that the people of Aachen have opened up their own stores, stocked with previously hidden foods and the first co-operative food centers have been established. (OWI)

MILITARY COURT SET UP IN EINDHOVEN

LONDON, November 11 — The first session of the military field court established by the Netherlands military authority in liberated Netherlands was held in Eindhoven yesterday, The Netherlands radio said this morning.

The court will deal with charges against military personnel and civilians who transgress military laws, the announcement continued. (PWB)

GERMANS FOIL NAZI ATTEMPTS AT SABOTAGE

The Provisional Chamber of the French Court of Cassation yesterday rejected the appeal of Pierre Soero and George Nero, sentenced to death on October 25 for the murder of George Mandel, former French Minister of the Interior. (PWB)

FRENCH CLERGYMAN SENTENCED FOR TREASON

PARIS, November 11 — Canon Marechal, Vicar General of the Diocese of Arras, has been sentenced to five years of solitary confinement by the Court of Justice for intelligence with the enemy, Reuter reported tonight.

It recently was announced that Monsignor Dutoit, Bishop of Arras, had been interned on the same charge. (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH CROSS MONTONE SOUTHWEST OF FORLI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 11 — British Infantry forces of the 8th Army have crossed the Montone River, water barrier of the newest German delaying positions in the southeastern Po Valley. It was announced here today.

The penetration of the German river line defenses, now manned in strength by the enemy forces driven from their positions before Forli, was carried out Thursday on the very afternoon of the day Forli itself was captured. The British forces have since been withdrawn to enable light and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force to carry out a heavy attack on German defensive forks and tank concentrations in the village of San Varano, two miles southwest of Forli along the road from Florence.

German forces now hold hill positions all along the west bank of the Montone River from Dovadola to west of Forli. Although 8th Army patrols reported the small town of Castrocaro, midway along this 10-mile stretch, clear of the enemy, hills further west and overlooking the stream were occupied in strength by German forces. From west of Forli, the new enemy line follows the left bank of the Canale Nuova, a six-mile-long artificial waterway linking the Montone and the Ronco Rivers. From the village of Coccolia, where the canal joins the Ronco, the enemy line follows this stream to Gambellare, 6½ miles southwest of Ravenna.

The enemy have made approaches to their line northeast of Forli to the sea extremely difficult, both by extensive use of mines, and by heavy artillery and mortar barrages. Although 8th Army forces now hold the town of Forli in its entirety, the fact that the enemy positions are around the western and northwestern edges of the capital make it still a battle area.

Snow on the 5th Army's mountain front yesterday heralded the early approach of winter, and its extreme depth of nine inches in places limited even patrol activities of both Allied and enemy troops. Enemy forces continue to dig in and improve defenses all along the front, laying out mine fields, barbed wire entanglements, trenches and extensive field works.

Momentary clearing of the wintry weather yesterday morning was utilized by Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers to heavily bombard an enemy gun concentration near Settefonti, just east of the Idice River southeast of Bologna. Indian troops on the right flank of the 5th Army reported the only local gain of the day, capture of the snow-covered Monte Budriano, south of Faenza. Snowfall was heaviest in this area. (PRO)

BOMBERS SHOOT DOWN TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 11 — Marauder medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, flying in a crosswind of gale force to bomb the Arel rail bridge north of Verona on the Brenner Pass line yesterday, were attacked by 30 enemy fighters, and shot down two of them

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

up field Marshal Rommel's car near Caen during the Normandy campaign, fatally wounding him, was promoted last night to squadron-leader. (Reuter)

ANTWERP WILL BE READY FOR SHIPS WITHIN WEEK

WASHINGTON, November 11 — The Belgian port of Antwerp «will be ready to unload ships within a week,» said War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes in an Armistice Day address today.

While the port was taken early in September, its landward approaches had to be cleared in the Battle of the Schelde Estuary and action south of the Schelde. Allied spokesmen have said that the comparatively undamaged port facilities of Antwerp will make possible large-scale shipments over shortened supply lines to the Allied armies now thrusting their way into Germany and thus permit the mounting of a major offensive. (Reuter)

6,000 GERMAN CIVILIANS RETURN TO AACHEN

WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY, November 11 — About 6,000 German civilians have returned to Aachen and reconstruction of the city is under way, a dispatch to the London *Daily Herald* reported today.

The new mayor has a staff of 150 men and 175 women and the German police force consists of 50 men. The American military police are on duty day and night but there has been no unrest among the population.

A civilian hospital which can cope with any type of operation was set up by the first four German doctors who returned to the city and is now functioning.

The report said that the people of Aachen have opened up their own stores, stocked with previously hidden foods, and the first co-operative food centers have been established. (OWI)

MILITARY COURT SET UP IN EINDHOVEN

LONDON, November 11 — The first session of the military field court established by the Netherlands military authority in liberated Netherlands was held in Eindhoven yesterday, The Netherlands radio said this morning.

The court will deal with charges against military personnel and civilians who transgress military laws, the announcement continued. (PWB)

GERMANS FOIL NAZI ATTEMPTS AT SABOTAGE

MONSCHAU, GERMANY, November 11 — The inhabitants of Allied-occupied Monschau in Germany foiled Nazi attempts to organize sabotage, the Associated Press reported Thursday.

When the Nazis sent a former citizen of Monschau back to his home with instructions to wreck the central telephone exchange, the reports said, the man merely removed the vital parts from the exchange and hid them, telling others where they could be found. When the Americans arrived, the equipment was restored.

Before evacuating Monschau, the Nazis also planned to destroy its fire-fighting equipment, but the townspeople had hidden the fire engine in a cave, the dispatches said, and hauled it out only after the Americans came. (PWB)

FRENCH JOURNALIST INDICTED

PARIS, November 11 — The French journalist, Jose Germain Droilly, a leading collaborationist and the author of pro-Nazi articles published in *Les Nouveaux Temps*, is imprisoned in Fresnes, said the French press agency yesterday.

Droilly was indicted by the examining magistrate, M. Berry.

manned in strength by the enemy forces driven from their positions before Forli, was carried out Thursday on the very afternoon of the day Forli itself was captured. The British forces have since been withdrawn to enable light and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force to carry out a heavy attack on German defensive forks and tank concentrations in the village of San Varano, two miles southwest of Forli along the road from Florence.

German forces now hold hill positions all along the west bank of the Montone River from Dovadola to west of Forli. Although 8th Army patrols reported the small town of Castrocaro, midway along this 10-mile stretch, clear of the enemy, hills further west and overlooking the stream were occupied in strength by German forces. From west of Forli, the new enemy line follows the left bank of the Canale Nuova, a six-mile-long artificial waterway linking the Montone and the Ronco Rivers. From the village of Coccolia, where the canal joins the Ronco, the enemy line follows this stream to Gambellare, 6½ miles southwest of Ravenna.

The enemy have made approaches to their line northeast of Forli to the sea extremely difficult, both by extensive use of mines, and by heavy artillery and mortar barrages. Although 8th Army forces now hold the town of Forli in its entirety, the fact that the enemy positions are around the western and northwestern edges of the capital make it still a battle area.

Snow on the 5th Army's mountain front yesterday heralded the early approach of winter, and its extreme depth of nine inches in places limited even patrol activities of both Allied and enemy troops. Enemy forces continue to dig in and improve defenses all along the front, laying out mine fields, barbed wire entanglements, trenches and extensive field works.

Momentary clearing of the wintry weather yesterday morning was utilized by Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers to heavily bombard an enemy gun concentration near Scitefonti, just east of the Idice River southeast of Bologna. Indian troops on the right flank of the 5th Army reported the only local gain of the day, capture of the snow-covered Monte Budrieno, south of Faenza. Snowfall was heaviest in this area. (PRO)

BOMBERS SHOOT DOWN TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 11 — Marauder medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, flying in a crosswind of gale force to bomb the Arel rail bridge north of Verona on the Brenner Pass line yesterday, were attacked by 30 enemy fighters, and shot down two of them and damaged five others in the ensuing 30-minute-long air battle, it was announced here today.

Despite the heavy wind and the enemy interception and flak, an «excellent concentration» of bombs struck the 120-foot-wide structure.

In addition to other attacks by medium bombers on the Sacile rail bridge across the Livenza River, 45 miles north of Venice, and on a ferry terminal at Ostiglia on the Po River north of Bologna, a small force of RAF night bombers attacked the Latisana bridge, west of Trieste along the Adriatic coast rail line. (PRO)

BRAZILIANS FLY FIRST INDEPENDENT MISSION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 11 — Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Brazilian Air Force carried out offensive sweeps over Lake Garda and the Bergamo area in northern Italy on their first combat mission as an independent unit, it was announced today.

In previous flights, the Brazilian fliers were accompanied by American P-47 pilots of the 350th Fighter-Bomber Group, to which the Brazilians are attached.

The flight today by the Brazilian squadron was reported to be without incident. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BRITISH CRUISER LEAD[illegible] CONVOY INTO SALONIKA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 11 — The British cruiser *Argonaut* led the convoy of warships and other vessels bringing stores, troops and motor transport to Salonika Harbor Thursday, it was announced here today.

Minefields outside the harbor required extensive sweeping by Allied craft before the convoy could make its way into the Greek port, the announcement said. (PRO)

B-29'S ATTACK SHANGHAI, NANKING, AND OMURA

WASHINGTON, November 11 — Three enemy targets — Nanking and Shanghai in Japanese-occupied China and Omura on the Japanese homeland — were attacked today by a huge force of Superfortresses, the War Department announced.

An earlier announcement by General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Army Air Forces, reported only that Nanking had been hit. The later disclosure said the weather had «caused a diversion of part of the effort» and according to a 20th Air Force communique Shanghai and Omura were the alternate targets.

On the basis of preliminary reports, two enemy planes were shot down, seven others probably destroyed and 11 damaged. One of our aircraft is reported missing.

Enemy fighter opposition was described as weak.

The attacks were made in daylight by elements of Major General Curtis E. Lemay's 20th Bomber Command from their bases in China.

At Omura the target was the Omura aircraft factory, which was attacked in a B-29 mission on October 25. It has 75 buildings.

Over Omura, the skies were overcast today and bombing was accomplished through clouds by precision instruments, with unobserved results. Similar weather was reported at Nanking, headquarters of the Chinese puppet government, where also the bombing was by instrument and the effect unobserved.

The communique said: «The target at Nanking was the extensive dock and loading facilities where rail traffic between Shanghai, Tientsin and Manchuria is ferried across the Yangtze River.»

Good bombing was reported by some of the crews over Shanghai, although all elements did not have «sufficient visibility for observation» of results. The target at Shanghai was the Japanese military storage and transshipment facilities on the main Japanese military supply route to the occupied Asiatic mainland.

Burma Advance Continues

The Southeast Asia communique today said that in northern Burma Chinese troops have crossed Taping River in the Myohit area and advanced several miles south towards Bhamo on the Burma road. Other troops, in a flanking movement, have taken Momauk, eight miles east of Bhamo.

British elements moved to within nine miles of Naba Junction on the Myitkyina-Rangoon railroad, 60 miles west of Bhamo. In the fighting near the Chindwin River, East Africans captured another Japanese position. In Kabaw Valley other East African forces moving south captured a Japanese strongpoint to the northeast.

Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, announced today that Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, former commander of a base section of the port of Calcutta, has been appointed Commanding General of Services of Supply for the American forces in China.

The announcement said Cheves' assignment is a recognition of the importance of supply in that theater and

practically been destroyed with an estimated 35,000 casualties, reinforcements have virtually replaced the Japanese losses.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced from Pearl Harbor today that American bombers, based on the Aleutian Islands, made heavy attacks on Japanese positions in the northern Kuriles last Monday.

Three enemy planes were reported destroyed and two of nine self-propelled barges attacked were seen to have exploded in blows at Tori Shima Island. Paramushiru, Matsuwa and Onnekotan Islands also were the targets of 11th Air Force Mitchells and Venturas.

Air attacks on enemy airfields in the Volcano, Bonin, northern Marianas and Marcus Islands also were announced by Admiral Nimitz.

Norman Bell, Associated Press correspondent, after nearly 15 months of covering the war in the north Pacific, said in Seattle, Washington, yesterday that the sea and air of the north Pacific all the way to the Kurile Islands, north of Japan, is controlled by U. S. forces. (OWI)

BRITISH SUBS SINK 45 JAP SHIPS

LONDON, November 11 — British submarines during recent patrols in Far Eastern waters sank 45 Japanese ships, including one large supply ship, one submarine chaser and three landing craft, the Admiralty announced today. (Reuter)

RED ARMY'S DRIVE ON BUDAPEST GAINS GROUND

MOSCOW, November 11 — The railway junction of Ujczasz, north of Szolnok, was captured today by Soviet forces on Marshal Malinovsky's left flank, advancing on Budapest from the east. Other towns, villages and railway stations, including Jasladan, Lenentina and Majzenjarod, were occupied by his armies on this front, which extends in an arc northeastward, its right flank outflanking Miskolcz.

The struggle on the northeast and southeast approaches to Budapest has now become a battle for two highways 35 miles apart on the Hungarian plain, a Moscow dispatch said today. A success on either approach will threaten the Hungarian capital from a new direction.

The cutting of the Miskolcz-Budapest railway line yesterday has increased the difficulties of the Germans' retreat from northern Hungary near the Slovak border as they now have no escape line, the *Daily Telegraph* said today.

The Budapest radio reported that the Russians have crossed the Danube south of Budapest and are advancing on the main Vienna-Budapest railway.

Bulgarian troops operating against the Germans in Yugoslav territory have occupied the towns of Stip and Veles.

Yugoslav and Soviet forces have crossed the Danube on a 50-mile front astride the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier and are marching toward the Hungarian town of Pecs, Marshal Tito's communique announced today. The crossings were made at a point 75 miles south of Budapest.

The section of the Danube near liberated Belgrade is being cleared of enemy mines and navigation is beginning, with the hauling of food and coal into the capital.

Poles forcibly mobilized into the German army are crossing over to the Red Army, according to the supplement to yesterday's Soviet communique. Several Polish soldiers deserting from the German ranks said that they wanted to avenge themselves upon the Germans for the sufferings inflicted on the Polish people.

The Soviet Military commentator, Col. Karpov, this afternoon described the present relative stalemate on the Russian front as «a pause before an annihilating new blow at the enemy.»

«The Red Army has taken up positions for an offen-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

damaged. One of our aircraft is reported missing.

Enemy fighter opposition was described as weak.

The attacks were made in daylight by elements of Major General Curtis E. Lemay's 20th Bomber Command from their bases in China.

At Omura the target was the Omura aircraft factory, which was attacked in a B-29 mission on October 25. It has 75 buildings.

Over Omura, the skies were overcast today and bombing was accomplished through clouds by precision instruments, with unobserved results. Similar weather was reported at Nanking, headquarters of the Chinese puppet government, where also the bombing was by instrument and the effect unobserved.

The communique said: «The target at Nanking was the extensive dock and loading facilities where rail traffic between Shanghai, Tientsin and Manchuria is ferried across the Yangtze River.»

Good bombing was reported by some of the crews over Shanghai, although all elements did not have «sufficient visibility for observation» of results. The target at Shanghai was the Japanese military storage and transshipment facilities on the main Japanese military supply route to the occupied Asiatic mainland.

Burma Advance Continues

The Southeast Asia communique today said that in northern Burma Chinese troops have crossed Taping River in the Myohit area and advanced several miles south towards Bhamo on the Burma road. Other troops, in a flanking movement, have taken Momauk, eight miles east of Bhamo.

British elements moved to within nine miles of Naba Junction on the Myitkyina-Rangoon railroad, 60 miles west of Bhamo. In the fighting near the Chindwin River, East Africans captured another Japanese position. In Kabaw Valley other East African forces moving south captured a Japanese strongpoint to the northeast.

Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U.S. forces in China, announced today that Maj. Gen. Gilbert Cheves, former commander of a base section of the port of Calcutta, has been appointed Commanding General of Services of Supply for the American forces in China.

The announcement said Cheves' assignment is a recognition of the importance of supply in that theater and of the enlargement of operations which may follow the reopening of the Burma road. (BBC-Reuter)

ENTIRE JAPANESE CONVOY DESTROYED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 12 — American carrier planes today destroyed an entire Japanese convoy of six destroyers and four transports, carrying an estimated 8,000 fresh Japanese troops, in a battle in Ormoc Bay, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced.

The U. S. planes caught the convoy attempting to reach land this morning under cover of darkness, the announcement said. The airmen attacked in force, smashing the convoy with bombs and gunfire. Only remnants of the new enemy forces reached shore.

This new Japanese attempt to reinforce their garrison on Leyte Island coincided with a steady American advance in the rugged mountain areas north of Ormoc, the last enemy stronghold on the island, Headquarters announced.

General MacArthur's communique yesterday said that the Japanese are continuing to reinforce their Leyte troops and though the original enemy force on the island has including one large supply ship, one submarine chaser and three landing craft, the Admiralty announced today. (Reuter)

RED ARMY'S DRIVE ON BUDAPEST GAINS GROUND

MOSCOW, November 11 — The railway junction of Ujezasz, north of Szolnok, was captured today by Soviet forces on Marshal Malinovsky's left flank, advancing on Budapest from the east. Other towns, villages and railway stations, including Jasladan, Lenentina and Majzenjarod, were occupied by his armies on this front, which extends in an arc northeastward, its right flank outflanking Miskolcz.

The struggle on the northeast and southeast approaches to Budapest has now become a battle for two highways 95 miles apart on the Hungarian plain, a Moscow dispatch said today. A success on either approach will threaten the Hungarian capital from a new direction.

The cutting of the Miskolcz-Budapest railway line yesterday has increased the difficulties of the Germans' retreat from northern Hungary near the Slovak border as they now have no escape line, the *Daily Telegraph* said today.

The Budapest radio reported that the Russians have crossed the Danube south of Budapest and are advancing on the main Vienna-Budapest railway.

Bulgarian troops operating against the Germans in Yugoslav territory have occupied the towns of Stip and Veles.

Yugoslav and Soviet forces have crossed the Danube on a 50-mile front astride the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier and are marching toward the Hungarian town of Peks, Marshal Tito's communique announced today. The crossings were made at a point 75 miles south of Budapest.

The section of the Danube near liberated Belgrade is being cleared of enemy mines and navigation is beginning, with the hauling of food and coal into the capital.

Poles forcibly mobilized into the German army are crossing over to the Red Army, according to the supplement to yesterday's Soviet communique. Several Polish soldiers deserting from the German ranks said that they wanted to avenge themselves upon the Germans for the sufferings inflicted on the Polish people.

The Soviet Military commentator, Col. Karpov, this afternoon described the present relative stalemate on the Russian front as «a pause before an annihilating new blow at the enemy.»

«The Red Army has taken up positions for an offensive,» he declared. (OWI-Reuter)

PAASIKIVI ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP OF FINLAND

WASHINGTON, November 11 — Juho K. Paasikivi, a former Finnish premier, who played a leading part in the armistice negotiations with Soviet Russia, has accepted the premiership in a new Finnish Government, the Finnish radio announced today.

He succeeds Erhu Castren, whose government has been criticised for its handling of the Russo-Finnish armistice problems. (OWI)

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

BUCHAREST, November 11 — Andrey Vishinski, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, arrived here yesterday afternoon, it was announced today.

He had a long conversation with the Rumanian Foreign Minister Constantin Voicaniu, the announcement added. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

LIBERATED ITALY

ARMISTICE DAY IN ROME

ROME, November 11 — The city of Rome marked its first Armistice Day under Allied liberation today with prayer and ceremony in which representatives of the nations fighting a common enemy participated.

Beginning at down a steady stream of citizens, mostly women, began moving up the white marble steps leading to the tomb of the unknown soldier. Each laid a flower, usually a chrysanthemum, at the tomb, then paused for a moment in prayer and passed on down the steps.

As the day wore on they came by hundreds. In the groups were scores of school children, many led by a teacher who laid the flowers on the tomb. One bent, white haired man stood there longer than the others after he had laid the flower down. He had lost a son and two brothers in the first World War, when Italy fought side by side with the Allies against the Germans.

In the crowds were Allied soldiers who moved up the steps to join the silent ceremony.

On the other side of the Tiber, in the basilica of St Peters, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated at 1100 hours Rome time for the souls of those who fell in the last war. Allied chaplains officiated in the ceremony which packed St. Peters with thousands of soldiers of all the United Nations.

In the Piazza Venezia, the Rome Allied Command held a brief review marking the 26th anniversary of the armistice. Drawn up in the piazza, directly underneath the balcony where Mussolini once preached the gospel of Fascism which sent thousands of men to war and death, were three contingents of American, British and French troops.

Led by Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, commanding officer of the Rome Area Command, staff officers of American, British and French armies moved from one national contingent to another to receive a salute. In turn, the 100-piece band of an Algerian rifle division played the respective national anthems — «The Star Spangled Banner», «God Save the King», and «The Marseillaise».

Then the band led the troops in a parade around the piazza in review. In the reviewing stand with General Brown were Brigadier General Le Couteulx de Caumont, and Brigadier Alban Low, two deputy commanders of the Rome Allied Command and other senior officers. (PWB)

O'DWYER NOT TO RETURN TO AC
CLEVELAND APPOINTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ROME, November 11 — Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, vice-president of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, will not return to his post here, it was announced today by the AC.

The announcement added that an appointment of an American to fill the post vacated by General O' Dwyer will be made soon in Washington.

At the same time, the AC also announced today that Harlan Cleveland, special assistant to the Liberated Areas Director of the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration, has been appointed executive director of the AC Economic Section.

In his new post, Cleveland will not replace O'Dwyer. Cleveland will succeed A. G. Antolini, who was executive director of the Economic Section and who served as the section's acting vice-president since General O'Dwyer returned to the United States two months ago to confer

EPURATION OF POLICE FORCE AP D

ROME, November 11 — The Communal Junta of Rome, at which Dr. Guido Laj, acting Mayor, presided, today approved an order of the day asking for the purging of all Fascist and reactionary elements from the local police force. The order also called for reconstitution of the police force along outright democratic lines. (PWB)

ALLIED SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR MURDER

ROME, November 11 — Arrest of an Allied soldier who is charged with the murder of Alberto Gatti, local restaurant owner, eight days ago, was announced today by the Rome Area Allied Command. He will be tried by a military court.

Gatti allegedly was stabbed to death by one of three soldiers who were drinking wine in his restaurant. When they were asked to leave, one refused and became involved in a fight which resulted in the death of the owner.

The RAAC has announced a firm policy that Allied soldiers have been and will continue to be punished for any crimes against the civil population. (PRC)

ITALIANS HONOR GORKI

SORRENTO, November 11 — A special ceremony marked the unveiling yesterday of a memorial plaque in honor of Maxim Gorki, Russian writer.

Referring to Gorki as the «father of Soviet Literature,» «great humanist,» «defender of culture» who «fought injustice, oppression and violence,» Soviet Ambassador Kostylev declared: «The United Nations are today on the threshold of the glorious conclusion of the war against Hitlerite Germany. In these days the figure of Gorki great writer and great anti-Fascist, is dearer than ever to all progressive humanity and to all liberty-loving nations.»

Michael Tarasov head of the Soviet Trade Union delegation, which also attended, the ceremony, said that now that the defeat of the Nazi-Fascist armies is nearing completion, «it is indispensable to point out the importance of the contribution made by the great writer in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany.» (PWB)

ITALIANS READY TO REBUILD WAR-TORN ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 11 — Italy can be rehabilitated both economically and politically with Allied help, Quinto Quintieri, former Italian Finance Minister, said here yesterday.

«Italians have no intention of sitting in despair among our ruins and leaving it to the United Nations to carry on the gigantic task of restoring our-warn torn country,» he added.

Quintieri and Raffaele Mattioli, a director of the Italian Commercial Bank, are here to discuss Italian financial problems.

«A beginning already has been made by us toward rebuilding and reorganizing our resources toward the maximum prosecution of the war. But we cannot build without tools,» Quintieri said. «We must have help from the outside.»

Quintieri pointed out that a ruthless destruction policy by retreating Germans in many parts of Italy, notably the Naples industrial area, caused considerable ruin. He told of destruction of three million olive trees, some of which German troops forced Italian peasants to cut down.

«On the estate of one of my men a mine was planted in every tree to complete the work of devastation,» he

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

On the other side of the river, in the basilica of St. Peters, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated at 1100 hours Rome time for the souls of those who fell in the last war. Allied chaplains officiated in the ceremony which packed St. Peters with thousands of soldiers of all the United Nations.

In the Piazza Venezia, the Rome Allied Command held a brief review marking the 26th anniversary of the armistice. Drawn up in the piazza, directly underneath the balcony where Mussolini once preached the gospel of Fascism which sent thousands of men to war and death, were three contingents of American, British and French troops.

Led by Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, commanding officer of the Rome Area Command, staff officers of American, British and French armies moved from one national contingent to another to receive a salute. In turn, the 100-piece band of an Algerian rifle division played the respective national anthems — «The Star Spangled Banner», «God Save the King», and «The Marseillaise».

Then the band led the troops in a parade around the piazza in review. In the reviewing stand with General Brown were Brigadier General Le Couteulx de Caumont, and Brigadier Alban Low, two deputy commanders of the Rome Allied Command and other senior officers. (PWB)

O'DWYER NOT TO RETURN TO AC CLEVELAND APPOINTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ROME, November 11 — Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, vice-president of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, will not return to his post here, it was announced today by the AC.

The announcement added that an appointment of an American to fill the post vacated by General O' Dwyer will be made soon in Washington.

At the same time, the AC also announced today that Harlan Cleveland, special assistant to the Liberated Areas Director of the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration, has been appointed executive director of the AC Economic Section.

In his new post, Cleveland will not replace O'Dwyer. Cleveland will succeed A. G. Antolini, who was executive director of the Economic Section and who served as the section's acting vice-president since General O'Dwyer returned to the United States two months ago to confer with President Roosevelt.

Antolini is returning to the United States, the announcement said. Pending the appointment of a new vice-president, the post will remain open.

Cleveland formerly was head of the Italian section of the FEA. When the U. S. Board of Economic Warfare was created, he assisted in the establishment of a program for neutral trade and blockade.

Cleveland specialized in economics, political science and comparative government at Princeton University and as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University. He served also in the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. (PWB-AC)

NEW REGIONAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

NAPLES, November 11 — Brigadier J. K. Dunlop has taken over the duties of regional commissioner of the Southern Section of the Allied Commission, it was announced here.

Brigadier Dunlop has been in Italy since December, 1943, and has already held the post of regional commissioner of Sardinia. (PWB)

ITALIANS HONOR GORKI

SORRENTO, November 11 — A special ceremony marked the unveiling yesterday of a memorial plaque in honor of Maxim Gorki, Russian writer.

Referring to Gorki as the «father of Soviet Literature,» «great humanist,» «defender of culture» who «fought injustice, oppression and violence,» Soviet Ambassador Kostylev declared: «The United Nations are today on the threshold of the glorious conclusion of the war against Hitlerite Germany. In these days the figure of Gorki great writer and great anti-Fascist, is dearer than ever to all progressive humanity and to all liberty-loving nations.»

Michael Tarasov head of the Soviet Trade Union delegation, which also attended, the ceremony, said that now that the defeat of the Nazi-Fascist armies is nearing completion, «it is indispensable to point out the importance of the contribution made by the great writer in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany.» (PWB)

ITALIANS READY TO REBUILD WAR-TORN ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 11 — Italy can be rehabilitated both economically and politically with Allied help, Quinto Quintieri, former Italian Finance Minister, said here yesterday.

«Italians have no intention of sitting in despair among our ruins and leaving it to the United Nations to carry on the gigantic task of restoring our-warn torn country,» he added.

Quintieri and Raffaele Mattioli, a director of the Italian Commercial Bank, are here to discuss Italian financial problems.

«A beginning already has been made by us toward rebuilding and reorganizing our resources toward the maximum prosecution of the war. But we cannot build without tools,» Quintieri said. «We must have help from the outside.»

Quintieri pointed out that a ruthless destruction policy by retreating Germans in many parts of Italy, notably the Naples industrial area, caused considerable ruin. He told of destruction of three million olive trees, some of which German troops forced Italian peasants to cut down.

«On the estate of one of my men a mine was planted in every tree to complete the work of devastation,» he added. (OWI)

MANY WOMEN JOIN NEW FLORENCE UNION

FLORENCE, November 11 — Women of all classes are joining the local branch of the Union of Italian Women, which has formulated a program calling for the right of women to participate in the political life of Italy.

The Union also has set forth the following aims: to increase aid to the fighting men, their families and families of men martyred by the Nazi-Fascist terror; to collaborate in the Government's epuration activity by appointing delegates in epuration and control commissions; to organize infant welfare for workers' children, and to conduct cultural and recreative activity for poor children.

Referring to the shooting of Giorgio Messiti by a Carabiniere last Monday in Rome, the Union today asked Italian authorities to take measures to prevent similar incidents.

During the past week the Women's Union asked for women's suffrage, for representation on the National Body for the Distribution of Relief Supplies to Italy, and for representation on trade unions and factory committees. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL AND EDEN FLY TO PARIS

LONDON, November 11 — Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden flew to Paris yesterday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, Miss Mary Churchill, and a number of high government officials.

The Churchill party was met by General De Gaulle, accompanied by four cabinet members and other officials of the French Provisional Government.

It was the first time that Mr. Churchill had gone to France on a visit of state since May 22, 1940, although he visited the Normandy beachhead shortly after the landings in France.

After landing on the French airfield yesterday Mr. Churchill and General De Gaulle inspected military troops lined up in their honor.

The need for Franco-British amity was stressed by General DeGaulle at a luncheon today in honor of the British guests. Their visit, said DeGaulle, was a happy opportunity for the French people to demonstrate their regard for Britain.

Churchill recalled at the Luncheon that he had championed the cause of Anglo-French friendship for more than 35 years.

Although Mr. Churchill's visit had not been announced, press dispatches said large crowds gathered at the airport and people carrying flags lined the road into Paris.

This morning Mr. Churchill, in company with General DeGaulle, attended an Armistice Day ceremony held at the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier. Later he drove down the Champs Elysees with De Gaulle. (OWI - Reuter)

WORLD CEREMONIES HONOR DEAD OF 1914-1918

WASHINGTON, November 11 — Peoples of the United Nations paused briefly at their task of winning the war today to honor their military dead of the last war and to express through their officials a determination that victory against Germany and Japan shall bring an enduring peace.

President Roosevelt made his annual visit to the tomb of America's Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery across the Potomac River from Washington. High Army and Navy officials and representatives of the United Nations grouped about the President as the minute of silence was observed and the Presidential salute of 21 guns was fired.

President Roosevelt's Armistice Day proclamation called upon the people of the United States to rededicate themselves to the job of winning the war and establishing an enduring peace. He said:

«We and our Allies, united to reestablish peace under liberty, have deployed our forces by land, sea, and air and are confident of victory. Under God we are resolved that the victories of this second World War shall produce not merely an armistice but also institutions capable of establishing a peace which shall endure.»

Paris Ceremony

In Paris, Prime Minister Churchill and General DeGaulle, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Eden, drove down the Champs Elysees to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beneath the Arc de Triomphe. The streets were lined with uniformed police in the blue capes and thousands of cheering Parisians.

Churchill and DeGaulle stood at attention beside the Unknown Soldier's tomb until a cannon shot announced the end of the two-minute silence. Together they advanced and placed on the tomb huge wreaths from the British and French governments.

In London, no official ceremonies marked Armistice Day but unofficially a two minute period of silence was observed throughout the nation and wreaths laid on war memorials. Members of the London Home Guard mounted guard over the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Westminster Abbey, where a large number of civilians and soldiers attended a brief service.

In Chungking, commanders of the American air and ground forces in China sent messages to their men. Major Gen. Claire L. Chennault, leader of the 14th USAAF, said:

«The original character of this World War anniversary was one of high celebration, but the perspective of the years made it increasingly one of memorial observance.» He paid tribute also to the men of all nations who have died in freedom's cause, and concluded:

«We pledge that we will not again lay down arms until the forces of oppression and injustice have perished from the earth.»

The commanding general of the American forces in China, Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, told his soldiers that he joined them in the prayer that «before next November 11 appears on the calendar, a new Armistice Day shall have been added to world history.» (OWI - Reuter)

POPULAR VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT GROWS

WASHINGTON, November 11 — President Roosevelt's margin of victory over Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York in the popular vote for the presidency continued to increase today as late tabulations were completed.

The President now has a total of 24,312,810 votes as against 21,222,287 for Mr. Dewey, giving him a popular majority of 3,090,523. His electoral vote stands at 432 from 36 states, with Mr. Dewey's column containing 12 states and 99 votes. There still are many thousands of soldier votes to be counted, as well as civilian ballots as yet untallied.

Latest returns indicate that the Senate will include 56 Democrats, 37 Republicans and one Progressive (a minority party), with two contests still unsettled. The House of Representatives, latest returns show, will contain 242 Democrats, 187 Republicans, one candidate of the American Labor Party, and one Progressive, with four contests still undecided.

In one of the senatorial contests still in doubt the Democratic candidate, Francis J. Myers of Pensylvania, has a slight lead over his Republican opponent, Senator James J. Davis, the incumbent.

Among those elected to the House of Representatives is an army corporal, C. Melvin Price of the 22nd Congressional District in the State of Illinois. Price, an inventory clerk at a Virginia camp, spent election night unloading apples destined for the camp kitchens.

American editorial comment on the election continued to emphasize the essential unity of all the people on the objectives of war and peace and to predict a bright future for American collaboration with the other United Nations in world affairs. *The New York Times*, pointing out the importance of close cooperation between the President and the new Senate to that end said:

«The prospects seem brighter now than they have ever been for American leadership in organizing the post-war world for a reign of international law and order.»

The Chicago *Sun* said the people have «given to Franklin D. Roosevelt a mandate to lead on in the organization of the peace, a United Nations peace in which America must play her full part to prevent or stamp out aggression before it can throw the world into another war, and to build peace positively, by building its essential economic, social and political conditions.» (OWI)

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS ON AMERICAN ELECTION

MOSCOW, November 11 — Confidence of the American

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

pioned the cause of Anglo-French friendship for more than 35 years.

Although Mr. Churchill's visit had not been announced, press dispatches said large crowds gathered at the airport and people carrying flags lined the road into Paris.

This morning Mr. Churchill, in company with General DeGaulle, attended an Armistice Day ceremony held at the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier. Later he drove down the Champs Elysees with De Gaulle. (OWI - Reuter)

WORLD CEREMONIES HONOR DEAD OF 1914-1918

WASHINGTON, November 11 — Peoples of the United Nations paused briefly at their task of winning the war today to honor their military dead of the last war and to express through their officials a determination that victory against Germany and Japan shall bring an enduring peace.

President Roosevelt made his annual visit to the tomb of America's Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery across the Potomac River from Washington. High Army and Navy officials and representatives of the United Nations grouped about the President as the minute of silence was observed and the Presidential salute of 21 guns was fired.

President Roosevelt's Armistice Day proclamation called upon the people of the United States to rededicate themselves to the job of winning the war and establishing an enduring peace. He said:

« We and our Allies, united to reestablish peace under liberty, have deployed our forces by land, sea, and air and are confident of victory. Under God we are resolved that the victories of this second World War shall produce not merely an armistice but also institutions capable of establishing a peace which shall endure. »

Paris Ceremony

In Paris, Prime Minister Churchill and General DeGaulle, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Eden, drove down the Champs Elysees to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beneath the Arc de Triomphe. The streets were lined with uniformed police in the blue capes and thousands of cheering Parisians.

Churchill and DeGaulle stood at attention beside the Unknown Soldier's tomb until a cannon shot announced the end of the two-minute silence. Together they advanced and placed on the tomb huge wreaths from the British and French governments.

France's first Armistice Day observance in five years began at dusk yesterday when a torch was kindled at the eternal fire burning over the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and was borne in a silent procession through the city.

Relays of runners carried the torch to a clearing at Rethondes in the Compeigne Forest, where Marshal Ferdinand Foch received the Armistice delegation in 1918. In the eyes of the French, it was a ceremony of purification atoning for the dark day in June, 1940, when Hitler insisted that defeated France sign the German armistice at exactly the same hour and in exactly the same place as the 1918 armistice.

A simple ceremony was held at the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, the largest American overseas burial ground of the last war. It was the first ceremony held there since 1939. A group of American soldiers and members of the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the U. S. Army, sons and daughters of men who had fought and died in the 1917-1918 war, participated in the services.

In Belgium, Prince Regent Albert placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in climaxing the celebration of Armistice Day in Brussels. All morning military and civil bands played martial music while a mile long procession of former service men, Belgian troops, gendarmerie and nurses marched by the Column de Congres.

POPULAR VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT GROWS

WASHINGTON, November 11 — President Roosevelt's margin of victory over Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York in the popular vote for the presidency continued to increase today as late tabulations were completed.

The President now has a total of 24,312,810 votes as against 21,222,237 for Mr. Dewey, giving him a popular majority of 3,090,573. His electoral vote stands at 432 from 36 states, with Mr. Dewey's column containing 12 states and 99 votes. There still are many thousands of soldier votes to be counted, as well as civilian ballots as yet untallied.

Latest returns indicate that the Senate will include 56 Democrats, 37 Republicans and one Progressive (a minority party), with two contests still unsettled. The House of Representatives, latest returns show, will contain 242 Democrats, 187 Republicans, one candidate of the American Labor Party, and one Progressive, with four contests still undecided.

In one of the senatorial contests still in doubt the Democratic candidate, Francis J. Myers of Pensylvania, has a slight lead over his Republican opponent, Senator James J. Davis, the incumbent.

Among those elected to the House of Representatives is an army corporal, C. Melvin Price of the 22nd Congressional District in the State of Illinois. Price, an inventory clerk at a Virginia camp, spent election night unloading apples destined for the camp kitchens.

American editorial comment on the election continued to emphasize the essential unity of all the people on the objectives of war and peace and to predict a bright future for American collaboration with the other United Nations in world affairs. *The New York Times*, pointing out the importance of close cooperation between the President and the new Senate to that end said:

« The prospects seem brighter now than they have ever been for American leadership in organizing the post-war world for a reign of international law and order. »

The Chicago *Sun* said the people have « given to Franklin D. Roosevelt a mandate to lead on in the organization of the peace; a United Nations peace in which America must play her full part to prevent or stamp out aggression before it can throw the world into another war, and to build peace positively, by building its essential economic, social and political conditions. » (OWI)

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS ON AMERICAN ELECTION

MOSCOW, November 11 — Confidence of the American public in a policy of international cooperation was reflected in the reelection of President Roosevelt, the Soviet newspapers, *Pravda* and *Red Star* commented today.

Red Star said « the results of the presidential election in the United States give another blow to all of the enemies of freedom-loving people. » By public vote, said the newspaper, the people have given Mr. Roosevelt confidence to conduct a foreign policy assuring international safety and collaboration with other democratic nations.

Pravda said popularity of his foreign policy played a great part in the President Roosevelt's reelection, and commented:

« With Roosevelt's name, the electors symbolized the policy directed to bring to a victorious end, in the shortest time, the wars in Europe and in the Pacific and to reinforce the collaboration and friendship with the great allies, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, in the creation of international security. » (OWI)

FRENCH GOVERNMENT INVITED TO JOIN E.A.C.

WASHINGTON, November 11 — The United States, Britain and Russia have invited the DeGaulle Government of France to assume full membership in the European Ad-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

visory Commission, U. S. Acting Secretary of State Edward J. Stettinius, Jr., announced today. Similar announcements were made simultaneously in London and Moscow.

Mr. Stettinius' statement said:

«At the Moscow Conference a year ago, the American, British and Soviet governments decided to re-establish in London a European Advisory Commission for the purpose of studying certain European questions and submitting joint recommendations thereon to the three governments.

«Among the matters which are receiving the close attention of the commission is the question of the surrender terms to be imposed on Germany and the treatment to be accorded to that country.

«Conscious of France's vital interest in the solution of the German problem and of the part which France will inevitably play in maintaining the future peace of Europe, the Government of the United States is happy to join in extending to the Provisional Government of the French Republic an invitation to full membership on the European Advisory Commission.

«Representatives of the three governments are today communicating this decision to the Provisional Government of the French Republic at Paris.» (OWI)

PEACE GROUP SUPPORTS D.O. PROPOSALS

NEW YORK, November 11 — A conference of five American peace organizations yesterday adopted a statement of purpose pledging «hearty support» to the tentative Dumbarton Oaks post-war security proposals.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the Church Peace Union, the National Peace Conference in cooperation with the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Church, the League of Nations Association and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The peace conference announced its determination to proceed with discussions of ways and means by which those matters left for consideration by a future United Nations conference can be completed. It urged full recognition of smaller nations and the safeguarding of the rights and interests of such nations.

A recommendation was made by the conference that more emphasis be placed on human rights and that the final constitution for the United Nations World Security Organization have appended to it a bill of rights for all men in all nations.

The representatives of the peace organizations urged that at the earliest possible date, the U. S. Government give formal assent and, by vote of Congress, agree that «the member representing the U. S. on the security council will be able to pledge the nation's quota of the armed forces necessary for the maintenance of order and the prevention of aggression.» (OWI)

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON DIES

NEW YORK, November 11 — The death of Mehmet Munir Ertegun, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, was announced here today.

AIR CONFERENCE AGREES ON JURIDICAL EQUALITY

CHICAGO, November 11 — The principle of juridical equality of states was accepted by subcommittees of the International Civil Aviation Conference, it was announced yesterday.

Other chief developments were the submission of proposals by Sweden, Portugal and Cuba for temporary international air routes as soon as war conditions permit;

CHINA'S WAR PRODUCTION ORGANIZATIONS

CHUNGKING, November 11 — All Chinese organizations engaged in war production will be merged under a war production board which Donald M. Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal representative in China, will help establish in order to increase Chinese war production the Chungking radio reported yesterday.

Nelson, former chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, will arrive in China shortly. The broadcast quoted the Chungking newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao*, as saying that Nelson's mission will seek «coordination of the American lend-lease program and Chinas war time production.»

All productive power already in existance, *Ta Kung Pao* added, will be mobilized as fully as possible so that not a single machine will be allowed to lie idle or half idle. (OWI)

ECONOMIC DEMOBILIZATION OF GERMANY URGED

NEW YORK, November 11 — Economic demobilization of Germany was urged yesterday by Vaclav Majer, Czechoslovak Minister of Trade and Industry, according to a dispatch to the *Times* today. Such an economic demobilization would be just and would create a more solid basis for a healthy economic life in Europe, he added.

«For years, Germany has abused her position of power to keep other European countries in economic bondage,» Majer declared. «Much of the goods now representing a German monopoly could be manufactured by other countries, including Czechoslovakia.

«The Nazi exploitation of Czechoslovakia resulted in a 300 per cent inflation, and Germany owed the nation 34 million Czech crowns.

«Czechoslovakia therefore considers herself entitled to repayment of the debt and to additional compensation in raw materials, machinery, transport and military equipment.

«The Czechoslovak Government, which is preparing for a return to Prague, has already sent a representative to liberated areas in Slovakia and has decreed that all transfers of property after 1938 are invalid, he declared.» (OWI)

MOLOTOV PLEDGES AID FOR NORWEGIANS

MOSCOW, November 11 — V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said yesterday at a luncheon he gave in honor of Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie, «Our countries have now become neighbors as they again have a common frontier.» He added:

«This circumstance will bring still closer together our countries and governments and we must appreciate even more friendly relations between our peoples and take care to strengthen and develop these relations. The Soviet Union helped to begin the liberation of Norway from the Hitlerite invaders and is ready to render every possible assistance to the Norwegian people in the future.»

Foreign Minister Lie said that the enemy is on the eve of his final destruction.

«It will be no exaggeration to say,» he continued, «that the heroic Red Army and Red Navy, under the direction of their wise leader, Marshal Stalin, in cooperation with Great Britain and the United States of America, have saved the civilized world.» (TASS)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DISSOLVED IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, November 11 — Jamaica's Legislative Council was dissolved yesterday as a first step toward the establishment of a representative government, as provided by the new constitution recently granted by King George VI of England.

The new constitution will become effective on Novem-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PEACE GROUP SUPPORTS D.O. PROPOSALS

NEW YORK, November 11 — A conference of five American peace organizations yesterday adopted a statement of purpose pledging «hearty support» to the tentative Dumberton Oaks post-war security proposals.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the Church Peace Union, the National Peace Conference in cooperation with the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Church, the League of Nations Association and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The peace conference announced its determination to proceed with discussions of ways and means by which those matters left for consideration by a future United Nations conference can be completed. It urged full recognition of smaller nations and the safeguarding of the rights and interests of such nations.

A recommendation was made by the conference that more emphasis be placed on human rights and that the final constitution for the United Nations World Security Organization have appended to it a bill of rights for all men in all nations.

The representatives of the peace organizations urged that at the earliest possible date, the U. S. Government give formal assent and, by vote of Congress, agree that «the member representing the U. S. on the security council will be able to pledge the nation's quota of the armed forces necessary for the maintenance of order and the prevention of aggression.» (OWI)

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON DIES

NEW YORK, November 11 — The death of Mehmet Munir Ertegun, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, was announced here today.

AIR CONFERENCE AGREES ON JURIDICAL EQUALITY

CHICAGO, November 11 — The principle of juridical equality of states was accepted by subcommittees of the International Civil Aviation Conference, it was announced yesterday.

Other chief developments were the submission of proposals by Sweden, Portugal and Cuba for provisional international air routes as soon as war conditions permit; solution of the question of the composition of an interim council to function in world aviation before the adoption of a permanent multilateral convention, and progress toward agreement on technical matters concerned with air transport.

The American delegation in sub-committee sessions accepted the alternative proposal of the Latin-American countries, that an interim council be chosen by an assembly in which all signatory states are represented. A full committee session later is expected to concur.

A previous proposal by the U.S. delegation called for an interim council with representation allocated to specific countries.

Substantial strides were reported in the complex task of standardizing technical regulations such as communications, procedures, rules of the air and requirements for licensing aviation personnel.

U.S. ARMY BUYS CANADIAN WHEAT FOR RELIEF

OTTAWA, November 11 — The U.S. army has purchased 3,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for military relief in the liberated countries, it was announced yesterday. (PW)

for a healthy economic life in Europe, he added.

«For years, Germany has abused her position of power to keep other European countries in economic bondage,» Major declared. «Much of the goods now representing a German monopoly could be manufactured by other countries, including Czechoslovakia.

«The Nazi exploitation of Czechoslovakia resulted in a 300 per cent inflation, and Germany owed the nation 34 million Czech crowns.

«Czechoslovakia therefore considers herself entitled to repayment of the debt and to additional compensation in raw materials, machinery, transport and military equipment.

«The Czechoslovak Government, which is preparing for a return to Prague, has already sent a representative to liberated areas in Slovakia and has decreed that all transfers of property after 1938 are invalid, he declared.» (OWI)

MOLOTOV PLEDGES AID FOR NORWEGIANS

MOSCOW, November 11 — V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said yesterday at a luncheon he gave in honor of Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie, «Our countries have now become neighbors as they again have a common frontier.» He added:

«This circumstance will bring still closer together our countries and governments and we must appreciate even more friendly relations between our peoples and take care to strengthen and develop these relations. The Soviet Union helped to begin the liberation of Norway from the Hitlerite invaders and is ready to render every possible assistance to the Norwegian people in the future.»

Foreign Minister Lie said that the enemy is on the eve of his final destruction.

«It will be no exaggeration to say,» he continued, «that the heroic Red Army and Red Navy, under the direction of their wise leader, Marshal Stalin, in cooperation with Great Britain and the United States of America, have saved the civilized world.» (TASS)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DISSOLVED IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, November 11 — Jamaica's Legislative Council was dissolved yesterday as a first step toward the establishment of a representative government, as provided by the new constitution recently granted by King George VI of England.

The new constitution will become effective on November 20, and elections of some 32 members of the House of Representatives will be held on December 14. (OWI)

FIRST PLANELOADS OF FOOD ARRIVE IN HOLLAND

LONDON, November 11 — The first two planes loaded with food for liberated Netherlands civilians landed on Dutch airfields today, the official Netherlands radio said.

The broadcast said the two planes were the first of a «new service between England and the Netherlands instituted at the initiative of the Dutch military authorities.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN REJECTS GERMANY'S BALTIC DECLARATION

STOCKHOLM, November 11 — Sweden tonight rejected Germany's declaration that the Baltic is a war zone and that all ships encountered there run the risk of immediately being fired on.

An official Swedish note handed to the German legation here says that the Swedish Government «contests most

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

decidedly the German warning and holds the German Government «entirely responsible for all consequences of any attacks on Swedish ships.»

A Reuter dispatch from London said that the Berlin action is described as against all international law. The German ban means that all ships in the expanse of sea protecting the northern coasts of East Prussia, the former Polish, Danzig and Eastern Pomerania may be fired on at sight by Germans.

Last night the Swedish War Insurance Board warned all Swedish shipping to return to territorial waters.

A dispatch tonight from Moscow said that the new German move is a tacit admission that Berlin fears new operations by the Red Fleet. Simultaneously it freezes the commercial value of Koenigsberg, Danzig, and Gydnia, which lie within the prohibited area. (Reuter)

PLAN FOR SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, November 11 — A six-point program for a new Republican Government in Spain has been unanimously accepted at the Spanish Republican Congress which has been meeting at Toulouse, a dispatch from Paris to the *News Chronicle* said today.

«Delegates returning to Paris from Toulouse have brought a unanimous decision of the Congress to uphold the proposal for the establishment in Spain of a Provisional National Union Government,» the correspondent added.

«Proposals sent from Madrid by the Supreme Junta of the Union envisage the following program: (1) Immediate break with the Axis and acceptance of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. (2) Expulsion from the Army and civil administration of all Falangists except those forced to join in. (3) Annulment of all sentences passed by "special" tribunals and compensation for their victims. (4) Restoration of freedom — religious, political, press, platform and trade union. (5) Reconstruction of Spain, a decent standard of living and education for all and respect for individuals and inquiry into fortunes made under the Franco regime. (6) General election to Parliament, which would boast new constitution.» (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI PAPER SUPPRESSED

WASHINGTON, November 11 — An issue of the Nazi newspaper, *Der Angriff*, associated with the Nazi labor front leader, Robert Ley, has been suppressed by Nazi authorities because of a statement that a «large scale rising» of foreign workers in Germany was to be expected, the Luxembourg radio said yesterday.

Der Angriff was quoted as saying: «German leaders must expect a large scale rising of foreign workers. In certain factories foreign workers make up as much as 80 per cent of the complement.» (OWI)

GERMANS FURTHER RESTRICT USE OF GAS

STOCKHOLM, November 11 — German military authorities have further restricted the use of gas in an order limiting all transport not immediately concerned with front-line fighting to the use of producer gas only, a Chicago *News* correspondent reported here today.

The new restriction was necessitated by the continued Allied bombardment of German synthetic oil centers and by the loss of Rumanian oilfields, the dispatch said. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, November 11 — Today's

[illegible] communications in the Po Valley, while fighters and fighter-bombers attacked close support targets and communications behind the battle areas in Northern Italy.

Other tactical aircraft were active against enemy objectives in Yugoslavia.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and four of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 900 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 11 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued their advance in the Metz-Nancy sector against light to moderate resistance yesterday.

Chateau Salins has been freed and our units pushed on to Amelecourt and Hampont.

Delme Ridge, six miles east of Nomeny has been reached. We also reached Vigny and Secourt, east of Louvigny.

Small gains have been made in the area of Maizières Les Metz. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions east of Metz.

In the Moselle River bridgehead, northeast of Thionville, we made gains south and east of Koenigsmacker and repulsed a minor counter-attack east of the town.

In the Hürtgen area our units continued their attack against heavy resistance from dug-in enemy positions. Many mines are being encountered. A counter-attack was repulsed in the sector.

West of Schmidt we made progress and are clearing pillboxes.

In the area of Aachen and west of Cologne fighter-bombers went for freight yards, railway lines, roundhouses and trains.

Among fighter-bomber targets were freight yards at the Ameln roundhouse, three miles south of Jülich, two trains at Wegberg and a railway control station at Rheindahlen. Other fighter-bombers bombed Heinsberg and the rail and road center of Baal, starting a number of fires. A factory and warehouse near Erkelenz were also attacked.

Enemy strongpoints north of the Forest of Reichswald and a factory at Weeze were hit by rocket-firing fighters.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported ground operations and continued attacks were made on enemy communications in eastern Holland and across the frontier into Germany.

Rocket-firing fighters attacked a railway junction south of Emmerich.

In the Meurthe River Valley, slight gains were made northwest of Saint Dié and the villages of Le Menil and Biarville have been taken.

A local counter-attack was repulsed east of Bruyeres and in the Vosges enemy attempts to infiltrate were frustrated. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, between the rivers of Tisza and Danube, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Salocsged, Nemezbik, Hoesalamta, Mihalo, Jasladan, Ujezasz, and the railway stations of Mejzenjarod, Lenentina, Jasladan and Ujezasz.

Bulgarian troops operating against Germans on the territory of Yugoslavia, occupied the towns of Stip and Veles.

On other sectors of the front patrol activities took place.

During November 10, as a result of fighting of local importance, 8 German tanks were disabled or destroyed. (Radio Moscow)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

«Delegates returning to Paris from Toulouse have brought a unanimous decision of the Congress to uphold the proposal for the establishment in Spain of a Provisional National Union Government,» the correspondent added.

«Proposals sent from Madrid by the Supreme Junta of the Union envisage the following program: (1) Immediate break with the Axis and acceptance of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. (2) Expulsion from the Army and civil administration of all Falangists except those forced to join in. (3) Annulment of all sentences passed by "special" tribunals and compensation for their victims. (4) Restoration of freedom — religious, political, press, platform and trade union. (5) Reconstruction of Spain, a decent standard of living and education for all and respect for individuals and inquiry into fortunes made under the Franco regime. (6) General election to Parliament, which would boast new constitution.» (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI PAPER SUPPRESSED

WASHINGTON, November 11 — An issue of the Nazi newspaper, *Der Angriff*, associated with the Nazi labor front leader, Robert Ley, has been suppressed by Nazi authorities because of a statement that a «large scale rising» of foreign workers in Germany was to be expected, the Luxembourg radio said yesterday.

Der Angriff was quoted as saying: «German leaders must expect a large scale rising of foreign workers. In certain factories foreign workers make up as much as 80 per cent of the complement.» (OWI)

GERMANS FURTHER RESTRICT USE OF GAS

STOCKHOLM, November 11 — German military authorities have further restricted the use of gas in an order limiting all transport not immediately concerned with front-line fighting to the use of producer gas only, a Chicago *News* correspondent reported here today.

The new restriction was necessitated by the continued Allied bombardment of German synthetic oil centers and by the loss of Rumanian oilfields, the dispatch said. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, November 11 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Following their capture of Forli, British troops of the 8th Army have made further progress northwest of this town.

On the 5th Army front, activity continues to be confined to patrolling.

Navy:

After extensive sweeping operations through thickly laid mine-fields the British cruiser *Argonaut* accompanied by other warships and a convoy arrived at Salonika on November 9. Troops, stores and motor transport were disembarked.

On November 8/9 the French cruiser *Georges Leygues* and the U. S. destroyer *Madison* bombarded enemy guns, troop concentrations and motor transport in support of the army near the Franco-Italian frontier.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday greatly restricted air operations.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked ville, we made gains south and east of Koenigsmacker and repulsed a minor counter-attack east of the town.

In the Hürtgen area our units continued their attack against heavy resistance from dug-in enemy positions. Many mines are being encountered. A counter-attack was repulsed in the sector.

West of Schmidt we made progress and are clearing pillboxes.

In the area of Aachen and west of Cologne fighter-bombers went for freight yards, railway lines, roundhouses and trains.

Among fighter-bomber targets were freight yards at the Ameln roundhouse, three miles south of Jülich, two trains at Wegberg and a railway control station at Rheindahlen. Other fighter-bombers bombed Heinsberg and the rail and road center of Baal, starting a number of fires. A factory and warehouse near Erkelenz were also attacked.

Enemy strongpoints north of the Forest of Reichswald and a factory at Weeze were hit by rocket-firing fighters.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported ground operations and continued attacks were made on enemy communications in eastern Holland and across the frontier into Germany.

Rocket-firing fighters attacked a railway junction south of Emmerich.

In the Meurthe River Valley, slight gains were made northwest of Saint Dié and the villages of Le Menil and Biarville have been taken.

A local counter-attack was repulsed east of Bruyeres and in the Vosges enemy attempts to infiltrate were frustrated. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, between the rivers of Tisza and Danube, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Salogeged, Nemezbik, Heesalomta, Mihalo, Jasladan, Ujezasz, and the railway stations of Mejzenjarod, Lenentina, Jasladan and Ujezasz.

Bulgarian troops operating against Germans on the territory of Yugoslavia, occupied the towns of Stip and Veles.

On other sectors of the front patrol activities took place.

During November 10, as a result of fighting of local importance, 8 German tanks were disabled or destroyed. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 11 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

With the liberation of Forli, Patriot groups are continuing the struggle further north.

Other Patriot groups, in close coöperation with Allied Forces in the Cervia zone, have not only given valuable assistance in the liberation of the city, but have contributed to the subsequent Allied push north.

The enemy in his retreat along the coastal road destroyed an important bridge over the canal which lies just outside the city, and demolished a number of large buildings blocking the entrance road.

Several hours before the Allies arrived, citizens of Cervia led by members of the local Liberation Committee reopened the road, while Patriots were engaged in eliminating German rear-guards. On the arrival of Allied motor transport, the road was once more in perfect order.

Later, volunteers rapidly improvised a bridge to replace the one destroyed by the enemy, thus enabling Allied tanks and motorized columns to cross in pursuit of the enemy only a few hours after entering the city.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Allied officers expressed their satisfaction and gratitude to citizens and Patriots for their eager assistance.

A high-tension cable between Genoa and Milan was cut and on Highway 45, about six miles from Genoa, two bridges were wrecked.

Bridges over the Ticino, the Sesia and the Orco, along the Milan-Turin railway, were also destroyed and at least 20 days will be needed to repair them.

The latest particulars on the Bassano atrocities, committed by the Fascist Black Brigade after the battle in the Monte Grappa sector, confirm that in four villages many prisoners were shot or hanged. Many houses were burned down and the countryside stripped of all its livestock.

(UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

(Compiled by Radio Monitoring Division)

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 11 — The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

On the Lorraine frontier, the enemy attempts to envelop Metz from a northerly and southerly direction with two strong spearheads and to break it out of our front. The focal point of the fighting lies between Seille and the Rhine-Marne Canal.

South of Diedenhofen, the Americans were again driven back beyond the Moselle and the right banks of the river were cleared of the enemy. Farther down the river, northeast of Koenigsmuchem, people's grenadiers encircled the enemy bridgehead and pushed the enemy farther back towards the Moselle.

In the sector north-east of Delme, American formations gave way to the counter-attacks of our reserves.

In the Chateau-Salins sector, the enemy tank forces were reinforced and advanced beyond the town after grim fighting. They lost 52 tanks by our fierce defence.

London and Antwerp continued to be bombarded by our retaliatory weapons.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, our troops captured numerous prisoners of the 1st, 46th and 78th English infantry divisions in the course of successful operations.

South of Forli, our formations frustrated an attempt of British troops at crossing the Rabbi River and enemy attacks at the western fringe of the town.

Eastern Front:

In northern Macedonia and Serbia, our movements are being carried out according to plans. Several groups of bands were smashed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

In Hungary, the operations were hampered by rain.

Before Budapest, our troops improved their positions by attacks.

North of the central reaches of the Tisa, the attacking Bolsheviks were repulsed and some penetrations of the previous days narrowed down by counter-attacks.

West of the Lupkow and Dukla Passes, the Soviets renewed their attacks after a grim artillery preparation. They collapsed in our fire in front of our mountain positions.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the fighting flared up again. Bolshevik reconnaissance thrusts on both sides of the Heath of Romintern failed.

ceeded in stopping production. Others said that after the evacuation of northern France, the chance for V-2 had gone. They were wrong.»

These statements are used to lead up to the following significant conclusion: «We must admit that the things which our leading men tell us are right, after all.»

Nazis Claim Russian Opposition Movement: The German News Agency reports that the Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, today has received General Vlassov. Indications of renewed Nazi efforts to create an anti-Soviet Russian movement are manifested in the description of Vlassov as the «leader of the liberation movement of the peoples of Russia.»

Western Front: The German military analyst, Sertorius, today treats the new Allied drive in Lorraine. From the outset, his tone is apologetic, explaining to the German people the handicaps under which the Wehrmacht labors. Thus, his lengthy opening sentence is:

«It is the natural course of things that the defender of a front line of several hundred kilometres in length, which a strongly superior enemy is attacking with troops and material at the points which he choses to be the gravity centre during the first phase of a major assault, does his best to give way elastically and to fight delaying actions until on his side the operative reserves have arrived.»

Accordingly, Sertorius envisages the possibility that «the Americans, during the first phase of the present big battle in Lorraine, were able to score certain initial successes.» But he is quick to add that these successes are «by no means decisive for the ultimate outcome.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg notes that rainstorms continue to «prevent large-scale military activity on the eastern front as well as air reconnaissance behind enemy lines.» He repeats his strategic interpretation of yesterday about the Russians using the lull to «bring up reserves and concentrate war materials in order to begin the winter offensive.» But this time he adds that the Germans are, likewise, using this «breathing space» in order to bring up reserves.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

New German Defence Line North of Forli: Admitting the fall of Forli for the first time today, the Fascist radio states that the Wehrmacht forces have retired to a «new defensive line» north of the town. Fighting continues in the new sector. South of Faenza the «severely mauled» Polish troops were withdrawn from the front. In the central Apennine sector there were local clashes. «Allied troops movements were molested by German artillery and by a heavy raid of German fighter bombers.»

Allied Armistice Celebrations: Today's parade of Allied troops in the «historic» Piazza Venezia is given rueful attention. The Diaz «victory communiqués» of the First World War are recalled as evocative of «the absolute lack of contribution on the part of the Allied forces to Italy's victory at Vittorio Veneto»; hence the Armistice parade today is considered as yet another example of the fact that «the French, the British and the Americans are trying to obtain a boastful credit with the inhabitants of "invaded" Italy».

New Anti-Fascist Party Leader Attacked: It is recalled that Senator Alberto Bergamini, president of the recently formed Democratic Liberal Coalition party, was formerly editor and proprietor of the «Giornale d'Italia».

Further Amnesty Dispositions: After listing the number of defaulters reporting in various provinces (the highest figure for any one province being 800 for Pavia), the Fascist radio tonight announces new measures for rounding up needed workers and dissenters of various categories. «In agreement with German diplomatic and police authorities», it has been decided henceforward not to force «single citizens» to work in the Fascist Republic or in Germany, but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Western Front:

On the Lorraine frontier, the enemy attempts to envelop Metz from a northerly and southerly direction with two strong spearheads and to break it out of our front. The focal point of the fighting lies between Seille and the Rhine-Marne Canal.

South of Diedenhofen, the Americans were again driven back beyond the Moselle and the right banks of the river were cleared of the enemy. Farther down the river, north-east of Koenigsmachern, people's grenadiers encircled the enemy bridgehead and pushed the enemy farther back towards the Moselle.

In the sector north-east of Delme, American formations gave way to the counter-attacks of our reserves.

In the Chateau-Salins sector, the enemy tank forces were reinforced and advanced beyond the town after grim fighting. They lost 52 tanks by our fierce defence.

London and Antwerp continued to be bombarded by our retaliatory weapons.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, our troops captured numerous prisoners of the 1st, 46th and 78th English infantry divisions in the course of successful operations.

South of Forli, our formations frustrated an attempt of British troops at crossing the Rabbi River and enemy attacks at the western fringe of the town.

Eastern Front:

In northern Macedonia and Serbia, our movements are being carried out according to plans. Several groups of bands were smashed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

In Hungary, the operations were hampered by rain.

Before Budapest, our troops improved their positions by attacks.

North of the central reaches of the Tisa, the attacking Bolsheviks were repulsed and some penetrations of the previous days narrowed down by counter-attacks.

West of the Lupkow and Dukla Passes, the Soviets renewed their attacks after a grim artillery preparation. They collapsed in our fire in front of our mountain positions.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the fighting flared up again. Bolshevik reconnaissance thrusts on both sides of the Heath of Romintern failed.

Air:

Anglo-American planes flying at a low level and terror squadrons again attacked localities and passenger trains in western Germany. The civil population suffered losses by gun fire and bombs. The enemy lost twenty one planes, most of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Further Emphasis on V-2: The outstanding propaganda item continues to be the playing up of the success of V-2 against Antwerp and London. In addition to the usual «secret weapon» propaganda angles and the far-reaching claims of damage done, a new propaganda twist has emerged: this is to use the fact that V-2 exists at all as proof to the German people that they should be less skeptical of their government's promises and predictions. For example, the German Forces Radio says:

«There have always been doubters (in Germany) who said that V-2 would never come, as the enemy had succumbed [illegible]

Accordingly, Sertorius envisages the possibility that «the Americans, during the first phase of the present big battle in Lorraine, were able to score certain initial successes.» But he is quick to add that these successes are «by no means decisive for the ultimate outcome.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Olberg notes that rainstorms continue to «prevent large-scale military activity on the eastern front as well as air reconnaissance behind enemy lines.» He repeats his strategic interpretation of yesterday about the Russians using the lull to «bring up reserves and concentrate war materials in order to begin the winter offensive.» But this time he adds that the Germans are, likewise, using this «breathing space» in order to bring up reserves.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

New German Defence Line North of Forli: Admitting the fall of Forli for the first time today, the Fascist radio states that the Wehrmacht forces have retired to a «new defensive line» north of the town. Fighting continues in the new sector. South of Faenza the «severely mauled» Polish troops were withdrawn from the front. In the central Apennine sector there were local clashes. «Allied troops movements were molested by German artillery and by a heavy raid of German fighter bombers.»

Allied Armistice Celebrations: Today's parade of Allied troops in the «historic» Piazza Venezia is given rueful attention. The Diaz «victory communiqués» of the First World War are recalled as evocative of «the absolute lack of contribution on the part of the Allied forces to Italy's victory at Vittorio Veneto»; hence the Armistice parade today is considered as yet another example of the fact that «the French, the British and the Americans are trying to obtain a boastful credit with the inhabitants of "invaded" Italy».

New Anti-Fascist Party Leader Attacked: It is recalled that Senator Alberto Bergamini, president of the recently formed Democratic Liberal Coalition party, was formerly editor and proprietor of the «Giornale d'Italia».

Further Amnesty Dispositions: After listing the number of defaulters reporting in various provinces (the highest figure for any one province being 800 for Pavia), the Fascist radio tonight announces new measures for rounding up needed workers and dissenters of various categories. «In agreement with German diplomatic and police authorities», it has been decided henceforward not to force «single citizens» to work in the Fascist Republic or in Germany, but rather to proceed on the basis of volunteer applications. The apparent leniency of the new decree seems contradicted by a codicil which determines that provincial leaders preserve their authority to commandeer necessary labor.

It is announced that those deserters who reported to the «Ettore Muti» legion prior to last midnight's deadline have already been incorporated into a special legion unit, which paraded in Milan today. The majority of the deserters have been «incorporated into soldiers' or laborers' battalions.»

Italian Art Works: Various Allied accusations concerning German pillage of Italian art treasures are hotly denied by the Fascist radio, which bases its reply on the report of the Fascist Minister of Education, Alberto Biggini. Professor Biggini supposedly states that the Germans not only did not steal any of the masterpieces in question but on the contrary went to great pains to protect, catalogue and store them. By contrast it is alleged that the much publicized Allied protection of Italian paintings has been merely a screen to cover their theft and ultimate sale in Allied countries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 16 NOV 1944 File

Chief Clerk:	C.R. No.
Registered:	

Please read attached and initial.

TO		
✓	Col SPICER	
✓	Capt TEMPLE	
✓	Capt WILLIAMS	
✓	Capt SHANKS	
	~~Lt LEWIS~~	
✓	Lt HAMMOND	
	~~Lt ZAMPAGLIONE~~	

REMARKS

Chief Clerk:	File

Interior A C

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION
A C

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday — 16 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — New British Maas drive gains momentum; Ring around Metz tightens; Germans fall back to within five miles of Faenza; Red Army 20 miles from Budapest; Allied forces join before Kalemyo; Cost of Walcheren capture heavy; U. S. again warns Nazis on violating rules of war.

LIBERATED ITALY — Roosevelt confers with O'Dwyer on Italy; Military absolved in Sicilian incident; Four members of Fascist Special Tribunal freed; New Italian women's union formed.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill predicts heavy fighting «for a good long time:» De Gaulle to visit Stalin; Eden calls for unity of great powers to preserve peace; Alexander aide speaks to Commons on demobilization; Bonnet named French Ambassador to U. S.; Republican leader in U. S. Congress pledges unity; French order confiscation of Renault factories; Greek mutineers released.

INSIDE GERMANY — Evidence increases that Himmler has taken over power in Germany.

NEUTRALS — Only supporters of United Nations at peace table. Law tells Commons.

WAR FRONTS

NEW BRITISH MAAS DRIVE GAINS MOMENTUM; RING AROUND METZ TIGHTENS

LONDON, November 15 — Despite wintry weather which grounded all but a few reconnaissance planes, success has attended the British 2nd Army's new offensive west of the Maas River between Venlo and Roermond, and all initial objectives have been won on the east flank of the Dutch salient.

Fifty miles to the south, American 3rd Army troops tightened their grip on the Lorraine fortress of Metz and

Heavy German counter-attacks also were thrown back by General Patton's men in the area of Thionville, where Maginot Fort guns are being used against them.

North of Metz, the Königsmacher-Thionville bridgehead was lengthened to 14 miles, amid signs of a general German withdrawal to the southeast. The village of Lemestroff was occupied in the advance.

General Sir Miles Dempsey's attack between Venlo and Roermond has gained ground and momentum today and small advances have been made on all sectors of the narrow front west of the Meuse. Three bridgeheads — two over the Canal du Nord, and a third over the Wessen Canal — have joined up into one. Another bridgehead has been established over the Wessen Canal a mile south of Schoor.

British patrols entering the long-contested German stronghold at Meijel found the town undefended, but heavily mined and booby-trapped. Eind, too, has been freed, giving the Allied troops a firm footing on the triangular island formed by the meeting of the Noorder, Wessen, and Maas waterways.

The Germans were surprised when massed British guns hurled their fire power into their positions yesterday afternoon, a front line dispatch said today. Despite the barrage from 400 guns, however, the strike toward the east is still an elbowing-out process to dislodge the outer ring of the German lines, the dispatch pointed out. The Allies still have to encounter the main German positions guarding the gateway to the Rhine.

Battlefield Is Swampland

The battlefield is bleak swampland roughly mid-way between Nijmegen and Aachen, where an obstinate German pocket lies protected behind two canals. Describing this terrain, a correspondent said today: «Despite its flatness, you can never see a great distance in this country. There is always damp, grey mist to baffle visibility. You see green fields glistening with wet, or churned into muddy arabesques by tank tracks.

«The British offensive followed days of painful preparations in heavy rain and mud, to accumulate materials for the advance.»

On the extreme southern sector of the battlefront, the Allies gained up to two miles northeast of Baccarat and forced the enemy to withdraw east of Bruyères. The French 1st Army, under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, launched an assault along the line of the Doubs River and directly against the main defenses of the Belfort Gap. The French went forward after heavy artillery preparations and cleared several villages, including Dienville, Ivoux, and Lana.

(OWI-Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK 24 JAP SHIPS

LONDON, November 15 — British submarines have sunk 24 more Japanese ships, including 23 supply vessels

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

capture heavy: U. S. again warns Nazis on violating rules of war.

LIBERATED ITALY — Roosevelt confers with O'Dwyer on Italy; Military absolved in Sicilian incident; Four members of Fascist Special Tribunal freed; New Italian women's union formed.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill predicts heavy fighting « for a good long time; » De Gaulle to visit Stalin; Eden calls for unity of great powers to preserve peace; Alexander aide speaks to Commons on demobilization; Bonnet named French Ambassador to U. S.; Republican leader in U. S. Congress pledges unity; French order confiscation of Renault factories; Greek mutineers released.

INSIDE GERMANY — Evidence increases that Himmler has taken over power in Germany.

NEUTRALS — Only supporters of United Nations at peace table, Law tells Commons.

WAR FRONTS

NEW BRITISH MAAS DRIVE GAINS MOMENTUM; RING AROUND METZ TIGHTENS

LONDON, November 15 — Despite wintry weather which grounded all but a few reconnaissance planes, success has attended the British 2nd Army's new offensive west of the Maas River between Venlo and Roermond, and all initial objectives have been won on the east flank of the Dutch salient.

Fifty miles to the south, American 3rd Army troops tightened their grip on the Lorraine fortress of Metz and brought the extremities of their horse-shoe shaped front encircling the citadel to within eight miles of each other. American forces have reached points less than two miles from the citadel on both the south and the west. The German escape corridor to the northeast of Metz still contains four good roads, however.

General George Patton's troops, driving from the west through deepening snow fields on the northern Vosges foothills, have advanced to Fort Huber and Fort Jussy, and its twin fort Jeanne d'Arc, in their thrust toward Metz, and by-passed Fort Driant.

Fort Illange, north of Metz, surrendered unconditionally to the 95th Division early this morning, after the commander had previously refused to come to terms.

American troops, pushing through the southern suburbs of Metz, have captured Peltre, two miles southeast of the city proper and are approaching the outskirts of Magny.

So far, the only opposition from the gigantic fortifications surrounding Metz has been medium-strength artillery fire from Forts Driant and Marival.

The Germans today launched their most determined counter-attack since the start of General Patton's offensive, with substantial tank support around Arrivance, south of the Forest of Remilly.

have joined up into one. Another [illegible] established over the Wessen Canal a mile south of Schoor.

British patrols entering the long-contested German stronghold at Meijel found the town undefended, but heavily mined and booby-trapped. Eind, too, has been freed, giving the Allied troops a firm footing on the triangular island formed by the meeting of the Noorder, Wessen, and Maas waterways.

The Germans were surprised when massed British guns hurled their fire power into their positions yesterday afternoon, a front line dispatch said today. Despite the barrage from 400 guns, however, the strike toward the east is still an elbowing-out process to dislodge the outer ring of the German lines, the dispatch pointed out. The Allies still have to encounter the main German positions guarding the gateway to the Rhine.

Battlefield Is Swampland

The battlefield is bleak swampland roughly mid-way between Nijmegen and Aachen, where an obstinate German pocket lies protected behind two canals. Describing this terrain, a correspondent said today: « Despite its flatness, you can never see a great distance in this country. There is always damp, grey mist to baffle visibility. You see green fields glistening with wet, or churned into muddy arabesques by tank tracks.

« The British offensive followed days of painful preparations in heavy rain and mud, to accumulate materials for the advance. »

On the extreme southern sector of the battlefront, the Allies gained up to two miles northeast of Baccarat and forced the enemy to withdraw east of Bruyères. The French 1st Army, under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, launched an assault along the line of the Doubs River and directly against the main defenses of the Belfort Gap. The French went forward after heavy artillery preparations and cleared several villages, including Dienville, Ivoux, and Lana.

(OWI-Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK 24 JAP SHIPS

LONDON, November 15 — British submarines have sunk 24 more Japanese ships, including 23 supply vessels and one anti-submarine warship in Far Eastern waters, the Admiralty announced tonight.

This brings to 69 the number of Japanese ships announced as destroyed by British naval vessels in the last five days. Four days ago, the sinking of 45 enemy ships was disclosed. (OWI)

FRENCH DOUBS DRIVE ADVANCES FOUR MILES

LONDON, November 15 — The French attack launched today on a 25-mile front covering both banks of the Doubs has made advances of between four and five miles, a dispatch from the battlefront said tonight. (Reuter)

AMERICANS PRACTICALLY SEVER ORMOC ROAD

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 15 — Units of the American 24th Division have « practically severed the Ormoc Road » by a double envelopment movement which carried them to the rear of enemy positions, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced tonight. (OWI)

4005

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GERMANS FALL BACK TOWARD FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Outmaneuvered German forces, hard pressed by Allied tank and infantry formations which have pierced their canal and river defenses in more than a half-dozen places, yesterday fell back to still another water-line, within five miles of Faenza, it was announced here today.

The enemy forces have withdrawn all along a 10-mile-wide, arching front where British and other forces of the 8th Army have cut a great swathe across the fertile lowlands north and west of Forli, from the junction point of the Canale Nuovo and the Ronco River to the Montone and its western tributary, the canalized Cosina River, which crosses the main Po Valley Highway just five miles from Faenza.

Focal point of the heavy fighting, which forced the enemy to abandon defenses along the Canale Nuovo, and the Montone for new delaying positions farther west, was northwest of Forli, around the captured village of San Tome. Here, enemy forces brought up self-propelled guns and tanks in an effort to contain the British forces pushing forward from their bridgehead across the canal, and in a day-long battle held the British thrust, only to fall back at nightfall to beyond the line of the Montone River.

Due west of Forli, Allied troops crossed the Montone and pushed some 3,000-yards along the Emilia Highway before enemy forces withdrew beyond contact. It is believed that these forces have fallen back behind the line of the Cosina River, a tributary of the Montone, three miles west of Forli.

Southwest of Forli, other Allied troops pushed 1,000-yards beyond San Varano and reported that enemy troops still held positions in this sector south of the main highway.

Farther south, Allied troops advanced over a mile inland from their bridgehead over the Montone, contacting only a small enemy rear-guard of 20, all taken prisoners.

North of Forli small enemy forces which had remained in delaying positions on the east bank of the Canale Nuovo yesterday withdrew at first light, to be followed by aggressive, Allied patrols.

Patrols were also active at Thensea, end of the German line, south of Ravenna. At the inland end of the front held by the 8th Army, Polish forces reported limited advances.

On the 5th Army front, Indian forces made further gains in their approach toward Modigliana, on the Lamone River south of Faenza.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, only patrol actions were reported.

No enemy aircraft were active along this front yesterday. (PRO)

RED ARMY 20 MILES FROM BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 15 — Forging ahead in their westward sweep toward Budapest, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's forces today took Tapioszecso, 20 miles from the capital, and reduced Jaszbereny, by-passed yesterday, the last important town before Budapest. Fifty other places in this sector of the front were captured by the Russian's — including Mende, Heves, Emmet, Jakdusha, Tarnaersh, Vaszonnaior, and Varlak.

South of Budapest, Soviet armies now control the 140-mile stretch of the east bank of the Danube from just south of Budapest. Soviet artillery is hammering at German strongpoints on the west bank of the river. Yesterday the Russians moved into Solt and wiped out the German garrison. Hundreds of enemy troops were drowned trying to escape across the Danube and 1,200 prisoners were taken.

Bitter battles are raging on the approaches to Budapest and Soviet troops who penetrated within 20 miles east of the city are encountering what appears to be the most stubborn resistance since Marshal Malinovsky began his broad sian infantry, which moves with exceptionally strong anti-aircraft protection in both guns and fighters.

The East Prussian front remains quiet. Patrols penetrated the German lines northeast of Warsaw and captured many prisoners.

On all fronts yesterday, 21 German tanks were disabled or destroyed, and 10 planes were shot down.

Radio London said today that Finnmark, the northernmost part of Norway, has been entirely cleared of German troops.

The retreating Germans have scorched the earth behind them, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency said yesterday. Every house has been destroyed. Cattle are shot, and what stores cannot be moved over the fjord are burned. The towns of Vardö, Vadsö, and Varangerfjord are reported to have been wiped out, and the herring-oil refineries there destroyed or stripped of their machinery. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIED FORCES JOIN BEFORE KALEMYO

KANDY, CEYLON, November 15 — Fifth Indian Division troops advancing on the Japanese Burma stronghold of Kalemyo from the west have linked with East African forces attacking from the north, tonight's communique announced.

The Japanese offered strong resistance to the East African assault down the Kabaw Valley, six miles north of Kalemyo. The Indian troops driving on the road from Tiddim eight miles west of the city cleared stockades along the road.

In northern Burma, Chinese troops made only slight advances northeast of Bhamo yesterday. To the east, Chinese forces have occupied a village four miles from Bhamo.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the Chinese troops clearing the Burma side of the road traveled 122 miles in a month against meagre resistance and have 100 miles to go before reaching the Burma Road about 30 miles below Mangshih. (OWI)

R.A.F. HITS BERLIN WITH 4,000-POUND BOMBS

LONDON, November 15 — Mosquitoes of the RAF tonight attacked Berlin with 4,000-pound bombs, it was officially announced here late tonight.

RAF Lancaster bombers, continuing the Allied attack against the Reich's dwindling fuel supply, this afternoon attacked a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr. The bombers were escorted by Mustang fighters.

In another action, RAF planes flew over Trondheim Fjord, in Norway, and sank an enemy trawler. A second trawler was set afire. It was the third blow in three days by Allied warships and planes at German shipping in Norwegian waters. In two other forays, RAF Lancasters sunk the German battleship *Tirpitz* on Sunday and the same night British warships practically wiped out a German convoy off southern Norway.

Flying bombs struck southern England and the London area last night, causing casualties and damage.

(OWI-Reuter)

COST OF WALCHEREN CAPTURE HEAVY

LONDON, November 15 — Allied forces who launched the recent attack on Walcheren, guarding the Schelde Estuary, suffered relatively heavy casualties, both to personnel and craft, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

Fog grounded all planes on D-day (November 1), but, because of the advantages to be gained from attacks from three directions, the commanders decided to assault Walcheren despite the lack of air support, he said.

The attacks were to be made simultaneously across the South Beveland causeway, across the Schelde from

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

[illegible] and pushed some 3,000-yards along the Emilia Highway before enemy forces withdrew beyond contact. It is believed that these forces have fallen back behind the line of the Cosina River, a tributary of the Montone, three miles west of Forli.

Southwest of Forli, other Allied troops pushed 1,000-yards beyond San Varano and reported that enemy troops still held positions in this sector south of the main highway.

Farther south, Allied troops advanced over a mile inland from their bridgehead over the Montone, contacting only a small enemy rear-guard of 20, all taken prisoners.

North of Forli small enemy forces which had remained in delaying positions on the east bank of the Canale Nuovo yesterday withdrew at first light, to be followed by aggressive, Allied patrols.

Patrols were also active at Thensea, end of the German line, south of Ravenna. At the inland end of the front held by the 8th Army, Polish forces reported limited advances.

On the 5th Army front, Indian forces made further gains in their approach toward Modigliana, on the Lamone River south of Faenza.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, only patrol actions were reported.

No enemy aircraft were active along this front yesterday.
(PRO)

RED ARMY 20 MILES FROM BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 15 — Forging ahead in their westward sweep toward Budapest, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's forces today took Tapioszecso, 20 miles from the capital, and reduced Jaszbereny, by-passed yesterday, the last important town before Budapest. Fifty other places in this sector of the front were captured by the Russian's — including Mende, Heves, Emmet, Jakdushn, Tarnaersh, Vaszomalor, and Varlak.

South of Budapest, Soviet armies now control the 140-mile stretch of the east bank of the Danube from just south of Budapest. Soviet artillery is hammering at German strongpoints on the west bank of the river. Yesterday the Russians moved into Solt and wiped out the German garrison. Hundreds of enemy troops were drowned trying to escape across the Danube and 1,200 prisoners were taken.

Bitter battles are raging on the approaches to Budapest and Soviet troops who penetrated within 20 miles east of the city are encountering what appears to be the most stubborn resistance since Marshal Malinovsky began his broad sweep up the Danube-Tisza corridor. Before them are the last lines of the German-Hungarian fortifications protecting the city from frontal assault. Only one last loop-line railway and one highroad now remain to be cut to leave the Hungarian capital virtually isolated.

The Germans have not, however, given up hope of resuming direct communication between their groups in northeastern and central Hungary, a Tass dispatch said today. Reinforcements have now gone over to the counter-attack in an attempt to throw the Russians back south of the Budapest-Miskolcz railway, but all their assaults have been beaten off with heavy losses for the German and Hungarian forces.

One Hungarian battalion in a sector before Budapest surrendered as a unit, the commander admitting that he found the situation hopeless, and that he did not wish to sacrifice his men uselessly.

With clearer weather on the Hungarian front, more German fighters have appeared, coinciding with intensified Red Air Force activity.

The Luftwaffe is reported to be trying to revive its old terror tactics, with dive-bombers machine-gunning at low level, but these methods are not working against Rus-

[illegible]

The Japanese offered strong resistance to the East African assault down the Kabaw Valley, six miles north of Kalemyo. The Indian troops driving on the road from Tiddim eight miles west of the city cleared stockades along the road.

In northern Burma, Chinese troops made only slight advances northeast of Bhamo yesterday. To the east, Chinese forces have occupied a village four miles from Bhamo.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the Chinese troops clearing the Burma side of the road traveled 122 miles in a month against meagre resistance and have 100 miles to go before reaching the Burma Road about 30 miles below Mungshih.
(OWI)

R.A.F. HITS BERLIN WITH 4,000-POUND BOMBS

LONDON, November 15 — Mosquitoes of the RAF tonight attacked Berlin with 4,000-pound bombs, it was officially announced here late tonight.

RAF Lancaster bombers, continuing the Allied attack against the Reich's dwindling fuel supply, this afternoon attacked a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr. The bombers were escorted by Mustang fighters.

In another action, RAF planes flew over Trondheim Fjord, in Norway, and sank an enemy trawler. A second trawler was set afire. It was the third blow in three days by Allied warships and planes at German shipping in Norwegian waters. In two other forays, RAF Lancasters sank the German battleship *Tirpitz* on Sunday and the same night British warships practically wiped out a German convoy off southern Norway.

Flying bombs struck southern England and the London area last night, causing casualties and damage.
(OWI-Reuter)

COST OF WALCHEREN CAPTURE HEAVY

LONDON, November 15 — Allied forces who launched the recent attack on Walcheren, guarding the Schelde Estuary, suffered relatively heavy casualties, both to personnel and craft, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

Fog grounded all planes on D-day (November 1), but, because of the advantages to be gained from attacks from three directions, the commanders decided to assault Walcheren despite the lack of air support, he said.

The attacks were to be made simultaneously across the South Beveland causeway, across the Schelde from Breskens to Flushing, and at West Kapelle on the west coast. Heavy bombers of the RAF had breached the dykes in three places, flooding a large part of the island, preventing mutual support of sections of the garrisons, and enabling the assault troops to make full use of amphibious vehicles.

Mr. Alexander said that of a total of 25 support craft engaged, nine were sunk and eight damaged, and of their crews 172 officers and men were killed and 200 wounded. Of 47 other major landing craft engaged, four were sunk and another damaged, while 21 officers and men were killed or missing and 81 wounded.

Royal Marine Commandos suffered 37 officers and men killed, 77 missing, and 201 wounded.

Mr. Alexander paid tribute to the landing craft support squadrons, who drew the enemy's fire while the Marine Commandos were landed successively without heavy casualties. The squadrons, composed of converted landing craft of various types, stood close inshore and engaged enemy shore batteries at point-blank range, while the tank landing craft beached in succession to discharge their vehicles.

Mr. Alexander also paid tribute to the naval beach party which had to work under gun and mortar fire throughout D-day and the following day.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Once ashore, the Commandos came up against tough opposition at nearly all enemy batteries and strongpoints. As the weather improved during the forenoon, the RAF gave close support in increasing degree, and air-spotting became available to the naval bombardment squadron during the afternoon. (OWI)

HALF OF « TIRPITZ » CREW KILLED

WASHINGTON, November 15 — Only 860 of the 1,500-man crew of the German battleship *Tirpitz* were rescued when the ship was sunk Sunday in Tromsö Fjord, Norway, by RAF bombers, the Swedish newspaper *Stockholms Tidningen* said yesterday. Many crew members were seriously injured because « the first direct hit on the *Tirpitz* compressed the exits and prevented the crew from getting out. »

The *Tidningen* also said news of the battleship's sinking has caused the « greatest dismay » in Berlin naval circles, and that an investigation has been launched to determine why it had not been given better fighter-plane protection. (OWI)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES STRIKE IN AUSTRIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Unescorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today struck through heavy clouds at targets in the Linz and Innsbruck areas in Austria.

The Liberators and Flying Fortresses released their bombs by instruments. Light to moderate flak was encountered, but no enemy fighter aircraft challenged the Allied bombers.

Yesterday, with bad weather reducing sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to only five per cent of their normal average operating strength, Coastal Air Force planes carried out an attack on a 1,500-ton enemy vessel off Chioggia, in the Gulf of Venice, it was announced here today.

No details were given of the attack.

Fighters and fighter-bombers, the only other planes to operate yesterday, attacked military targets in the Cremona and Mantua areas, as well as roads, strongpoints, and rail lines in the battle area east of Faenza. (PRO)

R.N. GUNBOATS DESTROY GERMAN CONVOY

LONDON, November 15 — In an action described officially as « the shrewdest blow the enemy has suffered on the Dalmatian coast, » a German convoy which attempted to make a safe passage at night by hugging the cliffs of the Dalmatian coast was destroyed by motor gunboats of the Royal Navy's light coastal forces operating in the Adriatic, it was announced here today.

In six separate attacks, three motor gunboats sank five enemy ships — two schooners, one PIL-boat (used for carrying troops and stores), an E-boat, and an oil lighter — and damaged at least four other vessels.

This action was fought so close inshore that German gunfire started a large bush fire on the cliffs, which, together with the glare of starshells, silhouetted the German targets. (Reuter)

TUTTLE COMMANDER OF GREEK R.A.F. FORCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Forces now operating from Greek airfields to harass fleeing German columns seeking to escape from the Balkans are commanded by Air Commodore Geoffrey William Tuttle, OBE, it was announced here today.

The commodore, only 38, is one of the youngest British officers in his rank. He was air adviser for the landings in southern France and directed air protection for convoys.

Marshal Albert von Kesselring, attaching great importance to a successful stand in the village, dispatched a battalion of personal shock troops to defend the position against British troops.

The main body of the German troops were entrenched in the factory, surrounded by a high wall, while units of 12 men each took up defending positions in all of the neighboring cottages. The British rushed one cottage after another, attacking with anti-tank guns and hand grenades, until finally they reached a point 20 yards south of the factory. The Germans had the space between them and the British well covered with rifle and machine-gun fire and every attempt by the attackers to hit the enemy positions was met by strong fire.

The British troops finally blew a small hole in the factory wall, forced the enemy to withdraw, and then, in a house-to-house battle, took the village. A savage night counter-attack failed, with heavy losses to the Nazi troops.

A decisive factor in the battle was the use of RAF planes, which swooped low over the German positions, and bombed houses only a few yards from the British line. (MOI)

ELBASAN, ALBANIAN STRONGHOLD, LIBERATED

WASHINGTON, November 15 — Elbasan, the last enemy strongpoint in the interior of Albania, has been liberated by the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communique said today. The Germans, however, still hold the narrow coastal belt of defiles and northern Albania.

Moving up strong forces from southern Dalmatia, German units succeeded in making contact with their encircled garrison in Knin, said Marshal Tito's communique today.

Bitter fighting continues in this sector, with the enemy trying to evacuate his troops and equipment northward. Yugoslav units are preventing this evacuation by flank attacks and, said the communique, have inflicted severe losses on the enemy. During the past five days, 950 enemy officers and men were killed and 320 taken prisoner. Five tanks, 36 lorries, and seven guns were destroyed, and much other war equipment was captured.

In an attempt to secure communications in the Una Valley, enemy cavalry units drove westward but were repulsed by the Partisans with considerable losses to the enemy. Another enemy thrust to clear Zagerje was thrown back toward Zagreb by fierce Yugoslav counter-attacks. The communique reported the Partisans killed 250 enemy troops and took 70 prisoners. (OWI)

U.S. WARNS NAZIS ON VIOLATING RULES OF WAR

WASHINGTON, November 15 — The State Department today renewed its warning to the Germans against violations of the rules of war in Czechoslovakia, the Associated Press reported.

The new warning was made in a statement by Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, « in connection with recent radio reports of the capture of General Viest, General Golian, and other Czechoslovak officers and soldiers in Slovakia. »

The press service said that the State Department called attention to The United States Government's declaration last September 7 that « all Germans who take part in or are any way responsible for violations » of rules of war « do so at their peril, and will be held answerable for their crimes. » (OWI)

CZECHOSLOVAK QUISLING ARRESTED

LONDON, November 15 — Andrew Brody, a Czechoslovak quisling, has been captured by the Red Army and handed over to Czechoslovak authorities for trial as a war criminal, a Moscow dispatch said yesterday.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Unescorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today struck through heavy clouds at targets in the Linz and Innsbruck areas in Austria.

The Liberators and Flying Fortresses released their bombs by instruments. Light to moderate flak was encountered, but no enemy fighter aircraft challenged the Allied bombers.

Yesterday, with bad weather reducing sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to only five per cent of their normal average operating strength, Coastal Air Force planes carried out an attack on a 1,500-ton enemy vessel off Chioggia, in the Gulf of Venice, it was announced here today.

No details were given of the attack.

Fighters and fighter-bombers, the only other planes to operate yesterday, attacked military targets in the Cremona and Mantua areas, as well as roads, strongpoints, and rail lines in the battle area east of Faenza. (PRO)

R.N. GUNBOATS DESTROY GERMAN CONVOY

LONDON, November 15 — In an action described officially as «the shrewdest blow the enemy has suffered on the Dalmatian coast,» a German convoy which attempted to make a safe passage at night by hugging the cliffs of the Dalmatian coast was destroyed by motor gunboats of the Royal Navy's light coastal forces operating in the Adriatic, it was announced here today.

In six separate attacks, three motor gunboats sank five enemy ships — two schooners, one PIL-boat (used for carrying troops and stores), an E-boat, and an oil lighter — and damaged at least four other vessels.

This action was fought so close inshore that German gunfire started a large bush fire on the cliffs, which, together with the glare of starshells, silhouetted the German targets. (Reuter)

TUTTLE COMMANDER OF GREEK R.A.F. FORCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Forces now operating from Greek airfields to harass fleeing German columns seeking to escape from the Balkans are commanded by Air Commodore Geoffrey William Tuttle, OBE, it was announced here today.

The commodore, only 38, is one of the youngest British officers in his rank. He was air adviser for the landings in southern France and directed air protection for convoys. (PRO)

R.H.A.F. RETURNS HOME AFTER 3½ YEARS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Greek Spitfire and Baltimore fighter and light bomber pilots flew from Italy yesterday to circle Athens and land at a nearby airfield, the first planes of the Royal Hellenic Air Force to return to their homeland after 3½ years, it was announced here today.

The pilots, who have carried out constant attacks on enemy forces in the Balkans and in Greece since their flight from their invaded country in 1941, were given a tremendous welcome at the airfield by their countrymen and air force officials. A Royal Hellenic Air Force unit has served with the Balkan Air Force since its founding six months ago. (PRO)

LONDON REGIMENT CAPTURES GAVELLO

LONDON, November 15 — A battalion of a famous London regiment successfully outfought German shock troops fortified in a brick factory building and cottages to liberate the town of Gavello, Italy, from the Nazis, battle reports disclosed here today.

WASHINGTON, November 15 — Elbasan, the last enemy strongpoint in the interior of Albania, has been liberated by the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communique said today. The Germans, however, still hold the narrow coastal belt of defiles and northern Albania.

Moving up strong forces from southern Dalmatia, German units succeeded in making contact with their encircled garrison in Knin, said Marshal Tito's communique today.

Bitter fighting continues in this sector, with the enemy trying to evacuate his troops and equipment northward. Yugoslav units are preventing this evacuation by flank attacks and, said the communique, have inflicted severe losses on the enemy. During the past five days, 950 enemy officers and men were killed and 320 taken prisoner. Five tanks, 36 lorries, and seven guns were destroyed, and much other war equipment was captured.

In an attempt to secure communications in the Una Valley, enemy cavalry units drove westward but were repulsed by the Partisans with considerable losses to the enemy. Another enemy thrust to clear Zagerje was thrown back toward Zagreb by fierce Yugoslav counter-attacks. The communique reported the Partisans killed 250 enemy troops and took 70 prisoners. (OWI)

U.S. WARNS NAZIS ON VIOLATING RULES OF WAR

WASHINGTON, November 15 — The State Department today renewed its warning to the Germans against violations of the rules of war in Czechoslovakia, the Associated Press reported.

The new warning was made in a statement by Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, «in connection with recent radio reports of the capture of General Viest, General Golian, and other Czechoslovak officers and soldiers in Slovakia.»

The press service said that the State Department called attention to The United States Government's declaration last September 7 that «all Germans who take part in or are any way responsible for violations» of rules of war «do so at their peril, and will be held answerable for their crimes.» (OWI)

CZECHOSLOVAK QUISLING ARRESTED

LONDON, November 15 — Andrew Brody, a Czechoslovak quisling, has been captured by the Red Army and handed over to Czechoslovak authorities for trial as a war criminal, a Moscow dispatch said yesterday.

Brody served the Germans as puppet president of Carpatho-Ukraine in October, 1938, and since then has been collaborating with the Hungarian pro-Nazis. (OWI)

PEASANTS RECEIVE ESTATE OF POLISH COUNT

LONDON, November 15 — The estate of one of the richest men in pre-war Poland, Count Alfred Potocki, has been seized by the Lublin Committee of National Liberation and given to the peasantry, a Reuter dispatch said today.

Over 5,000 acres of land formerly belonging to the Count have been handed over to 1,050 families of peasants and farm laborers.

Potocki, a brother of Roman Potocki, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, is alleged to be in Vienna, after having fled from Poland with the Germans. (Reuter)

LUBLIN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY REOPENS

LUBLIN, November 15 — The Roman Catholic University here, closed for five years during the German occupation, has held its first classes after a formal reopening ceremony, the Soviet News Agency, Tass, reported tonight. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

LIBERATED ITALY

ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH O'DWYER ON ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 15 — President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday that he had conferred during the morning with Brigadier General William O'Dwyer about Italy, which was still a problem. General O'Dwyer, former vice president of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, recently made a survey of conditions in Italy for the President. (OWI)

MILITARY ABSOLVED IN SICILIAN INCIDENT

ROME, November 15 — Italian military authorities have been absolved of responsibility for the killing of 19 workers and the wounding of 107 during a demonstration at Palermo last October 19, Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, told the Council of Ministers today.

Aldisio also declared that investigations had shown no premeditated insurrection on the part of the people.

Italian troops fired on workers who were agitating for an improvement in their living conditions. (UNN)

FOUR MEMBERS OF FASCIST TRIBUNAL FREED

ROME, November 15 — Augusto Ferrazzoli, former Chief Chancellor of the Fascist Special Tribunal, which was dissolved after the liberation of Rome, and three other tribunal members have been released, it was announced today. The evidence against them was found insufficient to warrant their further detention. (UNN)

NEW ITALIAN WOMEN'S UNION FORMED

CATANIA, November 15 — The formation of a new Italian Anti-Fascist Women's Union was announced here today.

Anti-Fascist women of all parties and classes are eligible for membership of the Union, which is affiliated to the Rome central organization. Objects of the club are to assist Italian fighting men, and to give women the fullest opportunity to participate in the political and social life of the country. (UNN)

ROME TRAFFIC CHECK POSTS ABOLISHED

ROME, November 15 — Traffic check posts in this area will be done away with beginning tomorrow, a decree from the Prefect, issued in agreement with the Under Secretariat for Food, announced here today.

In the future, the Transport Office will spot-check only vehicles under their own control, certifying that the car owner has the proper travel documents, and that only authorized goods are being transported. (UNN)

FORLI SHELLING ENDS

FORLI', November 15 — Today — six days after the last Nazi clattered away into the north or surrendered to the advancing Allies — the people of this Italian city were able to walk their streets without danger from enemy shellfire, a UNN correspondent reported today. Street cleaners were busily sweeping away debris, and civic officials, aided by military engineers, were taking stock of damaged utilities and services.

The Nazis had Forli within gun range until yesterday, when Allied air attacks finally dislodged or destroyed their artillerymen. The intensive bombardment drove the citizens into cellars and shelters, and kept them there. Even today, Allied officers are not able to estimate the number of civilians remaining in a city which had a normal population of 50,000.

ing from such bits of evidence as half-emptied ration tins — must have been a hurried departure. The city began its program of cleaning up even before German shellfire ceased; street cleaners continued work imperturbably yesterday after a mortar burst only 20 yards away from them.

Despite a promise in writing given to the Bishop of Forli by the German commander, the enemy destroyed three of the town's famous towers, the Duomo, Commune, and Palazzo degli Uffici. A fourth, the Campanile degli San Mercuriale, was saved by the protests of the bishop and a threat of revolt by civilian residents of towns and villages in the Forli area, although the Nazis partially demolished the tower's stairway.

Italian doctors and nurses succeeded in preserving the hospital intact, and in hiding from the Germans considerable quantities of medical supplies. Allied officials praised the work of these doctors and nurses, who today make long trips forward toward enemy-held territory to treat and rescue civilian wounded. Arrangements have been made to give them essential drugs, medicines, and supplies.

Forli Patriots accounted for at least one Mark IV tank and its Nazi occupants, placing mines at a crossroad which blew up the tank. (UNN)

LIBRARIAN PRAISES ALLIED AID FOR ARCHIVES

ROME, November 15 — The work of the Allied Commission in protecting Italian archives was praised today by Frederick W. Shipman, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, after a visit of inspection here.

Safety of archives in liberated Italy has been promoted by AC's Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission, to which have been appointed officers who had specialized experience in the National Archives at Washington or at the Public Records Office in London.

Hilary Jenkinson, secretary of the latter, on a recent visit to Italy, voiced similar praise of the Sub-Commission's efforts in guarding not only precious historical manuscripts, but also current records — administrative, legal, and the like — of possible importance in restoration of normal transactions.

Shipman noted favorably that special attention had been given to listing repositories and to finding displaced documents.

Through Allied efforts, losses have been reduced, and as a by-product something approaching a complete survey of Italian archives is developing as a future aid to scholars and administrators, the Roosevelt librarian pointed out.

Italian coöperation has been good, Shipman continued; but without the Sub-Commission, little effective care could be given in areas still under direct military government, or in places where severe disorganization of normal civilian life has occurred.

The greatest loss to records has been the deliberate burning by the Germans in September, 1943, of the most valuable part of the Naples archives, Shipman recalled. (UNN)

A.C. TEAMS AID DEVASTATED AREAS

ROME, November 15 — All available glass in the Allied Commission's buildings — such as glass tops on desks — will be removed to repair windowless Italian civilian hospitals and schools for the winter, the Commission announced today in listing measures to be taken toward relief of devastated areas south of Rome, where the battles for the capital were fought last spring.

These areas, involved in the Allied break-through of the Hitler Line, lie in the provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, Aquila, Chieti, and Pescara, and include also parts of the provinces of Naples and Campobasso.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

FOUR MEMBERS OF FASCIST TRIBUNAL FREED

ROME, November 15 — Augusto Ferrazzoli, former Chief Chancellor of the Fascist Special Tribunal, which was dissolved after the liberation of Rome, and three other tribunal members have been released, it was announced today. The evidence against them was found insufficient to warrant their further detention. (UNN)

NEW ITALIAN WOMEN'S UNION FORMED

CATANIA, November 15 — The formation of a new Italian Anti-Fascist Women's Union was announced here today.

Anti-Fascist women of all parties and classes are eligible for membership of the Union, which is affiliated to the Rome central organization. Objects of the club are to assist Italian fighting men, and to give women the fullest opportunity to participate in the political and social life of the country. (UNN)

ROME TRAFFIC CHECK POSTS ABOLISHED

ROME, November 15 — Traffic check posts in this area will be done away with beginning tomorrow, a decree from the Prefect, issued in agreement with the Under Secretariat for Food, announced here today.

In the future, the Transport Office will spot-check only vehicles under their own control, certifying that the car owner has the proper travel documents, and that only authorized goods are being transported. (UNN)

FORLI' SHELLING ENDS

FORLI', November 15 — Today — six days after the last Nazi clattered away into the north or surrendered to the advancing Allies — the people of this Italian city were able to walk their streets without danger from enemy shellfire, a UNN correspondent reported today. Street cleaners were busily sweeping away debris, and civic officials, aided by military engineers, were taking stock of damaged utilities and services.

The Nazis had Forli within gun range until yesterday, when Allied air attacks finally dislodged or destroyed their artillerymen. The intensive bombardment drove the citizens into cellars and shelters, and kept them there. Even today, Allied officers are not able to estimate the number of civilians remaining in a city which had a normal population of 50,000.

Forli is scarred and battered but — except for three of the town's four famous towers, destroyed by the Germans before they retired — by no means in ruins. That the damage was not more severe is due to the fact that Nazi fire consisted largely of anti-personnel mortaring, the UNN correspondent added.

Forli will eat this winter, but there will be little variety in the diet. There is grain in sufficient quantity to feed the population for a long time; the harvest has been gathered, and the Allies are bringing in naptha to work the mill machinery. However, the Germans stole most of the livestock and vegetables, and a big problem was the supply of such semi-essentials as sugar and olive oil.

Water probably will be available within a few days on the first floors of houses at least. After a survey of damage done to the city's waterworks and wells, Allied engineers tested the condition of the water. The question of fuel remains a knotty one, but meanwhile the inhabitants of Forli appear content with their prospects and obviously are happy to have been liberated from the Germans.

Casualties among civilians during the period of Nazi shelling were severe. There were many dead, and the 400 beds of the well-equipped municipal hospital are filled. The Germans demolished many factories, and shops and offices bear evidence of extensive looting before what — judg-

LIBRARIAN PRAISES ALLIED AID FOR ARCHIVES

ROME, November 15 — The work of the Allied Commission in protecting Italian archives was praised today by Frederick W. Shipman, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, after a visit of inspection here.

Safety of archives in liberated Italy has been promoted by AC's Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission, to which have been appointed officers who had specialized experience in the National Archives at Washington or at the Public Records Office in London.

Hilary Jenkinson, secretary of the latter, on a recent visit to Italy, voiced similar praise of the Sub-Commission's efforts in guarding not only precious historical manuscripts, but also current records — administrative, legal, and the like — of possible importance in restoration of normal transactions.

Shipman noted favorably that special attention had been given to listing repositories and to finding displaced documents.

Through Allied efforts, losses have been reduced, and as a by-product something approaching a complete survey of Italian archives is developing as a future aid to scholars and administrators, the Roosevelt librarian pointed out.

Italian coöperation has been good, Shipman continued; but without the Sub-Commission, little effective care could be given in areas still under direct military government, or in places where severe disorganization of normal civilian life has occurred.

The greatest loss to records has been the deliberate burning by the Germans in September, 1943, of the most valuable part of the Naples archives, Shipman recalled. (UNN)

A.C. TEAMS AID DEVASTATED AREAS

ROME, November 15 — All available glass in the Allied Commission's buildings — such as glass tops on desks — will be removed to repair windowless Italian civilian hospitals and schools for the winter, the Commission announced today in listing measures to be taken toward relief of devastated areas south of Rome, where the battles for the capital were fought last spring.

These areas, involved in the Allied break-through of the Hitler Line, lie in the provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, Aquila, Chieti, and Pescara, and include also parts of the provinces of Naples and Campobasso.

More than a third of the 300,000 destitute are children. Lieut. Col. A. D. Bonham-Carter (British), the executive officer for the provinces in Lazio-Umbria Region, estimated in drawing up a relief program.

Two AC teams also are at work already in the provinces in Marche-Abruzzi Region. More officers are being taken from other assignments to aid in the emergency relief.

The devastated areas are entirely in territory under the Italian Government. The population cannot be evacuated because there are so few places with surplus shelter, because equipment and transport for such a mammoth operation is lacking, and because — most important — they do not wish to leave.

The American Relief Committee for Italy and the Red Cross are seeking clothing for these people living in smashed houses, shacks made of rubble, caves, and even dugouts.

Transport of thousands of tons of food to the area is the main difficulty, though within the area the distribution will be hard to mountain hamlets where rain, snow, bad side-roads, and blown bridges keep people in their homes all winter.

Delivery of medical supplies before these hamlets become inaccessible is another problem. A unit of the Friends (Quakers) Service Committee is seeking ambulances.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Some 30,000 square meters of canvas are now available for emergency repair of houses until tiles and cement can be found. More canvas will be sought, as the emergency housing program started by the Italian Government will not be able to ready homes for occupancy before spring. (UNN)

H.V. KALTENBORN TO BROADCAST FROM ITALY

ROME, November 15 — H. V. Kaltenborn, celebrated American military affairs commentator, has arrived in Italy to tour the battlefronts. He will broadcast his observations and views of the military situation in Italy to The United States three times a week.

Kaltenborn has toured the North African and Pacific war zones during the past two years, and recently visited Great Britain. He last visited Italy in 1938. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL PREDICTS HEAVY FIGHTING

LONDON, November 15 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who returned yesterday from France, told the House of Commons today that extremely heavy fighting «will certainly last for a good long time.»

In the midst of a discussion over possible release of men over 40 years of age from the British Army, the Prime Minister said: «The new fact that stares one in the face is that extremely heavy fighting is continuing week by week...»

Earlier, the Prime Minister had denied a request by James Duncan, Conservative, that men over 40 in «static» military positions be released.

«I need hardly remind you that the static stations are necessary for the prosecution of the war,» he said. «Officers and men over 40 of low medical category... release officers and men for more active duty. In view of the present shortage of manpower, I regret that the present arrangement for indefinite release from the forces can not be altered.»

Cheers greeted Mr. Churchill when he appeared in the House. Later he had lunch with King George. (OWI)

DE GAULLE TO VISIT STALIN

PARIS, November 15 — General de Gaulle has accepted an invitation from Marshal Stalin to visit Moscow.

The announcement stressed that General de Gaulle's acceptance of the invitation was provisional, and that the invitation «is in perfect agreement with the wish expressed by the French Government.»

General de Gaulle plans to make the journey shortly. He will be accompanied by Georges Bidault, his Foreign Minister. This will be the general's first visit to the Soviet capital. (Reuter)

EDEN CALLS FOR UNITY OF GREAT POWERS

LEAMINGTON, ENGLAND, November 15 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said here today that if The United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France can work together, a long period of peace may come out of this war, «as it must if all civilization is not to be destroyed.»

Cautioning against any belief that means dictation by the major powers, Eden said, «There is nothing I would welcome more than the collaboration and help of all peace-loving states, large or small.

«But we must be realistic, and the truth is that unless the great powers can work together, the foundations of peace are not there. If they can work together, there is no

lay before the House coincided with those of troops in the Far East as well as in northern Europe.

«The White Paper points out quite rightly,» Colonel Profumo said, «that no man will be released if retention is considered necessary on military grounds.»

Intervening, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said of the White Paper:

«This is not regarded as the final demobilization scheme, but an attempt to grapple with the complex problem... It must be kept in mind that at the moment of demobilization [in Europe] we would be shipping enormous forces to the Far East, and calls on shipping would be extremely heavy.» (Reuter)

BONNET NAMED FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

PARIS, November 15 — Henri Bonnet has been named French Ambassador to The United States, an International News Service dispatch said tonight.

The new Ambassador was Commissioner of Information of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, which formed the nucleus of the present Provisional Government of the French Republic. (OWI)

U.S. NEGOTIATING 5,000-MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN

NEW YORK, November 15 — The United States Government is negotiating a loan of 5,000 million dollars for Great Britain, according to the Washington correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal*, as quoted in a Reuter report tonight.

Originators of the program expect President Roosevelt to submit it in final form to the new Congress in January. (Reuter)

TAFT PROPOSES REPEAL OF JOHNSON ACT

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15 — A proposal for the repeal of the Johnson Act, which prohibits private loans by Americans to European governments which are in default of debts of the last war, was made yesterday by Charles P. Taft, Director of The U. S. State Department's war-time Economic Affairs Division.

Mr. Taft was speaking at the Commonwealth Club here, and was the first U. S. Government official to advocate repeal of the Johnson Act. He said that The United States, as the world's creditor nation, does not need isolationism or a policy of no loans, but instead needs to develop the «skill of a creditor nation.» (PWB)

REPUBLICAN LEADER PLEDGES UNITY

WASHINGTON, November 15 — Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, minority leader in the House of Representatives, said today that the Republicans in Congress would «continue to give their full support to the war and to the building of an enduring peace.»

Mr. Martin, who formerly was chairman of the Republican National Committee, was making his first formal statement on the role to be played by the Republicans in Congress following the election which returned President Roosevelt to the White House for a fourth term.

«The 1944 elections,» he said, «demonstrated the strength of the Republic; that we could unitedly prosecute a world war, and at the same time we could engage in a hard fight for the economic policies in which we believe.

«The election being over, we must press harder than ever the prosecution of the war, to the end that we can win a complete and early victory. We must prepare wisely for the post-war days ahead, so that the transition from war to peace will not bring too many hardships.» (OWI)

FRENCH ORDER RENAULT FACTORIES CONFISCATED

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Churchill, who returned yesterday from France, told the House of Commons today that extremely heavy fighting «will certainly last for a good long time.»

In the midst of a discussion over possible release of men over 40 years of age from the British Army, the Prime Minister said: «The new fact that stares one in the face is that extremely heavy fighting is continuing week by week...»

Earlier, the Prime Minister had denied a request by James Duncan, Conservative, that men over 40 in «static» military positions be released.

«I need hardly remind you that the static stations are necessary for the prosecution of the war,» he said. «Officers and men over 40 of low medical category... release officers and men for more active duty. In view of the present shortage of manpower, I regret that the present arrangement for indefinite release from the forces can not be altered.»

Cheers greeted Mr. Churchill when he appeared in the House. Later he had lunch with King George. (OWI)

DE GAULLE TO VISIT STALIN

PARIS, November 15 — General de Gaulle has accepted an invitation from Marshal Stalin to visit Moscow.

The announcement stressed that General de Gaulle's acceptance of the invitation was provisional, and that the invitation «is in perfect agreement with the wish expressed by the French Government.»

General de Gaulle plans to make the journey shortly. He will be accompanied by Georges Bidault, his Foreign Minister. This will be the general's first visit to the Soviet capital. (Reuter)

EDEN CALLS FOR UNITY OF GREAT POWERS

LEAMINGTON, ENGLAND, November 15 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said here today that if The United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France can work together, a long period of peace may come out of this war, «as it must if all civilization is not to be destroyed.»

Cautioning against any belief that means dictation by the major powers, Eden said, «There is nothing I would welcome more than the collaboration and help of all peace-loving states, large or small.

«But we must be realistic, and the truth is that unless the great powers can work together, the foundations of peace are not there. If they can work together, there is no problem, however difficult, that they cannot solve.»

(OWI-Reuter)

ALEXANDER AIDE SPEAKS ON DEMOBILIZATION

LONDON, November 15 — Debate in the House of Commons on the demobilization plan was opened today by England's youngest Parliament member, Lieut. Col. J. Profumo, 29 years old, a staff officer at General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters in Italy, who was flown from Italy especially to deliver the speech.

Col. Profumo, a Conservative from Kettering, said that while the great mass of the British public at home and abroad had accepted the White Paper on demobilization as basically sound and equitable, there was widespread desire for further criticisms on certain parts. He then offered several criticisms.

Paying tribute to the troops in Italy, he said:

«We owe it to this valiant vanguard of victory that their voice should be heard in this House on a matter of such vital importance to them.»

Colonel Profumo told the House that he had endeavored to obtain a cross-section of opinion in his own theater of operations, and he was convinced that the views he would

U.S. NEGOTIATING 5,000-MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN

NEW YORK, November 15 — The United States Government is negotiating a loan of 5,000 million dollars for Great Britain, according to the Washington correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal*, as quoted in a Reuter report tonight.

Originators of the program expect President Roosevelt to submit it in final form to the new Congress in January. (Reuter)

TAFT PROPOSES REPEAL OF JOHNSON ACT

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15 — A proposal for the repeal of the Johnson Act, which prohibits private loans by Americans to European governments which are in default of debts of the last war, was made yesterday by Charles P. Taft, Director of The U. S. State Department's war-time Economic Affairs Division.

Mr. Taft was speaking at the Commonwealth Club here, and was the first U. S. Government official to advocate repeal of the Johnson Act. He said that The United States, as the world's creditor nation, does not need isolationism or a policy of no loans, but instead needs to develop the «skill of a creditor nation.» (PWB)

REPUBLICAN LEADER PLEDGES UNITY

WASHINGTON, November 15 — Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, minority leader in the House of Representatives, said today that the Republicans in Congress would «continue to give their full support to the war and to the building of an enduring peace.»

Mr. Martin, who formerly was chairman of the Republican National Committee, was making his first formal statement on the role to be played by the Republicans in Congress following the election which returned President Roosevelt to the White House for a fourth term.

«The 1944 elections,» he said, «demonstrated the strength of the Republic: that we could unitedly prosecute a world war, and at the same time we could engage in a hard fight for the economic policies in which we believe.

«The election being over, we must press harder than ever the prosecution of the war, to the end that we can win a complete and early victory. We must prepare wisely for the post-war days ahead, so that the transition from war to peace will not bring too many hardships.» (OWI)

FRENCH ORDER RENAULT FACTORIES CONFISCATED

PARIS, November 15 — The French Government has ordered the confiscation of the Renault motor car, aircraft engine, and tank factories, a Reuter dispatch said today.

The decision was taken by the French Cabinet toward the end of September, and a week later an official communique appointed Pierre Lefaucheux provisional administrator, pending formation of a state monopoly.

Lefaucheux told 12,000 workers last week-end that technicians, foremen, and operatives will be represented on a committee assisting the managing board. Before the war, the factory employed over 20,000 workers.

Louis Renault, owner of the huge plant, who died recently, had been charged by the French government with collaboration with the Germans. (OWI-Reuter)

FRENCH FORCES ENTER STATE OF ANDORRA

PARIS, November 15 — French gendarmes yesterday entered the autonomous state of Andorra in the Pyrenees Mountains, the French Foreign Office announced here today.

A spokesman for General Charles de Gaulle declared today that the decision to enter Andorra was based on the General's authority as ex-officio co-Prince, and that the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

action was « a preventive measure » to insure security and maintain order during the winter months. The spokesman also explained that by the end of this month the valleys leading to the state would be blocked by heavy snows, and that it would then be impossible to enter the state until after the spring thaws.

The state of Andorra embraces 191 square miles at the Spanish frontier on the south slopes of the Pyrenees Mountains. It has a population of 5,000 persons scattered among six villages. It possesses rich iron mines and valuable timber tracts.

The Spanish Bishop of Urgel, the other co-Prince, was notified of the French action. Annual tribute is paid to both France and Spain. Andorra was granted a constitution as a republic by Napoleon in 1806. (OWI - Reuter)

BELGIAN PATRIOTS MUST DISBAND

BRUSSELS, November 15 — Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot of Belgium has affirmed his Government's decision to end the resistance movement by Saturday, a Reuter dispatch said today. The official Communist newspaper had protested against such disbandment at a time when the Fifth Column allegedly is organizing and reinforcing itself.

The decision to incorporate a number of underground armies into regular state forces by Saturday and consider all others as having reverted to normal civilian life has plunged the Government into a new crisis, and aroused protests throughout the country, the dispatch said.

Prime Minister Pierlot's administration, which has met demands of the right wing parties for restoration of law and order under one central authority at the cost of a left wing upheaval, met today to consider the situation.
(Reuter)

GREEK MUTINEERS RELEASED

ATHENS, November 15 — All Greek troops who were interned in the Middle East last April after a mutiny in Egypt have been released and given permission to return to Greece, Prime Minister Georges Papandreou announced today.

The troops sent a memorandum to the Greek Council of Ministers expressing their desire to take part in the fight against the common enemy. (OWI)

GREEK 1936-CLASS RESERVISTS MOBILIZED

ATHENS, November 15 — The Greek War Ministry has announced the mobilization of reservists of the class of 1936 for the National Guard, the Greek radio reported yesterday.

General Sarafis, commander-in-chief of the Greek Partisan Army ELAS, has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the Greek Army, a Reuter dispatch said today.
(Reuter)

CHUNGKING, COMMUNISTS STILL NEGOTIATING

CHUNGKING, November 15 — An Associated Press dispatch quoting Liang Hai Chao, Chinese Minister of Information, said today that a clear indication that negotiations between the Chungking Government and the Communists were continuing is the recent return here of the Communist delegate, Gen. Chouen Lai, a member of the Communists' « Big Three. »

At the same press conference with foreign correspondents, Chinese Foreign Office spokesman Wu said that Premier Stalin's recent reference to Japan as an aggressor nation « can be taken as an indication that Russia will have closer coöperation with China. » (OWI)

FRENCH CABINET RESHUFFLED

PARIS, November 15 — Additional changes in the French Cabinet were announced last night.

Rene Pleven, Minister for Colonies, has been confirmed in his appointment as Finance Minister in place of Aime Le Percq, who was killed in a motoring accident last week. (An earlier announcement yesterday stated that this appointment was a temporary one.)

Paul Giacobbi, Minister of Food Supplies, becomes Minister of Colonies. Paul Ramadier, Deputy from the Aveyron Department in south central France, becomes Minister of Food Supplies. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT WELCOMES AUSTRALIAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON, November 15 — The new Australian Minister to The United States, Sir Frederick William Eggleston, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt yesterday and heard him say that « ultimate victory both in Europe and in the Far East is in sight. »

In welcoming the envoy, Mr. Roosevelt said that together the United Nations have largely solved the problems of waging war, and that the time has come to organize for peace, but « without for a moment diminishing our war effort. » He said The United States « especially looks forward to a mutually beneficial coöperation with Australia in the Pacific. »

Sir Frederick replied: « Now that the period of acute danger to Australia is over, Australia is determined to contribute her due share in bringing to other countries the security which she now enjoys. » (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

EVIDENCE INCREASES THAT HIMMLER HAS TAKEN OVER POWER IN GERMANY

LONDON, November 15 — Allied countries, neutrals, Nazi satellites, and the German people themselves tonight looked to Berlin for their answer to the war's most baffling mystery — the whereabouts and state of health of Adolf Hitler.

Tonight all available evidence pointed to Heinrich Himmler as the real power in Germany and as the man who, by terror and by force, is coercing an unwilling people to continue the war.

« There no longer seems to be any doubt that Himmler is acting leader of Germany, » *The Times* said today. « Hitler has been shut off from active work through illness, and Himmler has extended his great power, and now there is none to challenge him. »

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Hitler's designated successor, may also be ill, the paper added.

The authoritative British Press Association declared that official circles here were convinced that Hitler had lost control, and that Himmler was now the real power, with the result that the Reich will fight to the « last gasp, » regardless of the cost.

An authentic report of Hitler's appearance — as of last September — came from the U. S. 3rd Army front, where a captured newsreel showed Hitler walking through a hospital ward at a time when the Allies were sweeping through France. A *Daily Express* dispatch, describing the newsreel, said:

Hitler Appeared Exausted, Broken

« He [Hitler] looked astonishingly old, tired, and harassed. His right arm was in a sling. Those who have seen the film remarked on Hitler's extraordinary pallor, and agreed that he appeared an exhausted and broken man. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Fifth Column allegedly is organizing and reinforcing itself.

The decision to incorporate a number of underground armies into regular state forces by Saturday and consider all others as having reverted to normal civilian life has plunged the Government into a new crisis, and aroused protests throughout the country, the dispatch said.

Prime Minister Pierlot's administration, which has met demands of the right wing parties for restoration of law and order under one central authority at the cost of a left wing upheaval, met today to consider the situation.

(Reuter)

GREEK MUTINEERS RELEASED

ATHENS, November 15 — All Greek troops who were interned in the Middle East last April after a mutiny in Egypt have been released and given permission to return to Greece, Prime Minister Georges Papandreou announced today.

The troops sent a memorandum to the Greek Council of Ministers expressing their desire to take part in the fight against the common enemy. (OWI)

GREEK 1936-CLASS RESERVISTS MOBILIZED

ATHENS, November 15 — The Greek War Ministry has announced the mobilization of reservists of the class of 1936 for the National Guard, the Greek radio reported yesterday.

General Sarafis, commander-in-chief of the Greek Partisan Army ELAS, has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the Greek Army, a Reuter dispatch said today.

(Reuter)

CHUNGKING, COMMUNISTS STILL NEGOTIATING

CHUNGKING, November 15 — An Associated Press dispatch quoting Liang Hai Chao, Chinese Minister of Information, said today that a clear indication that negotiations between the Chungking Government and the Communists were continuing is the recent return here of the Communist delegate, Gen. Chouen Lai, a member of the Communists' «Big Three.»

At the same press conference with foreign correspondents, Chinese Foreign Office spokesman Wu said that Premier Stalin's recent reference to Japan as an aggressor nation «can be taken as an indication that Russia will have closer coöperation with China.» (OWI)

MINISTER WILL RUN CHINA'S W.P.B. WITH NELSON

CHUNGKING, November 15 — A War Production Board — designed to mobilize China's maximum possible resources for the war against Japan — was established yesterday under the Minister of Economic Affairs, Wong Wen Hao, the Associated Press said.

Mr. Wong, a famous geologist, will work with Donald Nelson, former head of The United States' WPB, who visited China recently, at the request of President Roosevelt, to observe Chinese war production methods, then returned to America, and now is on his way to China again. (OWI)

EXISTING MINISTRIES FOR U.K. RECONVERSION

LONDON, November 15 — No special ministry will be set up to handle Britain's industrial reconversion from war to peace, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons today in reply to a question.

He added that responsibility for the job would be shared by the three existing ministries most directly concerned — Labor, Production, and the Board of Trade. (OWI)

peace, but «without for a moment diminishing our war effort.» He said The United States «especially looks forward to a mutually beneficial coöperation with Australia in the Pacific.»

Sir Frederick replied: «Now that the period of acute danger to Australia is over, Australia is determined to contribute her due share in bringing to other countries the security which she now enjoys.» (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

EVIDENCE INCREASES THAT HIMMLER HAS TAKEN OVER POWER IN GERMANY

LONDON, November 15 — Allied countries, neutrals, Nazi satellites, and the German people themselves tonight looked to Berlin for their answer to the war's most baffling mystery — the whereabouts and state of health of Adolf Hitler.

Tonight all available evidence pointed to Heinrich Himmler as the real power in Germany and as the man who, by terror and by force, is coercing an unwilling people to continue the war.

«There no longer seems to be any doubt that Himmler is acting leader of Germany,» *The Times* said today. «Hitler has been shut off from active work through illness, and Himmler has extended his great power, and now there is none to challenge him.»

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Hitler's designated successor, may also be ill, the paper added.

The authoritative British Press Association declared that official circles here were convinced that Hitler had lost control, and that Himmler was now the real power, with the result that the Reich will fight to the «last gasp,» regardless of the cost.

An authentic report of Hitler's appearance — as of last September — came from the U. S. 3rd Army front, where a captured newsreel showed Hitler walking through a hospital ward at a time when the Allies were sweeping through France. A *Daily Express* dispatch, describing the newsreel, said:

Hitler Appeared Exausted, Broken

«He [Hitler] looked astonishingly old, tired, and harassed. His right arm was in a sling. Those who have seen the film remarked on Hitler's extraordinary pallor, and agreed that he appeared an exhausted and broken man.»

Neutral reports supported the view that Himmler sits in the dictator's chair. The Swedish commentator Bjorn Bjornson declared that Himmler is the real power, and now appoints new generals to the home army and controls the National Labor Service — both keystones of the tottering Nazi state.

In Berne, the Overseas News Agency reported, there is evidence that Himmler already made elaborate preparations to take over the leadership.

As far back as last April, the dispatch said, leaflets were printed announcing a state of utmost urgency in the Reich, and vesting full power over the German people and Wehrmacht in the hands of Himmler.

Partial confirmation of this report came in a dispatch today from inside Germany describing a new decree tightening the Nazi grip on the Wehrmacht. Purporting to be signed by Hitler, Himmler, and Göring, the decree ordered all Wehrmacht officers and NCO's to educate their men in the Nazi spirit. Membership in the Nazi Party is made mandatory — banning the membership lapse formerly permitted men in military service — and permission of officers to join the Party is no longer required.

While Berlin remained silent and the Nazi régime failed to produce a single piece of evidence to show that Hitler

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

was alive, well, and still the leader of the German state, there seemed little question that Himmler and his fellow Nazis were desperately trying to hold off their fate as long as possible.

The Baltimore (Maryland) *Sun* took this position with the statement: «The leading Nazis know that they are doomed, no matter how the war with Germany is finally concluded. Since the leaders cannot now hope to escape the consequences of their criminality, the prospect of sparing the German people the last phases of the war has no appeal for them.»

Referring to the mystery of the proclamation read by Himmler last Sunday, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* wrote: «Why is Himmler chosen to present this appeal? Goebbels is the head German propagandist, and Göring is still designated as Hitler's successor, but neither read the proclamation.» (OWI-Reuter)

NEUTRAL

ONLY ALLIES' SUPPORTERS AT PEACE TABLE

LONDON, November 15 — The British Government can see no reason why any country which has not made a positive contribution to the United Nations' war effort should be represented at the peace conference or at any discussions of peace settlement, said Richard Law, Minister of State, in Commons today.

The Minister was replying to a question concerning General Franco and the peace conference.

When Tom Driberg, Independent, asked if he might assume from that «very satisfactory answer» that the British Government would not be deceived by belated lip service to democracy by Franco, Law replied that the Government was «more wide awake than some people suppose.»

Law also said in reply to a question that the arrival of Archduke Otto, Austrian pretender, in Portugal in no way implied political support from the British Government for the Hapsburg cause in Central Europe.

The British Government's policy remained as stated in the declaration issued at the Moscow Conference in 1943 — a free, independent Austria, Law said. (Reuter)

SWEDEN TO DEPORT NAZI TOURIST CHIEF

STOCKHOLM, November 15 — The office of the Governor General here has requested the Ministry of Justice to deport Baron von Gossler, head of the German tourist bureau in Stockholm, the Swedish radio said last night. The governor general's request was made after an interrogation of Von Gossler, who had been held on suspicion of spying. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army continues to make good progress in the Forli area. Northwest of the town, British troops have pushed beyond San Tome against increasing resistance.

West of Forli, other British troops have advanced from their bridgeheads over the River Montone to a general line two miles north of this river, and have captured Monte Peggiolo and the village of Mot[illegible]

Italian frontier, the *USS Woolsey* engaged an enemy howitzer. There was return fire from the shore, and the ship was showered with shell splinters, but sustained no casualties.

On 13 November in the same area, the *USS Benson* and the French Destroyer *L'Alcyon* bombarded enemy barracks and observation posts.

At dawn on 14 November, the British Destroyers *Wheatland* and *Brocklesby* bombarded enemy shipping at Bar, between Dubrovnik and Durazzo. Several broadsides fell in the target area.

It is reported from Saloniki that good progress is being made with the unloading of stores and supplies. Good work has been done by the minesweepers in clearing channels through the thickly-laid enemy minefields in the approaches to the port. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 15 — Today's communique:

Allied forces attacked in the sector east of Weert against moderate opposition. The village of Eind was freed, and bridgeheads were established over the Noorder and Wessem canals.

In the Metz sector, our forces repulsed counter-attacks and increased their pressure on the city from the north and south.

The bridgeheads across the Moselle in the Königsmacker and Thionville areas have been joined.

Our units reached Frenching and Kuntz, and patrols are in the vicinity of Lemestroff. Other forces have taken Cuny in Coin de l'Hôpital.

We reached the Destrich-Baronweiler area, northwest of Dieuze.

Northeast of Baccarat, gains of up to approximately two miles were made against light opposition.

East of Bruyères, the enemy was forced to withdraw more than a mile. Granges-sur-Vologne and several nearby villages were freed.

In the Belfort sector, limited gains were made against stiff resistance along the flooded Doubs River.

The weather restricted air operations. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 15 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Jasbereny, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including Sedekren, Keren, Emmet, Horshani, Patte, Agran, Torman, Atan, Jerdetelesh, Heves, Boktonak, Tarnaersh, Jakdusha, Jakuhalma, Jakgyerdy, Tocalmash, Tapioszecso, Koka, Tapiosuly, Tapioshak, and Mende, and the railway stations of Emmet, Heves, Vaszomaior, Jerszetelek, Jakdusha, Tarnaersh, Tapioszecso, Varlak, and Mende.

Bulgarian troops operating against the Germans, with Yugoslavian troops captured in fighting on the territory of Yugoslavia the town and railway junction of Skoplje.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.

During November 14, our troops destroyed or disabled 21 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 10 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 15 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On November 9, enemy troops in Piedmont supported by 88 and 105-mm guns, mortars, and machine-guns, at-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

can see no reason why any country which has not made a positive contribution to the United Nations' war effort should be represented at the peace conference or at any discussions of peace settlement, said Richard Law, Minister of State, in Commons today.

The Minister was replying to a question concerning General Franco and the peace conference.

When Tom Driberg, Independent, asked if he might assume from that «very satisfactory answer» that the British Government would not be deceived by belated lip service to democracy by Franco, Law replied that the Government was «more wide awake than some people suppose.»

Law also said in reply to a question that the arrival of Archduke Otto, Austrian pretender, in Portugal in no way implied political support from the British Government for the Hapsburg cause in Central Europe.

The British Government's policy remained as stated in the declaration issued at the Moscow Conference in 1943 — a free, independent Austria, Law said. (Reuter)

SWEDEN TO DEPORT NAZI TOURIST CHIEF

STOCKHOLM, November 15 — The office of the Governor General here has requested the Ministry of Justice to deport Baron von Gossler, head of the German tourist bureau in Stockholm, the Swedish radio said last night. The governor general's request was made after an interrogation of Von Gossler, who had been held on suspicion of spying. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 15 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army continues to make good progress in the Forli area. Northwest of the town, British troops have pushed beyond San Tome against increasing resistance.

West of Forli, other British troops have advanced from their bridgeheads over the River Montone to a general line two miles north of this river, and have captured Monte Poggiolo and the village of Villagrappa.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have cleared additional features north of the Florence-Forli Road and, after fierce street fighting, have captured the village of San Antonio.

In the 8th Army sector, troops of an Indian division, after overcoming strong resistance, captured the important height of Monte San Bartolo.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Poor weather yesterday forced the cancellation of practically all air operations.

Heavy and medium bombers were grounded, but Tactical fighter and fighter-bombers were able to make small-scale attacks against enemy communications and other military targets in northern Italy.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 100 sorties.

Navy:

On 12 November *HMS Kimberley* bombarded an enemy battery off the Island of Alimnia, west of Rhodes, and obtained eight hits. On the same date near the Franco-

In the Metz sector, our forces repulsed counter-attacks and increased their pressure on the city from the north and south.

The bridgeheads across the Moselle in the Königsmacker and Thionville areas have been joined.

Our units reached Frenching and Kuntz, and patrols are in the vicinity of Lemestroff. Other forces have taken Crny in Coin de l'Hôpital.

We reached the Destrich-Baronweiler area, northwest of Dieuze.

Northeast of Baccarat, gains of up to approximately two miles were made against light opposition.

East of Bruyères, the enemy was forced to withdraw more than a mile. Granges-sur-Vologne and several nearby villages were freed.

In the Belfort sector, limited gains were made against stiff resistance along the flooded Doubs River.

The weather restricted air operations. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 15 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Jasbereny, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including Sedekren, Keren, Emmet, Horshani, Patte, Agran, Torman, Atan, Jerdetelesh, Heves, Boktonak, Tarnaersh, Jakdusha, Jakuhalma, Jakgyerdy, Tooalmash, Tapioszecso, Koka, Tapiosuly, Tapioshak, and Mende, and the railway stations of Emmet, Heves, Vaszomaior, Jerszetelek, Jakdusha, Tarnaersh, Tapioszecso, Varlak, and Mende.

Bulgarian troops operating against the Germans, with Yugoslavian troops captured in fighting on the territory of Yugoslavia the town and railway junction of Skopije.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.

During November 14, our troops destroyed or disabled 21 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 10 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 15 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On November 9, enemy troops in Piedmont supported by 88 and 165-mm guns, mortars, and machine-guns, attacked Patriot positions near Caprie in the narrowest sector of the Susa Valley.

After a four-hour intensive barrage, the enemy passed to the attack striving to gain possession of the Alpine zone defended by the Patriots.

In spite of their deployment of superior forces, the Nazi-Fascists were repulsed after a bitter struggle, losing 70 dead and 50 wounded.

On the following day, the Germans, trying to retrieve their dead from the battlefield, were again driven back with heavy losses. In this action, Patriots lost six dead and three wounded.

In the southern Piedmont Alps, the Germans took hostages in Cuneo Province, shooting them in reprisal for Patriot acts of sabotage.

In the course of recent Patriot activity, the Germans were found to be carrying war material in vehicles marked with the Red Cross.

Toward the end of October, a Patriot brigade from Treviso, operating in the Veneto zone, held up enemy traffic on the Trento-Udine line, damaging four bridges; and, some days later, the Patriots disarmed the enemy garrison at Carbonera, in Treviso Province. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 15 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Southeast of Helmond, yesterday, the English launched their expected attack. We had been observing and shelling their preparations for a considerable time. Fierce fighting developed on a broad front.

South of Diedenhofen, our grenadiers completed the annihilation of the enemy bridgehead and captured several hundred prisoners.

At Gravelotte and on both sides of the Seille, they are engaged in fierce defensive fighting.

Between the Nied and Mörchingen, German tank formations again frustrated enemy encircling attempts. Twenty-two U.S. tanks were destroyed.

Between the Rhine-Marne Canal and Baccarat, the enemy gained ground in renewed attacks despite the stiff-born defense of our troops.

On both sides of the upper reaches of the Doubs, west of Montbeliard, the enemy resumed his attacks. Grim positional fighting is in full swing.

Artillery duels and shock troop activities are reported from our fortresses and strongpoints in the West.

The London and Antwerp areas were again targets of an intensified long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, between Modigliano and the Romagna, northeast of Forli, our grenadiers repulsed continued British attacks in front of new positions.

Despite adverse weather and ground conditions, our movements in the Balkans and in the Finnish-Norwegian frontier areas are being carried out according to plans.

The enemy, under the protection of heavy British naval forces, again tried to land on the Island of Milos in the Aegean Sea. The gallant garrison again repelled the enemy.

East of Budapest, the Bolsheviks continued their attempts at breaking through on a broad front with strong infantry and tank forces. They made no decisive gains against our tanks and grenadiers, who held out under the heaviest fire. At some points of penetration, the front was again closed in powerful counter-attacks.

Since the weather improved, the Soviets launched numerous attacks of up to regimental strength south of Ungvar. They were smashed in front of our positions, despite strong artillery and bomber support. Twenty-nine Bolshevik tanks were destroyed.

No major fighting developed on the other parts of the Eastern Front. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Dittmar Military Commentary: An important discussion of Germany's eastern and western fronts occurs in the weekly radio speech by General Dittmar, Germany's leading military commentator. On the west, the speaker predicts that the « present American large-scale attack » on the Lorraine frontier district would probably be the last attack launched by the enemy in the transition period. » After this transition period, Germany will supposedly have overcome her admitted material inferiority. In fact, Dittmar, in one of the most confident statements of his usually reticent and even pessimistic addresses, adds:

« The fighting hitherto has proved that, whenever fighting takes place for a German border district, the enemy is faced with German troop masses of a strength which nobody

the foreign press conference. The statement begins by accusing Sweden, in effect, of mendacity: as the speaker's official diplomatic language puts it, he « expressed German *scepticism* about Swedish communications concerning violation of the Swedish frontier by German soldiers. » The counter-charge is made that Swedish soldiers illicitly crossed into German-occupied Norway. The Swedish press is accused of « creating an atmosphere of hostility between the German and Swedish people. »

Next, a number of supposedly un-neutral and unfriendly acts by Sweden are listed and denounced in unusually strong language. Sweden is said to do nothing to stop Norwegians from training on Swedish territory to fight the Germans. Perhaps the most sensational charge of all is that « it is a known fact that Anglo-American bombers are using Sweden as a base for deployment on their terror flights against German cities. »

Nazis Back Vlassov Movement: Aside from the Swedish crisis, the most publicized propaganda item of the last two days is the Nazi backing of the ex-Soviet General Vlassov against Stalin. One of the possible motives for this backing seems indicated by Transocean's playing up today the military value to Germany of the Russian prisoners now in German hands, in case they could be used by Vlassov in that « historically important hour when the anti-Bolshevist peoples of Russia, fighting for their liberty, will exchange the first shots with Stalin's troops. »

Yesterday, one of the most featured items was the Vlassov meeting at the castle of Prague. Present were what the German News Agency called « delegates » of the various Russian peoples as well as « invited German guests. » The pro-Nazi General Vlassov told them: « The peoples of Russia, as loyal allies of the German people in the fight against Bolshevism, would never lay down their arms and would fight side by side with the German people until final victory. »

Next, Vlassov proclaimed a « manifesto, » in the name of his « liberation committee, » setting forth the clauses for setting up a new régime in Russia. These clauses include « equal rights for all peoples of Russia » and oppose « exploitation. » Apparently restoration of Tsarism (a subject not mentioned) is not part of this programme.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Lull on Italian Front: According to the Fascist radio there was relative calm on the southern front yesterday; today's activity, though punctuated with spasmodic engagements, was equally uneventful. The British 8th Army is reported to have « maintained its pressure » along the Adriatic, but « very stubborn German resistance » repulsed all Allied attacks between Modigliana and the area northwest of Forli.

German naval guns were said to have forced Allied ships to desist and retreat from an attempted bombardment of the Adriatic coast.

Sicily, Sardinia, and Bonomi: For weeks, Fascist commentators have assailed Bonomi and his « so-called » government, emphasizing the imminente dissolution of the latter. The polemics have derived from a variety of *partis pris*, frequently contradictory within one day, even within one single commentary. Now there is a climax of omniscient exultation based on the supposed « Allied press » announcement that the entire government is about to resign, or better, has already done so.

Tonight, the Fascist radio adds Sardinia to the list of insoluble situations facing Bonomi, Sicily (which long lead the field) yielding the spotlight for the moment. The Rome press is said to be deeply concerned with « the serious situation prevailing in Sardinia, » *Italia Libera* is quoted as saying that neither the Bonomi government nor the Allies have done anything to meet the « appalling poverty and the state of unrest, » and that the aggregate of penury [illegible] factor of exasperation which may explode at any

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

On both sides of the upper [illegible] of Montbeliard, the enemy resumed his attacks. Grim positional fighting is in full swing.

Artillery duels and shock troop activities are reported from our fortresses and strongpoints in the West.

The London and Antwerp areas were again targets of an intensified long-range bombardment.

Italy:

In central Italy, between Modigliano and the Romagna, northeast of Forli, our grenadiers repulsed continued British attacks in front of new positions.

Despite adverse weather and ground conditions, our movements in the Balkans and in the Finnish-Norwegian frontier areas are being carried out according to plans.

The enemy, under the protection of heavy British naval forces, again tried to land on the Island of Milos in the Aegean Sea. The gallant garrison again repelled the enemy.

East of Budapest, the Bolsheviks continued their attempts at breaking through on a broad front with strong infantry and tank forces. They made no decisive gains against our tanks and grenadiers, who held out under the heaviest fire. At some points of penetration, the front was again closed in powerful counter-attacks.

Since the weather improved, the Soviets launched numerous attacks of up to regimental strength south of Ungvar. They were smashed in front of our positions, despite strong artillery and bomber support. Twenty-nine Bolshevik tanks were destroyed.

No major fighting developed on the other parts of the Eastern Front. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Dittmar Military Commentary: An important discussion of Germany's eastern and western fronts occurs in the weekly radio speech by General Dittmar, Germany's leading military commentator. On the west, the speaker predicts that the « present American large-scale attack in the Lorraine frontier district would probably be the last attack launched by the enemy in the transition period. » After this transition period, Germany will supposedly have overcome her admitted material inferiority. In fact, Dittmar, in one of the most confident statements of his usually reticent and even pessimistic addresses, adds:

« The fighting hitherto has proved that, whenever fighting takes place for a German border district, the enemy is faced with German troop masses of a strength which nobody would have dared to think of a few weeks ago. »

Similarly, the predicted new drives by the Soviets are viewed as « feverish » efforts to strike before here, too, the « period of transition » ends with Germany overcoming her material handicaps.

« New Factor » on Western Front: Sertorius reports today: « A new factor, not altogether unexpected, » has occurred with the attack by the « right wing of the British 2nd Army in the area east of Weert with strong forces against the southwest side of the German Maas bridgehead. » A possible preparation of German public opinion for the loss of Metz seems implied by the remark of Sertorius that « it must not be forgotten that Metz, from the standpoint of the fortress of Europe, represents only an outer position... »

Crisis with Sweden: The news of the last two days indicates growing effort on the part of German propaganda to build up a crisis in respect to relations with Sweden. This is illustrated by the number of serious accusations leveled at Sweden, to appear to justify retaliatory action by Germany.

Transocean at great length describes the statement made yesterday by the official Wilhelmstrasse spokesman to exchange the first shots with Stalin's [illegible]

Yesterday, one of the most featured items was the Vlassov meeting at the castle of Prague. Present were what the German News Agency called « delegates » of the various Russian peoples as well as « invited German guests. » The pro-Nazi General Vlassov told them: « The peoples of Russia, as loyal allies of the German people in the fight against Bolshevism, would never lay down their arms and would fight side by side with the German people until final victory. »

Next, Vlassov proclaimed a « manifesto, » in the name of his « liberation committee, » setting forth the clauses for setting up a new régime in Russia. These clauses include « equal rights for all peoples of Russia » and oppose « exploitation. » Apparently restoration of Tsarism (a subject not mentioned) is not part of this programme.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Lull on Italian Front: According to the Fascist radio there was relative calm on the southern front yesterday; today's activity, though punctuated with spasmodic engagements, was equally uneventful. The British 8th Army is reported to have « maintained its pressure » along the Adriatic, but « very stubborn German resistance » repulsed all Allied attacks between Modigliana and the area northwest of Forli.

German naval guns were said to have forced Allied ships to desist and retreat from an attempted bombardment of the Adriatic coast.

Sicily, Sardinia, and Bonomi: For weeks, Fascist commentators have assailed Bonomi and his « so-called » government, emphasizing the imminente dissolution of the latter. The polemics have derived from a variety of *partis pris*, frequently contradictory within one day, even within one single commentary. Now there is a climax of omniscient exultation based on the supposed « Allied press » announcement that the entire government is about to resign, or better, has already done so.

Tonight, the Fascist radio adds Sardinia to the list of insoluble situations facing Bonomi, Sicily (which long lead the field) yielding the spotlight for the moment. The Rome press is said to be deeply concerned with « the serious situation prevailing in Sardinia. » *Italia Libera* is quoted as saying that neither the Bonomi government nor the Allies have done anything to meet the « appalling poverty and the state of unrest, » and that the aggregate of penury « is a factor of exasperation which may explode at any moment. »

The Fascist commentator « Vindex » apparently mingling his own opinions with those of a « De Gaullist correspondent, » concludes that the basis for dissension in the Bonomi government is that the parties of the left, the extreme left (Communists) and the right are mutually wary of each other, and hence reduced to virtual impotence. The Communist party, incidentally, is singled out as the on-looker who hopes to profit from the potential clashes. Meanwhile, it is observed that the Allies, rather than admit the failure of their first continental government, are stubbornly supporting Bonomi as a colorless, puppet peace-maker, against the latter's will.

Anniversary of Founding of « Popolo d'Italia »: The 30th anniversary of the establishment of Mussolini's (and Fascism's) mouthpiece is celebrated at some length. The main theme would be the « continuity » of Il Duce's and the party's programme, albeit several marked, and disparate, « historic » evolutions are contained therein. The present stage of Fascism (« Republican » and « Socialist ») is emphasized.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Tutorial-d.e.

BASIC NEWS

15 NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Wednesday 15 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British launch new offensive west of the Meuse; Americans advance south of Metz; 8th Army gains northwest of Forli; Soviets wipe out German Danube bridgehead; Japs recapture island in the Palaus; Chinese encircle Bhamo, announce loss of Liuchow and Chienkang; R. N. sinks nine German warships.

LIBERATED ITALY — Special courts established to check thefts; 91 arrested for theft of Allied property; Rome merchant arrested as spy; Italian general freed; Former Counsellor's goods confiscated; Party Youth Movements protest Questura veto; Rome art gallery to open today; Allies reactivate Italian mines; Soviet T. U. group leaves for Moscow.

UNITED NATIONS — U. S. Congress reconvenes; 10 U. S. servicemen elected to Congress; Churchill returns to London; Eden reports to Commons on Paris talks; New Greek drachmas in circulation; C.I.O. wants place in international T. U. body; International Business Congress warned against economic nationalism.

INSIDE GERMANY — Berlin speculating on Hitler's whereabouts.

NEUTRALS — Hoare to raise Tangier Question in Spain; Swiss refuse asylum to war criminals; Commons hears outline of Eire policy.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE: AMERICANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF METZ

LONDON, November 14 — Under a barrage from 400 heavy artillery guns, the British 2nd Army launched a new attack at 1600 hours today against the German pocket west of the Meuse River. The attack began at Nederweert, 20 miles southwest of the German communications center of Venlo.

Meanwhile, the U. S. 1st Army, fighting on the Roer River, today captured Corny. The strongly-fortified town is directly across the river from Fort Driant, which Lieut. Gen. George Patton's men unsuccessfully attacked in a frontal assault some weeks ago.

General Patton launched a third drive on the city of Metz this morning from the west. Press reports said the attack began at Chatel St. Germain, four miles west of the city, but no indication was given as to the progress of the drive.

Northeast of Thionville, on the northern flank of the American 3rd Army drive, 90th Division troops regained all ground lost in a German counter-attack and extended their Moselle bridgehead in the Konigemacker area to seven miles deep and seven miles wide. Press dispatches reported that the eastern end of the bridgehead is within a mile and a half of the German border near the Luxembourg frontier.

Although the four fortresses south of Metz were taken against slight opposition, there have been no reports of a German withdrawal from the city itself. The defenses of Metz are among the most formidable in the world, and are capable of holding out in isolation for a long time. Within the city itself, all civilians not engaged in essential work have been conscripted in labor battalions to dig trenches and to build fortifications, a captured German order revealed.

9 German Counter-Thrusts Repelled

The eastern thrust toward the Saar basin is meeting with stiff opposition on a six-mile front two miles north of the by-passed city of Dieuze. Troops of the 26th Infantry Division and tanks of the 4th Armored Division, in heavy rains, snow, and slush, repulsed nine German counter-attacks and regained all ground lost yesterday. The German counter-thrusts were aimed at keeping the Americans from gaining a ridge in the forest dominating Dieuze.

A 4th Armored Division spearhead has crossed the Metz-Saarburg rail line and driven north of Bensdorf, a main marshalling yard of railways leading from Germany into northeastern France.

Over 6,300 German prisoners have been taken in the week-old offensive.

American 7th Army troops extended their positions in the snow-drifted foothills of the Vosges Mountains and advanced two miles at either end of the 10-mile front. Infantry troops battled against determined German resistance and captured Leintrey, 16 miles southwest of Saarburg, and a mile south of the Nancy-Saarburg rail line.

Farther south, the road and rail junction of Montigny, six miles northeast of Baccarat, was cleared of enemy troops. The Germans in this sector are readjusting their positions after being flooded out by rains and swollen streams, but they are covering their withdrawal by rear-guard actions.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BUP)

LATE BULLETINS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Japs recapture island in the Palaus; Chinese encircle Bhamo, announce loss of Liuchow and Chienkang; R. N. sinks nine German warships.

LIBERATED ITALY — Special courts established to check thefts; 91 arrested for theft of Allied property; Rome merchant arrested as spy; Italian general freed; Former Counsellor's goods confiscated; Party Youth Movements protest Questura veto; Rome art gallery to open today; Allies reactivate Italian mines; Soviet T. U. group leaves for Moscow.

UNITED NATIONS — U. S. Congress reconvenes; 10 U. S. servicemen elected to Congress; Churchill returns to London; Eden reports to Commons on Paris talks; New Greek drachmas in circulation; C.I.O. wants place in international T. U. body; International Business Congress warned against economic nationalism.

INSIDE GERMANY — Berlin speculating on Hitler's whereabouts.

NEUTRALS — Hoare to raise Tangier Question in Spain; Swiss refuse asylum to war criminals; Commons hears outline of Eire policy.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE; AMERICANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF METZ

LONDON, November 14 — Under a barrage from 400 heavy artillery guns, the British 2nd Army launched a new attack at 1600 hours today against the German pocket west of the Meuse River. The attack began at Nederweert, 20 miles southwest of the German communications center of Venlo. British troops then struck across low-lying swampland at the southern end of the German pocket.

In the first two hours of battle, British troops gained several bridgeheads over the Noorer and Wessem Canals, late reports said tonight. The attack was launched without air support. The lock gates at the junction of these two canals have been captured.

Eight miles to the northeast, British patrols entering the town of Meijel found it abandoned by the Germans. Reports indicated that the Germans are withdrawing their strength from the west banks of the Meuse River.

The southern flank of the American 3rd Army continued to drive on the strongest fortified city in western Europe, and late reports tonight said that troops of the U. S. 5th Division had captured Pouilly, 2½ miles south of Metz.

On a parallel road to the east, another column of 5th Division troops captured Fort Orny, the fourth German fort to fall in the seven-day-old offensive. The capture of these bastions, among the nine main forts in the Metz defense system, was not believed to have opened an actual gap into Metz itself, as the whole zone is covered by cross-fire from the guns in 22 flanking positions.

Other 5th Division troops, advancing toward the pivot of the Saar defense line along the east bank of the Moselle [illegible] all ground lost in a German counter-attack and extended their Moselle bridgehead in the Konigemacker area to seven miles deep and seven miles wide. Press dispatches reported that the eastern end of the bridgehead is within a mile and a half of the German border near the Luxembourg frontier.

Although the four fortresses south of Metz were taken against slight opposition, there have been no reports of a German withdrawal from the city itself. The defenses of Metz are among the most formidable in the world, and are capable of holding out in isolation for a long time. Within the city itself, all civilians not engaged in essential work have been conscripted in labor battalions to dig trenches and to build fortifications, a captured German order revealed.

9 German Counter-Thrusts Repelled

The eastern thrust toward the Saar basin is meeting with stiff opposition on a six-mile front two miles north of the by-passed city of Dieuze. Troops of the 26th Infantry Division and tanks of the 4th Armored Division, in heavy rains, snow, and slush, repulsed nine German counter-attacks and regained all ground lost yesterday. The German counter-thrusts were aimed at keeping the Americans from gaining a ridge in the forest dominating Dieuze.

A 4th Armored Division spearhead has crossed the Metz-Saarburg rail line and driven north of Bensdorf, a main marshalling yard of railways leading from Germany into northeastern France.

Over 6,300 German prisoners have been taken in the week-old offensive.

American 7th Army troops extended their positions in the snow-drifted foothills of the Vosges Mountains and advanced two miles at either end of the 10-mile front. Infantry troops battled against determined German resistance and captured Leintrey, 16 miles southwest of Saarburg, and a mile south of the Nancy-Saarburg rail line.

Farther south, the road and rail junction of Montigny, six miles northeast of Baccarat, was cleared of enemy troops. The Germans in this sector are readjusting their positions after being flooded out by rains and swollen streams, but they are covering their withdrawal by rear-guard actions.
(OWI-Reuter-AP-BUP)

LATE BULLETINS

METZ ESCAPE CORRIDOR NARROWED TO 8 MILES

SHAEF, November 14 — American 3rd Army troops today captured five fortress towns on the southern approaches to Metz and narrowed the escape corridor east of the city to eight miles, it was officially reported tonight. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE SKOPLJE

LONDON, November 14 — Units of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army today liberated Skoplje, capital of Macedonia and most important traffic center of the southern Balkans, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced tonight. The city fell after two days of street fighting. (Reuter)

JAP CRUISER BADLY DAMAGED, DESTROYERS BURST

PEARL HARBOR, November 15 (Wednesday) — A Japanese light cruiser was badly damaged and two destroyers exploded when they were attacked by carrier-based American planes in the Manila Bay area, Admiral Nimitz announced in a communique this morning. (OWI)

4004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

8TH ARMY GAINS NORTHWEST OF FORLI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 14 — Spearheaded by fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force, troops of the 8th Army yesterday broke out of their bridgehead across the Canale Nuovo for a two-mile advance northwest of Forli, it was announced here today.

Pushing across the farmlands between the canal and the River Montone's wide bend on a 1,500-yard front, the Allied forces captured the village of San Tome, two miles north of the main Po Valley highway, and consolidated their positions along a connecting road passing through the village.

Foremost Allied positions are now within 6½ miles of Faenza, next of the string of towns along the Emilia Highway, and within a mile and a half of a secondary crossing over the Montone.

Although both infantry and armored forces were employed by the enemy in their attempts to halt this new 8th Army thrust toward the Montone River, Allied casualties were reported to be very light. More than 100 enemy prisoners of war were captured in the operation.

To the southwest of Forli, Allied troops crossed the Montone itself at two additional points along a five-mile front. British troops made the initial crossing yesterday at a bend 1,500 yards southwest of San Varano, much-bombed German strongpoint on the Florence-Forli Road.

The crossing achieved complete tactical surprise, but enemy forces, which have been strong in this sector, soon formed to launch a heavy counter-attack.

The second British crossing, also southwest of San Varano, was then made, and the Allied positions were consolidated.

The third crossing of the Montone yesterday was made between Castrocaro, where first 8th Army troops passed over the strongly-defended German barrier, and the village of Terra Del Sole, roughly a mile and a half to the northeast.

Approaching Faenza

These forces pressed northwest, to capture the village of Ciola, only six miles from Faenza's outskirts, while the troops which had previously bridged the Montone at Castrocaro pushed two miles due west to capture the hamlet of Bagnolo, and to make contact with the enemy on hill positions around Monte Cerretio.

Although Allied forces have now in several places penetrated enemy delaying positions along the Montone River, south of the main Po Valley Highway, and have overrun most of the watercourses east of this stream north of the road, enemy forces are still provided with additional water barriers at which to delay the Allied thrust along the Po Plain.

Faenza itself is protected south of the Emilia Highway by no less than three streams — the Lamone and its two tributaries, the Marzano and the Samoggia. North of the highway, the Lamone circles toward the coast to empty into great marshlands north of Ravenna.

In this coastal sector of the 8th Army front, patrol forces yesterday cut off and captured an enemy rear-guard force holding the crossing of the coastal highway over the Fossa Ghiata drainage canal, four miles south of Ravenna. The German troops were surrounded by Allied forces which crossed the canal farther east, and circled inland behind the enemy positions, while other Allied units engaged the enemy in a frontal attack. Whether the bridge over the canal at this point was captured intact was not revealed in the official reports.

In the lowlands lying between the Canale Nuovo and the River Ronco, mopping up operations continued yesterday, as strong enemy rear-guards remained in this area, principally around Roncadello, three miles north of Forli. In this area, Allied forces were still held 1,000 yards east [illegible] self-propelled guns.

dapest, Soviet forces liquidated the German bridgehead at Dunaföldwar, midway between Budapest and Baja.

The drives on Budapest from the southeast and the northeast also have made progress against strong German and Hungarian resistance. The heaviest fighting in the battle for Budapest is raging east of the capital, where Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's spearheads are shearing through the German-Hungarian defenses around the Budapest-Miskolcz railway. Already the strategically important city of Jasbereny has been outflanked.

The cutting of the Miskolc-Budapest line of communication at a new point northeast of the Hungarian capital and behind the Germans' northeastern grouping would mean the virtual isolation and neutralization of what is believed to be about half of the German and Hungarian forces detailed for the defense of Budapest. Only the most roundabout route would be available to the Germans along which to fall back on the city.

Red Star said today that heavy artillery systems — which would include the biggest guns in the Red Army — are being used to smash at point-blank range the German tanks making counter-attacks on the approaches to Budapest. *Red Star* said these guns do not just knock out the enemy tanks, but "smash them to pieces."

The problem of concentrating Soviet forces for the decisive blow, however, is complicated by torrential rains which are washing away roads, a dispatch from here said today.

During the period from November 10 to 13, Russian troops captured 3,600 German and Hungarian prisoners, bringing their total of prisoners in fighting in Hungary from November 8 to 13 to 7,700.

Only reconnaissance activity was reported from other sectors of the front today. Yesterday, 18 German tanks were knocked out and 21 planes shot down. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPS RECAPTURE ISLAND IN THE PALAUS

PEARL HARBOR, November 14 — Japanese forces, launching a sudden counter-attack in the southern Palaus, have retaken a small island formerly held by the United States Marines, it is disclosed in a communique issued by Admiral Chester Nimitz.

The Japanese apparently had held Ngeregong Island, 10 miles northeast of Peleliu, for a week, after landing 200 troops at night during a storm. A small patrol of Marines, who had previously occupied Ngeregong, were taken off in landing craft without casualties.

American warships then blockaded the passage which the Japanese used in penetrating the American-held section of the Palaus, and the enemy invading force was shelled by gunboats.

Ngeregong lies between Peleliu and the Japanese-held Koror and Babelthaup Islands to the north. Correspondents said that there is no indication that the Japanese thrust represented any serious threat to the American positions at Peleliu and Angaur, which United States forces have held since September. Allied airfields are now in operation on both these islands.

The Pearl Harbor communique states that a Japanese destroyer which had been damaged on Friday was sunk by Allied aircraft near Golou, in the Palau group.

A communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters on Leyte tonight said that American infantrymen, pressing down the Ormoc Corridor, have effected a wide envelopment that is threatening the Yamashita line.

The enveloping move was made through the mountains southwest of Pinamopoan on Carigara Bay, and threatens the Japanese line below Limon, the communique added.

An American division has repulsed a small Japanese force attempting to land at Dumulaan, 14 miles south of Ormoc. American dismounted cavalrymen are closing in on Ormoc road and Mount Catabaran, inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese, the communique concluded.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

front. British troops made the initial crossing yesterday at a bend 1,500 yards southwest of San Varano, much-bombed German strongpoint on the Florence-Forli Road.

The crossing achieved complete tactical surprise, but enemy forces, which have been strong in this sector, soon formed to launch a heavy counter-attack.

The second British crossing, also southwest of San Varano, was then made, and the Allied positions were consolidated.

The third crossing of the Montone yesterday was made between Castrocaro, where first 8th Army troops passed over the strongly-defended German barrier, and the village of Terra Del Sole, roughly a mile and a half to the northeast.

Approaching Faenza

These forces pressed northwest, to capture the village of Ciola, only six miles from Faenza's outskirts, while the troops which had previously bridged the Montone at Castrocaro pushed two miles due west to capture the hamlet of Bagnolo, and to make contact with the enemy on hill positions around Monte Cerretto.

Although Allied forces have now in several places penetrated enemy delaying positions along the Montone River, south of the main Po Valley Highway, and have overrun most of the watercourses east of this stream north of the road, enemy forces are still provided with additional water barriers at which to delay the Allied thrust along the Po Plain.

Faenza itself is protected south of the Emilia Highway by no less than three streams — the Lamone and its two tributaries, the Marzano and the Samoggia. North of the highway, the Lamone circles toward the coast to empty into great marshlands north of Ravenna.

In this coastal sector of the 8th Army front, patrol forces yesterday cut off and captured an enemy rear-guard force holding the crossing of the coastal highway over the Fossa Ghiaia drainage canal, four miles south of Ravenna. The German troops were surrounded by Allied forces which crossed the canal farther east, and circled inland behind the enemy positions, while other Allied units engaged the enemy in a frontal attack. Whether the bridge over the canal at this point was captured intact was not revealed in the official reports.

In the lowlands lying between the Canale Nuovo and the River Ronco, mopping up operations continued yesterday, as strong enemy rear-guards remained in this area, principally around Roncadello, three miles north of Forli. In this area, Allied forces were still held 1,000 yards east of the canal, mainly by enemy self-propelled guns.

Polish troops yesterday advanced some 3,000 yards along a ridge line south of the headwaters of the Samoggia River to capture monte Casole, nine miles south of Faenza, and were engaged in heavy fighting in still higher ground to the west near the mountain village of Celia.

Eighth army forces in this sector are also pushing northwest along the line of a secondary road leading to Modigliano, in the Lamone River Valley south of Faenza. Indian troops of the 5th Army are converging on this same town from the southwest.

Sporadic harassing fire and patrolling were the only action reported on the 5th Army front yesterday.

Two enemy aircraft, both of which were believed to have been destroyed, continued the small enemy air attacks on the forward areas south of Bologna. An enemy plane also carried out an incendiary and strafing attack in the coastal sector, without causing either damage or casualties.

(PRO)

SOVIETS WIPE OUT GERMAN DANUBE BRIDGEHEAD

MOSCOW, November 14 — The Russians' westward drive on Budapest moved to within 26 miles of the capital today with the capture of Nagykata, while, south of Budapest, the problem of concentrating Soviet forces for the decisive blow, however, is complicated by torrential rains which are washing away roads, a dispatch from here said today.

During the period from November 10 to 13, Russian troops captured 3,600 German and Hungarian prisoners, bringing their total of prisoners in fighting in Hungary from November 8 to 13 to 7,700.

Only reconnaissance activity was reported from other sectors of the front today. Yesterday, 18 German tanks were knocked out and 21 planes shot down. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPS RECAPTURE ISLAND IN THE PALAUS

PEARL HARBOR, November 14 — Japanese forces, launching a sudden counter-attack in the southern Palaus, have retaken a small island formerly held by the United States Marines, it is disclosed in a communique issued by Admiral Chester Nimitz.

The Japanese apparently had held Ngeregong Island, 10 miles northeast of Peleliu, for a week, after landing 200 troops at night during a storm. A small patrol of Marines, who had previously occupied Ngeregong, were taken off in landing craft without casualties.

American warships then blockaded the passage which the Japanese used in penetrating the American-held section of the Palaus, and the enemy invading force was shelled by gunboats.

Ngeregong lies between Peleliu and the Japanese-held Koror and Babelthaup Islands to the north. Correspondents said that there is no indication that the Japanese thrust represented any serious threat to the American positions at Peleliu and Angaur, which United States forces have held since September. Allied airfields are now in operation on both these islands.

The Pearl Harbor communique states that a Japanese destroyer which had been damaged on Friday was sunk by Allied aircraft near Golou, in the Palau group.

A communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters on Leyte tonight said that American infantrymen, pressing down the Ormoc Corridor, have effected a wide envelopment that is threatening the Yamashita line.

The enveloping move was made through the mountains southwest of Pinamopoan on Carigara Bay, and threatens the Japanese line below Limon, the communique added.

An American division has repulsed a small Japanese force attempting to land at Damulaan, 14 miles south of Ormoc. American dismounted cavalrymen are closing in on Ormoc road and Mount Catabaran, inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese, the communique concluded.

(OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE ENCIRCLE BHAMO ADMIT LOSS OF LIUCHOW AND CHIENKIANG

CHUNGKING, November 14 — Chinese troops in north Burma have completed the encirclement of Bhamo, with vanguards within three kilometers of the city, the Chinese communique said today. Also the Chinese High Command admitted tonight that Liuchow was abandoned Saturday, and that Chienkiang, on the highway from Liuchow to Yungning, was captured the same day by Japanese forces.

Bhamo, a Japanese supply base on the great bend of the Irrawaddy River, is a vital point for the control of the Burma Road.

Lieut. Gen. Daniel Sultan, American commander in the India-Burma Theater, commenting on the encirclement of Bhamo, said: "The Japs are in another spot. They might pull another Myitkyina, but their position in the long run is hopeless."

A Reuter dispatch said that the early capture of Bhamo is no longer important because of the pinching off of vital points on either side of the city, which can now be by-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

passed leaving the current Japanese garrison to be destroyed at leisure.

Chinese forces already are fanning out east and west of the town on a 20-mile front south of the Irrawaddy. A third force is attacking southeast of Bhamo.

Planes of the 14th USAAF continued to attack river shipping, supply lines, and concentrations, especially in the Japanese-occupied Liuchow sector.

In central Burma, thrusts toward Kalemyo from the north and west progress. In the Chindwin sector, East African forces advanced along the west bank of the river and occupied Mallaik, an important Japanese base.

(OWI-Reuter)

R.N. SINKS NINE GERMAN WARSHIPS

LONDON, November 14 — Nine German warships were sunk by British warships in a convoy battle off Norway on Sunday night, following the sinking on Sunday morning of the German battleship *Tirpitz* by the RAF.

The British force, composed of two cruisers and four destroyers, took the 11-vessel enemy convoy completely by surprise as it was attempting to make a northward passage off the coast of Norway. In the course of brisk action off Lister Fjord, south of Egersund, nine vessels were sunk or blown up, and a tenth or escort vessel driven ashore.

«After a fierce engagement lasting half an hour, only four blazing hulks remained of the 11 German ships totalling about 25,000 tons,» said a naval reporter who was on the bridge of the cruiser *Kent* during the action. «The rest had been sunk, with the possible exception of an escort vessel and a merchant ship which may have escaped in the darkness or been driven ashore.»

In a graphic account of the action he said:

«As we passed Egersund Fjord shortly after 2300 hours, we saw the convoy coming north, some of the ships less than five miles from the shore. Our first 8-inch broadsides hit the leading escort vessels. I saw one rear out of the water, her screw turning idly. Then, silhouetted against a glowing sky, she slid bows first under the water.

«By this time, another vessel was blazing; the convoy had scattered, and had begun to fight back. Another ship, evidently an ammunition carrier, exploded with a brilliant red flash.

«Behind us destroyers were twisting and turning with all their guns roaring. Everywhere around us were blazing and sinking ships. While I watched one ship go up, another was suffering the same fate from another quarter.

«An escort vessel approached us, firing hard, but she was hit aft and turned away. A shore battery opened fire, but no one took any notice.» (OWI - Reuter)

MOSQUITO BOMBERS DAMAGE TWO GERMAN SHIPS

LONDON, November 14 — The Royal Air Force struck again today at German shipping off the coast of Norway when Mosquito bombers severely damaged two small coastal vessels. One ship was left burning fiercely with flames 50 feet high.

Headquarters of the 8th USAAF announced the results of its fighter-plane operations between February 1 and November 11 in German-occupied Europe. Fighters destroyed or damaged 26,756 railway cars and 5,348 locomotives in blows that have seriously handicapped the German transportation system, the announcement said.

In addition, 3,246 planes were destroyed or damaged on the ground, and 5,666 trucks and 742 barges were knocked out. (OWI)

FLYING BOMBS OVER ENGLAND AGAIN

LONDON, November 14 — Flying bombs were again sent over southern England, including the London area, [illegible] hit. At 1045, she was seen to be on fire. As the last aircraft turned for home, she was seen heeling over in the shallow fjord waters.»

All around the wreck was a great pool of oil through which plane observers could see the booms meant to protect the German battleship from attack by torpedoes. The Air Ministry said that this was the third attack on the *Tirpitz* made with 12,000-pound bombs. One bomb apparently hit the vessel amidships, another in the bows, and a third toward the stern. There were also apparently two very near misses which probably did serious underwater damage, so powerful is the explosive effect of the six-ton «earthquake» bombs.

The *Tirpitz* laid down no smokescreen, despite the clear visibility which good weather made possible. When the first planes appeared, her guns started firing, but after the first bomb hit her, her firing ceased. Smoke began billowing up, and directly afterward there were several explosions. Only one Lancaster is missing from the attack, the Air Ministry concluded.

The *Tirpitz* was as well protected against air attacks as any capital ship could be. Her decks had thick armor, and she had 16 heavy ack-ack guns, and 16 others of smaller caliber. She had also two catapults for aircraft.

Besides this, her main armament consisted of eight 15-inch guns, with a secondary armament of 12 5.9-inch guns. The battleship had a complement of about 1,500 men, and was designed for a speed of 30 knots.

Although the *Tirpitz*'s importance as a threat has been out of proportion to her actual achievement, strategically, she kept Allied capital ships on the alert to be ready for any sortie she might attempt. The enemy evidently intended using her with other capital ships as commerce raiders, but she was not ready for action until just after the *Bismarck* was sunk. On 1 June 1941, four days after the sinking of the *Bismarck*, a reconnaissance photograph disclosed that the *Tirpitz* had left Kiel, where she had been brought from Wilhelmshaven, the naval base in which she was built.

After trials in the Baltic and spending some time in the Trondheim Fjord, she proceeded to Alten Fjord, and stayed there except for brief sorties, until moved a few weeks ago to her final station near Tromsö.

(OWI - Reuter)

FRENCH GIVE ALLIES REVERSE LEND-LEASE

PARIS, November 14 — Everything from a radio station in the Eiffel Tower to communion wines used by Allied army chaplains is being supplied by the French to the Allied armies in France, Maj. Gen. Glen Edgerton, director of the International Division of Army Service Forces, and Brig. Gen. Wayne Allen, chairman of the general Purchasing Board for the European Theater of Operations, revealed today.

The Allied officials said that within three months the French reverse Lend-Lease program will be saving the Allies as much trans-Atlantic shipping space as the British Lend-Lease system does now. (OWI)

FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT PO RIVER OIL PIPELINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 14 — Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday successfully bombed terminal points of gasoline and oil pipelines which the enemy had been using to carry fuel to their armies south of the bridgeless Po River, it was announced here today.

To transport the increasingly scarce fuel across the river, the Germans had constructed near Ostiglia, 10 miles east of Mantua, pumping and transfer stations which took the oil from tank cars, pumped it across the river, and then delivered to other tank wagons which carried it on

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of the coast of Norway. In the course of brisk action off Lister Fjord, south of Egersund, nine vessels were sunk or blown up, and a tenth or escort vessel driven ashore.

«After a fierce engagement lasting half an hour, only four blazing hulks remained of the 11 German ships totalling about 25,000 tons,» said a naval reporter who was on the bridge of the cruiser *Kent* during the action. «The rest had been sunk, with the possible exception of an escort vessel and a merchant ship which may have escaped in the darkness or been driven ashore.»

In a graphic account of the action he said:

«As we passed Egersund Fjord shortly after 2300 hours, we saw the convoy coming north, some of the ships less than five miles from the shore. Our first 8-inch broadsides hit the leading escort vessels. I saw one rear out of the water, her screw turning idly. Then, silhouetted against a glowing sky, she slid bows first under the water.

«By this time, another vessel was blazing; the convoy had scattered, and had begun to fight back. Another ship, evidently an ammunition carrier, exploded with a brilliant red flash.

«Behind us destroyers were twisting and turning with all their guns roaring. Everywhere around us were blazing and sinking ships. While I watched one ship go up, another was suffering the same fate from another quarter.

«An escort vessel approached us, firing hard, but she was hit aft and turned away. A shore battery opened fire, but no one took any notice.» (OWI - Reuter)

MOSQUITO BOMBERS DAMAGE TWO GERMAN SHIPS

LONDON, November 14 — The Royal Air Force struck again today at German shipping off the coast of Norway when Mosquito bombers severely damaged two small coastal vessels. One ship was left burning fiercely with flames 50 feet high.

Headquarters of the 8th USAAF announced the results of its fighter-plane operations between February 1 and November 11 in German-occupied Europe. Fighters destroyed or damaged 26,756 railway cars and 5,348 locomotives in blows that have seriously handicapped the German transportation system, the announcement said.

In addition, 3,246 planes were destroyed or damaged on the ground, and 5,666 trucks and 742 barges were knocked out. (OWI)

FLYING BOMBS OVER ENGLAND AGAIN

LONDON, November 14 — Flying bombs were again sent over southern England, including the London area, last night, and damage was reported.

Enemy action against the United Kingdom in October inflicted 588 casualties in killed, wounded, or missing, the Ministry of Home Security announced last night.

(OWI-Reuter)

12,000-POUND BOMBS SUNK THE «TIRPITZ»

WASHINGTON, November 14 — The sinking of the *Tirpitz* «removes a definite threat to Allied operations in the North Atlantic,» said U. S. Navy Secretary James Forrestal, in a message of congratulation to the British Navy yesterday.

The 45,000-ton *Tirpitz* was Germany's last battleship, and one of the most powerful vessels in the world. The first German battleship to be sunk by bombs alone, she has been lurking in northern waters for over three years, and been attacked by the Allies eight times, the first being in March 1942.

The Air Ministry last night issued a detailed description of the sinking which began, tersely:

«Shortly before 1030 hours Sunday, a force of 32 Lancasters arrived over Tromsö Fjord. At 1030, the *Tirpitz* [illegible] caliber. She had an [illegible] armor.

Besides this, her main armament consisted of eight 15-inch guns, with a secondary armament of 12 5.9-inch guns. The battleship had a complement of about 1,500 men, and was designed for a speed of 30 knots.

Although the *Tirpitz*'s importance as a threat has been out of proportion to her actual achievement, strategically, she kept Allied capital ships on the alert to be ready for any sortie she might attempt. The enemy evidently intended using her with other capital ships as commerce raiders, but she was not ready for action until just after the *Bismarck* was sunk. On 1 June 1941, four days after the sinking of the *Bismarck*, a reconnaissance photograph disclosed that the *Tirpitz* had left Kiel, where she had been brought from Wilhelmshaven, the naval base in which she was built.

After trials in the Baltic and spending some time in the Trondheim Fjord, she proceeded to Alten Fjord, and stayed there except for brief sorties, until moved a few weeks ago to her final station near Tromsö.

(OWI - Reuter)

FRENCH GIVE ALLIES REVERSE LEND-LEASE

PARIS, November 14 — Everything from a radio station in the Eiffel Tower to communion wines used by Allied army chaplains is being supplied by the French to the Allied armies in France, Maj. Gen. Glen Edgerton, director of the International Division of Army Service Forces, and Brig. Gen. Wayne Allen, chairman of the general Purchasing Board for the European Theater of Operations, revealed today.

The Allied officials said that within three months the French reverse Lend-Lease program will be saving the Allies as much trans-Atlantic shipping space as the British Lend-Lease system does now. (OWI)

FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT PO RIVER OIL PIPELINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 14 — Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday successfully bombed terminal points of gasoline and oil pipelines which the enemy had been using to carry fuel to their armies south of the bridgeless Po River, it was announced here today.

To transport the increasingly scarce fuel across the river, the Germans had constructed near Ostiglia, 10 miles east of Mantua, pumping and transfer stations which took the oil from tank cars, pumped it across the river, and then delivered to other tank wagons which carried it on south to the front. Yesterday's fighter-bomber attacks scored hits on both of these transfer buildings, causing huge columns of smoke.

Although bad weather grounded heavy bombers yesterday, Mitchell medium bombers attacked and destroyed one span of the Padua north railway bridge, and fighters and fighter-bombers knocked out one other Po Valley bridge and took heavy toll of enemy transport along this supply network.

Light bombers and fighter-bombers also carried out heavy close-support attacks in the Faenza-Forli area, and bombed a quay at Porto Corsini, north of Ravenna.

Spitbombers, Kittyhawks, and Mustangs of the Desert Air Force, commanded by Air Vice Marshal W. F. Dickson, and flown by men of the Royal, Royal Australian, Royal Canadian, and the South African Air Force, were congratulated by ground forces for their precise and effective work in the attacks spearheading 8th Army advances, it was announced today.

Balkan Air Force Spitfires, flying from Greek airfields, Sunday dive-bombed an ammunition train near Pristina, Yugoslavia, to cause a mushroom of fire and smoke which rose 12,000 feet, it was announced here today. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

FINNISH VESSEL SUNK IN BALTIC

STOCKHOLM, November 14 — A Finnish cargo vessel carrying sugar and wheat from Sweden to Helsinki became the first victim of the German blockade of the Baltic when she struck a mine and sank off the south coast of Finland, a British United Press dispatch reported today. (PWB)

NORWEGIANS SEND MISSION TO NORWAY

LONDON, November 14 — The Norwegian Government here has sent a military mission to liberated Norway, composed of representatives of the Navy and Air forces and of a number of Government departments, an American press service reported today. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

SPECIAL COURTS TO CHECK THEFTS

ROME, November 14 — As a result of numerous thefts from ammunition and other military stores in the Bari zone, Allied military courts for trial of civilians charged with such thefts have been authorized, the Allied Commission announced today.

Two Allied officers have been sent there already to aid in such prosecutions, AC's Legal Sub-Commission said. The number of legal officers there will be increased soon to 10. The Italian penal code will be applied.

The authority to appoint and convene these courts has been given to Brig. J. K. Dunlop, Regional Commissioner for AC's southern region. This territory is under the Italian Government, but the Allies have reserved the right to hold AMG courts as need arises. (UNN)

91 ARRESTED FOR THEFT OF ALLIED PROPERTY

ROME, November 14 — Since the liberation of Rome, the Allied police, in coöperation with Italian police, have arrested 91 persons found in illegal possession of foodstuffs and equipment belonging to military authorities. (UNN)

ROME MERCHANT ARRESTED AS SPY

ROME, November 14 — Lazzaro Monteleone, a local merchant, has been arrested on charges of collaborating as a spy with the Germans, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today. (UNN)

ITALIAN GENERAL FREED

ROME, November 14 — General Francesco Guasco of the Italian Army Legal Department, arrested three days ago by order of Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for Punishment of Fascist Crimes, was released yesterday, it was announced here today.

There was no basis for holding General Guasco longer the announcement added. (UNN)

FORMER COUNSELLOR'S GOODS CONFISCATED

SASSARI, SARDINIA, November 14 — Property valued at one million lire belonging to Mario Ascione, a former National Counsellor, has been confiscated by order of the President of the Tribunal of Sassari, it was announced today. (UNN)

ALLIES REACTIVATE ITALIAN MINES

ROME, November 14 — Coal now being produced from the mines of Sardinia at the rate of 46,000 tons a month after a year of reactivation by Allied mining engineers will be an important factor in establishing a sound economy for liberated Italy, it was announced today by the Allied Commission's Mining Division.

Although this tonnage does not begin to meet liberated Italy's civilian needs, Italy's pre-war coal imports having totaled about one million tons a month, the reactivation of the coal mines has contributed vitally toward Allied military successes and toward the establishment of valuable foreign exchange credits to Italy. And these mines, as well as important sulphur deposits in Sicily, newly reopened by British and American military engineers, also have given employment to thousands of Italian miners.

In addition to the coal and sulphur mines, Allied assistance is also being extended to mines in Italy producing lignite, iron ore, pyrites, mercury ore, anthracite coal, zinc concentrate, and lead concentrate.

Reactivation Under Difficulties

Thirty-five thousand of the 46,000 tons of Sardinian coal are being shipped to the Italian mainland and to Sicily for both military and civilian use. The Sicilian sulphur, production of which was zero a year ago, is now being mined at the rate of 4,000 tons a month.

British and American mine equipment, machinery, and supplies, valued at four million dollars, plus the advice of expert Allied mining engineers, are giving the Italian mining industry the impetus needed to enable it to take its place in a sound national economy.

Although Italy is a dependent mine product nation, Allied geological and mining experts have combed liberated Italy for mineral production, examining more than 200 mines during the last year.

The task of reactivating Italy's mining industry is not an easy one. Allied mining engineers and geologists are faced with the fact that Italy can never be mineraily self-sufficient. In 1938, Italy's minerals amounted to only three per cent of the total wealth produced in the country. An Allied geological report on Italy made by one of the world's leading mining experts stated:

"Only one-fiftieth of the oil, a tenth of the coal, and a quarter of the iron ore annual requirements are produced within the country. The value of pre-war exports of mineral products amounted to about 17 million dollars in 1938, and consisted principally of sulphur, marble, and mercury. The imports of mineral products had a value about seven times this amount, and consisted principally of coal and oil."

Allied engineers assumed the job of pumping some life into the national economy through mining when the AC's Mining Division was organized exactly a year ago. At that time, the mineral industry was at the point of its lowest depression, with mine employment reduced about one-third, many coal mines shut down entirely, and no production from the Sicilian sulphur mines.

But as the Allied engineers, machinery and supplies were brought in, coal production jumped from about 7,500 tons in November, 1943, to 41,250 tons in January, 1944, while fused sulphur production increased from nothing to 2,146 tons in July, 1944.

Sicilian Sulphur Production

The reopening of Sardinian mines by Allied engineers was achieved in the face of run-down machinery and the destruction of the port facilities at Sant'Antioco by the Germans. A sunken ship was beside the pier and the harbor was mined. Under the direction of the AC's Mining Division officers, the loading pier was repaired, the sunken ship was floated, and the harbor cleared of mines. Mining supplies were requisitioned immediately from The United [illegible] hundreds of tons have been delivered. Produc-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ROME, November 14 — As a result of numerous thefts from ammunition and other military stores in the Bari zone, Allied military courts for trial of civilians charged with such thefts have been authorized, the Allied Commission announced today.

Two Allied officers have been sent there already to aid in such prosecutions, AC's Legal Sub-Commission said. The number of legal officers there will be increased soon to 10. The Italian penal code will be applied.

The authority to appoint and convene these courts has been given to Brig. J. K. Dunlop, Regional Commissioner for AC's southern region. This territory is under the Italian Government, but the Allies have reserved the right to hold AMG courts as need arises. (UNN)

91 ARRESTED FOR THEFT OF ALLIED PROPERTY

ROME, November 14 — Since the liberation of Rome, the Allied police, in coöperation with Italian police, have arrested 91 persons found in illegal possession of foodstuffs and equipment belonging to military authorities. (UNN)

ROME MERCHANT ARRESTED AS SPY

ROME, November 14 — Lazzaro Monteleone, a local merchant, has been arrested on charges of collaborating as a spy with the Germans, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today. (UNN)

ITALIAN GENERAL FREED

ROME, November 14 — General Francesco Guasco of the Italian Army Legal Department, arrested three days ago by order of Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for Punishment of Fascist Crimes, was released yesterday, it was announced here today.

There was no basis for holding General Guasco longer the announcement added. (UNN)

FORMER COUNSELLOR'S GOODS CONFISCATED

SASSARI, SARDINIA, November 14 — Property valued at one million lire belonging to Mario Ascione, a former National Counsellor, has been confiscated by order of the President of the Tribunal of Sassari, it was announced today. (UNN)

PARTY YOUTH MOVEMENTS PROTEST VETO

ROME, November 14 — A protest on the part of the Communist, Socialist, and Action Party Youth Movements against the Questura's veto on the publication of a manifesto deploring the killing of Giorgio Mesiti was presented today by a delegation representing the Youth Movements.

Giorgio Mesiti was shot while engaged with four other young Communists in writing anti-Monarchical slogans on a wall in the Via Ravenna on November 6.

The Under Secretary promised to refer the protest to Prime Minister Bonomi. (UNN)

ROME ART GALLERY TO REOPEN TODAY

ROME, November 14 — The reception hall and picture gallery of the Conservatori Palace, closed on account of the war, will reopen tomorrow.

The paintings have been placed in their former order, while several important works from the Museum will remain in other halls of the Palace until the former's reopening. (UNN)

Thirty-five thousand tons of sulphur and pyrites are being shipped to the Italian mainland and to Sicily for both military and civilian use. The Sicilian sulphur production of which was zero a year ago, is now being mined at the rate of 4,000 tons a month.

British and American mine equipment, machinery, and supplies, valued at four million dollars, plus the advice of expert Allied mining engineers, are giving the Italian mining industry the impetus needed to enable it to take its place in a sound national economy.

Although Italy is a dependent mine product nation, Allied geological and mining experts have combed liberated Italy for mineral production, examining more than 200 mines during the last year.

The task of reactivating Italy's mining industry is not an easy one. Allied mining engineers and geologists are faced with the fact that Italy can never be minerally self-sufficient. In 1938, Italy's minerals amounted to only three per cent of the total wealth produced in the country. An Allied geological report on Italy made by one of the world's leading mining experts stated:

"Only one-fiftieth of the oil, a tenth of the coal, and a quarter of the iron ore annual requirements are produced within the country. The value of pre-war exports of mineral products amounted to about 17 million dollars in 1938, and consisted principally of sulphur, marble, and mercury. The imports of mineral products had a value about seven times this amount, and consisted principally of coal and oil."

Allied engineers assumed the job of pumping some life into the national economy through mining when the AC's Mining Division was organized exactly a year ago. At that time, the mineral industry was at the point of its lowest depression, with mine employment reduced about one-third, many coal mines shut down entirely, and no production from the Sicilian sulphur mines.

But as the Allied engineers, machinery and supplies were brought in, coal production jumped from about 7,500 tons in November, 1943, to 41,250 tons in January, 1944, while fused sulphur production increased from nothing to 2,146 tons in July, 1944.

Sicilian Sulphur Production

The reopening of Sardinian mines by Allied engineers was achieved in the face of run-down machinery and the destruction of the port facilities at Sant'Antioco by the Germans. A sunken ship was beside the pier and the harbor was mined. Under the direction of the AC's Mining Division officers, the loading pier was repaired, the sunken ship was floated, and the harbor cleared of mines. Mining supplies were requisitioned immediately from The United States, and hundreds of tons have been delivered. Production of coal soon moved upward, and 4,000 men were given employment.

Another problem was obtaining mine explosives at a time when all explosives were acutely needed for war production. This problem was solved partially by Allied engineers, who turned over captured enemy shells to a local Italian manufacturer who reworked the explosives into suitable form for industrial use. A small quantity of mine explosives is now being produced.

Some of the mine supplies from The United States which have already arrived include thousands of pounds of angle steel and plate, cable and wire, various chemicals, electric cable, small hand-tools, fuel and lubricating oils, steel pipe, steel drills of all sizes and copper tubing, and, in addition, millions of pounds of explosives and calcium carbide — the latter for mine lighting — and millions of feet of fuse and several million mine detonators.

Another Allied mining achievment has been the reactivation of Italy's lignite mines in sections close to consuming centers, so as to relieve the load on scarce transport. An example was the reopening of the Ribolla lignite mine near Grosseto, north of Rome, where it was necessary to move an entire spur of railroad after the Germans had

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785521

destroyed a long and [illegible] stretch of roadbed. More than 300 to 400 tons of lignite now arrive in Rome daily, to give its citizens gas for cooking and fuel for essential use.
(UNN)

U.S. CAPITAL URGED TO AID ITALY

NEW YORK, November 14 — Once Italy's economy is on a healthy basis, her sound political and social development will be assured, said an editorial yesterday in *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, an Italian-language daily newspaper here, adding that American industry and finance must play an important part in the reconstruction of Italy. (OWI)

SOVIET T.U. GROUP LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

ROME, November 14 — The Soviet trade union delegation, which arrived in Rome on September 23 to establish contact with trade unions throughout liberated Italy, left today for Moscow.

The delegates carry a letter from the Italian General Confederation of Labor to the Central T. U. Council of the U.S.S.R., expressing the desire for permanent collaboration between Soviet and Italian trade unions. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. CONGRESS RECONVENES

WASHINGTON, November 14 — Extension of President Roosevelt's extraordinary war powers was the most important piece of business facing the U. S. 78th Congress, which reconvened today for its final session. The 79th Congress, made up of members chosen at the recently-concluded elections, takes office January 3.

Among the problems on the agenda are revival of the federal crop insurance program, a national road-building program, and continuation of the present one per cent social security tax on employers and employees. The questions of compulsory peace-time military training and possible income tax changes are expected to be left for the new Congress. (OWI)

TEN U.S. SOLDIERS ELECTED TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, November 14 — Eight American servicemen were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in last week's nation-wide elections, it was reported tonight. Seven of the eight newly-elected representatives are Democrats.

The election of an eleventh serviceman depends upon soldier votes not yet counted. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, November — President Roosevelt today asked Congress to appropriate 490 million dollars as a supplementary fund to be used primarily for war purposes. (OWI)

CHURCHILL RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, November 14 — Prime Minister Churchill and his party arrived here from Paris this afternoon. (Reuter)

EDEN REPORTS TO COMMONS ON PARIS TALKS

LONDON, November 14 — Britain's friendship with France is now on «a surer foundation than ever before,» Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today. He was reporting to the Commons, at the

Among them in particular is Georges Bidault, now Foreign Minister of France. It was a great pleasure to the Prime Minister and myself to meet this gallant man, who was himself the outstanding leader of the French Resistance Movement. We could see the same vigour and the same confidence in France's future expressed in the thousands of troops who marched past us in the Champs Elysées, a great many of whom are recently-enlisted members of the FFI, and every man of whom is a volunteer. Everyone who understands the history of France will understand the significance of that last statement, and no one can doubt that, as time and opportunity offer, these men will give as splendid an account of themselves against the hated Nazi foe in the field, as they have already done in the bitter and bloody warfare in the interior of France itself.

«Just one reference to conditions in France, because we should bear in mind that, despite some outward appearances, life in Paris is a constant struggle with material difficulties.

«Almost total lacks of fuel and transport are in themselves a severe hardship in these winter months, but worse than that is the manifold suffering which these people have undergone and continue to undergo.

«There are still over two and a half million French prisoners-of-war, political deportees, and forced laborers in Germany. There is scarcely a family in France which has not a husband or a son still in Germany.

«All parcels, all letters have ceased. In fact, deportees have never been allowed any communication with their families since they were taken away to Germany. It is pretty hard. When we consider those facts, we can perhaps estimate, too, what the absence of these men means to France, not only in the loss of a great part of what was best in the nation's manhood, but in the social, political, and military consequences that this entails, and also the mental distress for those who are left behind.

«It is not surprising that in those conditions France, which after all these years has suddenly regained her freedom, should be like a man emerging from a darkened room into a blaze of light, dazed for a moment and grateful still to his friends for a measure of understanding and encouragement.

«Let us interpret this in terms of France's position as a great power. It was indeed appropriate that the three Allied powers — The United States, the Soviet Union, and ourselves — were able to invite France on this very Saturday to take her place with us as a permanent member of the European Advisory Committee.

Discussions Eminently Satisfactory

«The new situation that was thus created, and the work that must flow therefrom, was naturally the subject of discussions between us in Paris. Of these discussions, I would only say now that both the French ministers and ourselves regarded them as eminently satisfactory.

«I will conclude with this confident message to the House: France's determination to work together with her Allies expresses, I am sure, the heartfelt wish of the French people, and it is the will of the people which is the only sure foundation of foreign policy in a free land.

«France will recover. Before now in her history she has shown powers of recuperation which have astounded the world. It is my belief she will do this again. She can be assured that in her endeavor she will have the constant friendship, understanding, and help of the British peoples everywhere.»

Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, after saying how much the nation and the Empire appreciated the visit to Paris, declared it was the general desire of the nation to reciprocate the welcome the French nation have given by giving a reception to the head of the French people, General de Gaulle, at an early date.

Eden replied:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. CONGRESS RECONVENES

WASHINGTON, November 14 — Extension of President Roosevelt's extraordinary war powers was the most important piece of business facing the U. S. 78th Congress, which reconvened today for its final session. The 79th Congress, made up of members chosen at the recently-concluded elections, takes office January 3.

Among the problems on the agenda are revival of the federal crop insurance program, a national road-building program, and continuation of the present one per cent social security tax on employers and employees. The questions of compulsory peace-time military training and possible income tax changes are expected to be left for the new Congress. (OWI)

TEN U.S. SOLDIERS ELECTED TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, November 14 — Eight American servicemen were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in last week's nation-wide elections, it was reported tonight. Seven of the eight newly-elected representatives are Democrats.

The election of an eleventh serviceman depends upon soldier votes not yet counted. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON November — President Roosevelt today asked Congress to appropriate 400 million dollars as a supplementary fund to be used primarily for war purposes. (OWI)

CHURCHILL RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, November 14 — Prime Minister Churchill and his party arrived here from Paris this afternoon. (Reuter)

EDEN REPORTS TO COMMONS ON PARIS TALKS

LONDON, November 14 — Britain's friendship with France is now on « a surer foundation than ever before, » Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today. He was reporting to the Commons, at the Prime Minister's request, on his and Mr. Churchill's visit to Paris.

Mr. Eden said the overwhelming impression of those crowded hours in Paris was the sincerity and spontaneity of the welcome given by every section of the French people. It would, however, « be a great mistake to interpret this welcome as a momentary effervescence; it was, rather, the expression of a deep thankfulness for suffering at last ended. » Mr. Eden continued:

« In his speech of welcome to us, General Charles De Gaulle recalled Hitler's claim that his system would last for 1,000 years. "I do not know," said General de Gaulle, "what will remain of his system in 1,000 years. But this I do know — that in 1,000 years' time France, which has some experience of « blood, sweat and tears, » will not have forgotten what has been accomplished in this war through the « blood, sweat and tears » by the noble British people under the leadership of their Prime Minister."

« Those are generous words. They were uttered by a man who is himself today unquestionably the inspirer and the man who personifies the unity of the Free French people. He has got round him a band of young and vigorous colleagues who have proved their worth in the ordeal through which France has passed.

prisoners-of-war [illegible] in Germany. There is scarcely a family in France which has not a husband or a son still in Germany.

« All parcels, all letters have ceased. In fact, deportees have never been allowed any communication with their families since they were taken away to Germany. It is pretty hard. When we consider those facts, we can perhaps estimate, too, what the absence of these men means to France, not only in the loss of a great part of what was best in the nation's manhood, but in the social, political, and military consequences that this entails, and also the mental distress for those who are left behind.

« It is not surprising that in those conditions France, which after all these years has suddenly regained her freedom, should be like a man emerging from a darkened room into a blaze of light, dazed for a moment and grateful still to his friends for a measure of understanding and encouragement.

« Let us interpret this in terms of France's position as a great power. It was indeed appropriate that the three Allied powers — The United States, the Soviet Union, and ourselves — were able to invite France on this very Saturday to take her place with us as a permanent member of the European Advisory Committee.

Discussions Eminently Satisfactory

« The new situation that was thus created, and the work that must flow therefrom, was naturally the subject of discussions between us in Paris. Of these discussions, I would only say now that both the French ministers and ourselves regarded them as eminently satisfactory.

« I will conclude with this confident message to the House: France's determination to work together with her Allies expresses, I am sure, the heartfelt wish of the French people, and it is the will of the people which is the only sure foundation of foreign policy in a free land.

« France will recover. Before now in her history she has shown powers of recuperation which have astounded the world. It is my belief she will do this again. She can be assured that in her endeavor she will have the constant friendship, understanding, and help of the British peoples everywhere. »

Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, after saying how much the nation and the Empire appreciated the visit to Paris, declared it was the general desire of the nation to reciprocate the welcome the French nation have given by giving a reception to the head of the French people, General de Gaulle, at an early date.

Eden replied:

« It is our hope that the visit which is being paid to Paris will, in due course, be repaid, and I think our French friends know how welcome they will be. »

When Aneurin Bevan, Labor, asked if the Commons could be informed of non-military decisions reached with the French Government concerning France's role in Europe, Eden said:

« As I explained, we examined the consequences that would flow from French participation with the European Advisory Committee. I think that in the debate on the Address [the King's forthcoming speech] there will be good opportunity for a statement. » (Reuter)

CHURCHILL PROPOSED FOR INSTITUT FRANCAIS

LONDON, November 14 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill was today proposed as a foreign member of the Institut Français by the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences, one of the five academies comprising the Institut, a Reuter dispatch reported yesterday.

Foreign personalities previously accorded this honor include President Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Eduard Benes, Pres-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ident of Czechoslovakia, and General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force[illegible] the last war. (PWB)

F.F.I. TO HONOR MARSHAL FOCH IN LONDON

LONDON, November, 14 — Two hundred men and women of the French Forces of the Interior arrived here tonight for a three-day visit and tour of Great Britain, the BBC announced tonight. All of them fought the Germans during the liberation of Paris and continued fighting the Nazis into western Europe.

Tomorrow morning they will march behind the Scots Guards Band to the statue of Marshal Ferdinand Foch near Victoria Station, and then to the Mansion House, where they will be received by the Lord Mayor of London. They will place wreaths at the Foch statue and on French graves in the cemetery.

In the afternoon they will visit eight boroughs in the London area which have been damaged by German bombs. (BBC)

NEW ECONOMIC PLAN FOR FRANCE

PARIS, November 14 — Pierre Mendes-France, French Minister of National Economy, has announced that a national planning council to work out a long-term scheme for French economy will be set up shortly.

France is inevitably moving toward a greater degree of planning in her economic life, Mendes-France said. He added that private enterprise, labor and other interests will be represented on the council, which will consider, in formulating the plan, which industries will be left free, which state-controlled, and which modified between these two extremes. (OWI)

PLEVEN, BONCOUR GET NEW POSTS

PARIS, November 14 — Rene Pleven, French Minister for Colonies, has been appointed temporary Minister of Finance in place of Le Percq, who was killed last week in a motor accident, Radio Paris announced today.

At a meeting of the Consultative Assembly yesterday, Paul Boncour was appointed President of the Parliamentary Resistance Group, the French Press Agency reported today. (PWB)

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF F.C.C. HEAD

WASHINGTON, November 14 — President Roosevelt accepted yesterday «with great personal reluctance» the resignation of James L. Fly as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, effective tomorrow, but he said: «You are only on furlough.»

Mr. Roosevelt added that he would need and knew he could expect Fly's help from time to time in the field of international communications. (OWI)

BYRNES TO REMAIN WAR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, November 14 — James F. Byrnes will remain as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion until Germany is defeated, «in view of the importance of continuing the war at top speed and at the personal request of the President,» the White House announced today. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT TO TRIM INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

WASHINGTON, November 14 — President Roosevelt's fourth inauguration on January 20 will dispense with all the customary pomp and ceremony and, in accordance with America's war-time conditions, will be restricted to a simple

The constitutions of the pre[illegible] world bodies, the International Labor Organization and the International Federation of Trade Unions, require each member state to be represented by one organization only, which, in America's case, is the American Federation of Labor, formed prior to the CIO.

Murray said this anomalous situation must be remedied to gain for the nearly 6,000,000 members of the CIO their rightful place and voting powers within an international organization.

He revealed that the CIO delegation of three to the meeting for the world TUC, will include Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO Political Action Committee, which took an active part in the campaign for President Roosevelt's reëlection. (OWI)

I.B.C. WARNED AGAINST NATIONALISM

RYE, NEW YORK, November 14 — The world's people must put their trust in a world order rather than nationalism to achieve economic security and prevent future wars, Henry Grady, head of the U. S. delegation to the International Business Conference, told the conference section on the commercial policy of nations today.

Advocating world organization against political and economic warfare, Grady presented an American viewpoint in opening the discussion on the multilateral system of trade. He said:

«The cure of military war is collective security. The cure for economic war, of which bilateralism is a potent form, is collective economic security.

«Both forms of security can only be effectively attained through adequate world organization and a determination of all the peoples of the world to put their stake in a world order, rather than nationalism, the ultimate and logical end of which is totalitarianism.»

Grady said that bilateral agreements forced «innocent» countries into barter deals. Bilateralism, he said, violates the most-favored-nation policy because it must, to be effective, use quotas and exchange allocations which discriminate against countries with whom agreements have not been made.

Bilateralism also pre-supposes government controls of international trade, Grady continued, because bilateralism is not possible except through government-enforced quotas and exchange allocations.

Grady also cited bilateralism as a bar to the free play of private initiative and said its result would only be a «decided net loss in prosperity and economic security to the countries concerned and to the world.» (OWI)

NEW GREEK DRACHMAS IN CIRCULATION

ATHENS, November 14 — The new Greek drachma has been put into circulation, and banks are crowded with people turning in old and useless notes of billions and trillions of drachmas, the *London Times* correspondent cabled today.

The Greeks are receiving new currency in notes of one, 50, and 100 drachmas, which are the only ones so far available, the correspondent said. In a few days, notes of other denominations will be issued, he added.

That the plan has won public confidence is evidenced by the fact that many Greeks are already exchanging British military money, until now the only currency in which any reliance had been placed, for new drachmas, the correspondent reported. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

BERLIN SPECULATING ON HITLER'S WHEREABOUTS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PARIS, November 14 — Pierre Mendes-France, French Minister of National Economy, has announced that a national planning council to work out a long-term scheme for French economy will be set up shortly.

France is inevitably moving toward a greater degree of planning in her economic life, Mendes-France said. He added that private enterprise, labor and other interests will be represented on the council, which will consider, in formulating the plan, which industries will be left free, which state-controlled, and which modified between these two extremes. (OWI)

PLEVEN, BONCOUR GET NEW POSTS

PARIS, November 14 — Rene Pleven, French Minister for Colonies, has been appointed temporary Minister of Finance in place of Le Percq, who was killed last week in a motor accident, Radio Paris announced today.

At a meeting of the Consultative Assembly yesterday, Paul Boncour was appointed President of the Parliamentary Resistance Group, the French Press Agency reported today. (PWB)

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF F.C.C. HEAD

WASHINGTON, November 14 — President Roosevelt accepted yesterday «with great personal reluctance» the resignation of James L. Fly as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, effective tomorrow, but he said: «You are only on furlough.»

Mr. Roosevelt added that he would need and knew he could expect Fly's help from time to time in the field of international communications. (OWI)

BYRNES TO REMAIN WAR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, November 14 — James F. Byrnes will remain as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion until Germany is defeated, «in view of the importance of continuing the war at top speed and at the personal request of the President,» the White House announced today. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT TO TRIM INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

WASHINGTON, November 14 — President Roosevelt's fourth inauguration on January 20 will dispense with all the customary pomp and ceremony and, in accordance with America's war-time conditions, will be restricted to a simple ceremony on the south portico of the White House.

It will be the first time that an American President has been sworn into office at the White House instead of on the Capitol steps, where the ceremonies have traditionally been held. (OWI)

C.I.O. WANTS PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL T.U. BODY

WASHINGTON, November 14 — Solidarity «among all the labor organizations of freedom-loving nations in approaching war and post-war problems» was urged by Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at a press conference here yesterday.

Murray announced that the CIO delegation to the meeting next month to prepare the agenda for the World Trade Union Conference here yesterday.

Murray announced that the CIO delegation to the meeting next month to prepare the agenda for the World Trade Union Conference in London next February will press for the creation of a new world labor body. An alternative would be a revision of existing bodies to include the CIO and all other genuine trade unions of the United Nations and liberated countries.

Advocating «full [illegible] economic warfare, Grady presented an American viewpoint in opening the discussion on the multilateral system of trade. He said:

«The cure of military war is collective security. The cure for economic war, of which bilateralism is a potent form, is collective economic security.

«Both forms of security can only be effectively attained through adequate world organization and a determination of all the peoples of the world to put their stake in a world order, rather than nationalism, the ultimate and logical end of which is totalitarianism.»

Grady said that bilateral agreements forced «innocent» countries into barter deals. Bilateralism, he said, violates the most-favored-nation policy because it must, to be effective, use quotas and exchange allocations which discriminate against countries with whom agreements have not been made.

Bilateralism also pre-supposes government controls of international trade, Grady continued, because bilateralism is not possible except through government-enforced quotas and exchange allocations.

Grady also cited bilateralism as a bar to the free play of private initiative and said its result would only be a «decided net loss in prosperity and economic security to the countries concerned and to the world.» (OWI)

NEW GREEK DRACHMAS IN CIRCULATION

ATHENS, November 14 — The new Greek drachma has been put into circulation, and banks are crowded with people turning in old and useless notes of billions and trillions of drachmas, the *London Times* correspondent cabled today.

The Greeks are receiving new currency in notes of one, 50, and 100 drachmas, which are the only ones so far available, the correspondent said. In a few days, notes of other denominations will be issued, he added.

That the plan has won public confidence is evidenced by the fact that many Greeks are already exchanging British military money, until now the only currency in which any reliance had been placed, for new drachmas, the correspondent reported. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

BERLIN SPECULATING ON HITLER'S WHEREABOUTS

WASHINGTON, November 14 — All Berlin was speculating tonight on Adolf Hitler's whereabouts, and the question of what has happened to him is growing every hour, Allied and neutral press dispatches reported.

The circumstances surrounding the reading of Hitler's proclamation by Germany's executioner-in-chief, Heinrich Himmler, deepened the belief that Hitler is incapable of making a physical appearance, even on the air.

A Swedish newspaper, *Stockholms Tidningen*, reported that rumors which circulated in Berlin attributed the authorship of Hitler's proclamation to Dr. Heinrich Lammers, chief of the Reich Chancellery.

Intensifying the speculation on Hitler's whereabouts was the report that all visits to the Führer have been cancelled, including tomorrow's visit of Tiso, quisling president of the German puppet state of Slovakia.

The Stockholm paper *Morgontidningen* presented the theory that after the July 20 attempt on Hitler's life, Himmler took control of the German state with Hitler as a mere symbolical shadow. Giving credence to this theory is that the power in Germany is concentrated in the Gestapo, of which Himmler is chief, and that he also heads the *Volkssturm*, Germany's home-front army.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

With Himmler in sole charge of Germany, the German people will be ruthlessly forced to make immeasurable sacrifices, and Himmler will press them to the brink of annihilation, the Swedish report said. (OWI - Reuter)

NEUTRAL

HOARE TO RAISE TANGIER QUESTION IN SPAIN

LONDON, November 14 — Upon his return to Madrid this week, Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, will raise the question of the German agents still remaining in Tangier, a Reuter dispatch reported tonight.

Since the conclusion of the arrangements between Great Britain and Spain regarding wolfram supplies to Germany and Italian ships detained in Spanish ports, the eviction of Axis agents from Tangier has proceeded slowly, the report said. Some have already left Tangier, but a number still remain.

It was thought that he will raise also the question of the military occupation by Spain of the International Zone. (Reuter)

SWISS REFUSE ASYLUM TO WAR CRIMINALS

BERNE, November 14 — Switzerland will not give asylum to anyone who has acted contrary to the laws of war or whose past shows beliefs irreconcilable with the fundamental traditions of law and humanity, a statement from the Swiss Federal Council said today.

The Council added that asylum would continue to be given to those deemed worthy of it, even when such persons had received death sentences. (OWI)

COMMONS HEARS OUTLINE OF EIRE POLICY

LONDON, November 14 — Eire's attitude toward war criminals was outlined by the Under Secretary for Dominions, P. E. Evans, in the House of Commons today.

He said: "The Eire Government state that in their view the right to grant asylum is not in question, and that they can give no assurance which would preclude them from exercising that right, should justice and charity, or the honor or interest of the nation so require.

"They also refer to the absence of a comprehensive international code applicable to the matter, and the lack of a generally-recognised court or procedure for the judicial determination of individual cases.

"They go on to say, on the other hand, that since the present war began, it has been the uniform practice of the Eire Government to deny admission to all aliens whose presence would be at variance with the policy of neutrality or detrimental to the interests of the Irish people or inconsistent with the desire of the Irish people, and to avoid injury to the interests of friendly states; and, when such aliens land, they are deported to their countries of origin as soon as possible. They state it is not intended to alter this practice.

"The United Kingdom Government, therefore, for their part, wish to make it clear that it would certainly, in the words used by the Eire Government, 'be detrimental to the interests of the Irish people were war criminals to be harbored in Ireland'".

In the future, the British Union Jack will fly from the office of The United Kingdom representative in Dublin, said Mr. Evans, answering a question by Professor Savory S. Avory, Conservative member for Belfast University, who had pointed out that the Irish Republican flag was flown from the office of the High Commissioner for Eire in London, and that the Swastika flew over the German Legation in Dublin.

Secretary Evans said that hitherto it had not been a

On their left, Polish troops of the 8th Army have also made further gains. They have captured Bagnolo, and cleared the important feature of Monte Casole against fierce opposition.

On the remainder of the front of the Allied Armies in Italy, deep patrols have made contact with the enemy at many places.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Tactical Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers supporting the armies in Italy yesterday bombed and strafed troop concentrations, strongpoints, and gun positions in the battle area, and reported excellent results. Bridges and road and rail traffic in the Po Valley were also targets for the Tactical units.

Adriatic shipping and communication targets in Yugoslavia were attacked by Coastal and Balkan Air Force units.

From these operations, 12 of our aircraft are missing. There were no claims.

MAAF flew about 1,100 sorties.

Navy:

On the eve of November 12, British coastal craft met and engaged two enemy lighters off the island of Alimnia, west of Rhodes. One of the lighters was sunk. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 14 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued to advance yesterday north and south of Metz.

Our armor is astride the rail line southeast of Metz in the vicinity of Herny and Baudrecourt. Our infantry reached Herny, and are a mile northeast of Ancerville.

The following towns are in Allied hands: Corny on the Moselle River, Pommerieux, Verny, and Lichom, southeast of Orny.

Our units are in the Forêt de Bride and de Koecking, and also are north of the Forêt de Château Salins.

The fort northeast of Thionville has been cleared.

Gains of approximately two miles were made in the sector east of Lunéville, despite strong resistance and hampering snow. Leintrey was freed. Farther south, the village of Montigny was taken. Southeast of Baccarat, an enemy counter-attack was broken up by our artillery, which inflicted severe casualties.

Substantial gains also were made southeast of Bruyères, where the villages of Aumontzey and Champdray were freed, and nearby high ground occupied.

Activity in Holland was restricted to patrolling and artillery duels in bad weather.

Air operations were again restricted by weather. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 14 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Nagykata, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including Hebesvezekel, Pustochas, Santmartonkuta, Taplosak, Ulli, and Peteri, and the railway stations of Natchhalom and Santmartonkata.

South of Budapest, our troops liquidated the bridgehead of the enemy on the eastern bank of the Danube, and occupied the town and railway station of Soit, and the populated locality of Dunayedhaza.

In fighting from November 10 to 13, on the territory of Hungary, our troops captured 3,600 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, from November 8 to 13, in fighting on Hungarian territory, our troops captured 7,700

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

(Reuter)

SWISS REFUSE ASYLUM TO WAR CRIMINALS

BERNE, November 14 — Switzerland will not give asylum to anyone who has acted contrary to the laws of war or whose past shows beliefs irreconcilable with the fundamental traditions of law and humanity, a statement from the Swiss Federal Council said today.

The Council added that asylum would continue to be given to those deemed worthy of it, even when such persons had received death sentences. (OWI)

COMMONS HEARS OUTLINE OF EIRE POLICY

LONDON, November 14 — Eire's attitude toward war criminals was outlined by the Under Secretary for Dominions, P. E. Evans, in the House of Commons today.

He said: "The Eire Government state that in their view the right to grant asylum is not in question, and that they can give no assurance which would preclude them from exercising that right, should justice and charity, or the honor or interest of the nation so require.

"They also refer to the absence of a comprehensive international code applicable to the matter, and the lack of a generally-recognised court or procedure for the judicial determination of individual cases.

"They go on to say, on the other hand, that since the present war began, it has been the uniform practice of the Eire Government to deny admission to all aliens whose presence would be at variance with the policy of neutrality or detrimental to the interests of the Irish people or inconsistent with the desire of the Irish people, and to avoid injury to the interests of friendly states; and, when such aliens land, they are deported to their countries of origin as soon as possible. They state it is not intended to alter this practice.

"The United Kingdom Government, therefore, for their part, wish to make it clear that it would certainly, in the words used by the Eire Government, "be detrimental to the interests of the Irish people were war criminals to be harbored in Ireland"."

In the future, the British Union Jack will fly from the office of The United Kingdom representative in Dublin, said Mr. Evans, answering a question by Professor Savory S. Avory, Conservative member for Belfast University, who had pointed out that the Irish Republican flag was flown from the office of the High Commissioner for Eire in London, and that the Swastika flew over the German Legation in Dublin.

Secretary Evans said that hitherto it had not been a practice to fly a flag from the office of The United Kingdom representative in Dublin, but the attitude adopted by the Eire Government toward the war and the fact that Axis representatives were in a position to fly the national flag clearly raised special considerations in this case.

(Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 14 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army has made important gains in the Forli area.

Thrusting northwest from Forli, British troops have made advances of up to two miles and have captured the village of San Tome after bitter fighting.

Southwest of Forli, British troops have crossed the River Montone at many places, and are advancing into the foothills north of this river against strong opposition.

On the eve of November 12, [illegible] and engaged two enemy fighters off the Island of Alimnia, west of Rhodes. One of the fighters was sunk. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 14 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued to advance yesterday north and south of Metz.

Our armor is astride the rail line southeast of Metz in the vicinity of Herny and Baudrecourt. Our infantry reached Herny, and are a mile northeast of Ancerville.

The following towns are in Allied hands: Corny on the Moselle River, Pommerieux, Verny, and Lichom, southeast of Orny.

Our units are in the Forêt de Bride and de Koecking, and also are north of the Forêt de Château Salins.

The fort northeast of Thionville has been cleared.

Gains of approximately two miles were made in the sector east of Lunéville, despite strong resistance and hampering snow. Leintrey was freed. Farther south, the village of Montigny was taken. Southeast of Baccarat, an enemy counter-attack was broken up by our artillery, which inflicted severe casualties.

Substantial gains also were made southeast of Bruyères, where the villages of Aumontzey and Champdray were freed, and nearby high ground occupied.

Activity in Holland was restricted to patrolling and artillery duels in bad weather.

Air operations were again restricted by weather.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 14 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Nagykata, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including Hebesvezekel, Pustochas, Santmartonkatu, Tupiosak, Ulli, and Peteri, and the railway stations of Natchhalom and Santmartonkata.

South of Budapest, our troops liquidated the bridgehead of the enemy on the eastern bank of the Danube, and occupied the town and railway station of Soit, and the populated locality of Dunayedhaza.

In fighting from November 10 to 13, on the territory of Hungary, our troops captured 3,600 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, from November 8 to 13, in fighting on Hungarian territory, our troops captured 7,700 German and Hungarian officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.

During November 13, our troops damaged or disabled 13 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 21 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ROME, November 14 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A Garibaldi division operating west of Turin was involved in intense activity between October 14 and 24. On October 14, elements of this division made use of an unexploded Allied bomb to blow up the bridge for which it had been intended. One arch was entirely destroyed.

On the following day, Patriots machine-gunned a troop train, seriously damaging the locomotive and injuring some soldiers on top of the train.

On October 16, an enemy vehicle was attacked between Condove and Chiusa di San Michele, and the next day, in Turin itself, Patriots assaulted a Fascist motor lorry. Two officers died from wounds, and others were injured.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

On October 19, on the Rivoli-Susa Road, a German vehicle was lured into an ambush and six men were killed. Two Fascists were taken prisoner, and arms and a large quantity of hand grenades were captured.

On October 21, Patriots from the same division destroyed a road bridge, holding up enemy traffic. The bridge was blown by a mine.

On October 22, a railway bridge between Avigliana and Sant'Ambroglo di Torino was destroyed, causing the derailment of a train the following morning.

On October 24, Patriots attacked a German motor vehicle, killing three men and capturing a machine gun. Other Patriots put to flight a Fascist patrol near Avigliana forcing it to abandon its munitions and grenades.

Finally, Patriots of the same division blew a bridge above Peslo, killing the Blackshirt commander of Fossano.
(UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 14 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Venlo and Aix la Chapelle sectors, our artillery struck at the incessant enemy preparations for the attack. Motorized columns were observed to be hit many times.

Southwest of Hürigen, tank grenadiers cleared the forest land of the enemy, who suffered bloody losses. A large number of prisoners were captured.

On both sides of Metz, yesterday, the battle extended to other sectors.

At the Moselle bridgehead, northeast of Diedenhofen, the U.S. formations did not continue their attacks for the time being, but tried to force the river-crossing south of the town on a broad front. Their attempts at crossing the river were frustrated on the wings, and forces which had successfully crossed in the centre were driven back to the immediate vicinity of the river. The bulk of these forces face annihilation.

South east of Metz, the grim fighting continues in persistent rain and snow falls.

Attempts of enemy regiments breaking through our front between the Rhine-Marne Canal and Baccarat, with concentrated forces, were frustrated by the steadfastness and counter-attacks of our People's Grenadiers.

London and Antwerp again were subjected to bombardment with « V-1 » and « V-2 ».

Italy:

In central Italy, the grim fighting extended from the Adriatic coastal sector to the mountains of Modigliana. Numerous British attacks collapsed in the fire of our strongpoints, or were halted after minor penetrations. North of Forli alone, the enemy pushed back the positions of our grenadiers by the means of extremely heavy artillery fire and the use of concentrated forces.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in heavy snow falls, the town Kumanova was evacuated in the course of our movements. In Herzegovina, at Mostar, enemy attacks failed.

Another Soviet attempt at crossing the Danube, north of the Drau Estuary, was frustrated, and the Duna-Földvar bridgehead was evacuated after grim fighting.

East of Budapest, our troops frustrated enemy attempts at breaking through with strong infantry and tank forces.

On both sides of Jaszbereny, the enemy tank attacks were halted and the town itself was held against renewed attacks.

Northeast of Mezökövesd, infantry and mountain troops smashed a Bolshevik attack in fierce defensive fighting. One Lieutenant and five men, in a bold counter-thrust, routed the Soviets, who had penetrated into the town Emod, and captured two tanks, seven guns, and 10 machine-guns.

In Hungary, bomber squadrons supported the fighting of the Army by day and by night, and dispersed enemy supply columns.

In the Autz sector, our grenadiers successfully repulsed several strong Soviet attacks.

Air:

In northern Norway, the battleship *Tirpitz*, the gallant crew of which had successfully repulsed numerous English air attacks during the last few months, was put out of commission. A large part of the crew were rescued.

Yesterday, the enemy air activity over the fronts and the Reich territory again was small. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 14 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Venlo and Aix la Chapelle sectors, our artillery struck at the incessant enemy preparations for the attack. Motorized columns were observed to be hit many times.

Southwest of Hürtgen, tank grenadiers cleared the forest land of the enemy, who suffered bloody losses. A large number of prisoners were captured.

On both sides of Metz, yesterday, the battle extended to other sectors.

At the Moselle bridgehead, northeast of Diedenhofen, the U.S. formations did not continue their attacks for the time being, but tried to force the river-crossing south of the town on a broad front. Their attempts at crossing the river were frustrated on the wings, and forces which had successfully crossed in the centre were driven back to the immediate vicinity of the river. The bulk of these forces face annihilation.

South east of Metz, the grim fighting continues in persistent rain and snow falls.

East of Budapest, our troops frustrated enemy attempt at breaking through with strong infantry and tank force.

On both sides of Jaszbereny, the enemy tank attacks were halted and the town itself was held against renewed attacks.

Northeast of Mezökövesd, infantry and mountain troops smashed a Bolshevik attack in fierce defensive fighting. One Lieutenant and five men, in a bold counter-thrust, routed the Soviets, who had penetrated into the town Emöd, and captured two tanks, seven guns, and 10 machine-guns.

In Hungary, bomber squadrons supported the fighting of the Army by day and by night, and dispersed enemy supply columns.

In the Autz sector, our grenadiers successfully repulsed several strong Soviet attacks.

Air:

In northern Norway, the battleship *Tirpitz*, the gallant crew of which had successfully repulsed numerous English air attacks during the last few months, was put out of commission. A large part of the crew were rescued.

Yesterday, the enemy air activity over the fronts and the Reich territory again was small. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BASIC NEWS

14 NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Tuesday — **14 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans withdraw south of Ravenna: Metz fort captured in five-mile advance; R.A.F. sinks *Tirpitz*: Soviets capture Jaszapati, 45 miles east of Budapest: Americans consolidating positions on Leyte: U. S. units evacuate Liuchow: Allies advance in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian leaders urge formation of Consultative Assembly: Industrial Council pledges coöperation in rebuilding Italy: Ecuador's Foreign Minister hails recognition of Italy: Railway T. U. welcomes Soviet delegates: Jewish pilgrimage to Ardeatine Caves inaugurated.

UNITED NATIONS — Agreement reached in Anglo-French talks: Eden returns to Britain from Paris: Senate election undecided in Missouri and Pennsylvania: Norwegians announce complete agreement with Russia.

INSIDE GERMANY — Mystery of Hitler's whereabouts increases: Germans say he is « too busy » to speak.

NEUTRAL — Swedish shipping firms ask for armed protection.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS WITHDRAW SOUTH OF RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — German forces yesterday began withdrawal from the low-lying pine-woods and swamplands south of Ravenna, and 8th Army patrols have crossed the Fossa Ghiaia drainage Canal east of the main coast road to approach to within four miles of this second-largest city of Romagna Province without making contact with enemy forces, it was announced here today.

The Allied patrol forces penetrated the extensive woodlands bordering the Adriatic highway to points only two miles from the combined mouths of the Montone and Ronco sweep to the northwest, employing armor in their aggressive assaults into this no-man's land. Enemy forces suffered heavy casualties in their attempt to hold the line of the Canale Nuovo between the Montone and the Ronco Rivers, and it is now evident that they are too weakened to continue to contest in strength Allied penetration into this sector. Heavy attacks by Desert Air Force fighter-bombers have shattered enemy strongpoints built into scattered houses which line the networks of roads in this populous sector.

Along the Ronco River, northeast of this main battle sector, and along the Montone to the southwest, positions remained unchanged yesterday.

Enemy artillery continued to shell Allied positions along the River Ronco north of where it is joined by the Canale Nuovo, and strong enemy armored forces still policed the lower stretches of the Montone.

Allied artillery and air attacks destroyed three out of seven enemy tanks which were active around San Varano, on the west bank of the Montone, two miles southwest of Forli. Around Castrocaro, three miles farther south, Allied forces thrust over a mile beyond the town, into the hills west of the Montone River.

On the 5th Army front, enemy aircraft were again active in small-scale attacks against American positions south of Bologna. Patrolling was carried out along most of the front, and enemy harassing fire was generally light.

Troops of an Indian division on the right flank met heavy small arms and mortar fire when they attempted an attack on Monte San Bartolo, south of Faenza. (PRO)

METZ FORT CAPTURED IN FIVE-MILE ADVANCE

SHAEF, November 13 — Fighting in ceaseless snow and rain, Lieut. Gen. George Patton's forces advanced five miles today and captured the first of Metz's nine big fortresses at Verny.

The city of Metz is now within range of American « Long Toms » and mobile medium artillery. Inside the fortress city, almost 100 heavy German guns are pointed at the contracting American arc and press dispatches reported that a heavy artillery battle is imminent.

On the northern flank of the American 3rd Army drive to clear northeastern France, American forces regained the ground lost Saturday in the Königsmacker area. Other forces on the western end of the Allied line captured most of the ancient fort of Thionville, and late dispatches tonight reported that street fighting is in progress.

Troops of the U. S. 90th Infantry Division threw a new bridgehead over the Moselle east of Uckange, four miles south of Thionville, and made an advance of one mile.

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS WITHDRAWING FROM METZ

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

consolidating positions on Leyte; U. S. units evacuate Linchow; Allies advance in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian leaders urge formation of Consultative Assembly; Industrial Council pledges coöperation in rebuilding Italy; Ecuador's Foreign Minister hails recognition of Italy; Railway T. U. welcomes Soviet delegates; Jewish pilgrimage to Ardeatine Caves inaugurated.

UNITED NATIONS — Agreement reached in Anglo-French talks; Eden returns to Britain from Paris; Senate election undecided in Missouri and Pennsylvania; Norwegians announce complete agreement with Russia.

INSIDE GERMANY — Mystery of Hitler's whereabouts increases; Germans say he is "too busy" to speak.

NEUTRAL — Swedish shipping firms ask for armed protection.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS WITHDRAW SOUTH OF RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — German forces yesterday began withdrawal from the low-lying pinewoods and swamplands south of Ravenna, and 8th Army patrols have crossed the Fossa Ghiaia drainage Canal east of the main coast road to approach to within four miles of this second-largest city of Romagna Province without making contact with enemy forces, it was announced here today.

The Allied patrol forces penetrated the extensive woodlands bordering the Adriatic highway to points only two miles from the combined mouths of the Montone and Ronco Rivers, south of Ravenna, where the Germans might make a strong defensive stand. Farther inland, along the Fossa Ghiaia Canal, principal drainage works for the swampy lowlands of this area, Allied troops attacked an enemy outpost along the north bank, using portable anti-tank weapons, only to draw considerable retaliatory fire. Just north, and protected by these enemy outposts, is the Ravenna airfield, located in the grasslands west of the coastal highway.

Another Bridgehead

British forces Saturday succeeded in eastablishing a second bridgehead across the Canale Nuovo north of Forli, and in heavy fighting Saturday night and Sunday morning, cleared the enemy from a 1,000-yard stretch of houses north of the railway line to join up with the previously established British Bridgehead.

Enemy forces in this crucial sector north of the main Po Valley Highway have been so battered by strong British attacks that an additional thrust Saturday night precipitated a hurried enemy evacuation of an area of over 1,000 yards in depth, in which both motor transport and enemy equipment were left abandoned in the roads and fields.

Farther north, Allied patrols probed the lowlands between the Canale Nuovo and the River Montone's broad sector, and along the Montone to the confluence [illegible] remained unchanged yesterday.

Enemy artillery continued to shell Allied positions along the River Ronco north of where it is joined by the Canale Nuovo, and strong enemy armored forces still policed the lower stretches of the Montone.

Allied artillery and air attacks destroyed three out of seven enemy tanks which were active around San Varano, on the west bank of the Montone, two miles southwest of Forli. Around Castrocaro, three miles farther south, Allied forces thrust over a mile beyond the town, into the hills west of the Montone River.

On the 5th Army front, enemy aircraft were again active in small-scale attacks against American positions south of Bologna. Patrolling was carried out along most of the front, and enemy harassing fire was generally light.

Troops of an Indian division on the right flank met heavy small arms and mortar fire when they attempted an attack on Monte San Bartolo, south of Faenza. (PRO)

METZ FORT CAPTURED IN FIVE-MILE ADVANCE

SHAEF, November 13 — Fighting in ceaseless snow and rain, Lieut. Gen. George Patton's forces advanced five miles today and captured the first of Metz's nine big fortresses at Verny.

The city of Metz is now within range of American "Long Toms" and mobile medium artillery. Inside the fortress city, almost 100 heavy German guns are pointed at the contracting American arc and press dispatches reported that a heavy artillery battle is imminent.

On the northern flank of the American 3rd Army drive to clear northeastern France, American forces regained the ground lost Saturday in the Königsmacker area. Other forces on the western end of the Allied line captured most of the ancient fort of Thionville, and late dispatches tonight reported that street fighting is in progress.

Troops of the U. S. 90th Infantry Division threw a new bridgehead over the Moselle east of Uckange, four miles south of Thionville, and made an advance of one mile.

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS WITHDRAWING FROM METZ

SHAEF, November 13 — The Germans began withdrawing from the Metz area today, abandoning three forts without a fight, it was officially announced here tonight. (OWI)

CHURCHILL, DE GAULLE VISIT FRENCH FRONT

WITH ALLIED 6TH ARMY GROUP, November 13 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Charles de Gaulle today visited the French 1st Army in the Vosges Mountain sector, it was reported late tonight.

Driving through a heavy snowstorm to a command post 12 miles from the front, Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle met General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of the 1st Army, with whom they toured the front.

The Prime Minister later met all commanding generals of the 1st Army and inspected a review of tanks and infantry at a French training camp, 15 miles east of Besançon.

Prime Minister Churchill and General de Gaulle were accompanied by Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, French Minister of War Andre Diethelm, General Alphonse Juin and, Capt. Mary Churchill, the Prime Minister's daughter. (OWI-Reuter)

4003

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

At the eastern end of the southern flank, German forces made strong counter-attacks north of the by-passed city of Dieuze, as snow and fog kept Allied aircraft from supporting ground operations.

Despite enemy opposition, American troops reached the towns of Contti and Liedersingen in their drive toward the Saar Valley. The German border is less than 20 miles away, but parts of the reversed Maginot Line and the more effective Siegfried Line are in between.

The Germans have begun to blow-up several dams along the rivers and canals northeast of Metz in an attempt to slow the American drive to encircle the city. The French city is vital to the protection of the German frontier where the heart of Germany's steel and coal industries are located.

German resistance on both flanks was reported to be stiffening and advancing American tanks have encountered heavy artillery and mortar fire. Marshal Johannes von Blaskowitz, who was said to be opposing General Patton's army, has been throwing in only local reserves to conserve his forces for the defense of Metz.

On the American 1st Army front, General Courtney Hodges' troops have recovered all ground lost to the Germans in recent enemy counter-attacks in the Hürtgen Forest.

After three weeks of steady slogging through a five-mile belt of forest ground in bitter weather, American 7th Army troops emerged into the water-logged Meurthe Valley, to liberate two small villages. American troops are now one mile from the important communications center of St. Dié.

No change has been reported on the Canadian 1st Army front, but in The Netherlands, German patrols facing the British 2nd Army have been more active than usual.

On the Atlantic coast, the Germans reported that an offensive has been launched against the U-Boat base of St. Nazaire, one of the few remaining German pockets. The German news agency said that American forces have broken into forward trenches on the eastern side of the port. There has been no confirmation by Allied sources.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

R.A.F. SINKS «TIRPITZ»

LONDON, November 13 — Germany's last remaining battleship, the 45,000-ton pocket battleship *Tirpitz*, was sunk yesterday morning when it was attacked in Tromsoe Fjord in Norway, by 32 RAF Lancasters.

The ship capsized and went down after being hit by 12,000-pound «earthquake bombs,» an Air Ministry communique said tonight. Only her keel and a part of the bottom of the ship can be seen above water. One Lancaster is missing from the attack.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris received messages of congratulation both from Prime Minister Churchill, and the Admiralty, on the sinking of the *Tirpitz*.

Low-flying Mosquitos and Beaufighters of the RAF Coastal Command today attacked vessels in an enemy convoy off the Norwegian coast. Their cannon and machine-guns set fire to eight ships, including two small merchant vessels, a tug, and an armed trawler and R-boat, the Air Ministry reported. There was an explosion aboard one merchantman and a minesweeper was left listing heavily. All aircraft returned safely.

Hamburg Damage Assessed

Hamburg, whose shipbuilding yards, dock areas, and oil refinery were the targets of three 8th USAAF heavy-bomber attacks in the past fortnight, is today the scene of widespread devastation. A special USAAF communique said that reconnaissance photographs show details of the damage to the Blohm and Voss shipbuilding works, the Rhenania Ossag oil refinery, a railway yard, and dock areas.

In the Blohm and Voss plants, which produce submarines and seaplanes, one-third of the foundry was severely da-

SOVIETS CAPTURE JASZAPATI 45 MILES EAST OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 13 — The Russian noose around Budapest was drawn tighter today by the capture of the town of Jaszapati, on the north-south railway line, 45 miles east of Budapest. Ten miles ahead of the Russians on this arc of the front lies Jaszbereny, the last large town between them and the Hungarian capital.

Besides Jaszapati, Jaszkiser, Pustekur, both railway stations, Jaszmahaltirin, and Taplogichke were taken in the Russian advance westward.

Another dispatch tonight said the Red Army is today taking up key positions to storm Budapest. German and Hungarian forces defending the approaches to Budapest now have been deprived of practically all freedom of maneuver on the most critical sectors east and southeast of the city, since the Russians cut the main railway lines converging westward.

The latest Soviet victories have been won against stubborn resistance, the supplement to the Soviet communique said tonight.

Particularly heavy resistance was put up by the enemy at Mezekevezd, which fell to the Russians yesterday. Soviet infantry wiped out over 800 of the enemy when they captured the town.

In another sector north and northwest of Szolnok, Russian infantry, cavalry, and motorized troops pierced a heavily-fortified enemy defensive zone and advanced seven to 10 miles, despite a number of enemy counter-attacks.

In the far north, Finnish forces driving up the western fork of the Arctic Road have liberated Inari, 45 miles east of the Norwegian border, today's Finnish communique announced.

With Soviet forces controlling the eastern fork of the big highway in the Petsamo area, and the Finns driving up the western prong, the Germans are squeezed into a pocket which can only open onto the Allied-patrolled Norwegian coast.

In Norway itself, Nazi occupation forces have arrested several hundred Norwegian railroad workers, fearing they would cause interruption of traffic on vital rail routes, the Stockholm *Morgentidningen* said yesterday.

Germans Destroy Hammerfest

Another Swedish newspaper, *Nopol Swenska*, reported yesterday that Hammerfest, the capital of Finnmark Province and the northernmost city of the world, has been destroyed by the Germans. Other places in west Finnmark suffered a similar fate, and according to a declaration of Jonas Lie, Minister of Police in the quisling Norwegian cabinet, nothing will remain in evacuated areas.

On other fronts, only patrol activity is reported. Twenty-four German tanks were destroyed or damaged yesterday.

The great achievement of the Soviet Air Force up to September, 1944, has been described in *Soviet War News*. It secured the strategical flanks of the Red Army from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. It hampered the flow of war material from northern Finland to Germany, and obstructed the movement of supplies to the German forces. It destroyed a strong force of the Luftwaffe, and sunk over one million tons of German shipping.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

AMERICANS CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 13 — American troops in the rugged mountain area north of Ormoc are consolidating their positions on Mount Catabaran and Mount Cabungangan, within five miles of the important road junction of Libongao. General MacArthur's headquarters an-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

mile belt of forest ground in bitter weather. American 7th Army troops emerged into the water-logged Meurthe Valley, to liberate two small villages. American troops are now one mile from the important communications center of St. Die.

No change has been reported on the Canadian 1st Army front, but in The Netherlands, German patrols facing the British 2nd Army have been more active than usual.

On the Atlantic coast, the Germans reported that an offensive has been launched against the U-Boat base of St. Nazaire, one of the few remaining German pockets. The German news agency said that American forces have broken into forward trenches on the eastern side of the port. There has been no confirmation by Allied sources.

(OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

R.A.F. SINKS « TIRPITZ »

LONDON, November 13 — Germany's last remaining battleship, the 35,000-ton pocket battleship *Tirpitz*, was sunk yesterday morning when it was attacked in Tromsoe Fjord in Norway, by 32 RAF Lancasters.

The ship capsized and went down after being hit by 12,000-pound « earthquake bombs, » an Air Ministry communique said tonight. Only her keel and a part of the bottom of the ship can be seen above water. One Lancaster is missing from the attack.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris received messages of congratulation both from Prime Minister Churchill, and the Admiralty, on the sinking of the *Tirpitz*.

Low-flying Mosquitos and Beaufighters of the RAF Coastal Command today attacked vessels in an enemy convoy off the Norwegian coast. Their cannon and machine-guns set fire to eight ships, including two small merchant vessels, a tug, and an armed trawler and R-boat, the Air Ministry reported. There was an explosion aboard one merchantman and a minesweeper was left listing heavily. All aircraft returned safely.

Hamburg Damage Assessed

Hamburg, whose shipbuilding yards, dock areas, and oil refinery were the targets of three 8th USAAF heavy-bomber attacks in the past fortnight, is today the scene of widespread devastation. A special USAAF communique said that reconnaissance photographs show details of the damage to the Blohm and Voss shipbuilding works, the Rhenania Ossag oil refinery, a railway yard, and dock areas.

In the Blohm and Voss plants, which produce submarines and seaplanes, one-third of the foundry was severely damaged, construction shops received direct hits, and the aircraft assembly hangar was also damaged. One-third of a floating dock near the shipyards was torn out. At the oil refinery, damage was inflicted on the processing and storage areas.

Widespread devastation also has been carried out in front-line towns in the Siegfried Line area, including Geilenkirchen, Immendorf, Beggendorf, Waurichen, and Loverich. Much of the Allied success in front-line artillery bombardment is due to Allied superiority in air reconnaissance, a dispatch from the German battle front pointed out today.

« With air supremacy, the Allies can move their men and equipment freely along the front with little danger of aerial observation of their movements, » the dispatch said. « The enemy, deprived of aerial reconnaissance, cannot know where the next blow will fall, nor in how much strength.

« The 'eyes of the artillery', the Piper Cub planes, are over enemy territory, hovering over the targets giving directions to the artillery fire control posts. The Germans however, are blind aerially — they cannot put up observation planes with any assurance that they will come back. Everywhere one sees the remains of burned-out German tanks, half-tracks, field guns, and equipment. » (OWI)

at Mezokeveszd, which fell to the Russians yesterday. Soviet infantry wiped out over 800 of the enemy when they captured the town.

In another sector north and northwest of Szolnok, Russian infantry, cavalry, and motorized troops pierced a heavily-fortified enemy defensive zone and advanced seven to 10 miles, despite a number of enemy counter-attacks.

In the far north, Finnish forces driving up the western fork of the Arctic Road have liberated Inari, 45 miles east of the Norwegian border, today's Finnish communique announced.

With Soviet forces controlling the eastern fork of the big highway in the Petsamo area, and the Finns driving up the western prong, the Germans are squeezed into a pocket which can only open onto the Allied-patrolled Norwegian coast.

In Norway itself, Nazi occupation forces have arrested several hundred Norwegian railroad workers, fearing they would cause interruption of traffic on vital rail routes, the Stockholm *Morgentidningen* said yesterday.

Germans Destroy Hammerfest

Another Swedish newspaper, *Nopol Swenska*, reported yesterday that Hammerfest, the capital of Finnmark Province and the northernmost city of the world, has been destroyed by the Germans. Other places in west Finnmark suffered a similar fate, and according to a declaration of Jonas Lie, Minister of Police in the quisling Norwegian cabinet, nothing will remain in evacuated areas.

On other fronts, only patrol activity is reported. Twenty-four German tanks were destroyed or damaged yesterday.

The great achievement of the Soviet Air Force up to September, 1944, has been described in *Soviet War News*. It secured the strategical flanks of the Red Army from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. It hampered the flow of war material from northern Finland to Germany, and obstructed the movement of supplies to the German forces. It destroyed a strong force of the Luftwaffe, and sunk over one million tons of German shipping. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

AMERICANS CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 13 — American troops in the rugged mountain area north of Ormoc are consolidating their positions on Mount Catabaran and Mount Cabungangan, within five miles of the important road junction of Libongao, General MacArthur's headquarters announced tonight.

Dismounted cavalrymen of the 1st Cavalry Division have extended their left flank to include another key ridge position, termed Hill 206, eight miles southwest of Carigara.

Japanese headquarters announced today that they are now using five divisions, but that their preparations for a counter-attack on the Ormoc perimeter have been dislocated by the current American offensive which has penetrated the enemy's assembly areas « compelling him to make premature commitments of his forces for defense of the main bastion of the Yamashita line. »

The Japanese are making a determined effort to hold Leyte, and the complete occupation of the island cannot be expected for some time, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commander of the U.S. 6th Army told reporters here today.

Speaking of the supply situation, General Krueger said that additional airfields are the most urgent necessity. « Vital airstrips are more difficult to build here than they were, for instance, in Normandy, » he added.

Carrier-based aircraft have shot down at least 13 Japanese fighters in what a communique termed « the last strike on shipping in Ormoc Bay. » Eleven more planes were reported shot down by air patrols and anti-aircraft defenses.

OWI - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

U.S. UNITS EVACUATE LIUCHOW AIR BASE ALLIES ADVANCE IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, November 13 — American units have evacuated the vital airbase at Liuchow in Kwangsi Province, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer announced tonight. Meanwhile, troops of the 5th Indian Division were reported to have cleared two more enemy strongpoints on the road east from Tiddim and pushed on to within 10 miles of Kalemyo, a vital Japanese defense point in the Chin Hills.

Tonight's Chinese communique said that street fighting has been in progress in Liuchow since Saturday morning when Japanese forces broke into the city from the north. Another Japanese column north of Liuchow is driving westward along the main Kwangsi-Kweichow railway, and is reported 20 miles from Ishan, important railway center 45 miles west of Liuchow.

The 14th USAAF destroyed its base at Liuchow, last American airfield in Kwangsi Province, before evacuating it, tonight's announcement said.

Most of the personnel and equipment were evacuated by air, the communique reported. Air Transport Command made 44 trips to the field in extremely poor flying weather to bring out the men and supplies.

Major General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, commended the ATC on « its superior performance » which made possible the removal of all personnel and movable property before the Japanese reached the base.

A delayed dispatch from Kunming said the ATC had evacuated more than 275,000 pounds of passengers and cargo from Liuchow to Yunnan Province.

Meanwhile the 14th USAAF struck on all fronts over the week-end, destroying a Japanese Navy tender, 30 river steamers, 14 locomotives, and three rail bridges in French Indo-China, today's communique said.

That the enemy already had occupyed Liuchow seemed evident from the communique which said that Allied fighter planes drew fire from Liuchow when they attacked Japanese positions in support of Chinese ground forces.

Increasing resistance is being encountered by British and Chinese troops in north Burma. Chinese troops advanced south of Taping River to a village seven miles northeast of Bhamo, and British troops moved to half a mile from Pinwe, seven miles north of Naba junction.

(OWI - Reuter)

GERMANS, ALLIED PLANES CLASH OVER PO VALLEY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Allied Thunderbolt fighters of the Tactical Air Force yesterday battled more than 30 Messerschmitt fighters during an attack on the Villafranca airfield, north of Mantua in the Po Valley, it was announced last night.

At least one German plane was destroyed and three damaged. An additional plane was destroyed on the ground in a low-level attack over the field. One Allied plane was damaged, but managed to return safely.

Key rail bridges, at Avisio, Mezzocorona, Albes, and Ora, along the Brenner Pass line in northeastern Italy, were attacked yesterday by Allied heavy bombers flying through overcast skies and bombing with instruments. It was the third heavy bombardment attack during the past week against this vital communication route of the German armies in Italy. No enemy interceptors were encountered during this attack.

Although bad weather grounded medium bombers yesterday, fighter-bombers destroyed or made impassable six important road and rail bridges in the Po Valley from Milan eastward to Modena. (PRO)

HAVOC BOMBERS HIT AMMUNITION DUMP

CYPRUS REGIMENT IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — The Cyprus Regiment, a volunteer force spontaneously organized by these islanders in 1939, and veterans of the first Greek campaign and the desert war, now are serving in Italy, it was announced here today.

The force, used as pack-supply companies, took an active part in front-line fighting and supply from the beginning of the year until October. They particularly distinguished themselves at Cassino, where they served with the Polish Corps. They have also been an important factor in maintaining forward lines of supply throughout the 8th Army area. (PRO)

FLIGHT NURSES, TECHNICIANS GIVEN AWARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Maj. Gen. John Cannon, Commanding General of the 12th USAAF, today awarded air medals to 46 American flight nurses and 49 flight surgeon technicians for their meritorious service in aiding the evacuation by air of more than 170,000 sick and wounded troops and civilians from forward areas since March of last year, it was announced here yesterday.

(PRO)

BRAZILIAN PILOTS HITTING GERMANS IN ITALY

ROME, November 13 — After a period of tutelage with the 12th United States Army Air Force, Brazilian fighter pilots now are ranging the Italian skies under their own flag, and have already scored victories over the Luftwaffe, it was announced here today.

Tough, agressive, skillful, and full of confidence, the young Brazilian flyers are looked upon by the American pilots as potentially a great striking force.

When Brazil entered the war against Germany, air force personnel was sent overseas to the school of applied tactics in Orlando, Florida, where they trained for two months. They then assembled in Panama, being joined by further details from Brazil, and the first Brazil overseas air unit came into being. They were attached to a United States fighter squadron and flew in War Hawks of the 9th USAAF.

After 120 hours flying, during which they learned all the intricacies of fighter tactics, they were sent to Long Island, where their training was continued in Thunderbolts (P-47's).

This training completed, they embarked for Italy, where they landed about a month ago and were attached to the 350th Squadron of the 12th USAAF. The Brazilians went out with the squadrons on missions over enemy-held territory. On November 11 they were out for the first time as a separate Brazilian unit, and they will continue from now on to guide their own destinies, although still administered by the 12th USAAF.

The pilots all are from Brazilian families, and more than half of them speak English fluently. They carry on their planes their own insignia, an aggressive looking ostrich astride a cloud, and their battle cry is « Senta a Pua » which is roughly the equivalent of the English pilots' « Tally Ho! »

(UNN)

GERMANS SURRENDER WITH SAFE-CONDUCT PASSES

LONDON, November 13 — German infantrymen in Italy are taking advantage of safe-conduct passes fired into their lines by the Allied Armies, the BBC announced today.

These slips of paper, printed in German and English, said: « The German soldier who carries this safe conduct pass is using it as a sign of his genuine wish to give himself up. He is to be disarmed, well looked after, to receive food and medical attention as required, and is to be removed from the danger zone as soon as possible. »

The passes are sent in shells, fired by Allied 25-pounders.

(BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Major General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, commended the ATC on «its superior performance» which made possible the removal of all personnel and movable property before the Japanese reached the base.

A delayed dispatch from Kunming said the ATC had evacuated more than 275,000 pounds of passengers and cargo from Liuchow to Yunnan Province.

Meanwhile the 14th USAAF struck on all fronts over the week-end, destroying a Japanese Navy tender, 30 river steamers, 14 locomotives, and three rail bridges in French Indo-China, today's communique said.

That the enemy already had occupyed Liuchow seemed evident from the communique which said that Allied fighter planes drew fire from Liuchow when they attacked Japanese positions in support of Chinese ground forces.

Increasing resistance is being encountered by British and Chinese troops in north Burma. Chinese troops advanced south of Taping River to a village seven miles northeast of Bhamo; and British troops moved to half a mile from Pinwe, seven miles north of Naba junction.

(OWI - Reuter)

GERMANS, ALLIED PLANES CLASH OVER PO VALLEY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Allied Thunderbolt fighters of the Tactical Air Force yesterday battled more than 30 Messerschmitt fighters during an attack on the Villafranca airfield, north of Mantua in the Po Valley, it was announced last night.

At least one German plane was destroyed and three damaged. An additional plane was destroyed on the ground in a low-level attack over the field. One Allied plane was damaged, but managed to return safely.

Key rail bridges, at Avisio, Mezzocorona, Albes, and Ora, along the Brenner Pass line in northeastern Italy, were attacked yesterday by Allied heavy bombers flying through overcast skies and bombing with instruments. It was the third heavy bombardment attack during the past week against this vital communication route of the German armies in Italy. No enemy interceptors were encountered during this attack.

Although bad weather grounded medium bombers yesterday, fighter-bombers destroyed or made impassable six important road and rail bridges in the Po Valley from Milan eastward to Modena. (PRO)

HAVOC BOMBERS HIT AMMUNITION DUMP

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Formations of A-20 Havoc bombers last night scored hits on an enemy ammunition dump north of Piacenza, it was announced here today. Another supply dump area east of Milan also was hit night in attacks by these bombers. (PRO)

SUPPLIES FLOWN TO ALBANIAN PARTISANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — An RAF Dakota transport plane, the first to land in Albania with supplies, brought medical supplies for Partisan forces and a jeep for an Allied medical mission operating with them, it was announced here today. The plane put down on a former enemy airfield, which had been re-levelled and cleared of mines by the Partisans, who assembled to see the first plane land. (PRO)

CHIEF OF STAFF, 12TH U.S.A.A.F. NAMED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Brigadier General Charles T. Myers, flier since 1924 and one of the foremost training authorities in the Army Air Forces, has been named Chief of Staff of the 12th USAAF in the Mediterranean Theater, it was announced here today. (PRO)

BRAZILIAN PILOTS HITTING GERMANS IN ITALY

ROME, November 13 — After a period of tutelage with the 12th United States Army Air Force, Brazilian fighter pilots now are ranging the Italian skies under their own flag, and have already scored victories over the Luftwaffe, it was announced here today.

Tough, agressive, skilful, and full of confidence, the young Brazilian flyers are looked upon by the American pilots as potentially a great striking force.

When Brazil entered the war against Germany, air force personnel was sent overseas to the school of applied tactics in Orlando, Florida, where they trained for two months. They then assembled in Panama, being joined by further details from Brazil, and the first Brazil overseas air unit come into being. They were attached to a United States fighter squadron and flew in War Hawks of the 8th USAAF.

After 120 hours flying, during which they learned all the intricacies of fighter tactics, they were sent to Long Island, where their training was continued in Thunderbolts (P-47's).

This training completed, they embarked for Italy, where they landed about a month ago and were attached to the 350th Squadron of the 12th USAAF. The Brazilians went out with the squadrons on missions over enemy-held territory. On November 11 they went out for the first time as a separate Brazilian unit, and they will continue from now on to guide their own destinies, although still administered by the 12th USAAF.

The pilots all are from Brazilian families, and more than half of them speak English fluently. They carry on their planes their own insignia, an aggressive looking ostrich astride a cloud, and their battle cry is «Senta a Pua» which is roughly the equivalent of the English pilots' «Tally Ho!»

(UNN)

GERMANS SURRENDER WITH SAFE-CONDUCT PASSES

LONDON, November 13 — German infantrymen in Italy are taking advantage of safe-conduct passes fired into their lines by the Allied Armies, the BBC announced today.

These slips of paper, printed in German and English, said: «The German soldier who carries this safe conduct pass is using it as a sign of his genuine wish to give himself up. He is to be disarmed, well looked after, to receive food and medical attention as required, and is to be removed from the danger zone as soon as possible.»

The passes are sent in shells, fired by Allied 25-pounders. (BBC)

DUTCH DESCRIBE GERMAN ROCKET LAUNCHING

LONDON, November 13 — One of the first eye-witness descriptions of the launching of the German rocket projectiles — «V-2» — on England was given today by BBC correspondent Frank Gillard, who talked to Dutch civilians who witnessed the launching.

Fifteen hundred workmen were brought to the launching site, Gillard said. They constructed wells about 30 feet deep with thick concrete linings and heavy steel rails running down the side. Electricians laid enormous thick cables from one shaft to another, huge cranes were brought to the site, and several caravans of radio equipment appeared. People living in the neighborhood were evacuated on a few hours' notice.

The projectiles, described as cigar shaped and about as long as an ordinary tramcar, were brought to the site on long wooden trailers. One estimate was that they weighed about 30 tons each.

When they were launched, there was a noise like a «prolonged thunderclap» overhead and smoke and heat poured from the shaft. The rocket shot into the air at such a great speed that it could not be followed by the human eye, Gillard said. (BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

NAZIS GERMANIZED WESTERN FRANCE

WITH U. S. 3RD ARMY, November 13 — In the area northwest of Château Salins, taken by the American 3rd Army in its six-day-old offensive, the Germans attempted to wipe out the French character of the towns, International News correspondent Pierre J. Huss wrote in a dispatch today.

The Germans set up German custom houses along the Metz-Château Salins Highway which they considered the German frontier after the occupation of France in 1940. French street names were changed to «Adolf Hitler Platz» and «Keitel Strasse.» The dispatch said, in part:

«In four years of occupation, the Nazis went to great lengths to change the territory into what was officially called the 'Westmark Department of the Moselle'. Towns like Château Salins became Salburgen. Delme became Delmen, and Liocourt was renamed Linthofen.

«The Germans evacuated almost the entire French population. They installed local Nazi administration, and transplanted repatriated Germans from the Volga and the Baltic States to the area. German was spoken exclusively. When the Allies advanced the German population was evacuated into Germany.» (OWI - INS)

ALBANIANS CLEAR MOST OF TIRANA YUGOSLAVS ATTACK SKOPLJE

LONDON, November 13 — The Albanian Liberation Army is clearing the capital city of Tirana of German and quisling pockets of resistance, a communique said tonight.

Earlier today, Albanian forces were reported to have occupied three-quarters of the city, and were surrounding the Germans in the southern part. Street fighting is raging.

German forces retreating from Albania are continuing to arrive in the Podgorica sector, where they are being engaged, the communique said.

The key traffic junction of Skoplje, controlling all railroads leading into Yugoslavia from the south, was the scene of heavy fighting today, after four nearby towns had been liberated, Marshal Tito's communique announced.

A strong German garrison is holding out against the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Army forces advancing from the east, south, and west.

Fighting also was reported for the town of Ilok, 25 miles west of Novi Sad, and for Kuzmin, on the Belgrade-Vinkovci railroad. (OWI - Reuter)

PRAGA CHILDREN RESUME SCHOOLING

MOSCOW, November 13 — Children of the devastated Praga district of Warsaw, on the eastern bank of the Vistula, have resumed their schooling in classes in private homes a few thousand yards behind the front lines, Associated Press reported yesterday. (OWI-AP)

AUSTRALIANS TO MOP UP PACIFIC ISLANDS

CANBERRA, November 13 — The Australian Army has undertaken to clear the Japanese «from island territories by-passed by the Allied advance to the Philippines,» Acting Prime Minister Francis Forde said today.

«Japanese strength in these islands is estimated at 250,000, with 90,000 of them in New Guinea alone.»

Forde said Australians would be in the spearhead of the fighting north of Australia until Japan was finally defeated. (OWI)

U.S. AIR GROUP DESTROYS 109 JAP PLANES

U.S. ADMIRAL DECORATED.

NEW YORK, November 13 — The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to U.S. Rear Admiral Ernest Gregor Small last Friday, for «exceptionally meritorius service in operations against the Gilbert Islands between November, 1943 and May, 1944,» the Navy Department announced today.

The presentation was made in New York City, where Admiral Small is receiving medical treatment. (OWI)

FOUR-TON MACHINE FLOWN TO BURMA

NEW YORK, November 13 — The United States Air Transport Command last month flew a four-ton trip-hammer from America to Burma in four days, it was disclosed here today — a delivery which would have required 54 days by vessel. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

FORMATION OF CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY URGED

ROME, November 13 — Italian political leaders were unanimous in urging the formation of a Consultative Assembly, but failed to agree on the manner of establishing the Assembly, the make-up of the body and the definition of its functions, interviews with outstanding political leaders showed today.

National elections are considered undesirable at the moment by all of the parties. It is felt that in the event of the formation of an Assembly, members should be appointed directly by the government. Left Wing parties, however, favor local elections before the Assembly is formed, in order that a political barometer of popular feeling can be established to guide the authorities making the selections.

Groups opposing local elections are likewise split on the criteria for selecting Assembly members. Some think the membership should consist of representatives of the various parties and groups. Others maintain the selection of members should be based solely on technical qualifications and political experience.

A divergence of views on the question of the Assembly's function is likewise reflected in the interviews. Some argue for a small Assembly representing all parties and with the legislative powers of a Parliament, while others favor a large Consultative Assembly, on the French model, but whose functions would be purely of an advisory nature.

Varying Views Expressed

Emmanuele Orlando, President of the Chamber of Deputies, while expressing a firm belief in Parliamentary institutions, felt that, for the time being, there should exist what he termed a «substitute Parliament» composed of men of proved integrity and with experience in political life.

The head of the Christian Democratic Party, Alcide de Gasperi, said that the «technical-consultative commissions,» already decided upon by the government, should form the nucleus of a Consultative Assembly.

In contrast to these two viewpoints, where the stress is on technical qualifications, Manlio Brosio, Secretary General of the Liberal Party, maintained that the Assembly should include men of wide political experience along with representatives of trade unions, partisan groups, ex-servicemen, and similar groups. He said the nucleus of the Assembly should be selected by the Committee of National Liberation.

Count Carlo Sforza, holding a view similar to this, said: «The Committees of Liberation and the parties should elect a certain number of delegates for each region, not many, in order that provinces newly liberated may send represen-

evacuated into Germany. » (OWI - Reu

ALBANIANS CLEAR MOST OF TIRANA YUGOSLAVS ATTACK SKOPLJE

LONDON, November 13 — The Albanian Liberation Army is clearing the capital city of Tirana of German and quisling pockets of resistance, a communique said tonight.

Earlier today, Albanian forces were reported to have occupied three-quarters of the city, and were surrounding the Germans in the southern part. Street fighting is raging.

German forces retreating from Albania are continuing to arrive in the Podgorica sector, where they are being engaged, the communique said.

The key traffic function of Skoplje, controlling all railroads leading into Yugoslavia from the south, was the scene of heavy fighting today, after four nearby towns had been liberated, Marshal Tito's communique announced.

A strong German garrison is holding out against the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Army forces advancing from the east, south, and west.

Fighting also was reported for the town of Ilok, 25 miles west of Novi Sad, and for Kuzmin, on the Belgrade-Vinkovci railroad. (OWI - Reuter)

PRAGA CHILDREN RESUME SCHOOLING

MOSCOW, November 13 — Children of the devastated Praga district of Warsaw, on the eastern bank of the Vistula, have resumed their schooling in classes in private homes a few thousand yards behind the front lines, Associated Press reported yesterday. (OWI-AP)

AUSTRALIANS TO MOP UP PACIFIC ISLANDS

CANBERRA, November 13 — The Australian Army has undertaken to clear the Japanese « from island territories by-passed by the Allied advance to the Philippines, » Acting Prime Minister Francis Forde said today.

« Japanese strength in these islands is estimated at 250,000, with 90,000 of them in New Guinea alone. »

Forde said Australians would be in the spearhead of the fighting north of Australia until Japan was finally defeated. (OWI)

U.S. AIR GROUP DESTROYS 109 JAP PLANES

NEW YORK, November 13 — The United States Air Group 32, under the command of Lieut. Commander George N. Eisenhart, has destroyed 109 enemy planes, sunk or probably sunk 28 Japanese ships, and damaged 51 other vessels in the Pacific, the Third Naval District here announced today. The group is now home on leave. (OWI)

ROMULO TELLS FILIPINOS U.S. FIGHTS FOR THEM

WASHINGTON, November 13 — Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, told the Filipino people today that « America is fighting this war for us and for millions like us. »

« We are loyal to The United States because we are grateful for her magnanimous labors in the Philippines, » General Romulo asserted in a broadcast over the Voice of Freedom radio from Leyte Island.

The General said that more than the sentimental reason for the Filipinos fighting in this war is the « compulsion of self-interest ».

« It is perhaps truer to say that America is fighting this war for us and for millions of other peoples like us, than to say that we are fighting this war for America's sake. For we can still say simply that we are fighting for our own safety. » (OWI)

ROME, November 13 — Italian political leaders were unanimous in urging the formation of a Consultative Assembly, but failed to agree on the manner of establishing the Assembly, the make-up of the body and the definition of its functions, interviews with outstanding political leaders showed today.

National elections are considered undesirable at the moment by all of the parties. It is felt that in the event of the formation of an Assembly, members should be appointed directly by the government. Left Wing parties, however, favor local elections before the Assembly is formed, in order that a political barometer of popular feeling can be established to guide the authorities making the selections.

Groups opposing local elections are likewise split on the criteria for selecting Assembly members. Some think the membership should consist of representatives of the various parties and groups. Others maintain the selection of members should be based solely on technical qualifications and political experience.

A divergence of views on the question of the Assembly's function is likewise reflected in the interviews. Some argue for a small Assembly representing all parties and with the legislative powers of a Parliament, while others favor a large Consultative Assembly, on the French model, but whose functions would be purely of an advisory nature.

Varying Views Expressed

Emmanuele Orlando, President of the Chamber of Deputies, while expressing a firm belief in Parliamentary institutions, felt that, for the time being, there should exist what he termed a « substitute Parliament » composed of men of proved integrity and with experience in political life.

The head of the Christian Democratic Party, Alcide de Gasperi, said that the « technical-consultative commissions, » already decided upon by the government, should form the nucleus of a Consultative Assembly.

In contrast to these two viewpoints, where the stress is on technical qualifications, Manlio Brosio, Secretary General of the Liberal Party, maintained that the Assembly should include men of wide political experience along with representatives of trade unions, partisan groups, ex-servicemen, and similar groups. He said the nucleus of the Assembly should be selected by the Committee of National Liberation.

Count Carlo Sforza, holding a view similar to this, said: « The Committees of Liberation and the parties should elect a certain number of delegates for each region, not many, in order that provinces newly liberated may send representatives in their turn. »

Meuccio Ruini, Head of the Democratic Labor Party said that party organisations, in addition to trade union, economic, professional, and cultural groups, should select representatives. He said these should be formally nominated by the Council of Ministers.

The Secretary General of the Italian Democratic Party, Enzo Selvaggi, said there should be no connection between the Consultative Assembly and the Committee of National Liberation.

Election of Assembly members by the provincial CLN was demanded by Franco Rodano, leader of the Christian Left Party.

Musu Martini, of the Union of Italian Women, emphasised that members should be selected from below rather than above, and « should be the expression of the parties composing the CNL and also of other parties. »

A new element was introduced into the discussion of the problem by Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, who declared:

« Local elections are an essential pre-requisite of a Consultative Assembly. He said the assembly should be composed of provincial representatives designated by the communes and of representatives of the parties and the big workers', peasant, and professional organisations. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The same view was expressed by Palmiro Togliatti, Head of the Italian Communist Party, who said that if local elections were not held, « Communists saw a danger that by the inclusion of so-called technical elements of reactionary tendencies, the Assembly would end up by not reflecting the true political feeling of the country. »

Randolfo Pacciardi, leader of the Italian Republican Party, supporting the Left wing demand for local elections, went still farther, and proposed that a « National Provisional Assembly of Liberated Italy » should be formed from delegates of regional assemblies and should nominate a Provisional government to serve until the election of a « Constituent Assembly. »

Selvaggi subscribed to the same view that « the relations between the Assembly and the Government should be strictly the same as those normally existing between Parliament and Government. »

The majority of the political leaders conceived of an Assembly modelled more closely on that of the French. Orlando, Sforza, Nenni, Ruini, de Gasperi, and Brosio agreed on the broad principle that the Assembly's function should be confined to that of advising and collaborating with the Government. (UNN)

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PLEDGES COOPERATION

ROME, November 13 — Maximum contribution toward solution of Italy's economic and industrial problems was pledged today by the Council of Managers of Industrial Organizations.

The pledge was made by Professor Togni, President of the Council, to Prime Minister Bonomi, at a conference here of members of the Council.

Prime Minister Bonomi, in reply, welcomed the desire of the council to assist in the reconstruction of Italy's industry. He cited the technical experience the organization could lend to the tasks facing the Government. (UNN)

ECUADOR'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS RECOGNITION

ROME, November 13 — Ecuador's Foreign Secretary hailed the renewal of diplomatic relations with Italy in a telegram to Prime Minister Ivanhoe Bonomi today.

Acknowledging the receipt of a similar message from the Italian leader, the Foreign Secretary said that Ecuador is « certain that the noble Italian people will again occupy the place which awaits them in the vanguard of civilization and culture. » (UNN)

RAILWAY T.U. WELCOMES SOVIET DELEGATES

ROME, November 13 — Soviet Trade Union delegates, accompanied by Oreste Lizzadri, Secretary of the Italian Labor Confederation, visited the Central Committee of the Italian Railway Trade Union.

Soviet delegate Turaiev expressed the cordial sympathy and interest of the 3,000,000 members of the Soviet Railway Trade Union for Italian railway workers. He also expressed pleasure at the work done, inviting Union leaders to maintain contact with Soviet syndicates by the dispatch of accredited representatives. (UNN)

JEWISH PILGRAMAGE TO ARDEATINE CAVES

ROME, November 13 — A Pilgrimage to the Ardeatine Caves was inaugurated by the Rome Jewish community in commemoration of the Jews who were massacred on March 24 by the Germans, it was announced here today.

Allied soldiers of Jewish faith took part in the mourning ceremonies. (UNN)

FAR[illegible]K DISSOLVES EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT

CAIRO, November 13 — King Farouk today signed a decree dissolving the Egyptian Parliament. Elections will be held and the new parliament will meet January 18. (Reuter)

LEHMAN ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, November 13 — Herbert Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, arrived here today to speed the work of bringing aid to liberated areas in Europe. (OWI)

U.K., U.S. AVIATION DELEGATES CONFER

CHICAGO, November 13 — Direct conferences are under way between the heads of the British and the American delegations to the International Aviation Conference here with a view to reconciling points of view on the character of the international air organization, a Reuter correspondent reported today.

The Americans have advocated a world organization limited to technical and consultative functions, while the British delegates have proposed a body with full control over routes, rates, and schedules.

Adolf A. Berle is chief of the American delegation, while the British delegates are headed by Lord Swinton. (Reuter)

SENATE COMMITTEE URGES ABOLITION CARTELS

WASHINGTON, November 13 — The Senate Military Sub-Committee issued a report today urging the abolition of international cartels and the complete destruction of German industrial leadership.

The report said that Germany already had deployed economic reserves throughout the world in preparation for a third attempt at world domination. The international cartel system still exists underground, and has been only partially suspended during the war, the report emphasized.

Industrial monopolists of Germany have worked long and ardently for Pan-Germanism. They willingly joined partnership with Hitler to achieve their own ends. Monopolies and cartels which are the artery of supply in the Nazi system must be broken up within Germany.

The Senate sub-committee declared that the punishment of 10,000 of the leading imperialist-minded German industrialists will be more effective than the punishment of a million Nazi underlings who carried out the orders of the conspirators.

German imperialism must be crushed permanently, and thus permit a peaceful and democratic Germany to arise, the report said. The structure and control of German industry must be so altered that it cannot again serve the purposes of war.

The Sub-Committee asserted that outlawing of the international cartel system is a necessary first step to clear the way for a new expansionist era in foreign economic relations.

The Senate sub-committee report urged the United Nations, including liberated nations, to confiscate all German property in those nations and to divest the Nazis and their collaborators of their holdings and management powers.

« One of the first tasks of the Allied Military Commission in Germany, should be to analyze thoroughly German interests abroad in order to obtain a complete inventory of German property, particularly those holdings whose true ownership has been masked through the instrumentality of Swiss, Dutch, or South American companies, » the report said.

All Cartel Systems Denounced

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PLEDGES COOPERATION

ROME, November 13 — Maximum contribution toward solution of Italy's economic and industrial problems was pledged today by the Council of Managers of Industrial Organizations.

The pledge was made by Professor Togni, President of the Council, to Prime Minister Bonomi, at a conference here of members of the Council.

Prime Minister Bonomi, in reply, welcomed the desire of the council to assist in the reconstruction of Italy's industry. He cited the technical experience the organization could lend to the tasks facing the Government. (UNN)

ECUADOR'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS RECOGNITION

ROME, November 13 — Ecuador's Foreign Secretary hailed the renewal of diplomatic relations with Italy in a telegram to Prime Minister Ivanhoe Bonomi today.

Acknowledging the receipt of a similar message from the Italian leader, the Foreign Secretary said that Ecuador is certain that the noble Italian people will again occupy the place which awaits them in the vanguard of civilization and culture. (UNN)

RAILWAY T.U. WELCOMES SOVIET DELEGATES

ROME, November 13 — Soviet Trade Union delegates, accompanied by Oreste Lizzadri, Secretary of the Italian Labor Confederation, visited the Central Committee of the Italian Railway Trade Union.

Soviet delegate Tarasov expressed the cordial sympathy and interest of the 3,000,000 members of the Soviet Railway Trade Union for Italian railway workers. He also expressed pleasure at the work done inviting Union leaders to maintain contact with Soviet syndicates by the dispatch of accredited representatives. (UNN)

JEWISH PILGRAMAGE TO ARDEATINE CAVES

ROME, November 13 — A Pilgrimage to the Ardeatine Caves was inaugurated by the Rome Jewish community in commemoration of the Jews who were massacred on March 24 by the Germans, it was announced here today.

Allied soldiers of Jewish faith took part in the mourning ceremonies. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

AGREEMENT REACHED IN ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

PARIS, November 13 — The French Government, in a communique issued on the termination of the Anglo-French talks, said that complete agreement had been reached by the British and French governments on a large number of questions.

The communique said that the conversations between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Charles de Gaulle on the political and military situation developed in particular to the immediate problems which followed the liberation of Paris and to the necessity of France's taking as large as possible a part in the common struggle. (OWI - BBC)

EDEN RETURNS TO BRITAIN FROM PARIS

LONDON, November 13 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has returned to Britain from Paris, a Reuter dispatch reported today. (Reuter)

British delegates have proposed a treaty with full control over routes, rates, and schedules.

Adolf A. Berle is chief of the American delegation, while the British delegates are headed by Lord Swinton. (Reuter)

SENATE COMMITTEE URGES ABOLITION CARTELS

WASHINGTON, November 13 — The Senate Military Sub-Committee issued a report today urging the abolition of international cartels and the complete destruction of German industrial leadership.

The report said that Germany already had deployed economic reserves throughout the world in preparation for a third attempt at world domination. The international cartel system still exists underground, and has been only partially suspended during the war, the report emphasized.

Industrial monopolists of Germany have worked long and ardently for Pan-Germanism. They willingly joined partnership with Hitler to achieve their own ends. Monopolies and cartels which are the artery of supply in the Nazi system must be broken up within Germany.

The Senate sub-committee declared that the punishment of 10,000 of the leading imperialist-minded German industrialists will be more effective than the punishment of a million Nazi underlings who carried out the orders of the conspirators.

German imperialism must be crushed permanently, and thus permit a peaceful and democratic Germany to arise, the report said. The structure and control of German industry must be so altered that it cannot again serve the purposes of war.

The Sub-Committee asserted that outlawing of the international cartel system is a necessary first step to clear the way for a new expansionist era in foreign economic relations.

The Senate sub-committee report urged the United Nations, including liberated nations, to confiscate all German property in those nations and to divest the Nazis and their collaborators of their holdings and management powers.

"One of the first tasks of the Allied Military Commission in Germany, should be to analyze thoroughly German interests abroad in order to obtain a complete inventory of German property, particularly those holdings whose true ownership has been masked through the instrumentality of Swiss, Dutch, or South American companies," the report said.

All Cartel Systems Denounced

"Any efforts to retain the international cartel system, will help to keep in power the German militarist, industrialist clique which has already planned and launched two world wars.

"Any proposal which would vest in private monopolies the power to make international economic agreements must be considered the antithesis of genuine democracy and international collaboration."

The report added that a cartel system dominated by American or British interests would eventually produce the same undesirable results as the one exploited by the Germans. It would jeopardize peace and jobs in the post-war world, and would soon bring up the possibility of a third, even more destructive, world war.

Extensive testimony before the Senate Military Sub-Committee and the great mass of testimony adduced by other congressional committees established beyond question that the international cartel system had been subversive to political security, full production and employement, and the expansion of world trade.

As an alternative to the cartel system, the sub-committee report recommended that international economic cooperation, devised in war time, should be continued in similar form during peace. It strongly urged that patent

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

laws be revised to prevent restriction in production of new discoveries, and that confiscated enemy property in The United States be sold to help pay Allied war costs.

Turning to the subject of a disarmament program for Germany, the report said that it required not only the dismantling of all direct munitions industries, but also the dismantling and removal to the devastated areas of Europe primary, indirect munitions industries, including metallurgical and chemical industries.

Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, was asked at his press conference today to comment on the proposal for dismantling Germany's munitions industries. He declined to comment, but he said that American ideas for the treatment of Germany after the war are receiving active attention. (OWI - Reuter)

WILHELMINA THANKS ROOSEVELT

LONDON, November 13 — Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands sent a message to President Roosevelt Saturday, thanking him for his promised additional assistance to the people of The Netherlands. (OWI)

SENATE ELECTIONS UNDECIDED IN TWO STATES

NEW YORK, November 13 — Close senatorial contests in Missouri and Pennsylvania may be decided only after all soldier ballots have been counted, reports from voting headquarters of both states showed today.

In the Missouri race, Forrest Donnell, Republican, leads his opponent, Attorney General Roy D. McKittrick, 758,808 to 744,327. Absentee ballots, including soldier votes, counted thus far gave McKittrick 27,515, and Donnell 23,421.

With Pennsylvania soldier ballots not to be counted until November 20, Representative Francis J. Myers, Democrat, was leading the Republican incumbent, Senator James J. Davis, 313,134 to 241,596. (OWI)

POLITICAL PARTIES ACTIVE IN FRANCE

PARIS, November 13 — In preparation for the municipal elections next February, French political parties already are drafting programs and taking positions on issues vital to the future of the nation, a *New York Times* correspondent wrote today.

With the ending of the four-day convention of the Socialist Party yesterday, other pre-war parties are preparing for meetings, including the Radical Socialists, the Moderates, and the Social Democrats, the dispatch said.

The Communist position in the coming elections is that there should be a single ticket presented by the Patriot movement. This proposal has been rejected by both the Socialists and the party conventions of the National Liberation Movement.

These groups, declared the correspondent, take the stand that they should go to the polls under their own banners.

Meanwhile, voting lists are being enlarged and revised with the extension of suffrage to women. One problem is the provision requiring six months' residence in a community for all voters. It was been pointed out that many Frenchmen, active in the resistance movement, went from one hiding place to another to escape German and Vichy detection, while others had to change their residence to get out of battle areas. (OWI)

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SAY VICTORY FIRST AIM

PARIS, November 13 — The French Socialist Party yesterday issued a manifesto at the concluding session of its conference naming victory over Germany as its first objective and asking for future collaboration with the Communist Party with which it cooperated in the resistance movement, a British press service reported today.

The manifesto also stressed the party's loyalty to General de Gaulle and said that without the socialization of the most important industries and education, no prosperity in

FRENCH NEWSPAPER OFFICIAL SENTENCED

PARIS, November 13 — Marcel de Montaignac, an official of the collaborationist newspaper, *Nouveaux Temps*, was sentenced today to 10 years of hard labor by the Paris Court of Justice for « intelligence with the enemy ».

(Reuter)

TWO BELGIAN TRAITORS EXECUTED

BRUSSELS, November 13 — Two Belgian traitors, accused of collaboration with the Nazis, were put to death today in fulfillment of the first death sentences voted by a Military Court here since the liberation.

One of the condemned men was Joseph Hoogeveen, a chauffeur who betrayed to the Gestapo the young Patriot, Arnaud Fraiteur, and his friends, who had killed the traitor journalist, Paul Colin.

The other was Paul Herten, collaborator and chief editor of the pro-German paper, *Nouveau Journal*. Herten was accused of being involved in the Hoogeveen case, and was tried as a direct accomplice.

Three members of the pro-Nazi Rexist Party — named Avart, Rys, and Bissolo — have been sentenced to death, said the correspondent of the *London News Chronicle*, by the Charleroi military court for the murder last July of the Burgomaster of Saint Amard, Emmannuel de Chassart. An associate named Jean Poucet was sentenced to hard labor for life.

The four men murdered de Chassart in retaliation for the execution of a Rexist by unidentified Patriots.

(Reuter)

CHINESE HOLD ANNIVERSARY PARADE

CHUNGKING, November 13 — Fifty thousand Chinese, including thousands of volunteers of the Chinese Army, paraded here today on the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Kuomintang and the birthday of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. (OWI)

LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS O.K. DUMBARTON PLANS

WASHINGTON, November 13 — Ambassadors from Latin American countries are in basic agreement with the proposals, made at the Dumbarton Oaks International Security Conference, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said today at his press conference.

Formal memoranda on the proposals have been submitted by Venezuela and Uruguay, Mr. Stettinius said, and other ambassadors have made oral comments on the proposals. The comments, which he said were all analytical and helpful, were made in a series of three meetings held by Latin American representatives to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Uruguay's memorandum proposed revival of the League of Nations, while the Venezuelan plan was understood to seek greater assurances for small nations than are embodied in the present security outline. (OWI-AP)

CANADIAN SEED TO AID RUSSIA

TORONTO, CANADA, November 13 — Delegates to the Russian-Canadian Congress in session here yesterday pledged themselves to raise 100,000 dollars to buy seeds for Russia's spring planting. The delegates also promised continued support of the Canadian war effort and further active aid to Russia. (OWI)

NORWEGIANS REACH AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

STOCKHOLM, November 13 — Complete agreement has been reached between Russia and Norway on all questions connected with the war against Germany, Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie declared today in an

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

in Missouri and Pennsylvania may be decided only after all soldier ballots have been counted, reports from voting headquarters of both states showed today.

In the Missouri race, Forrest Donnell, Republican, leads his opponent, Attorney General Roy D. McKittrick, 758,808 to 744,327. Absentee ballots, including soldier votes, counted thus far gave McKittrick 27,515, and Donnell 23,421.

With Pennsylvania soldier ballots not to be counted until November 20, Representative Francis J. Myers, Democrat, was leading the Republican incumbent, Senator James J. Davis, 313,134 to 241,596. (OWI)

POLITICAL PARTIES ACTIVE IN FRANCE

PARIS, November 13 — In preparation for the municipal elections next February, French political parties already are drafting programs and taking positions on issues vital to the future of the nation, a *New York Times* correspondent wrote today.

With the ending of the four-day convention of the Socialist Party yesterday, other pre-war parties are preparing for meetings, including the Radical Socialists, the Moderates, and the Social Democrats, the dispatch said.

The Communist position in the coming elections is that there should be a single ticket presented by the Patriot movement. This proposal has been rejected by both the Socialists and the party conventions of the National Liberation Movement.

These groups, declared the correspondent, take the stand that they should go to the polls under their own banners.

Meanwhile, voting lists are being enlarged and revised with the extension of suffrage to women. One problem is the provision requiring six months' residence in a community for all voters. It was been pointed out that many Frenchmen, active in the resistance movement, went from one hiding place to another to escape German and Vichy detection, while others had to change their residence to get out of battle areas. (OWI)

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SAY VICTORY FIRST AIM

PARIS, November 13 — The French Socialist Party yesterday issued a manifesto at the concluding session of its conference naming victory over Germany as its first objective and asking for future collaboration with the Communist Party with which it cooperated in the resistance movement, a British press service reported today.

The manifesto also stressed the party's loyalty to General de Gaulle and said that without the socialization of the most important industries and education, no prosperity in France could be achieved. It demanded occupation of Germany after the war, and just trials for war criminals. (OWI)

COMTE DE PARIS REPORTED ARRESTED

PARIS, November 13 — The Count of Paris, 36-year-old pretender to the French throne, has been arrested at Perpignan, the newspaper *Liberation Soir* reported today.

The report said that the arrest was carried out under the provisions of a law of 2 June 1886, which forbids «heads of families having reigned over France and their eldest direct descendants» from setting foot on French territory. Violation of the law carries a penalty of two to five years imprisonment.

The Count of Paris is the direct descendant of Louis Philippe, who reigned in France from the Revolution of 1830 to the Revolution of 1848. He represents the Orleans branch of the family.

The newspaper reported that the Count was wounded in the shoulder when he was arrested.

The Minister of the Interior ordered his arrest, late dispatches reported, and instructed that the Count be placed in a state prison. The Minister of Justice was said to have opened an inquiry. (OWI - Reuter)

the Chief of military court for the murder last July of the Burgomaster of Saint Amard, Emmannuel de Chassart. An associate named Jean Poucet was sentenced to hard labor for life.

The four men murdered de Chassart in retaliation for the execution of a Rexist by unidentified Patriots. (Reuter)

CHINESE HOLD ANNIVERSARY PARADE

CHUNGKING, November 13 — Fifty thousand Chinese, including thousands of volunteers of the Chinese Army, paraded here today on the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Kuomintang and the birthday of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. (OWI)

LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS O.K. DUMBARTON PLANS

WASHINGTON, November 13 — Ambassadors from Latin American countries are in basic agreement with the proposals, made at the Dumbarton Oaks International Security Conference, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said today at his press conference.

Formal memoranda on the proposals have been submitted by Venezuela and Uruguay, Mr. Stettinius said, and other ambassadors have made oral comments on the proposals. The comments, which he said were all analytical and helpful, were made in a series of three meetings held by Latin American representatives to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Uruguay's memorandum proposed revival of the League of Nations, while the Venezuelan plan was understood to seek greater assurances for small nations than are embodied in the present security outline. (OWI-AP)

CANADIAN SEED TO AID RUSSIA

TORONTO, CANADA, November 13 — Delegates to the Russian-Canadian Congress in session here yesterday pledged themselves to raise 100,000 dollars to buy seeds for Russia's spring planting. The delegates also promised continued support of the Canadian war effort and further active aid to Russia. (OWI)

NORWEGIANS REACH AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

STOCKHOLM, November 13 — Complete agreement has been reached between Russia and Norway on all questions connected with the war against Germany, Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie declared today in an interview with a correspondent. The interview took place on Norwegian territory liberated by the Red Army. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

MYSTERY OF HITLER'S WHEREABOUTS INCREASES: GERMANS SAY HE IS «TOO BUSY» TO SPEAK

WASHINGTON, November 13 — Failure of Adolf Hitler to read his proclamation yesterday to the German people on the delayed observance of the anniversary of the abortive 1923 Nazi beer hall putsch in Munich, deepened today the mystery of Hitler's whereabouts and raised the question by Allied and neutral press as to how much authority Heinrich Himmler has assumed.

The last time Hitler personally addressed the German people was on July 20, when he broadcast his explanation of the alleged attempt on his life that day. Since then, Hitler has remained silent. That silence became today the target of newspapers and radios in countries outside of Germany and Japan.

The most prevalent question asked was: «What has happened to Hitler?» and why have others of the Nazi

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

hierarchy read speeches or proclamations purportedly written by Hitler? Newspapers in New York, Washington, and London particularly noted that for the first time since 1933, Hitler did not personally speak to the German people on the observance of the putsch — Hitler's traditional day of gloating.

The keynote of Allied and neutral press comment on the reading of Hitler's proclamation by Himmler was sounded by the *London Daily Telegraph* which said that «it is moral cowardice or something else» that prevented Hitler from appearing at the microphone personally to deliver the proclamation he was said to have written.

Considerable significance was attached by the press to the fact that Himmler took on the role of stand-in because, according to the German version, Hitler was «too busy» at his headquarters to take time off to enlighten his people. It was noted also that in introducing Himmler to read the proclamation, Paul Geisler, Gauleiter of Munich, used the call of «Germany Awake» instead of the traditional Nazi salutation of «Heil Hitler.»

The German news agency, DNB, attempted today to explain the reason for Hitler's absence from the microphone yesterday by saying:

«In peacetime, the nation was accustomed to hear the voice of the Führer on all decisive events and important developments of public life. But in view of the enormous responsibility resting with the Führer... the German people must begin to understand that the Führer's duties at his headquarters here have precedence over the enlightening of the people.»

To which, the *Daily Express* replied with another pertinent query: «If Hitler was unable to leave his headquarters, why did not Dr. Goebbels rig up a microphone and have Hitler broadcast from there.» A BBC broadcast tonight wondered how Hitler could find time to write and dictate a very long speech, and yet not afford the time to speak to the German people. It also was asked why Hitler did not speak directly from his headquarters as he did last July.

The *New York Times* commented that «neither the outside world nor the Germans will accept the explanation that Hitler was simply too busy to make speeches that he was supposed to have written.» The paper added, poignantly: «Whether and to what extent Hitler is still functioning is the question.»

Himmler Now Power in Germany?

There were many reports today that Hitler was too ill to cope with his weighty problems, and that Himmler had become the real power in Germany. One report was that Hitler is suffering a recurrence of his so-called «non-malignant» growth of the throat, for which he was operated upon about eight years ago. Another report was that four physicians have Hitler under their care.

The German News Agency issued a statement today, attributing to «competent German quarters» that Hitler is enjoying complete health.

Dispatches from neutral sources said that Hitler was preparing to make a hurried departure from Germany, and that Himmler was making plans to became the supreme power in Germany.

The Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* carried a report today that the German government printing offices have printed proclamations demanding that the Germans swear allegiance to Hitler. It added that some of the copies are said to have found their way into the hands of foreign diplomats in Berlin.

Observers also noted the absence of Hermann Göring at public functions recently, and recalled various reports that the top Nazi leaders were depositing huge sums of money in some South American countries.

While the mystery of Hitler's whereabouts continued [illegible] the British and American [illegible]

be the commander-in-chief over the areas behind the front, and may prevent unreliable troop detachments from receiving food and ammunition.

The report said that the measure is a severe rebuke to the German High Command, and revealed the Nazi Party's unlimited doubt of the Wehrmacht's ability in the event of a military or political crisis. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDISH SHIPPING FIRMS ASK FOR PROTECTION

STOCKHOLM, November 13 — Armed protection against German attack for Swedish ships operating between Sweden and Finland has been requested by Swedish shipping companies, Reuter reported tonight.

The report said that Swedish Navy convoys were demanded after the Germans designated the Baltic area a war zone despite the protests of Swedish officials.

Shipping across the Baltic has fallen off since the German declaration. Further curtailment would mean almost a complete blockade of Sweden since the cancellation of war insurance on shipping to Germany has closed the southern Baltic outlet. (OWI-Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the coastal sector, British armor and infantry of the 8th Army have crossed the Chiala Canal south of Ravenna.

Further progress has also been made northwest of Forli, despite very strong resistance.

Elsewhere, there is no change in our forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked four rail bridges on the Brenner Pass line in northern Italy.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force attacked military objectives in the battle areas of northern Italy, and communication targets in the Po Valley.

Coastal aircraft were active against shipping in the Adriatic, and Balkan Air Force units flew missions to Albania and Yugoslavia, attacking transport concentrations and other enemy targets.

Last night, our bombers attacked Casarsa rail bridge in northeastern Italy.

From these operations, eight of our aircraft are missing.

It is now known that two additional enemy aircraft were destroyed on November 10.

MAAF flew 1,200 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 13 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued their advance in the Nancy-Metz area, with thrusts to the east of Pont a Mousson.

Armor and infantry units reached the villages of Conthil and Liedersingen, approximately seven miles north of Dieuze. Other units are in Château Brehain and north of Château Salins.

Armored elements crossed the Nied Francais River and are in Herny, within three miles of Han-sur-Nied.

In the Königsmacker area, our infantry has restored its line after counter-attacking, and the newly-won bridgehead across the Moselle, below Thionville, has been reinforced.

Further south, small advances were made west of Saint

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

voice of the Führer on all decisive events and important developments of public life. But in view of the enormous responsibility resting with the Führer... the German people must begin to understand that the Führer's duties at his headquarters here have precedence over the enlightening of the people.»

To which, the *Daily Express* replied with another pertinent query: «If Hitler was unable to leave his headquarters, why did not Dr. Goebbels rig up a microphone and have Hitler broadcast from there.» A BBC broadcast tonight wondered how Hitler could find time to write and dictate a very long speech, and yet not afford the time to speak to the German people. It also was asked why Hitler did not speak directly from his headquarters as he did last July.

The *New York Times* commented that «neither the outside world nor the Germans will accept the explanation that Hitler was simply too busy to make speeches that he was supposed to have written.» The paper added, poignantly: «Whether and to what extent Hitler is still functioning is the question.»

Himmler Now Power in Germany?

There were many reports today that Hitler was too ill to cope with his weighty problems, and that Himmler had become the real power in Germany. One report was that Hitler is suffering a recurrence of his so-called «non-malignant» growth of the throat, for which he was operated upon about eight years ago. Another report was that four physicians have Hitler under their care.

The German News Agency issued a statement today, attributing to «competent German quarters» that Hitler is enjoying complete health.

Dispatches from neutral sources said that Hitler was preparing to make a hurried departure from Germany, and that Himmler was making plans to became the supreme power in Germany.

The Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* carried a report today that the German government printing offices have printed proclamations demanding that the Germans swear allegiance to Hitler. It added that some of the copies are said to have found their way into the hands of foreign diplomats in Berlin.

Observers also noted the absence of Hermann Göring at public functions recently, and recalled various reports that the top Nazi leaders were depositing huge sums of money in some South American countries.

While the mystery of Hitler's whereabouts continued to become more intensive, the British and American press agreed that yesterday's proclamation — regardless of who may have written it — was merely another Nazi attempt to prolong useless bloodshed. The press conclusions of this latest Nazi «fight-to-the-death» treatise were:

1. That it invites the German people to «sound the last depths of misery in order to save the skins of Hitler and his fellow gangsters.»

2. That most Germans undoubtedly would prefer self-preservation by surrender «if it were not for Himmler's hangmen.»

3. That whoever wrote the words uttered in Hitler's name must be realistic enough to know that «it is fantastic to suppose that the Nazis can get a stalemate by their prescription» — to fight an endless war. (OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS WITHDRAW CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

STOCKHOLM, November 13 — The Nazi Party has withdrawn administrative control of areas behind the front from Wehrmacht authorities, a report in the Swedish paper *Stockholms Tidningen* said today. The Nazi Party has assumed such civil control.

Calling the measure a «new Himmler order of great importance,» the article said that a gauleiter will henceforth

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 13 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the coastal sector, British armor and infantry of the 8th Army have crossed the Ghiaia Canal south of Ravenna.

Further progress has also been made northwest of Forli, despite very strong resistance.

Elsewhere, there is no change in our forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked four rail bridges on the Brenner Pass line in northern Italy.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force attacked military objectives in the battle areas of northern Italy, and communication targets in the Po Valley.

Coastal aircraft were active against shipping in the Adriatic, and Balkan Air Force units flew missions to Albania and Yugoslavia, attacking transport concentrations and other enemy targets.

Last night, our bombers attacked Casursa rail bridge in northeastern Italy.

From these operations, eight of our aircraft are missing.

It is now known that two additional enemy aircraft were destroyed on November 10.

MAAF flew 1,200 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 13 — Today's communique:

Allied forces continued their advance in the Nancy-Metz area, with thrusts to the east of Pont à Mousson.

Armor and infantry units reached the villages of Cunthil and Liedersingen, approximately seven miles north of Dieuze. Other units are in Château Brehain and north of Château Salins.

Armored elements crossed the Nied Français River and are in Herny, within three miles of Han-sur-Nied.

In the Königsmacker area, our infantry has restored its line after counter-attacking, and the newly-won bridgehead across the Moselle, below Thionville, has been reinforced.

Further south, small advances were made west of Saint Dié and west of Bruyères. The villages of La Bolle, Les Moitresses, and La Chapelle have been taken.

Adverse weather yesterday restricted our air operations. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 13 — Tonight's communique:

During today, our troops in Hungary captured in fighting the town and railway station of Jaszapati, and occupied several other populated localities, including Jaszkiser, Jaszmahaltirin, Tapio-Seint-Marton, Tapiogichke, Pan, Gava, Zhigeri, and Begiye, and the Pustekur and Jaszkiser railway stations.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling took place.

During November 12, our troops disabled or destroyed 24 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE, AAI, November 13 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the western region of Liguria, the enemy is still on the offensive. The Patriots are fighting stubbornly to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

maintain their positions. Considerable losses in dead, wounded, and prisoners have been inflicted on the Germans.

In the Friuli Plain, the Patriots continue their acts of sabotage. Two bridges and a rail tunnel were blown up, three rail lines interrupted, and one bridge damaged.

In Venezia Tridentina, the enemy attacked « Fiamme Verdi » Patriots in the Camonica, Sabbia, Trompia, Cavallina, and Cherio valleys. The Patriots had to abandon several localities, but their losses in men and material are lighter than those of the enemy.

The Nazi-Fascists, unable to subdue the Patriots, unleashed their fury against the civilian population, carrying out severe reprisals. Many houses and thousands of shepherds' huts were set afire and looted. Large numbers of civilians were taken as hostages. Many were shot or hanged.

Further details supplementing those given in earlier communiques, are available on the atrocities committed by the Nazi-Fascists after the offensive in the Grappa region. In the Black Brigade barracks at Bassano, 18 Patriots were shot after being forced to dig their own graves. Thirty-one Patriots and civilians were hanged from the trees along Viale Venezia at Bassano del Grappa and left for 48 hours.

At Carpanè, in Vicenza Province, 27 persons were shot by the local Black Brigade. They were unarmed when seized.

At Arten, in Belluna Province, Patriots were hanged on butcher hooks. All houses in the northern region of Grappa and almost all in the southern section were set afire. More than a thousand cattle were looted by the Germans. In several places, Fascists about to attack, placed women and children in front as a shield, to induce Patriots to hold their fire.

Lungo, the mayor of Caupo, and Bolzanella of Feltre were responsible for hangings at Arten. The setting afire of houses was ordered by Zdenuzzo, Communal Secretary of Valstagna in Vicenza and Inspector of the secret police.

(UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, November 13 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the western front, yesterday, the focal point of the fierce fighting again lay in the sector on both sides of Metz.

Northeast of Diedenhofen, the Americans, faced with the grim resistance of our troops and their counter-attacks, could only slightly broaden their bridgehead. They penetrated, however, into the town. Grim fighting is in progress for the old citadel.

Southeast of Metz, on the banks of the Nied, the enemy tank forces were halted or repelled.

South of Morchingen, our divisions, in grim tank battles, inflicted high losses on the enemy and ousted him from a certain number of localities.

Our troops, since the beginning of the battle for Metz, destroyed 222 U.S. tanks and armored reconnaissance cars.

The enemy artillery fire and air and fighting activities were intensified in front of our fortresses in the west. Enemy intensified in front of our fortresses in the west. Enemy attacks on the eastern front of the St Nazaire Fortress were frustrated.

London continues to be subjected to retaliatory fire.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, south of Vergato, our heavy artillery dispersed strong enemy columns.

GERMAN

Western Front: Owing to atmospheric intereference, no news concerning this front was available from German scurces later than the mid-afternoon Wehrmacht communique, given above.

Statement on Hitler Rumors: In reply to what was called « rumors spread by the Allies » concerning Hitler's health, Transocean today issued a statement emphatically denying that he is ill. The statement, attributed to « competent German circles, » reads in part:

« The fact that Hitler did not himself read his proclamation to the German people is by no means proof that he does not enjoy the best of health. Hitler has never read proclamations himself, but has always had this done by ministers... Why the Führer was unable at the moment to to speak himself may be seen from the contents of the proclamation, which states that the work in headquarters does not permit the Führer to interrupt his activity for even one day. »

The statement concluded with the warning that « in due time, » the German Chancellor will give a « definite military reply » to « various rumor-mongers. »

Reaction to Swedish Protest: So far, the German Foreign Office has been laconic in its reaction to the much-discussed Swedish note of protest against Germany's extension of the war zone to the Baltic. German sources merely say that « Ribbentrop's spokesman refrained from commenting upon the note so far, » but add that « the German viewpoint on that subject will be made clear on Tuesday. »

Allied Atrocity Alleged: The outstanding Allied « atrocity » alleged in today's news was that American fighter-bombers attacked a German base « distinctly » marked with a Red Cross flag. Numerous bombs were supposedly dropped on the base and repeated low-level firing attacks were described with indignation.

The victims were said to consist of 12 « wounded German soldiers, who were killed, » as well as members of the German medical corps. The location of this first-aid base was given as the Saarlautern-Diedenhofen Highway, and November 8 was given as the date of the reputed misdeed.

Eastern Front: The correspondent Colonel von Oberg reported that « after a short interval » the great battle east of Budapest has again flared up in the last 48 hours. « The Soviet command is obviously no longer concentrating on frontal attacks... but is now trying to advance from the central Tisza in an outflanking movement. » However, it was claimed that the strong German and Hungarian defence positions are « halting » this new Russian drive.

The same correspondent noted, without further comment or elaboration, that a Soviet advance of at least 10 infantry divisions, westward across the Tisza, had occurred « to menace the German rear. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Stalemate on Forli Front: Late tonight the Fascist radio reported that « stubborn German resistance » near Forli had checked the « massive attack begun last week by the British 8th Army ». Polish troops near Modigliana « suffered very heavy losses ». It was stated that the « 8th Army, after slight initial gains, has given up its frontal attack ».

No action of importance was reported south of Bologna.

Allied soldiers, who have allegedly gone over to the Germans, were pictured as « demoralized because of lack of attention from their government ».

Italian Leftist Parties Triumph?: Several instances were cited in a general attempt to prove that the Italian parties of the Left are in the ascendancy. One example derived from an alleged United Press story which said that the Bonomi Cabinet may shortly resign, due to a « crisis brought about by leftist parties, following divergence of views which arose in the Cabinet itself. »

From among the comments on the Soviet celebration in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

At Arten, in Belluna Province, Patriots were hanged on butcher hooks. All houses in the northern region of Grappa and almost all in the southern section were set afire. More than a thousand cattle were looted by the Germans. In several places, Fascists about to attack, placed women and children in front as a shield, to induce Patriots to hold their fire.

Lungo, the mayor of Caupo, and Bolzanella of Feltre were responsible for hangings at Arten. The setting afire of houses was ordered by Menuzzo, Communal Secretary of Valstagna in Vicenza and inspector of the secret police.

(UNN)

ENEMY PROPAGANDA

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, November 13 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the western front, yesterday, the focal point of the fierce fighting again lay in the sector on both sides of Metz.

Northeast of Diedenhofen, the Americans, faced with the grim resistance of our troops and their counter-attacks, could only slightly broaden their bridgehead. They penetrated, however, into the town. Grim fighting is in progress for the old citadel.

Southeast of Metz, on the banks of the Nied, the enemy tank forces were halted or repelled.

South of Mörchingen, our divisions, in grim tank battles, inflicted high losses on the enemy and ousted him from a certain number of localities.

Our troops, since the beginning of the battle for Metz, destroyed 222 U.S. tanks and armored reconnaissance cars.

The enemy artillery fire and air and fighting activities were intensified in front of our fortresses in the west. Enemy intensified in front of our fortresses in the west. Enemy attacks on the eastern front of the St. Nazaire Fortress were frustrated.

London continues to be subjected to retaliatory fire.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, south of Vergato, our heavy artillery dispersed strong enemy columns.

The British, in the battle for Forli, succeeded only after grim fighting, which lasted throughout the whole day, in penetrating our positions on a small front north of the town and in advancing about two kilometers. Our troops offered a stubborn resistance.

Eastern Front:

East of Budapest, the battle grew in size and intensity with the enemy throwing more forces into the line of fire.

At Jaszbereny, our tank forces repelled the enemy who had penetrated into the town and destroyed 33 Soviet tanks. On both sides of Mezoekoevesd, the Bolsheviks, who attacked with 10 rifle divisions and numerous tanks, were prevented from advancing farther by the stubborn resistance of German and Hungarian troops.

Southwest of the Dukla Pass and on both sides of the Utath of Romintern, Soviet reconnaissance thrusts failed.

In the Autz sector, the enemy intensified his attacks, which he had started yesterday and which failed again.

Air:

Yesterday, the enemy air activity in the West and over the Reich territory was only small. (Radio Berlin)

discussed Swedish note of protest against Germany's extension of the war zone to the Baltic. German sources merely say that «Ribbentrop's spokesman refrained from commenting upon the note so far,» but add that «the German viewpoint on that subject will be made clear on Tuesday.»

Allied Atrocity Alleged: The outstanding Allied «atrocity» alleged in today's news was that American fighter-bombers attacked a German base «distinctly» marked with a Red Cross flag. Numerous bombs were supposedly dropped on the base and repeated low-level firing attacks were described with indignation.

The victims were said to consist of 12 «wounded German soldiers, who were killed,» as well as members of the German medical corps. The location of this first-aid base was given as the Saarlautern-Diedenhofen Highway, and November 8 was given as the date of the reputed misdeed.

Eastern Front: The correspondent Colonel von Olberg reported that «after a short interval» the great battle east of Budapest has again flared up in the last 48 hours. «The Soviet command is obviously no longer concentrating on frontal attacks... but is now trying to advance from the central Tisza in an outflanking movement.» However, it was claimed that the strong German and Hungarian defence positions are «halting» this new Russian drive.

The same correspondent noted, without further comment or elaboration, that a Soviet advance of at least 10 infantry divisions, westward across the Tisza, had occurred «to menace the German rear.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Stalemate on Forli Front: Late tonight the Fascist radio reported that «stubborn German resistance» near Forli had checked the «massive attack begun last week by the British 8th Army». Polish troops near Modigliana «suffered very heavy losses». It was stated that the «8th Army, after slight initial gains, has given up its frontal attack».

No action of importance was reported south of Bologna.

Allied soldiers, who have allegedly gone over to the Germans, were pictured as «demoralized because of lack of attention from their government».

Italian Leftist Parties Triumph?: Several instances were cited in a general attempt to prove that the Italian parties of the Left are in the ascendancy. One example derived from an alleged United Press story which said that the Bonomi Cabinet may shortly resign, due to a «crisis brought about by leftist parties, following divergence of views which arose in the Cabinet itself.»

From among the comments on the Soviet celebration in Rome yesterday, the following assertion is notable: «Ten thousand Romans, assembled by Nenni and Togliatti, have requested that the monarchy be definitely abolished, and that a Republican government be formed».

It was alleged that a «noisy incident» occurred at the Naples University, on the occasion of ceremonies inaugurating the new academic year. The trouble supposedly began over student requests for a special session of examinations in February. This it was said, was fanned into a student imbroglio involving first the hoisting of a Soviet flag, and then a pro-Savoy demonstration. The Allied authorities reportedly abandoned the hapless rector to his own devices.

Further Figures on Defaulters: The highest figure so far announced on returning Fascist dissenters was 1563 for the Province of Bergamo, as of tonight. The fact that the repentant were referred to as «deserters from military and labor service» seems further evidence that a serious personnel crisis in northern Italy would be the motivation for Mussolini's amnesty decree.

Three Allied Employees Denounced: Three Italian collaborators for the «Rome Poletti Radio», José Orlando, Notari and Flora Antonioni, were attacked by Radio Tevere with unusual bitterness.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION
13 NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Monday — 13 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British force bridgehead across canal north of Forli; Americans cut main rail line to Metz; Russians tighten pincer drive on Budapest; Americans seize important heights on Leyte; General Leese arrives in Ceylon; Puppet President of Nanking dies.

LIBERATED ITALY — Mexico, Cuba, and Chile reopen diplomatic relations with Italy; Communists and Socialists demonstrate in Rome; Foreign telegraph service reopened; Rome Synagogue library looted; Roosevelt is a true friend of Italy, LaGuardia says.

UNITED NATIONS — General Wilson congratulates Roosevelt; Churchill urges powerful French Army; Opposition to Belgian Government increases.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler promises Germans endless war; *Volkssturm* swears allegiance to Hitler.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH FORCE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS GERMAN CANAL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — British troops of the 8th Army have crossed the Canale Nuovo, water barrier of the newest German delaying line northwest of Forli, and after heavy fighting have established a small bridgehead within 7½ miles of Faenza, next of the Po Valley towns along the line of the Allied advance, it was announced here today.

Although British forces moving up to the eastern banks of the six-mile-long canal connecting the Montone and the Rabbi Rivers met only light opposition in most places, furious fighting occurred just north of the railway line skirting the edges of Forli. Here, at a country crossroads, a savage engagement between British Infantry and armored forces and German troops barricaded in farmhouses, and supported by tanks and by artillery and mortar fire, raged a full day and night. Driven from house after house in the [illegible] the enemy counter-attacked at

Along the 8th Army front northeast and southwest of Forli, only minor clashes were reported. Enemy forces hold the west bank of the Montone in strength from Forli south to near Davodola, and German tanks were active in the area of San Varano, five miles south of Forli.

Northwest of Davodola, German forces counter-attacked Allied troops thrusting into the hills, and at one point, northwest of Monte Bora, compelled 8th Army infantrymen to withdraw some 300-400 yards to stronger positions. Gambellare, six miles southwest of Ravenna, and on the east bank of the Ronco, has been evacuated by the enemy.

Coccolia, a German stronghold on the west bank of the Ronco at the point of its junction with Canale Nuovo, is still strongly defended, and was subjected to tank fire.

On the 5th Army front, the strongest enemy air force yet mustered in the almost daily raids on the American sector south of Bologna, a total of 11 planes, attacked the main highway through Lolano, to inflict only a single casualty. Two of the enemy aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft fire, and two others were probably destroyed.

Along most of the front, forward positions remained unchanged, but Gurkha forces on the right flank of the 5th Army again moved forward south of Faenza, to capture Monte Pompegno, 13 miles from this Po Plain town. (PRO)

AMERICANS CUT MAIN RAIL LINE TO METZ

SHAEF, November 12 — American 6th Armored Division tanks and infantry cut across the main rail line leading from Saarbrücken to Metz today after crossing the Nied River at Sanry sur Nied. They are now closing in on the last good highway from Metz to Saarbrücken.

Strong tank and infantry forces crossed the Nied River at Lemud and Remilly, while another American spearhead crossed the river to capture the road and rail junction town of Han sur Nied. Metz now is cut off from the German-held fortress town of Saarburg, to the southwest.

The Germans are attempting to withdraw their big guns from the fortresses guarding Metz to reinforce the Siegfried Line and to keep them from being captured. They are also making several withdrawals between Metz and Nancy and are retreating toward the northeast.

The big German guns in the strong fortifications ringing Metz have been silent, presumably because the German garrisons had no air observation to direct their artillery. Press dispatches reported endless miles of American tanks rolling toward the battlefront without meeting strong opposition from German tanks or artillery and with no shelling from the fortress guns, which have a range of 15 to 20 miles.

At the eastern end of the American 3rd Army flank, German forces were swept out of the Château Salins forest as the 35th Infantry Division scored a four-mile gain. There was no indication as to the position of the U.S. 4th

on Leyte: General Leese arrives in Ceylon; Puppet President of Nanking dies.

LIBERATED ITALY — Mexico, Cuba, and Chile reopen diplomatic relations with Italy: Communists and Socialists demonstrate in Rome; Foreign telegraph service reopened; Rome Synagogue library looted; Roosevelt is a true friend of Italy, LaGuardia says.

UNITED NATIONS — General Wilson congratulates Roosevelt; Churchill urges powerful French Army; Opposition to Belgian Government increases.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler promises Germans endless war: *Volkssturm* swears allegiance to Hitler.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH FORCE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS GERMAN CANAL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — British troops of the 8th Army have crossed the Canale Nuovo, water barrier of the newest German delaying line northwest of Forli, and after heavy fighting have established a small bridgehead within 7½ miles of Faenza, next of the Po Valley towns along the line of the Allied advance, it was announced here today.

Although British forces moving up to the eastern banks of the six-mile-long canal connecting the Montone and the Rabbi Rivers met only light opposition in most places, furious fighting occurred just north of the railway line skirting the edges of Forli. Here, at a country crossroads, a savage engagement between British Infantry and armored forces and German troops barricaded in farmhouses, and supported by tanks and by artillery and mortar fire, raged a full day and night. Driven from house after house in the daylight hours of Friday, the enemy counter-attacked at night to regain part of their lost positions. Only after a second British attack had again thrown them back could the canal crossing be undertaken.

No details were given of the canal crossing by the British troops, nor did official reports indicate whether British armor had gotten across to stiffen the small bridgehead carried out of the German defensive positions on the left bank. The Montone River, which sweeps in a great bend to the northwest to join the River Rabbi eight miles north of the Canale Nuovo, provides a secondary delaying line for the Germans in this sector.

Quiet in Forli

In Forli, all is quiet except for slight enemy shelling, official reports said today. The rôle of Italian Patriots in the fighting which led to the liberation of Romagna's capital was emphasized, and it was stated that the Patriots had destroyed three truckloads of German troops and had blown up a German tank and its crew before the enemy withdrawal. It was stated officially today that Forli, a quiet provincial capital of 25,000 inhabitants, was practically undamaged by the fighting which swirled around it for 10 days after British troops forced the crossing of the River Ronco two miles east of the town.

Coccolia, a German stronghold on the west bank of the Ronco at the point of its junction with Canale Nuovo, is still strongly defended, and was subjected to tank fire.

On the 5th Army front, the strongest enemy air force yet mustered in the almost daily raids on the American sector south of Bologna, a total of 11 planes, attacked the main highway through Loiano, to inflict only a single casualty. Two of the enemy aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft fire, and two others were probably destroyed.

Along most of the front, forward positions remained unchanged, but Gurkha forces on the right flank of the 5th Army again moved forward south of Faenza, to capture Monte Pompegno, 13 miles from this Po Plain town. (PRO)

AMERICANS CUT MAIN RAIL LINE TO METZ

SHAEF, November 12 — American 6th Armored Division tanks and infantry cut across the main rail line leading from Saarbrücken to Metz today after crossing the Nied River at Sanry sur Nied. They are now closing in on the last good highway from Metz to Saarbrücken.

Strong tank and infantry forces crossed the Nied River at Lemud and Remilly, while another American spearhead crossed the river to capture the road and rail junction town of Han sur Nied. Metz now is cut off from the German-held fortress town of Saarburg, to the southwest.

The Germans are attempting to withdraw their big guns from the fortresses guarding Metz to reinforce the Siegfried Line and to keep them from being captured. They are also making several withdrawals between Metz and Nancy and are retreating toward the northeast.

The big German guns in the strong fortifications ringing Metz have been silent, presumably because the German garrisons had no air observation to direct their artillery. Press dispatches reported endless miles of American tanks rolling toward the battlefront without meeting strong opposition from German tanks or artillery and with no shelling from the fortress guns, which have a range of 15 to 20 miles.

At the eastern end of the American 3rd Army flank, German forces were swept out of the Château Salins forest as the 35th Infantry Division scored a four-mile gain. There was no indication as to the position of the U.S. 4th

LATE BULLETINS

U.S. 4TH ARMORED DIVISION ADVANCES 11 MILES

SHAEF, November 12 — The U.S. 4th Armored Division today drove 11 miles northeast of Château Salins through a heavy snowstorm, press dispatches reported late tonight. They are now at Bodalben (Rodalbe), a junction of two main rail lines leading into France, and are less than 10 miles from the Maginot Line. (Reuter)

FORMER DUTCH PREMIER DIES

LONDON, November 12 — Dr. Hendrikus Colijn, former Dutch Premier held prisoner by the Nazis, died last September 16 in the occupied Netherlands, according to word just received here, the Dutch News Agency, Aneta, reported tonight. He was 75 years old.

Dr. Colijn, Premier three times between 1926 and 1939, was imprisoned by the Nazis at the time of the occupation. Head of the Calvinist Party, he was chairman of the 1933 World Economic Conference here, and also was active in the League of Nations. (OWI)

4602

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Armored Division spearhead, which yesterday made a surprise thrust northeastward to reach Haboudange (Habuningen).

The northern flank of Lieut. Gen. George Patton's pincer drive on Metz has continued to meet strong German opposition. In the first serious German counter-attack since the offensive began, American troops were thrown back two miles on the eastern side of the Moselle River in the Kerling les Sierck area, northeast of Thionville. Kerling is on a secondary road leading eastward from Thionville to the Saar Basin city of Merzig.

The German escape corridor from Metz has been narrowed to less than 15 miles from American positions east of Maizières les Metz southward to Sanry sur Nied. More than 3,600 German prisoners have been taken in the five-day-old offensive.

The southern flank of the American 3rd Army was last reported on the Pont à Mousson-Saarbrücken Highway at Cheminot, 12 miles south of Metz. From Cheminot, the line runs northeast to Louvigny and Vigny and to Silly-en-Saulnois on the Metz-Château Salins Highway. The line then turns sharply northeast to Sanry sûr Nied on the main Metz-Saarbrücken rail line dropping slowly to the southeast at Lemud and Remilly, ending the swing at the rail junction of Han sur Nied. Slightly to the northeast of Han sur Nied, American tank forces reached Henry. The front from here runs directly south to Lucy, again southward to Vaxy, and north to Haboudange (Habuningen) on the Saarbrücken-Nancy rail line. (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIANS TIGHTEN PINCER DRIVE ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 12 — Russian troops under Marshal Malinovsky today captured the Hungarian town of Meokovesd, on the Miscolz-Budapest railway, thereby moving to within 65 miles of the Hungarian capital on this sector of the front.

Nineteen miles southeast of Budapest, the town of Monor also fell to Soviet forces today, together with 30 other places east and southeast of the city.

Marshal Malinovsky's armies now control all four main railway lines leading to Budapest, and are advancing westward in two great drives northeast and southeast of the capital. On both extremities of the Russian pincer movement, the Germans put up infantry and armor counter-attacks in an attempt to regain lost strongholds, but suffered heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

The Red Army, meanwhile, is changing into white for the winter on all fronts where snow has fallen or is expected soon. Thousands of gallons of white camouflage paint are being put on vehicles, and tens of thousands of whitehooded snow capes are being handed out to the men.

The Soviet scout with tommy-gun and camouflaged dress is still the dominant figure on most sectors of the front, while tank actions were reduced almost to a record minimum, 15 German tanks being knocked out yesterday. Soviet commentators, however, today hailed this phase as the eve of « a mighty new offensive. »

In the extreme southern sector of the Russian front, Bulgarian troops, operating against the Germans on Yugoslav territory, captured the town of Kumanovo, 15 miles northeast of Skoplje. A Bulgarian communique said the Germans left 2,500 dead on the battlefield there.

The capture of Kumanovo brings Bulgarian and Yugoslav troops to the gates of Skoplje, strategically the most important point in Macedonia, commanding the Vardar Valley route from Salonika northward to Nis and Belgrade.

In the far north, the remnants of Hitler's crack Alpine

D.A.F. MAKES FIRST SORTIE INTO GERMANY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — Mustang fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force yesterday made their first offensive sortie into the Reich when they flew as far as Villach, 25 miles west of Klagenfurt, Austria, in search of railway targets, it was announced here today.

The fighter-bombers, flying over roads between Villach and the Yugoslav frontier, destroyed two river bridges and disabled nine locomotives by strafing.

Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF yesterday also attacked targets in southern Germany and Austria, striking military objectives in the Rosenheim, Linz, Salzburg, Villach, and Sillian areas, and also attacking the Casarsa, the Latisana, and the Pinzano rail bridges in Italy. Aviano airfield in Northern Italy was also bombed, but with only minor results.

Medium bombers hit more than a dozen rail bridges in Italy, and cut rail lines in 59 places. Balkan Air Force planes continued their attacks on the Veles-Skoplje rail line in Yugoslavia, which official reports declared have so successfully « put the brake » on the enemy's retreat northward that their chances of escaping the Red Army-Partisan pincers have diminished seriously.

The Royal Air Force destroyed more than 66 per cent of the more than 100,000 tons of enemy shipping wiped out in the Aegean, it was revealed here today. RAF planes sunk 34.2 per cent of these German vessels plying the island waterways.

The air attacks on the German water supply lines to their garrisons in the Aegean Islands began in January.

Naval forces accounted for the remainder of the enemy shipping. (PRO)

LUFTWAFFE SUFFERING FROM FUEL SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The German Air Force, its hitting power badly crippled by the relentless Allied attack on its fuel rifineries and depots, rarely goes into battle any longer unless weather conditions and other fighting advantages are of the best, Colonel Frank Kurtz, commander of a 15th USAAF bombardment group, told a press conference here Friday.

The purpose of this German tactic is to conserve to the utmost its dwindling fuel supply Colonel Kurtz said.

Recently developed German rocket planes — in which the Nazis place great hope — are more spectacular than effective, he stated.

Colonel Kurtz, who led his « Swoose Group » in 100 missions within 150 days, said that the old guard of the Luftwaffe has disappeared, and in their place are youngsters more daring than sensible. American fliers have come to anticipate unusual combat tactics from these youthful fliers, such as flying crazily through opposing formations, and other suicidal acts. (PWB)

GERMAN OIL REFINERIES STRUCK AGAIN

LONDON, November 12 — Another blow to Germany's diminishing oil potential was delivered last night when RAF bombers attacked the port and oil refineries of Harburg, just south of Hamburg, and a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr.

Western German transport objectives also were attacked during the night, while Mosquitos bombed and strafed enemy airfields and laid mines in enemy waters. Seven aircraft failed to return from these operations.

The Swedish Defense Staff announced today that large formations of foreign aircraft crossed western Sweden early today and across into Norway after being fired upon by Swedish anti-aircraft guns.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

sur Nied. American tank forces reached Henry. The front from here runs directly south to Lucy, again southward to Vaxy, and north to Haboudange (Habuningen) on the Saarbrücken-Nancy rail line. (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIANS TIGHTEN PINCER DRIVE ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 12 — Russian troops under Marshal Malinovsky today captured the Hungarian town of Mezokovesd, on the Miskolz-Budapest railway, thereby moving to within 65 miles of the Hungarian capital on this sector of the front.

Nineteen miles southeast of Budapest, the town of Monor also fell to Soviet forces today, together with 30 other places east and southeast of the city.

Marshal Malinovsky's armies now control all four main railway lines leading to Budapest, and are advancing westward in two great drives northeast and southeast of the capital. On both extremities of the Russian pincer movement, the Germans put up infantry and armor counter-attacks in an attempt to regain lost strongholds, but suffered heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

The Red Army, meanwhile, is changing into white for the winter on all fronts where snow has fallen or is expected soon. Thousands of gallons of white camouflage paint are being put on vehicles, and tens of thousands of whitehooded snow capes are being handed out to the men.

The Soviet scout with tommy-gun and camouflaged dress is still the dominant figure on most sectors of the front, while tank actions were reduced almost to a record minimum, 15 German tanks being knocked out yesterday. Soviet commentators, however, today hailed this phase as the eve of «a mighty new offensive.»

In the extreme southern sector of the Russian front, Bulgarian troops, operating against the Germans on Yugoslav territory, captured the town of Kumanovo, 15 miles northeast of Skoplje. A Bulgarian communique said the Germans left 2,500 dead on the battlefield there.

The capture of Kumanovo brings Bulgarian and Yugoslav troops to the gates of Skoplje, strategically the most important point in Macedonia, commanding the Vardar Valley route from Salonika northward to Nis and Belgrade.

In the far north, the remnants of Hitler's crack Alpine Jaeger Division, the «Edelweiss Division», still are surrendering in the Petsamo region.

More than nine million German soldiers are estimated to have been killed or taken prisoner on Russian soil during the war, Soviet commentators said today. (OWI-Reuter)

AMERICANS SEIZE HEIGHTS ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 12 — American troops of the 24th Infantry Division drove three miles southward from Carigara Bay and seized the important heights of Mount Catabaran dominating the Ormoc corridor from the north, General Douglas MacArthur's communique reported tonight.

Other American forces, with tank and artillery support, made good progress against heavy opposition on the road south of Pinamopoan, the communique said.

In their drive to wipe out the last remaining Japanese stronghold on Leyte, American troops yesterday morning attacked an enemy pocket dug in on the side of the mountain. Attacking with hand grenades after more than 1,000 rounds of mortar fire had been concentrated on the Japanese positions, American forces wiped out the pocket, killing 500 Japanese. (OWI)

of the more than 100,000 tons of enemy shipping wiped out in the Aegean, it was revealed here today. RAF planes sank 34.2 per cent of these German vessels plying the island waterways.

The air attacks on the German water supply lines to their garrisons in the Aegean Islands began in January.

Naval forces accounted for the remainder of the enemy shipping. (PRO)

LUFTWAFFE SUFFERING FROM FUEL SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The German Air Force, its hitting power badly crippled by the relentless Allied attack on its fuel rifineries and depots, rarely goes into battle any longer unless weather conditions and other fighting advantages are of the best, Colonel Frank Kurtz, commander of a 15th USAAF bombardment group, told a press conference here Friday.

The purpose of this German tactic is to conserve to the utmost its dwindling fuel supply Colonel Kurtz said.

Recently developed German rocket planes — in which the Nazis place great hope — are more spectacular than effective, he stated.

Colonel Kurtz, who led his «Swoose Group» in 100 missions within 150 days, said that the old guard of the Luftwaffe has disappeared, and in their place are youngsters more daring than sensible. American fliers have come to anticipate unusual combat tactics from these youthful fliers, such as flying crazily through opposing formations, and other suicidal acts. (PWB)

GERMAN OIL REFINERIES STRUCK AGAIN

LONDON, November 12 — Another blow to Germany's diminishing oil potential was delivered last night when RAF bombers attacked the port and oil refineries of Harburg, just south of Hamburg, and a synthetic oil plant at Dortmund in the Ruhr.

Western German transport objectives also were attacked during the night, while Mosquitos bombed and strafed enemy airfields and laid mines in enemy waters. Seven aircraft failed to return from these operations.

The Swedish Defense Staff announced today that large formations of foreign aircraft crossed western Sweden early today and across into Norway after being fired upon by Swedish anti-aircraft guns.

USAAF headquarters today issued figures indicating the weight and extent of the American onslaught on German air power. American aircraft from Britain and Italy combined have dropped more than 600,000 tons of bombs on German aircraft factories and plants related to the industry. More than half of this tonnage fell inside the Reich. The total number of enemy aircraft destroyed was over 15,000, most of them in the air.

Losses of the 8th USAAF, which began operations in August, 1942, and the 15th USAAF, which was formed in November, 1943, total 8,157 aircraft, including 5,708 bombers and 2,449 fighters. These losses represent less than two per cent of the aircraft dispatched.

The two air forces were placed under the newly-organized United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe last January for over-all planning and control. Both participated in the shuttle-bombing missions, flying to and from Russian bases operated by the USAAF's Eastern Command, attacking German targets en route. (OWI-Reuter)

A.M.G. RESTORES ORDER IN AACHEN

AACHEN, November 12 — Some semblance of order out of chaos is being established in devastated Aachen by the Allied Military Government which has been operating here for nearly three weeks.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Under a U. S. Army major with a staff of 13 officers and the same number of enlisted personnel, German civilians are being directed to operate their own municipal affairs. About 10,000 civilians have returned to the city, a quarter of that number being housed in barracks in a small suburb. Priorities have been established for the return of civilians to the city — doctors, nurses, police personnel come first; then technicians who can rehabilitate water, sewerage, and utility systems and the necessary laborers.

Police functions, nationalized under the Nazis, have been returned to municipal jurisdiction.

The food situation is critical, but a 30-day supply is in sight. Rationing is in effect, with all known stores under guard. A modern hospital is in operation and two more will be opened soon.

Prime consideration in the military government of Aachen is the protection of Allied military movements against sabotage. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS FREE VARDAR VALLEY RAILWAY

LONDON, November 12 — Yugoslav troops and units of the Bulgarian Army have driven the Germans from the entire length of the Vardar and Morava River Valley railroads as far as Skoplje, 100 miles from the Yugoslav-Greek border, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

In their advance on Skoplje, the Yugoslavs and Bulgarians have liberated Kumanova, 28 miles to the east.

As a result of the advance up the river valleys from the Greek frontier, the German 11th Airborne Division, units of the German 22nd Infantry Division, the German 999th Brigade, and many other units have been forced to withdraw, a Bulgarian Army communique said today.

In an encircling movement, other Yugoslav units have reached Zilava and are moving toward Montenegro, thus threatening to cut off all the lines leading to the large German garrison in Skoplje.

Important enemy positions in the Pristina sector have been captured, and on the Cacak-Uzice-Visegrad railway raiding Yugoslav units are attacking constantly, the communique said.

The communique also reported action in the Prijepolje and Strumica River Valley sectors. (OWI)

COMMUNICATIONS AT KWEILIN CUT

CHUNGKING, November 12 — Radio communications with Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, have been cut since Friday, and the situation inside the city is obscure, the Chinese communique said today.

At Liuchow, 150 miles to the southwest of Kweilin, the Japanese have battled their way into the suburbs.

Allied air warfare against Japan reached a new intensity over the week-end when Superfortresses raided Omura in Japan, and Nanking and Shanghai in China, while other aircraft carried out offensive sweeps over southern China and Burma.

A delayed dispatch from China reported today that the entire Superfortress force had been originally briefed for the attack on Omura, but after the take-off a sudden hurricane arose and a radio message was sent ordering the Japan-bound formations to strike at Nanking's freight yards and docks.

About half of the formation heard the order, and the rest flew on to Omura. The planes were buffeted about like feathers by tremendous winds as they made their bombing runs over the Japanese aircraft center at Omura. The dispatch said that the hurricane hit with such violence that the B-29's were blown on to their wing tips.

The two-pronged Chinese drive on Bhamo, in northern

GREW VISITS NIMITZ

HONOLULU, November 12 — Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, arrived here yesterday to confer with Admiral Chester Nimitz.

Grew is now a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on matters concerning the Far East. He has written several books on Japanese aims and psychology. (OWI)

PUPPET PRESIDENT OF NANKING DIES

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The Japanese radio today announced the death of 62-year-old Wang Ching Wei, Chinese puppet leader of the Japanese-dominated government in Nanking. The broadcast said that Wang died in Japan, where he had been undergoing medical treatment.

A later Tokyo broadcast to the German Overseas News Agency announced that Cheng Kung Po, Wang's deputy, had been appointed acting president of Nanking, which was bombed yesterday by American B-29 Superfortresses. Cheng was among the first to follow Wang Ching Wei when he allied himself to the Japanese after breaking with the Chinese Government in 1938.

Wang Ching Wei was known as the "most hated man in China." His political career dates back to 1910, when he joined a revolutionary party and took part in the attempted assassination of the then prince regent. His personal ambition caused him to change his political affiliations frequently, making him unpopular with both the left and right wings of the Kuomintang.

Sun Yat Sen appointed Wang one of his chief assistants in 1911, a post which Wang retained until 1925. He was the leader of the left wing from 1927 to 1929. He turned politically to the right in 1[illegible] and joined Chiang Kai Shek, serving as president of [illegible] administrative council until 1935.

An attempt to assassinate Wang was made in 1935, and he nearly died as a result of the wounds. A second attempt was made in 1939 after he had become the puppet leader of Japanese-dominated China.

The Japanese radio announced that the Japanese Emperor posthumously awarded the Order of Crysanthemums to Wang. (OWI - BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

MEXICO, CUBA, CHILE RESUME RELATIONS

ROME, November 12 — In conformity with the agreement reached last month by Latin-American republics, Chile, Mexico, and Cuba have resumed diplomatic relations with Italy, it was officially announced here today.

Mario Garza Ilemez and Dr. Miguel Ferrero have been appointed Charges d'Affaires to represent the governments of Mexico and Cuba, respectively.

The Republic of Chile has intrusted its embassy to a Chargé d'Affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador.

General Husny Turay, former Turkish Ambassador at Teheran, will come here as the new Turkish Ambassador to Italy, it was announced here yesterday. (UNN-Reuter)

ROME COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS DEMONSTRATE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

entire length of the Vardar and Morava River Valley rail-roads as far as Skoplje, 100 miles from the Yugoslav-Greek border, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

In their advance on Skoplje, the Yugoslavs and Bulgarians have liberated Kumanova, 28 miles to the east.

As a result of the advance up the river valleys from the Greek frontier, the German 11th Airborne Division, units of the German 22nd Infantry Division, the German 999th Brigade, and many other units have been forced to withdraw, a Bulgarian Army communique said today.

In an encircling movement, other Yugoslav units have reached Zilava and are moving toward Montenegro, thus threatening to cut off all the lines leading to the large German garrison in Skoplje.

Important enemy positions in the Pristina sector have been captured, and on the Cacak-Uzice-Visegrad railway raiding Yugoslav units are attacking constantly, the communique said.

The communique also reported action in the Prijepolje and Strumica River Valley sectors. (OWI)

COMMUNICATIONS AT KWEILIN CUT

CHUNGKING, November 12 — Radio communications with Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, have been cut since Friday, and the situation inside the city is obscure, the Chinese communique said today.

At Liuchow, 130 miles to the southwest of Kweilin, the Japanese have battled their way into the suburbs.

Allied air warfare against Japan reached a new intensity over the week-end when Superfortresses raided Omura in Japan, and Nanking and Shanghai in China, while other aircraft carried out offensive sweeps over southern China and Burma.

A delayed dispatch from China reported today that the entire Superfortress force had been originally briefed for the attack on Omura, but after the take-off a sudden hurricane arose and a radio message was sent ordering the Japan-bound formations to strike at Nanking's freight yards and docks.

About half of the formation heard the order, and the rest flew on to Omura. The planes were buffeted about like feathers by tremendous winds as they made their bombing runs over the Japanese aircraft center at Omura. The dispatch said that the hurricane hit with such violence that the B-29's were blown on to their wing tips.

The two-pronged Chinese drive on Bhamo, in northern Burma, continued to make good progress today, as did the parallel drive by British troops along the Burma railway corridor. Today's SEAC communique announced new gains in the Chin Hills and Chindwin and Kabaw Valley sectors, while in Arakan, West African troops have taken up position near Paletwa in the Kaladan Valley.

Five Chinese divisions are now fighting beside the Indian, British, and American forces in northern Burma, Lieut. Gen. Daniel Sultan, commander of the newly-created Burma-India Theater, said today at his first press conference.

General Sultan revealed also that Allied advances in Burma have brought them to terrain where tanks are usable and these will soon go into battle against the Japanese.

Liberators of the 14th USAAF sank a Japanese destroyer and a small freighter in the South China Sea last Friday night, a communique from Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer said tonight. The 14th USAAF was active in other sectors also hammering advancing Japanese columns between Kwelhsien and Liuchow. (OWI - Reuter)

GENERAL LEESE ARRIVES IN CEYLON

KANDY, CEYLON, November 12 — Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, former commander of the 8th Army in Italy, has arrived here to take command of the 11th Army Group, it was announced today. (Reuter)

Wang Ching Wei was known as the most hated man in China. His political career dates back to 1910, when he joined a revolutionary party and took part in the attempted assassination of the then prince regent. His personal ambition caused him to change his political affiliations frequently, making him unpopular with both the left and right wings of the Kuomintang.

Sun Yat Sen appointed Wang one of his chief assistants in 1911, a post which Wang retained until 1925. He was the leader of the left wing from 1927 to 1929. He turned politically to the right in 1[illegible] and joined Chiang Kai Shek, serving as president of the administrative council until 1935.

An attempt to assassinate Wang was made in 1935, and he nearly died as a result of the wounds. A second attempt was made in 1939 after he had become the puppet leader of Japanese-dominated China.

The Japanese radio announced that the Japanese Emperor posthumously awarded the Order of Crysanthemums to Wang. (OWI - BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

MEXICO, CUBA, CHILE RESUME RELATIONS

ROME, November 12 — In conformity with the agreement reached last month by Latin-American republics, Chile, Mexico, and Cuba have resumed diplomatic relations with Italy, it was officially announced here today.

Mario Garza Ramez and Dr. Miguel Ferrero have been appointed Chargés d'Affaires to represent the governments of Mexico and Cuba, respectively.

The Republic of Chile has intrusted its embassy to a Chargé d'Affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador.

General Husny Toray, former Turkish Ambassador at Teheran, will come here as the new Turkish Ambassador to Italy, it was announced here yesterday. (UNN-Reuter)

ROME COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS DEMONSTRATE

ROME, November 12 — Rome Communists and Socialists joined today to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Republic, gathering in a huge demonstration in the stadium atop Palatine Hill. Despite a chilly wind, the crowd, estimated by Allied observers at more than 10,000, remained in the stadium to listen to two hours of oratory.

The demonstration was a combined program run by Palmiro Togliatti, Communist Party leader who is also a Minister Without Portofolio, and the Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni. Workers from hundreds of factories marched under their own banners. Even the so-called «Catholic Communists» were in evidence with banners of their own.

Togliatti called the meeting «the greatest political manifestation ever held in Rome.» He adhered strictly to generalizations about the Communist Party's resolve to help wipe out the remnants of Fascism from Italy. Both he and Nenni paid long tributes to the achievements of the Red Army, but both made only cursory references to the other Allies, which provoked no applause.

The only other reaction from the crowd came when Nenni referred to «monarchy» and to «generals.» This elicited prolonged hoots and cat-calls.

There was not the slightest disturbance during the meeting. About 1,000 Italian policemen were present, but had nothing to do. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

formal two-hour discussion, a communique from the French Provisional Government announced.

« The conference resulted in a far-reaching exchange of views in an atmosphere of great cordiality, » the communique said.

Radio Paris said today that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden paid tribute to the indissoluble ties linking Britain and France, and hailed the rôle played by General DeGaulle in the resurgence of the French nation. Mr. Churchill declared that the two nations have shared the fate of western Europe for so many years that they have become indispensable to each other. « It is a fundamental principle of British policy, » he said, « that the alliance with France should be unshakable, constant, and effective. »

Mr. Eden, paying tribute to the French leader, said that General De Gaulle not only had lifted his country from the depths of misfortune, but is leading it along the path to a glorious future. »

General DeGaulle declared: « We should not have seen a November 11 like today, if our old and brave ally, Britain, with all her dominions, had not, under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Churchill, displayed extraordinary determination to gain victory, and the magnificent courage which saved the liberty of the world. There is not a Frenchman or woman who is not deeply convinced of this. »

The whole French Press today hailed Prime Minister Churchill and described Anglo-French friendship as the cornerstone of liberty.

Typical of their tributes was that of the *Populaire*, which wrote: « The Franco-British Alliance was never broken. We want to send a message of admiration and gratitude to the British people. The whole world has contracted an eternal debt to those heroic men and those admirable women, because in 1940 they were alone, and because their calm courage saved the world. »

Commenting on the invitation extended to France to join the European Advisory Council as a full member, the newspaper *Paris* said: « Yesterday truly saw the resurrection of France. Coming at the moment when The United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain invited France to take her seat on the European Advisory Commission, the visit of the British statesmen has a high international significance. »

Front National said, « it means France will participate in the peace negotiations. »

Meanwhile the British press today welcomed the ascension of France to full membership in the council.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

WALLACE PAYS TRIBUTE TO SUN YAT SEN

WASHINGTON, November 12 — Vice President Henry Wallace, on the 78th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Chinese Republic, said today that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had bequeathed to China the principle of democracy and equality for which China and the United Nations are fighting.

« Not only China, but all her Allies owe Sun Yat Sen a mighty tribute, » Wallace said. « He was the teacher, almost the prophet, of the unity which is the very foundation of the United Nations. »

Admiral Harry Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, said that the « dynamic life of Dr. Sun was contemporaneous with the growth of China. It was he who believed in training the Chinese people in the use of democratic political processes in preparation for a genuine popular government. »

Expressing his confidence in the ultimate victory of the Chinese people against Japanese aggression, Admiral Yarnell said that a « new China, conceived and nurtured in the mind and heart of Dr. Sun, » will be built on the rock-like

CHINESE ILLITERACY BEING WIPED OUT

NEW YORK, Noember 12 — Illiteracy in China is being gradually eliminated and the number of educational institutions is on the increase, Dr. Li Gwan Yuen, Professor of Chinese at Hunter College here, said today.

Dr. Yuen, who at one time was a Methodist mission teacher at Shanghai, said the Chinese war has brought pain and suffering, but, he added, « it has also brought a good thing — the challenge to Chinese students to think and use their initiative. »

He said that before the war China had 108 universities, with a total enrollment of 31,000 students. Now, he declared there are 133 universities with an enrollment of 58,000.

Dr. Yuen spoke at a conference on the Far East and Education, sponsored by the American Council Institute of Pacific Relations and the New York Association of Social Studies Teachers. (OWI)

TITO WILL BE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL HERO

LONDON, November 12 — The National Liberation Assembly of Serbia yesterday accepted the proposal to proclaim Marshal Tito, leader of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, a national hero, the Free Yugoslav Radio said. (Reuter)

OPPOSITION IN BELGIUM INCREASES

BRUSSELS, November 12 — The Government's request for further special powers to deal with internal problems of liberated Belgium has created considerable opposition within the country, a Reuter dispatch said tonight.

The proposed Government draft decree granting the additional powers has been approved by a special Parliamentary committee and the decree will now go before Parliament for further debate. Only seven members of the committee approved submission of the proposed decree.

According to the dispatch, all political parties in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies regard the proposed law with misgivings. The dispatch added that the press is urging reduction of the wide powers already held by the Government, and speedier action in dealing with problems of food, money, transport, unemployment, and traitors.

(Reuter)

NINE AREAS REOPENED FOR CIVILIAN TRAVEL

WASHINGTON, November 12 — Nine areas previously blocked off by the war are now open to civilian travel without the need for military approval, the State Department announced here yesterday.

They are:

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Cyprus, and that area of France known as the « zone of the interior, » which is all of France save the portions involved in active combat.

Travel facilities to these countries are extremely limited, warned the State Department. It was made plain also that only journeys bearing on the war effort or made by Americans serving the national interest would have any prospect of clearance through the Department. (OWI)

U.S. FORCES HOLD LOWEST V.D. RECORD

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The venereal infection rate in the U.S. armed forces is the lowest of any armed force at any time in history, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, said in a broadcast here yesterday.

Reviewing the work of the recent venereal disease

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The whole French Press today hailed Prime Minister Churchill and described Anglo-French friendship as the cornerstone of liberty.

Typical of their tributes was that of the *Populaire*, which wrote: «The Franco-British Alliance was never broken. We want to send a message of admiration and gratitude to the British people. The whole world has contracted an eternal debt to those heroic men and those admirable women, because in 1940 they were alone, and because their calm courage saved the world.»

Commenting on the invitation extended to France to join the European Advisory Council as a full member, the newspaper *Paris* said: «Yesterday truly saw the resurrection of France. Coming at the moment when The United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain invited France to take her seat on the European Advisory Commission, the visit of the British statesmen has a high international significance.»

Front National said, «it means France will participate in the peace negotiations.»

Meanwhile the British press today welcomed the ascension of France to full membership in the council.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

WALLACE PAYS TRIBUTE TO SUN YAT SEN

WASHINGTON, November 12 — Vice President Henry Wallace, on the 78th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Chinese Republic, said today that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had bequeathed to China the principle of democracy and equality for which China and the United Nations are fighting.

«Not only China, but all her Allies owe Sun Yat Sen a mighty tribute,» Wallace said. «He was the teacher, almost the prophet, of the unity which is the very foundation of the United Nations.»

Admiral Harry Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, said that the «dynamic life of Dr. Sun was contemporaneous with the growth of China. It was he who believed in training the Chinese people in the use of democratic political processes in preparation for a genuine popular government.»

Expressing his confidence in the ultimate victory of the Chinese people against Japanese aggression, Admiral Yarnell said that a «new China, conceived and nurtured in the mind and heart of Dr. Sun,» will be built on the rock-like faith of the Chinese people.

In New York, Dr. Maurice William, the only non-Chinese member of the Kuomintang (Chinese Government Party), said:

«Dr. Sun was more than a patriot — he was one of the great statesmen of all time. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's name will be inshrined in the memory of man as long as civilization endures.»

Dr. William is the author of *Social Interpretation of History*, a book which so influenced the political philosophy of Dr. Sun that the Chinese leader later attributed some of his tenets to the author. (OWI)

«VICTORY IS IN SIGHT» — CHIANG KAI SHEK

CHUNGKING, November 12 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, speaking on the 50th anniversary of the Kuomintang (Chinese Government Party) and on the 78th anniversary of its founder, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, declared today that «victory is in sight.»

Generalissimo Chiang said:

«We believe that after this war there will emerge an effective guarantee for international peace and security, and means will be found for the economic coöperation and mutual help among nations.» (OWI)

(Reuter)

OPPOSITION IN BELGIUM INCREASES

BRUSSELS, November 12 — The Government's request for further special powers to deal with internal problems of liberated Belgium has created considerable opposition within the country, a Reuter dispatch said tonight.

The proposed Government draft decree granting the additional powers has been approved by a special Parliamentary committee and the decree will now go before Parliament for further debate. Only seven members of the committee approved submission of the proposed decree.

According to the dispatch, all political parties in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies regard the proposed law with misgivings. The dispatch added that the press is urging reduction of the wide powers already held by the Government, and speedier action in dealing with problems of food, money, transport, unemployment, and traitors.

(Reuter)

NINE AREAS REOPENED FOR CIVILIAN TRAVEL

WASHINGTON, November 12 — Nine areas previously blocked off by the war are now open to civilian travel without the need for military approval, the State Department announced here yesterday.

They are:

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Cyprus, and that area of France known as the «zone of the interior,» which is all of France save the portions involved in active combat.

Travel facilities to these countries are extremely limited, warned the State Department. It was made plain also that only journeys bearing on the war effort or made by Americans serving the national interest would have any prospect of clearance through the Department. (OWI)

U.S. FORCES HOLD LOWEST V.D. RECORD

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The venereal infection rate in the U.S. armed forces is the lowest of any armed force at any time in history, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, said in a broadcast here yesterday.

Reviewing the work of the recent venereal disease conference in St. Louis, Dr. Parran said leading scientists from England, Norway, Mexico, Canada, and other Allied nations had joined with U.S. experts in devising methods for the international control of syphilis and gonorrhea. These scientists agree that venereal disease can be eliminated, Dr. Parran said. (OWI)

EGYPTIAN POLICE SEIZE FIREARMS

CAIRO, November 12 — Egyptian police have seized a large quantity of firearms and have made over 100 arrests in two towns in the Upper Nile Valley, BBC said tonight, quoting a report from here.

Their haul included over 200 rifles and revolvers and several thousand rounds of ammunition. (Reuter)

NEW GREEK MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

ATHENS, November 12 — Professor Satsos Themistocles, former Minister of Justice in the Papandreou Government, has been appointed Minister of Food, a Reuter report said today.

Professor Constantinos Triantafilakos, former Minister of Marine and Minister of the Interior in 1935, has been elected Governor of the National Bank of Greece. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BASIC NEWS

SUPPLEMENT

13 November 1944

REVIEW OF ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

ROME, November 13 — A spokesman for General Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, broadcasting over Radio Rome last night reviewed the Italian campaign. Here is the text of his broadcast:

The Battle of Italy has reached a stage when the time has come for stocktaking. The moment is an appropriate one for a survey of the situation. Winter is upon us, and there are certain constant factors in warfare, of which winter is one, which have the inexorable force of laws from century to century, whatever may be the new inventions at the disposal of a commander.

It will be a constructive contribution to an appraisal of the present situation of the campaign in Italy if we consider for a moment the events of the past few months, not only in Italy, but also in the rest of Europe: we must not forget the inter-dependence of the various fronts and their repercussions on each other. The objective of the Allied Armies in Italy was, and is, (i) to destroy the German divisions and (ii) to drive them out of Italy. That was, so to speak, the local objective. The objective, on the other hand, of those who are planning the war for the defeat of Germany from the larger standpoint of the map of all Europe, was to make it necessary for the Germans to keep as many troops as possible in Italy, in order that other and larger plans might have the greatest possible chance of success. These two objectives may seem, superficially, contradictory, but a second's thought makes it clear that they are not: the more vigorous the onslaught is, the more necessary are troops to meet it. To what extent both objectives were obtained can be measured by the facts: of 30 Germans divisions employed in Italy since May 11 last alone, when the Summer campaign started, 34,000 have been killed, 104,000 wounded, and 50,000 taken prisoner. Since the landing on the mainland of Italy, the Allies have advanced 500 miles up some of the most difficult fighting country in the world; at an average rate, not a very spectacular sounding one, it is true, of two kilometers a day. And from the larger point of view of pinning down German troops, there are still in Italy more than 20 German divisions, many of the highest quality, the strength of the Germans on this front being higher in proportion than anywhere else. These are troops badly needed for the defense of Germany itself on its Eastern and Western borders.

It must be counted as part of the fortunes of war that in the overall strategic picture, Italy's part should be one so immediately costly to herself as the pinning down of the enemy within her borders; but the drawing off of Kesselring's armies may well prove to have played a vitally important, if apparently subordinate role, in bringing the war to an earlier end than would otherwise have been the case. And it is a factor of which, no doubt, full account will be taken when reckoning is made of Italy's part in working her passage, as Mr. Winston Churchill put it, in national atonement.

The extent of the dependence of a local campaign on larger planning is well shown by the summer offensive in Italy which opened on May 11th, planned long before. To start with, it had an additional objective to those already mentioned:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The moment is an appropriate one for a survey of the situation. While it [illegible] us, and there are certain constant factors in warfare, of which winter is one, which have the inexorable force of laws from century to century, whatever may be the new inventions at the disposal of a commander.

It will be a constructive contribution to an appraisal of the present situation of the campaign in Italy if we consider for a moment the events of the past few months, not only in Italy, but also in the rest of Europe: we must not forget the inter-dependence of the various fronts and their repercussions on each other. The objective of the Allied Armies in Italy was, and is, (i) to destroy the German divisions and (ii) to drive them out of Italy. That was, so to speak, the local objective. The objective, on the other hand, of those who are planning the war for the defeat of Germany from the larger standpoint of the map of all Europe, was to make it necessary for the Germans to keep as many troops as possible in Italy, in order that other and larger plans might have the greatest possible chance of success. These two objectives may seem, superficially, contradictory, but a second's thought makes it clear that they are not: the more vigorous the onslaught is, the more necessary are troops to meet it. To what extent both objectives were obtained can be measured by the facts: of 30 Germans divisions employed in Italy since May 11 last alone, when the Summer campaign started, 34,000 have been killed, 104,000 wounded, and 50,000 taken prisoner. Since the landing on the mainland of Italy, the Allies have advanced 500 miles up some of the most difficult fighting country in the world; at an average rate, not a very spectacular sounding one, it is true, of two kilometers a day. And from the larger point of view of pinning down German troops, there are still in Italy more than 20 German divisions, many of the highest quality; the strength of the Germans on this front being higher in proportion than anywhere else. These are troops badly needed for the defense of Germany itself on its Eastern and Western borders.

It must be counted as part of the fortunes of war that in the overall strategic picture, Italy's part should be one so immediately costly to herself as the pinning down of the enemy within her borders; but the drawing off of Kesselring's armies may well prove to have played a vitally important, if apparently subordinate role, in bringing the war to an earlier end than would otherwise have been the case. And it is a factor of which, no doubt, full account will be taken when reckoning is made of Italy's part in working her passage, as Mr. Winston Churchill put it, in national atonement.

The extent of the dependence of a local campaign on larger planning is well shown by the summer offensive in Italy which opened on May 11th, planned long before. To start with, it had an additional objective to those already mentioned: to produce a first class victory over the Germans just before the Second Front was launched in Normandy, so that the invasion from the West could start off with the added impetous to morale of a new triumph of Allied Armies coming from another point of the compass. And as the world knows, the planning of the offensive culminated in the liberation of Rome two days before the Allies landed in France. The plans were carefully laid. The 8th Army was regrouped in secret and massed before the Liri Valley, so that the attack could be launched from Cassino with the maximum strength and the greatest possible element of surprise. The attack went in, and some days later the other arm of General Alexander's «double punch,» the 5th Army in the bridgehead at Anzio, in turn launched its attack at the moment when the Germans had drawn off forces to face the 8th Army threat in the Liri valley. Rome was liberated, and the Allies advanced on to Florence and approached the next great German defense line, the Gothic Line, stretching from Pisa to Rimini, the most formidable mountain line in Italy.

Here again the broader plans of the European picture made a regrouping of forces necessary: French and American divisions, with supplies and transport, had to be withdrawn from Italy for the operations in southern France: the success of which, in turn, gave aid to General Eisenhower's armies in the West. Nevertheless, the regrouping, again carried out secretly, met with success. The 8th Army moved quickly across to the Adriatic coast, broke through the Gothic Line; and again, following once more General Alexander's «double punch» tactics, the 5th Army

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

struck north of Florence, when the Germans had withdrawn troops from the central sector to meet the attack along the coast. And the end of the summer campaign and the coming of the rain and the mud, and the filling of what had been dry river beds with torrents, finds the Allies nearing Bologna.

That, then, is the position of the armies in Italy. Now it must be remembered that at no time have the Allies had more than a slight superiority in numbers. Against their superiority in equipment and in the air must be weighed the fact that the country in which they have been fighting is the best possible for the defense and the worst possible for the attack. General Alexander's Armies have been fighting without rest since May 11th, fighting a stubborn enemy skillful in extricating himself from threatening situations; and they have now reached a stage where the tempo of battle is inevitably and inexorably slowed down by the coming of winter. No less than were Hannibal's elephants, tanks are hampered by rain and mud; and we cannot escape the fact that unless, for other reasons which involve the wider picture from the enemy's point of view, the Germans withdraw troops, the Allies' advance will be slowed down.

The tempo has lessened. And the slowing down of the tempo for the regular armies has a parallel slowing down in the ancillary activities of the Patriots who are playing their part in the campaign to destroy the Germans and drive them out of Italy. The Patriots, called upon to strike their hardest at the time when the Allies were advancing, responded nobly; harried the Germans, sabotaged communications, fought miniature battles which were of great value in hampering the Germans' defense plans; performed individual acts of bravery and carried out coups which brought commendation from the Commander in Chief and the praise of the world. The Patriots of Italy rose as did the Patriots of all Europe, to help drive the enemy from the country. They too now have another enemy to face, winter.

It is going to be a hard winter for the Patriots. The summer campaign has ended. They are going to be hard put to it for food and supplies, for winter affects not only local resources but also curtails drastically the dropping of stores by air; nights of weather in which it will be possible to fly will be few in the coming months, though the Allies will do their best to deliver supplies; and the larger groups will not be able to operate as much in the way that they have during the past months. Their motto for the winter is to lie low; and indeed these are the instructions to them issued from General Alexander's headquarters. They will conserve their ammunition, and keep their weapons oiled, and they will be right not to take unnecessary risks. "Targets of opportunity" they will of course take advantage of. Solitary Germans and Fascist spies who relax their vigilance will regret their lack of caution; and the special operations, instructions for which reach the Patriots by other means than leaflets and the *Italia Combatte* radio program, will continue to be carried out. Their intelligence work will go on, and anti-scorch precautions will be taken. But the summer season of open Patriot warfare is over, and the winter campaign of covert activity, preparation, and waiting is beginning.

The next phase of the campaign in Italy is now being planned, and it is for this that the Patriots, no less than the armies, will prepare. When the time comes the orders will be given; and the next phase will begin.

NEW SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATRIOTS

from General Sir H. R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief Allied Armies in Italy.

Patriots, the summer campaign has ended and the winter campaign is beginning. The coming of the rain and the mud inevitably means a slowing down of the tempo of battle.

The instructions, therefore, to Patriots are as follows:

1. You will cease for the time being from large-scale organized activity.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the Allies were advancing, responded nobly; harried the Germans, sabotaged communications, fought miniature battles which were of great value in hampering the Germans' defense plans; performed individual acts of bravery and carried out coups which brought commendation from the Commander in Chief and the praise of the world. The Patriots of Italy rose as did the Patriots of all Europe, to help drive the enemy from the country. They too now have another enemy to face, winter.

It is going to be a hard winter for the Patriots. The summer campaign has ended. They are going to be hard put to it for food and supplies, for winter affects not only local resources but also curtails drastically the dropping of stores by air; nights of weather in which it will be possible to fly will be few in the coming months, though the Allies will do their best to deliver supplies; and the larger groups will not be able to operate as much in the way that they have during the past months. Their motto for the winter is to lie low; and indeed these are the instructions to them issued from General Alexander's headquarters. They will conserve their ammunition, and keep their weapons oiled, and they will be right not to take unnecessary risks. «Targets of opportunity» they will of course take advantage of. Solitary Germans and Fascist spies who relax their vigilance will regret their lack of caution; and the special operations, instructions for which reach the Patriots by other means than leaflets and the *Italia Combatte* radio program, will continue to be carried out. Their intelligence work will go on, and anti-scorch precautions will be taken. But the summer season of open Patriot warfare is over, and the winter campaign of covert activity, preparation, and waiting is beginning.

The next phase of the campaign in Italy is now being planned, and it is for this that the Patriots, no less than the armies, will prepare. When the time comes the orders will be given; and the next phase will begin.

NEW SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATRIOTS

from General Sir H. R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief Allied Armies in Italy.

Patriots, the summer campaign has ended and the winter campaign is beginning. The coming of the rain and the mud inevitably means a slowing down of the tempo of battle.

The instructions, therefore, to Patriots are as follows:

1. You will cease for the time being from large-scale organized activity.

2. You will conserve your ammunition and hold yourselves in preparation and readiness for fresh orders.

3. You will listen whenever possible to the *Italia Combatte* radio program broadcast from this headquarters so that you will be aware of any fresh orders or change in the situation.

4. This does not mean that you will neglect possibilities which come your way where the risk is not too great of destroying Germans and Fascists and sabotaging according to the general instructions you already have.

5. You will continue to collect intelligence about the enemy's movements and formations, possible intentions, placing of demolitions, etc. and report them to the appropriate quarter.

6. These instructions do not, of course, affect such operations as will be ordered by instructions given to certain of you by other means.

The motto is, then, to prepare, and to wait until the time comes for the next blow.

Finally, Patriot leaders will convey to their men my congratulations and deepest appreciation for their co-operation during the campaign of the past summer.

(PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

FIRST BERGAMOT OIL ARRIVES IN U.S.

NEW YORK, November 12 — Ninety thousand pounds of bergamot oil — the first shipment since the war — has recently been imported from Italy and will be sold domestically in the States, a Foreign Economic Administration announcement said today.

Bergamot oil is obtained from the rind of a citrus fruit called bergamot, and is used as a base for Eau de Cologne, lotions, and hair tonics. It is a valuable ingredient in the manufacture of soap.

No shipments of the essential oil had been received from Italy, the principal source of supply, since The United States entered the war.

The current shipment represents about a year's domestic supply in pre-war times. The United States obtained about 50 per cent of Italy's present total export supply, the remainder going to Britain and the Soviet Union. (OWI)

PONTE VECCHIO OPENED TO TRAFFIC

FLORENCE, November 12 — With the removal of debris from Via Por-Santa Maria and Via Guicciardini, traffic over the Ponte Vecchio has been resumed, it was announced here today.

In recent days, the Ponte Vecchio has undergone testing by the Arno floods, during which the water rose almost to the top of the arch. (UNN)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH SERVICE REOPENED

ROME, November 12 — The reopening of telegraph service with The United States, Great Britain, Australia, India, South Africa, and United Kingdom colonies next Wednesday, was announced today by Post and Telegraph authorities here.

Telegrams must be written in Italian, English, or French. They may contain only information of a family or commercial nature, and are subject to restrictions already in force for postal correspondence with the above-named countries.

For non-European countries, only priority telegrams and lettergrams will be accepted; for European countries, only ordinary telegrams and lettergrams will be permitted. (UNN)

ROME SYNAGOGUE LIBRARY LOOTED

ROME, November 12 — The Germans looted the priceless library of the Rome Jewish community of more than 10,000 rare volumes, including irreplaceable first editions, and of countless thousands of manuscripts and other rare documents dating back to the Middle Ages, it was revealed today by Captain Jacob Hochman of Chelsea, Massachusetts, Jewish chaplain of the Rome Allied Area Command, in a radio broadcast to The United States.

Captain Hochman asked the people of America to begin gathering a library to replace the one stolen by the Germans during a systematic looting spree which began 13 October 1943.

The German looting had its usual paradox. Although the Jews are considered by the Nazis as inferior, the Nazis so highly valued the Jewish library that they assigned a German officer, who was a book and manuscript expert, to the task. He carefully supervised the looting and shipping, which was carried out by a special military squad. So valuable did the Nazis consider the library that they used the precious space of two freight cars to transport the loot to Germany.

Captain Hochman said in his broadcast:

new world which will ensure the abolition of war and establish permanent peace.

«I can assure you that during the week of the political campaign there was no interruption in war production and no slowing down in all essential war activities.»

«Generally speaking,» La Guardia said, «elections are a domestic issue which does not concern other countries. But this time the election of our President was of great interest to the oppressed peoples of the world. I am certain that the Italian people have in President Roosevelt a true and sincere friend.»

Pointing out that the elections had given further proof that the choosing of a government need not involve conflict and disorder, La Guardia declared that what Americans can do, others can do.

Referring to the opening of the parcel service from America to Italy, he said he was certain that existing restrictions would be removed as soon as military needs permit. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

WILSON CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — Messages exchanged between General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and President Roosevelt were made public today.

General Wilson said:

«Once again, the American people have demonstrated their full and implicit confidence in your leadership. We of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean Theater, joined together in a common cause, extend to you, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of The United States, our sincere congratulations and best wishes.»

President Roosevelt replied:

«Please accept my expression of appreciation of the good wishes and congratulations from the Allied Forces under your command conveyed by your message of November 8.» (PRO)

CHURCHILL URGES POWERFUL FRENCH ARMY

PARIS, November 12 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill told a cheering audience in the Paris Town Hall today that Britain wants a powerful and well-equipped French Army as soon as possible to aid in re-establishing the stability of Europe. He hoped that the French would maintain internal solidarity and stability under General De Gaulle's Government, he said.

The British Premier spoke at a reception in his honor given by the Paris Liberation Committee, and was presented a large Nazi flag captured by resistance fighters from the Prefecture of Police building during the uprising which preceded the capital's liberation.

Mr. Churchill addressed the gathering in French, and prefaced his speech with the remark that this might put some strain on French feelings for Anglo-French friendship. A recorded version of his speech was subsequently broadcast by Radio Paris.

«This is the moment when all the forces of the nation must be directed to found the unbreakable greatness and authority of the great French nation, he declared. It is the moment for France to take her place among the great powers.

France could not afford anything which would upset her national life at a moment when all the nation's force must be put into the post-war reconstruction period.

«Fortunately, you have at this moment at your head

today.

In recent days, the Ponte Vecchio has undergone testing by the Arno floods, during which the water rose almost to the top of the arch. (UNN)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH SERVICE REOPENED

ROME, November 12 — The reopening of telegraph service with The United States, Great Britain, Australia, India, South Africa, and United Kingdom colonies next Wednesday, was announced today by Post and Telegraph authorities here.

Telegrams must be written in Italian, English, or French. They may contain only information of a family or commercial nature, and are subject to restrictions already in force for postal correspondence with the above-named countries.

For non-European countries, only priority telegrams and lettergrams will be accepted; for European countries, only ordinary telegrams and lettergrams will be permitted. (UNN)

ROME SYNAGOGUE LIBRARY LOOTED

ROME, November 12 — The Germans looted the priceless library of the Rome Jewish community of more than 10,000 rare volumes, including irreplaceable first editions, and of countless thousands of manuscripts and other rare documents dating back to the Middle Ages, it was revealed today by Captain Jacob Hochman of Chelsea, Massachusetts, Jewish chaplain of the Rome Allied Area Command, in a radio broadcast to The United States.

Captain Hochman asked the people of America to begin gathering a library to replace the one stolen by the Germans during a systematic looting spree which began 13 October 1943.

The German looting had its usual paradox. Although the Jews are considered by the Nazis as inferior, the Nazis so highly valued the Jewish library that they assigned a German officer, who was a book and manuscript expert, to the task. He carefully supervised the looting and shipping, which was carried out by a special military squad. So valuable did the Nazis consider the library that they used the precious space of two freight cars to transport the loot to Germany.

Captain Hochman said in his broadcast:

« In the course of centuries, lovers of learning had gathered an extraordinarily fine collection of books and manuscripts, and scholars from the world over studied from them. One of the first acts of the Germans was to loot this collection completely and with the books they carried off a number of students. »

The chaplain reported that the community already had begun to restock the library, but thus far only a handful of books have been restored to the shelves.

Captain Hochman suggested that the people of America begin now to collect a library for the Rome Jewish community, to be shipped to Italy as soon as war conditions make it possible. (UNN)

ROOSEVELT A TRUE FRIEND OF ITALY

NEW YORK, November 12 — Speaking over the Voice of America program tonight, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, of New York City, told Italians that in President Roosevelt Italy has a true and sincere friend.

Commenting on the Presidential election campaign, La Guardia emphasised that the two candidates had both committed themselves to carrying the war through to final victory.

« President Roosevelt, » he continued, « has pledged himself, together with the American people, to work for a

WILSON CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — Messages exchanged between General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and President Roosevelt were made public today.

General Wilson said:

« Once again, the American people have demonstrated their full and implicit confidence in your leadership. We of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean Theater, joined together in a common cause, extend to you, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of The United States, our sincere congratulations and best wishes. »

President Roosevelt replied:

« Please accept my expression of appreciation of the good wishes and congratulations from the Allied Forces under your command conveyed by your message of November 8. » (PRO)

CHURCHILL URGES POWERFUL FRENCH ARMY

PARIS, November 12 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill told a cheering audience in the Paris Town Hall today that Britain wants a powerful and well-equipped French Army as soon as possible to aid in re-establishing the stability of Europe. He hoped that the French would maintain internal solidarity and stability under General De Gaulle's Government, he said.

The British Premier spoke at a reception in his honor given by the Paris Liberation Committee, and was presented a large Nazi flag captured by resistance fighters from the Prefecture of Police building during the uprising which preceded the capital's liberation.

Mr. Churchill addressed the gathering in French, and prefaced his speech with the remark that this might put some strain on French feelings for Anglo-French friendship. A recorded version of his speech was subsequently broadcast by Radio Paris.

« This is the moment when all the forces of the nation must be directed to found the unbreakable greatness and authority of the great French nation, he declared. It is the moment for France to take her place among the great powers.

France could not afford anything which would upset her national life at a moment when all the nation's force must be put into the post-war reconstruction period.

« Fortunately, you have at this moment at your head an incontestably able chief. Rally to him, so that France may remain united and indivisible. »

Although Mr. Churchill said he knew the desire of every Frenchman to take part in the remaining battles against Germany, the Prime Minister said that he could not promise a long war. It is possible, he said, that six months hence, the enemy will have been beaten.

Referring to Britain's sufferings under the « blitz » and France's sufferings under the « boche » yoke, Churchill said that if there had not been the English Channel, Britain would have been hard put to it to face 2,000 tanks without the necessary cannon. (OWI-Reuter)

CHURCHILL AND FRENCH CONTINUE TALKS

PARIS, November 12 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today continued his talks here with leaders of the French Provisional Government. He was the guest of the French Foreign Minister, M. Didot, at a lunch at the Quai D'Orsay at which both the American and Russian Ambassadors were present. Immediately afterward, he paid a surprise visit to an Allied Expeditionary Forces Club at the Grand Hotel in the Rue Scribe, where soldiers of all nations were lunching.

General Charles DeGaulle met the British Prime Minister and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

DIDOT DISCUSSES GERMANY'S FUTURE

LONDON, November 12 — Germany must be neither enslaved nor dismembered after the war, but indefinite Allied control of her industries and resources must be imposed if her power to wage future war is to be destroyed, the French Foreign Minister, M. Didot, said today in an interview published in the *The London Times*.

Discussing France's future policy toward Germany, M. Didot said:

«Germany must not be enslaved, but she should never again be able to wage another war.

«The peace must be just and humane, not vengeful.

«I do not favor the dismemberment of Germany. Control of Germany will have to go on for years to come. France does not want any German territory or any German minority within her borders.

«France, as a direct neighbor, ought to have a privileged position in any system of international control of Germany, particularly of the Rhineland. I do not favor conversion of Germany into an agricultural country, but her industries and resources must remain indefinitely under Allied supervision.» (BBC)

«OUTLAW GERMAN CARTELS,» COMMITTEE SAYS

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The outlawing of German cartels was advocated as the first step in clearing the way for a new expansionist era in U. S. foreign economic relations, in a report by the Senate Military Sub-Committee today.

«The Germans already are deploying economic reserves throughout the world in preparation for a third attempt at world domination, and to crush German imperialism permanently, the structure and control of German industry must be so altered that it cannot serve again the purpose of war,» the report said.

«The monopolies and cartels which are the artery of supply of the Nazi system must be broken,» the report continued. «The punishment of 10,000 leading imperialminded German industrialists will be more effective than the punishment of millions of underlings.» (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER PROMISES GERMANS ENDLESS WAR

LONDON, November 12 — Adolf Hitler tonight told the German people that so long as he remained alive and continued to wield power over the Reich, they could expect nothing but a continuation of the war.

In a proclamation read by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler before a Nazi meeting in Munich on the anniversary of the 1923 Nazi beer-hall putsch, Hitler time and again referred to dissident elements inside Germany and to forces among the satellites which he said, were plotting to force German capitulation.

«If certain individuals among the defeated parties and classes ... in our Reich think that this is the time for them to rise again, they will live only to see their complete extermination,» Hitler said. «Betrayal after betrayal has beset our people. Again and again we have succeeded in getting our second wind and halting the enemy.»

Hitler explained his failure to speak personally to the German people on the grounds that «my work at headquarters does not permit my leaving for even a few days.»

On previous occasions, Hitler had spoken directly from his headquarters. His failure to speak personally tonight

Hitler referred again to the uprising of July 20, and said that the «unworthy ones had been expelled from the Party, State, and armed forces in order to bring about complete unity of views of the Party, People, State, and armed forces.» Nevertheless, Hitler added, «The consequences of that day have been bitter.»

The Reichsführer was particularly violent in his references to the Nazi satellites who had deserted the German alliance. He termed the leaders of those countries «mental and moral weaklings.» Their rulers he termed «degenerate and morbid dynasties.» He then added this bit of philosophy:

«If so-called statesmen and strategists are deluded into believing they can profit by capitulation in the historic life-and-death struggle, it merely confirms the age-old experience that at any given period, the earth cannot carry more than a limited number of geniuses.»

Capitulation, Hitler said, was not a «cheap escape from universal crisis,» but led only to the «inevitable annihilation of the nations concerned.»

He made no mention of the Italian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, and other troops marching against him under the banners of nations once allied to him. «In such states,» Hitler argued, «Bolshevism, chaos, and civil war will be only the first symptom of decay.»

«War Criminals» Lauded

Next, he said, comes the «extradition of the so-called war criminals, who are in reality the most valuable element of the nation, then the countless columns of men who followed them in the Siberian tundra, to die victims of the weakness of their state leadership.»

The military consequences of the satellites' desertions have been «heavy» for Germany, Hitler said. He drew solace from the fact that in a few isolated spots there are still quislings — such as Pavelic in Croatia; Tiso in Slovakia; and Szalasi in Hungary — who follow the Hitler banner.

«As long as I live, Germany will not experience the fate of other European nations who have been drowned by Bolshevism,» Hitler declared. «As long as I breath, my body and soul will be dedicated to the single idea of making my people strong in defense against this mortal danger.»

As for peace elements within the Reich, Hitler said: «If certain individuals among the defeated parties and classes, or other sections in our Reich, think this is the time for them to rise again, they will live only to see their complete extermination.» (OWI)

«VOLKSSTURM» SWEARS ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER

LONDON, November 12 — At rallies held all over Germany today, *Volkssturm* conscripts, ranging in age from 16 to 60, took the oath of loyalty to Hitler, the German news agency, Transocean, reported. The rallies were held in commemoration of the postponed Beer Hall putsch anniversary November 9.

A German news reporter at the Berlin parade, presided over by Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels, said that the *Volkssturm* men did not present a picture of military exactitude or elegance. They were assembled on Berlin squares, which had been cleared of ruins, and were dressed in uniforms of the Nazi Party, in uniforms of railroad and trolley car lines, or in civilian clothing with tin hats. Many carried a varied assortment of weapons, but others had no arms.

The German Home Guard army was told for the first time that they would be sent to the front lines wherever there was a crisis. Up to now, all German official spokesmen had stressed that the function of the *Volkssturm* would be

« OUTLAW GERMAN CARTELS, » COMMITTEE SAYS

WASHINGTON, November 12 — The outlawing of German cartels was advocated as the first step in clearing the way for a new expansionist era in U. S. foreign economic relations, in a report by the Senate Military Sub-Committee today.

« The Germans already are deploying economic reserves throughout the world in preparation for a third attempt at world domination, and to crush German imperialism permanently, the structure and control of German industry must be so altered that it cannot serve again the purpose of war, » the report said.

« The monopolies and cartels which are the artery of supply of the Nazi system must be broken, » the report continued. « The punishment of 10,000 leading imperialist-minded German industrialists will be more effective than the punishment of millions of underlings. » (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER PROMISES GERMANS ENDLESS WAR

LONDON, November 12 — Adolf Hitler tonight told the German people that so long as he remained alive and continued to wield power over the Reich, they could expect nothing but a continuation of the war.

In a proclamation read by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler before a Nazi meeting in Munich on the anniversary of the 1923 Nazi beer-hall putsch, Hitler time and again referred to dissident elements inside Germany and to forces among the satellites which he said, were plotting to force German capitulation.

« If certain individuals among the defeated parties and classes ... in our Reich think that this is the time for them to rise again, they will live only to see their complete extermination, » Hitler said. « Betrayal after betrayal has beset our people. Again and again we have succeeded in getting our second wind and halting the enemy. »

Hitler explained his failure to speak personally to the German people on the grounds that « my work at headquarters does not permit my leaving for even a few days. »

On previous occasions, Hitler had spoken directly from his headquarters. His failure to speak personally tonight raised once again the mystery of his whereabouts. He has not made a public appearance since his dramatic midnight broadcast following the alleged attempt on his life July 20.

Himmler, who read the proclamation tonight, is said by some observers to be the real power in the Reich, and to have replaced Hitler as the head of the Nazi Government.

Military Reverses Admitted

Hitler's manifesto dated the beginning of Germany's military reverses from the admitted Russian break-through on the Don in November, 1942. From that time on, he said, the Nazi setbacks and the successive withdrawal of the satellite countries from the German side have had « grave consequences » for the German people.

Hitler admitted that a « period of trials » confronts Germany, but the only salvation he could hold out to his people was the hope that the hour will come for the Almighty to bless us the same as in previous times. »

The United Nations, he argued, aimed at the destruction and extermination of the German people. He said that Bolshevism was working hand-in-hand with Democracy to bring revolution to all of Europe.

The war, Hitler declared, is a struggle for the preservation of the German people against the « objective of our enemies' annihilation and extermination of our people and therefore, the end of our existence. »

argued, « Bolshevism, chaos, and [illegible] first symptom of decay. »

« War Criminals » Lauded

Next, he said, comes the « extradition of the so-called war criminals, who are in reality the most valuable element of the nation, then the countless columns of men who followed them in the Siberian tundra, to die victims of the weakness of their state leadership. »

The military consequences of the satellites' desertions have been « heavy » for Germany, Hitler said. He drew solace from the fact that in a few isolated spots there are still quislings — such as Pavelic in Croatia; Tiso in Slovakia; and Szalasi in Hungary — who follow the Hitler banner.

« As long as I live, Germany will not experience the fate of other European nations who have been drowned by Bolshevism, » Hitler declared. « As long as I breath, my body and soul will be dedicated to the single idea of making my people strong in defense against this mortal danger. »

As for peace elements within the Reich, Hitler said: « If certain individuals among the defeated parties and classes, or other sections in our Reich, think this is the time for them to rise again, they will live only to see their complete extermination. » (OWI)

« VOLKSSTURM » SWEARS ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER

LONDON, November 12 — At rallies held all over Germany today, *Volkssturm* conscripts, ranging in age from 16 to 60, took the oath of loyalty to Hitler, the German news agency, Transocean, reported. The rallies were held in commemoration of the postponed Beer Hall putsch anniversary November 9.

A German news reporter at the Berlin parade, presided over by Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels, said that the *Volkssturm* men did not present a picture of military exactitude or elegance. They were assembled on Berlin squares, which had been cleared of ruins, and were dressed in uniforms of the Nazi Party, in uniforms of railroad and trolley car lines, or in civilian clothing with tin hats. Many carried a varied assortment of weapons, but others had no arms.

The German Home Guard army was told for the first time that they would be sent to the front lines wherever there was a crisis. Up to now, all German official spokesmen had stressed that the function of the *Volkssturm* would be to defend their own hearth and plot of land. These untrained men of 60 and boys of 16 will be thrown into battle on the eastern and western fronts against veteran Allied soldiers with superior weapons.

Revealing Germany's defensive position to his *Volkssturm* listeners, Goebbels said:

« The enemy who has advanced to our frontiers believes that, with the mass of material and his apparently almost inexhaustable manpower reserves, he will be able to crush the Reich. We are determined to impose a wall and a high price. The German national is determined to defend the Reich not only in the German homeland, but also at the front wherever the enemy may succeed in breaking through. »

A Dresden paper published November 5 quoted the *Volkssturm* staff leader of Saxony, SA Brigade Leader Rabe, as declaring:

« No dispensations will be granted and no medical examination will take place. The degree of fitness of a *Volkssturm* member is irrelevant, and people suffering from heart disease and physical handicaps can well carry out auxiliary armed services. It is not important whether every *Volkssturm* man is given weapons.

« Youngsters aged 16 to 18 will undergo four weeks of training in military training camps, and will undergo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

a further four weeks' training in their home districts. Their leaders must be fanatical Germans who fight on to the very last.»

The Stockholm paper *Aftonbladet* reported on November 5 that recruits for the *Volkssturm* were examined by labor board officials and that two battalions which were sent to the Hungarian front had received only six days of training.

A *New York Times* correspondent in Stockholm said in a dispatch today that Himmler's *Volkssturm* is regarded as a grim jest, because of the scraps and left-overs of mankind on which it depends. There are not enough rifles on hand to supply half of the men.

In Austria, the dispatch said, a number of drafted *Volkssturm* members deserted, taking with them the weapons they had been given. In East Prussia, droves of *Volkssturm* men have surrendered as soon as they had an opportunity, the *Times* dispatch said, while others have deserted and are hiding in the woods.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the *Volkssturm*, spoke at a rally in Munich, Gauleiter Koch talked in Insterburg in East Prussia, and SA Chief of Staff Schepman held forth in Danzig, the German news agency said. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWISS APPROVE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, November 12 — The resignation of the Swiss Foreign Minister, Marcel Pilet Golaz, was greeted with satisfaction from the Left and Progressive parties in Switzerland, Reuter reported today. The Foreign Minister resigned after the Soviet Government had rejected the Swiss request to resume diplomatic relations.

The correspondent said that the Swiss reaction to the Soviet rebuff was quite different from what had been expected outside the country. The Social Democratic parties in Switzerland had been attacking the Swiss Foreign Department and its head, Pilet Golaz, since he had assumed the post of Foreign Minister in 1940. He was accused of unnecessarily favoring the Germans, and of strictly adhering to Swiss neutrality in the case of the Allies.

An accusation was made against the Foreign Minister as late as last September of deliberately slowing the negotiations with Russia and also in slowing the resumption of more friendly relations with the Allies as a whole, the Reuter report said.

The Russian rejection of the Swiss request, the dispatch continued, was blamed not on the Russians, but on the Foreign Minister by the liberal and the left press.

(Reuter)

SWEDISH PRESS APPROVES PROTEST

STOCKHOLM, November 12 — Swedish press editorials this morning expressed approval of the Swedish Government's protest against Germany's declaring the Baltic a war zone, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm said today.

«The protest has caused the greatest satisfaction,» *Morgontidningen* said. Most of the papers said that if the Swedish Government heeded the German declaration, the most immediate result would be a curtailing of Swedish food shipments to Finland. (PWB)

FRANCO CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

MADRID, November 12 — Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish Government, has sent congratulations on his reelection to President Roosevelt. (PWB)

Fighter-bombers and fighters supporting the 5th and 9th Armies bombed and strafed gun positions, troop concentrations, and strongpoints in the battle zone and communications targets in the enemy's rear.

From these operations, 37 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,200 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 12 — Today's communique:

Allied forces attacking in the Metz-Nancy sector continued to make progress. Our armored units advanced to Haboudange, seven miles northeast of Château-Salins, and infantry elements are clearing Gerbercourt, on the eastern edge of the Forêt de Château Salins.

Southeast of Metz, the villages of Bechy and Tragny have been freed and our units reached Remilly and Han-sûr-Nied.

In the Hürtgen sector, our forces west of Schmidt are making progress in clearing out pillboxes against heavy mortar and machine-gun fire.

Fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces in the regions of Nancy, Château Salins, Metz, Thionville, and Montenach heavily attacked strongpoints, gun positions, tanks, troop concentrations, and motor transport. Medium bombers attacked strong-points and gun concentrations northeast of Aachen.

Other medium bombers attacked rail bridges at Sinzig, Euskirchen, Ahrweiler and Mayen. Fighter-bombers went for rail targets in Germany around Gelsenkirchen, Trier, Euskirchen and Cologne.

Transportation targets in Holland were attacked by fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters, with rail tracks, bridges, and trains as principal targets. Three bridges at Wörden, Zwolle, and Rijkerk were attacked, and rail bridges, chiefly in the areas of Utrecht, Arnhem, Zwolle, and Zutphen, were cut. Loaded trains in the Amersfoort area were successfully attacked. Other targets were lock gates at Sneek and ferries on the lower Rhine and Maas Rivers. Medium bombers went for rail targets at Oldenzaal and Roermond.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down and eight of ours are missing.

Heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked synthetic oil plants yesterday afternoon at Castrop Rauxel in the Ruhr. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

In the Lunéville-Bruyères area, gains were made at many points, and several small towns have been occupied. Our troops reached the Meurthe River between Raon L'Etape and Saint Dié.

Farther south, the Forest of Mortagne and Vomaniale de Champ have been virtually cleared of the enemy.

In the Vosges heights, our positions were improved.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 12 — Tonight's communique:

Today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Mezokovesd; the town and railway station of Monor; and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including the large localities of Dierd, Jamoshida, Alodzyan, Tapiogyorgye, Tapioszels, Reketpeshi, Farmosh, and Shorek, and the railway stations of Kishmederi, Tapioszels, Farmosh, and Dolgothaza.

Bulgarian troops, operating against the Germans on the territory of Yugoslavia, occupied the town of Kumanovo.

On other sectors of the front, patrol activities took place.

During November 11, our troops disabled or damaged

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SWISS APPROVE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, November 12 — The resignation of the Swiss Foreign Minister, Marcel Pilet Golaz, was greeted with satisfaction from the Left and Progressive parties in Switzerland, Reuter reported today. The Foreign Minister resigned after the Soviet Government had rejected the Swiss request to resume diplomatic relations.

The correspondent said that the Swiss reaction to the Soviet rebuff was quite different from what had been expected outside the country. The Social Democratic parties in Switzerland had been attacking the Swiss Foreign Department and its head, Pilet Golaz, since he had assumed the post of Foreign Minister in 1940. He was accused of unnecessarily favoring the Germans, and of strictly adhering to Swiss neutrality in the case of the Allies.

An accusation was made against the Foreign Minister as late as last September of deliberately slowing the negotiations with Russia and also in slowing the resumption of more friendly relations with the Allies as a whole, the Reuter report said.

The Russian rejection of the Swiss request, the dispatch continued, was blamed not on the Russians, but on the Foreign Minister by the liberal and the left press.

(Reuter)

SWEDISH PRESS APPROVES PROTEST

STOCKHOLM, November 12 — Swedish press editorials this morning expressed approval of the Swedish Government's protest against Germany's declaring the Baltic a war zone, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm said today.

"The protest has caused the greatest satisfaction," *Morgontidningen* said. Most of the papers said that if the Swedish Government heeded the German declaration, the most immediate result would be a curtailing of Swedish food shipments to Finland. (PWB)

FRANCO CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

MADRID, November 12 — Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish Government, has sent congratulations on his reelection to President Roosevelt. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 12 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army have forced a small Bridgehead across the Canale Nuovo against strong resistance.

In the 5th Army sector, troops of an Indian division have captured Monte Pompegno, an important feature southwest of Modigliana.

Elsewhere, activity has been confined to patrolling and exchanges of artillery fire.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force yesterday attacked rail targets and an airfield in Germany, Austria, and northern Italy.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers bombed road and rail bridges feeding into the Italian battle areas, with excellent results.

Montenach heavily attacked strongpoints, gun positions, tanks, troop concentrations, and motor transport. Medium bombers attacked strong-points and gun concentrations northeast of Aachen.

Other medium bombers attacked rail bridges at Sinzig, Euskirchen, Ahrweiler and Mayen. Fighter-bombers went for rail targets in Germany around Gelsenkirchen, Trier, Euskirchen and Cologne.

Transportation targets in Holland were attacked by fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters, with rail tracks, bridges, and trains as principal targets. Three bridges at Wörden, Zwolle, and Rijkerk were attacked, and rail bridges, chiefly in the areas of Utrecht, Arnhem, Zwolle, and Zutphen, were cut. Loaded trains in the Amersfoort area were successfully attacked. Other targets were lock gates at Sneek and ferries on the lower Rhine and Maas Rivers. Medium bombers went for rail targets at Oldenzaal and Roermond.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down and eight of ours are missing.

Heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked synthetic oil plants yesterday afternoon at Castrop Rauxel in the Ruhr. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

In the Luneville-Bruyères area, gains were made at many points, and several small towns have been occupied. Our troops reached the Mourthe River between Raon L'Etape and Saint Dié.

Farther south, the Forest of Mortagne and Vomontiale de Champ have been virtually cleared of the enemy.

In the Vosges heights, our positions were improved.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 12 — Tonight's communique:

Today, in Hungary, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway station of Mezokovesd; the town and railway station of Monor; and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including the large localities of Dierd, Janoshida, Alodzvan, Taplogyorgye, Tapioszels, Reketpeshi, Farmosh, and Shorck, and the railway stations of Kishmederi, Tapioszels, Farmosh, and Dolgothaza.

Bulgarian troops, operating against the Germans on the territory of Yugoslavia, occupied the town of Kumanovo.

On other sectors of the front, patrol activities took place.

During November 11, our troops disabled or damaged 15 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 12 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Snow in many of the mountainous districts of northern Italy has limited large-scale Patriot and enemy activity. Attacks by small isolated Patriot groups are continuing, especially against German traffic in the Val Padana.

On October 14, Patriots of a division operating in Piedmont blew up a German vehicle near Borgomanero by means of a pressure mine. The enemy lost 20 men dead and wounded.

In a clash near Cirie, in Turin Province, one German was killed and three wounded. Other Patriots captured a Fascist captain near Rivarossa.

On November 4, the Germans surrounded the Cavour Lyceum at Turin, arresting the students to put them to forced labor. A number managed to escape and joined Patriots in the outside zone.

The total mobilisation of all men up to 60 years of age, ordered by the Germans in the provinces of Trieste, Udine, and Gorizia, has provoked open encounters between the population and the Nazi-Fascists. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 12 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

From Holland, our troops report heavy attacks by combat planes, as well as incessant enemy movements in the area of Nijmegen and Helmond, effectively countered by our artillery.

On the eastern fringe of the Hürtgen Forest, our panzers and grenadiers drove the North Americans out of a strong-point into which they had previously penetrated; they encircled an enemy formation whose liquidation is at hand.

Our divisions yesterday again successfully countered the attempts of the American 3rd Army to bring about the fall of the Metz fortress by strategic encirclement. Enemy attempts to widen this bridgehead between Königsmachern and Sierck were repulsed.

On the southwest border of Lorraine, northeast of Nomeny and Château-Salins, enemy spearheads could only gain ground at heavy cost against the bitter resistance offered by our divisions. Determined German resistance accounted for 79 tanks and armoured vehicles. All enemy attempts to widen his penetrations sidewards were frustrated partly in grim hand-to-hand fighting.

Fighting activity has diminished in the Western Vosges.

The enemy made weak and unsuccessful thrusts against the eastern fringes of the fortress of Lorient after his call for capitulation had remained unanswered.

The retaliatory fire against London has continued.

Italy:

In Central Italy, heavy fighting is raging for the possession of Forli.

Persisting under violent enemy artillery fire, our infantry frustrated enemy attempts to break through its defensive positions south of Forli, and held its ground on both sides of the town against strong armoured attacks.

Eastern Front:

In successful fighting we consolidated our positions between northern Macedonia and central Syrmia.

In Hungary, north of the Cegled-Szolnok railway-line and in the area of Mezoekövesd, the Soviets resumed their offensive on a broad front with strong infantry and armed formations. German and Hungarian formations are engaged in heavy fighting with the advancing enemy.

Up to now, 54 enemy tanks were knocked out.

Air:

The Ruhr and the central Rhine region were daylight targets of Anglo-American terror bombers. There were casualties mainly in Cherlahnstein and Wuppertal-Barmen.

Air attacks in southeast Germany hit mainly the residential quarters of Salzburg. In the early evening, British terror planes dropped bombs on greater Hamburg and Dortmund, causing considerable damage to buildings. The anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe and nightfighters accounted for 31 Anglo-American aircraft, including 24 four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Hitler's Manifesto Read to the German Nation. Whilst the series of shameful capitulations by Germany's ex-allies prove that their present statesmen and soldiers lack spiritual and moral greatness; but they also acted out of stupidity, not realizing that they were signing their own death warrants, along with those of the nations, they represent. « Chaos, civil war, and Bolshevism in these countries will be followed by the handing over of 'war-criminals' — an unending column of men setting out on the road to Siberia and death, as victims of their own leader's weakness... »

This warning is meant for Germany as it was for Italy, Hungary, Slovakia, and Croatia, where people gathered to defend their respective countries under the leadership of Mussolini, Szalasi, Tiso, and Pavelic. « Our greatest ally... » Hitler went on, « Japan, from the first day looked upon this fight in its true light... »

Hitler then turned to the consequences of the treachery committed by Germany's allies. « In spite of this... » he declared, « the enemy's hopes to take advantage of the situation have not materialized. They have been stopped every-where and all the enemy can hope for is an internal stab-in-the-back... »

Referring to the attempt on his life, Hitler said that as long as he was alive, Germany would not suffer the fate of other European states, flooded by Bolshevism.

Then he reiterated the story of how he came into power and how, ever since, he had possessed the nation's confidence. However, he was deeply touched when, after the events of July 20, the Army, Navy, and Air Force assured him of their loyalty. After having expelled the unworthy few, unity became complete in Germany.

Subsequently, the enemy gathered all his strength in a vain attempt to overrun Germany. That this attempt has been frustrated is due to the bravery of the armed forces as well as to the heroic attitude of the home front, which fully justifies the National Socialist idea.

Hitler next turned to himself, expressing his belief that Providence had chosen him to save Germany and set an example to generations to come. He is confident that the German nation will follow him loyally, and that the period of trials will eventually end in victory.

He ended the manifesto by saying that the aims for which the martyrs of 1923 had died were still the same, and that the peoples of Europe are marching in the shadow of Germany, whose destiny is that of Europe. « The future of all nations which consider themselves European, abhorring Bolshevist barbarism, is being decided now. »

Goebbels's Speech: In an address to newly sworn in members of the *Volkssturm*, Goebbels declared that Germany was proving to the world that she still had millions of men ready to fight, not only at the front but also at home. Resurrection of spirit and realization of what is at stake have made Germans bear military setbacks with fortitude. When the enemy disclosed his plans to destroy her, the whole nation rose, determined to defend the land, street-by-street, house-by-house, if necessary. Goebbels announced that three months ago the Führer had instructed him to raise several new divisions. These divisions are now in action, magnificently trained and equipped, determined to defend the liberty and future of Germany. In the next three months, there are to be many more divisions following in their footsteps. « The enemy must admit », Goebbels continued, « that the German nation has once again taken a firm stand. » The enemy is trying to belittle the *Volkssturm*, but in East Prussia, at any rate, he has seen « that every inch of ground he has occupied is soaked with streams of blood. » Goebbels assured the British and the Americans that they would have similar experiences in the near future. After praising the men of Berlin for having responded to the call so magnificently, he concluded his speech by expressing his agreement with Churchill's assertion that the last round would be decisive; he is certain that Germany will win this last round, with her last breath, if necessary.

Millions of Germans in the Volkssturm: Whilst the actual number of *Volkssturm* members cannot be disclosed,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

gain ground at heavy cost against the [illegible] offered by our divisions. Determined German resistance accounted for 79 tanks and armoured vehicles. All enemy attempts to widen his penetrations sidewards were frustrated partly in grim hand-to-hand fighting.

Fighting activity has diminished in the Western Vosges.

The enemy made weak and unsuccessful thrusts against the eastern fringes of the fortress of Lorient after his call for capitulation had remained unanswered.

The retaliatory fire against London has continued.

Italy:

In Central Italy, heavy fighting is raging for the possession of Forli.

Persisting under violent enemy artillery fire, our infantry frustrated enemy attempts to break through its defensive positions south of Forli, and held its ground on both sides of the town against strong armoured attacks.

Eastern Front:

In successful fighting we consolidated our positions between northern Macedonia and central Syrmia.

In Hungary, north of the Cegled-Szolnok railway-line and in the area of Mezoekövesd, the Soviets resumed their offensive on a broad front with strong infantry and armed formations. German and Hungarian formations are engaged in heavy fighting with the advancing enemy.

Up to now, 54 enemy tanks were knocked out.

Air:

The Ruhr and the central Rhine region were daylight targets of Anglo-American terror bombers. There were casualties mainly in Cherlahnstein and Wuppertal-Barmen.

Air attacks in southeast Germany hit mainly the residential quarters of Salzburg. In the early evening, British terror planes dropped bombs on greater Hamburg and Dortmund, causing considerable damage to buildings. The anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe and nightfighters accounted for 31 Anglo-American aircraft, including 24 four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Hitler's Manifesto Read to the German Nation: Whilst millions of men of the *Volkssturm* were sworn in all over Germany to-day, in Munich SS Leader Himmler read out Hitler's manifesto at a belated celebration of the 1923 Coup. « The requirements of an all-out war-effort, » the manifesto began, « induced me to postpone the commemoration of November 9 to the following Sunday... My duty of preparing and executing measures necessary for final victory comes before that of delivering speeches. » Then Hitler turned to a favorite theme namely that Germany's enemies, inspired by international Jewry, and after having plotted her destruction for several years, came out in the open and forced this war upon her.

« We have no other war aim than the preservation of our people, by securing the future of our nation. » Bolshevism, assisted by the democracies, is trying to frustrate this aim by destroying the National Socialist movement, thus destroying the Reich itself. The democracies do not realize that they are digging their own graves by aiding Stalin, although there are many statesmen who clearly see the Bolshevik menace. Nevertheless, unless there is a strong European power to organise resistance against Bolshevism, these scattered efforts will never suffice to save Europe. Germany was the first nation which succeeded in gathering the peoples of Europe into one family and this fact should give her courage to carry on the fight to a victorious conclusion.

However, he was deeply touched when, after the events of July 20, the Army, Navy, and Air Force assured him of their loyalty. After having expelled the unworthy few, unity became complete in Germany.

Subsequently, the enemy gathered all his strength in a vain attempt to overrun Germany. That this attempt has been frustrated is due to the bravery of the armed forces as well as to the heroic attitude of the home front, which fully justifies the National Socialist idea.

Hitler next turned to himself, expressing his belief that Providence had chosen him to save Germany and set an example to generations to come. He is confident that the German nation will follow him loyally, and that the period of trials will eventually end in victory.

He ended the manifesto by saying that the aims for which the martyrs of 1923 had died were still the same, and that the peoples of Europe are marching in the shadow of Germany, whose destiny is that of Europe. « The future of all nations which consider themselves European, abhorring Bolshevist barbarism, is being decided now. »

Goebbels's Speech: In an address to newly sworn in members of the *Volkssturm*, Goebbels declared that Germany was proving to the world that she still had millions of men ready to fight, not only at the front but also at home. Resurrection of spirit and realization of what is at stake have made Germans bear military setbacks with fortitude. When the enemy disclosed his plans to destroy her, the whole nation rose, determined to defend the land, street-by-street, house-by-house, if necessary. Goebbels announced that three months ago the Führer had instructed him to raise several new divisions. These divisions are now in action, magnificently trained and equipped, determined to defend the liberty and future of Germany. In the next three months, there are to be many more divisions following in their footsteps. « The enemy must admit », Goebbels continued, « that the German nation has once again taken a firm stand. » The enemy is trying to belittle the *Volkssturm*, but in East Prussia, at any rate, he has seen « that every inch of ground he has occupied is soaked with streams of blood. » Goebbels assured the British and the Americans that they would have similar experiences in the near future. After praising the men of Berlin for having responded to the call so magnificently, he concluded his speech by expressing his agreement with Churchill's assertion that the last round would be decisive; he is certain that Germany will win this last round, with her last breath, if necessary.

Millions of Germans in the Volkssturm: Whilst the actual number of *Volkssturm* members cannot be disclosed, owing to security reasons, said Transocean, it may be stated that their number already runs into many millions. Forty-two per cent of them volunteered before being called up. In Berlin they parade in the ruined, shattered squares. They have no standard uniforms, but many of them possess rifles and even machine-guns and automatic pistols. Goebbels, however, assures them that they will all soon have modern weapons. The text of the oath they had to take was as follows: « I swear before God to be unconditionally loyal to the Führer of Greater Germany, Adolf Hitler; to fight bravely for my fatherland, and to die rather than forsake the liberty and future of my people. »

Western Front: Transocean's war correspondent Gerhard Emskötter warned Germans not to under-estimate the offensive launched by the American 3rd Army. Although its gains are out of proportion with the losses suffered, German troops have had to abandon certain strongpoints in Lorraine so as to keep the line intact.

War reporter Günther Weber stated that General Eisenhower has largely completed his preparations to begin « the battle of five millions » on Germany's western border. This seems imminent in spite of the heavy losses suffered by the Canadian 1st Army in Holland and the American 1st Army in the sector of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Eastern Front and Italy: There is hardly any German comment regarding fighting on these fronts.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION
NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Friday — **10 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Churchill says Allies prepare for advance into Germany; 8th Army launches two-pronged drive on Forli; Patton hurls two bridgeheads over Moselle north of Metz: Americans gain on Leyte despite hurricane: Red Army makes slight gains in Budapest sector; U.S. casualties pass half-million mark.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt takes Michigan; Democrats gain 27 seats in House; Organized labor played great part in U.S. elections: Ickes submits resignation; Drachma stabilized at 600 to Sterling; Eisenhower addresses Belgian Parliament; U.S. and Canadian plans adopted for discussion by I.C.A. Conference; Moyne assassins members of « Stern Group. » Eden tells Commons.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allied police smash second hoodlum gang; 1.200 million lire allotted for public works; Italian women ask for union representation; 600 Italian art works stolen by Germans; Poland resumes relations with Italy; Fascist's property confiscated.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIES PREPARE FOR ADVANCE INTO GERMANY

LONDON, November 9 — Russia, the United States, and Britain, poised on the threshold of the inner fortress of Germany, will be called on in the next few months to muster every resource of their strength and power to crush completely the desperately resisting Nazi armies, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today in an address at the Lord Mayor's luncheon.

The past eight or ten weeks have witnessed two bitter and costly struggles — one in the Apennines, the other in Holland — which « are only a prelude to further great operations which must be conducted in the months to come, » the Prime Minister asserted.

In northern Italy the « terrible barrier » of the Apennines and the Goth Line has been surmounted, he said, and the Allies now stand on the Valley of the Po, despite extremely bad weather conditions, despite « strongly fortified mountain

The swift Anglo-American advance through France and Belgium « enabled the Americans to sweep the enemy from France, aided by the audacious and gallant Maquis, and also enabled the British to clear the Channel coast, to drive the enemy out of Belgium, and a large part of Holland, » Churchill declared.

Now, he said, long supply lines have slowed up the Allied push, and the enemy, « falling back on his own territory, is able once again to form a front. » He asserted that the best indication of this strategic change in the battle picture is in the fighting on the Moselle front, where the Americans « came up against a hard core of recovered enemy resistance. »

« A pause in the Allied advance was inevitable, » the Prime Minister said, « but during the last two months, the bringing up of supplies and reinforcements and the improvement of the harbors have been the main preoccupations of the Supreme Allied Command, apart from the heavy fighting I have spoken of on the Moselle front. »

1944 Surpasses 1943

While the year 1943 was a year of successes, with the clearing of Africa, Sardinia, Corsica, and one-third of Italy, Mr. Churchill declared, those victories have been far surpassed by Allied gains this year. Rome, Athens, Paris, Brussels, and Belgrade have all been liberated, he pointed out. All Hitler's satellites have turned against him, and some are now fighting in the Allied camp.

Those who were driven into the Axis camp against their honor, their interests, and, in many cases, against their inclinations, « have had a chance to turn upon their slave driver and may now wreak the vengeance which is due them, » he added.

While in the east and west Allied vanguards stand on German soil, « the U-boat menace has been for the time being practically effaced, » the Prime Minister revealed. « There was one month in recent months in which up to the last day they did not sink a single ship, and on the last day they got one. »

A « hail of fire and explosives of ever-increasing fury » is falling on the German homeland, Churchill said. While the English people have also suffered air attack, he added, « we have not suffered one-tenth, and we shall not suffer one-tenth of what is being meted out to those who first started and developed this cruel and merciless form of attack. »

« Such are the proofs of 1944, » the Prime Minister summed up. « No one can be blamed — provided he does

LATE BULLETINS

NEW U.S. CROSSINGS OVER SEILLE, MOSELLE

SHAEF, November 9 — American 3rd Army troops have made several new crossings over the Seille and Moselle Rivers, it was announced late tonight. American forces moving up from the south have gained three miles and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Army makes slight gains in Budapest sector: U.S. casualties pass half-million mark.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt takes Michigan: Democrats gain 27 seats in House: Organized labor played great part in U.S. elections: Ickes submits resignation: Drachma stabilized at 600 to Sterling: Eisenhower addresses Belgian Parliament: U.S. and Canadian plans adopted for discussion by I.C.A. Conference: Moyne assassins members of « Stern Group, » Eden tells Commons.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allied police smash second hoodlum gang: 1,200 million lire allotted for public works: Italian women ask for union representation: 600 Italian art works stolen by Germans; Poland resumes relations with Italy: Fascist's property confiscated.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIES PREPARE FOR ADVANCE INTO GERMANY

LONDON, November 9 — Russia, the United States, and Britain, poised on the threshold of the inner fortress of Germany, will be called on in the next few months to muster every resource of their strength and power to crush completely the desperately resisting Nazi armies, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today in an address at the Lord Mayor's luncheon.

The past eight or ten weeks have witnessed two bitter and costly struggles — one in the Apennines, the other in Holland — which « are only a prelude to further great operations which must be conducted in the months to come, » the Prime Minister asserted.

In northern Italy the « terrible barrier » of the Apennines and the Goth Line has been surmounted, he said, and the Allies now stand on the Valley of the Po, despite extremely bad weather conditions, despite a strongly fortified mountain line, and despite all that the Germans could do with « an army practically as large as our own. »

These operations in northern Italy have cost the Allies nearly 50,000 casualties, Churchill said.

The Netherlands campaign has opened up the Scheldt, and soon will place the great port of Antwerp at the disposal of the northern flank of the Allied armies, the Prime Minister pointed out. From here, he said, the Allies will « presently move into Germany for the final struggle. »

Early Meeting with Stalin, Roosevelt

The Prime Minister, reflecting the determination of the Allies to carry through the war to final and complete victory, anticipated an early conference again between Roosevelt, Stalin, and himself. The prospect of such a meeting has been vastly improved by President Roosevelt's reëlection, he said.

« It is high time that we had another triple conference, » he added.

« Such a meeting might easily add to the end of the sufferings of mankind and set an end to fear and destruction which are now wrecking the world. »

resistance. »

« A pause in the Allied advance was inevitable, » the Prime Minister said, « but during the last two months, the bringing up of supplies and reinforcements and the improvement of the harbors have been the main preoccupations of the Supreme Allied Command, apart from the heavy fighting I have spoken of on the Moselle front. »

1944 Surpasses 1943

While the year 1943 was a year of successes, with the clearing of Africa, Sardinia, Corsica, and one-third of Italy, Mr. Churchill declared, those victories have been far surpassed by Allied gains this year. Rome, Athens, Paris, Brussels, and Belgrade have all been liberated, he pointed out. All Hitler's satellites have turned against him, and some are now fighting in the Allied camp.

Those who were driven into the Axis camp against their honor, their interests, and, in many cases, against their inclinations, « have had a chance to turn upon their slave driver and may now wreak the vengeance which is due them, » he added.

While in the east and west Allied vanguards stand on German soil, « the U-boat menace has been for the time being practically effaced, » the Prime Minister revealed. « There was one month in recent months in which up to the last day they did not sink a single ship, and on the last day they got one. »

A « hail of fire and explosives of ever-increasing fury » is falling on the German homeland, Churchill said. While the English people have also suffered air attack, he added, « we have not suffered one-tenth, and we shall not suffer one-tenth of what is being meted out to those who first started and developed this cruel and merciless form of attack. »

« Such are the proofs of 1944, » the Prime Minister summed up. « No one can be blamed — provided he does

LATE BULLETINS

NEW U.S. CROSSINGS OVER SEILLE, MOSELLE

SHAEF, November 9 — American 3rd Army troops have made several new crossings over the Seille and Moselle Rivers, it was announced late tonight. American forces moving up from the south have gained three miles and taken nine towns.

Over 750 prisoners were taken in yesterday's drive, and press dispatches reported tonight that several hundred more have been captured. American losses were officially described as small. (OWI)

RESISTANCE SOUTH OF MEUSE ENDS

SHAEF, November 9 — The last German pocket south of the Meuse River in southwest Holland at the base of the Moerdijk bridges was wiped out by Polish troops who blew a path through concrete defense barriers, it was announced late tonight. More than 350 German prisoners were taken.

The Allied armies now hold a continuous and unbroken line all along the south bank of the river, the report said. (OWI)

4001

U-BOAT TOLL IN OCTOBER LOWEST OF WAR

LONDON, November 10 (Friday) — A joint statement issued early today by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill revealed that the German U-Boat toll in October was the lowest of the war. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

not slacken his or her efforts — for hoping that victo[illegible] will come to the Allies and that peace may come to E[illegible]rope in 1945.»

Commenting on the elections in The United States, Churchill said:

«The United States has set an example to the world of how democratic institutions can be worked with the utmost vigor and freedom without injury to the permanent interests of the state... I am sure everyone will have been moved by the spirit and sportsmanlike manner in which Governor Dewey... offered his congratulations to his opponent, and pledged himself and his party to work wholeheartedly for the world cause.

«What a model this should be to those states where political differences are often not soluble by words or votes, where the question of who is to be in and who is to be out may be one of life and death, to be settled by violence or intrigue, and where there may be but a short gap between being ruler and being victim.»

Churchill said that «on personal grounds» President Roosevelt's reelection gave him «great joy,» since his «wartime and intimate coöperation with President Roosevelt will be continued in the months that lie immediately ahead of us.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON FORLI'

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Striking from the south and the southeast, two infantry and armored columns of the 8th Army yesterday began to converge on Forli, capital of Romagna Province, bitterly defended by German forces for more than a week, it was announced here today.

In their slow, hard-fought advance, the two 8th Army forces have already overcome German resistance in the outskirts of San Martino in Strada, key outpost position of the enemy defenses south of Forli, and have crossed the Re Dei Fossi Canal to drive the enemy from all but the extreme northern tip of Forli's airfield, official reports declared.

Infantry and tank forces closing in on Forli from the south are already less than a mile and a half from the town's outskirts, while British armored columns were reported to be within 500 yards of the village of Bussecchio, just west of the airfield and about a mile and a half from the southeastern edge of the Po Valley town.

British troops forced a crossing of the broad drainage canal which forms the eastern boundary of the Forli Airfield in a night attack Tuesday, and in savage fighting throughout the night and early morning, overran strong enemy positions along the canal's bank and in ruined administration and hangar buildings farther west.

Before daylight, a second British infantry and armored attack moved against the southern edge of the field, and, after a fierce engagement with German infantry supported by Mark VI Tiger tanks, battered its way across the airfield to its western outskirts and continued on to near the village of Bussecchio.

An enemy strong-point 1,000 yards southwest of Bussecchio was also captured. According to latest reports, the Germans hold only the extreme northern tip of the Airfield, just south of the main Po Valley Highway.

The attack against German positions to the south of Forli was launched simultaneously with the drive which swept the enemy from their airfield outpost defenses. Following the east bank of the Rabbi River, tank and infantry forces, supported by heavy artillery concentrations, smashed through strong German resistance south of San Martino in Strada, and then captured this village and pushed on north.

Poles Gain on Montone

Southwest of the main battle area around Forli, Polish [illegible] rapidly, the British at the hing[illegible]re slowly and against more concentrated enemy resistance.

North of the Village of Ronco, the 8th Army front has remained practically static since heavy rains and swollen rivers have inundated the lowlands south of Ravenna. Enemy main forces have concentrated behind the line of the Ronco, and farther north, on the far side of the combined mouths of the Ronco and the Montone Rivers, some five miles or so from Romagna's second principal town.

Renewed thunderstorms in the mountains of the 5th Army's difficult and stubbornly-defended front yesterday hampered operations and prevented any change in the general situation, official reports said.

Most significant development yesterday was the capture, by Negro troops of the American 92nd Division, of the mountain villages of Fabbiano and Basati, some nine miles due north of Viareggio in the Serra River Valley. These mountain positions are four miles west of Massa, large town on the edge of the Ligurian coastal plain.

Heavy artillery and mortar fire exchanges marked the front south of Bologna, with particularly heavy fire concentrated in the area of Monte Grande and Monte Cerere, some 5½ miles southwest of Castel San Pietro.

These peaks are some two miles south of the foremost American positions as described two weeks ago. Other areas in which German defensive fire was concentrated were near Carviano, 1½ miles east of the German strongpoint of Vergato in the Reno River Valley southwest of Bologna, and opposite Casola Valsenio, in the Senio River Valley, south of Imola.

A number of patrol clashes were reported in the coastal sector, south of Massa, where the enemy have been using dominating positions in the hills fringing the coast to lay down heavy fire on the main west coast highway. (PRO)

PATTON HURLS TWO BRIDGEHEADS OVER MOSELLE

SHAEF, November 9 — General George Patton hurled three new divisions across two Moselle River bridgeheads north of Metz this morning as three other infantry divisions continued their advance over rain-sodden ground on a 25-mile front north of the flooded Seille River.

The American 3rd Army's new offensive to cut off the embattled German stronghold at Metz was supported by more than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators which synchronized their attack with over 500 dive-bombers sweeping in at unusually low levels to pinpoint their targets in the Metz area. In the classic pattern of the Normandy breakthrough at St. Lô, a crushing weight of bombs was dropped on selected objectives likely to impede the advance of the ground forces.

After a gain of up to three miles yesterday and taking 16 towns, American 3rd Army forces continued their northward drive and occupied Cheminot, on the western end of the snow-covered front and on the main military highway leading to Saarbrücken.

Weather continued unfavorable to the offensive with low clouds and rain reported. Tanks of the U. S. 4th Armored Division advanced four miles today and are fighting in the vicinity of Delme, on the road linking Metz with the Nancy-Strasbourg highway.

Although the Germans were resisting with artillery and mortar fire, they have not yet recovered from the initial shock of the assault and no organized counter-thrust has been made. As yet, there has been no enemy armor barring the American advance.

Over 5,500 rounds of shells from artillery guns ranging from 75 millimeters to 240 millimeters were hurled into a single division area in one hour before the attack was launched yesterday.

[illegible] Army Division Identified

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON FORLI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Striking from the south and the southeast, two infantry and armored columns of the 8th Army yesterday began to converge on Forli, capital of Romagna Province, bitterly defended by German forces for more than a week, it was announced here today.

In their slow, hard-fought advance, the two 8th Army forces have already overcome German resistance in the outskirts of San Martino in Strada, key outpost position of the enemy defenses south of Forli, and have crossed the Re Dei Fossi Canal to drive the enemy from all but the extreme northern tip of Forli's airfield, official reports declared.

Infantry and tank forces closing in on Forli from the south are already less than a mile and a half from the town's outskirts, while British armored columns were reported to be within 500 yards of the village of Bussecchio, just west of the airfield and about a mile and a half from the southeastern edge of the Po Valley town.

British troops forced a crossing of the broad drainage canal which forms the eastern boundary of the Forli Airfield in a night attack Tuesday, and in savage fighting throughout the night and early morning, overran strong enemy positions along the canal's bank and in ruined administration and hangar buildings farther west.

Before daylight, a second British infantry and armored attack moved against the southern edge of the field, and, after a fierce engagement with German infantry supported by Mark VI Tiger tanks, battered its way across the airfield to its western outskirts and continued on to near the village of Bussecchio.

An enemy strong-point 1,000 yards southwest of Bussecchio was also captured. According to latest reports, the Germans hold only the extreme northern tip of the Airfield, just south of the main Po Valley Highway.

The attack against German positions to the south of Forli was launched simultaneously with the drive which swept the enemy from their airfield outpost defenses. Following the east bank of the Rabbi River, tank and infantry forces, supported by heavy artillery concentrations, smashed through strong German resistance south of San Martino in Strada, and then captured this village and pushed on north.

Poles Gain on Montone

Southwest of the main battle area around Forli, Polish troops yesterday made considerable gains on both sides of the Montone River, capturing the small town of Dovadola, on Highway 67 10 miles southeast of Forli, and engaging enemy forces west of the river in the area of Monte Gattone, 1,000 yards west of the town. Fighting in the Dovadola area was reported to be heavy, and the German forces were ousted from the little town itself only after sharp street battles.

Farther east, between the Montone River and its tributary the Rabbi, the enemy forces were withdrawing without much fighting, concentrating in the vicinity of Castrocaro, four miles northeast of Dovadola and also on the Florence-Forli Road. Foremost Allied troops in this sector were reported to be on Monte Burra, six miles southwest of Forli.

The 8th Army front has been steadily moving northwest along the 10 mile-long sector southwest of Highway 9, the main traffic artery along the southern edge of the Po Plain. Hinged at the village of Ronco on the Emilia Highway, it is slowly closing shut on the German forces south of this road and west of Romagna's capital, and flattening out the sagging bulge of German resistance in the hill country just south of the Po Valley. Polish forces at the extreme west of this closing door have moved most in which German defensive fire was concentrated were near Carviano, 1½ miles east of the German strongpoint of Vergato in the Reno River Valley southwest of Bologna, and opposite Casola Valsenio, in the Senio River Valley, south of Imola.

A number of patrol clashes were reported in the coastal sector, south of Massa, where the enemy have been using dominating positions in the hills fringing the coast to lay down heavy fire on the main west coast highway. (PRO)

PATTON HURLS TWO BRIDGEHEADS OVER MOSELLE

SHAEF, November 9 — General George Patton hurled three new divisions across two Moselle River bridgeheads north of Metz this morning as three other infantry divisions continued their advance over rain-sodden ground on a 25-mile front north of the flooded Seille River.

The American 3rd Army's new offensive to cut off the embattled German stronghold at Metz was supported by more than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators which synchronized their attack with over 500 dive-bombers sweeping in at unusually low levels to pinpoint their targets in the Metz area. In the classic pattern of the Normandy breakthrough at St. Lô, a crushing weight of bombs was dropped on selected objectives likely to impede the advance of the ground forces.

After a gain of up to three miles yesterday and taking 16 towns, American 3rd Army forces continued their northward drive and occupied Cheminot, on the western end of the snow-covered front and on the main military highway leading to Saarbrücken.

Weather continued unfavorable to the offensive with low clouds and rain reported. Tanks of the U. S. 4th Armored Division advanced four miles today and are fighting in the vicinity of Delme, on the road linking Metz with the Nancy-Strasbourg highway.

Although the Germans were resisting with artillery and mortar fire, they have not yet recovered from the initial shock of the assault and no organized counter-thrust has been made. As yet, there has been no enemy armor barring the American advance.

Over 5,500 rounds of shells from artillery guns ranging from 75 millimeters to 240 millimeters were hurled into a single division area in one hour before the attack was launched yesterday.

3rd Army Divisions Identified

It was officially announced today that the six divisions taking part in the American 3rd Army offensive are the 80th, 42nd, 35th, 26th, 19th, and 5th Infantry Divisions, and the 4th Armored Division.

General Courtney Hodges' American 1st Army opened a small, local offensive in the triangle formed by the towns of Vossenack, Schmidt, and Kommerscheid, which the Germans retook yesterday after a tank and infantry attack. Some gains were reported against strong German opposition south of Vossenack. Other gains were made southwest of Hürtgen, while enemy pockets were being mopped up west of the German held town of Schmidt.

In Holland, Polish and American troops, under the command of the Canadian 1st Army, fought their way through German concrete defenses and are fighting in the streets of Moerdijk, terminal of two bridges across the Meuse River. Other forces have cleared the area east of the town.

Above the Swiss border, the Allied 6th Army Group, including the U. S. 7th Army and the French 1st Army, scored limited gains despite bad weather as they continued to push toward the Vosges Mountain passes leading to the Rhine and southwestern Germany (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

AMERICANS GAIN ON LEYTE DESPITE HURRICANE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 9 — The U.S. 24th Infantry Division gained extensively on a wide front here today, breaking a deadlock imposed by a tropical hurricane and Japanese hill positions, a communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said tonight.

Americans seized commanding terrain on important hills east of the road leading through the Ormoc Valley, as concerted bombing and artillery attacks fired large areas in Ormoc itself.

« Ormoc's usefulness to the enemy as a supply base has been greatly reduced, » the communique said.

An earlier Associated Press dispatch had reported the « restricting of all operation » for both sides because of a tropical hurricane. The storm, some of the most difficult terrain in the Pacific, knee-deep muddy roads, and elements of a crack Japanese division were the four enemies that U.S. forces faced on the dripping ridges and flooded rice paddies that made up the Pinamopoan battlefield.

The weather favored the enemy, the dispatch said, but the small forays carried out by the Japanese against American holdings on the Carigara coast in north Leyte indicated that enemy supplies on the Ormoc Road had bogged down for the Japanese as well as for the Americans, according to Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, commander of the 24th Division.

General Irving said also that some « Long Tom » artillery had been bulldozed far enough into the hills south of Jaro to shell Ormoc.

A Pacific Fleet announcement from Pearl Harbor said today that a series of new U.S. air attacks were carried out against enemy airfields in the Volcano, northern Marianas, Palau, Marcus, and Marshall Islands. Wake Island also came in for a bombing and strafing attack.

Eleven enemy planes, attempting to raid Saipan and Tinian Islands in a night attack on Tuesday, were repulsed. Three planes were lost by anti-aircraft fire. No damage or casualties were caused, the announcement said. (OWI)

RED ARMY MAKES SLIGHT GAINS AT BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 9 — Tonight's Soviet communique announced slight gains in the Budapest sector with Red Army troops fighting their way into 50 towns between the Tisza and Danube Rivers.

Press dispatches filed here stated that Red Army forces are being massed from the Arctic to the Danube for what Marshal Joseph Stalin described as the decisive offensive against the vital centers of Germany.

In Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communique announced that German resistance has started to crumble in their pivotal positions in western Serbia after the loss of 3,000 soldiers in three weeks of fighting.

Another German force, vainly defending the Knin in Dalmatia, faces annihilation as it is completely cut off from contact with other German units. It was attacked by Allied ground and air forces today as it fought to break through the encircling ring and escape to the north.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that 100,000 German officers and men had been killed on the 2nd Ukrainian Front during offensive battles from October 6 to November 6. Over 900 German tanks and self-propelled guns, as well as 3,400 armored trucks and transports, were destroyed during this period. The Germans also suffered the loss of 55 railway trains, 750 railway cars, and 10 ships. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

R.A.F. HEAVIES HIT YUGOSLAVIA BY DAY

A heavy concentration of bombs struck enemy troops still clinging to the northwestern edge of Forli Airfield, and German-held houses at the edge of the town itself were bombed. (PRO)

B.A.F. INCREASED TO HARASS TRAPPED GERMANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — The Balkan Air Force, under command of Air Vice Marshal W. Elliot, has been expanded to become the largest RAF unit in the Mediterranean in order to strike at 100,000 German troops now trapped in Yugoslavia, it was announced today.

The estimate of the size of the German force that is trapped is the highest figure yet given officially. The announcement emphasized that these troops, under command of General Von Weich, are still well-disciplined, although hard-pressed for transport.

Most of the large German force is the remnant of the German occupation army in Greece and the Aegean islands, and is now concentrated in the mountain area northeast of the line between Scutari and Podgorica, partly in northern Albania and partly in southern Yugoslavia.

These enemy forces have been subjected to heavy and relentless air attack, from Spitfires to Liberators and Halifax heavy bombers, with the immediate aim of disorganizing them and destroying their equipment and transport, so that they will be at the mercy of Partisan ambushes and winter rigours, it was said.

The German forces, which have increased as additional units make their way through guerrilla bands to join them, are attempting to battle their way toward Sarajevo, important railway hub of Yugoslavia and, if possible, on beyond the closing noose drawn by Russian and Partisan inroads, before snow falls on the tortuous mountain passes.

Farther north in Yugoslavia, there are 250,000 other German troops which must eventually fall back to the frontiers of Austria.

The German forces caught south of Belgrade are now without either communications or supplies from the forces to the north, since Balkan Air Force and other bombers have destroyed the few rail routes. Rolling stock has been largely destroyed by persistent strafing attacks, taking each day a mounting toll, and motor vehicles also have been consumed in the fiery attrition from the air. (PRO)

DESTROYERS BOMBARD FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — American destroyers, including the *USS Benson*, *Woolsey*, and *Plunkett*, have given fire support to American ground forces near the French-Italian frontier, it was announced here today.

The attacks were made yesterday and last Saturday, the announcement said, and enemy barracks, troop concentrations, and gun positions were hit. (PRO)

DETAILS OF R.N. ATTACK ON SCARPANTO REVEALED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Details of how a daring attack by three British destroyers against formidable German land batteries hastened the enemy evacuation of the Island of Scarpanto, lying between the Isles of Rhodes and Crete in the Aegean, were revealed today by a Royal Navy announcement.

The announcement told how the three destroyers, *HMS Laddedale*, *Zetland*, and *Brecon*, all of the *Hunt* class, swept in single file into heavily defended Pegadia Bay and opened up at 1,000 to 2,000-yard range with all their guns. An Island caique, covered with camouflaged netting, was the first objective hit, and exploded so violently that it must apparently have contained munition stores.

A camouflaged blockhouse was also blown up with a direct hit, and, after firing over 500 rounds, the vessels

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ged down for the Japanese as well as for the Americans, according to Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, commander of the 24th Division.

General Irving said also that some « Long Tom » artillery had been bulldozed far enough into the hills south of Jaro to shell Ormoc.

A Pacific Fleet announcement from Pearl Harbor said today that a series of new U.S. air attacks were carried out against enemy airfields in the Volcano, northern Marianas, Palau, Marcus, and Marshall Islands. Wake Island also came in for a bombing and strafing attack.

Eleven enemy planes, attempting to raid Saipan and Tinian Islands in a night attack on Tuesday, were repulsed. Three planes were lost by anti-aircraft fire. No damage or casualties were caused, the announcement said. (OWI)

RED ARMY MAKES SLIGHT GAINS AT BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 9 — Tonight's Soviet communique announced slight gains in the Budapest sector with Red Army troops fighting their way into 50 towns between the Tisza and Danube Rivers.

Press dispatches filed here stated that Red Army forces are being massed from the Arctic to the Danube for what Marshal Joseph Stalin described as the decisive offensive against the vital centers of Germany.

In Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communique announced that German resistance has started to crumble in their pivotal positions in western Serbia after the loss of 3,000 soldiers in three weeks of fighting.

Another German force, vainly defending the Knin in Dalmatia, faces annihilation as it is completely cut off from contact with other German units. It was attacked by Allied ground and air forces today as it fought to break through the encircling ring and escape to the north.

The Soviet communique announced tonight that 100,000 German officers and men had been killed on the 2nd Ukrainian Front during offensive battles from October 6 to November 6. Over 900 German tanks and self-propelled guns, as well as 3,400 armored trucks and transports, were destroyed during this period. The Germans also suffered the loss of 55 railway trains, 750 railway cars, and 10 ships. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

R.A.F. HEAVIES HIT YUGOSLAVIA BY DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force, now being employed in daylight attacks, struck at German traffic concentrations along the Balkan escape route through Yugoslavia in three forces yesterday, following attacks by Liberators of the 15th USAAF, it was announced here today.

The RAF attacks were aimed at German troops and transport columns believed to be waiting in the town of Novi Pazar, 120 miles northeast of Scutari, at vehicle concentrations in Stanica, Yugoslavia, and at a bridge at Visegrad, Yugoslavia. Heavy clouds obscured the target area at Novi Pazar, and results were unobserved.

Medium bombers yesterday attacked enemy communications in northern Italy, with Marauders claiming six rail and road bridges cut in the areas of Milan, Venice, and the Brenner Pass route, while Mitchells bombed six other rail targets, including the East Mantua Bridge, 65 miles northwest of Bologna, a temporary structure erected by the enemy after Mitchells had destroyed the original structure last July.

Bombers and Kittyhawks of the Desert Air Force concentrated their support in the area between Forli and Faenza on the 8th Army front, where enemy gun positions, strong-points, and troop concentrations were hit for the third time in recent days.

Halifax heavy bombers, with the immediate aim of disorganizing them and destroying their equipment and transport, so that they will be at the mercy of Partisan ambushes and winter rigours, it was said.

The German forces, which have increased as additional units make their way through guerrilla bands to join them, are attempting to battle their way toward Sarajevo, important railway hub of Yugoslavia and, if possible, on beyond the closing noose drawn by Russian and Partisan inroads, before snow falls on the tortuous mountain passes.

Farther north in Yugoslavia, there are 250,000 other German troops which must eventually fall back to the frontiers of Austria.

The German forces caught south of Belgrade are now without either communications or supplies from the forces to the north, since Balkan Air Force and other bombers have destroyed the few rail routes. Rolling stock has been largely destroyed by persistent strafing attacks, taking each day a mounting toll, and motor vehicles also have been consumed in the fiery attrition from the air. (PRO)

DESTROYERS BOMBARD FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — American destroyers, including the *USS Benson*, *Woolsey*, and *Plunkett*, have given fire support to American ground forces near the French-Italian frontier, it was announced here today.

The attacks were made yesterday and last Saturday, the announcement said, and enemy barracks, troop concentrations, and gun positions were hit. (PRO)

DETAILS OF R.N. ATTACK ON SCARPANTO REVEALED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Details of how a daring attack by three British destroyers against formidable German land batteries hastened the enemy evacuation of the Island of Scarpanto, lying between the Isles of Rhodes and Crete in the Aegean, were revealed today by a Royal Navy announcement.

The announcement told how the three destroyers, *HMS Laddesdale*, *Zetland*, and *Brecon*, all of the *Hunt* class, swept in single file into heavily defended Pegadia Bay and opened up at 1,000 to 2,000-yard range with all their guns. An island caique, covered with camouflaged netting, was the first objective hit, and exploded so violently that it must apparently have contained munition stores.

A camouflaged blockhouse was also blown up with a direct hit, and, after firing over 500 rounds, the vessels completed their circuit of the bay with every enemy battery silenced. Only few casualties and slight damage were incurred by the British ships.

The attack was staged at the end of September, and enemy forces withdrew from Scarpanto less than a week later, the announcement said. (PRO)

MEDIUM BOMBER GROUP CITED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — A Mitchell medium bombardment group, the 321, commanded by Colonel Richard Smith, has for the second successive month scored a record accuracy mark of 90.4 per cent in its combat missions, it was announced here today.

The planes dropped more than nine out of 10 of their bombs within a 200-yard radius of their target, the area used in determining accurate concentration on military objectives of this type. (PRO)

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO ITALIAN PATRIOTS

ROME, November 9 — Greetings to the Italian Patriots were contained in a message from Marshal Tito to Palmiro Togliatti, Minister Without Portfolio and head of the Italian Communist Party, today. Tito's message, which was in reply

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

to a telegram from Togliatti on the occasion of Belgrade's liberation, said:

«I thank you cordially for your greetings on the liberation of Belgrade.

«Belgrade, proud capital of our country, had the honor of having the glorious and invincible Red Army fighting for her liberty side-by-side with troops of the National Liberation Army.

«Only through the common struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Italian people against the Fascist aggressors, will these two peoples strengthen the foundations of their future, and resolve every question of interest to either, in a spirit of mutual understanding of one another's interests.

«I send my best wishes to the Italian Patriots struggling against the German occupiers and their satellites, and for the happier future of the Italian people.» (PWB)

AEGEAN NOW OPEN FOR MERCHANT SHIPPING

ANKARA, November 9 — The first foreign merchant ship to reach Izmir (Smyrna) Turkey since 1941 — the 3,500-ton British *Bactria* came into port Tuesday from Piraeus, Greece, the Turkish radio said last night. (UNN)

FORTRESSES HIT METZ; HANOVER IS BOMBED

LONDON, November 9 — As more than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, escorted by over 500 fighters, pounded German front line positions in the Metz area today, Royal Air Force Lancasters struck at objectives in the Ruhr Valley close behind the German lines.

This followed up a night attack by RAF Mosquitos against the industrial city of Hanover. The target was not disclosed. The RAF lost two bombers, while the Mosquito sortie was made without loss.

Another 200 Thunderbolts and Mustangs under adverse weather conditions strafed and dive-bombed transportation and ground targets around Saarbrücken in the area between Stuttgart and Giessen. Thus a total of more than 2,000 8th USAAF planes took part in today's operations.

Fighter pilots reported destroying or damaging 61 locomotives, 227 railway cars, 65 motor vehicles, five airplanes on the ground, five half-tracks, two flak emplacements, two barges, a military barracks, a railway station, a factory, a roundhouse, a radio tower, a hydro-electric plant, a warehouse and a railroad switch tower.

No enemy interceptors were encountered, and anti-aircraft fire generally ranged from light to moderate. Fourteen Allied bombers and 19 Fighters have not yet returned, but are believed to have landed on friendly territory.

Nineteen of 42 American fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's operations over Germany, are safe and others are believed to be safe in friendly territories.

Rocket-firing Beaufighters and Mosquitos from the Australian and Norwegian squadrons of the RAF Coastal Command today attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian west coast, setting fire to two medium-sized merchant ships in Midtgulen Fjord. Three other small ships and a flak boat were damaged.

Other Typhoons of the 2nd TAF yesterday attacked a suspected German headquarters and mortar position in the forest of Reichswald, southeast of Nijmegen. Another Typhoon squadron fired 48 rockets at a railway station and factory at Weeze, south of Goch. Two fires were started in the factory.

Damage and casualties were reported last night when the Germans again sent flying bombs against southern

Radio Chungking said today. The Allied forces have Shwegu, and hold a 10-mile strip along the Irrawaddy River.

This drive is being coördinated with two other southward thrusts into enemy-held territory, one by a Chinese force down the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road, and a second by the British along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railroad.

There are now 750,000 British and Indian troops fighting the Japanese in Burma, Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert said yesterday. They have so far inflicted a larger number of casualties on the Japanese than any other force in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, bombers of the 14th USAAF blasted the Kowloon docks on the China coast opposite Hong Kong on Tuesday, according to Press reports, while forces ranging over the Salween from near the China-Burma border bombed and strafed enemy positions southwest of Lungling.

Other press reports said that Japanese forces driving west in the Kwangsi Province of China have captured Hsuijen, nearly 200 miles west of Canton. They also launched a violent attack on the eastern, northern, and western suburbs of Kweilin, where heavy fighting is still in progress.

The Chinese High Command communique on Thursday said that, while the Japanese advance continued in the southern Kwangsi province, the Chinese had repelled four assaults on their positions astride the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 36 miles to the northeast. (OWI-BBC)

WEDERMEYER HAS CONFIDENCE IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, November 9 — Major General Albert C. Wedermeyer, in his first interview since his arrival here to succeed General Joseph Stilwell, described the military situation in China as unfavorable, «but not irretrievable.»

He disclosed that his command of American forces embraced French Indo-China as well as China, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek as Supreme Allied Commander, and said he had come to China to serve with the Chinese and to do everything possible to bring the most effective employment of Allied power against Japan.

«An initial survey,» he said, «leads me to believe that we should not be pessimistic.» The Allies had the strategic initiative on all fronts, as they did not have two years ago, he added.

He said that General Douglas MacArthur's success in the Philippines had made a very important contribution to the China theater, and that within a fortnight or month, General McArthur would be able to operate on a large scale from Leyte and Samar. (OWI)

15TH INDIAN TO RECEIVE V.C.

LONDON, November 9 — The granting of the British Empire's highest award, the Victoria Cross, to the 15th Indian to win this distinction, was approved today by King George VI.

The honor will be bestowed on Riflemen Tul Bahadur Pun, of the 6th Gurkha Rifles in the India Army, for his bravery at Mogaung in Burma. (Reuter)

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, November 9 — General Arthur Phleps, Knight's Cross Commander of the SS Volunteer Mountain Corps and former commander of the Prince Eugen SS Division, has been killed in action in the «southeast», the German news agency DNB said last night.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* said yesterday that infantry general Hermann Reinecke was wounded in the shoulder and his chauffeur killed when

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

2,500-ton British Dactria came into port Tuesday from Piraeus, Greece, the Turkish radio said last night. (UNN)

FORTRESSES HIT METZ; HANOVER IS BOMBED

LONDON, November 9 — As more than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, escorted by over 500 fighters, pounded German front line positions in the Metz area today, Royal Air Force Lancasters struck at objectives in the Ruhr Valley close behind the German lines.

This followed up a night attack by RAF Mosquitos against the industrial city of Hanover. The target was not disclosed. The RAF lost two bombers, while the Mosquito sortie was made without loss.

Another 200 Thunderbolts and Mustangs under adverse weather conditions strafed and dive-bombed transportation and ground targets around Saarbrücken in the area between Stuttgart and Giessen. Thus a total of more than 2,000 8th USAAF planes took part in today's operations.

Fighter pilots reported destroying or damaging 61 locomotives, 227 railway cars, 65 motor vehicles, five airplanes on the ground, five half-tracks, two flak emplacements, two barges, a military barracks, a railway station, a factory, a roundhouse, a radio tower, a hydro-electric plant, a warehouse and a railroad switch tower.

No enemy interceptors were encountered, and anti-aircraft fire generally ranged from light to moderate. Fourteen Allied bombers and 19 Fighters have not yet returned, but are believed to have landed on friendly territory.

Nineteen of 42 American fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's operations over Germany, are safe and others are believed to be safe in friendly territories.

Rocket-firing Beaufighters and Mosquitos from the Australian and Norwegian squadrons of the RAF Coastal Command today attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian west coast, setting fire to two medium-sized merchant ships in Midtgulen Fjord. Three other small ships and a flak boat were damaged.

Other Typhoons of the 2nd TAF yesterday attacked a suspected German headquarters and mortar position in the forest of Reichswald, southeast of Nijmegen. Another Typhoon squadron fired 48 rockets at a railway station and factory at Weeze, south of Goch. Two fires were started in the factory.

Damage and casualties were reported last night when the Germans again sent flying bombs against southern England counties, including the London area. (OWI - Reuter)

ALLIES CAPTURE FORT WHITE IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, November 9 — Allied troops have captured the strongly-contested Japanese stronghold of Fort White, on the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road in Northwestern Burma, after two days of heavy fighting, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced from his headquarters here today.

Fort White is eight miles southeast of Kennedy Peak, the fall of which was announced by Allied headquarters on Tuesday, and about 15 miles southeast of Tiddim the main base from which the Japanese launched their abortive invasion of India last year. Kalemyo lies about 15 miles beyond Fort White.

The BBC said today that Fort White fell to an outflanking move by British and Indian troops, and that the advance is already four miles beyond this stronghold.

West African troops, the communique revealed, are making steady progress in a second thrust towards Kalemyo. Further up the Chindwin River, other West Africans are attacking the Japanese only a mile from the river.

American-led Chinese troops have now liberated 475 square miles of northern Burma from the Japanese in their renewed drive southward from recently captured Hopin, southern Kwangsi province, the Chinese had repelled four assaults on their positions astride the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 36 miles to the northeast. (OWI-BBC)

WEDERMEYER HAS CONFIDENCE IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, November 9 — Major General Albert C. Wedermeyer, in his first interview since his arrival here to succeed General Joseph Stilwell, described the military situation in China as unfavorable, « but not irretrievable. »

He disclosed that his command of American forces embraced French Indo-China as well as China, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek as Supreme Allied Commander, and said he had come to China to serve with the Chinese and to do everything possible to bring the most effective employment of Allied power against Japan.

« An initial survey, » he said, « leads me to believe that we should not be pessimistic. » The Allies had the strategic initiative on all fronts, as they did not have two years ago, he added.

He said that General Douglas MacArthur's success in the Philippines had made a very important contribution to the China theater, and that within a fortnight or month, General McArthur would be able to operate on a large scale from Leyte and Samar. (OWI)

15TH INDIAN TO RECEIVE V.C.

LONDON, November 9 — The granting of the British Empire's highest award, the Victoria Cross, to the 15th Indian to win this distinction, was approved today by King George VI.

The honor will be bestowed on Rifleman Tul Bahadur Pun, of the 6th Gurkha Rifles in the India Army, for his bravery at Mogaung in Burma. (Reuter)

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, November 9 — General Arthur Phleps, Knight's Cross Commander of the SS Volunteer Mountain Corps and former commander of the Prince Eugen SS Division, has been killed in action in the « southeast », the German news agency DNB said last night.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* said yesterday that infantry general Hermann Reinecke was wounded in the shoulder and his chauffeur killed when Reinecke's automobile was ambushed by a machine-gunner between Danzig and Thorn.

Reinecke was one of the judges of the German court which tried and condemned to death the German generals who allegedly plotted against Hitler on July 20. The newspaper described him as chief of the General Department of the German Armed Forces. (OWI-Reuter)

MOSCOW OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

MOSCOW, November 9 — The Soviet Deputy Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vyshinsky, arrived yesterday in Bucharest to see that Rumania carries out satisfactorily the terms of the armistice with the Allies, Radio Moscow said last night. (OWI)

« VOLKSSTURM » BATTALIONS VANISH

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Thirty per cent of the soldiers in the first two Nazi *Volkssturm* battalions recruited in Vienna « disappeared » en route to the Hungarian front, said the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet*, November 5.

The two battalions, part of the first draft for the *Volkssturm*, had to be sent to the battlefront during the night « in order not to damage further the morale of the population of Vienna, » said the paper. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

U.S. CASUALTIES PASS HALF-MILLION MARK

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Secretary of War Henry Stimson reported today that American Army and Navy casualties as of October 23 had reached a total of 509,195 an increase of 21,593 over a week ago, which covered the period through October 21.

Stimson said that part of the increase is due to revision of the system handling individual casualty reports, intended to bring the casualty figures more up-to-date.

United States Army casualties were listed at 437,356, an increase of 20,235 since last week. Of this total, 84,811 were killed, 243,054 wounded, and 55,011 missing. American soldiers taken prisoner numbered 54,480.

Navy casualties — 1,268 more than last week — included 28,599 killed, 29,442 wounded, 9,311 missing, and 4,487 prisoners — a total of 71,839. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT TAKES MICHIGAN: DEMOCRATS GAIN 27 SEATS IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Belated returns tonight from the heavy labor vote in industrial Wayne County, Michigan, swung that state and its 19 electoral college votes into the column for President Roosevelt.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican Party candidate, had received a huge majority in Michigan which on Tuesday seemed certain to put that state in his column. The tide, however, began to turn in favor of President Roosevelt when late returns began to come in yesterday. Early this evening, Dewey's majority began to dwindle and by 2300 hours Rome time tonight, Roosevelt had a 10,000 popular-vote lead to capture the state.

Thus, the President has carried 36 states for a total of 432 electoral votes. The strength of the labor vote in Michigan cut Dewey's electoral vote to 99. Michigan had voted for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate, in the 1940 Presidential election.

According to complete returns from 93 per cent of the nation's election districts, President Roosevelt is assured of a three-million popular-vote plurality over Dewey. With tabulations completed in 120,286 of 139,790 election districts, Roosevelt received 23,976,717 votes, and Dewey, 21,002,748.

Despite the overwhelming victory by Roosevelt in this election, Dewey made the strongest showing of any Republican candidate who opposed Roosevelt since his first Presidential campaign in 1932. Dewey received a greater electoral vote and carried more states than either Wendell Willkie in 1940, Alf M. Landon in 1936, or Herbert Hoover in 1932.

Willkie received 82 electoral votes and carried 10 states; Landon, eight electoral votes and only two states — Maine and Vermont; Hoover received 59 electoral votes and carried six states in his unsuccessful bid for reelection.

There were nearly 45 million votes cast in The United States and 3½ million votes by the armed forces — a total vote nearly as large as that in 1940, when The United States was not at war.

Congress Supporting Administration

The voters Tuesday also assured President Roosevelt of a Congress designed to support his program for a quick and victorious ending of the war, and an international post-war policy aimed at preventing future wars. This confidence in the President was contained in gains by the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives and by

coöperate wholeheartedly with other nations in actively maintaining the peace that is to follow.»

Leaders of many of the United Nations expressed complete approval of the American voters' choice in messages to President Roosevelt today. Typical of the praise accorded Roosevelt was a cablegram from Madam Chiang Kai Shek, who said that the American people, by returning Roosevelt to a fourth term, have recognized the President's «vision and passionate concern for the common man.»

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a speech yesterday, in London, said that President Roosevelt's reëlection had vastly improved the prospect of an early conference again between Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill. He said Roosevelt's continuance in office gave him «great joy» on personal grounds.

While post-election fervor continued at a pace almost equal to the hectic closing moments of the long campaign, the candidates settled down to their important duties of government.

Governor Dewey returned to his office in Albany, capital of the State of New York, to catch up on his administrative tasks. President Roosevelt prepared to leave tonight or tomorrow morning for Washington from his family home at Hyde Park, New York. (OWI - Reuter)

LABOR PLAYED GREAT PART IN U.S. ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, November 9 — American newspapers today credited organized labor, notably the Congress of Industrial Organizations through its Political Action Committee, with getting out a large part of the vote for President Roosevelt.

«Though America's first workingman's party goes back to 1829,» wrote one journalist, «this is the first time labor's votes and labor's political organizing powers have been clearly responsible for a President.»

A New York political writer credits the American Labor Party and the Liberal Party (Minority political organizations) with being «the balance of power that swung the state's [New York] 47 crucial electoral votes to the President.» (OWI)

VATICAN PAPER COMMENTS ON REELECTION

VATICAN CITY, November 9 — Commenting on the reëlection of President Roosevelt, the *Osservatore Romano* said today that the fact that the same person has been elected to «the Supreme Magistrature of the State has undeniable and objective moral and political value.»

«It proves what prudence inspires the civic conscience of the American people, which considers that institutions and laws and traditions are for the public good,» the article continued.

«It testifies to the harmony that animates the citizens of the great Republic at a time when the supreme interests of the country and public welfare exclusively demand it.»

The *Osservatore Romano* referred to the chivalry shown by Dewey in congratulating President Roosevelt «no longer opponent, but symbol and representative of the supreme interests of the Nation.» (UNN)

ICKES SUBMITS RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told a press conference today that he had submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt.

Secretary Ickes is one of three original members of President's Roosevelt first cabinet. He was named Secretary

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Belated returns tonight from the heavy labor vote in industrial Wayne County, Michigan, swung that state and its 19 electoral college votes into the column for President Roosevelt.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican Party candidate, had received a huge majority in Michigan which on Tuesday seemed certain to put that state in his column. The tide, however, began to turn in favor of President Roosevelt when late returns began to come in yesterday. Early this evening, Dewey's majority began to dwindle and by 2300 hours Rome time tonight, Roosevelt had a 10,000 popular-vote lead to capture the state.

Thus, the President has carried 36 states for a total of 432 electoral votes. The strength of the labor vote in Michigan cut Dewey's electoral vote to 99. Michigan had voted for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate, in the 1940 Presidential election.

According to complete returns from 93 per cent of the nation's election districts, President Roosevelt is assured of a three-million popular-vote plurality over Dewey. With tabulations completed in 120,236 of 129,790 election districts, Roosevelt received 23,976,717 votes, and Dewey, 21,002,748.

Despite the overwhelming victory by Roosevelt in this election, Dewey made the strongest showing of any Republican candidate who opposed Roosevelt since his first Presidential campaign in 1932. Dewey received a greater electoral vote and carried more states than either Wendell Willkie in 1940, Alf M. Landon in 1936, or Herbert Hoover in 1932.

Willkie received 82 electoral votes and carried 10 states; Landon, eight electoral votes and only two states — Maine and Vermont; Hoover received 59 electoral votes and carried six states in his unsuccessful bid for reëlection.

There were nearly 45 million votes cast in The United States and 3½ million votes by the armed forces — a total vote nearly as large as that in 1940, when The United States was not at war.

Congress Supporting Administration

The voters Tuesday also assured President Roosevelt of a Congress designed to support his program for a quick and victorious ending of the war, and an international post-war policy aimed at preventing future wars. This confidence in the President was contained in gains by the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives and by a strong majority in the Senate.

The Democrats won 27 new seats in the House and maintained control of the Senate by returning 57 Democrats to the higher branch of Congress — the same number as in the current Congress.

When the new Congress begins its sessions next year, there will be at least 241 Democrats in the House, 184 Republicans, one Progressive and one member of the American Labor Party. Eight House seats were still undecided up to late returns tonight. The Republicans appear to have lost 28 seats, the Progressive, one seat, and the Farmer-Labor party its lone representative.

In the Senate, there will be 57 Democrats, 36 Republicans, and one Progressive. Two Senatorial races are still undecided.

The American press, including many newspapers which opposed Roosevelt for reëlection, continued today to cement the unity of the nation behind the only man who has ever been elected President of The United States for more than two terms. An editorial in *The New York World-Telegram*, which twice supported and twice opposed Roosevelt in his Presidential campaigns, illustrated the quick healing of the preëlection breach, by asserting in an editorial:

"The coming four years will bring American victory in war, and must bring American victory in peace. Roosevelt, his prestige enhanced by the election, is cast for a role of supreme importance on the world-wide stage... We will

family home at Hyde Park, New York. (OWI - Reuter)

LABOR PLAYED GREAT PART IN U.S. ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, November 9 — American newspapers today credited organized labor, notably the Congress of Industrial Organizations through its Political Action Committee, with getting out a large part of the vote for President Roosevelt.

"Though America's first workingman's party goes back to 1829," wrote one journalist, "this is the first time labor's votes and labor's political organizing powers have been clearly responsible for a President."

A New York political writer credits the American Labor Party and the Liberal Party (Minority political organizations) with being "the balance of power that swung the state's [New York] 47 crucial electoral votes to the President." (OWI)

VATICAN PAPER COMMENTS ON REELECTION

VATICAN CITY, November 9 — Commenting on the reëlection of President Roosevelt, the *Osservatore Romano* said today that the fact that the same person has been elected to "the Supreme Magistrature of the State has undeniable and objective moral and political value."

"It proves what prudence inspires the civic conscience of the American people, which considers that institutions and laws and traditions are for the public good," the article continued.

"It testifies to the harmony that animates the citizens of the great Republic at a time when the supreme interests of the country and public welfare exclusively demand it."

The *Osservatore Romano* referred to the chivalry shown by Dewey in congratulating President Roosevelt "no longer opponent, but symbol and representative of the supreme interests of the Nation." (UNN)

ICKES SUBMITS RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told a press conference today that he had submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt.

Secretary Ickes is one of three original members of President's Roosevelt first cabinet. He was named Secretary of the Interior in 1933. Other original cabinet members are Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. (OWI)

U.K. WILL SUPPORT DUTCH WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

LONDON, November 9 — All just claims made by The Netherlands Government against Germany for territorial compensation will be given energetic support by the British Government, Deputy Prime Minister Attlee announced in the House of Commons today. (Reuter)

U.S. SUBMITS PLAN FOR POST-WAR GERMANY

WASHINGTON, November 9 — The United States has submitted its plan for post-war treatment of Germany to the European Advisory Council, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said today. (Reuter)

DRACHMA STABILIZED: 600 TO POUND STERLING

ATHENS, November 9 — A new drachma will be put into circulation here Saturday at a stabilized rate of 600 to the British pound Sterling in an attempt to put an end to inflation, the Government announced here yesterday. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

U.N.R.R.A. TO OPEN OFFICES IN POLAND, ETHIOPIA

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Herbert Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced here tonight on the first anniversary of the relief organization, that an UNRRA mission will leave shortly for Ethiopia to aid the government in its relief program, and that another UNRRA mission will be established in Lublin, Poland.

President Roosevelt congratulated Lehman on UNRRA's accomplishments during the year, and said that the sacrifices of the liberated peoples shall be rewarded and that, in so far as possible, these people shall promptly receive the clothing, food, and other supplies which they need to start life over. (OWI)

DEGAULLE CALLS FOR UNITY

PARIS, November 9 — General Charles DeGaulle, addressing the French Consultative Assembly today, called for French unity in winning the war and restoring France.

"Our aims are victory over France's enemies and the restoration of National Sovereignty," he said. (OWI)

TITO REPORTED VISITING STALIN

LONDON, November 9 — Marshal Tito of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation has arrived in Moscow for talks with Marshal Stalin, the Exchange Telegraph Agency said yesterday.

An American news service said it was announced that Brigadier Fitzroy MacLean, head of the British Military Mission in Yugoslavia, has returned to London from Tito's headquarters. (OWI)

EISENHOWER ADDRESSES BELGIAN PARLIAMENT

BRUSSELS, November 9 — General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, officially visited the city today and addressed both houses of the Belgian Parliament.

General Eisenhower paid tribute to the courage of the Belgians during the German occupation and for their aid in defeating the common enemy. The Allied forces, he said, rejoiced that Belgium was spared the devastation of a prolonged campaign. (OWI)

U.S., CANADIAN PLANS ADOPTED FOR DISCUSSION

CHICAGO, November 9 — Proposals by Canada and The United States for a permanent international air authority were adopted yesterday as a basis for discussion by a sub-committee of the International Civil Aviation Conference.

Although adoption does not constitute approval of the proposals, it provides that each sub-commitee designate a basic document for debate, affording the conference the most detailed and best organized statements of the problems to be considered.

The proposal for international ownership and management of international civil aviation advocated by Australian and New Zealand delegates was formally rejected at yesterday's session.

A proposal that a world air authority be created to own and operate transport aircraft on trunk routes also was rejected yesterday, leaving the conference with three other plans for a multilateral aviation convention and an international aeronautical body. These plans were submitted by The United States, The United Kingdom, and Canada.

The issue of unrestricted competition for world air service versus controlled competition remains one of the big problems of the conference — with the U. S. plan proposing free competition, the British plan providing for control and was carrying out a policy which was against that of the Jewish Nationalists. The Stern Group therefore decided to kill him." (OWI)

FIELD MARSHAL DILL BURIED IN ARLINGTON

WASHINGTON, November 9 — Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in The United States who died here last Saturday, was buried today in Arlington National Cemetery. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

1,200 MILLION LIRE FOR PUBLIC WORKS

ROME, November 9 — Public Works Minister Pietro Mancini announced yesterday at a meeting of the Council of Ministers that 1,200 million lire had been set aside for the construction of roads and bridges of military importance.

In the interim period between the liberation of the southern Provinces and the return of the Government to Rome, the Ministry spent 400 million lire for completed works, and appropriated 1,057 million lire for projected works.

This expenditure had been incurred chiefly, said the Minister, by repairs to roads of military importance, war damage repair of the most pressing nature, and communal first-aid intervention in the Provinces of Naples and Salerno necessitated by the Vesuvius eruption.

A fund of 500 million lire to be used in the repair of damaged houses and the construction of temporary dwellings has been allotted. Works costing 232 ½ million lire are in progress, out of which 168 ½ million lire have been allocated to the construction of these temporary buildings. Of these, 14 groups are now being constructed in the 12 communes of the Provinces of Rome, Frosinone, and Littoria, which have suffered most from the war.

Work of a first-aid nature — such as the clearing of ruins, the demolition of dangerous buildings, and the reopening of road communications — continues. For this, 1,500 million lire have been allotted for war damage and 233 million for the destruction caused by the Vesuvius eruption. (UNN)

ALLIED POLICE SMASH SECOND HOODLUM GANG

ROME, November 9 — The smashing of a second gang of hoodlums which was responsible for a series of crimes between this city and Naples, was announced today by the Provost Marshal of the Rome Allied Area Command

With the arrest recently of a group of eight men — reported to be deserters from the American and Canadian Armies in Italy — police were prepared to close out a list of crimes that ranged from petty larcenies to kidnapping of Military Police.

Allied and Italian police worked in close coöperation for several weeks while arresting two and three members of the gang at a time. In all, several traps were laid by police which led to the arrest of the gang. At the same time it was also announced that several stolen military vehicles were recovered together with a wide variety of fircarms and a large sum of money.

Two weeks ago, police officials announced the capture of a gang of 14 persons, including one woman, which was headed by a man identified as Ivan Mateslk. Police said today that these two gangs, while operating independently of each other, always knew of each other's activities and that they often shifted to either Rome or Naples when the situation became too 'hot' in the other city. (UNN)

ITALIAN WOMEN ASK FOR UNION REPRESENTATION

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

TITO REPORTED VISITING STALIN

LONDON, November 9 — Marshal Tito of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation has arrived in Moscow for talks with Marshal Stalin, the Exchange Telegraph Agency said yesterday.

An American news service said it was announced that Brigadier Fitzroy MacLean, head of the British Military Mission in Yugoslavia, has returned to London from Tito's headquarters. (OWI)

EISENHOWER ADDRESSES BELGIAN PARLIAMENT

BRUSSELS, November 9 — General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, officially visited the city today and addressed both houses of the Belgian Parliament.

General Eisenhower paid tribute to the courage of the Belgians during the German occupation and for their aid in defeating the common enemy. The Allied forces, he said, rejoiced that Belgium was spared the devastation of a prolonged campaign. (OWI)

U.S., CANADIAN PLANS ADOPTED FOR DISCUSSION

CHICAGO, November 9 — Proposals by Canada and The United States for a permanent international air authority were adopted yesterday as a basis for discussion by a sub-committee of the International Civil Aviation Conference.

Although adoption does not constitute approval of the proposals, it provides that each sub-commitee designate a basic document for debate, affording the conference the most detailed and best organized statements of the problems to be considered.

The proposal for international ownership and management of international civil aviation advocated by Australian and New Zealand delegates was formally rejected at yesterday's session.

A proposal that a world air authority be created to own and operate transport aircraft on trunk routes also was rejected yesterday, leaving the conference with three other plans for a multilateral aviation convention and an international aeronautical body. These plans were submitted by The United States, The United Kingdom, and Canada.

The issue of unrestricted competition for world air service versus controlled competition remains one of the big problems of the conference — with the U. S. plan proposing free competition, the British plan providing for controlled competition, and the Canadian plan taking a position between the two. (OWI-Reuter)

MOYNE ASSASSINS MEMBERS OF « STERN GROUP »

LONDON, November 9 — Foreign Minister Anthony Eden today gave the House of Commons the facts, — as far as they are known — regarding the recent assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister to the Middle East, in Cairo. Mr. Eden said Cairo reports told of a confession by the two assassins that they were members of a secret Jewish terrorist organization, who had come to Egypt from Palestine with the express purpose of murdering Lord Moyne, Mr. Eden said:

« Tuesday last the Prime Minister undertook to inform the House as soon as he received fuller details about the assassination of Lord Moyne. It now has been reported from Cairo that the two prisoners have made the following confession: 'We are members of the Fighters for Freedom of Israel organization, and what we have done was on instructions from this organization.'

« The organization is that known as the 'Stern Group,' and the prisoners stated they were sent down by this group for the express purpose of murdering Lord Moyne. The reason they give is that he was the head of the political department of the British Government in the Middle East.

This expenditure had been [illegible] Minister, by repairs to roads of military importance, war damage repair of the most pressing nature, and communal first-aid intervention in the Provinces of Naples and Salerno necessitated by the Vesuvius eruption.

A fund of 500 million lire to be used in the repair of damaged houses and the construction of temporary dwellings has been allotted. Works costing 238 ½ million lire are in progress, out of which 168 ½ million lire have been allocated to the construction of these temporary buildings. Of these, 14 groups are now being constructed in the 12 communes of the Provinces of Rome, Frosinone, and Littoria, which have suffered most from the war.

Work of a first-aid nature — such as the clearing of ruins, the demolition of dangerous buildings, and the reopening of road communications — continues. For this, 1,500 million lire have been allotted for war damage and 233 million for the destruction caused by the Vesuvius eruption. (UNN)

ALLIED POLICE SMASH SECOND HOODLUM GANG

ROME, November 9 — The smashing of a second gang of hoodlums which was responsible for a series of crimes between this city and Naples, was announced today by the Provost Marshal of the Rome Allied Area Command.

With the arrest recently of a group of eight men — reported to be deserters from the American and Canadian Armies in Italy — police were prepared to close out a list of crimes that ranged from petty larcenies to kidnapping of Military Police.

Allied and Italian police worked in close cooperation for several weeks while arresting two and three members of the gang at a time. In all, several traps were laid by police which led to the arrest of the gang. At the same time it was also announced that several stolen military vehicles were recovered together with a wide variety of firearms and a large sum of money.

Two weeks ago, police officials announced the capture of a gang of 14 persons, including one woman, which was headed by a man identified as Ivan Matesik. Police said today that these two gangs, while operating independently of each other, always knew of each other's activities and that they often shifted to either Rome or Naples when the situation became too 'hot' in the other city. (UNN)

ITALIAN WOMEN ASK FOR UNION REPRESENTATION

ROME, November 9 — Women representatives on trade unions and factory committees on the basis of proportional representation were asked today by the Union of Italian Women. A memorandum was submitted by the union to the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

Formation of an office within the IGCL to be composed of women whose task would be to study, coördinate, and promote activities pertaining to the defense and protection of women and child labor, also was called for in the memorandum. (UNN)

600 ITALIAN ART WORKS STOLEN BY GERMANS

ROME, November 9 — More than 600 art works from Florence art galleries and museums have been carried off by the Germans as loot for delivery to Germany, said Dr. Modestino Petroziello, Director General of Fine Arts in a radio broadcast over Radio Rome tonight.

Officers of the SS told the Superintendent of the Florence art galleries that the seizure of Italian art works was ordered directly by Himmler, said Dr. Petroziello.

Among the works carried off are many of the most valuable masterpieces of the art galleries of Florence.

Included among these are the famed statues of Niobe and Venus dei Medici, and also some of the famous paintings of Botticelli, Raphael, Titian, and Caravaggio.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Experts of the Allied Commission and of the Italian Ministry of Public Education have proof that 12 of the most renowned paintings, including works of Titian and Bruegel the Elder, were stolen by orders from Göring to the German Consul at Florence and Colonel Langsdorf, head of the «German Art Protection Service» in Italy, said Dr. Petroziello.

Recalling the decision taken by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 calling for the restitution of artistic treasures carried off by Napoleon, Dr. Petrozielio asked for the return to Italy of Italian art works arbitrarily appropriated by the Germans for themselves and an indemnity for any damage suffered by them. (UNN)

POLAND RESUMES RELATIONS WITH ITALY

ROME, November 9 — The Polish Government-in-London has resumed diplomatic relations with Italy, an official announcement said today. Maciej Loret has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires to the Italian Government with the status of Minister, the announcement added. (UNN)

FASCIST'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED

ROME, November 9 — Two apartments belonging to Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Fascist Academy of Italy, have been confiscated and are now in the hands of Dr. Sergio Ruggeri, Government trustee.

The confiscation order is in conformity with a recent decree ordering the impounding of the property of Fascist hierarchs. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Forli, British troops of the 8th Army have been engaged in heavy fighting, and have made progress against the most determined resistance.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have made considerable gains on either side of the River Montone, and have occupied a number of important features.

The town of Dovadola, on the Florence-Forli Road, was captured after a sharp engagement.

In the western coastal sector, Negro troops of the 5th Army have captured the villages of Fabbiano and Basati.

In the remainder of the 5th Army sector, activity was confined to patrolling and artillery exchanges.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Troop concentrations in Yugoslavia were again attacked yesterday by heavy bombers of the 15th AAF, while RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked roads and bridges in Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy communications in the Po Valley area of northern Italy.

Fighters and fighter-bombers were active against close-support targets, rails, and bridges near the battle ground.

From these operations, six of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,400 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 9 — Today's communique:

On Walcheren Island, Allied forces have freed Vrouwenpolder. Only a few pockets of resistance are holding out and mopping up continues.

Gains have been made against very heavy resistance southwest of the town of Hürtgen.

West of Schmidt, enemy pockets are being mopped up.

In the Seille Valley, our units made gains east and northeast of Nancy after an artillery preparation yesterday morning. The following towns northeast and east of Nancy have been freed: Aulnois sûr Seille, Mailly sûr Seille, Fresnes En Saulnois, Malaucourt, Jallaucourt, Moncourt, and Bezange.

Between Nancy and Metz, nine enemy command posts were bombed and fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces in the area east of Pont à Mousson bombed gun positions and troop concentrations.

North of Baccarat, the enemy has been cleared from Migneville. Gains have been made in the wooded area west of St. Dié, and we have taken the village of Les Baroques.

Several enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in the Vosges Mountains southwest of Gerardmer.

Eight enemy aircraft were shot down and two destroyed on the ground in tactical air operations yesterday. Seven of our aircraft are missing.

Yesterday morning, heavy bombers attacked the synthetic oil plant at Homberg in the Ruhr. Fighters escorted the bombers and flew supporting sweeps. From this operation, one bomber and one fighter are also missing. (OWI - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 9 — Tonight's communique:

During today, between the rivers Tisza and Danube, our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including large localities of Meszesac, Mizotzi, Goley, Meszekeretkezs, Perteshtvan, Jeger-Farmos, Meszotarte, Pesheny-Telek, Porokva, Kemlye, Istenanna, Kiskere, Peshentek, Rekasz, Segled-Bercel, Irsa, and Alberti, and the railway stations of Meszesac, Porokva, Kiskere, and Irsa.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 8, our troops, as a result of fighting of local importance, disabled or destroyed 19 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 18 enemy planes were shot down.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, during the offensive battles from October 6 to November 6 of this year, have inflicted on the enemy the following losses in men and equipment:

Damaged: 416 planes, over 900 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1,450 guns of various caliber, 790 mortars, 420 armored trucks and carriers, 3,000 trucks, 30 locomotives, 55 railway trains, 750 railway cars, 40 loaded barges, 10 ships, and eight armored trains.

The enemy lost in killed alone over 100,000 officers and men.

During this same period, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front seized the following trophies: 386 planes, 138 tanks and self-propelled guns, 856 guns of various caliber, 680 mortars, 1,795 machine-guns, 49 armored trucks and carriers, 953 trucks, 189 locomotives, 42 railway trains, 5,660 railway cars, two armored trains, 24 loaded barges, and 286 stores with ammunition, armament, and other war material.

Taken prisoner: 42,160 German and Hungarian officers and men.

Thus, as a result of offensive battles of the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front on the territory of Transylvania and Hungary, the losses of the enemy in principal equipment and men include: Captured and Killed, 142,160; captured and destroyed, 802 planes, 1,038 tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,306 guns of various caliber, 1,470 mortars, 469 armored trucks and carriers, and 3,953 trucks.

(Radio Moscow)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Fascist Academy of Italy, have been confiscated and are now in the hands of Dr. Sergio Ruggeri, Government trustee.

The confiscation order is in conformity with a recent decree ordering the impounding of the property of Fascist hierarchs. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 9 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Southwest of Forli, British troops of the 8th Army have been engaged in heavy fighting, and have made progress against the most determined resistance.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have made considerable gains on either side of the River Montone, and have occupied a number of important features.

The town of Dovadola, on the Florence-Forli Road, was captured after a sharp engagement.

In the western coastal sector, Negro troops of the 5th Army have captured the villages of Fabbiano and Basati.

In the remainder of the 5th Army sector, activity was confined to patrolling and artillery exchanges.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Troop concentrations in Yugoslavia were again attacked yesterday by heavy bombers of the 15th AAF, while RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked roads and bridges in Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy communications in the Po Valley area of northern Italy.

Fighters and fighter-bombers were active against close-support targets, rails, and bridges near the battle ground.

From these operations, six of our aircraft are missing. MAAF flew approximately 1,400 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 9 — Today's communique:

On Walcheren Island, Allied forces have freed Vrouwenpolder. Only a few pockets of resistance are holding out, and mopping up continues.

There has been bitter fighting for Moerdijk bridge approaches. We penetrated concrete defenses and made some advance in the face of fierce opposition.

The enemy has been driven out of the area east of the town.

Gun positions at Dunkirk were attacked yesterday by rocket-firing fighters.

Fighter-bombers continued their attacks on transportation targets in Holland, principally in the Utrecht area. Rail tracks were cut in numerous places, and motor transport was destroyed.

The railway station and factory at Weeze, south of Goch, and strongpoints north and south of the Reichswald Forest were attacked by rocket-firing fighters.

Fighter-bombers attacked the communications center of Geilenkirchen, where many fires were started. Bridges near Düsseldorf and Cologne and a rail yard near Euskirchen, and locomotives and freight cars in the Rhineland were also attacked.

Airfields at Wiesbaden and Sachienheim were hit by fighter-bombers.

In the Hürtgen Forest sector, our forces are attacking against strong enemy pressure, and gaining ground slowly in the area south of Vossenack.

bombers and flew supporting sweeps. From this operation one bomber and one fighter are also missing. (OWI - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 9 — Tonight's communique:

During today, between the rivers Tisza and Danube, our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including large localities of Meszesac, Migratzi, Geley, Meszkeretkezs, Perteshtvan, Jeger-Farmos, Meszotarte, Pesheny-Telek, Porokva, Kemlye, Istenanna, Kiskere, Peshentek, Rekasz, Segled-Bercel, Irsa, and Alberti, and the railway stations of Meszesac, Porokva, Kiskere, and Irsa.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 8, our troops, as a result of fighting of local importance, disabled or destroyed 19 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 18 enemy planes were shot down.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, during the offensive battles from October 6 to November 6 of this year, have inflicted on the enemy the following losses in men and equipment:

Damaged: 416 planes, over 900 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1,450 guns of various caliber, 790 mortars, 420 armored trucks and carriers, 3,000 trucks, 30 locomotives, 55 railway trains, 750 railway cars, 40 loaded barges, 10 ships, and eight armored trains.

The enemy lost in killed alone over 100,000 officers and men.

During this same period, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front seized the following trophies: 386 planes, 138 tanks and self-propelled guns, 856 guns of various caliber, 680 mortars, 1,795 machine-guns, 49 armored trucks and carriers, 953 trucks, 189 locomotives, 42 railway trains, 5,660 railway cars, two armored trains, 24 loaded barges, and 286 stores with ammunition, armament, and other war material.

Taken prisoner: 42,160 German and Hungarian officers and men.

Thus, as a result of offensive battles of the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front on the territory of Transylvania and Hungary, the losses of the enemy in principal equipment and men include: Captured and Killed, 142,160; captured and destroyed, 802 planes, 1,038 tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,306 guns of various caliber, 1,470 mortars, 469 armored trucks and carriers, and 3,953 trucks.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 9 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Padana Valley, acts of sabotage against the principal railway and highway communications have been intensified.

In Romagna, Patriot activity behind German lines continues. According to information to hand the Patriots of this sector have for some time been taking effective action against the Nazi-Fascists.

A Garibaldi Brigade participated in these activities which started last September and which have forced the Germans to protect highways with large forces withdrawn from the front. Elements of this brigade attacked and burned four German vehicles in the vicinity of Valpiano. The fire was spotted by Allied bombers who flew low to machine gun the German motor column on the highway, destroying other trucks. Patriots also exploded a munitions depot at Buggiana.

Following mopping-up attempts on the part of the Nazi-Fascists, clashes took place in the Provinces of Aosta, Treviso, and Alessandria.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

It may now be revealed that in the middle of September, the Mazzini Brigade, moving from Monte Grappa to the Asiago sector, inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Some 850 German wounded were taken to the Vicenza and neighbouring hospitals.

According to an enemy admission, which is far below the truth, in one year the Fascist Republican Guard suffered the following losses against Patriots: 1,906 killed and 2,524 wounded. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

(Compiled by Radio Monitoring Division)

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, November 9 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The brave garrison of the bridgehead of Moerdijk again yesterday frustrated repeated attempts by enemy tank formations to break through and to cut off the German forces from the Meuse River.

Along the entire front in Holland, strong enemy formations of fighter-bombers were active all day.

From the two sectors flanking Aix la Chapelle, increased enemy artillery fire and lively firing of smokescreen shells is reported. As on the previous day, an attack on Würselen failed again yesterday.

Our tanks and grenadiers continued to mop up the area of Kommerscheidt. Counter-attacks by North-American battalions were beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy, although he had strong air support. Numerous prisoners were again taken; several German soldiers were liberated from captivity.

The defensive battle along the frontier of Lorraine is raging over a 50-kilometer-wide front between Pont à Mousson and the Rhine-Marne Canal. Owing to determined German resistance, American divisions were able to penetrate into only a few of our main positions. At other places, especially to the northeast of Pont à Mousson, they were repulsed with heavy losses, whilst west of Château Salins, they were thrown back by counter-attacks.

Grim fighting is in progress in the area of Marsal. Further attacks on the upper Meurthe yesterday resulted in only slight local gains for the enemy.

The bombardment of London continued, being intensified by «V-2.»

Italy:

In the eastern part of the Etruscan Apennines and in the adjacent Adriatic sector, formations of the British 8th Army launched major attacks after a formidable artillery barrage.

In the mountains north of Rocca San Casciano, the enemy's advance was checked by our artillery.

In the plain of Forli, the enemy succeeded in denting our front and in crossing the Ronco. The enemy bridgehead was smashed by our troops in a counter-attack.

Aegean:

The Garrison of the Aegean Island of Milos, composed of units of the Navy and the Army, expelled the enemy troops from the island on which they landed supported by a British Naval unit, after several days of hard fighting.

Eastern Front:

In the course of our movements in the Balkans, the Strumitza Valley was evacuated as scheduled.

for bravery, found a hero's death in aerial combat after shooting down his opponent. With him, the Luftwaffe loses one of its most successful airmen, who had gained altogether 258 victories in fighting in the air. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: The German Radio tonight broadcast the text of the weekly article by the German Minister of Propaganda. Its most striking feature was its effort to show the German people that a burdensome war, even at its worst, has certain consoling qualities and brings certain improvements to a nation: war removes many social prejudices; war will shape and strengthen the «reconstruction of the future people's state;» war is a melting pot from which a new élite will emerge; war makes both people and nations show themselves in their true light without «deceiving masks.»

German Fortitude in Adversity: The other outstanding trend of the Goebbels article was the praise and encouragement of German fortitude in adversity, the admitted adversity being seen as a sort of bracing and tempering ordeal of fire, from which the survivor will emerge stronger than ever. This German fortitude was contrasted with a presumed lack of firm national character on the part of the defaulting satellites:

«In innumerable and extremely hard tests, the German people has proved that it has the maturity needed for this century. In this respect, it differs most admirably from other nations, which lack this maturity and which for this reason are gradually sinking into the abyss of a dark future. However, the virtue of German steadfastness is not only the result of our more stable national character, but also the result of the more logical and socially more fruitful structure of our state and social life.»

«Secret Weapon» Propaganda Continues: The German Radio today continued to give prominence and emphasis to the new secret weapon. Known as V-2, the weapon now being launched against London is alleged to be even more destructive than was V-1 (the flying bombs.)

America's Elections: The German Home Radio, continuing its propaganda trend of claiming to champion the small countries against the Allies, gave the following bitter commentary on the connection between the American elections and the more diminutive of the United Nations:

«Britain's political circles are pleased that the presidential elections in America are over, and that there is no longer any need to bother about the Poles, the Czechs, or the Italians. Up to the time of the elections, Anglo-American policy had to consider the feelings of the smaller nations, as they were represented in The United States by strong minorities who were important in the elections.»

Military Strategy: Von Olberg sees the Russian strategy as being: to pause briefly for a concentration of forces and then to launch a vast «winter offensive» against East Prussia and Poland. Sertorius predicted a similar large-scale offensive on the western front, with the present drive of the American 3rd Army in Lorraine as a mere «preliminary.» All in all, German sources were conceding that the usual «winter lull» will not recur this winter.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Reactions to Prince Umberto Interview: Fascist commentators have given various interpretations to Prince Umberto's statements during his recent interview with *The New York Times* correspondent, Herbert Matthews. There was, first, the attempt to discredit and neutralize the authority of the Crown Prince and the value of his words. The fact that nearly all the newspapers in «invaded» Italy (representing a panorama of political ideology) took umbrage over Prince Umberto's remarks was used by Fascist commentators to prove that the anti-Fascist press is alike anti-Monarchy, *en bloc*.

Fascist Amnesty Deadline: Mussolini's period of grace

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

tons of fighter-bombers were active all day.

From the two sectors flanking Aix la Chapelle, increased enemy artillery fire and lively firing of smokescreen shells is reported. As on the previous day, an attack on Würselen failed again yesterday.

Our tanks and grenadiers continued to mop up the area of Kommerscheidt. Counter-attacks by North-American battalions were beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy, although he had strong air support. Numerous prisoners were again taken; several German soldiers were liberated from captivity.

The defensive battle along the frontier of Lorraine is raging over a 50-kilometer-wide front between Pont a Mousson and the Rhine-Marne Canal. Owing to determined German resistance, American divisions were able to penetrate into only a few of our main positions. At other places, especially to the northeast of Pont a Mousson, they were repulsed with heavy losses, whilst west of Château Salins, they were thrown back by counter-attacks.

Grim fighting is in progress in the area of Marsal. Further attacks on the upper Meurthe yesterday resulted in only slight local gains for the enemy.

The bombardment of London continued, being intensified by « V-2. »

Italy:

In the eastern part of the Etruscan Apennines and in the adjacent Adriatic sector, formations of the British 8th Army launched major attacks after a formidable artillery barrage.

In the mountains north of Rocca San Casciano, the enemy's advance was checked by our artillery.

In the plain of Forli, the enemy succeeded in denting our front and in crossing the Ronco. The enemy bridgehead was smashed by our troops in a counter-attack.

Aegean:

The Garrison of the Aegean Island of Milos, composed of units of the Navy and the Army, expelled the enemy troops from the island on which they landed supported by a British Naval unit, after several days of hard fighting.

Eastern Front:

In the course of our movements in the Balkans, the Strumitza Valley was evacuated as scheduled.

In the Apatin sector on the Danube, the Bolshevists were able to gain a foothold on the western bank of the river. Fighting there is still in progress.

In the Danube bridgehead of Duna-Foldvar southeast of Budapest and north of Szolnok, all attacks of Soviet formations failed.

German and Hungarian flak artillery, together with fighter-bombers, effectively intervened in the fighting southeast of the Hungarian capital.

By sweeping counter-attacks north of the middle course of the Tisza the enemy was intercepted after he had pushed on to the sector of Mozcekevesd.

On the remaining front up to the Riga Bay, slight fighting activity took place.

Air:

Enemy terror pilots carried out attacks against the residential quarters of Mörs, Homberg, and Rheine, as well as against places in central Germany.

During the past night, British planes dropped bombs at Hanover. Fighters and flak artillery of the Lutwaffe brought down 18 enemy planes.

Group Commander Major Walter Nowotny, who had been a recipient of the highest German decoration awarded

people has proved that it has the maturity needed for this century. In this respect, it differs most admirably from other nations, which lack this maturity and which for this reason are gradually sinking into the abyss of a dark future. However, the virtue of German steadfastness is not only the result of our more stable national character, but also the result of the more logical and socially more fruitful structure of our state and social life. »

« Secret Weapon » Propaganda Continues: The German Radio today continued to give prominence and emphasis to the new secret weapon. Known as V-2, the weapon now being launched against London is alleged to be even more destructive than was V-1 (the flying bombs.)

America's Elections: The German Home Radio, continuing its propaganda trend of claiming to champion the small countries against the Allies, gave the following bitter commentary on the connection between the American elections and the more diminutive of the United Nations:

« Britain's political circles are pleased that the presidential elections in America are over, and that there is no longer any need to bother about the Poles, the Czechs, or the Italians. Up to the time of the elections, Anglo-American policy had to consider the feelings of the smaller nations, as they were represented in The United States by strong minorities who were important in the elections. »

Military Strategy: Von Olberg sees the Russian strategy as being: to pause briefly for a concentration of forces and then to launch a vast « winter offensive » against East Prussia and Poland. Sertorius predicted a similar large-scale offensive on the western front, with the present drive of the American 3rd Army in Lorraine as a mere « preliminary. » All in all, German sources were conceding that the usual « winter lull » will not recur this winter.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Reactions to Prince Umberto Interview: Fascist commentators have given various interpretations to Prince Umberto's statements during his recent interview with *The New York Times* correspondent, Herbert Matthews. There was, first, the attempt to discredit and neutralize the authority of the Crown Prince and the value of his words. The fact that nearly all the newspapers in « invaded » Italy (representing a panorama of political ideology) took umbrage over Prince Umberto's remarks was used by Fascist commentators to prove that the anti-Fascist press is alike anti-Monarchy, *en bloc.*

Fascist Amnesty Deadline: Mussolini's period of grace for Fascist defaulters comes to an end at midnight tomorrow, November 10. The bait apparently has been failure, in that tonight, as every night for the past 10 days, the lists of the redeemed were conspicuously small in number. An average of a hundred a night have reportedly « seen the light. » Threatened punishments for the recalcitrant were repeated, but in a minor key.

Fascism an Unvanquished Ideology: One lengthy essay tonight attempted to prove that the vitality and very existence of Fascism is so persistent that the Allies have not and will never succeed in uprooting it. It was illustrated that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden (who reported to the House of Commons that, despite firm Allied methods, there still exist clandestine Fascist elements in Italy) is merely indulging in stubborn bravado in his summary of the Italian situation.

Italian Communists Hostile to Christian-Democrats: Pegging their analysis on the fact that the Christian-Democratic Party has sent telegraphic congratulations to President-elect Roosevelt, the Fascist commentators concluded that the gulf between Communists and Christian-Democrats has widened. The reason is, supposedly, that the Communists consider the Christian-Democrats as the « chief representatives of Jewish capitalism, » and therefore reactionaries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785521

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — **11 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British troops of 8th Army liberate Forli; 16 more Jap ships sunk; Americans advance five miles on Ormoc; U.S. 3rd Army, in full offensive, gains five miles; Russians cut Miskolcz-Budapest railway; Japan surprised by Stalin's statement.

LIBERATED ITALY — A.C.I. passes to civilian control, MacMillan succeeding General Wilson as head; Roosevelt says Italian contribution not in vain; U.N.R.R.A. mission working with Italians, Lehman says; Italian women ask for suffrage; Allies commemorate Armistice in Rome today.

UNITED NATIONS — Throng greets Roosevelt's return to Washington; Tito says Allies inspire faith in victory; Iran Premier resigns; Paris celebrates Armistice today; Napolean's Crown reported missing; Four Nobel Prizes awarded.

NEUTRAL — Swiss Foreign Minister resigns on Soviet issue.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler is « lonely and afflicted. » Cologne paper says.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH TROOPS OF 8TH CAPTURE FORLI'

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — British infantry and armored forces of the 8th Army after fierce fighting yesterday captured the town of Forli, capital of Romagna Province and nearly half-way along the Po Plain from Rimini to Bologna, it was announced here today.

Infantrymen of the Hampshire and Highland Regiments, [illegible] Forli early yesterday

Forli and even when dislodged, staged a stubborn, day-long stand just outside Forli until their comrades evacuated the town.

After the Germans fell back Wednesday night, British forces advanced in two major thrusts against Forli itself. They first captured the Forli military barracks, little over a mile east of the town on Highway 9, and then circled round to the north to seize the railway station. The second column advanced along the main Po Valley Road and entered the town itself, past the town square to the Porta Garibaldi, at the capital's western edge by the Montone River.

With the capture of Forli, the 8th Army now holds a line along the Montone River southwest to Dovadola, and northeast of Forli, roughly along the line of the Ronco River to its point of junction with the Montone near the sea.

This front, 30 miles in length, stretches five miles south of Ravenna southwest into the low hills bordering the Po Plain south of Faenza, and puts 450 square-miles of the southeastern end of the Po Plain in Allied hands. Allied forces are now only 37 miles from Bologna along the Emilia Highway, and with Forli, have captured two of the string of a dozen large towns and cities strung along this major highway between Milan and Rimini.

British Straighten Line

British troops yesterday swept back the last organized German resistance east of the Montone River along the 10-mile stretch southwest of Forli, to straighten out the sagging enemy line in this sector.

British troops occupied the village of Sandurano, one mile southeast of the German strongpoint of Castrocaro, five miles southwest of Forli on the Florence-Forli Road, and then pushed on to the river.

Farther south, enemy troops gave up exposed positions, including Monte Bora, west of Dovadola, under the pressure of Polish patrol forces. Northeast of Forli, enemy forces also withdrew from Borgo Sisa, a hamlet on the right bank of the Ronco River, five miles above the Emilia Highway. Heavy artillery exchanges took place on this sector.

Troops of the British 5th Corps took about 250 prisoners in the day's fighting preceding the entry into Forli, official reports said. One of the enemy prisoners, a soldier of the 356th German Infantry Division, was quoted as declaring that when men of his battalion were ordered forward to hold positions against the 8th Army advance, they found British troops already in possession. The Germans broke formation and fled.

On the 5th Army front, only patrol clashes and minor engagements were reported yesterday.

On the coastal sector, American Negro troops of the 92nd Division occupied the villages of Azzano, Terrinca, and Levigliani, two miles north of Serravezza, and three and four miles northeast, respectively. The capture of these mountain villages represents gains of more than a mile by the[illegible] troops

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

surprised by Stalin's statement.

LIBERATED ITALY — A.C.I. passes to civilian control. MacMillan succeeding General Wilson as head; Roosevelt says Italian contribution not in vain; U.N.R.R.A. mission working with Italians. Lehman says; Italian women ask for suffrage; Allies commemorate Armistice in Rome today.

UNITED NATIONS — Throng greets Roosevelt's return to Washington; Tito says Allies inspire faith in victory; Iran Premier resigns; Paris celebrates Armistice today; Napolean's Crown reported missing; Four Nobel Prizes awarded.

NEUTRAL — Swiss Foreign Minister resigns on Soviet issue.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler is « lonely and afflicted, » Cologne paper says.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH TROOPS OF 8TH CAPTURE FORLI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — British infantry and armored forces of the 8th Army after fierce fighting yesterday captured the town of Forli, capital of Romagna Province and nearly half-way along the Po Plain from Rimini to Bologna, it was announced here today.

Infantrymen of the Hampshire and Highland Regiments, supported by Churchill tanks, entered Forli early yesterday morning, after strong forces of enemy troops and heavy tanks withdrew across the Montone River west of the town following a day-long battle, official reports said.

Although enemy snipers remained in the town, leading British troops pushed through the streets in pursuit of the enemy until they were halted by the demolished bridge over the Montone, blown up by the Germans as they fell back.

German forces were reported to have reformed to take up positions on the west bank of the river, and to begin again the tactic of holding the Allied advance as long as possible at a water barrier.

Enemy « Outwitted and Outfought »

The enemy was both « outwitted and outfought » in the final stage of the battle for Forli, an official report declared. The skillful operations were both planned and directed by Lt. General G. F. Keightley, commander of the veteran British 5th Corps, the statement added.

The British entry into Forli, a quiet provincial capital of 25,000 population, came after 8th Army forces had reduced the final savage enemy resistance on the northern edges of the town's airfield.

Although subjected to heavy air attacks and Allied ground thrusts of mounting strength for nine days, strong German infantry forces, supported by lumbering Mark VI Tiger tanks, clung bitterly to this key position southeast of

With the capture of Forli, the 8th Army now holds a line along the Montone River southwest to Dovadola, and northeast of Forli, roughly along the line of the Ronco River to its point of junction with the Montone near the sea.

This front, 30 miles in length, stretches five miles south of Ravenna southwest into the low hills bordering the Po Plain south of Faenza, and puts 450 square-miles of the southeastern end of the Po Plain in Allied hands. Allied forces are now only 37 miles from Bologna along the Emilia Highway, and with Forli, have captured two of the string of a dozen large towns and cities strung along this major highway between Milan and Rimini.

British Straighten Line

British troops yesterday swept back the last organized German resistance east of the Montone River along the 10-mile stretch southwest of Forli, to straighten out the sagging enemy line in this sector.

British troops occupied the village of Sandurano, one mile southeast of the German strongpoint of Castrocaro, five miles southwest of Forli on the Florence-Forli Road, and then pushed on to the river.

Farther south, enemy troops gave up exposed positions, including Monte Bora, west of Dovadola, under the pressure of Polish patrol forces. Northeast of Forli, enemy forces also withdrew from Borgo Sisa, a hamlet on the right bank of the Ronco River, five miles above the Emilia Highway. Heavy artillery exchanges took place on this sector.

Troops of the British 5th Corps took about 250 prisoners in the day's fighting preceding the entry into Forli, official reports said. One of the enemy prisoners, a soldier of the 356th German Infantry Division, was quoted as declaring that when men of his battalion were ordered forward to hold positions against the 8th Army advance, they found British troops already in possession. The Germans broke formation and fled.

On the 5th Army front, only patrol clashes and minor engagements were reported yesterday.

On the coastal sector, American Negro troops of the 92nd Division occupied the villages of Azzano, Terrinca, and Levigliani, two miles north of Serravezza, and three and four miles northeast, respectively. The capture of these mountain villages represents gains of more than a mile by these troops in two successive days. (PRO)

SIXTEEN MORE JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK; AMERICANS ADVANCE 5 MILES ON ORMOC

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 10 — Sixteen more Japanese ships, including warships, have been sunk by American submarines, fighters, and bombers in Far Eastern and Pacific waters.

American fighters and bombers sank seven Japanese destroyers and three large troop transports in Ormoc Bay last night in a mass attack against a 19-ship convoy attempting to land reinforcements, a communique from General MacArthur said tonight.

United States submarines sank six enemy vessels, including a light cruiser in the Pacific and Far Eastern waters, a Navy announcement in Washington said today adding that a medium converted seaplane tender, three medium cargo vessels, and one medium tanker also were sunk.

Based on figures compiled in press dispatches, the total number of Japanese ships sunk now numbers 841, with 37 probably sunk and 116 damaged in these waters.

Sixteen Japanese planes were shot down and five others probably destroyed in combats with American fight-

4000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785521

ers escorting the bombers. Four American bombers and five fighters were lost.

General MacArthur announced that American forces converging on Ormoc advanced five miles through mountains.

In Central Leyte, mud-plastered American infantrymen pushed the enemy back to a mountain range four miles west of Dagami, liberated last week, an Associated Press dispatch reported.

On the Pinamopoan front, on the northern Leyte coast above Carigara, entrenched Japanese below the crest of the Pinamopoan Ridge were liquidated by the 24th Infantry Division after five days of bloody combat in which every weapon available, including machine guns, mortars, artillery, and tanks, was used to accomplish the task, the dispatch said.

Command of the ridge gives the Americans control of the Ormoc Road, over which the Japanese are attempting to pour in supplies and reinforcements.

United States casualties in the Philippines to date have been lighter than expected, Colonel W. A. Hagnis, 6th U.S. Army surgeon, told the Associated Press today. This was possible because of the large supplies of blood plasma, sulpha drugs, and penicillin, he said.

In continuing «neutralization» raids, enemy airdromes on Negros, Celebes, Halmahera, Macassar, and Ceram and in the Bismarck Islands were pounded by American planes. Twenty-three Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground and seven were probably destroyed. Seven enemy planes were downed in air combats, while we lost three planes. Other raids were carried out against enemy positions at Rabaul and Wewak, and on Bougainville Island. (OWI)

U.S. 3RD ARMY, IN FULL DRIVE, GAINS 5 MILES

SHAEF, November 10 — Lieut. Gen. George Patton's American 3rd Army surged northward today on a 25-mile front in a drive to cut off the fortress city of Metz, which has been blocking the American entrance to Saarbrücken, the Saar Basin, and the Siegfried Line.

The veteran U. S. 4th Armored Division, which spearheaded the break-through at St. Lô, thrust five miles northward today, cutting the main Pont à Mousson-Saarbrücken highway, and pushed beyond the town of Buchy. Late reports tonight placed these units only eight miles south of the main road and rail line leading into Metz.

Infantry and tank units of the 35th Division, on the eastern end of the snow and rain-soaked line, fought their way through the forest of Château Salins and captured the town of that name, which controls a network of roads fanning out toward the Saar to the northeast. The drive continued three miles to the north, to the vicinity of Hampont.

Resistance continued to be light to moderate, with the Germans apparently withdrawing behind a screen of road blocks and mines and endeavoring to retrieve most of their artillery for emplacement further back in parts of the old Maginot Line. Over 1,500 Germans have been taken prisoner in the three-day-old attack.

3 Miles Beyond Delme

A three-mile advance was made beyond Delme by the 30th Regiment of the 80th Infantry Division after infantry and tank units crossed the 1,200-foot-high razor-back Delme ridge. They were last reported in the area of Hannocourt and Fonteney.

Allied headquarters press dispatches said did not minimize the force of General Patton's onslaught, although its full scope still cannot be measured. The Germans in the Metz area are still off balance from the 4,000 tons of anti-personnel mines dropped yesterday by more than 1,300 heavy bombers which flew through icing clouds, rain, and

7th Army fronts have been strengthened. Patrols and reconnaissance elements are keeping contact with the enemy.

German resistance on the northern coast of Walcheren Island ceased yesterday and 200 cold, soaked German prisoners — all that remained of the once powerful island garrison — were ferried across the Schelde last night. The last bits of the island left above water are thickly sown with shoe mines and the area will be unsafe for years. One correspondent said:

«Walcheren is finished militarily, strategically, and geographically. Now it can sink under the sea that has been washing relentlessly over it.» (OWI-Reuter-AP)

RUSSIANS CUT MISKOLCZ-BUDAPEST RAILWAY

MOSCOW, November 10 — Red Army units advancing on Budapest from the east, on a 90-mile sickle-shaped front from the upper Tisza River, cut the main east-west railway line from Miskolcz to Budapest today by capturing a railway station and a number of inhabited localities.

Russian troops captured 4,100 German and Hungarian prisoners in this drive, which extends from the upper Tisza to the vicinity of Szolnok, and which appears to aim at outflanking the Hungarian capital.

Red Army troops exploiting their newly-won bridgeheads over the Tisza are today streaming over the river to join the powerful Soviet spearhead thrusting on Budapest from the northeast, Moscow dispatches said today.

There is no fresh news of the fighting near Budapest. Inside the city, serious clashes were reported when German SS detachments tried to evacuate the population, Radio Moscow said today. Many lorries brought in for the evacuation were smashed by the populace.

No major changes have been reported from East Prussia, where action is confined mainly to local fighting and artillery duels. Tonight's Soviet communique said that on sectors other than the Hungarian front, 15 German tanks were destroyed or damaged.

Marshal Stalin's order to finish off the only Germans left on «Soviet territory» is being relentlessly carried out, and the remnants of more than 30 German divisions are now caught between the Baltic port of Libau and Tukhum, 35 miles west of Riga. (OWI-Reuter)

U.A.F. HITS GERMANS FLEEING YUGOSLAVIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force, supporting the heavy blows of the Balkan Air Force against fleeing German columns in Yugoslavia, have put 200 locomotives out of action in five days, it was announced here today.

The Mustang fighter-bombers, flown by RAF, RAAF, and SAAF pilots, have concentrated their attacks on the rail lines between Maribor, Zagreb, Brod, and Sarajevo.

The command of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation has commended the Desert Air Force for these attacks, it was said.

Greece-based Spitfires of the Balkan Air Force continued yesterday to harass enemy troops fleeing northward through Yugoslavia. In an attack against the Vesles rail yards, 30 miles southeast of Skoplje, it was announced here today.

British troops arrived in a three-mile-long procession of landing craft at Salonika Wednesday, today's announcement said. The forces are to serve as a garrison for the Greek port. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

sulphs drugs, and penicillin, he said.

In continuing «neutralization» raids, enemy airdromes on Negros, Celebes, Halmahera, Macassar, and Ceram and in the Bismarck Islands were pounded by American planes. Twenty-three Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground and seven were probably destroyed. Seven enemy planes were downed in air combats, while we lost three planes. Other raids were carried out against enemy positions at Rabaul and Wewak, and on Bougainville Island. (OWI)

U.S. 3RD ARMY, IN FULL DRIVE, GAINS 5 MILES

SHAEF, November 10 — Lieut. Gen. George Patton's American 3rd Army surged northward today on a 25-mile front in a drive to cut off the fortress city of Metz, which has been blocking the American entrance to Saarbrücken, the Saar Basin, and the Siegfried Line.

The veteran U. S. 4th Armored Division, which spearheaded the break-through at St. Lô, thrust five miles northward today, cutting the main Pont à Mousson-Saarbrücken highway, and pushed beyond the town of Buchy. Late reports tonight placed these units only eight miles south of the main road and rail line leading into Metz.

Infantry and tank units of the 35th Division, on the eastern end of the snow and rain-soaked line, fought their way through the forest of Château Salins and captured the town of that name, which controls a network of roads fanning out toward the Saar to the northeast. The drive continued three miles to the north, to the vicinity of Hampont.

Resistance continued to be light to moderate, with the Germans apparently withdrawing behind a screen of road blocks and mines and endeavoring to retrieve most of their artillery for emplacement further back in parts of the old Maginot Line. Over 1,500 Germans have been taken prisoner in the three-day-old attack.

3 Miles Beyond Delme

A three-mile advance was made beyond Delme by the 39th Regiment of the 30th Infantry Division after infantry and tank units crossed the 1,200-foot-high razor-back Delme ridge. They were last reported in the area of Hannocourt and Fonteney.

Allied headquarters, press dispatches said, did not minimize the force of General Patton's onslaught, although its full scope still cannot be measured. The Germans in the Metz area are still off balance from the 4,000 tons of anti-personnel mines dropped yesterday by more than 1,300 heavy bombers, which flew through icing clouds, rain, and snow storms to reach their objectives. Reports said that the heavy rains of the last two days had eased off.

The three new divisions which crossed the Moselle River at Königsmacher and Ham, five miles northeast of Thionville, have consolidated and extended their bridgeheads and are reported less than three miles from the German border.

The first sizeable German tank and infantry counter-attack since the opening of the American 3rd Army offensive was met head-on by the U. S. 10th Infantry Division in this sector north of Metz. The German counter-thrust was held and thrown back.

Although German resistance has been more determined on this northern flank, press dispatches said that good progress has been made, and that a more serious outflanking threat to Metz is presented here than by the southern Allied force.

On the southern flank of the American 3rd Army front, Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch's American 7th Army made substantial gains in the Vosges foothills and occupied the village of Deyfosse, five miles northwest of the important communications hub of St. Dié. A sharp German counter-attack in this area was beaten back by Allied artillery.

Bad weather continued to hamper tactical air operations, but Allied positions on the French 1st and American

to the vicinity of Szolnok, and [illegible] outflanking the Hungarian capital.

Red Army troops exploiting their newly-won bridgeheads over the Tisza are today streaming over the river to join the powerful Soviet spearhead thrusting on Budapest from the northeast, Moscow dispatches said today.

There is no fresh news of the fighting near Budapest. Inside the city, serious clashes were reported when German SS detachments tried to evacuate the population, Radio Moscow said today. Many lorries brought in for the evacuation were smashed by the populace.

No major changes have been reported from East Prussia, where action is confined mainly to local fighting and artillery duels. Tonight's Soviet communique said that on sectors other than the Hungarian front, 15 German tanks were destroyed or damaged.

Marshal Stalin's order to finish off the only Germans left on «Soviet territory» is being relentlessly carried out, and the remnants of more than 30 German divisions are now caught between the Baltic port of Libau and Tukhum, 35 miles west of Riga. (OWI-Reuter)

R.A.F. HITS GERMANS FLEEING YUGOSLAVIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force, supporting the heavy blows of the Balkan Air Force against fleeing German columns in Yugoslavia, have put 200 locomotives out of action in five days, it was announced here today.

The Mustang fighter-bombers, flown by RAF, RAAF, and SAAF pilots, have concentrated their attacks on the rail lines between Maribor, Zagreb, Brod, and Sarajevo.

The command of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation has commended the Desert Air Force for these attacks, it was said.

Greece-based Spitfires of the Balkan Air Force continued yesterday to harass enemy troops fleeing northward through Yugoslavia in an attack against the Vesles rail yards, 30 miles southeast of Skoplje, it was announced here today.

British troops arrived in a three-mile-long procession of landing craft at Salonika Wednesday, today's announcement said. The forces are to serve as a garrison for the Greek port. (PRO)

T.A.F. ATTACKS EAST OF FAENZA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — Light and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force section of the Allied Tactical Air Forces yesterday began attacks on German positions between Forli and Faenza, next of the Po Valley towns along the 8th Army advance, it was announced here today. Stores, dumps, German troops' positions, and enemy-occupied houses were struck in operations hampered by overcast weather.

Medium bombers struck two bridges, both near Venice, while fighter-bombers were active in the Parma and Modena areas.

Only one formation of Spitfires reached Yugoslavia yesterday, due to bad weather. (PRO)

U-BOAT SUNK IN AEGEAN

LONDON, November 10 — A German submarine was sunk during a recent patrol in the Aegean Sea by the Polish destroyer *Garland* and British destroyers led by *HMS Trowbridge*, a combined Admiralty and Polish naval communique announced tonight.

The U-boat was forced to the surface by a series of depth-charges. Fire from the British ships and the *Garland*

then demolished the conning tower and pierced its hull. A number of the submarine crew were taken prisoner. (Reuter)

33,827 U.S.M.C. CASUALTIES IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, November 10 — The United States Marines have suffered 33,827 casualties to date in the Pacific theater, Lieutenant General Vandegrift, Commandant of the Corps, said here today. Of these, 8,827 have been killed and 25,000 wounded. (OWI)

JAPAN SURPRISED BY STALIN'S STATEMENT

NEW YORK, November 10 — The Japanese people are «surprised and offended» at Stalin's characterization of Japan as an «aggressor nation,» said a Tokyo broadcast heard here yesterday.

PHILIPPINE PATRIOT MAJOR LED GROUP

NEW YORK, November 10 — A Filipino who served as a major in the Philippine Patriot Army and on whose head the Japanese once put a price of 10,000 pesos, led the group which accounted for 2,000 Japanese on the Island of Leyte, a dispatch to the *Herald Tribune* said today.

The Patriots armed themselves with home-made shot guns made of lead pipe, and used brass slugs for ammunition during the two years in which they operated, the dispatch said.

Many of the Patriots in the major's force had passes issued to them by the unwitting Japanese, which enabled them to proceed to and from villages, spying on enemy troops. Even the so-called puppet mayors and local officials installed by the Japanese were in the Patriot Army.

Some Filipino Patriots volunteered as «collaborationists» and then would supply the Patriots with food and information.

The Filipino major said that the best fight staged by his Patriots was made last March on Panoan Island, south of Leyte. Thirty Japanese had been driven from the town of Liloan, and when the Japanese sent two sailboats with 40 men in each as reinforcements from Leyte, the Patriots shot them on the beach, using weapons which had been landed by an American submarine. (OWI)

750 HEAVIES STRIKE COLOGNE, FRANKFURT

LONDON, November 10 — Seven hundred and fifty American heavy bombers, escorted by 600 fighters, attacked airfields, military transportation facilities, and industrial plants in the Cologne and Frankfurt region of Germany today.

Objectives in western Germany also were attacked last night by RAF bombers, while Mosquitos on intruder patrols bombed and strafed transportation targets in Germany and Holland. One aircraft is missing from the RAF operations.

Photographic reconnaissance of the heavily bombed German ballbearing center of Schweinfurt showed that new and severe damage was done in the heavy attack of October 9, it was revealed today. At least 12 buildings of the Vereinigte Kugellagerfabriken were hit, after the Germans had attempted to repair the damage of an earlier assault.

Today's announcement also revealed that in the October 9 attack on Schweinfurt, the scene of some of the 8th USAAF's hardest fought battles with the Luftwaffe in earlier raids, no opposition was encountered and not a single bomber was lost.

need to continue their very existence. We have no intention of letting them save those things.

«Our strategic bombardment campaign will rise in intensity until Germany finally capitulates.»

Meanwhile, a report on the part played by the 2nd TAF in winning the battle of the Scheldt and freeing Holland up to the Maas Line was issued by Allied TAF headquarters in Belgium today. Airmen of the 2nd TAF made 455 cuts in rail lines, and destroyed or damaged 314 locomotives, 2,796 railway trucks, 2,812 vehicles, and 389 canal barges.

More flying bombs came over Britain last night; a number of them were destroyed in the air. (OWI-Reuter)

STIMSON PRAISES BRITISH COMMANDOS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Secretary of War Henry Stimson at his press conference yesterday paid tribute to the «very gallant» operations of the British Commando troops on Walcheren Island.

The War Secretary said that the past two weeks had seen the completion of another phase of the struggle against Germany, but warned that «our soldiers... know the difficulty of the task ahead.»

German air strength, Stimson said, is not yet dead, and the Nazis are still able to throw as many as 500 fighters into the air. (OWI

GERMAN AIRCRAFT PARTS CAPTURED

LONDON, November 10 — Railway trucks abandoned by the Germans after Allied bombing attacks on the western front have yielded large quantities of unused German aircraft parts, a *Times* correspondent said today.

The equipment found, the correspondent continued, included engines, bombs, machine-guns, radio sets, aerial cameras, and other items, most of which are being used by the Allied air forces.

The correspondent added that one of the trucks contained many thousands of identical parts for Junkers-88 bombers. He observed that Luftwaffe squadrons using this type of machine must have been held up when the parts failed to arrive. (PWB)

MILLION REFUGEES CARED FOR SINCE D-DAY

SHAEF, November 10 — The Civil Affairs section of SHAEF has taken care of more than one million displaced persons, including 500,000 refugees, in western Europe since the Allied landing in Normandy, a *New York Herald Tribune* dispatch reported today.

The Civil Affairs report covered five months of activities and said that as of November 1, it had supplied the French people with 44,000 tons of imported foodstuffs, permitting ration scales to be increased above the rate in force before the liberation.

The report also announced that coal is now being brought into Paris at a rate of 10,000 tons a day. Power has been increased to 70 per cent of normal, and gas services to 60 per cent of normal. No serious public health problems have occurred in the liberated areas. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT SENDS MESSAGE TO WILHELMINA

WASHINGTON, November 10 — President Roosevelt sent the following message last night to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands:

«I have been inexpressibly shocked by the reports which have reached me of the savage and wilful destruction

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

as a major in the Philippine Patriot Army and on whose head the Japanese once put a price of 10,000 pesos, led the group which accounted for 2,000 Japanese on the Island of Leyte, a dispatch to the *Herald Tribune* said today.

The Patriots armed themselves with home-made shot guns made of lead pipe, and used brass slugs for ammunition during the two years in which they operated, the dispatch said.

Many of the Patriots in the major's force had passes issued to them by the unwitting Japanese, which enabled them to proceed to and from villages, spying on enemy troops. Even the so-called puppet mayors and local officials installed by the Japanese were in the Patriot Army.

Some Filipino Patriots volunteered as «collaborationists» and then would supply the Patriots with food and information.

The Filipino major said that the best fight staged by his Patriots was made last March on Panaon Island, south of Leyte. Thirty Japanese had been driven from the town of Liloan, and when the Japanese sent two sailboats with 40 men in each as reinforcements from Leyte, the Patriots shot them on the beach, using weapons which had been landed by an American submarine. (OWI)

750 HEAVIES STRIKE COLOGNE, FRANKFURT

LONDON, November 10 — Seven hundred and fifty American heavy bombers, escorted by 600 fighters, attacked airfields, military transportation facilities, and industrial plants in the Cologne and Frankfurt region of Germany today.

Objectives in western Germany also were attacked last night by RAF bombers, while Mosquitos on intruder patrols bombed and strafed transportation targets in Germany and Holland. One aircraft is missing from the RAF operations.

Photographic reconnaissance of the heavily bombed German ballbearing center of Schweinfurt showed that new and severe damage was done in the heavy attack of October 9, it was revealed today. At least 12 buildings of the Vereinigte Kugellagerfabriken were hit after the Germans had attempted to repair the damage of an earlier assault.

Today's announcement also revealed that in the October 9 attack on Schweinfurt, the scene of some of the 8th USAAF's hardest fought battles with the Luftwaffe in earlier raids, no opposition was encountered and not a single bomber was lost.

The 2nd Bombardment Division of 8th USAAF completed its second year of attacks on Germany, it was announced yesterday. The Division, using B-24 Liberators, flew 346 missions in 55,504 sorties, and dropped 129,285 tons of bombs on enemy targets, during its two years' operations.

Intensified Bombing Forecast

A forecast of intensified strategic bombing to come was made last night in Cleveland, Ohio, by General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the USAAF, in a review of the success of American air power against enemy transportation systems. He addressed the Cleveland Aviation Club.

«The Luftwaffe was whittled down — in the air, on the ground, and on the assembly lines,» he said. «Germany's oil supply was reduced — left burning in the fields of Ploesti and in most of the major refineries, until her transportation was stalled and her air force almost immobilized.

«The Reich's transportation was crippled by the strafing of locomotives and railroad cars, and its war industry disrupted to a point approaching chaos.

«The Luftwaffe has been crippled, but it is not dead. They are fighting like fanatics to save the facilities they the Nazis are still able to throw as many as 800 fighters into the air. (OWI

GERMAN AIRCRAFT PARTS CAPTURED

LONDON, November 10 — Railway trucks abandoned by the Germans after Allied bombing attacks on the western front have yielded large quantities of unused German aircraft parts, a *Times* correspondent said today.

The equipment found, the correspondent continued, included engines, bombs, machine-guns, radio sets, aerial cameras, and other items, most of which are being used by the Allied air forces.

The correspondent added that one of the trucks contained many thousands of identical parts for Junkers-88 bombers. He observed that Luftwaffe squadrons using this type of machine must have been held up when the parts failed to arrive. (PWB)

MILLION REFUGEES CARED FOR SINCE D-DAY

SHAEF, November 10 — The Civil Affairs section of SHAEF has taken care of more than one million displaced persons, including 500,000 refugees, in western Europe since the Allied landing in Normandy, a *New York Herald Tribune* dispatch reported today.

The Civil Affairs report covered five months of activities and said that as of November 1, it had supplied the French people with 44,000 tons of imported foodstuffs, permitting ration scales to be increased above the rate in force before the liberation.

The report also announced that coal is now being brought into Paris at a rate of 10,000 tons a day. Power has been increased to 70 per cent of normal, and gas services to 60 per cent of normal. No serious public health problems have occurred in the liberated areas. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT SENDS MESSAGE TO WILHELMINA

WASHINGTON, November 10 — President Roosevelt sent the following message last night to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands:

«I have been inexpressibly shocked by the reports which have reached me of the savage and willful destruction being carried out by the Nazi barbarians in The Netherlands. I am confident, however, that the blows being struck by our united forces will soon result in the total liberation of your country, and in the meantime you may be sure that all possible steps are being taken to ensure that relief will be made available to the people of The Netherlands.» (BUP)

ADMIRAL INGERSOLL GIVEN PACIFIC COMMAND

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal announced yesterday at a press conference that Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, who has been Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy's Atlantic Fleet, will become commander of the Western Sea Frontier in the Pacific starting November 15 with the status of Deputy Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations.

In addition to commanding the naval forces engaged in protecting shipping in coastal waters, Forrestal said, Ingersoll will manage the flow of supplies to the Pacific Fleet through west coast ports.

Increased importance is now attached to the Western Sea Frontier Command «because of the vital necessity of the uninterrupted flow of supplies and equipment over the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

lengthening distance to our advanced bases,» Forrestal said. He added:

«Extension of Pacific Fleet activities into distant areas has created a supply problem of great magnitude, requiring adjustments in the supply organization. Ingersoll has been selected for this important expanded command because of his experience in accomplishing, in an outstanding manner, the logistic support of all naval forces in the Mediterranean and European areas.»

Forrestal also announced that Vice Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander of the 4th Fleet, will replace Ingersoll as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet with the rank of admiral. Ingram will be replaced by Rear Admiral William R. Munroe, Commander of the 3rd Naval District, as commander of the 4th Fleet with the rank of vice admiral.

Vice Admiral David W. Bagley, Commander of the Western Sea Frontier, will replace Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley as Commander of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier. Ghormley will receive a new assignment.

Before the press conference, Forrestal presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Ingersoll for his service as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

He cited Ingersoll for «conducting a sustained offensive against enemy submarines in this vital combat area, and as a result of his unfailing judgment, resourcefulness, and initiative, maintaining an uninterrupted flow of U.S. troops and their supplies across the Atlantic.» (OWI)

U.S.N. CONVOYS 11,500 ATLANTIC SHIPS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Safe passage for 11,500 ships in the past three years has been provided by the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal revealed at his press conference yesterday.

Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, told the conference that German U-boat operations in the Atlantic have been reduced from a «menace» to a «nuisance.»

Forrestal said that supplies shipped from the American west coast to the Pacific war theatre had increased by 20 per cent in the first half of 1944. (OWI)

NEW GYROSCOPIC GUNSIGHT ON U.S. SHIPS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — A new gyroscopic gunsight and director which provides an automatic lead on targets has enabled American ships to fire at enemy aircraft before they can get close enough to attack, the U.S. War Department announced today.

The sight was perfected originally for use on the rapid-firing 20-millimeter guns. Now it has been adapted to the 40-millimeter and other large-caliber weapons with a greater range against attacking planes.

A director has been added which enables American ships to concentrate several guns at once upon a given target without the necessity of range computation. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

A.C.I. PASSES TO CIVILIAN CONTROL; MACMILLAN SUCCEEDS GENERAL WILSON AS HEAD

LONDON, November 10 — Administration of the Allied Commission in Italy passed from military to civilian control today in the first of several steps planned as preliminary

Commodore Ellery Stone of the U.S. Navy, at present acting Chief Commissioner, was made Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission. (OWI-Reuter)

ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION NOT IN VAIN

ROME, November 10 — President Roosevelt, in a letter to Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi made public today, said that the Italian contribution in the war against Germany will not be in vain.

The President's letter, thanking Prime Minister Bonomi for his Columbus Day message, said:

«This year, October 12 was more than the anniversary of Christopher Columbus. It was also the eve of the first anniversary of active Italian participation with the United Nations in the war against Germany... I am certain that this contribution will not be in vain, and that Italy will continue to work with the United Nations in the common task of constructing a lasting peace.» (UNN)

U.N.R.R.A. MISSION WORKING WITH ITALIANS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said in a broadcast last night that the «first contingent of our mission to Italy has arrived, and work with the Italian authorities and military is under way.»

He added:

«You have no doubt heard of the limited program of aid provided by UNRRA to the people of Italy in territory held by the Allies. Italy is an ex-enemy country. The General policy established by the UNRRA council states that operations will be carried on in enemy or ex-enemy areas only with the complete agreement of the Allied military authorities and within limits determined by the council.

«The resolution to provide a limited amount of aid to the Italian people was presented at the second session of the council in Montreal. The delegates from Ethiopia, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece voiced their bitterness toward the Italian tyrants whose action caused so much suffering in their nation. Yet each one said their people would not deny aid to the sick, the homeless, and the women and children even of an ex-enemy. It was a fine demonstration of a board magnanimous in spirit. The council voted unanimously in favor of the resolution.» (OWI)

BONOMI CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

ROME, November 10 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt, it was announced here today:

«The Italian Government and people have welcomed your reelection with sincere and lively pleasure, happy that the President who directs the gigantic and victorious North American war effort remains at his post to guide and conduct the no less arduous task of winning the peace.

«To the Italian people, his name is a guarantee of equity and justice.

«Accept, Mr. President, our friendliest wishes for the future.» (UNN)

ORLANDO HAILS ROOSEVELT'S REELECTION

ROME, November 10 — Reelection of President Roosevelt is proof that his «great qualities of statesmanship have [illegible] with [illegible] vigor in the gravest

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

a result of his unfailing judgment, resourcefulness, and initiative, maintaining an uninterrupted flow of U.S. troops and their supplies across the Atlantic.» (OWI)

U.S.N. CONVOYS 11,500 ATLANTIC SHIPS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Safe passage for 11,500 ships in the past three years has been provided by the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal revealed at his press conference yesterday.

Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, told the conference that German U-boat operations in the Atlantic have been reduced from a «menace» to a «nuisance.»

Forrestal said that supplies shipped from the American west coast to the Pacific war theatre had increased by 20 per cent in the first half of 1944. (OWI)

NEW GYROSCOPIC GUNSIGHT ON U.S. SHIPS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — A new gyroscopic gunsight and director which provides an automatic lead on targets has enabled American ships to fire at enemy aircraft before they can get close enough to attack, the U.S. War Department announced today.

The sight was perfected originally for use on the rapid-firing 20-millimeter guns. Now it has been adapted to the 40-millimeter and other large-caliber weapons with a greater range against attacking planes.

A director has been added which enables American ships to concentrate several guns at once upon a given target without the necessity of range computation. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

A.C.I. PASSES TO CIVILIAN CONTROL; MACMILLAN SUCCEEDS GENERAL WILSON AS HEAD

LONDON, November 10 — Administration of the Allied Commission in Italy passed from military to civilian control today in the first of several steps planned as preliminary to the ultimate restoration of Italy's political and economic independence.

A joint statement issued today by the governments of the United States and Great Britain announced the appointment of Harold MacMillan, member of Parliament and British Resident Minister at AFHQ, as the new head of the Allied Commission. He succeeds General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander, AFHQ, who headed the Commission while it was under military control.

MacMillan will continue his duties as Resident Minister.

The official announcement said that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill decided on the step to facilitate solution of economic and other difficulties in Italy.

According to the announcement, Mr. MacMillan will have the responsibility of «supervising the development of new measures for Italy and making any changes in Allied control machinery needed to carry them out.»

MacMillan has been a member of Parliament since 1924, except between 1929 and 1931. In 1940, he became Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, and in this capacity played an important part in the British armament program. A director of several corporations, he is a graduate of Oxford.

In the last war he saw action with the Grenadier Guards, and was wounded three times. He is the author of several books on economic and political problems.

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said in a broadcast last night that the «first contingent of our mission to Italy has arrived, and work with the Italian authorities and military is under way.»

He added:

«You have no doubt heard of the limited program of aid provided by UNRRA to the people of Italy in territory held by the Allies. Italy is an ex-enemy country. The General policy established by the UNRRA council states that operations will be carried on in enemy or ex-enemy areas only with the complete agreement of the Allied military authorities and within limits determined by the council.

«The resolution to provide a limited amount of aid to the Italian people was presented at the second session of the council in Montreal. The delegates from Ethiopia, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece voiced their bitterness toward the Italian tyrants whose action caused so much suffering in their nation. Yet each one said their people would not deny aid to the sick, the homeless, and the women and children even of an ex-enemy. It was a fine demonstration of a board magnanimous in spirit. The council voted unanimously in favor of the resolution.» (OWI)

BONOMI CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

ROME, November 10 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt, it was announced here today:

«The Italian Government and people have welcomed your reëlection with sincere and lively pleasure, happy that the President who directs the gigantic and victorious North American war effort remains at his post to guide and conduct the no less arduous task of winning the peace.

«To the Italian people, his name is a guarantee of equity and justice.

«Accept, Mr. President, our friendliest wishes for the future.» (UNN)

ORLANDO HAILS ROOSEVELT'S REELECTION

ROME, November 10 — Reëlection of President Roosevelt is proof that his «great qualities of statesmanship have been reaffirmed with ... incomparable vigor in the gravest peril which world history has known,» Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, said today.

Hailing the non-partisan unity in The United States, Orlando added: «This enables us to express our deep and keen satisfaction — to which is added the grateful memory of the friendly feelings expressed by the President — without failing in our duty of refraining from every manifestation which touches, even indirectly, the internal policy of the great American people.».

In Catania, the *Corriere di Sicilia* said Roosevelt reëlection removed the Nazis last hope of escaping unconditional surrender, and obtaining a compromise peace, which, they hoped would «enable them to evade their fate as war criminals.»

«It is no exaggeration to affirm that the reëlection of Roosevelt, in the particular moment in which it occurred, is the most portentous international event since the outbreak of war,» the paper wrote.

«His election has been hailed by the hopes of the peoples of Europe, groaning under the Teuton lash, as a sign that the great trans-ocean democracy has not left them to their fate ...

«Roosevelt's reëlection has a very great importance from another viewpoint also. The President knows our

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Continent's problems and has been in direct contact with them. His contribution of fair judgement and disinterested labor will not be lacking in the solving of these problems. His presence will be a decisive factor toward equilibrium and justice in the general organization of European affairs.

«Italians hail with real joy the reëlection of Roosevelt. The friendly support which he has lent us in difficult times can never be forgotten. The moral comfort which his activity toward our country has brought us gives him the right to our undying gratitude.» (UNN)

BONOMI MESSAGE TO POLISH PREMIER

ROME, November 10 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi today sent a telegram to M. Mikolajczyk, Polish Prime Minister, which said:

«The resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Italy and Poland was received by the Italian Government and people with deep gratification. Your martyred and destroyed cities, together with ours; Polish blood shed in Italy, our common sufferings and sorrows, constitute so many bonds which unite our two countries firmly in the present and for the future. I beg you to accept our best wishes for the resurrection of Poland and for the good fortune of your heroic and chivalrous people.» (UNN)

MURDER TRIAL OPENS IN ROME

ROME, November 10 — The trial of four Italian farmers charged with the murder of a Canadian soldier last June at Frosinone opened here this morning before the General Allied Court. Each of the four pleaded not guilty.

The trial opened with Prosecuting Attorney Louis Saccatino accusing one of the farmers of stabbing W. J. Bell, Canadian gunner, after a dispute involving the payment for wine which the soldier purchased at the farmer's house.

If found guilty of the murder charge, the four will receive the death penalty. (UNN)

ALLIED ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE IN ROME

ROME, November 10 — American, British, and French troops will parade past the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Piazza Venezia here tomorrow at 1000 hours in an Armistice Day observance, the first in liberated Rome.

Allied military authorities will review the parade from

won't estimate that I expect to make Washington my permanent residence for the rest of my life.»

Meanwhile, latest election figures gave the President a popular vote total of 24,269,864 to his Republican opponent, Governor Dewey's 21,197,981 — a majority of 3,071,883. Only 8,211 of 130,785 election districts still are unreported.

Even the President himself was surprised at his margin of victory. In responses to questions by reporters as to how his usual election forecast compared with actual results, Mr. Roosevelt said his advance guess was 335 electoral votes for himself and 196 for Governor Dewey. He observed smilingly he was not very accurate.

The electoral vote remained unchanged from late yesterday, when Michigan and its 19 electoral votes swung over to Mr. Roosevelt. The President enjoyed an electoral landslide of 432 against 99.

An Associated Press dispatch said that there was little if any possibility that soldier ballots might affect the present lineup of states in the Presidential contest, but they may be decisive in two still undecided U. S. Senate races and could turn one way or another several tight contests for House seats.

With virtually all civilian votes counted in Pennsylvania, Democrat Francis J. Myers was leading Senator James J. Davis, Republican, by more than 1,500 votes. The soldier vote there will not be counted until November 22.

In St. Louis, Missouri, service votes will be counted tomorrow to settle the still doubtful Senatorial race between Governor Forrest C. Donnell, Republican, and his Democratic opponent, Roy MacKittrick. Virtually complete civilian returns gave Donnell a lead of more than 8,000.

There was no secret about the President's homecoming. Every radio station and newspaper carried the event of his arrival — so when he rode down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House thousands of men, women, and children cheered lustily. Vice President-Elect Harry S. Truman and Vice President Henry Wallace accompanied the Chief Executive.

The President later told reporters in his first news conference since his reëlection that he, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin want to hold another meeting whenever they can arrange it.

To a query concerning whether he planned to run in 1948, Mr. Roosevelt said that question «was hoary with age.» (OWI)

MEXICAN PRESIDENT FELICITATES ROOSEVELT

MEXICO CITY, November 10 — Manuel Avila Camacho, President of the Republic of Mexico, today dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his reëlection as President of The United States:

«The government and the people of Mexico felicitate the people of The United States of America on their splendid demonstration of democracy, and your Excellency personally on the triumph,» President Camacho said. «Likewise, they sincerely hope The United Nations will achieve a final victory over the common enemy, and establish a just and firm peace. Your victory is a moral guarantee of the highest aspirations for which the free peoples are fighting.» (OWI)

TITO SAYS ALLIES INSPIRE FAITH IN VICTORY

BELGRADE, November 10 — Unwavering faith in the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States assured the Yugoslav people of ultimate victory, Marshal Tito, commander of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, said today in a speech before the Assembly of National Liberation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

many bonds which unite our two countries [illegible] present and for the future. I beg you to accept our best wishes for the resurrection of Poland and for the good fortune of your loyale and chivalrous people. (UNN)

MURDER TRIAL OPENS IN ROME

ROME, November 10 — The trial of four Italian farmers charged with the murder of a Canadian soldier last June at Frosinone opened here this morning before the General Allied Court. Each of the four pleaded not guilty.

The trial opened with Prosecuting Attorney Louis Sabatino accusing one of the farmers of stabbing W. J. Bell, Canadian gunner, after a dispute involving the payment for wine which the soldier purchased at the farmer's house.

If found guilty of the murder charge, the four will receive the death penalty. (UNN)

ALLIED ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE IN ROME

ROME, November 10 — American, British, and French troops will parade past the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Piazza Venezia here tomorrow at 1000 hours in an Armistice Day observance, the first in liberated Rome.

Allied military authorities will review the parade from a specially-built pavilion.

At the Vatican, Allied chaplains will celebrate a solemn Requiem Mass in St. Peter's for those who fell in the last war. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

THRONG GREETS ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, November 10 — President Roosevelt told 250,000 persons who greeted him in a driving rain today on his return to the capital after being elected to serve a fourth term as Chief Executive of the United States that he was deeply impressed by the «very wonderful welcome home.»

In an informal talk at the station, the President said: «I want to tell you how glad I am to be here and say one word to you — especially the Government workers — for all that you are doing to win this war. And when I say especially Government workers, I don't overlook all the other people in the city who make it possible for them to come here and live here and work here.»

Mr Roosevelt said that he hoped when he mentioned «welcome home» that «some of the scribes in the papers

nia, Democrat Francis J. Myers [illegible] J. Davis, Republican, by more than 1,500 votes. The soldier vote there will not be counted until November 22.

In St. Louis, Missouri, service votes will be counted tomorrow to settle the still doubtful Senatorial race between Governor Forrest C. Donnell, Republican, and his Democratic opponent, Roy MacKittrick. Virtually complete civilian returns gave Donnell a lead of more than 8,000.

There was no secret about the President's homecoming. Every radio station and newspaper carried the event of his arrival — so when he rode down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House thousands of men, women, and children cheered lustily. Vice President-Elect Harry S. Truman and Vice President Henry Wallace accompanied the Chief Executive.

The President later told reporters in his first news conference since his reelection that he, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin want to hold another meeting whenever they can arrange it.

To a query concerning whether he planned to run in 1948, Mr. Roosevelt said that question «was hoary with age.» (OWI)

MEXICAN PRESIDENT FELICITATES ROOSEVELT

MEXICO CITY, November 10 — Manuel Avila Camacho, President of the Republic of Mexico, today dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his reelection as President of The United States:

«The government and the people of Mexico felicitate the people of The United States of America on their splendid demonstration of democracy, and your Excellency personally on the triumph,» President Camacho said. «Likewise, they sincerely hope The United Nations will achieve a final victory over the common enemy, and establish a just and firm peace. Your victory is a moral guarantee of the highest aspirations for which the free peoples are fighting.» (OWI)

TITO SAYS ALLIES INSPIRE FAITH IN VICTORY

BELGRADE, November 10 — Unwavering faith in the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States assured the Yugoslav people of ultimate victory, Marshal Tito, commander of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, said today in a speech before the Assembly of National Liberation.

Marshal Tito said:

«We small nations in the sea of Fascist Europe rose to save our people's honor, to fight for our independence so that one day we should be able to say: "We gave whatever we could to support the common cause of Europe's liberty and our country's liberty from the Fascist invaders."» (OWI)

IRAN PREMIER RESIGNS

TEHERAN, November 10 — Premier of Iran Mohammed Maraghei Saed and his Cabinet have presented their resignation to the Shah and it has been accepted, Radio Ankara said today. Premier Saed had been the center of a controversy over his Government's refusal to consider oil concessions to the Soviet Union until after the war. (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT WELCOMES BUSINESS MEN

RYE, NEW YORK, November 10 — President Roosevelt, in a message welcoming the representatives of organized business from 51 nations to The United States, said today that the International Business Conference was a most com-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

mendatory step toward good future relations, not only among businessmen of different countries but among the nations themselves. (OWI)

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER KILLED

PARIS, November 10 — French Minister of Finance Le Percq was killed today in a motor accident while en route from Lille to Paris.

He was appointed by General Charles DeGaulle last September. He had been a prominent member of the Resistance Movement during the German occupation. (OWI)

50 MILLION DOLLARS FOR U.S. SUPPLIES

PARIS, November 10 — A payment of 50 million dollars was made recently to the U.S. Treasury by the French Treasury, the French telegraph service said last night.

This was a partial payment of the sum due from the French Government for U.S. civilian deliveries. It was paid from the gold in the U.S. at the disposal of the French Government. (OWI)

PARIS TO CELEBRATE ARMISTICE DAY

PARIS, November 10 — American, British, and French troops will march down the Champs Elysees tomorrow in the first celebration of Armistice Day here since the outbreak of the present war.

General Charles De Gaulle will review the troops. The ceremonies will include the placing of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. (GWI)

NAPOLEON'S CROWN REPORTED MISSING

PARIS, November 10 — Napoleon's crown, which was in the Chapel of Invalides at the site of Napoleon's Tomb, has been missing for a week, the newspaper *Ce Soir* reported today. The crown consisted of two sprays of laurel and oak in silver gilt. (Reuter)

F.F.I. DELEGATION TO VISIT BRITAIN

LONDON, November 10 — A party of 200 members of the FFI are to come here on a visit next week, a French Radio announcement said today.

They are coming to London, the announcement continued, to convey the greetings of the Resistance Movement and to pay homage to the soldiers of Britain in the name of the French youth. (BBC)

FRENCH SOCIALIST PURGE COMMISSION NAMED

PARIS, November 10 — The Socialist Party Congress, which opened here today, appointed a purge commission to examine the dossiers of 115 deputies who have been excluded because they had voted for Marshal Henri Pétain or had collaborated with the Germans, Reuter reported (Reuter)

ROTHSCHILD'S FRENCH NATIONALITY RESTORED

PARIS, November 10 — The French High Court of Appeal has declared null and void the Vichy Government's decision to deprive Baron Henri de Rothschild of his French

FOUR NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED

NEW YORK, November 10 — Four Nobel Prize awards, including two in physics to scientists now living in The United States, were announced here last night. The chemistry award went to a Hungarian now in Stockholm and the fourth, for literature, honored a 71-year old Danish novelist and poet.

The prizes, valued at approximately 29,000 dollars, and their winners are: 1944 Literature Award: Johannes V. Jensen of Copenhagen; 1944 Physics Award: Isidor Isaac Rabi of Columbia University, New York; 1943 Physics Award: Otto Stern, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; 1943 Chemistry Award: George Von Hevey of Stockholm. (OWI)

ANNIVERSARY OF SUN YAT SEN TOMORROW

WASHINGTON, November 10 — The Chinese Republic will observe the 78th birthday anniversary of its founder, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, on Sunday, Radio Chungking said today.

The broadcast added that the Kuomintang will celebrate simultaneously the 50th anniversary of its founding by Dr. Sun. (OWI)

AMERICAS DISCUSS DUMBARTON OAKS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Another meeting of the heads of the mission of American Republics with officials of The U. S. State Department, headed by Acting Secretary Edward Stettinius, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of continuing the exchange of comments on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Following the meeting, Acting Secretary Stettinius said:

«We had a most fruitful discussion, and we are encouraged by the support that the American Republics are showing for the basic ideas embodied in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

«We received assurances today that all the American Republics are giving careful study to the proposals and are going to bring their comments to the group.»

Some of the heads of the mission have already placed the views of their governments before the group, Stettinius said. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

PARIS TO CELEBRATE ARMISTICE DAY

PARIS, November 10 — American, British, and French troops will march down the Champs Elysees tomorrow in the first celebration of Armistice Day here since the outbreak of the present war.

General Charles De Gaulle will review the troops. The ceremonies will include the placing of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. (OWI)

NAPOLEON'S CROWN REPORTED MISSING

PARIS, November 10 — Napoleon's crown, which was in the Chapel of Invalides at the site of Napoleon's Tomb, has been missing for a week, the newspaper *Ce Soir* reported today. The crown consisted of two sprays of laurel and oak in silver gilt. (Reuter)

F.F.I. DELEGATION TO VISIT BRITAIN

LONDON, November 10 — A party of 200 members of the FFI are to come here on a visit next week, a French Radio announcement said today.

They are coming to London, the announcement continued, to convey the greetings of the Resistance Movement and to pay homage to the soldiers of Britain in the name of the French youth. (BBC)

FRENCH SOCIALIST PURGE COMMISSION NAMED

PARIS, November 10 — The Socialist Party Congress, which opened here today, appointed a purge commission to examine the dossiers of 115 deputies who have been excluded because they had voted for Marshal Henri Pétain or had collaborated with the Germans, Reuter reported (Reuter)

ROTHSCHILD'S FRENCH NATIONALITY RESTORED

PARIS, November 10 — The French High Court of Appeal has declared null and void the Vichy Government's decision to deprive Baron Henri de Rothschild of his French nationality, a Reuter dispatch said today.

All his property in France was seized shortly after the Vichy Government came into power, and he was deprived also of all his French decorations. (OWI)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA PLANS POST-WAR TRADE

LONDON, November 10 — Plans for Czechoslovak trade and reconstruction in the post-war period have been drawn up in London, V. Majer, Czechoslovak Minister of Trade, Industry, and Reconstruction, announced tonight.

The plans aim at securing an uninterrupted course of economic life for the Czechoslovak people, and the liquidation of the German influence on their economy. Increased trade with the Soviet Union and the British Dominions is envisaged in the plans. (OWI)

URUGUAY FAVORS NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — An international organization, similar to the League of Nations, to maintain the peace and security of the world after the war, was favored by the government of Uruguay in a memorandum presented to the State Department yesterday. (OWI)

simultaneously the 30th anniv[illegible] of its [illegible]
Dr. Sun. (OWI)

AMERICAS DISCUSS DUMBARTON OAKS

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Another meeting of the heads of the mission of American Republics with officials of The U. S. State Department, headed by Acting Secretary Edward Stettinius, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of continuing the exchange of comments on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Following the meeting, Acting Secretary Stettinius said:

« We had a most fruitful discussion, and we are encouraged by the support that the American Republics are showing for the basic ideas embodied in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

« We received assurances today that all the American Republics are giving careful study to the proposals and are going to bring their comments to the group. »

Some of the heads of the mission have already placed the views of their governments before the group, Stettinius said. (PWB)

THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR BELGRADE

LONDON, November 10 — A special thanksgiving service to commemorate the liberation of Belgrade was held here today in the presence of King Peter of Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Minister Eden, and other members of the British Government.

The service was conducted in westminster Abbey by the Dean, assisted by a priest of the Serb Orthodox Church. (Reuter)

REHABILITATION OF U.K. MERCHANT MARINE

LONDON, November 10 — Rehabilitation of the British Merchant Marine to serve the joint interests of ship owners, builders, and workers was proposed today in a plan submitted by the General Council of British Shipping and the Ship Builders' Conference.

The plan calls for replacement of Britain's merchant fleet in an orderly manner and at reasonable cost.

The proposal was described as an example of industry regulation within and by industry, but it was emphasized that the plan is still tentative. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEUTRAL

SWISS MINISTER RESIGNS ON SOVIET ISSUE

BERNE, November 10 — Marcel Pilet Golaz, head of the Political Department of the Swiss Government, resigned today because of the Soviet refusal to resume diplomatic relations with Switzerland.

Golaz explained that he felt the seriousness of the situation called for new forces in the Swiss Government. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER IS « LONELY AND AFFLICTED »

WASHINGTON, November 10 — Hitler is « the loneliest and most afflicted man » of all Germans, the Cologne *Zeitung* said on October 28, copies reaching here today disclosed.

« As a statesman and war lord, he is affected more deeply than anyone else by the defection of [Germany's] allies and the vicissitudes of the battlefield, » the paper added.

Hitler has « lost his dearest generals, » is confronted by battles in the east, south, and west, and must cope with the « terrible disaster which befell our air war, » the paper declared. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army have captured the important town and communications center of Forli, and have cleared all organized enemy resistance east of the River Montone south of this town.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have made further gains west of the River Montone, including the capture of the commanding feature of Monte Bora.

In the 5th Army sector, activity has been confined to patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Rain and poor visibility yesterday hampered all air operations. Tactical aircraft, including medium, light, and fighter-bombers, attacked communications in the Po Valley and a limited number of close-support targets on the 8th Army front.

Enemy transport and communications in Yugoslavia and Albania were targets for fighters and fighter-bombers.

Shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by medium and light bombers.

During these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed. Three of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew about 550 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

Rocket-firing fighters attacked gun positions and strongpoints in Dunkirk.

In the Lunéville sector, the enemy reinforced his artillery fire.

Northwest of St. Dié, the village of Deyfosse, in the Meurthe Valley, has been taken.

To the south, our advance has reached the eastern edge of the the Forest Domainia de Champ, where resistance continues to be heavy. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 10 — Tonight's communique:

During today, between the Rivers Tisza and Danube, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Heebaba, Heepapi, Marki, Dvorshostemere, Tarni-Saint-Niklo, Pey, Haior, and Hinni, and the railway station of Chinchetalya. Thus, our troops cut the railway line of Budapest-Niszkol.

During November 8 and 9, between the Rivers of Tisza and Danube, our troops captured 4,100 Hungarian and German officers and men.

On the other sectors of the front, patrol activities took place.

During November 9, our troops disabled and destroyed 15 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 10 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A Garibaldi brigade operating west of Turin has scored several successes in repeated clashes with Nazi-Fascists, killing 35 and taking many others prisoner.

In the provinces of Piacenza and Pavia, Patriots hindered enemy navigation across the Po, sinking a 30-ton barge near Mezzanino and another, of 60 tons, near Mortizza.

Near Calendasco, a funicular was immobilized, and between Crenions and Fidenza, two underground railways destroyed.

On October 27, a train was derailed into the Po River.

In an encounter near La Spezia, four Germans were killed.

A late dispatch on the enemy offensive in the Province of Brescia confirmed that the attack against the local Patriot brigade was launched by 3,000 Germans from bases at Bagolino in the Caffaro Valley, Bovegno and Collio in the Trompia Valley, and Vestone in the Sabbia Valley.

After reaching Monte Pesseda, above Collio, the enemy tried to force the Patriots down the valley, where 50 armored vehicles were parked to cut off their last loophole of escape. The maneuver failed, and the Patriots managed to reach higher ground, where they dug themselves in.

A few days later, these new positions were attacked by the Germans, who had received reinforcements from Brescia in the meantime. Although encircled and outnumbered, the Patriots forced a breach in hand-to-hand fighting, putting a group of Germans to flight. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

(Compiled by Radio Monitoring Division)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

disclosed.

«As a statesman and war lord, he is affected more deeply than anyone else by the defection of [Germany's] allies and the vicissitudes of the battlefield,» the paper added.

Hitler has «lost his dearest generals,» is confronted by battles in the east, south, and west, and must cope with the «terrible disaster which befell our air war,» the paper declared. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 10 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British troops of the 8th Army have captured the important town and communications center of Forli, and have cleared all organized enemy resistance east of the River Montone south of this town.

Farther west, Polish troops of the 8th Army have made further gains west of the River Montone, including the capture of the commanding feature of Monte Bora.

In the 5th Army sector, activity has been confined to patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Rain and poor visibility yesterday hampered all air operations. Tactical aircraft, including medium, light, and fighter-bombers, attacked communications in the Po Valley and a limited number of close-support targets on the 8th Army front.

Enemy transport and communications in Yugoslavia and Albania were targets for fighters and fighter-bombers.

Shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by medium and light bombers.

During these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed. Three of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew about 550 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 10 — Today's communique:

Allied forces are advancing east of the Moselle Valley in the Metz-Nancy sector, and units are now in the vicinity of Viviers, 17 miles east of Pont à Mousson.

Our operations yesterday were supported by heavy, medium, and fighter-bombers in very great strength. Enemy troops, strongpoints, artillery, transport, and communications were bombed in strength.

In the area southeast of Pont à Mousson our units have reached Morville les Vic, east of the Seille and are in Bois d'Aulnois, 2½ miles north of Forêt de Gremecey.

Northeast of Pont à Mousson, our forces have passed through Cheminot, and are making gains beyond the town.

Farther north, we have made some progress across the Moselle River, northeast of Thionville.

Bitter fighting continues in the Hürtgen area, and our units have made local gains against heavy resistance west of Schmidt and in the area southwest of the town of Hürtgen. In Vossenack, our units consolidated and improved their positions.

Objectives in the Ruhr were attacked by escorted heavy bombers, two of which are missing.

In southwestern Holland, resistance has ceased on the approaches to the Moerdijk bridges and on Walcheren Island.

On the other sectors of the [illegible] place.

During November 9, our troops disabled and destroyed 15 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 10 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A Garibaldi brigade operating west of Turin has scored several successes in repeated clashes with Nazi-Fascists, killing 35 and taking many others prisoner.

In the provinces of Piacenza and Pavia, Patriots hindered enemy navigation across the Po, sinking a 30-ton barge near Mezzanino and another, of 60 tons, near Mortizza.

Near Caiendasco, a funicular was immobilized, and between Cremona and Fidenza, two underground railways destroyed.

On October 27, a train was derailed into the Po River.

In an encounter near La Spezia, four Germans were killed.

A late dispatch on the enemy offensive in the Province of Brescia confirmed that the attack against the local Patriot brigade was launched by 3,000 Germans from bases at Bagolino in the Caffaro Valley, Bovegno and Collio in the Trompia Valley, and Vestone in the Sabbia Valley.

After reaching Monte Pesseda, above Collio, the enemy tried to force the Patriots down the valley, where 50 armored vehicles were parked to cut off their last loophole of escape. The maneuver failed, and the Patriots managed to reach higher ground, where they dug themselves in.

A few days later, these new positions were attacked by the Germans, who had received reinforcements from Brescia in the meantime. Although encircled and outnumbered, the Patriots forced a breach in hand-to-hand fighting, putting a group of Germans to flight. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

(Compiled by Radio Monitoring Division)

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, November 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Breskens bridgehead, in Zuid Beveland, and on the Walcheren Island, our troops, during weeks of grim fighting, blocked the free access to Antwerp. The German High Command thus gained the time required to take steps necessary for the elimination of this port. For weeks, the port of Antwerp has been subjected to an intense bombardment with «V-1» and «V-2.» Serious damage has been caused to the town, the docks, and the port installations.

In the Moerdijk sector, our bridgehead garrison was withdrawn to the northern banks of the Hollandsch Diep.

Northeast of Stolberg, the Americans, under the shock of their heavy losses, stopped their attacks.

On the Lothringian frontier, the intensity of the battle continued to grow. Northeast of Pont à Mousson, attacking enemy formations were repulsed except for a local penetration. East of the town, our grenadiers are engaged in fierce defensive fighting. Between Delme and Château Salins, the Americans, supported by 200 tanks, penetrated into a certain number of localities, but suffered heavy losses.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

North of Metz, the enemy attacked after an intense barrage, and crossed the Moselle in the Diedenhofen sector. Grenadiers relieved the Königsmachern Fortress, which had temporarily been encircled, repelled the Americans in fighting which was sometimes fierce, and captured prisoners in counter-attacks.

London continues to be bombarded by « V-1 » and « V-2 ».

Italy:

In Italy, the fighting flared up in the Adriatic coastal sector.

Fierce street-fighting developed in Forli after an intense enemy barrage.

Eastern Front:

In Serbia, at Kumanova, fierce Bulgarian attacks were again frustrated.

East and northeast of Mitrovica, our grenadiers captured important high-ground positions.

South and southeast of Budapest, numerous enemy attacks collapsed in front of the German and Hugarian positions.

South of Mezokevesd, enemy spearheads were repelled by our counter-attacks. The enemy suffered havy losses. East of the town, the enemy increased his pressure.

Bolshevik battalions which attempted to advance at the Slovakian frontier collapsed in our defensive fire. Fresh Soviet troop concentrations were dispersed by our effective artillery fire.

On the remaining parts of the eastern front, the day went by without major fighting, owing to a persistent rain.

Air:

Anglo-American bomber formations continued their terror attacks on western Germany and northern Westphalia.

Particularly in Saarbrücken, damage was caused to buildings.

Nineteen enemy planes were shot down despite conditions adverse to the defense. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Secret Weapon: The new German « secret weapon, » known as V-2, continued to be played up in German propaganda today for its supposedly devastating explosive effect. Transocean declared that V-2 is now bombing not solely London, but also Antwerp and Paris.

Western Front: The German military analyst Sertorius voiced concern about a new but, as usual, « expected » drive launched by « the left wing of the American 3rd Army. » However, he predicted that the « centre of gravity of the major attack by the American 3rd Army will continue on the right wing for the simple reason that the distance between the most advanced German positions, for which fighting is now going on, and the Maginot Line is still considerable here. »

Another New Drive Predicted: The same analyst was preparing the German public for a new big push by the American 1st Army, in addition to the drive by the 3rd Army. « Strong artillery fire, which has been opened along the entire front sector of the American 1st Army, intensified by the firing of fog shells, indicates the greatest possibility of an imminent major attack. »

Foreign Workers Loyal To Germany: Next to V-2, the most prominent propaganda item of the day appeared to be an article in the Nazi publication *Das Reich*, concerning the presumed loyalty to Germany of the foreign workers. Evidently this article, quoted at length by Transocean, occured by way of rebuttal to Allied claims of a revolutionary mood among these workers. Admitting that « there are factories in Germany, where only 1/10th of the personnel are German workers, » the article went on to say: « The foreigners are no menace to the Reich. They are perfectly at liberty, and are fed for the most part better than at home. Frequently they become acquainted for the first time with modern methods and machines... Therefore, foreigners and prisoners in Germany practically live without being watched. »

Eastern Front: The correspondent Colonel von Olberg today stressed that there is « strikingly small fighting activity along the entire eastern front from Libau to Carpathian Ruthenia. » He attributed this, significantly enough, not to any Russian weakening, but to the « very unfavorable November weather, » plus the fact that the Russian armies are regrouping for a powerful « imminent winter offensive... In Hungary, however, the battle for Budapest is being continued. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Fighting at Forli: According to late Fascist broadcasts, the battle for Forli was still unresolved. It was admitted that 8th Army troops at the beginning of their offensive succeeded in penetrating into the town itself; however, after two hours of « determined German resistance » the British are said to have withdrawn to the southern outskirts of Forli, where the battle continued. The fighting around Forli was described as of « unprecedented violence » and the Allied losses have necessitated the bringing up of reserves.

Fascist Amnesty Deadline Expires: Final reports were not available on the number of defaulters reporting to Fascist headquarters before tonight's deadline at midnight. Today, which closed the 12-day period established by Mussolini's decree of October 28, Fascist radio exhortations were surprisingly mild; furthermore, the actual figures on repentant deserters were slurred over with the phrase « new elements are reported still to be pouring in. » The only specific number quoted was the total of 338 for the Province of Bergamo since October 28. The punishment for those who fail to report has as yet not been specified.

Allies Bomb Civilians: Two more Italian towns, Chioggia and an unnamed village in the Province of Vicenza, were reported to have been bombed by Allied planes. In both instances, the dead and wounded victims were allegedly amongst the civilian population.

UNRRA Honors Ethiopia Over Italy: Attention was called to ex-Governor Lehman's speech on UNRRA, coupled with Roosevelt's supposed endorsement thereof. The UNRRA director was quoted as explaining that Italy will not receive aid from the association, owing to her status as a former belligerent, whereas Ethiopia will be helped for contrary reasons.

Further Reactions on Prince Umberto's Statements: The alleged tempest stirred up by Prince Umberto's recent remarks anent the liberal trend in monarchies was still a matter of derisive concern to Fascist commentators. Today's allegations and comments were derived from the counter-reactions of various newspapers in « invaded » Italy, most of which were said to be anti-monarchist, as well as anti-Fascist. Stress was laid on an article in the Socialist paper *Avanti*, which was said to attack the Allies for postponing the practical emergence of constitutional activity in liberated Italy. « Yesterday, the PWB censor must have been full of whiskey, to have allowed *Avanti* to publish such an article, » the commentator remarked.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

positions.

South of Mezekevesd, enemy spearheads were repelled by our counter-attacks. The enemy suffered havy losses. East of the town, the enemy increased his pressure.

Bolshevik battalions which attempted to advance at the Slovakian frontier collapsed in our defensive fire. Fresh Soviet troop concentrations were dispersed by our effective artillery fire.

On the remaining parts of the eastern front, the day went by without major fighting, owing to a persistent rain.

Air:

Anglo-American bomber formations continued their terror attacks on western Germany and northern Westphalia.

Particularly in Saarbrücken, damage was caused to buildings.

Nineteen enemy planes were shot down despite conditions adverse to the defense. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Secret Weapon: The new German «secret weapon,» known as V-2, continued to be played up in German propaganda today for its supposedly devastating explosive effect. Transocean declared that V-2 is now bombing not solely London, but also Antwerp and Paris.

Western Front: The German military analyst Sertorius voiced concern about a new but, as usual, «expected» drive launched by «the left wing of the American 3rd Army.» However, he predicted that the «centre of gravity of the major attack by the American 3rd Army will continue on the right wing for the simple reason that the distance between the most advanced German positions, for which fighting is now going on, and the Maginot Line is still considerable here.»

Another New Drive Predicted: The same analyst was preparing the German public for a new big push by the American 1st Army, in addition to the drive by the 3rd Army. «Strong artillery fire, which has been opened along the entire front sector of the American 1st Army, intensified by the firing of fog shells, indicates the greatest possibility of an imminent major attack.»

Foreign Workers Loyal To Germany: Next to V-2, the most prominent propaganda item of the day appeared to be an article in the Nazi publication *Das Reich* concerning

Fighting at Forli: According to late Fascist broadcasts, the battle for Forli was still unresolved. It was admitted that 8th Army troops at the beginning of their offensive succeeded in penetrating into the town itself; however, after two hours of «determined German resistance» the British are said to have withdrawn to the southern outskirts of Forli, where the battle continued. The fighting around Forli was described as of «unprecedented violence» and the Allied losses have necessitated the bringing up of reserves.

Fascist Amnesty Deadline Expires: Final reports were not available on the number of defaulters reporting to Fascist headquarters before tonight's deadline at midnight. Today, which closed the 12-day period established by Mussolini's decree of October 28, Fascist radio exhortations were surprisingly mild; furthermore, the actual figures on repentant deserters were slurred over with the phrase «new elements are reported still to be pouring in.» The only specific number quoted was the total of 333 for the Province of Bergamo since October 28. The punishment for those who fail to report has as yet not been specified.

Allies Bomb Civilians: Two more Italian towns, Chioggia and an unnamed village in the Province of Vicenza, were reported to have been bombed by Allied planes. In both instances, the dead and wounded victims were allegedly amongst the civilian population.

UNRRA Honors Ethiopia Over Italy: Attention was called to ex-Governor Lehman's speech on UNRRA, coupled with Roosevelt's supposed endorsement thereof. The UNRRA director was quoted as explaining that Italy will not receive aid from the association, owing to her status as a former belligerent, whereas Ethiopia will be helped for contrary reasons.

Further Reactions on Prince Umberto's Statements: The alleged tempest stirred up by Prince Umberto's recent remarks anent the liberal trend in monarchies was still a matter of derisive concern to Fascist commentators. Today's allegations and comments were derived from the counter-reactions of various newspapers in «invaded» Italy, most of which were said to be anti-monarchist, as well as anti-Fascist. Stress was laid on an article in the Socialist paper *Avanti*, which was said to attack the Allies for postponing the practical emergence of constitutional activity in liberated Italy. «Yesterday, the PWB censor must have been full of whiskey, to have allowed *Avanti* to publish such an article,» the commentator remarked.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interview F. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
A.C.

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday — 9 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Polish troops capture Monte Casaluda; U.S. 3rd Army offensive gains; U.S. 1st Army thrown back; Heavy fighting rages in Leyte; Red Army offensive believed imminent; General Wilson issues Order of the Day; Jap resistance in Burma stiffens.

LIBERATED ITALY — All known Fascist groups in Italy liquidated. Eden tells Commons; Fascist's villa confiscated; Four Italians to be tried for murder of Canadian soldier; 89 Italian terrorists to be tried; Rome restaurants placed off limits to Allied personnel.

UNITED NATIONS — Gouin reëlected President of French Assembly; British plan submitted to Air Conference; U.S. to recognize Guatemala Government; Soviet celebration in Teheran stopped; Editor of *The London Times* dies; Canadian Overseas Chief of Staff retires; Secretary Hull's health is improving.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler fails to make long-awaited speech.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN 36 STATES: MAY TAKE 3 MORE DEMOCRATS TIGHTEN CONTROL OF CONGRESS ISOLATIONISTS DEFEATED DEMOCRATS GAIN 3 GOVERNORS

WASHINGTON, November 8 — Complete returns from more than two-thirds of the nation's election districts indicated tonight that President Franklin D. Roosevelt would carry at least 36 states and would compile a popular vote almost as high as he received in 1940.

In three states — Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin — where Governor Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican candidate, had run up a large early majority, late returns showed that President Roosevelt was steadily cutting down his opponent's lead, and that final returns may swing those

Although yesterday's election was not a Democratic landslide in the political interpretation of the word, the Democratic Party gains in Congressional, gubernatorial, and local elections. The trend in the last two years in favor of Republican candidates was not only checked in yesterday's voting, but was reversed in a great vote of confidence by the American voters in not only the election of Roosevelt for a fourth presidential term, but in support of Democratic Party legislators.

This was reflected in election returns which showed that President Roosevelt and the Vice President-Elect, Harry S. Truman, would work for the next two years, at least, with a Congress composed of a majority of Democrats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The voters supported Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies — his war program and plans for post-war security — by electing, according to incomplete returns tonight, 231 Democratic Representatives, while the Republicans will have 214 seats in the House. Of 35 contests in the Senate, the Democrats appeared to have gained at least six seats, with incomplete returns giving 53 Senatorial seats to Democrats, 32 to Republicans, and 11 undecided.

The mandate of the people that The United States is to participate in international post-war developments was further illustrated by the defeat yesterday of three isolationist members of Congress — Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota; Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York; and Representative Stephen Day, of Illinois.

Dewey Pledges Unity

The heated disputes of a political campaign vanished today to augment the vote of confidence evidenced in election of President Roosevelt to continue as Commander-in-Chief of the nation through 1948.

Dewey took the lead in pledging unity of the nation behind the President and Congress in obtaining complete victory in the war — an expression of support echoed throughout the day by the leaders of the Republican Party. Dewey expressed the common thought of a united nation when he conceded defeat at 0900 Rome time today by saying, in part:

«I hope President Roosevelt's next term will bring speedy victory in the war, the establishment of lasting peace, and the return of tranquillity among our people.»

Senator Joseph Ball, Republican of Minnesota, who supported Roosevelt in the campaign, also voiced the sentiment of the country when he expressed the post-war credo of united Americans: «Our war and peace aims transcend party lines.»

The American press which had supported Dewey in the Presidential race joined in pledging their utmost to help President Roosevelt with the nation's war and post-war problems. Every type of organization in the country — industry, labor, and agricultural — quickly fell into line and cast aside preëlection differences to assure unity.

In state elections, the Democrats also made important

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

resistance in Burma stiffens.

LIBERATED ITALY — All known Fascist groups in Italy liquidated. Eden tells Commons: Fascist's villa confiscated: Four Italians to be tried for murder of Canadian soldier: 89 Italian terrorists to be tried: Rome restaurants placed off limits to Allied personnel.

UNITED NATIONS — Gouin reelected President of French Assembly: British plan submitted to Air Conference: U.S. to recognize Guatemala Government; Soviet celebration in Teheran stopped: Editor of *The London Times* dies: Canadian Overseas Chief of Staff retires: Secretary Hull's health is improving.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler fails to make long-awaited speech.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN 36 STATES: MAY TAKE 3 MORE
DEMOCRATS TIGHTEN CONTROL OF CONGRESS
ISOLATIONISTS DEFEATED
DEMOCRATS GAIN 3 GOVERNORS

WASHINGTON, November 8 — Complete returns from more than two-thirds of the nation's election districts indicated tonight that President Franklin D. Roosevelt would carry at least 36 states and would compile a popular vote almost as high as he received in 1940.

In three states — Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin — where Governor Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican candidate, had run up a large early majority, late returns showed that President Roosevelt was steadily cutting down his opponent's lead, and that final returns may swing those states into the Roosevelt column.

At 2300 hours Rome time, with several million votes still to be counted, press dispatches estimated that huge majorities in 36 states assured Mr. Roosevelt of 412 electoral college votes. Dewey was given 119 electoral votes, including the three doubtful states, which have a total of 45 electoral votes. A Presidential candidate needs 266 electoral votes to be elected.

With the counting of ballots completed in 97,000 of the 130,810 election districts in The United States, the popular vote was as follows: Roosevelt, 20,733,119 votes: Dewey, 18,082,672.

In 1940, when President Roosevelt was elected for his third consecutive term, he received 27,243,466 popular votes to 22,304,755 for Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate. Although nearly 50 million persons were believed to have voted in the elections yesterday, it is unlikely that Roosevelt's popular vote will exceed that of 1940.

However, President Roosevelt showed more strength in his contest against Dewey than he showed against Willkie. Willkie carried 10 states; Dewey appears certain of only seven. Roosevelt, in this election, also carried several states which voted Republican in the 1940 national election — among them the hitherto staunch Republican state of New Hampshire, which deserted the Republican column in a presidential election for the first time in at least a decade.

least, with a Congress composed of a majority of Democrats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The voters supported Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies — his war program and plans for post-war security — by electing, according to incomplete returns tonight, 231 Democratic Representatives, while the Republicans will have 214 seats in the House. Of 35 contests in the Senate, the Democrats appeared to have gained at least six seats, with incomplete returns giving 53 Senatorial seats to Democrats, 32 to Republicans, and 11 undecided.

The mandate of the people that The United States is to participate in international post-war developments was further illustrated by the defeat yesterday of three isolationist members of Congress — Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota; Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York; and Representative Stephen Day, of Illinois.

Dewey Pledges Unity

The heated disputes of a political campaign vanished today to augment the vote of confidence evidenced in election of President Roosevelt to continue as Commander-in-Chief of the nation through 1948.

Dewey took the lead in pledging unity of the nation behind the President and Congress in obtaining complete victory in the war — an expression of support echoed throughout the day by the leaders of the Republican Party. Dewey expressed the common thought of a united nation when he conceded defeat at 0900 Rome time today by saying, in part:

«I hope President Roosevelt's next term will bring speedy victory in the war, the establishment of lasting peace, and the return of tranquillity among our people.»

Senator Joseph Ball, Republican of Minnesota, who supported Roosevelt in the campaign, also voiced the sentiment of the country when he expressed the post-war credo of united Americans: «Our war and peace aims transcend party lines.»

The American press which had supported Dewey in the Presidential race joined in pledging their utmost to help President Roosevelt with the nation's war and post-war problems. Every type of organization in the country — industry, labor, and agricultural — quickly fell into line and cast aside preelection differences to assure unity.

In state elections, the Democrats also made important gains. Six Democrats replaced Republicans as governors and many important state posts previously held by Republicans fell to Democrats.

It was obvious from the returns that there were two important factors in the elections yesterday:

LATE BULLETIN

DEMOCRACY STILL LIVING — ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, November 8 — The American people have again demonstrated to the world that democracy still is a living, vital force and our faith in American institutions is unshaken, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said here tonight in a message to the Nation. The President said:

«For the first time in 80 years, we have held a national election in the midst of war. What is really important is that, after all of our changes and vicissitudes of four score years, we have again demonstrated to the world that democracy is a living, vital force, that our faith in American institutions is unshaken, that conscience, and not force, is the source of power in the government of man.

«To that faith let us unite to win the war and to achieve a lasting peace.» (OWI)

3999

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

1. *The soldier ballot:* It was estimated that 3,462,000 votes were cast by members of The United States armed forces — overseas and at home. While in some cases the soldiers' votes did not affect the final outcome materially, the outcome of some contests may be decided when the results of these ballots are made known.

2. *The large labor vote:* An Associated Press dispatch said today that «labor provided the shock-troops for the Roosevelt victory.» Other reports estimated that from 75 to 90 per cent of all labor eligible to vote had registered their selections to heed the election-eve requests of both Roosevelt and Dewey for a large turn-out at the polls.

President Roosevelt will begin his fourth term in office on 20 January 1945. Truman will replace Henry Wallace as Vice President on the same day. (OWI-Reuter)

DEMOCRATS INCREASE STRENGTH IN BOTH HOUSES

NEW YORK, November 8 — President Roosevelt will begin his fourth term as head of The United States Government next January 20 assured of strong Democratic Party majorities in both houses of Congress.

Late voting returns received up to 2330 hours Rome time today indicated that significant gains had been registered by the Democrats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In the House, the Democrats are already assured of a controlling majority, with 219 seats. The Republicans have so far definitely captured 127 seats. Eighty-six seats still remain to be decided, but there is little doubt that a considerable number of these will go into the Democratic column, further strengthening the control of the President's party.

The Democrats have taken 24 seats previously controlled by the Republicans. The Republicans, on the other hand, have ousted five Democrats and one Progressive from their posts.

Until yesterday's election, the Democrats held 214 seats in the House, with 212 held by the Republicans and four controlled by minor parties.

A total of 218 seats constitutes a majority in the House.

Effect on Foreign Policy

More significant perhaps, in terms of international events, is the fight being waged for the 35 Senate seats at stake in the election. The remainder of the 96 Senate posts were not affected by the vote.

So far, Democrats have definitely won 17 of the seats, while Republicans have taken eight. Unaffected by the election were 36 seats previously held by the Democrats and 24 previously controlled by the Republicans.

The Democrats are thus definitely assured of 53 seats in the new Senate. The Republicans so far have 32 seats.

Eleven seats are still undecided.

Observers pointed out that, under the U. S. Constitution, any international treaties or agreements proposed by the Administration must go to the Senate for ratification and approval. A controlling vote in this legislative body is expected to facilitate fulfillment of the President's pledge that America will play a full part in post-war international security and peace organizations.

Prior to the election, Democrats held 57 seats in the Senate, while Republicans controlled 37, and one seat was held by a Progressive. One seat was vacant.

Fish, Nye, Day Defeated

One of the biggest upsets in the Congressional elections was the defeat of Representative Hamilton Fish, who for

John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., also of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, were all successful in their campaigns for reelection. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

DEMOCRATS LEAD IN GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, November 8 — In the 31 states holding elections for governor, incomplete election returns received by 2315 hours Rome time indicated that Democratic Party candidates held the lead in 18 states. Of these 18 states, six which were formerly Republican have been added to the Democratic ranks. The Republican Party gained one state from the Democrats and one from the Progressive Party.

The late counting of soldier ballots may decide the election in several states, notably in Illinois and in Ohio, where the voting for governor is reported close.

The governors elected were:

Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn	D.
Arkansas	Ben Laney	D.
Iowa	Robert D. Blue	R.
Kansas	Andrew F. Schoeppel	R.
Massachusetts	Maurice J. Tobin	D.
Maine	A. Hildeth	R.
Nebraska	Dwight C. Griswold	R.
North Carolina	A. Gregg Cherry	D.
Rhode Island	J. Howard McGrath	D.
Tennessee	J. Nance McCord	D.
Texas	Coke R. Stevenson	D.
Vermont	Mortimer P. Proctor	R.

The candidates leading the election are:

Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	R.
Delaware	Isaac J. MacCollum	D.
Florida	Millard Caldwell	D.
Idaho	Charles G. Gossett	D.
Illinois	Thomas J. Courtney	D.
Indiana	Samuel D. Jackson	D.
Michigan	Harry F. Kelly	R.
Minnesota	Edward J. Thye	R.
Missouri	Phillip M. Donnelly	D.
Montana	Lief Erickson	D.
New Hamshire	Charles M. Dale	R.
New Mexico	John S. Dempsey	D.
North Dakota	Fred D. Aandahl	R.
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche	D.
Utah	J. Lee	R.
Washington	Mon C. Wallgren	D.
West Virginia	Clarence W. Meadows	D.
Wisconsin	Walter S. Goodland	R.

Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican Presidential candidate, will remain Governor of the State of New York until his term expires on 31 December 1946. (OWI)

DEWEY CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, November 8 — Governor Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican Presidential candidate, today congratulated President Roosevelt on his reelection and expressed the hope that his next term will see «the establishment of lasting peace and the return of tranquillity among our people.»

In a statement conceding his defeat Governor Dewey said:

«It is clear that Mr. Roosevelt has been reëlected for a fourth term, and every good American will wholeheartedly accept the will of the people.

«I extend to Mr. Roosevelt my hearty congratulations.

«I hope his next term will bring speedy victory in the war, the establishment of lasting peace, and the return of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

time today indicated that significant gains had been registered by the Democrats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In the House, the Democrats are already assured of a controlling majority, with 219 seats. The Republicans have so far definitely captured 127 seats. Eighty-six seats still remain to be decided, but there is little doubt that a considerable number of these will go into the Democratic column, further strengthening the control of the President's party.

The Democrats have taken 24 seats previously controlled by the Republicans. The Republicans, on the other hand, have ousted five Democrats and one Progressive from their posts.

Until yesterday's election, the Democrats held 214 seats in the House, with 212 held by the Republicans and four controlled by minor parties.

A total of 218 seats constitutes a majority in the House.

Effect on Foreign Policy

More significant perhaps, in terms of international events, is the fight being waged for the 35 Senate seats at stake in the election. The remainder of the 96 Senate posts were not affected by the vote.

So far, Democrats have definitely won 17 of the seats, while Republicans have taken eight. Unaffected by the election were 36 seats previously held by the Democrats and 24 previously controlled by the Republicans.

The Democrats are thus definitely assured of 53 seats in the new Senate. The Republicans so far have 32 seats.

Eleven seats are still undecided.

Observers pointed out that, under the U. S. Constitution, any international treaties or agreements proposed by the Administration must go to the Senate for ratification and approval. A controlling vote in this legislative body is expected to facilitate fulfillment of the President's pledge that America will play a full part in post-war international security and peace organizations.

Prior to the election, Democrats held 57 seats in the Senate, while Republicans controlled 37, and one seat was held by a Progressive. One seat was vacant.

Fish, Nye, Day Defeated

One of the biggest upsets in the Congressional elections was the defeat of Representative Hamilton Fish, who for 26 years had represented the President's up-state New York district and had been one of the most outspoken isolationists in Congress. Both the President and Governor Dewey, the Republican nominee, had repudiated Fish's candidacy before the election. August Bennett, independent Republican, defeated Fish.

Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, another uncompromising critic of the President's foreign policy and an advocate of American isolationism, was also defeated in the election, as was Senator John A. Danaher, Republican isolationist from Connecticut.

In Illinois, Representative Stephen A. Day, who had the support of *The Chicago Tribune*, one of the most powerful opponents of the President's administration, went down to defeat. He will be succeeded in the House by a woman Democrat, Evelyn Taft Douglas.

Three of the President's most loyal and effective supporters in the Senate were successful in their campaigns for reelection. They were Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, who has sponsored much of the Administration's social legislation; Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, likewise a staunch Administration supporter; and Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader.

Administrative machinery of the House of Representatives will continue unchanged as a result of the election. Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, House Speaker;

Maine		
Nebraska	Dwight C. Griswold	R.
North Carolina	A. Gregg Cherry	D.
Rhode Island	J. Howard McGrath	D.
Tennessee	J. Nance McCord	D.
Texas	Coke R. Stevenson	D.
Vermont	Mortimer P. Proctor	R.

The candidates leading the election are:

Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	R.
Delaware	Isaac J. MacCollum	D.
Florida	Millard Caldwell	D.
Idaho	Charles G. Gossett	D.
Illinois	Thomas J. Courtney	D.
Indiana	Samuel D. Jackson	D.
Michigan	Harry F. Kelly	R.
Minnesota	Edward J. Thye	R.
Missouri	Phillip M. Donnelly	D.
Montana	Lief Erickson	D.
New Hamshire	Charles M. Dale	R.
New Mexico	John S. Dempsey	D.
North Dakota	Fred D. Aandahl	R.
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche	D.
Utah	J. Lee	R.
Washington	Mon C. Wallgren	D.
West Virginia	Clarence W. Meadows	D.
Wisconsin	Walter S. Goodland	R.

Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican Presidential candidate, will remain Governor of the State of New York until his term expires on 31 December 1946. (OWI)

DEWEY CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, November 8 — Governor Thomas E. Dewey, defeated Republican Presidential candidate, today congratulated President Roosevelt on his reelection and expressed the hope that his next term will see «the establishment of lasting peace and the return of tranquillity among our people.»

In a statement conceding his defeat Governor Dewey said:

«It is clear that Mr. Roosevelt has been reëlected for a fourth term, and every good American will wholeheartedly accept the will of the people.

«I extend to Mr. Roosevelt my hearty congratulations.

«I hope his next term will bring speedy victory in the war, the establishment of lasting peace, and the return of tranquillity among our people.

«I am deeply grateful for the confidence expressed by so many millions of Americans and for their labors in the campaign. The Republican Party emerges from this election revitalized and a great force for the good of the country and for the preservation of free government in America.

«I am confident that all Americans will join me in the devout hope that in the difficult years ahead, Divine Providence will guide and protect the President of The United States.»

Fifteen minutes after Governor Dewey's statement was broadcast, President Roosevelt sent a message to him in which he said:

«I thank you for your statement which I heard over the air a few minutes ago.»

Senator Harry S. Truman, elected Vice President on the Democratic ticket, said from his campaign headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri:

«It was a grand statement by Governor Dewey, and it shows American sportsmanship in this political campaign.»

In a later statement, he said: «It is our duty now to uphold his [Dewey's] good wishes and win the war and win the peace.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Governor John W. Bricker, the defeated Republican Vice Presidential candidate, declared: «I join in the sentiment expressed by Governor Dewey. I have done all within my ability to carry the issues as I saw them to the American people. They have spoken. I congratulate the winners, and shall do all I can to aid in the war effort and to make our country stronger and better.» (OWI)

BONOMI, OTHER LEADERS COMMENT ON ELECTIONS

ROME, November 8 — Reelection of President Roosevelt is «a great joy for all Italians,» Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi said today in a statement on the American elections, reported by the International News Service.

«President Roosevelt, for many years has been for us the symbol of America's intervention in the war, the interpreter of the great principles of the Atlantic Charter, and the guarantee that the future peace will be a just and lasting peace among free and equal people,» the Prime Minister said.

«Mr. Roosevelt, who a few days ago was proclaimed a citizen of Rome, still is at the helm and certain to continue the prosecution of the war with his usual energy, in which we desire to participate ever more concretely,» he added.

A spokesman for the Papal Secretariat of State expressed «happiest satisfaction over the reelection of the man who first reestablished diplomatic relations with the Holy See, and who always has showed sympathy and understanding toward all American Catholics.»

In New York, *The Times*, which advocated the President's reelection, said that he has a clear mandate to assure America's participation in a post-war security organization. «He committed his next administration to a full assumption of the responsibilities which fall naturally to The United States as a great world power, and it is primarily on the basis of public confidence in his ability to lead the way in establishing the conditions of enduring peace that he has been returned to power,» the paper said.

«Winning the war was never for a moment an issue in the election,» it added.

Both parties and both candidates pledged themselves to carry this fight through to a victorious conclusion against both Germany and Japan. Our Allies and our enemies may both be sure that there has been no division of American opinion regarding the achievement of this purpose.»

Senator Joseph Ball, Republican of Minnesota, who repudiated his party ticket to support Roosevelt, hailed the President's reelection as conclusive evidence of America's determination to play its part in an international peace organization.

In London, Philip Reed, an industrialist and head of the U. S. Mission for Economic Affairs there, said the American election results are «a clear, clean, strong indication that isolationism as it may be effective in the years ahead is a dead thing.» (OWI - INS)

ROME NEWSPAPERS SAY ELECTION SHOWS STRENGTH

ROME, November 8 — Rome newspapers today devoted most of their editorial space to comment on the American presidential election, stating that in a war-time election, «Democracy has shown its strength».

In an editorial titled «Continuity», *Ricostruzione*, organ of the Democratic Labor Party, said:

«For the fourth time, Mr. Roosevelt has been called upon to occupy the supreme office of The United States.. Once again, he has been considered by the country the man who can best give war policy of The United States the continuity it calls for. In this election, democracy has shown its strength, because it affirms its very responsibility even imposed it upon him as a duty. He has been too much a part of world policy of the war to be able to withdraw himself at a time when the conflict calls for the greatest effort and the maximum concentration of minds ... Italians are proud that millions of fellow-Italians have contributed actively to the prosperity and power of the Great Republic. That is a hopeful sign for the Italy of tomorrow.» (UNN)

ROMANS WONDER IF AMERICANS COUNT VOTES

ROME, November 8 — The citizens of Rome, sharing at first hand the excitement of a free democratic election with thousands of American soldiers, quickly bought up all the local morning newspapers and, when they began to run out, some bought the U. S. Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, which headlined the election result, «It's FDR Again.»

But what impressed the Romans most is that America actually counted the votes, something unheard of under the Fascist régime. As the returns came pouring in over the radio from New York and London and postings of the votes were made in newspaper offices, the Italians were incredulous. They shook their heads and asked over and over again:

«Do they really count the votes?»

The editorial staff of *Stars and Stripes* devoted many minutes of their time in the composing room assuring the Italian printers that the figures sent in by radio from The United States were not arbitrary, but were carefully counted. The Italian printers could not understand why they should bother changing the figures on the chart prepared by the Army newspaper. They had been convinced, after more than 20 years of Fascism, that all elections, even in The United States, were predetermined. (UNN)

WAR FRONTS

POLISH TROOPS CAPTURE MONTE CASALUDA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 8 — Polish troops of the 8th Army, advancing along a three-mile-wide front south of Forli, yesterday captured in heavy fighting Monte Casaluda, pivotal position in the German secondary defenses west of the Rabbi River, it was announced here today.

Despite four heavy enemy counter-attacks, the Polish forces of General Vladislav Anders seized and held fast to the 1,000-foot high knoll overlooking the Rabbi River six miles southwest of Forli and dominating the southern approaches to Romagna's capital. Farther west, other forces captured San Zeno La Volpinara, a hilltop village overlooking the Montone River, and pushed on to make contact with German forces on low slopes some 300 yards to the North.

British forces closing in on Forli from the southeast still encountered heavy opposition yesterday from German armored forces holding Forli's airfield, some two miles outside of the town. Enemy troops still held the ruins of buildings on the north edge of the field, shattered by two successive days' attacks, and enemy artillery laid down heavy protective barrages on Allied forward areas from the southwest and western edges of the field.

The combination of bad weather and savage German resistance has held without appreciable gain the British penetration into the enemy's primary defenses along the line of the Ronco River effected over a week ago. Although at one point British forces held three sides of the airfield which the Germans have made the main point of their defenses of Romagna's capital, steadily-increasing enemy artillery and tank fire have prevented any full-scale ground

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

we desire to participate ever more [illegible]

A spokesman for the Papal Secretariat of State expressed «happiest satisfaction over the reëlection of the man who first reëstablished diplomatic relations with the Holy See, and who always has showed sympathy and understanding toward all American Catholics.»

In New York, *The Times*, which advocated the President's reëlection, said that he has a clear mandate to assure America's participation in a post-war security organization. «He committed his next administration to a full assumption of the responsibilities which fall naturally to The United States as a great world power, and it is primarily on the basis of public confidence in his ability to lead the way in establishing the conditions of enduring peace that he has been returned to power,» the paper said.

«Winning the war was never for a moment an issue in the election,» it added.

Both parties and both candidates pledged themselves to carry this fight through to a victorious conclusion against both Germany and Japan. Our Allies and our enemies may both be sure that there has been no division of American opinion regarding the achievement of this purpose.»

Senator Joseph Ball, Republican of Minnesota, who repudiated his party ticket to support Roosevelt, hailed the President's reëlection as conclusive evidence of America's determination to play its part in an international peace organization.

In London, Philip Reed, an industrialist and head of the U. S. Mission for Economic Affairs there, said the American election results are «a clear, clean, strong indication that isolationism as it may be effective in the years ahead is a dead thing.» (OWI - INS)

ROME NEWSPAPERS SAY ELECTION SHOWS STRENGTH

ROME, November 8 — Rome newspapers today devoted most of their editorial space to comment on the American presidential election, stating that in a war-time election, «Democracy has shown its strength».

In an editorial titled «Continuity», *Ricostruzione*, organ of the Democratic Labor Party, said:

«For the fourth time, Mr. Roosevelt has been called upon to occupy the supreme office of The United States... Once again, he has been considered by the country the man who can best give war policy of The United States the continuity it calls for. In this election, democracy has shown its strength, because it affirms its very responsibility even to the point of foregoing a change of leaders. As the war nears its victorious conclusion, the vote of the American people recognizes the unquestionable necessity and approval of the policy which has brought The United States into this great conflict... The fourth election ... confirms today the triumph of the policy of justice and humanity of the President of The United States, and represents another serious setback for the common enemy.

«American democracy, which has reaffirmed itself in the name of its electorate, proves once again to the incredulous, those who derided it, those who thought to substitute new ideologies and new ideas to the life and political organization of nations, the immortality of democratic principles. That, above all, is the significance of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's return to the White House.»

Quotidiano, Roman Catholic newspaper, wrote:

«As Italians, we are happy that President Roosevelt has been reëlected because on more than one occasion he has shown an understanding of our needs and, above all, of our real nature as a democratic people. We have faith and hope in his policy of the ressurrection of Italy, in the collaboration of peoples governed by the ideals of Christian solidarity and democratic liberty.»

Voce Repubblicana, organ of the Italian Republican Party, said:

«Roosevelt himself probably would not have run if the historical events which we are living today had not

«Do they really count the votes?»

The editorial staff of *Stars and Stripes* devoted many minutes of their time in the composing room assuring the Italian printers that the figures sent in by radio from The United States were not arbitrary, but were carefully counted. The Italian printers could not understand why they should bother changing the figures on the chart prepared by the Army newspaper. They had been convinced, after more than 20 years of Fascism, that all elections, even in The United States, were predetermined. (UNN)

WAR FRONTS

POLISH TROOPS CAPTURE MONTE CASALUDA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 8 — Polish troops of the 8th Army, advancing along a three-mile-wide front south of Forli, yesterday captured in heavy fighting Monte Casaluda, pivotal position in the German secondary defenses west of the Rabbi River, it was announced here today.

Despite four heavy enemy counter-attacks, the Polish forces of General Vladislav Anders seized and held fast to the 1,000-foot high knoll overlooking the Rabbi River six miles southwest of Forli and dominating the southern approaches to Romagna's capital. Farther west, other forces captured San Zeno La Volpinara, a hilltop village overlooking the Montone River, and pushed on to make contact with German forces on low slopes some 300 yards to the North.

British forces closing in on Forli from the southeast still encountered heavy opposition yesterday from German armored forces holding Forli's airfield, some two miles outside of the town. Enemy troops still held the ruins of buildings on the north edge of the field, shattered by two successive days' attacks, and enemy artillery laid down heavy protective barrages on Allied forward areas from the southwest and western edges of the field.

The combination of bad weather and savage German resistance has held without appreciable gain the British penetration into the enemy's primary defenses along the line of the Ronco River effected over a week ago. Although at one point British forces held three sides of the airfield which the Germans have made the main point of their defenses of Romagna's capital, steadily-increasing enemy artillery and tank fire have prevented any full-scale ground attack on this key position.

Elsewhere on the 8th Army front, Allied troops, supported by artillery and armor, attacked strong German positions south of the village of Parsota, five miles south of Ravenna. Heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire met the attackers, and the result of the action was not disclosed. Allied troops also reported stiff fighting along the Florence-Forli Road and some gains were registered by forward elements.

On the 5th Army front, activity was confined to vigorous patrolling. German planes made their fifth consecutive appearance over 5th Army forward areas Monday night, taking advantage of bright moonlight to drop bombs near the main Florence-Bologna Highway. (PRO)

U.S. 3RD ARMY OFFENSIVE GAINS
U.S. 1ST ARMY THROWN BACK

SHAEF, November 8 — American 3rd Army troops attacked at dawn today on a 25mile front east of the Moselle River between Metz and Nancy, crossing the narrow Seille River eight miles east of Pont a Mousson at Rouves and five miles farther east at Aulnois. Late reports said tonight that gains of more than a mile were made, and that 13 villages had been captured.

The northward drive to cut the road and rail lines supplying Metz followed a heavy artillery barrage lasting

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

an hour. American troops moved forward over fields made sodden by a 36-hour rain and against moderate German resistance. Allied fighter-bombers supported the attack, although bad weather curtailed extensive air operations.

A heavy German tank and infantry attack launched from the Schmidt area forced American 1st Army troops to withdraw from Kommerscheidt, a small village north of Schmidt on the road to Vossenack in the Hürtgen Forest. Americans, however, were reported holding high ground northwest of the town.

At Vossenack, both the Americans and Germans threw reinforcements of tanks and infantry into the struggle for the town, and the swaying street battle entered its third day on a rising scale of bitter fighting.

Americans edged still closer to the German-held town of Schmidt, after beating off two German counter-attacks and wiping out several pockets of resistance west of the town. Fighter-bombers bombed and strafed enemy positions, as well as buildings, railway lines, and bridges in the rear of the German sector.

Poles Attack Fanatical Nazis

Polish troops with the Canadian 1st Army launched a fresh attack this morning against the last German pocket south of the Meuse at the base of the Moerdijk road and rail bridges. The Allied troops were thrown into the assault against 300 fanatical Germans who are pinned against the end of the blown bridges and wedged behind an anti-tank ditch and concrete defenses.

British and Canadian troops continued to mop up the last enemy resistance on the northern coast of Walcheren, where the Germans still have some gun positions in operation.

With the end of the battle for the Scheide Estuary, there will be an inevitable lull on the British 2nd Army front, a *BBC* correspondent said. The Germans are now behind a substantial river obstacle from the mouth of the Meuse inland for 70 miles to Arnhem. Behind the formidable river barrier, the Germans are reported to be frantically constructing new defenses. They are also constructing defense positions, dispatches indicated, along the north to south stretch of the Meuse where it runs parallel with the German frontier.

At Dunkirk, far to the west on the Channel coast, German troops buried their dead and retrieved their wounded during the two-hour truce granted by the Canadian commander. Press dispatches reported that minor « naval battles » between Allied troops and German garrison defenders have been in progress as the Germans flooded the entire Dunkirk area. Roads are reported to be under water from 18 inches to 15 feet deep. (OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES IN LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 8 — General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight that heavy fighting with Japanese reinforcements was raging along the ridges bordering the northern end of the twisting road to Ormac, while American artillery pounded the enemy's rear areas.

For the second day, the communique told of « bitter fighting » between the U.S. 24th Infantry Division and elements of the Japanese 1st, 30th, 102nd, and 16th Divisions down the narrow highway and in the tortuous terrain nearby.

Seventh Division troops, smashing up the west coast of Leyte, and forces of the 96th Division were rushing today to join the 24th Division.

The 96th Division was reported beating across the 1[illegible] foot Mambon Mountains from Patoc, 18 miles northeast

the ground. Escorting U.S. fighters downed three Japanese planes and damaged others when they attempted to intercept. (OWI-Reuter)

RED ARMY OFFENSIVE BELIEVED IMMINENT

MOSCOW, November 8 — For the third time in three days, tonight's Soviet communique announced no material changes on the eastern front, but press dispatches reported that the resumption of the Red Army offensive against Budapest is believed imminent. Prevailing difficult weather is holding up the offensive, but bitter fighting is expected, with the entire Danube sector from Budapest southward exposed to Soviet forces.

In the Hungarian capital itself, neutral and enemy sources reported that confusion is mounting as civilian evacuation increases. Shortages of food, transportation, and clothing in the city were said to be acute.

At the northern end of the eastern front, the Red Air Force joined Red Army troops in their new offensive aimed at destroying 30 German divisions trapped in western Latvia.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie announced here today that Norwegian forces are now fighting side-by-side with the Russians in their pursuit of the Germans in northern Norway.

To the south in Finland, Finnish troops have advanced northeast of Ivalo, which was captured yesterday, and are fighting German rear-guards near the southwestern end of Lake Inari, on the Arctic Road leading from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Arctic Ocean. (OWI-Reuter - BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT BALKAN ESCAPE ROUTES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 8 — Liberators of the 15th USAAF today bombed fleeing enemy troops pushing northward through Yugoslavia, in the second day of concentrated attacks against Balkan escape routes south and southeast of Belgrade.

The main targets were strung out along the escape road running from Mitrovica to Prijepolje and Sjenica, all in southeastern Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force today continued their attacks on bridges along the Brenner Pass line, and fighters and fighter-bombers carried out offensive sweeps in northern Yugoslavia and against enemy communications and battlefield targets in the Bologna area.

Yesterday, escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF struck two out of three main rail bridges along the Brenner Pass line, it was announced here today.

The two bridges struck were over the Isarco River at Albes, and over the Adige at Ora, while the third bridge, which was only slightly damaged, crossed the Adige at Mezzocorona. The three bridges are in northeastern Italy.

In other attacks, heavy bomb loads were dropped on the Sarajevo rail yards in Yugoslavia, as well as communications in the Albania, Yugoslavia, and northern Italy area. RAF Wellingtons and Liberators carried out the daylight attack on the Sarajevo yards, on which 300 tons of bombs were released on the target area.

Other heavy bombers attacked military installations in the Vienna area.

Medium bombers destroyed five out of eight bridges attacked in northeastern Italy, and created havoc among German troop concentrations in the Forli area with thousands of fragmentation bombs.

Light and fighter-bombers were credited with hits on seven Po Valley bridges.

King Zog's Palace Hit

Polish troops with the [illegible] fresh attack this morning against the last German pocket south of the Meuse at the base of the Moerdijk road and rail bridges. The Allied troops were thrown into the assault against 300 fanatical Germans who are pinned against the end of the blown bridges and wedged behind an anti-tank ditch and concrete defenses.

British and Canadian troops continued to mop up the last enemy resistance on the northern coast of Walcheren, where the Germans still have some gun positions in operation.

With the end of the battle for the Schelde Estuary, there will be an inevitable lull on the British 2nd Army front, a *BBC* correspondent said. The Germans are now behind a substantial river obstacle from the mouth of the Meuse inland for 70 miles to Arnhem. Behind the formidable river barrier, the Germans are reported to be frantically constructing new defenses. They are also constructing defense positions, dispatches indicated, along the north to south stretch of the Meuse where it runs parallel with the German frontier.

At Dunkirk, far to the west on the Channel coast, German troops buried their dead and retrieved their wounded during the two-hour truce granted by the Canadian commander. Press dispatches reported that minor «naval battles» between Allied troops and German garrison defenders have been in progress as the Germans flooded the entire Dunkirk area. Roads are reported to be under water from 18 inches to 15 feet deep. (OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES IN LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 8 — General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight that heavy fighting with Japanese reinforcements was raging along the ridges bordering the northern end of the twisting road to Ormac, while American artillery pounded the enemy's rear areas.

For the second day, the communique told of «bitter fighting» between the U.S. 24th Infantry Division and elements of the Japanese 1st, 30th, 102nd, and 16th Divisions down the narrow highway and in the tortuous terrain nearby.

Seventh Division troops, smashing up the west coast of Leyte, and forces of the 96th Division were rushing today to join the 24th Division.

The 96th Division was reported beating across the 4,000-foot Mamban Mountains from Patoc, 18 miles northeast of Ormoc. They were last reported within five miles of the road junction of Libungao.

With their main escape route from Ormoc threatened from the south, the Japanese were fighting hard to hold Libungao and keep open the secondary route to Palompon, 20 miles west of Ormoc on a peninsula.

American carrier-based fighter-bombers of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, attacking Japanese shipping and airfields in the Manila Bay area and in southern Luzon for the second time in two days, destroyed an additional 249 Japanese aircraft on the ground and in the air, bringing their two-day total to 440, Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced yesterday.

Returning to Manila Bay on Sunday on the heels of Saturday's heavy assault, fighter-bombers sank three cargo ships, one oil tanker, and damaged several others. Japanese warships came in for their share of the raid when two destroyers and two destroyer escorts were damaged by dive-bombing attacks.

The Associated Press said that the two-day toll of 440 Jap planes was the second highest in the Pacific war, exceeded only by the 500-odd record of June 18/19 when the U.S. 5th Fleet destroyed 402 planes in one day and followed by scores more on the succeeding day.

General MacArthur's communique said today that American heavy bombers dropped 260 tons of bombs yesterday on enemy airfields in the Visayas Islands, northwest of Leyte. Runways were damaged and 15 enemy planes destroyed on

[illegible] northern Norway.

To the south in Finland, Finnish troops have advanced northeast of Ivalo, which was captured yesterday, and are fighting German rear-guards near the southwestern end of Lake Inari, on the Arctic Road leading from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Arctic Ocean. (OWI-Reuter - BBC)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT BALKAN ESCAPE ROUTES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 8 — Liberators of the 15th USAAF today bombed fleeing enemy troops pushing northward through Yugoslavia, in the second day of concentrated attacks against Balkan escape routes south and southeast of Belgrade.

The main targets were strung out along the escape road running from Mitrovica to Prijepolje and Sjenica, all in southeastern Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force today continued their attacks on bridges along the Brenner Pass line, and fighters and fighter-bombers carried out offensive sweeps in northern Yugoslavia and against enemy communications and battlefield targets in the Bologna area.

Yesterday, escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF struck two out of three main rail bridges along the Brenner Pass line, it was announced here today.

The two bridges struck were over the Isarco River at Albes, and over the Adige at Ora, while the third bridge, which was only slightly damaged, crossed the Adige at Mezzocorona. The three bridges are in northeastern Italy.

In other attacks, heavy bomb loads were dropped on the Sarajevo rail yards in Yugoslavia, as well as communications in the Albania, Yugoslavia, and northern Italy area. RAF Wellingtons and Liberators carried out the daylight attack on the Sarajevo yards, on which 300 tons of bombs were released on the target area.

Other heavy bombers attacked military installations in the Vienna area.

Medium bombers destroyed five out of eight bridges attacked in northeastern Italy, and created havoc among German troop concentrations in the Forli area with thousands of fragmentation bombs.

Light and fighter-bombers were credited with hits on seven Po Valley bridges.

King Zog's Palace Hit

British and South African Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Force yesterday carried out rocket attacks on the German-occupied palace of King Zog at Tirana, Albania, it was announced here today.

The rocket firing planes scored 56 hits on the building, pilots reported.

Partisan forces in the hills near the palace witnessed the successful attack, which also was directed against German barracks buildings in the vicinity.

It was announced today that the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces have destroyed a total of over 11,200 enemy aircraft in the two years since the initial Allied landing in North Africa. In this period, Allied bombers have hit enemy targets with more than 450,000 tons of bombs, have sunk or damaged some 815,500 tons of enemy shipping, and have virtually destroyed the German Air Force and its principal production centers, as well as crippling enemy fuel and industrial production in the southern European area.

(PRO)

GENERAL WILSON ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 8 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, today issued an order of the day on the occasion of the second anniversary of Allied landings in North Africa, in which he said that these pioneer forces, which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

- set the pattern - for amphibious operations, had done more than win great victories, by proving that « Allied solidarity is a reality, not merely a phrase. » General Wilson told the Allied troops under his command, now fighting in Italy, in Yugoslavia, and only lately in the Aegean Islands and Greece, that their share in the war in Europe » is as great as ever, and will remain so » until final victory. (PRO)

1,200 PLANES ATTACK MERSEBURG AND RHEINE

LONDON, November 8 — Approximately 1,200 planes, including 350 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, attacked the big Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg in central Germany and railyards at Rheine, northwest of Münster, today. More than 850 Mustang and Thunderbolt Fighters escorted the bombers.

American planes scored the greatest air victory of the war over the same target last Thursday when they shot down 180 German planes and damaged or destroyed 25 on the ground.

A synthetic oil plant at Homberg in the Ruhr also was attacked today by RAF bombers. The number of planes participating in the assault has not yet been revealed.

Five U.S. Bombers and 42 fighters failed to return from the attack at Merseburg and Rheine. Sixty enemy locomotives, 90 railway cars, and 18 motor vehicles were shot up. A majority of the missing fighters are believed safe in friendly territory. (Reuter)

JAP RESISTANCE IN BURMA STIFFENS

KANDY, CEYLON, November 8 — Allied forces in the Chin Hills in north Burma continued their attack around Fort White on the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road but against stiffened Japanese resistance, today's Southeast Asia Command communique announced.

In the Arakan sector, West African troops, supported by a successful Allied air attack, cleared out an enemy strongpoint north of Paletwa in the Kaladan Valley.

Patrol activity by British and Chinese troops in the Buthidaung and Taping River areas was reported also, with heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

A communique broadcast by Radio Chungking said today that bitter fighting was in progress for Kweilin, the Kwangsi rail junction. Violent Japanese attacks on the city Monday night were reported, when an enemy thrust on the city's northern suburb was repulsed.

Three Japanese thrusts were checked by Chinese defenders — one 30 kilometers northeast of Lojung, another across the Lin River, on the west bank, and the third east of Pignan. The Chinese admitted the loss of the town of Hsuijen.

Radio Chungking reported that Liberators of the 14th USAAF bombed Fort Bayard on Liuchow Peninsula and the Kowloon docks at Hongkong yesterday with unobserved results.

Despite bad weather, fighter planes of the 14th USAAF gave strong support to Chinese ground forces on all fronts except the Salween. Japanese columns, warehouses, and gasoline dumps were bombed and strafed in the Lungling, Changshih, and Chefang areas, and in the Kweihsien area on the West River, with excellent results. Only one Allied plane was lost.

In central Burma, aircraft of the Eastern Air Command attacked communications and buildings in support of ground operations in the Chindwin region. Other forces attacked objectives near Kalemyo, where heavy fighting is now going on. (OWI - Reuter)

[illegible] REASSIGNED

from Visegrad and join other German forces coming up from Uzice and Rogatica.

Southeast of Sarajevo, the Yugoslavs have taken the town of Trnivac.

In Herzegovina, the Germans have reinforced their garrison at Negosina.

Yugoslav artillery fire has been brought to bear on Knin, last German strongpoint in Dalmatia.

North of Knin, fighting is going on as the Germans attempt to make a break-through to the north, the communique said. Knin is encircled, and the Germans have been unsuccessful in their attempts to bring in reinforcements. (BBC)

ALBANIAN WOMEN TO HOLD CONGRESS

LONDON, November 8 — The first Congress of Anti-Fascist Women will be held in Albania soon, the Free Yugoslav Radio said today. (PWB)

BULGARIA BREAKS RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

LONDON, November 8 — Bulgaria has broken diplomatic relations with Japan, Radio Sofia reported today. (PWB)

RUMANIANS MUST RETURN RUSSIAN PROPERTY

BUCHAREST, November 8 — All property taken from the Soviet Union by Rumanians must be restored within five days under a law published today by the Rumanian Government. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALL KNOWN FASCIST GROUPS IN ITALY LIQUIDATED

LONDON, November 8 — All Fascist political organizations in liberated Italy known to Allied authorities have been liquidated, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

« Every effort is being made to obtain information regarding underground Fascist political organizations, » Mr. Eden added, « and these are being liquidated as soon as they are discovered ». (Reuter)

FASCIST'S VILLA CONFISCATED

ROME, November 8 — The villa of Filippo Anfuso, Republican Fascist Ambassador to Berlin, was today ordered confiscated and turned over to the custody of Giorgio Andreoli, Government trustee.

The confiscation order was extended to include the personal and real estate property of his children, brother and first wife. An investigation is under way to ascertain the extent of Anfuso's additional property in Sicily.

Anfuso's villa is situated here in the vicinity of the Basilica of St. Paul. (UNN)

FOUR ITALIANS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

ROME, November 8 — The trial of four residents of the Frosinone district charged with the murder of a Canadian soldier will open Friday before the Allied General [illegible]

from the attack at Merseburg and Rheine. Sixty enemy locomotives, 90 railway cars, and 18 motor vehicles were shot up. A majority of the missing fighters are believed safe in friendly territory. (Reuter)

JAP RESISTANCE IN BURMA STIFFENS

KANDY, CEYLON, November 8 — Allied forces in the Chin Hills in north Burma continued their attack around Fort White on the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road but against stiffened Japanese resistance, today's Southeast Asia Command communique announced.

In the Arakan sector, West African troops, supported by a successful Allied air attack, cleared out an enemy strongpoint north of Paletwa in the Kaladan Valley.

Patrol activity by British and Chinese troops in the Buthidaung and Taping River areas was reported also, with heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

A communique broadcast by Radio Chungking said today that bitter fighting was in progress for Kweilin, the Kwangsi rail junction. Violent Japanese attacks on the city Monday night were reported, when an enemy thrust on the city's northern suburb was repulsed.

Three Japanese thrusts were checked by Chinese defenders — one 30 kilometers northeast of Lojung, another across the Liu River, on the west bank, and the third east of Pignan. The Chinese admitted the loss of the town of Hsuijen.

Radio Chungking reported that Liberators of the 14th USAAF bombed Fort Bayard on Liuchow Peninsula and the Kowloon docks at Hongkong yesterday with unobserved results.

Despite bad weather, fighter planes of the 14th USAAF gave strong support to Chinese ground forces on all fronts except the Salween. Japanese columns, warehouses, and gasoline dumps were bombed and strafed in the Lungling, Mangshih, and Chefang areas, and in the Kweihsien area on the West River, with excellent results. Only one Allied plane was lost.

In central Burma, aircraft of the Eastern Air Command attacked communications and buildings in support of ground operations in the Chindwin region. Other forces attacked objectives near Kalemyo, where heavy fighting is now going on. (OWI - Reuter)

FIVE JAP LEADERS REASSIGNED

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8 — Five Japanese military leaders have been given important new assignments, Radio Tokyo announced today. The broadcast said that those affected are:

General Tomoyoki Yamashita, who occupied Singapore and Corregidor, and who has assumed command of the Japanese armies in the Philippines; Vice Admiral Denshichi Okochi, appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces; Vice Admirals Shigeo Fukutome and Takijiro Onishi, new commanders of the Japanese naval air units; and Lieutenant General Yasuji Tominaga, new commander of the army air forces. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CONTINUE TO HARASS GERMANS

LONDON, November 8 — Progress is being made against German forces in Macedonia, where Yugoslav troops are harassing retreating enemy-units' attempts to flee up the Macedonia Valley, Marshal Tito's communique, as broadcast by Free Yugoslav Radio, said today.

In one attack on the Germans in Macedonia, the Yugoslavs destroyed 55 lorries, and a battle is developing on the Plain of Kasaala.

Other Yugoslav units are advancing on the city of Skoplje, and in the Valley of the Lim River fierce fighting is taking place as the Germans attempt to break through

LONDON, November 8 — Bulgaria has broken diplomatic relations with Japan, Radio Sofia reported today. (PWB)

RUMANIANS MUST RETURN RUSSIAN PROPERTY

BUCHAREST, November 8 — All property taken from the Soviet Union by Rumanians must be restored within five days under a law published today by the Rumanian Government. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALL KNOWN FASCIST GROUPS IN ITALY LIQUIDATED

LONDON, November 8 — All Fascist political organizations in liberated Italy known to Allied authorities have been liquidated, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

«Every effort is being made to obtain information regarding underground Fascist political organizations,» Mr. Eden added, «and these are being liquidated as soon as they are discovered». (Reuter)

FASCIST'S VILLA CONFISCATED

ROME, November 8 — The villa of Filippo Anfuso, Republican Fascist Ambassador to Berlin, was today ordered confiscated and turned over to the custody of Giorgio Andreoli, Government trustee.

The confiscation order was extended to include the personal and real estate property of his children, brother and first wife. An investigation is under way to ascertain the extent of Anfuso's additional property in Sicily.

Anfuso's villa is situated here in the vicinity of the Basilica of St. Paul. (UNN)

FOUR ITALIANS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

ROME, November 8 — The trial of four residents of the Frosinone district charged with the murder of a Canadian soldier will open Friday before the Allied General Court here.

One of the accused Giuseppe Ceccarelli, is alleged fatally to have stabbed W. J. Bell, a Canadian gunner, during a fracas last June at Frosinone. The body was discovered three months later on land belonging to the Ceccarelli family after an investigation aided by Silverio Chiappini, a relative of the accused.

Also arrested were Ceccarelli's father and brother. (UNN)

89 ITALIAN TERRORISTS TO BE TRIED

CATANZARO, November 8 — Eighty-nine persons from Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio Calabria provinces, charged with using terroristic methods in an attempt to reestablish the Fascist Party in Calabria, will be tried soon before the Military Court at Catanzaro.

An inquiry into the charges is now under way, but the date of the trial has not been decided. (UNN)

CATANZARO GROUP OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

CATANZARO, November 8 — Professor Luigi Silipo of the Communist Party Provincial Federation spoke here yesterday in an observance of the anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ROME RESTAURANTS PLACED OFF LIMITS

ROME, November 8 — All restaurants in the city were declared out of bonds today in an order issued by Brig. Gen. Thoburn Brown, head of the Rome Allied Area Command.

The order applies to all officers and enlisted men of the Allied Forces.

Not affected by this order are cafes where no foodstuffs are sold and clubs and restaurants organized and controlled by the Allied Forces. (UNN)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATION PLAN SATISFACTORY

ROME, November 8 — The new electricity ration plan which went into effect November 1 was termed «satisfactory» in a statement issued last night by Bruno Bianchi, director of the Distribution Services of the Rome Electric Company.

Under the new plan, the city is divided into four zones. Each zone is to have a continuous flow of electricity for a period of one week for 24 hours a day. During this time, the other three zones will have electric power every three days for 24 hours.

The public must restrict itself to its quota and not more, Director Bianchi added, as «every kilowatt consumed over the set limit deprives someone else of his share.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GOUIN RE-ELECTED FRENCH ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

PARIS, November 8 — Felix Gouin, President of the French Consultative Assembly in Algiers, was reelected president today when the enlarged assembly met in the Senate Building here to choose its officers, a Reuter reporter said.

Gouin prominent Socialist and former deputy was one of ex-Premier Leon Blum's defenders at the Riem trial in 1941. He later escaped from France through Spain to Algiers. (OWI)

BRITISH PLAN SUBMITTED TO AIR CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 8 — Formal introduction of the British «White Paper» plan for an international air authority — the fourth such proposal so far submitted — was the chief development yesterday at the International Civil Aviation Conference here.

Other highlights were the submission of the Swiss and Spanish proposals for international air routes. Previous documented proposals had been made by The United States, and Canada, while New Zealand had given notice of a resolution it will submit on the subject. (OWI)

U.S. TO RECOGNIZE GUATEMALA GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, November 8 — The Government of The United States will extend recognition to the Government of Guatemala, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced late yesterday afternoon.

It is understood that many other American republics are taking similar action following full consultation and exchange of information pursuant to the resolution of the Pan-American Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo. (PWB)

EDITOR OF «LONDON TIMES» DIES

LONDON, November 8 — Geoffrey Dawson, for 25 years editor of *The Times*, died here yesterday at the age of 70. (Reuter)

CANADIAN OVERSEAS CHIEF RETIRES

OTTAWA, November 8 — Retirement of Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Chief of Staff of the Canadian Army Overseas, was announced here today by General Andrew McNaughton, Canadian Minister of Defense. (OWI)

SECRETARY HULL'S HEALTH IMPROVING

WASHINGTON, November 8 — Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius reported today that Secretary of State Cordell Hull is getting along very well. Hull has been at a naval hospital here for over two weeks with a throat ailment. (OWI)

HOUSE OF COMMONS PLANS PUBLISHED

LONDON, November 8 — Plans for a new House of Commons to replace the chamber destroyed during German air raids were published yesterday.

The plans for the new building will be produced by Royal Academician Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, whom the House committee deemed most qualified. The approximate cost of the building is estimated at 784,000 pounds. Demolitions and the preparations of plans are expected to take 18 months, and the building of the new edifice four or five years.

It is planned that the new House will have the same dimensions and will provide the same number of seats for its members, 437 out of 615 members. Accomodations for strangers and pressmen, however, will be increased from 352 to 487, and will have better seating arrangements.

The committee was unanimous in the belief that the sense of intimacy and almost conversational form of debate should be encouraged and, therefore, the old dimensions of the chamber should be maintained. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN GRANTS LOAN TO NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, November 8 — The Swedish Government has granted a 100-million-kroner (22-million-dollar) loan to the Norwegian Government for its expenses in Sweden during the coming six months, the Swedish radio reported last night. This announcement follows the conclusion of talks between the Swedish Government and Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister.

The loan will be used to maintain the Norwegian police who have been trained in Sweden, and for financing the Norwegian relief organization in Sweden, press reports said.

Lie expressed his gratitude to the Swedish Foreign Minister, Christian E. Günther, for Sweden's deep understanding of Norway's cause and problems. (OWI)

SWISS INTERN HUNGARIAN CONSUL

LONDON, November 8 — The Hungarian consul and his staff from Milan, after refusing to represent Ferenc Szalasi, newly-appointed «Leader of the Nation,» have sought refuge in Switzerland, an Exchange Telegraph

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

days for 24 hours.

The public must restrict itself to its quota and not more, Director Bianchi added, as «every kilowatt consumed over the set limit deprives someone else of his share.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GOUIN RE-ELECTED FRENCH ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

PARIS, November 8 — Felix Gouin, President of the French Consultative Assembly in Algiers, was reelected president today when the enlarged assembly met in the Senate Building here to choose its officers, a Reuter reporter said.

Gouin prominent Socialist and former deputy was one of ex-Premier Leon Blum's defenders at the Riem trial in 1941. He later escaped from France through Spain to Algiers. (OWI)

BRITISH PLAN SUBMITTED TO AIR CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, November 8 — Formal introduction of the British «White Paper» plan for an international air authority — the fourth such proposal so far submitted — was the chief development yesterday at the International Civil Aviation Conference here.

Other highlights were the submission of the Swiss and Spanish proposals for international air routes. Previous documented proposals had been made by The United States, and Canada, while New Zealand had given notice of a resolution it will submit on the subject. (OWI)

U.S. TO RECOGNIZE GUATEMALA GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, November 8 — The Government of The United States will extend recognition to the Government of Guatemala, Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced late yesterday afternoon.

It is understood that many other American republics are taking similar action following full consultation and exchange of information pursuant to the resolution of the Pan-American Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo. (PWB)

GREEKS SET DATE FOR DISBANDING PATRIOTS

LONDON, November 8 — Major General Ronald Scobie, Commander of Land Forces Greece, announced today that December 10 has been fixed as the date for the disbanding of the Patriot forces of ELAS and EDES, a dispatch to *The Times* said tonight. The general's announcement came after a long conversation with Prime Minister Georges Papandreou.

Career officers of the Patriot forces will return to the regular army and receive all back pay due them from the time they took to the mountains, the dispatch said.

Further steps will be taken for the safeguarding of public security. ELAS militiamen will come under government orders on December 1, and the gendarmerie now policing the provinces will be reorganized and renamed the National Guard. (Reuter)

SOVIET CELEBRATION IN TEHERAN STOPPED

TEHERAN, November 8 — All present representatives of the pro-union and community organizations who attempted to hold a mass meeting here today in honor of the 27th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution were arrested, as the Teheran Council Building was occupied by a detachment of troops and police. (BBC)

LONDON, November 8 — Plans for a new House of Commons to replace the chamber destroyed during German air raids were published yesterday.

The plans for the new building will be produced by Royal Academician Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, whom the House committee deemed most qualified. The approximate cost of the building is estimated at 784,000 pounds. Demolitions and the preparations of plans are expected to take 18 months, and the building of the new edifice four or five years.

It is planned that the new House will have the same dimensions and will provide the same number of seats for its members, 437 out of 615 members. Accomodations for strangers and pressmen, however, will be increased from 352 to 487, and will have better seating arrangements.

The committee was unanimous in the belief that the sense of intimacy and almost conversational form of debate should be encouraged and, therefore, the old dimensions of the chamber should be maintained. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN GRANTS LOAN TO NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, November 8 — The Swedish Government has granted a 100-million-kroner (22-million-dollar) loan to the Norwegian Government for its expenses in Sweden during the coming six months, the Swedish radio reported last night. This announcement follows the conclusion of talks between the Swedish Government and Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister.

The loan will be used to maintain the Norwegian police who have been trained in Sweden, and for financing the Norwegian relief organization in Sweden, press reports said.

Lie expressed his gratitude to the Swedish Foreign Minister, Christian E. Günther, for Sweden's deep understanding of Norway's cause and problems. (OWI)

SWISS INTERN HUNGARIAN CONSUL

LONDON, November 8 — The Hungarian consul and his staff from Milan, after refusing to represent Ferenc Szalasi, newly-appointed «Leader of the Nation,» have sought refuge in Switzerland, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch reported today. The consul and his staff have been interned. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER FAILS TO MAKE LONG-AWAITED SPEECH

LONDON, November 8 — Adolf Hitler's long-awaited speech on the 21st anniversary of the abortive Munich beer hall putsch scheduled for tonight, has been postponed «until some later date» owing to the total mobilization ban on celebrations of any kind, the German Overseas News Agency announced late tonight.

Hitler's speeches on these occasions always have served as the directive for the Nazi Party's propaganda during the subsequent period.

Since today's German communique made its first reference to Hitler's new secret weapon, it was expected that the Führer might take advantage of this opportunity to boast about the V-2.

In past years, Hitler has never failed to speak on this important anniversary of the Nazi Party. Hitler's voice was last heard by German radio listeners on July 20, when he

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

hurried to a microphone to assure the Herrenvolk that he had survived the abortive military coup.

Hitler's almost complete retirement from the public eye and ear since the bombing attempt on his life has given rise to rumors and speculations as to his whereabouts and mental and physical condition. He was conspiculously absent from the State funeral of his favorite general, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. (OWI - Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 8 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

South of Forli, in the high ground between the Rabbi and Montone Rivers, Polish troops of the 8th Army continue to make good progress. An important feature, Monte Casaluda, has been captured after a fierce fight, and several heavy German counter-attacks beaten off.

Farther west, San Ruffillo, on the Florence-Forli Road, has been occupied and important progress made on the high ground north of this road.

Elsewhere activity has been confined to vigorous patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday bombed troop concentrations in Yugoslavia and rail targets and bridges in northern Italy in great strength.

Strategic fighters bombed and strafed targets in southern Yugoslavia.

RAF medium and heavy bombers attacked rail yards in Serbia.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers attacked troop concentrations and bridges in northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked close-support targets and communications near the battle areas.

Balkan Air Force and Coastal Air Force units attacked targets in Yugoslavia and Albania.

From these operations, two of our heavy bombers and 10 other aircraft are missing. There were no claims.

MAAF flew about 2,300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 8 — Today's communique:

With the freeing of Willemstad, Allied forces now hold the entire south shore of the Hollandschdiep and the Maas River, with the exception of the area south and east of the destroyed Moerdijk bridges, where a small, isolated force of the enemy is still holding out.

On Walcheren Island, fighting is continuing northeast of Domburg. Gun positions in this area were hit by rocket-firing fighters. Elsewhere on the island, resistance has ceased.

Two military buildings in Dunkirk were destroyed yesterday in attacks by rocket-firing fighters.

Air attacks on enemy communications were continued.

Fighter-bombers cut railway lines in areas of Amersfoort, and Apeldoorn Zwoolle.

A railway bridge at Goch and an oil storage tank and railway building at Emmerich were hit by rocket-firing fighters and fighter-bombers. Railway lines were cut in several other places along the Dutch-German frontier.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 8 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Clashes between Patriots and Nazi-Fascists have taken place in the sector and interior of Forli.

Immediately behind the front, Patriots are supporting the Allied offensive, attacking enemy traffic and isolated patrols.

On October 26, the Fascists, in a vain attempt to reoccupy a village in Piedmont under Patriot control left 12 dead and 28 wounded, including a colonel.

On the night of October 13, Vicenza Patriots blew up a road bridge on the Brenta at Curtura in the Province of Padua, and a railway bridge on the Vicenza-Verona line. An enemy troop train was derailed, and 100 German soldiers were killed. The locomotive and four carriages were destroyed.

It can now be revealed that on August 22, a brigade of Patriots operating on the Tuscany-Liguria border was attacked a second time after having completed a withdrawal to Monte Sacro. Through violent efforts the Brigade was able to maintain its positions. At San Terenzo, in the Province of Massa Carrara, this brigade sucsequently launched a counter-attack against two German tanks and armored-cars. Eighteen Germans were killed, and a large quantity of arms were taken.

On the following day, the Germans massacred in reprisal 102 persons from the villages of Bardine and San Terenzo. Among the victims there were only four fit men; the others were mainly women and children. Many girls between 14 and 20 years of age were violated.

In the same zone, 52 political prisoners were hanged with barbed-wire, and the following inscription was left on their corpses: « This is our reply to General Alexander. » Among the victims was the priest of San Terenzo.

Two days later, about 3,000 Germans, having completed their work of robbery and destruction, burned the villages of Bardine, Colla, Posterla, Marciaso, Cecina, Monzone, Tenerano, Viano, Equi, and Vinca, all in the Massa Carrara zone. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

(Compiled by Radio Monitoring Division)

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUHRERS HEADQUARTERS, November 8 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

After the area of greater London had been subjected to the fire of « V-1 » since June 15 with but short interruptions and in varying strength, the fire has been intensified, for some weeks past, by the use of an explosive missile of far greater effect, « V-2 ».

In the northern corner of Walcheren, German strongpoints held their own yesterday against the enemy attacking from the west and east.

The bridgehead of Moerdijk was defended in hard fighting against strong tank attacks. German artillery effectively shelled enemy concentrations and continuous movements in the area of Nijmegen and east of Helmond.

Tanks and grenadiers wiped out an American formation which had been cut off southeast of Stolberg, and retook the place of Kommerscheidt in grim fighting, despite bitter resistance by the enemy; 15 American tanks were destroyed, two were captured, and more than 300 prisoners were taken.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Farther west, San Ruffillo, on the Florence-Forli Road, has been occupied and important progress made on the high ground north of this road.

Elsewhere activity has been confined to vigorous patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday bombed troop concentrations in Yugoslavia and rail targets and bridges in northern Italy in great strength.

Strategic fighters bombed and strafed targets in southern Yugoslavia.

RAF medium and heavy bombers attacked rail yards in Serbia.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers attacked troop concentrations and bridges in northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked close-support targets and communications near the battle areas.

Balkan Air Force and Coastal Air Force units attacked targets in Yugoslavia and Albania.

From these operations, two of our heavy bombers and 10 other aircraft are missing. There were no claims.

MAAF flew about 2,300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 8 — Today's communique:

With the freeing of Willemstad, Allied forces now hold the entire south shore of the Hollandschdiep and the Maas River, with the exception of the area south and east of the destroyed Moerdijk bridges, where a small, isolated force of the enemy is still holding out.

On Walcheren Island, fighting is continuing northeast of Domburg. Gun positions in this area were hit by rocket-firing fighters. Elsewhere on the island, resistance has ceased.

Two military buildings in Dunkirk were destroyed yesterday in attacks by rocket-firing fighters.

Air attacks on enemy communications were continued.

Fighter-bombers cut railway lines in areas of Amersfoort, and Apeldoorn Zwoole.

A railway bridge at Goch and an oil storage tank and railway building at Emmerich were hit by rocket-firing fighters and fighter-bombers. Railway lines were cut in several other places along the Dutch-German frontier.

Action continues in the Hürtgen Forest sector, with little change in positions.

Fighting is still in progress in the village of Vossenack. Farther south, we repulsed two counter-attacks from the vicinity of Schmidt.

West of Schmidt, our units improved their positions, and mopped up pockets of resistance. Enemy defense positions near Schmidt were attacked by fighter-bombers.

Other targets were buildings, railway lines, and bridges in the Ruhr.

Rain slowed ground operations in the Luneville-Remiremont sector. Strong counter-attacks were repulsed west of Gerardmer after stiff fighting. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 8 — Tonight's communique:

During November 8, no essential changes took place on the front.

During November 7, as a result of engagements of local importance, our troops, disabled or destroyed 14 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, six enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

cars. Eighteen Germans were killed, and a large quantity of arms were taken.

On the following day, the Germans massacred in reprisal 102 persons from the villages of Bardine and San Terenzo. Among the victims there were only four fit men; the others were mainly women and children. Many girls between 14 and 20 years of age were violated.

In the same zone, 52 political prisoners were hanged with barbed-wire, and the following inscription was left on their corpses: « This is our reply to General Alexander. » Among the victims was the priest of San Terenzo.

Two days later, about 3,000 Germans, having completed their work of robbery and destruction, burned the villages of Bardine, Colla, Posterla, Marcisso, Cecina, Monzone, Tenerano, Viano, Equi, and Vinca, all in the Massa Carrara zone. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

(Compiled by Radio Monitoring Division)

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUHRERS HEADQUARTERS, November 8 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

After the area of greater London had been subjected to the fire of « V-1 » since June 15 with but short interruptions and in varying strength, the fire has been intensified, for some weeks past, by the use of an explosive missile of far greater effect, « V-2 ».

In the northern corner of Walcheren, German strongpoints held their own yesterday against the enemy attacking from the west and east.

The bridgehead of Moerdijk was defended in hard fighting against strong tank attacks. German artillery effectively shelled enemy concentrations and continuous movements in the area of Nijmegen and east of Helmond.

Tanks and grenadiers wiped out an American formation which had been cut off southeast of Stolberg, and retook the place of Kommerscheidt in grim fighting, despite bitter resistance by the enemy; 15 American tanks were destroyed, two were captured, and more than 300 prisoners were taken.

After strong artillery preparation, the enemy early in the morning launched the expected large-scale attack between Pont à Musson and Château Salins. Heavy fighting ensued. German shocktroops deeply penetrated into enemy positions south and southeast of Château Salins and in the northeastern corner of the Parroy Forest. They blew up 25 pill boxes, and returned to their lines with prisoners and rich booty.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, enemy thrusts in the salient north of Rocca San Casciano were held in the depth of the main battle area by a German infantry division fighting there.

Eastern Front:

From the Balkan fronts, a continuation of lively fighting activities is reported. There is no essential change in the situation.

In the valley of the southern Morava, major attacks of the Bulgarians were frustrated.

In the Aegean Sea, German torpedo boats sank an enemy submarine.

Near Budapest and north of the railway line from Cegled to Szolnok, our tanks and grenadiers repulsed strong

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Soviet attacks. The Soviets were thrown out from several villages by the counter-attacking Germans.

Along the middle reaches of the Theiss, German and Hungarian formations are engaged in grim fighting with strong enemy assault troops. German fighter-bombers successfully raided Soviet supply columns by day and by night.

In the East Prussian frontier zone, only fighting of local character took place.

Yesterday the impetus of the Soviet attacks against our northern front diminished in the area of Autz. The enemy was partly thrown back in counter-attacks where he continued to attack. The attempted enemy break-through in Courland was thus frustrated.

In a bitter defence battle lasting 17 days, our divisions withstood the assaults of superior Soviet forces and smashed a large part of Soviet shock formations, in particular tank groups. Between October 26 and November 7, 602 enemy tanks were destroyed, and 239 Soviet planes shot down over the battle area, including 110 destroyed by flak artillery of the Luftwaffe alone.

In Finland, local skirmishes developed with Finnish and Soviet troops northwest of Ivalo and west of Varanger Fjord.

Air:

During attacks by North American terror flyers on southern Reich territory the flak artillery of the German Luftwaffe shot down seven four-engined bombers. In residential quarters at Marburg on Drave and in Vienna, slight damage was caused to buildings.

Czechoslovakia:

It is further announced that the organized revolutionary movement in Slovakia has collapsed. In difficult fighting in mountains and woods lasting for more than two months, troops of the Waffen SS and Army under the command of SS Obergruppenführer and the General of the Waffen SS Berger and Höfle cleared western and central Slovakia from insidious enemies under Bolshevist and Czechoslovak command. General Viest, member of the London Exile Government and commander of the so-called Czechoslovakian Army, and his chief of staff, were taken prisoner. The attempt to attack our eastern front from the rear cost the rebels more than 4,000 dead, and more than 15,000 prisoners. According to preliminary estimates, the German troops captured two armoured trains, 267 aircraft, 104 tanks, 309 guns, and the entire supply of the rebels.

The complete clearing of the country from the bands is being continued. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

New Secret Weapon: The outstanding feature of German propaganda today was the large-scale renewal of the « secret weapon » campaign. This time the secret weapon, labeled « V-2 », in which the German people were told to have vast confidence, was again directed against London.

The most detailed of the several accounts devoted to V-2 was the one given by a correspondent of Transocean. He declared in an eerie tone that a new phase in the war of secret weapons had been « initiated in a mysterious manner, » and that for reasons of security « information will not be forthcoming about the technical side of the secret weapon V-2. » A propaganda motive for the renewed secret-weapon campaign, concerning the usefulness of distracting as well as bolstering the home mentality, seemed indicated by Transocean's statement that « on Wednesday, all Germany is naturally talking about V-2. »

Specific details about the workings of this weapon are few. It was presented as a revolutionary and devastating new explosive, more deadly than the flying bombs, less

Eastern Front:

The correspondent Colonel von Olberg characterized the « entire eastern front » as « in a state of expectancy, » which, he said, will give birth to a new « winter campaign. » In so short a time as « the next few days », he predicted, this new campaign will surge against the « hotly-contested East Prussian frontier region. »

Budapest Evacuation:

A Transocean flash announced: « The male population of Pest, the larger part of Greater Budapest, is requested by the Minister of War to evacuate the city voluntarily. The appeal is addressed to men from 16 to 50. The reason given is that the capital might temporarily become a zone of war, so that men who are likely to be forced to work by the Soviets, should not remain. » This implication of a Sovietized Budapest was in contrast to German statements elsewhere about how the German Army would keep the Russians out of Budapest.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Eighth Army Active: Although in general fighting on the Italian front was « limited », the 8th Army was reported to have exerted heavy pressure southwest of Forli and east of Rocca San Casciano. The Fascist radio added that all the enemy attacks were beaten back, both in the Forli and the Ronco River areas. Again it was said that the Allies are preparing for new offensives.

Comment on Roosevelt Election: The Fascist commentator « Vindex » reacted to Roosevelt's election with studied indifference. This did not prevent him, however, from calculating that « Roosevelt as president means friction with England in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Middle East. » « Vindex » added a new ethnological note to the convenient lexicon of pejoration with his « Roosevelt, the Jew of Indian origin. » He then added that the reelection of Roosevelt will mean that war between capitalism and the working classes will continue to the very end.

Communist Slain by Rome Police: The Fascist radio told us that the death of a Communist at the hands of the Rome police has caused a « great stir » in Communist circles. The leaders of the Communist party have supposedly protested with Togliatti over the murder of their comrade. « A protest strike is foreseen. »

Bonomi Government Forcedly Servile to Communism: The newest « humiliation » suffered by Italian authorities in « invaded » Italy was said to be servility, under duress, to the Soviet régime. This alleged state of genuflection was illustrated by the news item that Bonomi, Orlando, Croce, and other Government figures had to attend the Rome ceremonies in commemoration of the Soviet Revolution; « Stalin and Communism were cheered ». The whole state of affairs was portrayed as symbolic of Italy's « degradation » and « Royal politicians » were blamed.

Fascist Welfare Units Revived by Allies: It was asserted that the Allies have, in desperation, been forced to revive certain Fascist welfare organizations in « invaded Italy ».

Black Market Arrests in Bari: The Fascist radio quoted an alleged United Nations News dispatch announcing that Allied and Italian authorities in Bari have carried out « large scale arrests of tradesmen and commissioners. » The latter were supposedly members of a black market ring dealing in rationed foods, particularly flour and olive oil. Of the more than 300 arrested persons, « many have confessed the complicity of Allied officials. »

HUNGARIAN

Dramatic Appeal: Tonight, Radio Budapest has been making one dramatic appeal after another for calm, faith, and fortitude. Excerpts follow:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Air:

During attacks by North American terror flyers on southern Reich territory the flak artillery of the German Luftwaffe shot down seven four-engined bombers. In residential quarters at Marburg on Drave and in Vienna, slight damage was caused to buildings.

Czechoslovakia:

It is further announced that the organized revolutionary movement in Slovakia has collapsed. In difficult fighting in mountains and woods lasting for more than two months, troops of the Waffen SS and Army under the command of SS Obergruppenführer and the General of the Waffen SS Berger and Höfle cleared western and central Slovakia from insidious enemies under Bolshevist and Czechoslovak command. General Viest, member of the London Exile Government and commander of the so-called Czechoslovakian Army, and his chief of staff, were taken prisoner. The attempt to attack our eastern front from the rear cost the rebels more than 4,000 dead, and more than 15,000 prisoners. According to preliminary estimates, the German troops captured two armoured trains, 267 aircraft, 104 tanks, 309 guns, and the entire supply of the rebels.

The complete clearing of the country from the bands is being continued. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

New Secret Weapon: The outstanding feature of German propaganda today was the large-scale renewal of the «secret weapon» campaign. This time the secret weapon, labeled «V-2», in which the German people were told to have vast confidence, was again directed against London.

The most detailed of the several accounts devoted to V-2 was the one given by a correspondent of Transocean. He declared in an eerie tone that a new phase in the war of secret weapons had been «initiated in a mysterious manner,» and that for reasons of security «information will not be forthcoming about the technical side of the secret weapon V-2.» A propaganda motive for the renewed secret-weapon campaign, concerning the usefulness of distracting as well as bolstering the home mentality, seemed indicated by Transocean's statement that «on Wednesday, all Germany is naturally talking about V-2.»

Specific details about the workings of this weapon are few. It was presented as a revolutionary and devastating new explosive, more deadly than the flying bombs, less audible, less observable, and launched from a greater distance. All sorts of vital military objectives in London were said to be crumbling like a house of cards before its horrendous fury.

Western Front:

The new Allied drive on this front was presented as being no surprise to the Germans. «The large-scale attack by the American 3rd Army,» commented Sertorius, «on a broad front between Pont à Mousson and Château Salins, which has been expected by the German Army Command, has been going on for only a few hours, so that details are hardly available about it as yet.» Its strategic aim was said to be a «break-through to the Saar River.» The possibility was foreseen, with apprehension, that General Patch would also direct his forces, the 7th Army, toward the Saar.

east of Rocca San Casciano. The Fascist radio added that all the enemy attacks were beaten back, both in the Forlì and the Ronco River areas. Again it was said that the Allies are preparing for new offensives.»

Comment on Roosevelt Election: The Fascist commentator «Vindex» reacted to Roosevelt's election with studied indifference. This did not prevent him, however, from calculating that «Roosevelt as president means friction with England in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Middle East.» «Vindex» added a new ethnological note to the convenient lexicon of pejoration with his «Roosevelt, the Jew of Indian origin.» He then added that the reelection of Roosevelt will mean that war between capitalism and the working classes will continue to the very end.

Communist Slain by Rome Police: The Fascist radio told us that the death of a Communist at the hands of the Rome police has caused a «great stir» in Communist circles. The leaders of the Communist party have supposedly protested with Togliatti over the murder of their comrade. «A protest strike is foreseen.»

Bonomi Government Forcedly Servile to Communism: The newest «humiliation» suffered by Italian authorities in «invaded» Italy was said to be servility, under duress, to the Soviet régime. This alleged state of genuflection was illustrated by the news item that Bonomi, Orlando, Croce, and other Government figures had to attend the Rome ceremonies in commemoration of the Soviet Revolution; «Stalin and Communism were cheered». The whole state of affairs was portrayed as symbolic of Italy's «degradation» and «Royal politicians» were blamed.

Fascist Welfare Units Revived by Allies: It was asserted that the Allies have, in desperation, been forced to revive certain Fascist welfare organizations in «invaded Italy».

Black Market Arrests in Bari: The Fascist radio quoted an alleged United Nations News dispatch announcing that Allied and Italian authorities in Bari have carried out «large scale arrests of tradesmen and commissioners.» The latter were supposedly members of a black market ring dealing in rationed foods, particularly flour and olive oil. Of the more than 300 arrested persons, «many have confessed the complicity of Allied officials.»

HUNGARIAN

Dramatic Appeal: Tonight, Radio Budapest has been making one dramatic appeal after another for calm, faith, and fortitude. Excerpts follow:

«Soviet tanks are advancing toward Budapest; the object is the capture of the Hungarian capital... There will be no street-fighting in Budapest... The procedure is going to be similar to that in Warsaw. German will and strength, there too, managed to hold the Polish capital without street-fighting, although there the Poles not only refused to cooperate but staged an uprising, stabbing the German defenders in the back... The heroism of the Hungarian Honved... will pounce upon the enemy and halt his advance... It may be possible, of course, in these days of mobile warfare, that one or two tanks will reach the suburbs... In this case, the citizens of Budapest have only one duty: to keep calm... The animals can eat, sleep, and breed; you do not need human beings for that. Man differs from animals in acting unselfishly — in this case for his Hungarian fatherland.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

NOV 194

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday 7 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Stalin says Germany is on brink of catastrophe. 30 divisions cut off; U.S. 1st Army forced back in Hürtgen Forest; Allied patrols active on Italian front; Americans advance four miles on Leyte; No change on Russian fronts; One of three Jap columns moving on Liuchow halted; Tito's forces hold entire Greek-Yugoslav frontier.

LIBERATED ITALY — Fascist Tribunal prosecutor arrested; Matteotti trial to be reopened; Koch accomplice arrested; Farinacci properties impounded; Bonomi sends message to Chiang Kai Shek; Brazil ends restrictions against Italians.

UNITED NATIONS — Lord Moyne assassinated; Roosevelt and Hull invited to visit Paris; Papandreou orders disbanding of Patriots.

NEUTRAL — Spanish National Union pledges to restore liberty to Spain.

WAR FRONTS

STALIN SAYS GERMANY VERGES ON CATASTROPHE REPORTS 30 GERMAN DIVISIONS CUT OFF

MOSCOW, November 6 — Germany is on the verge of catastrophe, Marshal Stalin declared tonight in his annual review of the military and political situation before the Supreme Soviet on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution.

« Thirty German divisions in the Baltic States are now cut off from East Prussia, and are being hammered to pieces, » he asserted.

« The Red Army has destroyed 120 German divisions in operations this year. »

Stalin predicted that the flag of Soviet Russia will fly over Berlin « in the near future. »

« We have facing us now after all total mobilization only 204 German and Hungarian divisions. Of these, not more than 180 are German divisions, » Stalin reported.

and so, easily overcame the German defenses. Thus, Germany found herself squeezed in between the pincers of two fronts.

« As was to be expected, the enemy could not withstand the joint blows of the Red Army and Allied forces. In a short time, enemy troops were driven out of central Italy, France, Belgium, and Luxembourg. The enemy was thrown back to the German frontier.

« There can be no doubt that, but for the launching of the second front in Europe, which engaged up to 75 German divisions, our armies would not have been able to overcome German resistance in such a short time, and expel them from the Soviet Union.

« But it is equally beyond doubt that, without the powerful offensive operations of the Red Army this summer, the forces of our Allies would have been unable to deal with the German forces so swiftly as they did, and liberate France and Belgium. Our main aim is henceforth to hold Germany in a vice, never relaxing our grip. Therein is the key to victory. »

Stalin said the way to Hungary, Germany's last ally, was opened by the Rumanian declaration of war, which gave the Soviet forces a route and a way in which to help Yugoslavia.

Vitality of Russia Stressed

After detailing Soviet achievements in field and factory, Stalin said:

« This all goes to prove that our Socialist State possesses incomparably more vitality than any other state.

« The Socialist régime established by the October Revolution has endowed our people and army with immense power.

« The Red Army now has more, and substantially better, tanks, guns, and planes, than the Germans. Our war industry has won no less a triumph over the Germans than our Red Army.

« The strength of Soviet patriotism resides not in racial prejudices, but in the deep devotion of people to their Soviet motherland, and fraternal collaboration of workers of all nationalities composing our country.

« The Soviet Union does not drive asunder the peoples of our country; it welds them closer together. At the same time, people of the Soviet Union respect the rights and independence of the people living beyond our borders, and have always shown their readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighbor states. That is the basis of our growing and deepening ties with all freedom-loving countries.

« The Soviet people hate the German invaders, not because they are the people of a foreign nation, but because they brought to our people and to all freedom-loving peoples countless miseries and sufferings. »

He added that the « so-called elect German race has become an object of universal hatred, » and that the Hitlerites have suffered not only military, but also moral and political defeat.

Discussing foreign policy, Stalin said:

« The German Fascists chose as their ideological weapon the racial theory based on the hatred of humanity, reckoning

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

advance four miles on Leyte; No change on Russian fronts: One of three Jap columns moving on Liuchow halted: Tito's forces hold entire Greek-Yugoslav frontier.

LIBERATED ITALY — Fascist Tribunal prosecutor arrested: Matteotti trial to be reopened: Koch accomplice arrested; Farinacci properties impounded; Bonomi sends message to Chiang Kai Shek: Brazil ends restrictions against Italians.

UNITED NATIONS — Lord Moyne assassinated: Roosevelt and Hull invited to visit Paris: Papandreou orders disbanding of Patriots.

NEUTRAL — Spanish National Union pledges to restore liberty to Spain.

WAR FRONTS

STALIN SAYS GERMANY VERGES ON CATASTROPHE REPORTS 30 GERMAN DIVISIONS CUT OFF

MOSCOW, November 6 — Germany is on the verge of catastrophe, Marshal Stalin declared tonight in his annual review of the military and political situation before the Supreme Soviet on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution.

«Thirty German divisions in the Baltic States are now cut off from East Prussia, and are being hammered to pieces,» he asserted.

«The Red Army has destroyed 120 German divisions in operations this year.»

Stalin predicted that the flag of Soviet Russia will fly over Berlin «in the near future.»

«We have facing us now after all total mobilization only 204 German and Hungarian divisions. Of these, not more than 180 are German divisions,» Stalin reported.

«Let us concede that in the present war, Hitlerite Germany, with her Fascist army, has proved more powerful than Germany and German armies in past wars. Let us add that in this war, the Germans succeeded in making use of fairly considerable armies of her vassal states. Despite these favorable conditions for waging war, Germany now finds herself on the brink of inevitable catastrophe. This is because Germany's principal enemy, the Soviet Union, outstripped Hitlerite Germany.

Teheran Paved the Way

«The main fact of the past year in the war against Hitlerite Germany is that the Red Army was no longer fighting alone, as before, but jointly with the forces of our Allies. The Teheran Conference was not held for nothing. The decision to deal Germany joint blows from the west, south, and east was implemented with amazing precision.

«Simultaneously with the major operations of the Red Army on the Soviet-German front, Allied forces began the invasion of France, and organized a powerful outflanking operation which forced Hitlerite Germany to fight on two fronts.

«Our Allies carried out mass landings which in their scope and organizing ability have no precedent in history, from the Soviet Union.

«But it is equally beyond doubt that, without the powerful offensive operations of the Red Army this summer, the forces of our Allies would have been unable to deal with the German forces so swiftly as they did, and liberate France and Belgium. Our main aim is henceforth to hold Germany in a vice, never relaxing our grip. Therein is the key to victory.»

Stalin said the way to Hungary, Germany's last ally, was opened by the Rumanian declaration of war, which gave the Soviet forces a route and a way in which to help Yugoslavia.

Vitality of Russia Stressed

After detailing Soviet achievements in field and factory, Stalin said:

«This all goes to prove that our Socialist State possesses incomparably more vitality than any other state.

«The Socialist régime established by the October Revolution has endowed our people and army with immense power.

«The Red Army now has more, and substantially better, tanks, guns, and planes, than the Germans. Our war industry has won no less a triumph over the Germans than our Red Army.

«The strength of Soviet patriotism resides not in racial prejudices, but in the deep devotion of people to their Soviet motherland, and fraternal collaboration of workers of all nationalities composing our country.

«The Soviet Union does not drive asunder the peoples of our country; it welds them closer together. At the same time, people of the Soviet Union respect the rights and independence of the people living beyond our borders, and have always shown their readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighbor states. That is the basis of our growing and deepening ties with all freedom-loving countries.

«The Soviet people hate the German invaders, not because they are the people of a foreign nation, but because they brought to our people and to all freedom-loving peoples countless miseries and sufferings.»

He added that the «so-called elect German race has become an object of universal hatred,» and that the Hitlerites have suffered not only military, but also moral and political defeat.

Discussing foreign policy, Stalin said:

«The German Fascists chose as their ideological weapon the racial theory based on the hatred of humanity, reckoning

LATE BULLETINS

RED ARMY READY TO DEAL NEW BLOWS

MOSCOW, November 6 — Marshal Stalin, in a special order of the day late tonight, said that the Red Army is ready to deal new devastating blows to the Germans.

In honor of the liberation of Soviet land, a salute will be fired at 1400 hours here tomorrow and in Leningrad, Sebastopol, Lwow, and other Soviet cities. (Reuter)

6 JAP WARSHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED IN LUZON RAIDS

PEARL HARBOR, November 6 — Carrier-based planes of Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet destroyed more than 100 Japanese planes and sank or damaged more than six Japanese warships in a series of raids on Manila and southern Luzon Island, it was announced late tonight by Pacific Fleet Headquarters. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

that, by developing nationalist feeling, they would establish moral and political conditions in which the German invaders could dominate the enslaved peoples. But the policy of racial hatred has become a source of internal and international weakness for the German Fascist State. It is a factor in the disintegration of the criminal Hitlerite bloc.

« It is no accident that the enslaved peoples of France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Norway, and Holland were not the only ones to rise in arms against the German imperialists.

« The past year was a year of triumph of the common cause against the German coalition. For this cause, the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States have united in a military alliance.

« The decision taken at the Teheran Conference on the common action against Germany and the brilliant realization of this decision is a clear landmark in the consolidation of the front against the German coalition.

« There are few examples in history of great military operations and coördinated action against the common enemy which have been executed with such thoroughness and precision as the plan of common blows against Germany drawn up at the Teheran Conference.

« Another proof of solidarity of front of the United Nations is the decision taken by the conference at Dumbarton Oaks on the question of the organization of security after the war. Differences, of course exist — differences can exist even among members of the same party. All the more must there be some differences among the representatives of the different states and different parties.

« What is surprising is, not that there are differences, but that there are so few of them, and that they are almost always overcome, thanks to the unity and coördinated action of the three great powers.

Japan an Aggressor

Turning to the problem of aggressor nations, Stalin said:

« Such unpleasant facts as the Pearl Harbor incident and the loss of the Philippines and other islands in the Pacific, and the loss of Hongkong and Singapore, cannot be treated as mere coincidences. Japan as an aggressor nation was better prepared for war than Great Britain and The United States, who were pursuing a policy of peace.

« Neither can we treat as a coincidence the unpleasant facts of the loss of the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Baltic area in the very first year of the war, when Germany, as an aggressor nation, was better prepared for war than the Soviet Union.

« It would be simple-minded to seek an explanation of these facts in the personal qualities of the Japanese and the Germans, or to speak of their superiority over the British, Americans, or Russians in farsightedness.

« It is a question not of personal qualities, but of aggressor nations interested in war, nations preparing for war over a long period, and accumulating power for that purpose, who are usually — in fact are bound to be — better prepared for war than are peace-loving nations who are not interested in starting war. This is a historical truth which it would be dangerous to ignore. »

Post-War Security

Stalin then considered the means the Allies have at their disposal for preventing fresh aggression by Germany in 20 to 30 years' time, which, he said is enough for her to recover from defeat:

« Apart from complete disarmament of aggressor nations, there exists only one means, » said Stalin. « That is to set [illegible] for safeguarding the peace of the

GERMAN NEWS AGENCY QUOTES STALIN

LONDON, November 6 — The German News Agency tonight issued an 82-word summary of Stalin's speech, which included the sentence that the Red Army would hoist the Soviet flag in Berlin. (Reuter)

U.S. 1ST ARMY FORCED BACK IN HUERTGEN FOREST

SHAEF, November 6 — The Germans hurled a three-pronged counter-attack against American 1st Army positions in the Hürtgen Forest and forced the Americans out of Vossenack, 14 miles southeast of Aachen, late press dispatches reported today.

In the first concerted attack since the fall of Aachen, German infantry columns, supported by Tiger tanks, attacked in force from the southwest, from the town of Hürtgen west of Vossenack, and north from Schmidt.

The German attack was checked by American infantry and tanks which later regained some ground, but the Germans still control the eastern section of Vossenack. A heavy battle is being fought in the center of town.

Two miles southeast of Vossenack, the Germans still hold the burning ruins of Schmidt ,which the Americans yielded Saturday after a German counter-attack, despite heavy air attacks which set fire to the surrounding forest.

The Germans evidently have been ordered to hold on to the strategic road-junction town. The enemy holds high ground to the south of Schmidt, and are directing artillery fire into American troop positions.

American gains in the Hürtgen sector in the past 36 hours measure in yards, but Allied troops are continuing to advance slowly through thick minefields and stubborn enemy artillery and small-arms fire.

Germans Withdraw across Meuse

The Germans in southwestern Holland have withdrawn their troops across the Meuse River at Moerdijk, and have blown up two spans of the rail bridge and one span of the road bridge.

The remaining German forces are now hemmed into two pockets, each eight miles square, in the area south of Moerdijk and to the west at the ferry crossing of Willemstad. Allied troops hold a solid line along the southern banks of the river, and are continuing to press the retreating Germans hard.

An estimated 65,000 Germans have been killed, captured or wounded in the British 2nd Army's drive to clear southwestern Holland, while an additional 25,000 German prisoners were taken in the drive that opened the Schelde Estuary. The German 15th Army was estimated by a British staff officer tonight to be at less than half of its original strength.

While Canadian 1st Army troops have fought their way into the Walcheren town of Middelburg, Allied dredges and minesweepers are clearing the Schelde approaches to the port of Antwerp.

The American 7th Army unit, which was reported last night to have been rescued after being encircled for a week in the Vosges Mountains east of Bruyères, was identified tonight by the Associated Press as a battalion of the 141st Infantry Regiment of the 36th Division. The rescue was effected by American troops of Japanese descent, who had previously fought in Italy. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

ITALIAN FRONT POSITIONS IMPROVED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 6 — Allied patrols were active yesterday, and local improvements in front-line positions along the Italian front were reported with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

«Another proof of solidarity of front of the United Nations is the decision taken by the conference at Dumbarton Oaks on the question of the organization of security after the war. Differences, of course exist — differences can exist even among members of the same party. All the more must there be some differences among the representatives of the different states and different parties.

«What is surprising is, not that there are differences, but that there are so few of them, and that they are almost always overcome, thanks to the unity and coördinated action of the three great powers.

Japan an Aggressor

Turning to the problem of aggressor nations, Stalin said:

«Such unpleasant facts as the Pearl Harbor incident and the loss of the Philippines and other islands in the Pacific, and the loss of Hongkong and Singapore, cannot be treated as mere coincidences. Japan as an aggressor nation was better prepared for war than Great Britain and The United States, who were pursuing a policy of peace.

«Neither can we treat as a coincidence the unpleasant facts of the loss of the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Baltic area in the very first year of the war, when Germany, as an aggressor nation, was better prepared for war than the Soviet Union.

«It would be simple-minded to seek an explanation of these facts in the personal qualities of the Japanese and the Germans, or to speak of their superiority over the British, Americans, or Russians in farsightedness.

«It is a question not of personal qualities, but of aggressor nations interested in war, nations preparing for war over a long period, and accumulating power for that purpose, who are usually — in fact are bound to be — better prepared for war than are peace-loving nations who are not interested in starting war. This is a historical truth which it would be dangerous to ignore.»

Post-War Security

Stalin then considered the means the Allies have at their disposal for preventing fresh aggression by Germany in 20 to 30 years' time, which, he said is enough for her to recover from defeat:

«Apart from complete disarmament of aggressor nations, there exists only one means,» said Stalin. «That is to set up a special organization for safeguarding the peace of the world and its security, consisting of representatives of peace-loving nations, and to place at the disposal of this organization the minimum of armed forces required for the prevention of aggression, to liquidate aggression, and to punish those guilty of aggression.

«This should not be a repetition of the League of Nations of sad memory, which had neither the right nor the means to stop aggression.

«May one rely on actions of this international organization proving sufficiently effective? They will be effective, if the great powers which have borne the brunt of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany will continue to act in the spirit of unity and concord in the future. They will not be effective, if this essential condition fails...

«The Soviet people and Red Army have cleared our land of the enemy. Now and forever, our country is free of Hitlerite vermin.

«The Red Army is left with one final mission: to achieve, jointly with the armies of our Allies, the complete rout of the German Fascist forces, to finish the Fascist beast in its own lair, and hoist the banner of victory over Berlin.»

(Reuter)

the burning ruins of Schmidt, which the Americans yielded Saturday after a German counter-attack, despite heavy air attacks which set fire to the surrounding forest.

The Germans evidently have been ordered to hold on to the strategic road-junction town. The enemy holds high ground to the south of Schmidt, and are directing artillery fire into American troop positions.

American gains in the Hürtgen sector in the past 36 hours measure in yards, but Allied troops are continuing to advance slowly through thick minefields and stubborn enemy artillery and small-arms fire.

Germans Withdraw across Meuse

The Germans in southwestern Holland have withdrawn their troops across the Meuse River at Moardijk, and have blown up two spans of the rail bridge and one span of the road bridge.

The remaining German forces are now hemmed into two pockets, each eight miles square, in the area south of Moordijk and to the west at the ferry crossing of Willemstad. Allied troops hold a solid line along the southern banks of the river, and are continuing to press the retreating Germans hard.

An estimated 65,000 Germans have been killed, captured or wounded in the British 2nd Army's drive to clear southwestern Holland, while an additional 25,000 German prisoners were taken in the drive that opened the Schelde Estuary. The German 15th Army was estimated by a British staff officer tonight to be at less than half of its original strength.

While Canadian 1st Army troops have fought their way into the Walcheren town of Middelburg, Allied dredges and minesweepers are clearing the Schelde approaches to the port of Antwerp.

The American 7th Army unit, which was reported last night to have been rescued after being encircled for a week in the Vosges Mountains east of Bruyères, was identified tonight by the Associated Press as a battalion of the 141st Infantry Regiment of the 36th Division. The rescue was effected by American troops of Japanese descent, who had previously fought in Italy. (OWI-Reuter-Ap

ITALIAN FRONT POSITIONS IMPROVED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 6 — Allied patrols were active yesterday, and local improvements in front-line positions along the Italian front were reported with the second consecutive day of fine, dry weather, it was announced here today.

As river levels fell and flood waters receded from the inundated lowlands at the southeastern edge of the Po Plain, sharp fighting broke out between 8th Army and German patrol and armored forces, particularly in the area east and south of the partly enveloped town of Forli.

On the 5th Army front, there was almost a complete lull in front action, and Allied forces took advantage of the dry weather to repair washed-out roads, dry and clean equipment, recondition ordnance, and reorganize their positions.

The Luftwaffe also took advantage of the clear weather, and in bright moonlight three enemy planes strafed and bombed at medium altitude the main Florence-Bologna Road south of Livergnano, a spur route leading to Firenzuola, and rear supply installations in the American sector.

Only minor damage and no reported casualties resulted from this first appearance of enemy aircraft over Allied front lines in more than a month.

Both German and 8th Army patrols were active in the coastal area south of Ravenna, and one small enemy force which penetrated deeply into 8th Army positions was cut off and captured in its entirety.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Around Forli there was little change in the course of the sporadic fighting west of the River Ronco, which has now been in progress for five days.

German tanks ranged over the Forli airfield, southeast of the town, and German troops laid down heavy fire from their six-barrelled mortars, or *Nebelwerfer*.

Exchanges of fire between German forces in San Martino in Strada and forward 8th Army positions were the only activity in this area south of Forli.

On the 5th Army front, British forces west of the Sillaro River and east of the Santerno River reported sharp fire fights, while American troops repulsed a small-scale attack in the vicinity of Monte Belmonte, roughly eight miles south of Bologna. (PRO)

AMERICANS ADVANCE FOUR MILES ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 6 — General Douglas MacArthur's communique tonight announced that American infantrymen advanced four miles toward Ormoc, where the Japanese have continued to land fresh troops by barge and transport.

American 155-millimeter «Long Tom» guns poured 400 rounds of high explosives into Japanese concentrations at Ormoc, on the west coast of Leyte, before dawn today, while other heavy artillery units swept the main highway from Ormoc north to Carigara Bay.

Troops of the American 24th Division, after liberating the key communications center of Pinamopoan yesterday, advanced beyond Limon after repulsing three small-scale Japanese counter-attacks which were launched from what the communique described as «favorable defensive terrain.»

Meanwhile, another American column has pushed 14 miles northward along the west coast from Baybay to within 12 miles of Ormoc, whose capture would deprive the Japanese of their last supply port on Leyte, and isolate a sizable force of enemy tanks and infantry.

Hard fighting flared up two miles west of Dagami, where the American 96th Division broke into strong, reshaped Japanese defensive positions. Flame-thrower teams and grenadiers led the way, reducing bunkers, mortar positions, and machine-gun nests in some of the most difficult fighting of the campaign.

Dagami Captured

The town of Dagami, important road junction 10 miles inland from the east coast of Leyte, was captured several days ago.

Dispatches from the Philippines say that the Japanese Air Force apparently is flying good pilots into the Philippines from distant points for their harassing attacks against liberated portions of Leyte.

Reinforcements of American planes have also reached the Philippines, but the Japanese have continued to press attacks by night with great determination, the dispatches added.

One Japanese pilot, who was shot down and whose body was recovered, carried a newspaper showing that he had left Japan only a few days before.

Although harassed by night raiders, American land-based fighters now have complete daylight control of the air over all of the vital landing and installation points on Leyte, Maj. Gen. Ennis Whitehead, commander of the 5th USAAF on Leyte, announced yesterday.

Allied planes yesterday hit Masbate, in the central Philippines, and Davao, on Mindanao Island. They sank a 1,000-ton enemy freighter in the southern Moluccas area, and damaged a 3,000-ton freighter transport and an 8,000-ton transport in Philippine waters. American airmen battering Japanese airfields in the central Philippines have

Between the Rivers Danube and Tisa in Hungary, Soviet and Rumanian troops continued their progress toward Budapest. Rumanian troops in northeast Hungary now control the southeast bank of the Tisa River, a Rumanian communique said tonight. Fighting on the Russian left flank is feeling the effects of heavy rain.

Finnish forces driving northwards toward Petsamo have reached Ivalo, 115 miles from the Arctic port, and 40 miles from Vuotso. (OWI-Reuter)

2,500 AIRCRAFT STRIKE WESTERN GERMANY

LONDON, November 6 — Gelsenkirchen, in the Ruhr Valley, received its heaviest attack today by 700 RAF bombers as American Air Forces for the third consecutive day sent more than 1,100 heavies to devastate oil plants around Hamburg and Harburg. Industrial targets in the Ruhr, and other objectives in western Germany, also were hit by the bombers, which were escorted by more than 700 fighters.

The Luftwaffe made no attempt to attack the American bombers, but a few German planes were engaged by some of the escorting fighters, an 8th USAAF announcement said tonight. Four German aircraft were destroyed. Seven American bombers and 10 fighters are missing, but some of the fighters are believed to have landed safely in friendly territory.

Six bombers and 10 fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's operations are safe, leaving a total of 24 bombers and 13 fighters missing from attacks by 2,600 aircraft against German transportation facilities yesterday.

Last night, RAF Mosquitoes penetrated deep into southwestern Germany to strike twice at the rail hub and aircraft and submarine industrial center of Stuttgart. Its rail lines supply German troops opposing the American 3rd Army in the Metz-Nancy area, and also those opposing the Allied armies in northern Italy.

The double night attack on Stuttgart climaxed the greatest 36 hours of bombing in the war so far, an Associated Press dispatch said today. Approximately 9,000 American and British planes bombed the Reich from the west and south over the week-end, with virtually no opposition from the Luftwaffe. In that period 21 German cities felt the effects of hundreds of tons of Allied bombs.

The recent gigantic RAF attacks on German Ruhr cities were directed against subterranean plants built by the Germans since their surface installations were destroyed a year ago, the *Daily Mail* said today. It is estimated that the Germans could not have produced more than 25 per cent of their former output in the underground plants which are now being eliminated by Allied heavy bombing.

American fighters yesterday destroyed 10 German jet-propelled fighter planes parked on three widely-separated German airfields at Halle, Crailsheim, and Sachsenheim. Seventeen other Nazi planes were damaged.

Flying bombs were launched against southern England again last night, the *BBC* said this morning. During the night, one Heinkel-111, launching flying bombs, was destroyed over the North Sea by RAF Mosquitoes. (OWI-Reuter)

U. S. 1ST ARMY TAKES 200,000TH PRISONER

WITH U.S. 1ST ARMY, November 6 — A German sergeant, who, after seven years of fighting for Hitler decided he «had enough,» surrendered his platoon and became the 200,000th prisoner to be taken by the U.S. 1st Army, a dispatch to the *Daily Mail* said today.

Told he was number 200,000, the German sergeant looked pleased and said:

«Our high command never admitted that. It means the war is so much nearer over.» (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

rounds of high explosives into Japanese concentrations at Ormoc, on the west coast of Leyte, before dawn today, while other heavy artillery units swept the main highway from Ormoc north to Carigara Bay.

Troops of the American 24th Division, after liberating the key communications center of Pinamopoan yesterday, advanced beyond Limon after repulsing three small-scale Japanese counter-attacks which were launched from what the communique described as «favorable defensive terrain.»

Meanwhile, another American column has pushed 14 miles northward along the west coast from Baybay to within 12 miles of Ormoc, whose capture would deprive the Japanese of their last supply port on Leyte, and isolate a sizable force of enemy tanks and infantry.

Hard fighting flared up two miles west of Dagami, where the American 96th Division broke into strong, reshaped Japanese defensive positions. Flame-thrower teams and grenadiers led the way, reducing bunkers, mortar positions, and machine-gun nests in some of the most difficult fighting of the campaign.

Dagami Captured

The town of Dagami, important road junction 10 miles inland from the east coast of Leyte, was captured several days ago.

Dispatches from the Philippines say that the Japanese Air Force apparently is flying good pilots into the Philippines from distant points for their harassing attacks against liberated portions of Leyte.

Reinforcements of American planes have also reached the Philippines, but the Japanese have continued to press attacks by night with great determination, the dispatches added.

One Japanese pilot, who was shot down and whose body was recovered, carried a newspaper showing, that he had left Japan only a few days before.

Although harassed by night raiders, American land-based fighters now have complete daylight control of the air over all of the vital landing and installation points on Leyte, Maj. Gen. Ennis Whitehead, commander of the 5th USAAF on Leyte, announced yesterday.

Allied planes yesterday hit Masbate, in the central Philippines, and Davao, on Mindanao Island. They sank a 1,000-ton enemy freighter in the southern Moluccas area, and damaged a 3,000-ton freighter transport and an 8,000-ton transport in Philippine waters. American airmen battering Japanese airfields in the central Philippines have destroyed 167 planes in the last five days. American losses during the same period totalled 11 aircraft.

American bombers on Thursday attacked nine transports and two destroyers at Chichi Island, and one large transport at Haha Island, all in the Bonin Group, about 600 miles southeast of Tokyo, Admiral Chester Nimitz's communique announced last night. Other attacks by land-based planes on Japanese airfields in the Bonin, Volcano, northern Palaus, and northern Mariana Islands were also announced. (OWI)

NO CHANGE ON RUSSIAN FRONTS

MOSCOW, November 6 — There were no material changes on the Russian fronts today, the Soviet communique announced tonight. In yesterday's fighting, 16 German tanks were knocked out on all fronts, in contrast to the losses around the 100 mark daily, of a week ago.

While the Russian left flank closing around Budapest is feeling the effects of heavy rain, Russian aircraft were active over Budapest, attacking railway yards through which the Germans are hurrying reserves to the battlefield outside the city, a Moscow dispatch said today. Dive-bombers and Stormoviks have begun a dawn-to-dusk bombardment of communications radiating from Budapest.

American fighters [illegible] of the fighters are believed to have landed safely in friendly territory.

Six bombers and 10 fighters previously reported missing from yesterday's operations are safe, leaving a total of 24 bombers and 13 fighters missing from attacks by 2,600 aircraft against German transportation facilities yesterday.

Last night, RAF Mosquitoes penetrated deep into southwestern Germany to strike twice at the rail hub and aircraft and submarine industrial center of Stuttgart. Its rail lines supply German troops opposing the American 3rd Army in the Metz-Nancy area, and also those opposing the Allied armies in northern Italy.

The double night attack on Stuttgart climaxed the greatest 36 hours of bombing in the war so far, an Associated Press dispatch said today. Approximately 9,000 American and British planes bombed the Reich from the west and south over the week-end, with virtually no opposition from the Luftwaffe. In that period 21 German cities felt the effects of hundreds of tons of Allied bombs.

The recent gigantic RAF attacks on German Ruhr cities were directed against subterranean plants built by the Germans since their surface installations were destroyed a year ago, the *Daily Mail* said today. It is estimated that the Germans could not have produced more than 25 per cent of their former output in the underground plants which are now being eliminated by Allied heavy bombing.

American fighters yesterday destroyed 10 German jet-propelled fighter planes parked on three widely-separated German airfields at Halle, Crailsheim, and Sachsenheim. Seventeen other Nazi planes were damaged.

Flying bombs were launched against southern England again last night, the *BBC* said this morning. During the night, one Heinkel-111, launching flying bombs, was destroyed over the North Sea by RAF Mosquitoes. (OWI-Reuter)

U. S. 1ST ARMY TAKES 200,000TH PRISONER

WITH U.S. 1ST ARMY, November 6 — A German sergeant, who, after seven years of fighting for Hitler decided he «had enough,» surrendered his platoon and became the 200,000th prisoner to be taken by the U.S. 1st Army, a dispatch to the *Daily Mail* said today.

Told he was number 200,000, the German sergeant looked pleased and said:

«Our high command never admitted that. It means the war is so much nearer over.» (PWB)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT BOLZANO POWER SUB-STATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 6 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today hit the important Bolzano power sub-station, one of the principal feeder installations along the electrified Brenner Pass line connecting Germany and northern Italy.

Other communications targets in southern Austria, in the Vienna area, and northern Yugoslavia also were attacked.

Medium bombers hit a transformer station north of Verona, and another near Trento, in attacks against southern stretches of the strategic Brenner Pass route. (PRO)

D.A.F. BALTIMORES HIT CRUISER IN FIUME HARBOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 6 — South African and Australian Baltimore light bombers of the Desert Air Force yesterday struck an enemy cruiser and a 3,000-ton enemy merchant vessel at Fiume harbor, in attacks aimed at smashing every means of enemy escape from the Balkans, it was announced here today.

The enemy warship was not positively identified, reports from crewmen indicated, but at least two direct hits were scored on the large vessel.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In attacks on enemy rail lines in northern Italy, nine rail cuts were made in central Po Valley lines, and 18 others in lines through Brescia and Verona.

Allied aircraft destroyed 15 enemy planes yesterday, one of the largest totals in weeks of Luftwaffe inactivity. A medium-bomber formation accounted for five of the enemy interceptors. (PRO)

GERMANS LACK FUEL EVEN FOR AMBULANCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 6 — Even ambulances are limited in fuel as a result of enemy fuel shortages, so that all except the most seriously wounded German soldiers must be carried to the rear in regular supply trucks, according to an enemy order captured by the 8th Army and made public here today. (PRO)

GERMANS LACK RESPECT FOR FASCIST ITALIANS

AFHQ, November 6 — German soldiers are so lacking in respect for Italian Fascist officers that their behavior amounts to blackmail, said a German regimental order which has fallen into Allied hands.

The order, calling for stricter discipline, was marked «secret.» It quoted a report which stated that German truck drivers were «accepting as gifts the pistols and even the watches of Italian officers in return for lifts.»

Such behaviour, said the report, «is bordering on blackmail, and will be dealt with in the severest manner.»

Referring to relations between German and Italian Fascist troops, the order stated:

«It comes as an even harder blow to Italian officers and men when they discover that on Italian soil they are not treated by their German comrades with the respect they expected.

«Discourtesy on the part of German officers, tactlessness and lack of respect for military honor and even, in some cases, complete lack of trust, have all been the cause of bitter disappointment.»

The regimental order pointed out that «such psychological errors committed by the Germans have been responsible for the undermining and even destruction of the spirit created by previous valuable training carried out in Germany.» (PWB)

ONE OF THREE JAP LIUCHOW COLUMNS HALTED

CHUNGKING, November 6 — One of three Japanese columns which are advancing on Liuchow, site of the last American air base in eastern China, is being fought to a halt 45 miles from its objective, a Chinese High Command communique said today.

The Japanese column, advancing down a railway, previously was reported 53 miles from the city. The communique said that another Japanese unit advancing on Liuchow from the east received large reinforcements, and brisk fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Huijen, 47 miles east of Liuchow. The third column is also 45 miles from the city.

Japanese attacking the city of Kweilin from the east were engaged in fierce fighting yesterday, and were thrown back with heavy casualties, the communique said.

An independent Japanese drive in southern Kwangsi Province, developing along the West River, was intercepted after it had overrun the river port of Kweinsien, 90 miles southeast of Liuchow.

Fighter-bombers of the 14th USAAF last night, hit Japanese installations on the south tip of Hainan Island it was reported today.

Continuing bad weather halted air operations on the

Fighting in the Vardar Valley continues. Following the capture of Zara, the whole of the Zemonja Valley, which leads inland, has been liberated. From here, Yugoslav units are successfully attacking the Knin-Gospich railway line.

Liberation of the Dalmatian port of Sibenik was announced by Marshal Tito last night. Two hundred and fifty miles of the eastern Adriatic coast are now in Allied possession.

In Serbia, Germans attempting to move northward along the eastern edge of the Kisovo Plains were forced to withdraw southward, and took refuge in difficult mountain terrain after several encounters with Yugoslav forces.

Marshal Tito's announcement that his troops are now in control of the Greek-Yugoslav border means that Yugoslav units must be near English troops advancing northward in Greece, press dispatches commented.

There has been street fighting in the Albanian town of Tirana for two days and Albanian Patriots hold most of the town, dispatches said. The whole of southern Albania and the greater part of the rest of the country are said to have been liberated.

After their capture of the Dalmatian coast town of Sibenik, Yugoslav troops advanced 15 miles inland.

Other Yugoslav troops, with the assistance of air support, are attacking German communications lines running through Slovenia. (OWI-BBC)

HUNGARIANS REFUSE TO EVACUATE

STOCKHOLM, November 6 — Because they have heard of the fair Russian treament of the Rumanians and Bulgarians, many Hungarians are refusing to evacuate areas in the path of the Russian advance, a high Hungarian official recently arrived here from Budapest, yesterday told *Svenska Dagbladet*.

These Hungarians, the official said, prefer temporary Russian occupation to a continuation of the fight and destruction of their homes. (OWI)

BUDAPEST UNDERGROUND CALLS FOR STRIKE

LONDON, November 6 — A general strike was called in Budapest by the Hungarian underground radio station yesterday to catch the Germans «between two fires» as the Red Army besieges the city. From other sources came reports of confusion within the capital and the blowing up of the machinery of the bridges across the Danube, resulting in death and injury to hundreds of persons.

The underground radio announced that «the hour of action has come.» In declaring the general strike, the radio said:

«German communications must be completely paralyzed. The five bridges over the Danube and the public buildings must be saved from destruction. The armed forces of Budapest will have to be ready to fight in 24 hours time. We are sure that all Patriots will do their duty.»

The Nazi-controlled Radio Budapest was operating sporadically. Last night, the transmitter went silent for 12 minutes, and then resumed only to go silent again 16 minutes later.

The Stockholm correspondent of *The London Daily Telegraph* said yesterday that the Manfred Weiss factory, one of Budapest's largest armament centers, has been occupied by workers, who are still in control.

Street-fighting was reported in the vicinity of the radio station in Budapest, and a strong armed guard has been placed around the region of the radio station in an effort to maintain the impression that the puppet Hungarian Government has the situation well in hand. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

has fallen into Allied hands.

The order, calling for stricter discipline, was marked «secret.» It quoted a report which stated that German truck drivers were «accepting as gifts the pistols and even the watches of Italian officers in return for lifts.»

Such behaviour, said the report, «is bordering on blackmail, and will be dealt with in the severest manner.»

Referring to relations between German and Italian Fascist troops, the order stated:

«It comes as an even harder blow to Italian officers and men when they discover that on Italian soil they are not treated by their German comrades with the respect they expected.

«Discourtesy on the part of German officers, tactlessness and lack of respect for military honor and even, in some cases, complete lack of trust, have all been the cause of bitter disappointment.»

The regimental order pointed out that «such psychological errors committed by the Germans have been responsible for the undermining and even destruction of the spirit created by previous valuable training carried out in Germany.» (PWB)

ONE OF THREE JAP LIUCHOW COLUMNS HALTED

CHUNGKING, November 6 — One of three Japanese columns which are advancing on Liuchow, site of the last American air base in eastern China, is being fought to a halt 45 miles from its objective, a Chinese High Command communique said today.

The Japanese column, advancing down a railway, previously was reported 53 miles from the city. The communique said that another Japanese unit advancing on Liuchow from the east received large reinforcements, and brisk fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Huijen, 47 miles east of Liuchow. The third column is also 45 miles from the city.

Japanese attacking the city of Kweilin from the east were engaged in fierce fighting yesterday, and were thrown back with heavy casualties, the communique said.

An independent Japanese drive in southern Kwangsi Province, developing along the West River, was intercepted after it had overrun the river port of Kweinsien, 90 miles southeast of Liuchow.

Fighter-bombers of the 14th USAAF last night, hit Japanese installations on the south tip of Hainan Island it was reported today.

Continuing bad weather halted air operations on the east front of the South China sector, where the Japanese are advancing towards Liuchow.

Japanese positions and installations in the Mangshih area, of the Salween River front, also were bombed, the communique said.

Fighter planes of the eastern Air Command yesterday destroyed three Japanese planes, probably destroyed a fourth, and damaged three more while intercepting an attempted enemy sweep over central Burma, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced.

In ground operations, Allied troops made further progress along the Tiddim-Fort White Road in the Chin Hills, and West African troops beat off an enemy attack in the Kaladan Valley, near the Indian border. (OWI)

TITO HOLDS ENTIRE GREEK-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER

LONDON, November 6 — The whole of the Greek-Yugoslav frontier is now held by units of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, Marshal Tito's communique, as broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said today.

Bitolj, eight miles north of the Yugoslav border, was liberated after several days of bitter fighting, during which the Yugoslavs were reported to have killed several thousand German troops, and captured 700.

Other Yugoslav troops, with the assistance of [illegible] port, are attacking German communications lines running through Slovenia. (OWI-BBC)

HUNGARIANS REFUSE TO EVACUATE

STOCKHOLM, November 6 — Because they have heard of the fair Russian treament of the Rumanians and Bulgarians, many Hungarians are refusing to evacuate areas in the path of the Russian advance, a high Hungarian official recently arrived here from Budapest, yesterday told *Svenska Dagbladet*.

These Hungarians, the official said, prefer temporary Russian occupation to a continuation of the fight and destruction of their homes. (OWI)

BUDAPEST UNDERGROUND CALLS FOR STRIKE

LONDON, November 6 — A general strike was called in Budapest by the Hungarian underground radio station yesterday to catch the Germans «between two fires» as the Red Army besieges the city. From other sources came reports of confusion within the capital and the blowing up of the machinery of the bridges across the Danube, resulting in death and injury to hundreds of persons.

The underground radio announced that «the hour of action has come.» In declaring the general strike, the radio said:

«German communications must be completely paralyzed. The five bridges over the Danube and the public buildings must be saved from destruction. The armed forces of Budapest will have to be ready to fight in 24 hours time. We are sure that all Patriots will do their duty.»

The Nazi-controlled Radio Budapest was operating sporadically. Last night, the transmitter went silent for 12 minutes, and then resumed only to go silent again 16 minutes later.

The Stockholm correspondent of *The London Daily Telegraph* said yesterday that the Manfred Weiss factory, one of Budapest's largest armament centers, has been occupied by workers, who are still in control.

Street-fighting was reported in the vicinity of the radio station in Budapest, and a strong armed guard has been placed around the region of the radio station in an effort to maintain the impression that the puppet Hungarian Government has the situation well in hand. (OWI)

1,352 PRO-NAZIS ARRESTED IN SOFIA

MOSCOW, November 6 — A total of 1,352 Bulgarian war criminals, officials of pro-Nazi governments, and other pro-Nazi elements have been arrested in the Sofia area, said the Communist Party organ *Pravda* today. (OWI)

BRITISH, FRENCH HONOR A.F.S.

NEW YORK, November 6 — Representatives of the British and French governments read citations honoring the 2,000 volunteer ambulance drivers of the American Field Service at ceremonies yesterday, during which messages were read from President Roosevelt, General Eisenhower, and Field Marshal Montgomery.

The British citation pointed out that 26 AFS men have been killed in action, nearly 50 wounded, and a number taken prisoner.

President Roosevelt's message said the ambulance drivers, «serving voluntarily, and largely at their own expense, have saved thousands upon thousands of lives that the Allied forces might grow larger and stronger.»

General Eisenhower praised their «single-minded service,» and Field Marshal Montgomery called their work «invaluable and efficient.» (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

LIBERATED ITALY

FASCIST TRIBUNAL PROSECUTOR ARRESTED

ROME, November 6 — Michele Isgrò, Public Prosecutor of the Fascist Special Tribunal which threw thousands of anti-Fascists into jails and internment camps, was arrested here today on a warrant issued by Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Isgrò is accused of «contributing, by relevant acts, to the maintenance in power of the Fascist régime.»

Isgrò was prosecutor in the most important political trials of the Fascist régime. Among these were the proceedings against the Communist leaders Mauro Scoccimarro and Antonio Gramsci.

At Gramsci's trial, Isgrò said: «We must stop this brain from functioning for at least 20 years.» Gramsci died from tuberculosis contracted in prison.

Isgrò was sought by the police since Rome was liberated. He was arrested at his step-brother's home. (UNN)

MATTEOTTI TRIAL TO BE REOPENED

ROME, November 6 — All legal obstacles standing in the way of the officially-stated intention to reopen the Giacomo Matteotti murder case were removed today with the announcement that sentences handed down in the case in Rome and Chieti in 1925-26 have been declared null and void.

The annulment was granted by the Second Penal Section of the Court of Cassation, at the request of Mario Berlinguer, Assistant Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Trial documents, the announcement said, will be forwarded to the office of the Public Prosecutor of the Rome Court of Appeals, which will pass judgement on all those directly or indirectly involved in the murder of the Socialist Deputy.

At the trials held in Rome in December, 1925, and in March of the following year, Amerigo Dumini, Giuseppe Viola, Augusto Malacria, Albino Volpi, and Amleto Poveromo were convicted for their complicity in the Matteotti murder, the direct instigator of which is alleged to have been Mussolini himself. They drew mild prison sentences, and were freed after a little over a year by a general amnesty.

Since then Albino Volpi has died, and Amerigo Dumini, the central figure in the case, has disappealed. (UNN)

KOCH ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED

ROME, November 6 — The political section of the Rome police announced today the arrest of Ubaldo Rossi, an informer and accomplice of the notorious Lieutenant Pietro Koch, Italian collaborationist, recently reported killed by Patriots in German-occupied Italy. (UNN)

FARINACCI PROPERTIES IMPOUNDED

ROME, November 6 — A villa, an apartment, and a rural estate in the Rome area and a second villa in Gaeta, all properties of Roberto Farinacci, former general secretary of the Fascist Party, have been impounded and are now in the custody of a government trustee, it was announced here today.

The action follows a recent government decree ordering the impounding of all the properties of leading exponents of the Fascist régime. (UNN)

ROMAGNA TOWN RESUMES NORMAL LIFE

WITH 8TH ARMY, November 6 — Another little Romagna town on the Via Emilia between Cesena and Forli — Forlimpopoli — is emerging from the terror of German domination and, in the final stages of warfare being fought in the vicinity, has begun its resumption of normal living.

Almost all of Forlimpopoli's population of 4,500 was in residence throughout the battle and, in addition, the town cared for nearly 2,000 refugees who streamed in from the Ronco River banks.

Allied forces are sapping the power of the fanatical German resistance and are forcing the enemy to give ground north of the small town. The German guns are being pushed back, and Forlimpopoli soon will be no longer the target of German artillery. Other small towns of Romagna — Sant'Arcangelo, Savignano, and Cesena — are rapidly returning to normal with residents returning to homes which had been severely damaged, but which have been made habitable.

In Forlimpopoli, little damage was caused to the houses or buildings. A leading citizen told a *UNN* correspondent that 10 per cent of the town had been damaged, and of that damage, 50 per cent was reparable.

Before the Germans were forced back they stole whatever they could find. Oxen, fowl, and sheep were carried off in large quantities. But the townspeople managed to conceal a great number of their animals and poultry. The Germans made a thorough search of every house and building, and stole watches, jewels, money, boots, shoes, and clothing. They left the village on stolen bicycles, carts and oxen-drawn vehicles piled high with goods looted from the town.

The famous Forlimpopoli castle, built by the Ordelaffi Family in 1372, is being used by countless refugees. The castle was not hit when the battle raged in and around the town, and the custodian was able to hide from the Germans most of the age-old Roman relics and paintings in the castle.

The Germans left behind them another legacy of unqualified hate.

«They behaved like animals while they were here,» an old woman said, «and when they left they were nothing less than robbers and brigands.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

LORD MOYNE ASSASSINATED; ASSAILANTS ARRESTED

CAIRO, November 6 — Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East since January, died tonight from wounds suffered earlier this afternoon when he was shot outside of his residence by two civilians. His chauffeur also was killed by the armed assailants, who were immediately arrested.

After calling a special meeting of the Cabinet for tonight, Ahmed Maher Pasha, Egyptian Premier, went to the police station where all the heads of the Egyptian and British police are taking part in the inquiry.

Lord Moyne died at British Military Hospital at 2220 hours (Cairo time) after repeated attempts to save his life by operation, extracting one bullet, blood transfusion, and penicillin. He was shot in the chest and abdomen.

One of the assailants was shot and wounded by an Egyptian police constable while trying to escape. The driver of a British military ambulance who saw the shooting pulled his vehicle across the road and blocked the path to the other assailant who was quickly arrested.

No identification of the assailants was released.

Lord Moyne recently returned here after visiting [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

MATTEOTTI TRIAL TO BE REOPENED

ROME, November 6 — All legal obstacles standing in the way of the officially-stated intention to reopen the Giacomo Matteotti murder case were removed today with the announcement that sentences handed down in the case in Rome and Chieti in 1925-26 have been declared null and void.

The annulment was granted by the Second Penal Section of the Court of Cassation, at the request of Mario Berlinguer, Assistant Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Trial documents, the announcement said, will be forwarded to the office of the Public Prosecutor of the Rome Court of Appeals, which will pass judgement on all those directly or indirectly involved in the murder of the Socialist Deputy.

At the trials held in Rome in December, 1925, and in March of the following year, Amerigo Dumini, Giuseppe Viola, Augusto Malacria, Albino Volpi, and Amleto Poveromo were convicted for their complicity in the Matteotti murder, the direct instigator of which is alleged to have been Mussolini himself. They drew mild prison sentences, and were freed after a little over a year by a general amnesty.

Since then, Albino Volpi has died, and Amerigo Dumini, the central figure in the case, has disappealed. (UNN)

KOCH ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED

ROME, November 6 — The political section of the Roma police announced today the arrest of Ubaldo Rossi, an informer and accomplice of the notorious Lieutenant Pietro Koch, Italian collaborationist, recently reported killed by Patriots in German-occupied Italy. (UNN)

FARINACCI PROPERTIES IMPOUNDED

ROME, November 6 — A villa, an apartment, and a rural estate in the Rome area and a second villa in Gaeta, all properties of Roberto Farinacci, former general secretary of the Fascist Party, have been impounded and are now in the custody of a government trustee, it was announced here today.

The action follows a recent government decree ordering the impounding of all the properties of leading exponents of the Fascist regime. (UNN)

BONOMI SENDS MESSAGE TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

ROME, November 6 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi sent a message yesterday to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China expressing the «deep satisfaction of the Italian Government and the Italian people» over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the under-secretariat for press and information announced today.

Prime Minister Bonomi's message said that Italy and China have now reestablished that mutual feeling of solidarity «which should never have been interrupted» and concluded with the hope that sovereignty of the Chinese and its government would soon be restored over the whole of China. (UNN)

BRAZIL ENDS RESTRICTIONS AGAINST ITALIANS

ROME, November 6 — Instructions for the immediate lifting of financial and other restrictions against Italian citizens residing in Brazil were issued simultaneously with the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between that country and Italy, the under-secretariat for press and information announced here today. (UNN)

Before the Germans were forced back they stole whatever they could find. Oxen, fowl, and sheep were carried off in large quantities. But the townspeople managed to conceal a great number of their animals and poultry. The Germans made a thorough search of every house and building, and stole watches, jewels, money, boots, shoes, and clothing. They left the village on stolen bicycles, carts and oxen-drawn vehicles piled high with goods looted from the town.

The famous Forlimpopoli castle, built by the Ordelaffi Family in 1372, is being used by countless refugees. The castle was not hit when the battle raged in and around the town, and the custodian was able to hide from the Germans most of the age-old Roman relics and paintings in the castle.

The Germans left behind them another legacy of unqualified hate.

«They behaved like animals while they were here,» an old woman said, «and when they left they were nothing less than robbers and brigands.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

LORD MOYNE ASSASSINATED; ASSAILANTS ARRESTED

CAIRO, November 6 — Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East since January, died tonight from wounds suffered earlier this afternoon when he was shot outside of his residence by two civilians. His chauffeur also was killed by the armed assailants, who were immediately arrested.

After calling a special meeting of the Cabinet for tonight, Ahmed Maher Pasha, Egyptian Premier, went to the police station where all the heads of the Egyptian and British police are taking part in the inquiry.

Lord Moyne died at British Military Hospital at 2220 hours (Cairo time) after repeated attempts to save his life by operation, extracting one bullet, blood transfusion, and penicillin. He was shot in the chest and abdomen.

One of the assailants was shot and wounded by an Egyptian police constable while trying to escape. The driver of a British military ambulance who saw the shooting pulled his vehicle across the road and blocked the path to the other assailant ,who was quickly arrested.

No identification of the assailants was released.

Lord Moyne recently returned here after visiting liberated Greece with British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. He was Secretary for the Colonies and leader of the House of Lords for one year beginning February, 1941. He was 64 years old.

A Reuter dispatch from London late tonight said that a government statement on the assassination of Lord Moyne probably will be made in the House of Commons tomorrow. Anthony Eden, who recently left Lord Moyne in Cairo, may make the statement, the dispatch added. (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT, HULL INVITED TO VISIT PARIS

WASHINGTON, November 6 — President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have been invited by the French Provisional Government to visit Paris, the State Department said last night.

The invitation, similar to one extended to Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden last week, was given «as an expression of the appreciation of the entire French nation for the outstanding contribution which the peoples and armies of The United States have made to the liberation of the capital of France and of the greater part of her territory.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Henri Hoppenot, French Minister and delegate to The United States signed the invitation, on behalf of Georges Bidault, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Neither the White House nor the State Department has yet made any comment.

The only American President to visit Paris while in office was Woodrow Wilson, who headed the American delegation at the 1919 Peace Conference.

(OWI-Reuter)

PAPANDREOU ORDERS DISBANDING OF PATRIOTS

ATHENS, November 6 — Reestablishment of a Greek gendarmerie to replace the National Militia of EAM and ELAS was ordered by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in a statement reported by Radio Cairo yesterday.

The Prime Minister said: "The situation found by the government on its return to Greece was that the gendarmerie has ceased to exist almost everywhere, and has been replaced by the National Militia of EAM and ELAS. In order to reestablish state authority, the following decisions were taken unanimously by all Government members: The National Militia of EAM and ELAS is placed under the orders of the government until 1 December 1944. The gendarmerie is to be called the National Home Guard.

Until the reorganization of the National Home Guard, a provisional home guard will be established. For this purpose, the 1935 class is called up in each province, and will take up service on December 1. They will be commanded by army officers." (PWB)

SUPREME GREEK COMMANDER APPOINTED

ATHENS, November 6 — General Othonaios Alexandros has just been appointed Supreme Commander of the National Greek Army, it was announced here today.

General Alexandros, who is 65 years old, has had a distinguished military career; he commanded the 7th Cretan Army Corps in the last war. (Reuter)

DUFF COOPER WELCOMED IN PARIS

PARIS, November 6 — Alfred Duff Cooper, British Ambassador to France, formally was welcomed today by the French Provisional Government, Radio Paris announced.

Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to France, will be received on Wednesday. (OWI)

DEGAULLE RETURNS TO PARIS

PARIS, November 6 — General Charles deGaulle returned here today from Grenoble, the French Telegraph Service reported. He was accompanied by Minister of War Diethelm and General Juin, chief of the National Defense Staff. (OWI)

FRENCH ASSEMBLY OPENS TOMORROW

PARIS, November 6 — A revised and enlarged French Consultative Assembly will convene tomorrow afternoon, on its first anniversary, for its initial session since the liberation of France. The assembly last met in Algiers.

Because the Chamber of Deputies was damaged in the street fighting here last August, the Assembly will meet in the old Luxembourg Palace, where the Senate met before the war.

The National Council of Resistance and other leaders of the underground operations predominate in the new assembly of 248 delegates. Metropolitan resistance groups hold a clear majority with 148 seats. The remaining seats are held by former parliament members and oversees resistance groups.

One of the assembly's tasks will be the drafting of ordinances under which the provisional government will

against the Roman Catholic clergy and religious orders in France, a dispatch from France stated today. Archbishop Gerlier requested that it be forwarded to the Allied War Criminal Commission in London.

The dispatch said that Archbishop Gerlier described in his report how more than 100 innocent men, women, and children were driven into an empty building on the outskirts of Lyon where they were machine-gunned by Nazis, who then set fire to the building, burning many who were still alive.

The Archbishop said he protested to the Nazi commander of Lyon, but the Germans ignored his plea. Instead, five high-ranking members of the Roman Catholic clergy were seized, including the Archbishops of Albi, and Limoges, and the Bishop of Clermont Ferrand. (OWI)

BELGIAN MINISTER VISITS EDEN

LONDON, November 6 — Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, who arrived in England Saturday, visited British Foreign Minister Eden this afternoon, press dispatches reported. (OWI)

PAPAL NUNCIO RETURNS TO BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, November 6 — Monsignor Clemente Nicara, Papal Nuncio to Belgium, returned here today, a press dispatch reported.

Monsignor Nicara left the city in 1940, after the German occupation. (OWI)

BRUSSELS FOOD SITUATION IMPROVES

BRUSSELS, November 6 — The food situation in Belgium is so steadily improving that Brussels has had meat in the last few weeks that was the first obtainable in years except for the black market, said the British United Press Brussels correspondent.

The bread situation also is improving, particularly in Antwerp and Charleroi, and Brussels is building up a flour reserve.

"Milk and butter are available in small quantities, and three Belgian margarine factories, with a total production of more than 600 tons, are working again. (PWB)

U.S. C-OF-C FAVORS COMPULSORY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, November 5 — Compulsory military training in peace-time is favored by a majority of the members of The United States Chamber of Commerce, influential organization of American professional and business men.

Substantial majorities favored all three points of a referendum, submitted to member organizations recently, concerning such a policy, said the Chamber yesterday.

The other two points were: A schedule of such training flexible enough to assure minimum dislocation in the educational and business life of young men, and enrollment in reserve components of those young men who do not join the regular military upon completion of the required training program. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

S.N.U. PLEDGES TO RESTORE LIBERTY TO SPAIN

NEW YORK, November 6 — The convention of the Spanish National Union which has pledged itself to restore [illegible] to Spain, ended yesterday in Toulouse, a dispatch

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

gendarmerie is to be called the National Home Guard.

Until the reorganization of the National Home Guard, a provisional home guard will be established. For this purpose, the 1935 class is called up in each province, and will take up service on December 1. They will be commanded by army officers. (PWB)

SUPREME GREEK COMMANDER APPOINTED

ATHENS, November 6 — General Othonaios Alexandros has just been appointed Supreme Commander of the National Greek Army, it was announced here today.

General Alexandros, who is 65 years old, has had a distinguished military career; he commanded the 7th Cretan Army Corps in the last war. (Reuter)

DUFF COOPER WELCOMED IN PARIS

PARIS, November 6 — Alfred Duff Cooper, British Ambassador to France, formally was welcomed today by the French Provisional Government, Radio Paris announced.

Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to France, will be received on Wednesday. (OWI)

DEGAULLE RETURNS TO PARIS

PARIS, November 6 — General Charles deGaulle returned here today from Grenoble, the French Telegraph Service reported. He was accompanied by Minister of War Diethelm and General Juin, chief of the National Defense Staff. (OWI)

FRENCH ASSEMBLY OPENS TOMORROW

PARIS, November 6 — A revised and enlarged French Consultative Assembly will convene tomorrow afternoon, on its first anniversary, for its initial session since the liberation of France. The assembly last met in Algiers.

Because the Chamber of Deputies was damaged in the street fighting here last August, the Assembly will meet in the old Luxembourg Palace, where the Senate met before the war.

The National Council of Resistance and other leaders of the underground operations predominate in the new assembly of 248 delegates. Metropolitan resistance groups hold a clear majority with 148 seats. The remaining seats are held by former parliament members and overseas resistance groups.

One of the assembly's tasks will be the drafting of ordinances under which the provisional government will convoke a constitutional assembly to frame France's future basic law. (OWI)

FRENCH GENERAL GIVEN LIFE IMPRISONMENT

PARIS, November 6 — Aviation Brigade General Pinsard was sentenced today at the Paris Purge Court to life imprisonment, after being found guilty of intelligence with the Germans, a Reuter dispatch said.

Pinsard was accused of high treason for having promoted the French Legion, which swore allegiance to Hitler, and then fought against the Red Army on the eastern front.

Pinsard also was a member of the central committee of the Legion, with Jacques Doriot, Marcel Deat, and Joseph Darnard.

Pensard's 19-year old son also is under arrest. General Pinsard fought for him from the dock by pleading that he was responsible for his boy's action. (Reuter)

ARCHBISHOP OF LYON DENOUNCES WAR CRIMINALS

NEW YORK, November 6 — The Archbishop of Lyon, Monsignor Gerlier, has submitted to General Charles de Gaulle a list of war criminals who committed atrocities

PAPAL NUNCIO RETURNS TO BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, November 6 — Monsignor Clemente Nicara, Papal Nuncio to Belgium, returned here today, a press dispatch reported.

Monsignor Nicara left the city in 1940, after the German occupation. (OWI)

BRUSSELS FOOD SITUATION IMPROVES

BRUSSELS, November 6 — The food situation in Belgium is so steadily improving that Brussels has had meat in the last few weeks that was the first obtainable in years except for the black market, said the British United Press Brussels correspondent.

The bread situation also is improving, particularly in Antwerp and Charleroi, and Brussels is building up a flour reserve.

« Milk and butter are available in small quantities, and three Belgian margarine factories, with a total production of more than 600 tons, are working again. (PWB)

U.S. C-OF-C FAVORS COMPULSORY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, November 5 — Compulsory military training in peace-time is favored by a majority of the members of The United States Chamber of Commerce, influential organization of American professional and business men.

Substantial majorities favored all three points of a referendum, submitted to member organizations recently, concerning such a policy, said the Chamber yesterday.

The other two points were: A schedule of such training flexible enough to assure minimum dislocation in the educational and business life of young men, and enrollment in reserve components of those young men who do not join the regular military upon completion of the required training program. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

S.N.U. PLEDGES TO RESTORE LIBERTY TO SPAIN

NEW YORK, November 6 — The convention of the Spanish National Union which has pledged itself to « restore liberty to Spain » ended yesterday in Toulouse, a dispatch today from Paris to the *New York Times* said.

The dispatch said that the closing session of the convention adopted a six-point program, which « provides for the rupture of relations with Germany and acceptance of the Atlantic Charter; calls for a purge of Fascist elements in the Spanish Administration and Army; and pleads for the victims of oppression at the hands of the Franco régime. »

The program also urges « restoration of personal liberties and reconstruction of a national economy to assure each citizen normal conditions of existence, and pledges free elections for members to a constituent assembly, » the dispatch said.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris yesterday said that « at the final session of the convention, Father Vilar, a Roman Catholic priest, announced that the Spanish National Union would appeal to the Vatican for Papal intervention in Spain. »

An American news service dispatch reported from Cuba that « the Cuban Congressional Committee for the Spanish Republic — an unofficial group of 12 Senators and Representatives — met Friday and drafted a resolution asking severance of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Spain. » (OWI-Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

KING VICTOR'S SON-IN-LAW ESCAPES

WASHINGTON, November 6 — General Count Calvi di Bergolo, son-in-law of King Vittorio Emanuele, has escaped from northern Italy, where he was held prisoner by the Germans, a dispatch from Switzerland reaching here said today.

He was entrusted with the defense of Rome in September, 1943, when the government of Premier Badoglio quit the capital. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 6 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

With the improvement in weather conditions in Italy, patrols of both the 5th and 8th Armies have been very active, and certain local improvements to our forward positions have been made.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, strong forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked an oil refinery in Austria, while others attacked troop concentrations and rail yards in Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers concentrated on bridges and rail targets on the Brenner Pass line.

Fighters and fighter-bombers gave very strong support to the land forces in the Po Valley, and also attacked shipping in Fiume harbor and off the Dalmatian coast.

Communications in Albania and on the Riviera coast were also attacked.

During these operations, 15 enemy fighters were destroyed, five heavy bombers and seven other of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,500 sorties.

Navy:

During the last five days, Allied warships have again bombarded enemy positions near the Franco-Italian frontier.

On November 1, the U.S. Destroyer *Benson* fired upon enemy rail transport and troop concentrations, the area being well covered.

The next day, the French Cruiser *Montcalm* bombarded enemy guns and troops, starting a large fire.

Naval support to the Army continued on November, 3, when the U. S. Destroyer *Woolsey* fired on large troop concentrations and a barracks. Her shooting was very accurate, and she obtained three direct hits. Mines are still being swept up and destroyed in the bombardment area.

It is reported from the Argean that in the early hours of November 5, the British Destroyer *Kimberley* sank an enemy « F » lighter and her escorting motor launch near the Island of Piscopi. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 6 — Today's communique:

Excellent progress has been made in western Holland. Allied forces are approaching the line of the Maas and Hollandsch Diep Rivers.

Heusden, Geertruidenberg, Klundert, and Dinteloord were cleared of the enemy, and we are operating on the Island of Tholen and on the Philipsland Isthmus.

Other fighter-bombers attacked airfields near Halle, Crailsheim, and Sachsenhausen, and a dam near Fritzlar. Rails were cut at several places in the Rhineland.

Railyards near Düsseldorf were bombed, and an ammunition train south of Kassel was blown up. Medium and light bombers, using the pathfinder technique, attacked an ordnance depot at Homburg.

Four enemy aircraft were shot down and 34 destroyed on the ground. Seven of our aircraft are missing. During the afternoon, escorted heavy bombers attacked the industrial town of Sölingen, just south of the Ruhr. One bombers is missing.

In the Moselle Valley, our units freed Berg on the Moselle River, eight miles northeast of Thionville.

Farther south, our troops maintained their progress in the Baccarat sector, and have taken the village of Saint Barbe. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 6 — Tonight's communique:

During November 6, on all fronts, there were no essential changes.

During November 5, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 16 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 6 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Six thousand Germans who attempted to penetrate into the Val Cimolaia, north of Belluno, have been held up for six days by a brigade of the Garibaldi Osoppo Division, named after Ippolito Nievo.

Only after fierce fighting, and with heavy losses, was the enemy later able to force the valley defences and advance some distance.

After their arduous resistance, the same brigade reported that it had put out of action, 400 Germans killed and wounded. Later, it was learned from enemy sources that the German losses were 1,000.

In the Friuli district, the Patriot Folgore of the Osoppo Division's Monte Canin Battalion distinguished himself in an exceptionally worthy manner. Two other Patriots, known under the battle-names of Livorno and Firenze, belonging to the Italia battalion, succeeded in putting to flight a large number of Germans.

On the night of 5 October, Vicenza Patriots destroyed fortification works on the Asiago plateau. On the night of 15, October, they further destroyed, at Conco, in the province of Vicenza, two armored cars and material destined for enemy fortifications, and disarmed a number of German detachments.

On the night of 29 October, Treviso Patriots tore up railway lines at 24 points near the station of Castelfranco, interrupting communications to Vicenza, Venice, Treviso, and Padua.

At the end of October, seven arches of the Priula bridge in the Province of Treviso, were destroyed, holding up enemy traffic for several days. In the same period, the railway bridge across the River Tesino was blown up along the Vicenza-Treviso line. A tunnel near Loreggia, on the Treviso-Padua line, was also destroyed.

During the last two weeks of October, Patriots from the Piacenza zone have taken, in all, about 200 prisoners and an appreciable quantity of arms, munitions, and explosives. They have also blown up two bridges about 6 miles from Genoa. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

sitions have been made.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, strong forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked an oil refinery in Austria, while others attacked troop concentrations and rail yards in Yugoslavia.

Medium bombers concentrated on bridges and rail targets on the Brenner Pass line.

Fighters and fighter-bombers gave very strong support to the land forces in the Po Valley, and also attacked shipping in Fiume harbor and off the Dalmatian coast.

Communications in Albania and on the Riviera coast were also attacked.

During these operations, 15 enemy fighters were destroyed, five heavy bombers and seven other of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew over 2,500 sorties.

Navy:

During the last five days, Allied warships have again bombarded enemy positions near the Franco-Italian frontier.

On November 1, the U.S. Destroyer *Benson* fired upon enemy rail transport and troop concentrations, the area being well covered.

The next day, the French Cruiser *Montcalm* bombarded enemy guns and troops, starting a large fire.

Naval support to the Army continued on November, 3, when the U. S. Destroyer *Woolsey* fired on large troop concentrations and a barracks. Her shooting was very accurate, and she obtained three direct hits. Mines are still being swept up and destroyed in the bombardment area.

It is reported from the Argean that in the early hours of November 5, the British Destroyer *Kimberley* sank an enemy « F » lighter and her escorting motor launch near the Island of Piscopi. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 6 — Today's communique:

Excellent progress has been made in western Holland. Allied forces are approaching the line of the Maas and Hollandsch Diep Rivers.

Heusden, Geertruidenberg, Klundert, and Dinteloord were cleared of the enemy, and we are operating on the Island of Tholen and on the Philipsland Isthmus.

On Walcheren Island, progress was made northeast of Domburg.

Nieuwland was freed, and we are within 1,000 yards of Middelburg to the south. Fighters and fighter-bombers gave support to our forces in this area.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations, strongpoints, ammunition dumps, and flak positions in the Dunkirk area.

Rail lines in northern and eastern Holland were cut.

In southeastern Holland, heavy fighting continues in the Meijel area.

In the areas of Aachen, Bonn, Kaiserslautern, and Vierson, fighter-bombers attacked dumps and military buildings.

Our forces made small gains in the Hürtgen Forest sector against stubborn resistance. Extensive minefields, covered by artillery and small-arms fire, hindered our progress southwest of the town of Hürtgen, and our infantry at Konnerscheidt, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Schmidt, continued to meet strong pressure from tank, infantry, and artillery fire.

Mopping up continued in the forest approximately one mile west of Schmidt. Our fighter-bombers attacked tanks and troops near Schmidt.

or destroyed 16 German tanks.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 6 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Six thousand Germans who attempted to penetrate into the Val Cimolais, north of Belluno, have been held up for six days by a brigade of the Garibaldi Osoppo Division, named after Ippolito Nievo.

Only after fierce fighting, and with heavy losses, was the enemy later able to force the valley defences and advance some distance.

After their arduous resistance, the same brigade reported that it had put out of action, 400 Germans killed and wounded. Later, it was learned from enemy sources that the German losses were 1,000.

In the Friuli district, the Patriot Folgore of the Osoppo Division's Monte Canin Battalion distinguished himself in an exceptionally worthy manner. Two other Patriots, known under the battle-names of Livorno and Firenze, belonging to the Italia battalion, succeeded in putting to flight a large number of Germans.

On the night of 5 October, Vicenza Patriots destroyed fortification works on the Asiago plateau. On the night of 15, October, they further destroyed, at Conco, in the province of Vicenza, two armored cars and material destined for enemy fortifications, and disarmed a number of German detachments.

On the night of 29 October, Treviso Patriots tore up railway lines at 24 points near the station of Castelfranco, interrupting communications to Vicenza, Venice, Treviso, and Padua.

At the end of October, seven arches of the Priula bridge in the Province of Treviso, were destroyed, holding up enemy traffic for several days. In the same period, the railway bridge across the River Tesino was blown up along the Vicenza-Treviso line. A tunnel near Loreggia, on the Treviso-Padua line, was also destroyed.

During the last two weeks of October, Patriots from the Piacenza zone have taken, in all, about 200 prisoners and an appreciable quantity of arms, munitions, and explosives. They have also blown up two bridges about 6 miles from Genoa. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

On the flooded Island of Walcheren, numerous German strongpoints in the dunes continue to resist.

Middelburg is being subjected to a heavy bombardment by enemy naval artillery.

On the lower reaches of the Meuse, our troops withdrew to some minor bridgeheads after fierce fighting.

The Moerdijk bridges were blown up according to plan.

Southeast of Helmond, the British, after some small successes, were repelled to their initial positions.

At the penetration southeast of Stolberg, our shock troops, which had launched a counter-attack from an easterly and southerly direction, made good progress and cut off enemy forces. Five tanks were destroyed.

West of the upper reaches of the Meurthe at St. Dié, yesterday, grim fighting developed for the lake and forest outlets and the road which leads from the Moselle Valley toward the western Vosges. The attacking enemy battalions

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

were repulsed. In some sectors, yesterday, they succeeded in making some small gains.

The garrison of La Rochelle, 30 kilometers southeast of the town, in a surprise attack broke through well fortified French positions and liquidated them. We had 14 casualties as compared with heavy enemy losses. Our shock troops, having blown up many enemy fortifications, returned, with a big booty and numerous prisoners, to the fortress.

Yesterday, London was again being harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

Only minor operations are reported from most sectors of the central Italian Front.

Only northeast of Rocca S. Casciano, fierce local fighting developed, but the attacking enemy achieved only small successes, and suffered considerable losses.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in the Strumica Valley at Komanova and northeast of Pristina, the attacking Bulgarians suffered heavy losses.

Several strong Soviet attacks on our Duna-Foldvar Danube bridgehead collapsed.

South and southeast of Budapest, renewed Bolshevik attacks failed. German tank formations attacked the enemy communications in the rear and wiped out numerous marching and supply columns.

Southeast of Budapest, bombers successfully attacked Soviet troop concentrations at day and by night.

Between Czegled and Szolnok, German and Hungarian troops offered a fierce resistance to Soviet formations, which continued to attack. On the Tisa Front and at the frontiers of Slovakia, the Bolsheviks were ousted from our lines, which they had penetrated after an intense barrage, by counter-attacks.

The town of Goldap, in East Prussia, has been cleared of the Bolsheviks. A big part of the Soviet regiments which had been encircled in the town was wiped out in a fierce three-day battle; the remnants were captured. We captured 134 guns of all kinds, 59 tanks and mobile guns, and numerous other heavy and light weapons. One thousand seven-hundred and thirty-nine dead Bolsheviks were found on the battlefield.

In Kurland, all Soviet attempts at breaking through were also frustrated on the 10th day of the defensive battle. In this sector, 41 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Anglo-American bomber formations, and planes flying at a low level, continued their terror attacks on western, southwestern, and southern Reich territory.

Vienna suffered particularly heavily.

Air defense forces brought down 46 enemy planes, most of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin).

GERMAN

Official Statement on Budapest: The German Home Radio quoted the following statement on Budapest made today by the official spokesman of the German Foreign Office at a conference of foreign press representatives. « The unsuccessful attempts to attack Budapest have caused a still greater consolidation of the situation in Budapest. »

Axis Sally: Germany's female radio commentator, Axis Sally, is continuing her daily addresses. Her would-be audience is the average American «G. I.» She declared today that American soldiers, taken prisoner on the western front, are complaining « about the way in which the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* dishes out information. » Then she hindrance, » and « For 50 days now, a fight has been raging for central Holland; the Allies lost more than 2,000 tanks here. »

Eastern Front: In addition to repeated claims about the Soviet attack on Budapest bogging down, the German counter-attacks in East Prussia were being played up. Concerning the East Prussian town of Goldap, the Transocean correspondent von Olberg said:

« In a violent three-day battle, the German Army Command, by a surprise assault on both sides of the town, surrounded the enemy garrison and almost annihilated it. The liberation of Goldap is not only a prestige success, but it has also changed the entire situation on the southern flank of Soviet penetration, considerably to the advantage of the Germans. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Renewed Activity on Italian Front: Improved weather conditions permitted « lively patrol and artillery action » throughout the southern front.

Northeast of San Casciano, Allied thrusts forced the Germans to yield ground. Similar German setbacks were suffered south of the Imola-Bologna Road.

The Allied 5th Army was reportedly regrouping its forces preparatory to resuming the offensive.

German aircraft strafed 5th Army personnel and positions on the Bologna-Florence Road, « causing heavy damage. » The Allies, in turn, were accused of carrying out several strafing forays, incidentally killing numerous civilians.

Bonomi's Army Anti-Royalist?: Bonomi's dissolution of the General Staff of the Royal Army was interpreted as a triumph of extremist elements over Prince Umperto. These elements were said to be intent on eliminating all army and police officers who participated in the « Badoglio *coup d'état* as well as those authorities compromised by royalty.

Army Implicated in Sicilian Incidents: Fascist radios today again evidenced preoccupation with the situation in Sicily. They gave significant emphasis to an alleged resolution of the Palermo Liberation Committee which blamed the recent disturbances on the Italian Army; the motion supposedly called for a « severe purge » of army ranks. Swiss correspondents in Italy were quoted as blaming the Separatist movement for participation in the riots. Bonomi, finally, was pictured by Fascist commentators as utterly helpless in the matter.

Mussolini's Amnesty Laws: With the deadline for returning Fascist defaulters almost at hand, interpretations of Il Duce's Amnesty Law were again coupled with ominous threats to the unrepentant. Just as the law itself appears to be a rather transparent recruiting law, it is increasingly evident that anti-Fascist activity in northern Italy is a force to contend with. The trend of today's exhortations was summarized in this warning: « Whatever may happen, nothing would be more serious, more terrible, more deadly, or more irreparable, than a civil war. »

Allies Exploit Polish Soldiers in Italy: The Polish Clandestine radio is the reputed source for an alleged protest of the Polish Ambassador to the Vatican anent Allied mistreatment of Polish soldiers on the Italian front. The Fascist radio developed the accusation, contending that the hard-fighting Polish troops have been placed in the most vulnerable positions along the Bologna-Rimini front. The Polish command is allegedly indignant over its cannon-fodder destiny.

Epuration of Fascists Deemed Ineffectual: Basing their optimism on a Bonomi interview with Reuter (in which Bonomi supposedly admitted that epuration had failed to wipe out strong Fascists elements in « invaded » Italy), Fascist commentators tonight expressed great confidence in the ultimate survival of Fascism. The « faithful » were seen

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

attacks failed. German tank formations attacked the enemy communications in the rear and wiped out numerous marching and supply columns.

Southeast of Budapest, bombers successfully attacked Soviet troop concentrations at day and by night.

Between Czegled and Szolnok, German and Hungarian troops offered a fierce resistance to Soviet formations, which continued to attack. On the Tisa Front and at the frontiers of Slovakia, the Bolsheviks were ousted from our lines, which they had penetrated after an intense barrage, by counter-attacks.

The town of Goldap, in East Prussia, has been cleared of the Bolsheviks. A big part of the Soviet regiments which had been encircled in the town was wiped out in a fierce three-day battle; the remnants were captured. We captured 134 guns of all kinds, 59 tanks and mobile guns, and numerous other heavy and light weapons. One thousand seven-hundred and thirty-nine dead Bolsheviks were found on the battlefield.

In Kurland, all Soviet attempts at breaking through were also frustrated on the 10th day of the defensive battle. In this sector, 41 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Anglo-American bomber formations, and planes flying at a low level, continued their terror attacks on western, southwestern, and southern Reich territory.

Vienna suffered particularly heavily.

Air defense forces brought down 48 enemy planes, most of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin).

GERMAN

Official Statement on Budapest: The German Home Radio quoted the following statement on Budapest made today by the official spokesman of the German Foreign Office at a conference of foreign press representatives. « The unsuccessful attempts to attack Budapest have caused a still greater consolidation of the situation in Budapest. »

Axis Sally: Germany's female radio commentator, Axis Sally, is continuing her daily addresses. Her would-be audience is the average American «G. I.» She declared today that American soldiers, taken prisoner on the western front, are complaining « about the way in which the army newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*, dishes out information. » Then she gave some examples of supposedly false claims of American victories. She chided *Stars and Stripes* for allegedly « wanting to create the impression that the Allies keep on pushing ahead. »

Western Front: The DNB. commentator Martin Hallensleben began his analysis today with the assertion that the « concentric Allied autumn offensive against the German Reich, which opened four weeks ago, has failed. » He added that the German Command « is prepared for a winter offensive by its enemies; » thus, he explicitly abandoned whatever German hopes there may have been of a winter lull in the Allied drive.

He stressed the « costliness » of the Allied drive so far, whereby the Allies supposedly paid a vast price for gaining ground « of no very great importance. » Though several times repeating his warning to the German people that « the Allies will not slacken and will shortly start a general winter offensive, » Hallensleben added vague hints about possible « German large-scale counter-blows. »

Two claims of current German defensive success were: German positions at the Meuse Estuary have proved a

The Allied 5th Army was reportedly regrouping its forces preparatory to resuming the offensive.

German aircraft strafed 5th Army personnel and positions on the Bologna-Florence Road, « causing heavy damage. » The Allies, in turn, were accused of carrying out several strafing forays, incidentally killing numerous civilians.

Bonomi's Army Anti-Royalist?: Bonomi's dissolution of the General Staff of the Royal Army was interpreted as a triumph of extremist elements over Prince Umperto. These elements were said to be intent on eliminating all army and police officers who participated in the « Badoglio coup d'état as well as those authorities compromised by royalty.

Army Implicated in Sicilian Incidents: Fascist radios today again evidenced preoccupation with the situation in Sicily. They gave significant emphasis to an alleged resolution of the Palermo Liberation Committee which blamed the recent disturbances on the Italian Army; the motion supposedly called for a « severe purge » of army ranks. Swiss correspondents in Italy were quoted as blaming the Separatist movement for participation in the riots. Bonomi, finally, was pictured by Fascist commentators as utterly helpless in the matter.

Mussolini's Amnesty Laws: With the deadline for returning Fascist defaulters almost at hand, interpretations of Il Duce's Amnesty Law were again coupled with ominous threats to the unrepentant. Just as the law itself appears to be a rather transparent recruiting law, it is increasingly evident that anti-Fascist activity in northern Italy is a force to contend with. The trend of today's exhortations was summarized in this warning: « Whatever may happen, nothing would be more serious, more terrible, more deadly, or more irreparable, than a civil war. »

Allies Exploit Polish Soldiers in Italy: The Polish Clandestine radio is the reputed source for an alleged protest of the Polish Ambassador to the Vatican anent Allied mistreatment of Polish soldiers on the Italian front. The Fascist radio developed the accusation, contending that the hard-fighting Polish troops have been placed in the most vulnerable positions along the Bologna-Rimini front. The Polish command is allegedly indignant over its cannon-fodder destiny.

Epuration of Fascists Deemed Ineffectual: Basing their optimism on a Bonomi interview with Reuter (in which Bonomi supposedly admitted that epuration had failed to wipe out strong Fascists elements in « invaded » Italy), Fascist commentators tonight expressed great confidence in the ultimate survival of Fascism. The « faithful » were seen to be only temporarily dethroned, merely waiting for the « right moment to strike. » Considerable ridicule was heaped on the various anti-Fascist groups, which, for all their amplitude and unity, have signally failed.

HUNGARIAN

« *Usual Time and Place* »: Radio Budapest tonight broadcast the following announcement: « The members of the National Association of Legislators are requested to appear at the usual place and at the usual hour on November 7. In view of the importance of the matter to be discussed, they should appear without exception. »

Russian General To Be Beheaded?: « Foreign observers in Berlin, » according to the Hungarian Radio, « are following with interest the future of General Malinovsky. They expect him to be beheaded for his failure to take Budapest hitherto... Malinovsky wanted to deliver Budapest to Stalin for the 27th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution on November 7 at all costs. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Interior 16

INFORMATION DIVISION

6 NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Monday — 6 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Superfortresses hit Singapore; British now control 15 miles of the Meuse; Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, Ludwigshaven bombed; Heavy bombers hit Vienna area; Russians repel counter-attacks at Goldap; Italian front still waterlogged; Narvik filled with German wounded; 250 miles of Dalmatian coast freed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Pasta ration increased; Italian trade delegation invited to Russia; Olive oil production in Sardinia good; Poletti to swear in New York judge; Sicilian chemical plant opens.

UNITED NATIONS — American election fervor mounts; Stalin decorated with Order of Victory; Rumania gets new government after Allied protest; R.A.F. donates 12.000 pounds to French orphans; Inventor of artificial heart dies; Posthumous D.S.M. awarded Sir John Dill; Japanese barbarism at Guam described; New courts to speed French treason trials.

WAR FRONTS

SUPERFORTRESSES HIT SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON, November 5 — In the longest daylight mission ever flown by military aircraft, a substantial force of Superfortresses of the 20th USAAF, based in India, today bombed the great naval base of Singapore on the southern tip of the Malay peninsula, it was announced here tonight.

In addition to the Singapore blow, the first attack on that base since it fell to the Japs in February, 1942, other elements of the 20th USAAF hit the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery in Sumatra, the second most important high octane

Fort White road in the Chin Hills of western Burma. Troops of the 5th Indian Division were last reported within a mile of the peak.

In China, Kweilin remained virtually encircled by the Japs as one enemy group yesterday stormed Yungfu, 33 miles south of Kweilin, while another enemy column by-passed Yungfu to a point 12 miles further south, where «intensive fighting was in progress,» a Chinese High Command communique said today.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Kweilin said that the last Americans to leave the Yangtang air base near Kweilin, the principal advanced base for U. S. air power in the Orient, blew up the base in a series of mighty explosions when they touched off 210 tons of explosives which had to be abandoned.

Heavy fighting continued in South Kwangsi Province, the communique said, where Jap forces advancing along the West River have split into two columns. The northern column occupied Kwaelshsien on Friday, while the other column is attacking Mosun, 33 miles from Kewiping on the West River.

An American communique from Chungking said today that bad weather on the southeast China fronts reduced 14th USAAF operations against advancing Japanese armies during the last two days.

River traffic on the West River was attacked on Friday, while coal barges and locomotives were destroyed by American fighter-bombers in northeast French Indo-China, the communique added. (OWI)

LATE BULLETINS

CHIANG KAI-SHEK PROMISES CO-OPERATION

NEW YORK, November 5 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in his first statement for publication on the withdrawal of General Joseph Stilwell from the China-Burma-India Theater: «Prospects of effective and close military, political and economic co-operation are now excellent.»

The message, in reply to a request from the Associated Press for his views, said also: «President Roosevelt has already given adequate explanation of General Stilwell's transfer, to which I have nothing to add.»

His mention of the President's explanation referred to the latter's statement that it was due to a clash in personalities between Stilwell and Chiang — and not a question of strategy or policy — that General Stilwell was transferred. (OWI-AP)

FIUMICINO FLOODED WHEN TIBER OVERFLOWS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

counter-attacks at Goldap: Italian front still waterlogged: Narvik filled with German wounded; 250 miles of Dalmatian coast freed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Pasta ration increased: Italian trade delegation invited to Russia; Olive oil production in Sardinia good: Poletti to swear in New York judge; Sicilian chemical plant opens.

UNITED NATIONS — American election fervor mounts; Stalin decorated with Order of Victory; Rumania gets new government after Allied protest; R.A.F. donates 12,000 pounds to French orphans: Inventor of artificial heart dies; Posthumous D.S.M. awarded Sir John Dill: Japanese barbarism at Guam described: New courts to speed French treason trials.

WAR FRONTS

SUPERFORTRESSES HIT SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON, November 5 — In the longest daylight mission ever flown by military aircraft, a substantial force of Superfortresses of the 20th USAAF, based in India, today bombed the great naval base of Singapore on the southern tip of the Malay peninsula, it was announced here tonight.

In addition to the Singapore blow, the first attack on that base since it fell to the Japs in February, 1942, other elements of the 20th USAAF hit the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery in Sumatra, the second most important high octane gasoline source in the Far East.

No American aircraft was reported lost from either mission.

It was the third Superfortress attack in three days, the other two being against Rangoon targets on Friday and Saturday. Yesterday's raid on Rangoon was carried out by a medium force of B-29's, each carrying the greatest bomb load ever loaded on a single plane.

Good to excellent bombing results were reported at both targets hit today, the communique said. At Singapore, direct hits were scored on the control house at the largest drydock and other vital points. A Jap ship also received a direct hit.

At least one bomb dropped square on the refinery in the Sumatra attack, the communique asserted. Only weak air opposition was reported, anti-aircraft fire being moderate over both targets.

The raid on Singapore was exceeded in length by only a few miles on August 10, when the same bomber command conducted a night mission from India against the Pladjoe refinery at Palembang, Sumatra.

The refinery blasted in Sumatra is situated on the north coast, just north of Medan.

In ground fighting in Burma, Allied troops have made satisfactory progress around Kennedy Peak on the Tiddim-near Kwelin, the principal advanced base for U. S. air power in the Orient, blew up the base in a series of mighty explosions when they touched off 210 tons of explosives which had to be abandoned.

Heavy fighting continued in South Kwangsi Province, the communique said, where Jap forces advancing along the West River have split into two columns. The northern column occupied Kwacishsien on Friday, while the other column is attacking Mosun, 33 miles from Kewiping on the West River.

An American communique from Chungking said today that bad weather on the southeast China fronts reduced 14th USAAF operations against advancing Japanese armies during the last two days.

River traffic on the West River was attacked on Friday, while coal barges and locomotives were destroyed by American fighter-bombers in northeast French Indo-China, the communique added. (OWI)

LATE BULLETINS

CHIANG KAI-SHEK PROMISES CO-OPERATION

NEW YORK, November 5 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in his first statement for publication on the withdrawal of General Joseph Stilwell from the China-Burma-India Theater: «Prospects of effective and close military, political and economic co-operation are now excellent.»

The message, in reply to a request from the Associated Press for his views, said also: «President Roosevelt has already given adequate explanation of General Stilwell's transfer, to which I have nothing to add.»

His mention of the President's explanation referred to the latter's statement that it was due to a clash in personalities between Stilwell and Chiang — and not a question of strategy or policy — that General Stilwell was transferred. (OWI-AP)

FIUMICINO FLOODED WHEN TIBER OVERFLOWS

ROME, November 5 — The town of Fiumicino was flooded today and residents driven from their homes when the Tiber River rose six meters above its normal level and overflowed its banks, it was reported here late tonight. Serious damage was caused and many persons were made homeless.

German destruction of the Fiumicino quays before they left the region last spring permitted the river to overflow its banks when it reached the new level.

An increase in the water level is not expected, the Tiber office of the Civil Engineer reported tonight. (PWB)

AMERICANS LIBERATE PINAMOPOAN ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 5 — Elements of the 24th Infantry Division have liberated Pinamopoan, a key communications center on Leyte Island, and are advancing south on the main road toward Ormoc, a late dispatch from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said tonight.

The town was taken after a simultaneous land and sea assault.

Pinamopoan is the northern anchor of the only highway through a narrow valley leading toward Ormoc, 20 miles southward, the last enemy strongpoint on Leyte. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

3997

BRITISH NOW CONTROL 15 MILES OF THE MEUSE

SHAEF, November 5 — British troops tonight broke through German rear-guard positions northwest of Hertogenbosch and reached the Meuse River. Allied patrols now control a 15-mile stretch of the southern banks of the Meuse.

In a furious attack, British infantry supported by flame throwers, tanks and artillery crossed the Afwateringskanaal west of Hertogenbosch and tore loose the hinge of the German army's positions which protected their withdrawal across the Meuse.

Press dispatches stated that the next German defense line would be north of the Waal River. The 15 miles now separating British and Canadian forces from Holland's great seaport of Rotterdam embrace three formidable water barriers and wide tracts of low-lying boggy ground, which the Germans might easily flood.

The Germans still south of the Meuse have been split into five pockets, with the largest group at the southern end near Moerdijk. South of the Moerdijk escape bridge, the two Polish and American bridgeheads over the Mark River joined and with the close support of Spitfires and Typhoons broke up German infantry massing for a counter-attack. The Allied forces expanded their combined bridgehead and freed Wagenberg, to the east of the main road.

Canadian troops, to the west, drove to within a mile of the Meuse and freed Klundert, while other forces driving on the ferry terminus of Willemstad liberated Kade and Dinteloord on parallel roads.

With the end of organized German resistance in Flushing, all German coastal batteries which dominated the approaches to Antwerp have been silenced. The remaining German garrison on Walcheren at Middelburg was invested by British commandos tonight. The Germans now hold an area only two miles square and the coastal strip on the north coast in the vicinity of Domburg.

It was officially announced here today that severe naval casualties and losses were sustained during the British landing at Westcappelle. Close-support bombardment craft, which engaged superior German gun batteries at close range to draw fire away from the landing craft, lost 20 out of 25 vessels, either sunk or irreparably damaged.

British Attack Arnhem Bridgehead

The German news agency announced tonight that British attacks with massed air support have been resumed against the Arnhem bridgehead. They also reported that parachutists were dropped behind Arnhem to prevent the Germans from bringing up reinforcements to meet the new attacks. This report has not been confirmed by Allied sources.

American troops on the 1st Army front are forcing their way toward Schmidt, which was recaptured by the Germans yesterday. The attack was preceded by a dive bombing and strafing attack by Allied aircraft. Late reports tonight said that the Americans have regained all ground lost yesterday with the exception of the town itself.

Fighting flared up on the American 3rd Army's northern flank, where an American force fought its way into Berg, eight miles northeast of Thionville on the Moselle River. Compared with their last-reported positions, this represented a considerable advance.

On the American 7th Army front east of Bruyeres, a lost battalion was rescued after being encircled for a week in the Vosges foothills. The 227 men were trapped when they drove up a wooded slope and the Germans cut in behind. They went five days without food, but ammunition and medical supplies were parachuted from Thunderbolt planes and fired in with artillery shells.

In six weeks in the 6th Army Group sector, French and American troops have covered more than a third of the

FRANKFURT, KARLSRUHE, LUDWIGSHAVEN BOMBED

LONDON, November 5 — Bombers of 8th USAAF today hit railway marshalling yards at Frankfurt, Karlsruhe and Ludwigshaven, through which run lines supplying the Germans facing the American 1st and 3rd Armies.

Meanwhile, RAF bombers repeated yesterday afternoon's attack on Solingen, an industrial city a few miles south of the Ruhr, and gave it another well-concentrated block-buster attack this afternoon.

Today's Allied air blows, delivered by 2,600 aircraft, were a follow-up to the bombing of western German targets yesterday, when 5,000 planes dropped at least 2,500 tons of explosives in daylight and another 3,000 tons during the night.

For their night attack Lancasters and Halifaxes of the RAF Bomber Command singled out the important industrial town of Bochum, the site of one of the Reich's synthetic petroleum works, as their chief objective. It was Bochum's heaviest assault yet, and brought all the defenses of the Ruhr into action, including a large number of night fighters.

The main attack on Bochum and a subsidiary attack on Hanover, with yesterday's daylight raid on Solingen, cost the RAF 34 planes. At least 10 German planes were shot down during the night by bombers, night fighters and intruder aircraft.

American fighters, finding little in the air to keep them busy yesterday, knocked out at least 50 locomotives, 160 freight cars, 11 trucks and other ground targets in the areas of Ludwigshaven, Darmstadt and Stuttgart.

The Danish Press Service in Stockholm announced today that 175 Germans were killed in the RAF Mosquito pinpoint raid on Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus University in Jutland last Tuesday. Three high-ranking officers were killed.

Commenting on the shifting of Allied strategic bombing from the already battered and dispersed plane factories to the Reich's oil supply, an American commentator said:

«The Luftwaffe was hit very hard by the destruction of its assembly plants last winter... Then the Luftwaffe received another crushing blow — the loss of the Rumanian and Galician oil fields.

«Now the process of producing fighters at decentralized facilities must be speeded up in order to protect synthetic plants which are the Luftwaffe's only source of fuel.

«Since this cannot be done fast enough, the Luftwaffe finds itself on the wrong end of a declining curve of effectiveness. It cannot stage a comeback. It can only struggle as best it can to delay the inevitable end.» (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIANS REPEL COUNTER-ATTACKS AT GOLDAP

MOSCOW, November 5 — Fierce battles continued in East Prussia today north and south of Goldap, where Soviet forces repelled counter-attacks launched by large formations of enemy tanks and infantry. Heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on the Germans.

While tonight's Soviet communique made no mention of the situation around Budapest, it reported further advances by the Russian column advancing between the Tisza and Danube River. In the last three days the Russians took 3,000 Germans and Hungarians prisoner here, bringing the total number captured in this corridor to 10,518.

According to Radio Bucharest, Russian tanks have entered the Hungarian capital, after capturing Ujpest, a rail junction two miles north of Budapest. The Germans today reported fighting for a town on the Szolnok-Budapest road only seven miles from the outskirts of the capital.

The Germans were reported to be counter-attacking near Budapest, and a Moscow dispatch said that only the onset of bad weather saved the city from immediate oc-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of the Meuse and freed Klundert, while other forces driving on the ferry terminus of Willemstad liberated Kade and Dinteloord on parallel roads.

With the end of organized German resistance in Flushing, all German coastal batteries which dominated the approaches to Antwerp have been silenced. The remaining German garrison on Walcheren at Middelburg was invested by British commandos tonight. The Germans now hold an area only two miles square and the coastal strip on the north coast in the vicinity of Domburg.

It was officially announced here today that severe naval casualties and losses were sustained during the British landing at Westcappelle. Close-support bombardment craft, which engaged superior German gun batteries at close range to draw fire away from the landing craft, lost 20 out of 25 vessels, either sunk or irreparably damaged.

British Attack Arnhem Bridgehead

The German news agency announced tonight that British attacks with massed air support have been resumed against the Arnhem bridgehead. They also reported that parachutists were dropped behind Arnhem to prevent the Germans from bringing up reinforcements to meet the new attacks. This report has not been confirmed by Allied sources.

American troops on the 1st Army front are forcing their way toward Schmidt, which was recaptured by the Germans yesterday. The attack was preceded by a dive bombing and strafing attack by Allied aircraft. Late reports tonight said that the Americans have regained all ground lost yesterday with the exception of the town itself.

Fighting flared up on the American 3rd Army's northern flank, where an American force fought its way into Berg, eight miles northeast of Thionville on the Moselle River. Compared with their last-reported positions, this represented a considerable advance.

On the American 7th Army front east of Bruyeres, a lost battalion was rescued after being encircled for a week in the Vosges foothills. The 227 men were trapped when they drove up a wooded slope and the Germans cut in behind. They went five days without food, but ammunition and medical supplies were parachuted from Thunderbolt planes and fired in with artillery shells.

In six weeks in the 6th Army Group sector, French and American troops have covered more than a third of the distance between Epinal and the Rhine, against stiff re-
(OWI - BBC - Reuter - AP-BUP)

« THIS IS THE YEAR OF MAXIMUM EFFORT »

PARIS, November 5 — General Dwight Eisenhower believes that 1944 is the year of decision calling for the maximum effort to hasten the end of the war, Anne O'Hare McCormick, a correspondent for the New York *Times*, said in a dispatch today.

Miss McCormick interviewed General Eisenhower at his headquarters in France. She quoted him as saying:

« I wish you would emphasize over and over again, in my name and in the name of the Army, that we are at a critical, decisive turn of the war, which calls for the maximum effort — more than ever before — from everyone.

« This phase of the war is like climbing the last and hardest ascent on a high mountain in thick fog. You can't see where the top is and you won't until you suddenly reach the turn and begin to go down on the other side. We are in the home stretch and the enemy is using every desperate trick in his bag to slow us up. This year is the climax... calling for everything we have for the final blow. »
(OWI)

interdict aircraft.

American fighters, finding little in the air to keep them busy yesterday, knocked out at least 50 locomotives, 160 freight cars, 11 trucks and other ground targets in the areas of Ludwigshaven, Darmstadt and Stuttgart.

The Danish Press Service in Stockholm announced today that 175 Germans were killed in the RAF Mosquito pinpoint raid on Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus University in Jutland last Tuesday. Three high-ranking officers were killed.

Commenting on the shifting of Allied strategic bombing from the already battered and dispersed plane factories to the Reich's oil supply, an American commentator said:

« The Luftwaffe was hit very hard by the destruction of its assembly plants last winter... Then the Luftwaffe received another crushing blow — the loss of the Rumanian and Galician oil fields.

« Now the process of producing fighters at decentralized facilities must be speeded up in order to protect synthetic plants which are the Luftwaffe's only source of fuel.

« Since this cannot be done fast enough, the Luftwaffe finds itself on the wrong end of a declining curve of effectiveness. It cannot stage a comeback. It can only struggle as best it can to delay the inevitable end. » (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIANS REPEL COUNTER-ATTACKS AT GOLDAP

MOSCOW, November 5 — Fierce battles continued in East Prussia today north and south of Goldap, where Soviet forces repelled counter-attacks launched by large formations of enemy tanks and infantry. Heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on the Germans.

While tonight's Soviet communique made no mention of the situation around Budapest, it reported further advances by the Russian column advancing between the Tisza and Danube River. In the last three days the Russians took 3,000 Germans and Hungarians prisoner here, bringing the total number captured in this corridor to 10,518.

According to Radio Bucharest, Russian tanks have entered the Hungarian capital, after capturing Ujpest, a rail junction two miles north of Budapest. The Germans today reported fighting for a town on the Szolnok-Budapest road only seven miles from the outskirts of the capital.

The Germans were reported to be counter-attacking near Budapest, and a Moscow dispatch said that only the onset of bad weather saved the city from immediate occupation. Troops were engaged in fierce hand-to-hand fighting in rainstorms which swamped the fields and washed out the roads.

On all fronts, 58 German tanks were damaged or destroyed yesterday and six enemy planes shot down.

On the northern front, Finnish forces driving northward have reached Toermaenen, on the Ivalo River about 170 miles southwest of Petsamo, tonight's Finnish communique announced. The Germans are fighting stubbornly to check the Finnish drive now about 120 miles southeast of the junction of the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish frontiers.
(OWI - Reuter)

ITALIAN FRONT STILL WATERLOGGED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Although temporary clearing of weather yesterday enabled Allied troops to improve their positions and road communications and allowed Allied air support its first opportunity in weeks to aid ground forces, large-scale offensive operations were still not possible on the waterlogged Italian Front, it was announced here today.

The principal action along the front centered around the Forli airfield, on the southeastern outskirts of this Po Valley town, where British forces have gripped strong enemy con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

centrations in a three-sided vise. Yesterday British troops reported heavy German artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire from the western edge of the field, following a British advance of 500 yards from the south on the previous day. Patrol forces stabbing at the enemy entrenchments at the northeastern end of the field also reported fierce opposition yesterday.

In this crucial sector, 8th Army forces are slowly closing in on the capital of Romagna Province along a shallow three-mile arc cutting across the River Ronco just south of the Emilia Highway, where the Forli airfield is located, and extending southwest to below San Martino in Strada.

Nearly all point along this curving front pressing toward Forli are located at a radius of some two miles from the town's outskirts and are confined between the Ronco and the Rabbi Rivers, which flow on either side of the small industrial city. German forces hold San Martino in Strada in strength, and still maintain their grip on outlying groups of houses southeast and south of this village.

Polish troops yesterday worked their way to Monte Testa, high ground west of the Rabbi River and some eight miles southwest of Forli, but a strong enemy counter-attack drove back the small patrol involved.

Along the seaward stretches of the Ronco, northeast of Forli, both Allied and enemy positions remained unchanged although Allied patrols were active. Heavy mists rolling in from the sea blanketed the coastal areas south of Ravenna, already flooded by heavy rains, and made even minor operations difficult.

Small forces wiped out a forward listening post of strong enemy concentrations entrenched at Gambellara, six miles southwest of Ravenna and on the eastern bank of the River Ronco, and small groups of enemy prisoners were taken in other clashes, to make a total prisoner bag of 100 for the day.

On the 5th Army front, enemy artillery fire increased yesterday, particularly in the area south of Bologna.

It was announced today that American Negro troops are now fighting in this sector and yesterday moved to the vicinity of a height just north of Monte Belmonte.

German forces were reported to have laid out minefields and barbed-wire entanglements southwest of Casola Valsenio, some 10 miles south of Imola on the right flank of 5th Army positions, and to have counter-attacked in the Calomini area, west of Gallicano in the upper Serchio River valley on the coastal flank. (PRO)

NARVIK FILLED WITH GERMAN WOUNDED

STOCKHOLM, November 5 — Arrivals from northern Norway say the Soviet Army's successes there have caused panic among the Germans in the port of Narvik. They have mined all military objectives as well as the larger houses.

Meanwhile, so many wounded Germans arrive in Narvik every day that the Nazis have thrown the residents out of many houses which they have converted to hospitals. Last week 82 truck loads of wounded arrived at Narvik from Finmarken. (Tass)

250 MILES OF DALMATIAN COAST FREED

LONDON, November 5 — The Dalmatian port of Sibenik has been liberated, Marshal Tito's communique announced today, and 250 miles of the eastern Adriatic coast are now in Allied possession.

The communique also reported the continued harassing of enemy forces in retreat throughout Yugoslavia. Bitter fighting is raging on the Bitolj-Prilep line in southern Yugoslavia and around Dimir Kapika, 20 miles north of the Greek frontier.

Yugoslavs destroyed four enemy trains full of soldiers and war material and defeated a column in Macedonia, said, adding that American planes were carrying out heavy attacks on these night landing parties.

Japanese troops near the Carigara Bay shoreline launched a heavy counter-attack against advancing American elements but were «bloodily repulsed.»

General MacArthur's communique said that the enemy was bringing tank and infantry reinforcements on Leyte's northwestern coast in an attempt to stem the Allied advance. The Americans are using tanks and heavy artillery fire to rout the enemy from hastily prepared defenses in the hills overlooking the plains north of Ormoc.

New Pacific Fleet «neutralization and reduction» air attacks on by-passed and isolated Japanese bases in the Pacific were announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Allied planes hit Masbate, in the central Philippines, and Davao on Mindanao. They sank a 1,000-ton enemy freighter in the northern Moluccas area and damaged a 3,000-ton freighter transport and an 8,000-ton transport in Philippine waters.

An Associated Press dispatch reported that with the 57 Jap planes destroyed or damaged today, American airmen battering Jap airfields in the central Philippines have destroyed or damaged 167 planes in the last five days. American losses during the same period totaled 11 aircraft. (OWI)

BRITISH ARMY PAPER PRAISES STILWELL

CALCUTTA, November 5 — High tribute to General Joseph W. Stilwell, former deputy commander of the China-India-Burma Theater, was paid today by the British Army SEAC.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, head of the Southeast Asia Command, was «the sorriest man» in the territory to see General Stilwell leave, the paper said in commenting on the general's recall to the United States.

«All admired General Stilwell and many loved that caustic, craggy, tough old bird,» the paper said. «Stilwell scorned all who scoffed at talk of a road back to Burma over the mountains beyond Ledo, and history will decide the value of that road, for without it, the Japanese still would hold Mogaung and Myitkyina.» (OWI)

HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACK VIENNA TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked targets in the Vienna area, it was announced here late this afternoon.

Moderate to intense flak was encountered, along with a few enemy interceptors.

Medium and fighter bombers which for the second consecutive day pounded enemy transport routes in the Brenner Pass and northeastern Italy area also encountered German fighter planes. Between 12 and 15 ME-109's attacked one formation of Marauders as they made their bomb run over the Rovereto rail fill north of Trento on the Brenner Pass line.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force struck heavily for the second day at enemy gun positions in the Bologna area and near Vergato, a German stronghold on the Reno River southwest of Bologna.

In strafing attacks on rolling stock and road transport in northern Italy and Yugoslavia, fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed and damaged 49 locomotives, eight vehicles and 79 rail cars. (PRO)

BOMBERS SLASH AT BRENNER PASS RAIL LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday slashed at key and rail bridges in the Brenner Pass, Milan and Turin

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

Along the seaward stretches of the Ronco, northeast of Forli, both Allied and enemy positions remained unchanged although Allied patrols were active. Heavy mists rolling in from the sea blanketed the coastal areas south of Ravenna, already flooded by heavy rains, and made even minor operations difficult.

Small forces wiped out a forward listening post of strong enemy concentrations entrenched at Gombellara, six miles southwest of Ravenna and on the eastern bank of the River Ronco, and small groups of enemy prisoners were taken in other clashes, to make a total prisoner bag of 100 for the day.

On the 5th Army front, enemy artillery fire increased yesterday, particularly in the area south of Bologna.

It was announced today that American Negro troops are now fighting in this sector and yesterday moved to the vicinity of a height just north of Monte Belmonte.

German forces were reported to have laid out minefields and barbed-wire entanglements southwest of Casola Valsenio, some 10 miles south of Imola on the right flank of 5th Army positions, and to have counter-attacked in the Calomini area, west of Gallicano in the upper Serchio River valley on the coastal flank. (PRO)

NARVIK FILLED WITH GERMAN WOUNDED

STOCKHOLM, November 5 — Arrivals from northern Norway say the Soviet Army's successes there have caused panic among the Germans in the port of Narvik. They have mined all military objectives as well as the larger houses.

Meanwhile, so many wounded Germans arrive in Narvik every day that the Nazis have thrown the residents out of many houses which they have converted to hospitals. Last week 82 truck loads of wounded arrived at Narvik from Finmarken. (Tass)

250 MILES OF DALMATIAN COAST FREED

LONDON, November 5 — The Dalmatian port of Sibenik has been liberated, Marshal Tito's communique announced today, and 250 miles of the eastern Adriatic coast are now in Allied possession.

The communique also reported the continued harassing of enemy forces in retreat throughout Yugoslavia. Bitter fighting is raging on the Bitolj-Prilep line in southern Yugoslavia and around Dimir Kapika, 20 miles north of the Greek frontier.

Yugoslavs destroyed four enemy trains full of soldiers and war material and defeated a column in Macedonia.

Fresh German troops from Albania are concentrating around Podgorica near the southeast border of Montenegro. (OWI)

MACARTHUR ATTACKS REINFORCED JAPS
67 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 5 — American troops of General Douglas MacArthur's Philippine forces of liberation continued to thrust at reinforced Japanese units in the northwestern sector of Leyte, it was announced here today.

Japanese air strength in the central Pacific was further sapped by the destruction of 57 grounded enemy planes in low-level strafing attacks by Allied land-based air forces on Jap airdromes on Cebu and Negros islands, west of Leyte. Ten other planes were shot down in aerial combat and 10 were probably destroyed on the ground. Four American planes were lost.

American units pushing westward from liberated Carigara, on Leyte's northern coast, have launched a «land and over-water» assault on Pinamopoan, seven miles west of Carigara, it was announced. Pinamopoan is the northern terminus of the all-weather road leading to Ormoc, the only Japanese escape port on Leyte's west central coast.

Japanese forces in the narrow Ormoc corridor received reinforcements by barge, general MacArthur's communique 11 aircraft. (OWI)

BRITISH ARMY PAPER PRAISES STILWELL

CALCUTTA, November 5 — High tribute to General Joseph W. Stilwell, former deputy commander of the China-India-Burma Theater, was paid today by the British Army SEAC.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, head of the Southeast Asia Command, was «the sorriest man» in the territory to see General Stilwell leave, the paper said in commenting on the general's recall to the United States.

«All admired General Stilwell and many loved that caustic, craggy, tough old bird,» the paper said. «Stilwell scorned all who scoffed at talk of a road back to Burma over the mountains beyond Ledo, and history will decide the value of that road, for without it, the Japanese still would hold Mogaung and Myitkyina.» (OWI)

HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACK VIENNA TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked targets in the Vienna area, it was announced here late this afternoon.

Moderate to intense flak was encountered, along with a few enemy interceptors.

Medium and fighter bombers which for the second consecutive day pounded enemy transport routes in the Brenner Pass and northeastern Italy area also encountered German fighter planes. Between 12 and 15 ME-109's attacked one formation of Marauders as they made their bomb run over the Rovereto rail fill north of Trento on the Brenner Pass line.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force struck heavily for the second day at enemy gun positions in the Bologna area and near Vergato, a German stronghold on the Reno River southwest of Bologna.

In strafing attacks on rolling stock and road transport in northern Italy and Yugoslavia, fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed and damaged 49 locomotives, eight vehicles and 79 rail cars. (PRO)

BOMBERS SLASH AT BRENNER PASS RAIL LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday slashed at key and rail bridges in the Brenner Pass, Milan and Turin areas in their first flights after a prolonged «stand-down» due to unfavorable weather over northern Italian targets, it was announced here today.

The hard-hitting Mitchells and Marauders struck at embankments, bridges, a rail yard and a cliff-side stretch of the strategic rail route along a 26-mile section between Verona and Trento, as well as hammering at seven important road and rail bridges in the Milan and Turin area.

Desert Air Force fighter-bombers attacked railway lines in Yugoslavia, where desperate German forces are trying to effect their escape from the Balkan trap.

Approximately 30 enemy aircraft were encountered in northeast Italy and over the Brenner Pass area, and at least one was destroyed. (PRO)

LIBERATED ITALY

PASTA ISSUE INCREASED

ROME, November 5 — A fortnightly issue of 300 grams of pasta or flour has been authorized at once for persons in all areas north of the northern boundaries of Campobasso and Naples Provinces, the Allied Commission announced today.

This increase is a step toward bringing this part of Italy into line with the southern region on the bread-pasta ration, the AC's Food Sub-Commission pointed out. (AC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

TRADE DELEGATION INVITED TO RUSSIA

ROME, November 5 — Michael Tarasov, head of the Soviet Labor delegation, today invited Italian workers to send a trade delegation to the Soviet Union to strengthen the ties of friendship between the countries.

«All aspirations of the Soviet Trade Unions are directed toward the rapid destruction of the enemy and the creation of future friendly relations between all freedom-loving peoples,» said Tarasov.

During the Soviet delegation's tour of southern Italian centers, Tarasov pointed out that it had contacted 250,000 Italian workers at 9 meetings and public gatherings.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, one of the three general secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, asked the Soviet delegation to let the Russian people know of Italian worker's insistence upon the continued elimination of Fascist elements and the punishment of Fascist crimes. (PWB)

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN SARDINIA GOOD

CAGLIARI, November 5 — The production of olive oil in Sardinia may be considered excellent and an abundant delivery to the Ollari del Popolo is foreseen, the High Commissioner for Sardinia said here today. (PWB)

POLETTI TO SWEAR IN NEW YORK JUDGE

ROME, November 5 — Captain Felix J. Aulisi, now a judge of the Allied Military Government court here, is one American standing for public office in the United States whose election next Tuesday is a certainty.

Captain Aulisi has been endorsed for re-election by all three political parties — Democratic, Republican and American Labor — as judge of the Surrogate's Court of Montgomery County in the state of New York.

This week Captain Aulisi will be sworn in as Surrogate Aulisi for a third successive six-year term by Colonel Charles Poletti, Allied Regional Commissioner of the Lazio-Umbria region. His oath of office as a New York judge will be dispatched *via* Army airmail to the county clerk of Montgomery County, and Captain Aulisi will continue on military leave of absence from his civilian judicial post until after the war.

Captain Aulisi was born in Salerno, Italy, in 1901. (PWB)

SICILIAN CHEMICAL PLANT OPENS

PALERMO, November 5 — The Montecatini plant, the most important chemical fertilizer establishment in Sicily, began operating today. The plant is capable of producing 25,000 quintals of phosphates per month. (PWB)

ALLIED RELIEF FOLLOWS NAZI PLUNDER

WASHINGTON, November 5 — The 2,300 thousand tons of food which will have been sent to Italy by the end of this year and the Allied repair of railroads and roads represent only a fraction of the work of relief and restoration undertaken by the Allies in Europe, Walter Millis, an American political commentator, wrote today.

«The colossal nature of the wreck which Nazi-Fascism has left behind it,» Millis said, «with the years of systematic looting, exploitation and enslavement, has left only chaos. Ships which the Allies could be using to bring food and clothing to the despoiled people of western Europe must instead be crammed with tanks and weapons necessary to finish off the great beast which has ravaged the continent.

«The Allies must still wage war for victory,» Millis concluded, «but the resultant difficult time that confronts European peoples will be lightened by one

On Wednesday, however, it will be different, as it always has been different. Wednesday will find the vast majority of the electorate, along with the defeated candidates themselves, united to advance the will of the majority at home and abroad.

This «closing of the ranks» next week will be made easier by the essential agreement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt nominated by the Democrats for his fourth term, and Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate, upon the conduct of the war and the program for the peace.

Quincy Howe, a widely known American analyst, pointed out that the 1944 campaign has followed fundamentally the progress of other American elections although, due to the war, it got a rather slow start.

«During the closing weeks,» Howe said, «both major political parties have been making up for lost time, and as usual they are winding up their appeals with more and more heated charges. The desire for success at the polls raises the temperature of almost everybody concerned. Also the sharp attacks and counter-attacks create a greater public interest. But that's the way our Presidential elections almost always go: the biggest fireworks come during the last few weeks, or even the last few days. Perhaps the most distinctive quality of the present campaign, apart from the fact that its being held in wartime, is that most experts hesitate to pick the winner.

«The polls of public opinion which are being taken by press committees, hitting a cross section of opinion all over the country predict an extremely close contest. So do our political correspondents in all parts of the nation, but the betting continues to favor President Roosevelt's reelection at 3 to 1 odds.»

Howe said it was not difficult to understand the attitude of the experts. He pointed out that law forbids any public opinion poll among members of the American armed forces and that, should the outcome be close, the vote of these millions of men and women in uniform might prove decisive.

«The war workers,» he continued, «represent another unknown quantity. A great number of them have changed their residence since the United States entered the war and it's harder to tell how they will vote or how many of them will vote.

«Finally, almost everybody who has something do with the campaign has an interest in wanting to make it look close. The experts do not want to commit themselves.»

Howe emphasized that beneath the surface excitement built up, in part, by press and radio and the political party workers, lies general awareness of the seriousness of the problems that lie ahead, which accounts in large measure for the widespread interest the campaign has generated.

«Naturally,» he said, «people feel strongly about the issues and since this is a land of free speech, they do not conceal what is on their minds. During the campaign you are likely to hear every kind of opinion, often shouted in a loud voice. But the United States is also a democracy, a land of majority rule. After the majority has spoken, the people will unite and follow whatever leader the majority favors.» (OWI)

U. S. MARINES VOTE IN PACIFIC AREAS

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, November 5 — Scores of United States Marines, many of them veterans of hard-fought island campaigns against the Japanese, went to the polls recently to cast their ballots for President, wrote an American Marine Corps correspondent in a delayed dispatch today.

«These men,» wrote the correspondent, «are helping to choose their President and commander-in-chief in a democratic way. Further to the west in this Pacific Ocean, Japanese troops are not so fortunate.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

missioner for Sardinia said here today. (PWB)

POLETTI TO SWEAR IN NEW YORK JUDGE

ROME, November 5 — Captain Felix J. Aulisi, now a judge of the Allied Military Government court here, is one American standing for public office in the United States whose election next Tuesday is a certainty.

Captain Aulisi has been endorsed for re-election by all three political parties — Democratic, Republican and American Labor — as judge of the Surrogate's Court of Montgomery County in the state of New York.

This week Captain Aulisi will be sworn in as Surrogate Aulisi for a third successive six-year term by Colonel Charles Poletti, Allied Regional Commissioner of the Lazio-Umbria region. His oath of office as a New York judge will be dispatched *via* Army airmail to the county clerk of Montgomery County, and Captain Aulisi will continue on military leave of absence from his civilian judicial post until after the war.

Captain Aulisi was born in Salerno, Italy, in 1901. (PWB)

SICILIAN CHEMICAL PLANT OPENS

PALERMO, November 5 — The Montecatini plant, the most important chemical fertilizer establishment in Sicily, began operating today. The plant is capable of producing 25,000 quintals of phosphates per month. (PWB)

ALLIED RELIEF FOLLOWS NAZI PLUNDER

WASHINGTON, November 5 — The 2,300 thousand tons of food which will have been sent to Italy by the end of this year and the Allied repair of railroads and roads represent only a fraction of the work of relief and restoration undertaken by the Allies in Europe, Walter Millis, an American political commentator, wrote today.

"The colossal nature of the wreck which Nazi-Fascism has left behind it," Millis said, "with the years of systematic looting, exploitation and enslavement, has left only chaos. Ships which the Allies could be using to bring food and clothing to the despoiled people of western Europe must instead be crammed with tanks and weapons necessary to finish off the great beast which has ravaged the continent.

"The Allies must still wage war for victory," Millis concluded, "but the resultant difficult time that confronts the western European peoples will be lightened by one priceless possession— freedom from German tyranny." (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

AMERICAN ELECTION FERVOR MOUNTS

WASHINGTON, November 5 — A stranger, unacquainted with America or with the democratic processes, might assume today that the people of the United States were split irrevocably into two rival political groups, each with allegiance only to the persons and the platforms of either the Republican or the Democratic parties.

He would perhaps find confirmation for this view not only in the uncompromising statements of political figures but in the fervor with which ordinary citizens discuss leaders and issues. But he would discover his mistake on the very day after the election.

It is an essential of working democracy that the voters take their politics seriously. Freedom of speech — like all democratic rights — is a right to be used. Today Americans are speaking freely and frankly of the men and issues involved in this war-time election next Tuesday — an election which most experienced political observers believe will be extremely close.

fact that it's being held in wartime, is that most experts hesitate to pick the winner.

"The polls of public opinion which are being taken by press committees, hitting a cross section of opinion all over the country, predict an extremely close contest. So do our political correspondents in all parts of the nation, but the betting continues to favor President Roosevelt's reelection at 3 to 1 odds."

Howe said it was not difficult to understand the attitude of the experts. He pointed out that law forbids any public opinion poll among members of the American armed forces and that, should the outcome be close, the vote of these millions of men and women in uniform might prove decisive.

"The war workers," he continued, "represent another unknown quantity. A great number of them have changed their residence since the United States entered the war and it's harder to tell how they will vote or how many of them will vote.

"Finally, almost everybody who has something do with the campaign has an interest in wanting to make it look close. The experts do not want to commit themselves."

Howe emphasized that beneath the surface excitement built up, in part, by press and radio and the political party workers, lies general awareness of the seriousness of the problems that lie ahead, which accounts in large measure for the widespread interest the campaign has generated.

"Naturally," he said, "people feel strongly about the issues and since this is a land of free speech, they do not conceal what is on their minds. During the campaign you are likely to hear every kind of opinion, often shouted in a loud voice. But the United States is also a democracy, a land of majority rule. After the majority has spoken, the people will unite and follow whatever leader the majority favors." (OWI)

U. S. MARINES VOTE IN PACIFIC AREAS

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, November 5 — Scores of United States Marines, many of them veterans of hard-fought island campaigns against the Japanese, went to the polls recently to cast their ballots for President, wrote an American Marine Corps correspondent in a delayed dispatch today.

"These men," wrote the correspondent, "are helping to choose their President and commander-in-chief in a democratic way. Further to the west in this Pacific Ocean, Japanese troops are not so fortunate."

The correspondent wrote that all the Marines were unanimous on one point: "Whether Franklin D. Roosevelt or Thomas E. Dewey is the winner, we want to get this war over and get back home."

The polling places where the Marines voted — many of them bearded and dirty and fatigued by combat — were sun-bleached tents or hastily erected pre-fabricated buildings. A voting officer was present to explain the procedure to young fighters voting for the first time. Similar scenes were repeated on many other Pacific islands. (OWI)

STALIN DECORATED WITH ORDER OF VICTORY

MOSCOW, November 5 — Marshal Joseph Stalin was invested with the insignia of the Order of Victory today, Radio Moscow announced tonight.

The investiture was made by President Kalinin for "the outstanding organization of the Red Army offensive which led to the defeat of the German army and the fundamental changes on the front against the German invader in favor of the Red Army."

The Order of the Red Banner was also given Marshal Stalin for long service in the Red Army.

(Radio Moscow)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

RUMANIA GETS NEW GOVERNMENT

BUCHAREST, November 5 — The reorganization of the Rumanian Government yesterday on orders of King Michael followed a strong Allied protest that Rumania had failed to abide by its Armistice terms, a Reuter dispatch stated today.

The protest was contained in a memorandum prepared by Lieutenant General Vinogradov, vice president of the Allied Armistice Control Commission for Rumania.

The memorandum, addressed to the Rumanian Prime Minister, charged that Rumania had deliberately evaded the terms of the Armistice and demanded that immediate measures be taken by the Rumanian Government to fulfill the Armistice obligations.

The document charged that German and Hungarian subjects in Rumanian territory had not all been interned and that the Rumanian Government had failed to approach practically and seriously the question of reparations for damage caused to Russia by Rumania.»

The Allied Commission memorandum charged further that Rumania had failed to take the proper measures to prevent the removal of German and Hungarian property.

King Michael's decree appointed General Constantin Sanatescu as president of the Rumanian Council of Ministers and interim War Department minister. Petre Groza will be vice-president of the Council.

Other appointments included Lucretiu Patrascanu, justice minister; Constantin Voicanu, foreign affairs; Gheorghe Pop, culture and arts; Constantin Eratianu, war production; Nicolae Penescu, home affairs; Mihail Romniceanu, finance; Professor Daniel Danielopol, health and social assistance; Aurel Leucutia, national economy; Professor Ion Cugia, agriculture and domains; Stefan Voitec, national education; Lotar Radaceanu, labor; Professor Gheorghe Nicolau, social insurance; Gheorghe Gheorghiudej, communications; Virgil Solomon, public works; Professor Gheorghe Fotino, cooperatives, and Professor Gheorghe Vladescuracoasa, ministries.

General Dimitrie Damaceanu was appointed liaison officer with the Allies and placed in charge of fulfillment of the Armistice terms. (Reuter)

RAF DONATES 12,000 POUNDS TO FRENCH CHILDREN

LONDON, November 5 — The RAF Bomber Command has contributed over 12,000 pounds (48,000 dollars) for the relief of French children whose parents or guardians were killed by the Germans for giving shelter to British bomber crews, Rene Massigli, French Ambassador in London, announced today.

Accepting the money from Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Massigli said the gesture will go to the heart of the French people. (OWI)

INVENTOR OF ARTIFICIAL HEART DIES

PARIS, November 5 — Doctor Alexis Carrell, the scientist, died here today at the age of 71, a Reuter dispatch said this afternoon.

Doctor Carrell invented the artificial heart, which has been widely publicized throughout the world. Early in his studies he became convinced that if men could rid themselves of toxic products most of them would live for a century or more.

He was born at Sainte Foy Les Lyon, France, and was a graduate of Lyon University. In 1906 he went to the Rockefeller Institute in New York City for medical research, where he built a «strange hospital» with livers and hearts as «patients».

He had recently been ill with heart disease. (Reuter)

mander-in-chief of the 3rd Army Corps and the man who signed the armistice with the Germans in April 1941, Basil Simonides, former Governor-General of Macedonia, and General Bako, former Minister for Defense.

According to dispatches from Saloniki, the liberated Greek port was completely plundered by the Germans during their 42-months occupation. Fifty thousand Jews were carried off in «death wagons» to unknown destinations from March to July, 1943. Ancient churchyards were destroyed and quislings stole everything they could lay hands on, the SS reserving for themselves gold and jewels valued at a million sovereigns. (Reuter)

POSTHUMOUS D.S.M. AWARDED SIR JOHN DILL

BOSTON, November 5 — President Roosevelt paused in the routine of his re-election campaign last night to direct the award of America's Distinguished Service Medal to Field Marshal Sir John Dill, senior British member of the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, who died last night at Walter Reed Hospital here in Washington.

The posthumous honor was given for Dill's «distinguished service to the common cause of the Allies.» The citation also described Sir John's services as «of first importance in securing the necessary cooperation between the British and American military forces... an enduring contribution toward the victorious conclusion of the war and also to that harmony of purpose which is essential to our security in the years to come.»

The President's statement spoke of his deep distress «to learn of the death of Field Marshal Dill, whom I have long regarded not only as a great soldier and a great friend, but as a most important figure in the remarkable accord which has been developing in the combined operations of our two countries.»

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, on learning of Sir John's death, said he knew of no man who had made a greater contribution to «that most vital requirement to an Allied victory, the complete military cooperation between British and American forces.»

He added: «That Allied forces stand poised at the gates of Germany is due in no small measure to the breadth of vision and the selfless devotion of Field Marshal Dill to our common cause.»

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said: «Humanity stands indebted to Field Marshal Dill for his incomparable service in the common cause of the United Nations both in war and in plans for a lasting peace... The people of The United States have lost one of their closest friends.»

The commander of the United States Army Air Forces, General H. H. Arnold, declared that while Sir John will not live «to see his brilliant and devoted work crowned with ultimate triumph,» he did live «long enough to share our certainty that the fall of a cornered and desperate Germany is now only a matter of time — of a relatively short time... Sir John will be succeeded but not replaced. People like him can never be replaced.»

Field Marshal Dill was in his 63rd year, and had had anemia for several months.

He had seen action on a number of fronts of this war, and he had also been chief of the Imperial General Staff. As senior British member of the joint staff mission in Washington, he took part in both Quebec conferences and the Cairo meetings a year ago, and early in 1943 conferred in Calcutta with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Field Marshal Wavell, Viceroy of India.

When the war broke out, Field Marshal Dill was given charge of the First Corp, British Expeditionary Force in France. A few weeks before the German attack in May, 1940, he was brought back to England to become vice-chief on the Imperial Staff to General Ironside, whom he suc-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

King Michael's decree appointed General Constantin Sanatescu as president of the Rumanian Council of Ministers and interim War Department minister. Petre Groza will be vice-president of the Council.

Other appointments included Lucretiu Patrascanu, justice minister; Constantin Voicesanu, foreign affairs; Gheorghe Pop, culture and arts; Constantin Brotianu, war production; Nicolae Penescu, home affairs; Mihail Romniceanu, finance; Professor Daniel Danielopol, health and social assistance; Aurel Leucutia, national economy; Professor Ion Cugila, agriculture and domains; Stefan Voitec, national education; Lotar Radaceanu, labor; Professor Gheorghe Nicolau, social insurance; Gheorghe Gheorghiudel, communications; Virgil Solomon, public works; Professor Gheorghe Fotino, cooperatives, and Professor Gheorghe Vladescurceasn, ministries.

General Dimitrie Damaceanu was appointed liaison officer with the Allies and placed in charge of fulfillment of the Armistice terms. (Reuter)

RAF DONATES 12,000 POUNDS TO FRENCH CHILDREN

LONDON, November 5 — The RAF Bomber Command has contributed over 12,000 pounds (48,000 dollars) for the relief of French children whose parents or guardians were killed by the Germans for giving shelter to British bomber crews, Rene Massigli, French Ambassador in London, announced today.

Accepting the money from Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Massigli said the gesture will go to the heart of the French people. (OWI)

INVENTOR OF ARTIFICIAL HEART DIES

PARIS, November 5 — Doctor Alexis Carrell, the scientist, died here today at the age of 71, a Reuter dispatch said this afternoon.

Doctor Carrell invented the artificial heart, which has been widely publicized throughout the world. Early in his studies he became convinced that if men could rid themselves of toxic products most of them would live for a century or more.

He was born at Sainte Foy Les Lyon, France, and was a graduate of Lyon University. In 1906 he went to the Rockefeller Institute in New York City for medical research, where he built a «strange hospital» with livers and hearts as «patients».

He had recently been ill with heart disease. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL PROPOSED

CHICAGO, November 5 — The United States delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference yesterday submitted to representatives of the 51 other participating nations a proposal that an interim council on civil aviation be established.

The proposed body would implement decisions of the Chicago conference pending adoption of a multilateral convention on air navigation and establishment of a permanent aeronautical body.

As proposed by the United States delegation, the body would be composed of 15 members with the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Commonwealth each having two and Brazil, China, and France each one member. The other six would be elected on a regional basis. (OWI)

GREEK QUISLINGS TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON

ATHENS, November 5 — Ten well-known Greeks — members of the former quisling government and high officers — are to be tried for high treason before a special military tribunal, it was announced today.

The accused include Jean D. Rhallys, the last Greek Prime Minister; General George Tsolakoglou, former com-

tion also described Sir John's services as «of first importance in securing the necessary cooperation between the British and American military forces... an enduring contribution toward the victorious conclusion of the war and also to that harmony of purpose which is essential to our security in the years to come.»

The President's statement spoke of his deep distress «to learn of the death of Field Marshal Dill, whom I have long regarded not only as a great soldier and a great friend, but as a most important figure in the remarkable accord which has been developing in the combined operations of our two countries.»

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, on learning of Sir John's death, said he knew of no man who had made a greater contribution to «that most vital requirement to an Allied victory, the complete military cooperation between British and American forces.»

He added: «That Allied forces stand poised at the gates of Germany is due in no small measure to the breadth of vision and the selfless devotion of Field Marshal Dill to our common cause.»

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said: «Humanity stands indebted to Field Marshal Dill for his incomparable service in the common cause of the United Nations both in war and in plans for a lasting peace... The people of The United States have lost one of their closest friends.»

The commander of the United States Army Air Forces, General H. H. Arnold, declared that while Sir John will not live «to see his brilliant and devoted work crowned with ultimate triumph,» he did live «long enough to share our certainty that the fall of a cornered and desperate Germany is now only a matter of time — of a relatively short time... Sir John will be succeeded but not replaced. People like him can never be replaced.»

Field Marshal Dill was in his 63rd year, and had had anemia for several months.

He had seen action on a number of fronts of this war, and he had also been chief of the Imperial General Staff. As senior British member of the joint staff mission in Washington, he took part in both Quebec conferences and the Cairo meetings a year ago, and early in 1943 conferred in Calcutta with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Field Marshal Wavell, Viceroy of India.

When the war broke out, Field Marshal Dill was given charge of the First Corp, British Expeditionary Force in France. A few weeks before the German attack in May, 1940, he was brought back to England to become vice-chief on the Imperial Staff to General Ironside, whom he succeeded after the German breakthrough. He retired in 1941, and was made Governor of Bombay, a post he held until he went to Washington.

Sir John saw service in Palestine in the difficult times of 1936.

He is survived by his son, Major John Guerin Dill, now with the Royal Artillery in the central Mediterranean, and by Lady Dill, at present in Washington. (Reuter-OWI)

JAPANESE BARBARISM ON GUAM DESCRIBED

GUAM ISLAND, PACIFIC, November 5 — An official United States Navy report disclosing the beheading of 91 civilians by the Japs during the battle for Guam was reported in a dispatch yesterday from Robert Gumbell, New York *Times* correspondent.

Based on a survey by Commander Roger Perry, U. S. senior civil affairs officer, the report stated officially that the victims were members of a labor battalion forcibly formed by the Japanese and made to assist the enemy in their retreat before American forces.

The headless or nearly decapitated civilians were found by Marine patrols in a jungle execution ground. Among them, Commander Perry reported, was a priest. The mass execution took place on July 20.

A boy, 16, and a girl, 15, who were being treated in a U. S. field hospital for deep cuts in the neck inflicted by

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Jap bayonets, told Commander Perry how they had escaped after being covered with earth and left for dead. They were put in a cave with other men and women for 48 hours without food and water. On July 20, they were made to kneel around a bomb crater with a Jap behind each one. At a given signal the Japs hacked their victims and shoved them into the crater. The boy and girl clawed their way out and escaped into the jungle. (OWI)

NEW COURT TO SPEED FRENCH TREASON TRIALS

PARIS, November 5 — The French Minister of Justice, Francois de Menthon, has ordered the creation of three subsections of the Court of Justice, to sit simultaneously in an effort to speed up French treason trials, press dispatches reported today.

Among the persons charged with collaborating with Germany who will be brought to trial shortly are General Pinsard, charged with recruiting volunteers for an anti-Bolshevist legion. He is liable to the death penalty if found guilty.

Admiral de Laborde, former naval commander-in-chief at Toulon, is also scheduled to appear for trial. He is charged with aiding the enemy by not permitting the French fleet to leave Toulon for North Africa.

Vice Admiral Marquis, former Maritime Prefect of Toulon; Admiral Jean Pierre Esteva, former Resident General of Tunisia, and General Henri Dentz, former High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, are also to appear before the court on charges of treason. (OWI)

FORMER VICHY POLICE CHIEF EXECUTED

VICHY, November 5 — Jean Buffet, former director of the Security Police in Vichy, was executed by shooting on October 30 in Cusset, reported the French Telegraph Service yesterday.

Buffet was sentenced for treason by an Allied court martial on October 3. (OWI)

U. S. HAS EQUIPPED 150,000 POLISH SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, November 5 — Over 150,000 Polish soldiers fighting alongside the Allies have been wholly or partly equipped with American arms and supplies through Lend-Lease and similar arrangements, Leo T. Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator, said tonight.

Citing the success of the Polish armored division which last week captured the strategic town of Breda in the crucial battle to re-open the port of Antwerp, Crowley said that both in the Italian and Western Front campaigns the rejuvenated Polish army has been an important component of the Allied command.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration yesterday reported progress in plans to bring relief to the liberated portions of Poland.

Twelve technical experts have been named to a delegation to study Poland's needs and to chart transportation routes for relief supplies. Primary needs at present are medical supplies, food, clothing, fertilizer and farm implements.

Crowley's statement revealed that tanks, trucks, self-propelled artillery and some ordnance equipment have been provided for the Polish troops through Lend-Lease. Most of the other equipment used by the Polish army and air force has come from British arsenals, he said.

Finally, he declared, almost 21 million dollars' worth of food, clothing and medical items have been supplied under Lend-Lease to Polish prisoners of war. (OWI)

Pleading for tolerance, the President drew attention to the New Englanders who have been «fighting against bigotry and intolerance for centuries.»

«You know all our people — except pureblooded Indians — are immigrants or descendants of immigrants, including even those who came here on the *Mayflower*,» he said.

«Peace, no less than war, must offer a spirit of comradeship, a spirit of achievement, a spirit of unselfishness and the indomitable will to victory.

«All around us we see an unfinished world — a world of awakened people struggling to set themselves on the path of civilization. People are struggling everywhere to achieve a higher cultural and material standard of living. I say we must wage the coming battle for America and for civilization on a scale worthy of the way we've unitedly waged battles against tyranny and reaction, and wage it through all difficulties and disappointments that may clog the wheels of progress. We must wage it in association with the United Nations with whom we've stood and fought.»

Declaring that victory over the Nazis and Japanese is certain and inevitable, the President appealed for the continuance of an all-out war effort. America's young men and women are fighting not only for their country, homes and families, but for a world where men and women of all races, colors and creeds can live, work, speak and worship in peace, freedom and security, he said. (OWI)

REQUEST THAT PALESTINE BECOME JEWISH STATE

LONDON, November 5 — The British Government was today asked by the Board of Deputies of British Jews to declare Palestine a Jewish state or commonwealth after an agreed period of transition.

The request stressed that the free right of all Jews to settle in Palestine should not prejudice the rights and legal status of Jews in other countries and that the Jewish state should find an appropriate and secure place in the British commonwealth of nations.

The rights of all Palestinian citizens, irrespective of race or religion, would be guaranteed and the holy places would be provided for by an international guarantee, the statement added. (OWI)

BELGIANS RECRUITED FOR BRITISH NAVY

BRUSSELS, November 5 — The recruiting of volunteers for the Belgian section of the British navy was discussed at a recent meeting of councillors under the presidency of Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, representing the Belgian Prime Minister, Radio Brussels reported yesterday.

The Belgian section of the British Navy consists of minesweepers and corvettes which soon will be serving on coastal patrol and shore duties. It will form the nucleus of the Belgian Navy, the radio stated. (OWI)

AIR TRAVELERS TO BE INSURED

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, November 5 — Full life insurance coverage without payment of extra premiums will be made available to passengers of American air transport lines, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company announced yesterday. (OWI)

BELGIANS IMPATIENT AT SLOW PURGE OF TRAITORS

BRUSSELS, November 5 — A «White Army» of Belgian underground sharpshooters, which is leading a nationwide campaign for an immediate purge of Belgian traitors and collaborationists, has taken command of a [illegible] that has arisen in the industrial belt along the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

fleet to leave Toulon for North Africa.

Vice Admiral Marquis, former Maritime Prefect of Toulon; Admiral Jean Pierre Esteva, former Resident General of Tunisia, and General Henri Dentz, former High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, are also to appear before the court on charges of treason. (OWI)

FORMER VICHY POLICE CHIEF EXECUTED

VICHY, November 5 — Jean Buffet, former director of the Security Police in Vichy, was executed by shooting on October 30 in Cusset, reported the French Telegraph Service yesterday.

Buffet was sentenced for treason by an Allied court martial on October 3. (OWI)

U. S. HAS EQUIPPED 150,000 POLISH SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, November 5 — Over 150,000 Polish soldiers fighting alongside the Allies have been wholly or partly equipped with American arms and supplies through Lend-Lease and similar arrangements, Leo T. Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Adminstrator, said tonight.

Citing the success of the Polish armored division which last week captured the strategic town of Breda in the crucial battle to re-open the port of Antwerp, Crowley said that both in the Italian and Western Front campaigns the rejuvenated Polish army has been an important component of the Allied command.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration yesterday reported progress in plans to bring relief to the liberated portions of Poland.

Twelve technical experts have been named to a delegation to study Poland's needs and to chart transportation routes for relief supplies. Primary needs at present are medical supplies, food, clothing, fertilizer and farm implements.

Crowley's statement revealed that tanks, trucks, self-propelled artillery and some ordnance equipment have been provided fer the Polish troops through Lend-Lease. Most of the other equipment used by the Polish army and air force has come from British arsenals, he said.

Finally, he declared, almost 21 million dollars' worth of food, clothing and medical items have been supplied under Lend-Lease to Polish prisoners of war. (OWI)

IRAN TO SEND OIL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

TEHERAN, November 5 — Iranian Premier Mohammed Saed will send a delegation to Moscow next week to discuss Russia's request for oil concessions, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today.

Political tension had been reported here last week over the oil controversy, and some reports had said that the Premier would resign because of Soviet dissatisfaction with the Government's attitude. (OWI)

CZECHS IN FRANCE TO BE MOBILIZED

PARIS, November 5 — All Czechoslovak men residing in France «within a specified age limit are asked to report to military headquarters for induction in the Czech Armed Forces,» reported the American Broadcasting Station in Europe yesterday. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT URGES AN ALL-OUT BATTLE FOR PEACE

BOSTON, November 5 — The basic unity of the American nation and the role such unity can play in bringing the war to a speedy end and building a lasting peace were emphasized by President Roosevelt last night in one of the major speeches of the presidential campaign.

[illegible] worship in peace, freedom and security, he said. (OWI)

REQUEST THAT PALESTINE BECOME JEWISH STATE

LONDON, November 5 — The British Government was today asked by the Board of Deputies of British Jews to declare Palestine a Jewish state or commonwealth after an agreed period of transition.

The request stressed that the free right of all Jews to settle in Palestine should not prejudice the rights and legal status of Jews in other countries and that the Jewish state should find an appropriate and secure place in the British commonwealth of nations.

The rights of all Palestinian citizens, irrespective of race or religion, would be guaranteed and the holy places would be provided for by an international guarantee, the statement added. (OWI)

BELGIANS RECRUITED FOR BRITISH NAVY

BRUSSELS, November 5 — The recruiting of volunteers for the Belgian section of the British navy was discussed at a recent meeting of councillors under the presidency of Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, representing the Belgian Prime Minister, Radio Brussels reported yesterday.

The Belgian section of the British Navy consists of minesweepers and corvettes which soon will be serving on coastal patrol and shore duties. It will form the nucleus of the Belgian Navy, the radio stated. (OWI)

AIR TRAVELERS TO BE INSURED

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, November 5 — Full life insurance coverage without payment of extra premiums will be made available to passengers of American air transport lines, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company announced yesterday. (OWI)

BELGIANS IMPATIENT AT SLOW PURGE OF TRAITORS

BRUSSELS, November 5 — A «White Army» of Belgian underground sharpshooters, which is leading a nationwide campaign for an immediate purge of Belgian traitors and collaborationists, has taken command of a tense situation that has arisen in the industrial bolt along the Franco-Belgian border, a press dispatch said here today.

Men of the resistance movement came all the way from the frontier to the capital to arrest Devillez, director of the great Charleroi industrial engineering concern, at his town house. They turned him over to civilian police.

The directors of at least six big Belgian industrial concerns who put their entire factories at the disposal of the German occupying authorities have been arrested.

Van Coppenolle, director of the Belgian National Police during the German occupation, was arrested yesterday.

Discontent at the Government's failure to round up distinguished suspects at the highest level of the country's social, political and industrial life is spreading. Left-wing political organizations and members of the underground movement are threatening to make use of recorded talks broadcast from London before the liberation if the national campaign against collaborationists is not speeded up.

Posters have appeared in Belgian cities demanding the resignation of the government and the establishment of Allied Military Control over civilian affairs, a dispatch to the New York *Times* said yesterday.

Meanwhile, six Belgian senators, including a former minister, are to attend a meeting of the Belgian Parliament Tuesday and face possible prosecution on charges of collaboration with the Germans. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

OCCUPIED AREAS

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS SEEK REFUGE IN GERMANY

LONDON, November 5 — Hungarian officials are seeking refuge in Berlin as the Red Army draws nearer to Budapest, a report by the German news agency, Transocean said today.

Andreas Mecher, the new Hungarian minister to Germany, has arrived in the German capital with a large number of Hungarian diplomats, the report said. He was quoted as saying: « It seems that the personnel of the embassy is going to be increased considerably. »

Another report by the German news agency indicates that the Hungarian puppet régime is making further attempts to safeguard its tottering authority. An official of the Hungarian Nazi Arrow Cross Party has been empowered 'to appoint party delegates » in all ministries and other state and communal authorities and in private firms. » Previous reports have said that many Hungarian officials and civil employees have refused to work for the puppet regime. (OWI)

GERMANS LOOTING COPENHAGEN

STOCKHOLM, November 5 — The German security police, taking advantage of the deportation to Germany of Danish police, are looting flats in Copenhagen under the pretext of searching them, a Reuter correspondent reported.

The dispatch stated that the German methods have turned Copenhagen into a city «where robbery and violence are commonplace, where an average of five murders and nine big robberies are committed every day. » (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activity on the front of the Allied armies in Italy continues to be confined to patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in south-western Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers attacked road and rail bridges in the Brenner pass and in the Po Valley.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked road traffic and bridges north of the Italian Front and close support targets in the battle area.

Shipping in the Adriatic and rail lines in Yugoslavia were again targets for fighters, fighter-bombers and medium bombers.

During these operations two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Fifteen of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,200 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 5 — Today's communique:

Flushing is now clear of the enemy and Allied forces made some gains north of the town. Our units which landed on the east side of Walcheren Island are now joined with troops at the west end of the causeway.

yesterday afternoon and our troops are making progress toward Schmidt. Pillboxes are being mopped up in an area west and northwest of the town which was dive-bombed and strafed by our fighter-bombers.

In the area of Hürtgen we continue to make slow progress against mines, infantry and artillery. Less than a mile to the southeast our advance is meeting strong resistance from tanks and infantry.

East of Aachen medium and light bombers attacking in waves bombed enemy strongpoints at Eschweiler. Fighters and fighter-bombers went for railyards at Düren, Hamm and Brühl. An airfield west of Neuss and an ammunition dump at Lechenich, southwest of Cologne, were attacked. Other targets for fighter-bombers were rail bridges at Baal, northeast of Aachen, and at Bergheim, west of Cologne.

Yesterday afternoon heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked the industrial town of Solingen a few miles south of the Ruhr.

In the evening heavy bombers, in very great strength, went again to Germany with Bochum in the Ruhr as the main target. Medium and light bombers attacked ordnance supply depots near Trier.

In the Lunéville sector slight gains were made northeast of Manoviller.

Our troops are mopping up resistance pockets in the Baccarat area and in the Vosges heights southwest of Gerandmer. (Reuter)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, November 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in East Prussia, north and south of Goldap, our troops were beating back strong forces of enemy tanks and infantry and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment.

In the direction of Budapest, between the Tisza and Danube rivers, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied the following populated localities: Bekoru, Ochkay, Saushi, Varmyash, Vileshelikvan, Vashak, Ille, Andrashi, and Saksony.

According verified data, in the fighting on November 2-4 between the Tisza and Danube rivers, our troops captured 3,000 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus at the end of November 4 the number of German and Hungarian officers and men imprisoned by our troops between these rivers had increased to 10,518 men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 4 our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 58 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, six enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In Piedmont, Patriots have defended the city of Alba against Nazi-Fascist attempts to recapture it. After putting up strenuous resistance, however, they had to abandon Alba together with Sale delle Langhe. The attempted roundups near Aosat, carried out by the Germans with artillery support, met with only partial success.

In Liguria a Giustizia e Liberta brigade carried out the following actions from September 3 to 7: between Ceparana and Alibino, following an attack on an enemy convoy, two trucks were destroyed and two damaged and 9 Germans killed; between Piana Battolla and Follo a German detachment armed with mortars was attacked, and two soldiers

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

STOCKHOLM, November 5 — The German security police, taking advantage of the deportation to Germany of Danish police, are looting flats in Copenhagen under the pretext of searching them, a Reuter correspondent reported.

The dispatch stated that the German methods have turned Copenhagen into a city «where robbery and violence are commonplace, where an average of five murders and nine big robberies are committed every day.» (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 5 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activity on the front of the Allied armies in Italy continues to be confined to patrolling.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in south-western Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers attacked road and rail bridges in the Brenner pass and in the Po Valley.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked road traffic and bridges north of the Italian Front and close support targets in the battle area.

Shipping in the Adriatic and rail lines in Yugoslavia were again targets for fighters, fighter-bombers and medium bombers.

During these operations two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Fifteen of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,200 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 5 — Today's communique:

Flushing is now clear of the enemy and Allied forces made some gains north of the town. Our units which landed on the east side of Walcheren Island are now joined with troops at the west end of the causeway.

On the Dutch mainland Steenbergen, Nieuw Vossemeer and Kade have been freed. Our bridgehead over the Mark Canal, north of Oudenbosch, has been enlarged and we are within a mile of Klundert. Enemy troops movements in this area were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers.

Rocket-firing fighters destroyed enemy observation posts at Dinteloord and strafed defense positions. Fighter-bombers also attacked an ammunition dump at Zevenbergen.

In the Oosterhout sector our bridgehead expanded north where we are within a mile of Geertruidenberg.

Wagenburg has been freed and good gains made farther west.

Fighter-bombers striking deeper into Holland bombed and strafed an ordnance factory at Utrecht. Other fighter-bombers and fighters operating over a wide area of Holland and the Ruhr went for rail and water transport and cut rail communications in some 40 places.

Medium and light bombers with fighter escort attacked road and rail bridges over the Meuse River at Venlo. To the west of Venlo our ground forces continued to advance eastward along the Noorer Canal and some progress has been made farther north.

An enemy counter-attack in the vicinity of Schmidt from which we have been forced to withdraw, was repulsed

Our troops are mopping up resistance pockets in the Baccarat area and in the Vosges heights southwest of Gerardmer. (Reuter)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, November 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in East Prussia, north and south of Goldap, our troops were beating back strong forces of enemy tanks and infantry and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment.

In the direction of Budapest, between the Tisza and Danube rivers, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied the following populated localities: Bokoru, Ochkay, Saushi, Varmyash, Vileshelikvan, Vashak, Ille, Andrashi, and Saksony.

According verified data, in the fighting on November 2-4 between the Tisza and Danube rivers, our troops captured 3,000 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus at the end of November 4 the number of German and Hungarian officers and men imprisoned by our troops between these rivers had increased to 10,518 men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 4 our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 58 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, six enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In Piedmont, Patriots have defended the city of Alba against Nazi-Fascist attempts to recapture it. After putting up strenuous resistance, however, they had to abandon Alba together with Sale delle Langhe. The attempted round-ups near Aosat, carried out by the Germans with artillery support, met with only partial success.

In Liguria a Giustizia e Libertà brigade carried out the following actions from September 3 to 7: between Ceparana and Alibino, following an attack on an enemy convoy, two trucks were destroyed and two damaged and 9 Germans killed; between Piana Battolla and Follo a German detachment armed with mortars was attacked, and two soldiers were killed and many others wounded; in the area between Roccapignone and Borghetto di Vara an enemy infantry column from Genoa was attacked and 33 Germans were killed and 15 wounded; between Brugnato and Seata Godano a bridge was destroyed. Losses inflicted on the enemy amounted to 52 dead.

The same brigade carried out a successful engagement in the Valdurasca area slightly north of Spezia, and inflicted losses in men and material not yet estimated. In the same area, traffic over a stretch of road was interrupted for many days.

In the Aemilia region, between Piacenza and Voghera, Patriots are maintaining their control over a wide area. The «Cento Croci» (Hundred Crosses) brigade has wound up a series of brilliant operations.

On August 22 a squad of suboteurs blew up a bridge and interrupted traffic between Bedonia and Passo del Bocco for 10 days. On August 25 another squad destroyed the Buggio bridge, thus interrupting the Varese Ligure-Borgotaro-Barceto highway. On August 29, men of the same brigade destroyed another bridge on the Borgotaro-Berceto highway. On October 2, the Groppini bridge on the Ligure-Cento Croci road was also destroyed.

Giustizia e Libertà brigade patrols have cut the electric power line furnishing power to the Falk industrial establish-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ments at Spalavera. Five miles of telephone wires were torn down between Borgotaro and Varese Ligur.

In the Veneto region harassing actions were carried out against German fortifications being erected between Lake Garda and the mouth of the Adige river. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 5 — The Supreme Command of the German Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Our Grenadiers on the Isle of Walcheren are resisting most tenaciously the enemy who is advancing from the west, south and east.

On the lower Meuse our own bridgehead garrison frustrated the intended breakthrough of British and Canadian troops towards the big Meuse bridges of Moordijk.

Fast fighter and heavy bomber squadrons repeatedly attacked last night an enemy supply centre near Aachen. Fires and explosions were started.

As a result of our counter-attacks southeast of the Hürtgen forest, several localities were recaptured which had been temporarily lost.

The determined resistance of our Grenadiers prevented yesterday again the intended penetration by enemy units into the Meurthe valley west of Saint Dié.

In central Italy no major fighting operations took place.

In the Dalmatian coastal region two submarine chasers and one torpedoboat which were on escort duty attacked in the evening hours of November 1 a superior formation of British naval forces. In a selfsacrificing fight they secured free passage for the convoy to its port of destination. In fulfillment of this task all three vessels were lost.

Eastern Front:

In Macedonia the situation has hardly changed.

Northeast of Skoplje a Bulgarian formation was cut off by our counter-attacks.

Enemy pressure in the region of Pristina continues.

Soviet forces which had temporarily entered the western Morava valley were repulsed.

In the Danube bridgehead at Duna-Foeldvar German and Hungarian formations repelled Bolshevik attacks.

In the tank battle southeast of Budapest Soviet attempts to break through have failed again.

Szolnok fell into enemy hands after fierce fighting.

In the Ungvar sector highwater and morass caused restrictions of fighting activities.

Near Goldap in East Prusia the Bolsheviks were driven out of their positions by powerful attacks. Enemy forces within the town were cut off. Attempted breakout as well as relief attacks from the east failed.

In Kurland the Soviets attacked without success during daytime at focal points. During the severe defensive fighting 36 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Air:

The enemy continued his terror-attacks during the course of yesterday and during the early hours of the night dropping highexplosive and incendiary bombs in the northwestern, western and southern area of the Reich. Casualties und damage to buildings were caused in several towns. Nightfighters und AA of the Air Force shot down during [illegible] and during the night 34 enemy planes.

Eastern Front: Carl Bluecher, Transocean correspondent, reports that the liquidation of Soviet troops encircled in Goldap has been nearly completed. The great battle between the Tisza and the Danube southeast of Budapest has continued with undiminished ferocity. So far German-Hungarian troops have successfully blocked further Soviet advances towards the capital.

Armin Schoenburg, Transocean correspondent, states in his review of the Balkan front that it is very difficult to form a coherent picture of the operations in progress. Fighting is going on in seven different sectors on a thousand-mile front, the main object being to protect the various retreating German armies and also delay a swift Allied advance by leaving small garrisons behind on the various islands off Greece and Turkey. Bulgarian attempts to break through to the Macedonian capital, Skoplje, have collapsed. Forces of General Tito cooperating with the Russians have made only unimportant gains in the border areas of Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Where is Pétain Better Off? Marcel Déat, the well-known French Fascist, is trying to answer this question. In a speech to French workers at the seat of the Pétain committee «somewhere in Germany,» Déat asserted that even if Marshal Pétain is a prisoner in Germany, he is still better off than if he had stayed in France, where he would have been sentenced to death. In the latter part of his speech, Déat stated that Allied superiority in men and material will not be able to stop the rising revolutionary forces in Europe.

German Victory Certain: General Guderian, Chief of German General Staff, SS Leader Himmler and several high military personalities lent color to the anniversary celebrations of the return of the Warthe district to Germany. Guderian spoke first expressing the Fuehrer's thanks to the defenders of Warsaw and assuring them that the German front was in the process of being stabilised and that soon new and efficent weapons as well as fresh armies will stand in the way of anybody threatening German soil. Himmler delivered a lengthy speech praising German tenacity which has stood the test in spite of a very difficult situation. «The last four months,» said Himmler, «will probably go down in history as a decisive feat of the German people. The Warsaw revolution has been overcome, the Bolshevist coup in Slovakia is as good as over and in Hungary the national forces have gained the upper hand. The greatest triumph of all was the stabilization of the Western Front, transforming the Anglo-American advance into a bitter and costly struggle...» Himmler ended his speech by saying that if the German people persevered in their certain knowledge of victory, their enemies would gradually realize that a continued onslaught against the Reich amounted to a national suicide and call a halt to the struggle.

The Plight of Venice: Walter Seidlitz, Transocean correspondent, spoke in a dispatch about the difficult times the lagoon city is going through. Six air raid alarms a day are usual. Bombs have damaged and destroyed many famous buildings and the population of the town has been without water for the past six months, owing to the destruction of the waterworks. In spite of this, there are no epidemics in the city, the life of which is ruled by war-time restrictions. Seidlitz adds that Venice has lately become the social and cultural center of the Italian republic, after the loss of Rome and Florence.

HUNGARIAN

All Officials Spied Upon by Hungarian Gestapo Man. Transocean reports that the Arrow Cross M. P. Gall has been appointed High Commissioner to investigate the reliability of all civil servants, officials and employees. He will exercise his powers through sub-commissioners who will be installed in the ministries along with other state and communal

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

attacked last night an enemy supply centre near [illegible]. Fires and explosions were started.

As a result of our counter-attacks southeast of the Hürtgen forest, several localities were recaptured which had been temporarily lost.

The determined resistance of our Grenadiers prevented yesterday again the intended penetration by enemy units into the Meurthe valley west of Saint Dié.

In central Italy no major fighting operations took place.

In the Dalmatian coastal region two submarine chasers and one torpedoboat which were on escort duty attacked in the evening hours of November 1 a superior formation of British naval forces. In a selfsacrificing fight they secured free passage for the convoy to its port of destination. In fulfillment of this task all three vessels were lost.

Eastern Front:

In Macedonia the situation has hardly changed.

Northeast of Skoplje a Bulgarian formation was cut off by our counter-attacks.

Enemy pressure in the region of Pristina continues.

Soviet forces which had temporarily entered the western Morava valley were repulsed.

In the Danube bridgehead at Duna-Foeldvar German and Hungarian formations repelled Bolshevik attacks.

In the tank battle southeast of Budapest Soviet attempts to break through have failed again.

Szolnok fell into enemy hands after fierce fighting.

In the Ungvar sector highwater and morass caused restrictions of fighting activities.

Near Goldap in East Prussia the Bolsheviks were driven out of their positions by powerful attacks. Enemy forces within the town were cut off. Attempted breakout as well as relief attacks from the east failed.

In Kurland the Soviets attacked without success during daytime at focal points. During the severe defensive fighting 36 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Air:

The enemy continued his terror-attacks during the course of yesterday and during the early hours of the night dropping highexplosive and incendiary bombs in the northwestern, western and southern area of the Reich. Casualties and damage to buildings were caused in several towns. Nightfighters and AA of the Air Force shot down during the day 29 planes and during the night 34 enemy planes, including 54 four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: According to an information received by DNB, the American attempt to break through southeast of Aachen has completely failed, in spite of reckless expenditure of men and material. German counter-attacks have restored the situation so that the Americans are now back at the starting point.

still better off than if [illegible] he would have been sentenced to death. In the latter part of his speech, Déat stated that Allied superiority in men and material will not be able to stop the rising revolutionary forces in Europe.

German Victory Certain. General Guderian, Chief of German General Staff, SS Leader Himmler and several high military personalities lent color to the anniversary celebrations of the return of the Warthe district to Germany. Guderian spoke first expressing the Fuehrer's thanks to the defenders of Warsaw and assuring them that the German front was in the process of being stabilised and that soon new and efficent weapons as well as fresh armies will stand in the way of anybody threatening German soil. Himmler delivered a lengthy speech praising German tenacity which has stood the test in spite of a very difficult situation. «The last four months,» said Himmler, «will probably go down in history as a decisive feat of the German people. The Warsaw revolution has been overcome, the Bolshevist coup in Slovakia is as good as over and in Hungary the national forces have gained the upper hand. The greatest triumph of all was the stabilization of the Western Front, transforming the Anglo-American advance into a bitter and costly struggle...» Himmler ended his speech by saying that if the German people persevered in their certain knowledge of victory, their enemies would gradually realize that a continued onslaught against the Reich amounted to a national suicide and call a halt to the struggle.

The Plight of Venice: Walter Seidlitz, Transocean correspondent, spoke in a dispatch about the difficult times the lagoon city is going through. Six air raid alarms a day are usual. Bombs have damaged and destroyed many famous buildings and the population of the town has been without water for the past six months, owing to the destruction of the waterworks. In spite of this, there are no epidemics in the city, the life of which is ruled by war-time restrictions. Seidlitz adds that Venice has lately become the social and cultural center of the Italian republic, after the loss of Rome and Florence.

HUNGARIAN

All Officials Spied Upon by Hungarian Gestapo Man. Transocean reports that the Arrow Cross M. P. Gall, has been appointed High Commissioner to investigate the reliability of all civil servants, officials and employees. He will exercise his powers through sub-commissioners who will be installed in the ministries along with other state and communal authorities, who will all have the rank of directors.

Budapest Trucks and Taxis to Evacuate. Radio Budapest at 2020 last night broadcast an appeal to all drivers of the «Mateosz» (a firm which owns practically all the hired vehicles of Budapest) to proceed to reporting centers, ready to leave the capital within an hour. This order applied to the entire personnel of «Mateosz».

Neutral. According to Radio Ankara three bridges across the Danube at Budapest were blown up Saturday afternoon, either accidentally or as the result of an act of sabotage.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Interior S/S

INFORMATION DIVISION
A C
NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Sunday — **5 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Russians closing on Budapest, capture Szolnok: Americans begin new offensive on Leyte: Allies approach escape bridge on Maas: U.S.A.A.F. bombs Germany without air opposition: U-Boat pack routed on Murmansk run: Superfortresses wipe out Rangoon railway.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi says 6 Italian divisions ready to fight: Infant death rate in Rome drops: Six Italian air force generals removed: Fascist radio commentator arrested: Italy welcomes recognition by China.

UNITED NATIONS — Allied Commission begins work in Finland: Persian Prime Minister may resign: RAF opens longest air route: U.S. produces 7,429 planes in October: Yugoslavs investigate German war crimes.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CLOSING ON BUDAPEST, CAPTURE SZOLNOK

MOSCOW, November 4 — Marshal Malinovsky's armies, supported by the Red Air Force, closed in on the southern and southeastern outskirts of Budapest today. One flying column raced toward Ujpest, the rail junction two miles north of the capital, to cut off the German garrison from this escape route.

Fifty miles to the southeast, the Tisza River bastion of Szolnok, and Cegled and Abony, fell to forces forming the eastern prong of the advance on Budapest, while south of the capital, forces driving up the east of the Danube, are hammering the defeated German and Hungarian armies against the river's bank.

Tonight, two days before the 27th anniversary of the Soviet October revolution, gun salvos in Moscow celebrated the capture of Szolnok. A Moscow dispatch said Moscow is hourly awaiting news that Soviet troops have entered Budapest.

Already the Hungarian capital has become a front-line town, a German news agency correspondent admitted today. Fighting is raging in the suburbs, and the Germans are fighting desperately to keep open the escape route to the west. Budapest is now defended by German garrisons and security and miscellaneous groups, Moscow dispatches said.

The German-controlled Budapest radio today broadcast an appeal for calm. Last night it warned Hungarians to have faith but not to expect miracles.

Meanwhile in the middle reaches of the Tisza River, where 40 places were captured today, German forces have lost much of their mobility as a result of the destruction of at least half their transport.

In some sectors in the Danube-Tisza corridor the German front is hopelessly broken, and resistance is local and patchy.

Col. Karpov, a leading Soviet military analyst, said today: «These smashing blows in Hungary are viewed in Moscow as a prologue to the Red Army's last and decisive winter offensive.»

First Major Winter Battle

The Soviet winter machine is already going into operation in East Prussia, where the Germans continued their frenzied efforts to stop the Russians before the winter spreads further south. The first major winter battle is in progress on snow-covered ground north and south of Goldap. Here Soviet forces successfully repelled German infantry and tank attacks today, and as a result of counter-attacks improved their positions, tonight's Sovet communique announced.

The Russians knocked out 41 German tanks on all fronts yesterday.

A Finnish communique announced tonight that after heavy fighting on the Swedish frontier the Germans are retreating northward without offering serious resistance to the pursuing Finnish troops.

In Norway the Germans have fortified the northern port of Narvik and strengthened the Nazi garrison against a possible Russian drive or Allied landings. Norwegian underground intelligence reports said that for the past six weeks several thousand foreign workers have been building new fortifications with concrete barriers, heavily mined.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

LATE BULLETINS

FIELD MARSHAL DILL DIES

WASHINGTON, November 5 (Sunday) — Field Marshal Sir John Dill died here last night in Walter Reed Hospital.

Sir John Dill was chief British military representative on the joint Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff Committee. Prior to that he was chief of the Imperial General Staff. He had been ill for several months. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

without air opposition: U-Boat pack routed on Murmansk run: Superfortresses wipe out Rangoon railway.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi says 6 Italian divisions ready to fight: Infant death rate in Rome drops: Six Italian air force generals removed; Fascist radio commentator arrested: Italy welcomes recognition by China.

UNITED NATIONS — Allied Commission begins work in Finland: Persian Prime Minister may resign; RAF opens longest air route; U.S. produces 7,429 planes in October: Yugoslavs investigate German war crimes.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CLOSING ON BUDAPEST, CAPTURE SZOLNOK

MOSCOW, November 4 — Marshal Malinovsky's armies, supported by the Red Air Force, closed in on the southern and southeastern outskirts of Budapest today. One flying column raced toward Ujpest, the rail junction two miles north of the capital, to cut off the German garrison from this escape route.

Fifty miles to the southeast, the Tisza River bastion of Szolnok, and Cegled and Abony, fell to forces forming the eastern prong of the advance on Budapest, while south of the capital, forces driving up the east of the Danube, are hammering the defeated German and Hungarian armies against the river's bank.

Tonight, two days before the 27th anniversary of the Soviet October revolution, gun salvos in Moscow celebrated the capture of Szolnok. A Moscow dispatch said Moscow is hourly awaiting news that Soviet troops have entered Budapest.

Already the Hungarian capital has become a front-line town, a German news agency correspondent admitted today.

« Engines of Soviet aircraft are droning over the city, » he said. « Guns are thundering with single shells and salvos bursting in Budapest. A cavalcade of refugees in long columns of carts and cars passes through the city's streets. German tiger tanks rattle along to the front while Soviet planes rake the circular roads around Budapest with gunfire. »

German-Hungarian Clashes

Sweden's *Stockholms Tidningen* reports clashes inside the city between German and Hungarian troops, and tells of Hungarian units joining Soviet units in fighting against the Germans.

The Budapest population has begun a mass exodus by road and railway, according to prisoners captured by the Red Army, and the railways and highways toward Vienna, 140 miles to the north, are jammed with fugitives. Gangs are looting factories, shops and the homes of people who have left the city.

It was reported that S. S. men are hastily building street barriers and fortifying the most important buildings.

The Germans are throwing in all the reserves they can muster to stop the final assault, and are using rear man front is hopelessly broken, and resistance is local and patchy.

Col. Karpov, a leading Soviet military analyst, said today: « These smashing blows in Hungary are viewed in Moscow as a prologue to the Red Army's last and decisive winter offensive. »

First Major Winter Battle

The Soviet winter machine is already going into operation in East Prussia, where the Germans continued their frenzied efforts to stop the Russians before the winter spreads further south. The first major winter battle is in progress on snow-covered ground north and south of Goldap. Here Soviet forces successfully repelled German infantry and tank attacks today, and as a result of counter-attacks improved their positions, tonight's Soviet communique announced.

The Russians knocked out 41 German tanks on all fronts yesterday.

A Finnish communique announced tonight that after heavy fighting on the Swedish frontier the Germans are retreating northward without offering serious resistance to the pursuing Finnish troops.

In Norway the Germans have fortified the northern port of Narvik and strengthened the Nazi garrison against a possible Russian drive or Allied landings. Norwegian underground intelligence reports said that for the past six weeks several thousand foreign workers have been building new fortifications with concrete barriers, heavily mined.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

LATE BULLETINS

FIELD MARSHAL DILL DIES

WASHINGTON, November 5 (Sunday) — Field Marshal Sir John Dill died here last night in Walter Reed Hospital.

Sir John Dill was chief British military representative on the joint Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff Committee. Prior to that he was chief of the Imperial General Staff. He had been ill for several months. (Reuter)

1,000 RAF BOMBERS ATTACK RUHR VALLEY

LONDON, November 4 — More than 1,000 RAF heavy bombers tonight attacked military objectives in the Ruhr Valley with the industrial town of Bochum as their main target, the Air Ministry announced.

It also was revealed that a German one-man submarine factory located at Utrecht, Holland, was hit 12 times today by Typhoon bombers of the 2nd TAF. The factory was left in flames. Spitfires attacked enemy road and rail transport in Holland today without loss. (Reuter - OWI)

NEW RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED

LONDON, November 4 — The Rumanian Premier, General Sanatescu, has formed a new government, the Rumanian radio said tonight. The Cairo radio tonight said that General Sanatescu has been entrusted with forming a new government on a democratic basis. The previous government was accused of slowness in clearing out the Fascists in government posts and failing to carry out social reforms. The Cairo radio added that a new committee has been appointed to carry out the armistice terms. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

AMERICANS BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE ON LEYTE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 4 — The American 24th Division has started a land and air assault against Pinanopoan, key Carigara Bay town at the northern terminus of the Ormoc Valley Highway on Leyte, General MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

Hasty defenses have been thrown up by the Japanese in the hills overlooking the plains, Sunday's communique disclosed.

Meanwhile fighter planes continued their attacks against enemy motorized columns pushing north from Ormoc, dispersing the enemy forces and preventing Japanese movements along the highway toward the north coast, the communique added.

Heavy losses had been inflicted on the Japanese forces which landed recently at Ormoc, the announcement said.

From Pearl Harbor Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported eight attacks yesterday by land-based American bombers on Japanese strongholds in the central and western Pacific. The attacks on the enemy ranged from their positions in the western Carolines, northern Palaus, northern Marianas and Marshall Islands to the Marcus and Maru Islands.

Americans are killing Japanese troops here in ratios as high as 162 to 1, front-line dispatches stated today.

The 19th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division, which spearheaded the powerful Leyte Valley drive across the middle of the island, «has the enviable record of killing 1,300 Japanese while losing eight of its own men,» a ratio slightly above 162 to 1, the Associated Press said.

The 1st Cavalry Division in the town of Caricara, northern Leyte, liberated the town plus a 500-square-mile area at a cost in killed or wounded of roughly one man to each two square miles. Caricara was one of 200 townships liberated by the cavalrymen in the area.

The total cavalry casualties were less than 300, of which not more than 30 are dead, as against approximately 1,000 Japanese killed — a ratio of 20 to 1.

Captain Robert W. Webster, U. S. Army observer, said yesterday at a Philippine Army headquarters press conference that the Japanese on Leyte are well-seasoned and well-trained troops who make only a few small-scale suicidal attacks.

He said the Japanese on the island appeared most to fear American heavy artillery, which was made the chief objective of the suicidal charges.

Rear Admiral Walden L. Ainsworth's appointment as Commander of Cruisers and Destroyers of the Pacific Fleet was announced yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, an Associated Press dispatch from Pearl Harbor said. Admiral Ainsworth succeeds Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, who has been assigned to a new command.

The dispatch added that the new appointee had participated in every major naval action in the South Pacific, except one, since December, 1942. (OWI)

ALLIES APPROACH ESCAPE BRIDGE ON MAAS

SHAEF, November 4 — Polish, American and British forces in Holland drove closer today to the Maas River and came within three miles of the Moerdijk Bridge, the main escape span for the enemy rear-guards from the Maas-Mark pocket. Canadian forces freed Steenbergen.

Polish troops, throwing two additional bridges across the Mark Canal, liberated Terheijden, where a main road divides to cross the Maas at Moerdijk to the left, and at Geertruidenberg to the right. Further east the Allied bridgehead north of Oudenbosch was widened and deepened, and Allied troops advanced to the vicinity of Den Hout, despite heavy opposition.

Roads south of the Maas are jammed with transport fleeing [illegible] Allied fighter-bombers blasted concentrations

There was barbed wire between blockhouses, and tripods of steel stakes in the sludge of the Schelde approaching the blockhouses. Each stake had a 75-millimeter shell attached, which was fused to explode at the slightest touch. Elevated control chambers of the cranes and gantries in the docks were lined with concrete nests for snipers.

With the clearing of German artillery from Walcheren Island, the last German threat to the Antwerp approaches is removed a month after the operations to clear them began with the crossings of the Leopold Canal.

Germans Retake Schmidt

On the American 1st Army front German forces opened three counter-attacks southeast of Aachen and retook the town of Schmidt, which the Americans liberated yesterday. Immediately after German tanks and infantry had re-entered Schmidt, American dive-bombers came over it and shattered the entire township with 500-pound bombs.

Despite the German counter-attack on Schmidt, the American drive is still fanning out in the Hurtgen area, a front line dispatch said today, and the Americans strengthened their positions at Vossenack. American units deployed today on the high ground commanding the River Roer, the next enemy barrier on the way to the Rhine.

The French 1st Army opened a successful attack in the Vosges Mountains west of the German-held communications center of Gerardmer, and are now within eight miles of the town. Five hundred German prisoners were taken during heavy fighting. More gains are reported also in the Baccarat sector, where the village of Reherry has been freed.

Far to the south, a sudden local enemy withdrawal in the Maritime Alps enabled Allied troops to enter the junction town of Sospel, eight miles north of Mentone, near the Italian border, and several adjacent villages. (OWI - Reuter)

USAAF BOMBS GERMANY WITHOUT AIR OPPOSITION

LONDON, November 4 — Synthetic oil plants and refineries in the Hamburg-Harburg region of northern Germany and at Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr Valley were attacked today by more than 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 800 Thunderbolts and Mustangs, which encountered no opposition from the Luftwaffe. Today's attacks were in marked contrast to Thursday's big air battles, in which 208 German fighters were destroyed.

Other formations of USAAF heavy bombers also attacked military objectives in the Hanover area and railway yards at Saarbrücken in the Saar Basin.

Royal Air Force Lancaster bombers carried out a well-concentrated attack today on the industrial town of Solingen southeast of Düsseldorf, where the Germans have located a large part of their steel industry engaged in aircraft production.

Mosquito bombers staged their sixth raid in nine nights on battered Berlin in the highlight of last night's air activity, which was carried out without the loss of a plane.

Allied fighter-bombers strafed and bombed German communications in the Düren-Cologne-Bonn area today in a continuation of the air offensive on German transport feeding the western front. Allied aircraft met little Luftwaffe opposition today. During yesterday's air battle, the Germans lost 183 planes to Allied gunners. Allied fighter-bombers based in France and Belgium flew more than 1,000 sorties yesterday in support of troops in Holland and American forces driving deeper into Germany southeast of Aachen.

United States 9th USAAF Thunderbolts smashed several enemy troop concentrations and attacked a tank column. Havocs and Marauders attacked numerous communications targets and bridges in the Rhine and Moselle valleys.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

as high as 162 to 1, front-line dispatches stated today.

The 19th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division, which spearheaded the powerful Leyte Valley drive across the middle of the island, has the enviable record of killing 1,300 Japanese while losing eight of its own men, a ratio slightly above 162 to 1, the Associated Press said.

The 1st Cavalry Division in the town of Caricara, northern Leyte, liberated the town plus a 500-square-mile area at a cost in killed or wounded of roughly one man to each two square miles. Caricara was one of 200 townships liberated by the cavalrymen in the area.

The total cavalry casualties were less than 300, of which not more than 50 are dead, as against approximately 1,000 Japanese killed — a ratio of 20 to 1.

Captain Robert W. Webster, U. S. Army observer, said yesterday at a Philippine Army headquarters press conference that the Japanese on Leyte are well-seasoned and well-trained troops who make only a few small-scale suicidal attacks.

He said the Japanese on the island appeared most to fear American heavy artillery, which was made the chief objective of the suicidal charges.

Rear Admiral Walden L. Ainsworth's appointment as Commander of Cruisers and Destroyers of the Pacific Fleet was announced yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, an Associated Press dispatch from Pearl Harbor said. Admiral Ainsworth succeeds Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, who has been assigned to a new command.

The dispatch added that the new appointee had participated in every major naval action in the South Pacific, except one, since December, 1942. (OWI)

ALLIES APPROACH ESCAPE BRIDGE ON MAAS

SHAEF, November 4 — Polish, American and British forces in Holland drove closer today to the Maas River and came within three miles of the Moerdijk Bridge, the main escape span for the enemy rear-guards from the Maas-Mark pocket. Canadian forces freed Steenbergen.

Polish troops, throwing two additional bridges across the Mark Canal, liberated Terheijden, where a main road divides to cross the Maas at Moerdijk to the left, and at Geertruidenberg to the right. Further east the Allied bridgehead north of Oudenbosch was widened and deepened, and Allied troops advanced to the vicinity of Den Hout, despite heavy opposition.

Roads south of the Maas are jammed with transport fleeing north. Allied fighter-bombers blasted concentrations of German troops and military buildings in the path of the land forces.

On the Dutch west flank, Canadian forces today liberated Steenbergen, a German stronghold six miles north of Bergen op Zoom, and are now within three miles of the Maas Estuary.

On Walcheren, Allied troops operating from Flushing have advanced 1,000 yards to the northwest of Walcheren and have joined up with marines coming from West Kapelle. The only resistance on the island is centered round Middleburg, its capital.

On the eastern side of Walcheren, where the Canadians crossed by boats south of the causeway, a firm beachhead has been established by a push 2,000 yards inland, and a vise is forming around the Germans still on the island. Hundreds of Allied guns are moving into position to pound the remnants of the 10,000-strong garrison driven into Middleburg, Nieuwland and Verre, which is likely to be the Germans' evacuation port.

After completing the occupation of the port of Domburg, Canadians have pushed through to the north, where they are fighting in the woods.

The overrunning of Flushing in two days after a break through the port's outer crust in a few hours was accomplished despite an unexpectedly large number of strongpoints, a dispatch from the port said today.

next enemy barrier on the way to the Rhine.

The French 1st Army opened a successful attack in the Vosges Mountains west of the German-held communications center of Gerardmer, and are now within eight miles of the town. Five hundred German prisoners were taken during heavy fighting. More gains are reported also in the Baccarat sector, where the village of Reherry has been freed.

Far to the south, a sudden local enemy withdrawal in the Maritime Alps enabled Allied troops to enter the junction town of Sospel, eight miles north of Mentone, near the Italian border, and several adjacent villages. (OWI - Reuter)

USAAF BOMBS GERMANY WITHOUT AIR OPPOSITION

LONDON, November 4 — Synthetic oil plants and refineries in the Hamburg-Harburg region of northern Germany and at Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr Valley were attacked today by more than 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 800 Thunderbolts and Mustangs, which encountered no opposition from the Luftwaffe. Today's attacks were in marked contrast to Thursday's big air battles, in which 208 German fighters were destroyed.

Other formations of USAAF heavy bombers also attacked military objectives in the Hanover area and railway yards at Saarbrücken in the Saar Basin.

Royal Air Force Lancaster bombers carried out a well-concentrated attack today on the industrial town of Solingen southeast of Düsseldorf, where the Germans have located a large part of their steel industry engaged in aircraft production.

Mosquito bombers staged their sixth raid in nine nights on battered Berlin in the highlight of last night's air activity, which was carried out without the loss of a plane.

Allied fighter-bombers strafed and bombed German communications in the Düren-Cologne-Bonn area today in a continuation of the air offensive on German transport feeding the western front. Allied aircraft met little Luftwaffe opposition today. During yesterday's air battle, the Germans lost 183 planes to Allied gunners. Allied fighter-bombers based in France and Belgium flew more than 1,090 sorties yesterday in support of troops in Holland and American forces driving deeper into Germany southeast of Aachen.

United States 9th USAAF Thunderbolts smashed several enemy troop concentrations and attacked a tank column. Havocs and Marauders attacked numerous communications targets and bridges in the Rhine and Moselle valleys.

In Holland, British fighter-bombers destroyed two German tanks, 19 motor vehicles, one locomotive, 10 freight cars and one jet-propelled aircraft.

The main strength of the 2nd TAF yesterday was directed against enemy formations massing for a counter-attack in the Klundert region north of Oudenbosch. After the attack by Typhoons, no German attack developed. (Reuter-BBC)

U-BOAT PACK ROUTED ON MURMANSK RUN

LONDON, November 4 — British carrier planes and warships recently routed a German U-boat pack in a fierce Arctic battle in the Murmansk convoy run, during which at least three of the submarines were sunk, an Admiralty communique said tonight.

The highly-important convoy was taken from Britain to Russia and back again without the loss of a single merchant ship.

An American press service described the action as follows:

"Taking a last desperate fling at the Murmansk supply line, the Nazi raiders struck repeatedly against the protecting cordon of planes and surface ships thrown around the convoy and took one of the most decisive beatings of the war.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Not a single U-boat broke through and none of the vessels, making up what was described as a 'large and important convoy,' was damaged on the entire trip. The only British loss was the sinking of the 1250-ton sloop *Kite*, which went down while attacking one of the submarines.»

Although the date of the convoy battle was not disclosed, indications were that it occurred several weeks ago.

Late last month the Soviet Army captured the Norwegian arctic port of Kirkenes, formerly the main hideout of German U-boats and airplane fleets that once made the Murmansk run the world's most dangerous sea lane.

(OWI - Reuter)

SUPERFORTRESSES WIPE OUT RANGOON RAILWAY

KANDY, CEYLON, November 4 — A medium force of B-29 Superfortresses, each carrying the greatest bomb load ever crammed into a single plane, blasted Rangoon today for the second time in two days, wiping out the city's chief railway yards, press and radio dispatches reported. Airfields also were hit.

The 20th USAAF bombers, based in India, were escorted for the first time by long-range Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters, the British United Press reported. A BPC correspondent quoted pilots of the last planes to come in over the target as saying that the rail yards were so obliterated by the time they reached the area that they had difficulty finding the marshalling yards.

It was the 15th attack carried out by the Superfortresses since June.

An American press dispatch from the Salween front today said that Japanese troops «in their headlong flight» from Lungling abandoned quantities of heavy equipment which they were unable to carry over mountain trails.

American-trained Chinese captured Lungling, important Burma Road city, yesterday morning. Although they suffered their heaviest casualties in six months, these Chinese Salween forces, trained and supplied by U. S. Brigadier General Frank Dorns, have developed a self-confidence strange among armies in China.

The Japanese apparently intended to hold Lungling to the last but when they were flanked on the east by a series of road blocks thrown across the Burma Road, and more remotely on the west by the advance on Bhamo by the Chinese armies pushing south from Myitkyina, they quit, press dispatches said.

The Chinese high command said an enemy unit has advanced down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway toward Liuchow and reached a point six miles from Yungfu, three miles southwest of Kweilin, the major Chinese base in south central China.

Liuchow, which an Associated Press dispatch noted is now the most important rail center in unoccupied China and the site of an advanced American air base, also is threatened by another enemy drive from the West River area which has placed Mosun, 45 miles south, under direct assault.

In another air action, Royal Air Force Liberators of the Eastern Air Command attacked railway yards at Bangkok, Thailand, on Thursday night and left the whole area a mass of flames, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch today said. The bombers flew 1600 kilometers to drop 30 tons of incendiaries.

Troops of the 5th Indian Division yesterday overran strong Japanese defenses around a «vital corner» on the Tiddim-Fort White Road in northwestern Burma and are within one mile of Kennedy Peak, the main enemy stronghold, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique said today.

(OWI)

ITALIAN FRONT ACTION LIMITED TO PATROLS

On the 5th Army front, enemy forces launched several small counter-attacks, supported by artillery fire, both against American positions in the Idice River valley and against British forces in the hill country between the Sillaro and the Santerno rivers southeast of Bologna. All the enemy attacks were beaten back, as was still another counter-thrust against American and South African forces southwest of Bologna.

(PRO)

FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS ARRIVE IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 4 — Four full-strength German divisions composed mainly of alpine troops have recently arrived on the Italian front, a dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Popolo e Libertà* from the Italian border said Wednesday.

The report said that Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring was preparing to carry out a series of delaying-line actions. The first of these lines runs from Apuania along outlying spurs of the Tuscan Apennines and the heights of the Modena Apennines through Isola Argenta to the Comacchio marshes; the second line runs from Rapallo along the Piacenza Apennines to the Po River, and a third line runs along the Ticino also to the Po River.

The Germans have established a headquarters at Monza, but their tactical command has not yet crossed the Po River.

Marshal Kesselring, according to the dispatch, had originally hoped the Gothic Line would resist throughout the winter. Having been disappointed, The Germans then hastened to prepare new defense lines. The desperate German resistance at Rimini before Ravenna and in the Apennines before Bologna is intended to permit completion of these new fortifications.

Almost all the inhabitants of this area, men and women alike, have been mobilized to build the new line which runs from Chioggia to Garda, along the Euganian Hills ending at Stelvio.

The Germans are reported to be concentrating fresh units from Germany at Peschiera, Verona, Mantova, Legnano and Quadrilatero, the report continued.

Serious dissensions have been reported between the Neo-Fascists and the German command — owing, on the part of the Nazis, to the small contribution which the Neo-Fascist military forces are making toward the operations, and on the part of the Neo-Fascists to the mistrust the Germans are showing toward the Italians.

The report said also that Marshal Kesselring has insisted that all Neo-Fascist units come under the complete control of the German command, but that Marshal Rudolfo Graziani disagrees.

(OWI)

GENERAL LEESE TELLS 8TH ARMY GOODBYE

ADVANCE AFHQ, November 4 — Lieut.-Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese sent the following message to the troops of the 8th Army prior to his departure to take command of the 11th Army Group in the Southeast Asia Command:

«This message is to say goodbye to you all. My orders to take over an Army Group came at short notice; this makes it impossible for me to see you and thank you personally.

«You have fought your way... from Cassino to Florence, from Ortona to Rimini. Now you have smashed the Gothic Line and broken out into the plains.

«The name of the 8th Army, with its Desert Air Force, has never stood higher than today. You may be sure that you will have a decisive part in the final stages of the war in Europe.

«To Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard McCreery, who now assumes command, I hand over with complete confidence. His long

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Lightning fighters, the British United Press reported. A BBC correspondent quoted pilots of the last planes to come in over the target as saying that the rail yards were so obliterated by the time they reached the area that they had difficulty finding the marshalling yards.

It was the 15th attack carried out by the Superfortresses since June.

An American press dispatch from the Salween front today said that Japanese troops « in their headlong flight » from Lungling abandoned quantities of heavy equipment which they were unable to carry over mountain trails.

American-trained Chinese captured Lungling, important Burma Road city, yesterday morning. Although they suffered their heaviest casualties in six months, these Chinese Salween forces, trained and supplied by U. S. Brigadier General Frank Dorns, have developed a self-confidence strange among armies in China.

The Japanese apparently intended to hold Lungling to the last but when they were flanked on the east by a series of road blocks thrown across the Burma Road, and more remotely on the west by the advance on Bhamo by the Chinese armies pushing south from Myitkyina, they quit, press dispatches said.

The Chinese high command said an enemy unit has advanced down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway toward Liuchow and reached a point six miles from Yungfu, three miles southwest of Kweilin, the major Chinese base in south central China.

Liuchow, which an Associated Press dispatch noted is now the most important rail center in unoccupied China and the site of an advanced American air base, also is threatened by another enemy drive from the West River area which has placed Mosun, 45 miles south, under direct assault.

In another air action, Royal Air Force Liberators of the Eastern Air Command attacked railway yards at Bangkok, Thailand, on Thursday night and left the whole area a mass of flames, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch today said. The bombers flew 1600 kilometers to drop 30 tons of incendiaries.

Troops of the 5th Indian Division yesterday overran strong Japanese defenses around a « vital corner » on the Tiddim-Fort White Road in northwestern Burma and are within one mile of Kennedy Peak, the main enemy stronghold, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique said today. (OWI)

ITALIAN FRONT ACTION LIMITED TO PATROLS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — Continued heavy rains yesterday confined activity on the Italian front to patrolling, it was announced here today.

Lowlands along the 8th Army front remained inundated, so that forward units again had to be supplied by means of tenuous wire rope bridges, or by assault boats and ferries. The tortuous mountain roads along the 5th Army's front still were thick with mud, and gashed by deep washouts from mountain torrents.

Positions along most of the Italian front remained unchanged. British troops were still in close contact with enemy armored forces at the edges of Forli airfield, but a flooded drainage canal lying between the opposing forces prevented any direct assault upon the German positions. Further south, German tanks ranged along the Forli-Predappio road south of San Martino in Strada in an effort to counteract deep patrol penetration by Allied forces.

On the 8th Army's coastal sector, the enemy has reinforced the 114th Jaeger Division guarding the approach to Ravenna along Highway 16, it was announced today. Sharp clashes with enemy rear-guards in this area continued yesterday, and in three separate skirmishes 8th Army raiding forces took 25 prisoners. To prevent observation in this flat, low country the enemy has destroyed all towers and high buildings which might have been used as artillery spotters' posts.

The Germans have established a headquarters at Monza, but their tactical command has not yet crossed the Po River.

Marshal Kesselring, according to the dispatch, had originally hoped the Gothic Line would resist throughout the winter. Having been disappointed, The Germans then hastened to prepare new defense lines. The desperate German resistance at Rimini before Ravenna and in the Apennines before Bologna is intended to permit completion of these new fortifications.

Almost all the inhabitants of this area, men and women alike, have been mobilized to build the new line which runs from Chioggia to Garda, along the Euganian Hills ending at Stelvio.

The Germans are reported to be concentrating fresh units from Germany at Peschiera, Verona, Mantova, Legnano and Quadrilatero, the report continued.

Serious dissensions have been reported between the Neo-Fascists and the German command — owing, on the part of the Nazis, to the small contribution which the Neo-Fascist military forces are making toward the operations, and on the part of the Neo-Fascists to the mistrust the Germans are showing toward the Italians.

The report said also that Marshal Kesselring has insisted that all Neo-Fascist units come under the complete control of the German command, but that Marshal Rudolfo Graziani disagrees. (OWI)

GENERAL LEESE TELLS 8TH ARMY GOODBYE

ADVANCE AFHQ, November 4 — Lieut.-Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese sent the following message to the troops of the 8th Army prior to his departure to take command of the 11th Army Group in the Southeast Asia Command:

« This message is to say goodbye to you all. My orders to take over an Army Group came at short notice; this makes it impossible for me to see you and thank you personally.

« You have fought your way... from Cassino to Florence, from Ortona to Rimini. Now you have smashed the Gothic Line and broken out into the plains.

« The name of the 8th Army, with its Desert Air Force, has never stood higher than today. You may be sure that you will have a decisive part in the final stages of the war in Europe.

« To Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard McCreery, who now assumes command, I hand over with complete confidence. His long connection with this Army is known to many of you.

« I leave our great 8th Army, and my many friends among its formations, with real regret. This Army has, and always will have, a spirit of comradeship all its own. I shall always remember with pride your friendliness and cheerfulness in good times and bad, and the confidence you have placed in me throughout our battles.

« I thank you all and wish you good luck. » (PRO)

FLUSHING TAKEN IN GRIM NIGHT BATTLE

WITH THE BRITISH COMMANDOS ON WALCHEREN ISLAND, November 4 — The capture of the commander of the Nazi garrison at Flushing on this island, as announced by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, last night, was preceded by seven hours of savage bayonet and grenade fighting, said a Reuter correspondent.

During street fighting the British Commandos who took Flushing closed in on the hotel where Lieutenant Colonel Reinhardt, the German commander, had fortified himself and his staff. The commandos were met by fire from all sides, said the newsman, as well as from the roof. Then Typhoons plunged down from the skies to liquidate the strongpoints, artillery slammed shells at the hotel and set it on fire, and mortars and machine guns wrecked German positions hewn into solid concrete.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The fighting was so close that the enemy was tossing hand grenades at the attackers from the hotel and its pillboxes.

«Then at four o'clock in the morning,» wrote the correspondent, «the infantry fixed bayonets and leaped into the flood water. They surged forward into the blazing building yelling their battle cries. The nerve of the German garrison broke,» and the garrison commander — also presumably the officer in charge of all the Walcheren defenses — and his staff officers and hundreds of soldiers were captured. Many came out of nearby tunnels and pillboxes. (OWI)

GERMANS MINED THE MARATHON DAM

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — German forces in the Athens area used the threat of demolishing the great Marathon Dam, on which more than a million and a half people depend for water, in order to expedite their escape from Greece, a spokesman for Military Liaison, Greece, the relief and rehabilitation section of the Allied liberation force, said today.

The Germans actually placed explosive charges inside and outside the big retaining wall that stores the water which is Athens' only supply, to make their threat of its destruction more forceful,» the spokesman said.

When they finally had obtained from Greek guerrilla leaders a promise that the German columns would be allowed to flee the city without attack, German sappers removed the charges, saying that they had merely been placed around the dam and the water plant installations for storage.

Reporting on the progress of welfare work in Greece, the spokesman said that wheat flour, peas, canned fish and rice already had been distributed in the Athens area, where at least 275,000 destitute Greeks are being fed in addition to the normal rationed distribution of relief foods. Medical supplies were adequate in the metropolitan area, he said, and public health in Greece is fair.

«The principal shortage is in olive oil and seed wheat,» the spokesman said, adding:

«The almost complete lack of fuel to operate olive oil presses or provide transport is chiefly responsible for the absence of this essential element in the Greek diet. German destruction of bridges and removal of many coastal vessels for their own escape has made communication between the Peloponese and the mainland difficult.»

Living conditions throughout Greece are poor and clothing is lacking. A Red Cross shipment of some 600,000 garments is expected shortly from Cairo, where it was stockpiled, he stated.

«Three objectives guide the Allied relief to Greece,» the spokesman said.

«These are to distribute available supplies equitably, without regard to race, creed, or political affiliation; to render such medical and public health advice and assistance as may be needed, and to carry out minimum rehabilitation of Greek industry, such as farming, manufacturing, fishing and food processing, as is possible.»

The military liaison spokesman emphasized that no political party of faction in Greece would be permitted to make use of Allied supplies to further its political aims or ambitions.

Allied experts in Greece are taking steps to combat runaway inflation, which has debased the drachma more seriously than even the mark in the worst period of Germany's depression after the last war, the spokesman said.

The Greek government, without funds and charged with paying public servants and carrying out cost-of-living

of a 24-hour lull of Allied air action caused by stormy weather. It is now fairly certain that «all the Germans are out of Greece,» air observers of the Royal Air Force reported today.

RAF reconnaissance pilots reported that they had found no signs of German troops north or northwest of Salonika, although the fleeing enemy forces had blown all bridges along their escape route through the Vardar River Valley to Skoplje.

Some German troops are apparently attempting to make their way north through the mountains of Albania, where several small columns have been seen in the vicinity of Lake Prespansko.

Although bad flying weather in Greece has allowed only eight days' operations since the RAF established an advance airfield in the Athens area on October 9, Spitfires, Spitbombers, and Beaufighters stationed there have taken a toll of 99 enemy motor vehicles, locomotives, and 64 freight cars, it was reported today. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE PERAST IN DALMATIA

LONDON, November 4 — Yugoslav forces have liberated Perast, the Dalmatian coastal town 36 miles southeast of Dubrovnik, a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said today.

Perast is on the east shore of the Bay of Kotor, the main base for the Yugoslav Navy in the Adriatic.

Fighting is in progress for Bitoli, about 13 miles from the Greek border, where the Germans attempted to break out northwestward. They were repelled with heavy losses, the communique said. (OWI)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT SOUTHERN GERMAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF attacked targets in the Regensburg, Munich, Augsburg, Vienna, Klagenfurt and Linz areas of southern Germany and Austria today, it was announced here.

Because of overcast conditions, bombs were dropped by use of instruments.

Mustangs hit rail transports with good results in the area of Zagreb and Maribor, in Yugoslavia, while armed reconnaissance planes destroyed railroad bridges and cut rail lines.

A Liberator formation reported meeting a few German fighters during this flight.

Only one enemy aircraft was sighted by the planes, but enemy anti-aircraft fire was intense in some areas.

Medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force did not operate yesterday, but fighters and fighter-bombers carried out sweeps against enemy gun positions and transport in the Po Valley, as well as over Yugoslavia and the Dalmatian coast. (PRO)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI SAYS 6 ITALIAN DIVISIONS READY TO FIGHT

ROME, November 4 — Six Italian divisions are preparing to go into action with the Allies in the fight against the Germans, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi said today in a radio address commemorating Italy's victory over Austria in the last war.

The duty of all Italians, he said, is «to free the country from every Fascist contamination and to fight every rebirth of that nationalistic spirit which was the origin of all our

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

and outside the big retaining wall that stores the water which is Athens' only supply, to make their threat of its destruction more forceful,» the spokesman said.

When they finally had obtained from Greek guerrilla leaders a promise that the German columns would be allowed to flee the city without attack, German sappers removed the charges, saying that they had merely been placed around the dam and the water plant installations for storage.

Reporting on the progress of welfare work in Greece, the spokesman said that wheat flour, peas, canned fish and rice already had been distributed in the Athens area, where at least 275,000 destitute Greeks are being fed in addition to the normal rationed distribution of relief foods. Medical supplies were adequate in the metropolitan area, he said, and public health in Greece is fair.

«The principal shortage is in olive oil and seed wheat,» the spokesman said, adding:

«The almost complete lack of fuel to operate olive oil presses or provide transport is chiefly responsible for the absence of this essential element in the Greek diet. German destruction of bridges and removal of many coastal vessels for their own escape has made communication between the Peloponese and the mainland difficult.»

Living conditions throughout Greece are poor and clothing is lacking. A Red Cross shipment of some 600,000 garments is expected shortly from Cairo, where it was stockpiled, he stated.

«Three objectives guide the Allied relief to Greece,» the spokesman said.

«These are to distribute available supplies equitably, without regard to race, creed, or political affiliation; to render such medical and public health advice and assistance as may be needed, and to carry out minimum rehabilitation of Greek industry, such as farming, manufacturing, fishing and food processing, as is possible.»

The military liaison spokesman emphasized that no political party of faction in Greece would be permitted to make use of Allied supplies to further its political aims or ambitions.

Allied experts in Greece are taking steps to combat runaway inflation, which has debased the drachma more seriously than even the mark in the worst period of Germany's depression after the last war, the spokesman said.

The Greek government, without funds and charged with paying public servants and carrying out cost-of-living subsidies, has reached the limit of its credit and printing presses are now turning out notes of ten billion in an effort to keep pace with the mounting cost of essentials.

Military Liaison, Greece, is headed by British Maj. Gen. I. T. Hughes, while U. S. Brig. Gen. P. L. Saddler is deputy commander for relief and rehabilitation in Greece and deputy commander of military headquarters in the Balkans. (PRO)

NO ORGANIZED GERMAN FORCES IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — British patrols operating near the Greek-Yugoslav frontier have reported that, except for small individual parties, no German troops remain on the mainland of Greece, it was announced here late this afternoon.

In a special statement issued by Land Forces Greece, it was said that British troops have landed on the Greek mainland near Salonika, preparatory to entering the town. These forces are apparently designed to reinforce the British units which were reported to have entered Salonika on November 1.

The statement is the first official confirmation from ground troops that Greece is now entirely free of organized enemy forces.

The last rear-guards of fleeing German forces crossed the Greek-Yugoslav border Thursday night, taking advantage

Perast, the Dalmatian coastal [illegible] Dubrovnik, a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said today.

Perast is on the east shore of the Bay of Kotor, the main base for the Yugoslav Navy in the Adriatic.

Fighting is in progress for Bitoli, about 13 miles from the Greek border, where the Germans attempted to break out northwestward. They were repelled with heavy losses, the communique said. (OWI)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT SOUTHERN GERMAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF attacked targets in the Regensburg, Munich, Augsburg, Vienna, Klagenfurt and Linz areas of southern Germany and Austria today, it was announced here.

Because of overcast conditions, bombs were dropped by use of instruments.

Mustangs hit rail transports with good results in the area of Zagreb and Maribor, in Yugoslavia, while armed reconnaissance planes destroyed railroad bridges and cut rail lines.

A Liberator formation reported meeting a few German fighters during this flight.

Only one enemy aircraft was sighted by the planes, but enemy anti-aircraft fire was intense in some areas.

Medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force did not operate yesterday, but fighters and fighter-bombers carried out sweeps against enemy gun positions and transport in the Po Valley, as well as over Yugoslavia and the Dalmatian coast. (PRO)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI SAYS 6 ITALIAN DIVISIONS READY TO FIGHT

ROME, November 4 — Six Italian divisions are preparing to go into action with the Allies in the fight against the Germans, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi said today in a radio address commemorating Italy's victory over Austria in the last war.

The duty of all Italians, he said, is «to free the country from every Fascist contamination and to fight every rebirth of that nationalistic spirit which was the origin of all our daily misfortunes.»

Premier Bonomi pledged full Italian cooperation with the Allies in bringing the Germans to final defeat and asserted that Italy has already taken her place beside the Allies in fighting for freedom and democracy.

He paid special tribute to the Italian Patriots fighting behind the German lines in northern Italy and sent a personal message of greeting to them.

Appealing to the various political parties to maintain unity and to avoid dissension, he urged them to be guided by the single thought of «serving the fatherland.» He pointed to the United States, which is holding a national election in the midst of the war, as an inspiration to the Italians in achieving a common purpose and determination for victory.

«England is governed by a coalition of Conservatives, the Labor Party and Liberals, and the discipline of these parties is so perfect that it has been able to confront the hardest and most difficult hours without vacillation or desertions,» he said. «I am hoping for the same solidarity and discipline for my country,» he added.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Italian Prime Minister in 1918, urged that additional Italian troops be sent to fight alongside the Allies for the complete liberation of Italy.

He welcomed Allied friendliness and aid to Italy, as reflected in recent statements of Prime Minister Winston

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and said that the recent message sent to the Italian Patriots by the British Labor Party was recognition of the fact that the war «was not desired by the Italian people.»

Orlando called for unity and an end to party conflict.

«The Italian people remain unchanged in their feelings of fidelity, of affection, and of friendship for their Allies, for the United Nations,» he said.

Present at the ceremony at which Orlando spoke were Colonel Charles Poletti, Allied Commissioner for Region IV; Prime Minister Bonomi; Count Carlo Sforza, Minister Without Portfolio; and Benedetto Croce, noted Italian philosopher and writer.

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Bonomi and members of his cabinet laid wreaths on the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier, killed in the last war. Commodore Ellery Stone, U.S. Acting Chief of the Allied Commission for Italy, attended.

The day was observed in ceremonies throughout liberated Italy, with one of the largest meetings taking place in Florence. (PWB)

ROME INFANT DEATH RATE DROPS

ROME, November 4 — The infant mortality rate in Rome in September was the lowest since January, official figures issued by the Allied Commission showed today.

The rate in September, 1944, was lower than that of September, 1943.

Figures covering 21 months were collected to correct specific misstatements that had been current, the Commission recalled.

Starting its climb last February under the German occupation of Rome, the death rate continued monthly to increase unchecked. Two months were required after liberation by the Allies to check the rise in the rate and to turn it into a sharp decline.

The mortality rate per 1,000 live births, as calculated by the standard scientific method adopted by international agreement, follows:

	1943			1944		
	Live Births	Deaths Under 1 year old	Infant Mortality Rate	Live Births	Deaths Under 1 year old	Infant Mortality Rate
Jan.	2,457	265	107.8	2,648	214	80.8
Feb.	2,239	180	80.3	2,405	223	92.7
Mar.	2,554	170	66.5	2,366	247	104.4
Apr.	2,336	148	63.3	2,078	227	109.2
May	2,393	206	86.0	1,792	274	152.9
Jun.	2,259	287	127.0	2,077	393	189.2
Jul.	2,351	219	93.1	1,979	438	221.3
Aug.	1,902	238	125.1	2,604	388	148.7
Sep.	1,909	185	96.9	1,890	170	89.9
Oct.	1,934	202	101.8			
Nov.	2,048	204	99.6			
Dec.	2,170	191	88.0			

(UNN)

SIX ITALIAN AIR FORCE GENERALS REMOVED

ROME, November 4 — General Pietro Piacentini, Italian Air Minister, yesterday removed six active service air force generals from their posts on suspicion of having collaborated with the Nazi-Fascists. The removals were at the request of Mauro Scoccimarro, Deputy Commissioner of Epuration,

ITALY WELCOMES RECOGNITION BY CHINA

ROME, November 4 — An official communication from the Chinese Government regarding its decision to reestablish normal diplomatic relations with Italy was received here today.

Commenting on this announcement, the Italian Under Secretariat for Press and Information said:

«It is superfluous to underline the importance and significance of this Chinese initiative. China, with the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, is one of the four Great Powers that will be permanently represented in the Council of the future peace organization, and will have great weight and influence in all war and post-war discussions.

«This weight and influence is absolutely justified by the admirable and heroic war effort that the Chinese people endure against the Japanese invader under the guidance of Chiang Kai-shek.

«The reestablishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and democratic new Italy is an important step in our international life and will be welcomed with deep satisfaction by all the Italian population.» (PWB)

ROMAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERRED ON ROOSEVELT

ROME, November 4 — Honorary citizenship of Rome was conferred on President Roosevelt yesterday by the Communal Junta, in appreciation of relief sent to Italy from The United States through President Roosevelt's personal intervention. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED COMMISSION BEGINS WORK IN FINLAND

LONDON, November 4 — With the Allied Commission already at work in Finland, «the Finns have noted with satisfaction that the Commission is not interfering in the country's internal affairs,» the *BBC* said today.

Another broadcast said that the Finnish Diet issued a decree today dissolving the Finnish Civil Guard and entrusting the Finnish regular army with the duties of that volunteer unit. (OWI)

PERSIAN PRIME MINISTER MAY RESIGN

MOSCOW, November 4 — Increased Soviet indignation over the Persian Government's decision to postpone its answer on the Russians' request for oil concessions has produced reports from Teheran that Persian Prime Minister Mohammed Saed would resign.

A Reuter report late tonight said that because of the Soviet Union's refusal to negotiate with Saed, it has exposed Persia to a great deal of political tension.

The Persian Parliament has been holding twice-daily sessions, but it was regarded as questionable if the Government would have Parliament's consent to grant approval to the Russians' application for oil concessions, press dispatches said. Meanwhile, the Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Kavtaradze, will remain in Teheran until the question is finally solved.

The newspaper *Izvestia* said in an article today that «the masses of Persian public are demanding replacement of the Saed Government, because they understand that its continuation will cause great harm to Persian interests.» (Reuter)

U. S. - FRENCH BUSINESS RESTRICTIONS EASED

WASHINGTON, November 4 — Restrictions on com-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ROME INFANT DEATH RATE DROPS

ROME, November 4 — The infant mortality rate in Rome in September was the lowest since January, official figures issued by the Allied Commission showed today.

The rate in September, 1944, was lower than that of September, 1943.

Figures covering 21 months were collected to correct specific misstatements that had been current, the Commission recalled.

Starting its climb last February under the German occupation of Rome, the death rate continued monthly to increase unchecked. Two months were required after liberation by the Allies to check the rise in the rate and to turn it into a sharp decline.

The mortality rate per 1,000 live births, as calculated by the standard scientific method adopted by international agreement, follows:

	1943			1944		
	Live Births	Deaths Under 1 year old	Infant Mortality Rate	Live Births	Deaths Under 1 year old	Infant Mortality Rate
Jan. . .	2,457	265	107.8	2,643	214	80.8
Feb. . .	2,239	180	80.3	2,405	222	92.7
Mar. . .	2,554	170	66.5	2,366	247	104.4
Apr. . .	2,336	148	63.3	2,078	227	109.2
May . .	2,393	206	86.0	1,782	274	152.9
Jun. . .	2,259	287	127.0	2,077	393	189.2
Jul. . .	2,351	219	93.1	1,979	436	221.3
Aug. . .	1,902	238	125.1	2,004	293	148.7
Sep. . .	1,909	185	96.9	1,890	170	89.9
Oct. . .	1,934	202	101.8			
Nov. . .	2,048	204	99.6			
Dec. . .	2,170	191	88.0			

(UNN)

SIX ITALIAN AIR FORCE GENERALS REMOVED

ROME, November 4 — General Pietro Piacentini, Italian Air Minister, yesterday removed six active service air force generals from their posts on suspicion of having collaborated with the Nazi-Fascists. The removals were at the request of Mauro Scoccimarro, Deputy Commissioner of Epuration.

Similarly dealt with were eight colonels, 18 lieutenant colonels, two majors, and two captains.

One colonel, two lieutenant colonels, one major, and one captain with temporary rank were also removed for the same reasons. (UNN)

FASCIST RADIO COMMENTATOR ARRESTED

ROME, November 4 — Mario Appelius, notorious Fascist radio commentator, was arrested tonight by the political section of the Rome police after it was learned he had been living here under an assumed name since the city's liberation on June 4.

Before the war Appelius was a foreign correspondent for *Il Popolo d'Italia*, Mussolini's paper in Milan. With Italy's entry into the war, he became a commentator for Radio Rome and soon was known as one of the most violent exponents of the Fascist position and for his attempts to instill hatred in the Italian people against the Allies.

After Mussolini's flight from Italy there were varying reports that Appelius had been repudiated by his former employer and had sought refuge in Milan. Announcement of his arrest tonight indicated that Appelius never left Rome and had hoped to escape detection by the new government through concealing his identity. (PWB)

ROMAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERRED ON ROOSEVELT

ROME, November 4 — Honorary citizenship of Rome was conferred on President Roosevelt yesterday by the Communal Junta, in appreciation of relief sent to Italy from The United States through President Roosevelt's personal intervention. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED COMMISSION BEGINS WORK IN FINLAND

LONDON, November 4 — With the Allied Commission already at work in Finland, « the Finns have noted with satisfaction that the Commission is not interfering in the country's internal affairs, » the *BBC* said today.

Another broadcast said that the Finnish Diet issued a decree today dissolving the Finnish Civil Guard and entrusting the Finnish regular army with the duties of that volunteer unit. (OWI)

PERSIAN PRIME MINISTER MAY RESIGN

MOSCOW, November 4 — Increased Soviet indignation over the Persian Government's decision to postpone its answer on the Russians' request for oil concessions has produced reports from Teheran that Persian Prime Minister Mohammed Saed would resign.

A Reuter report late tonight said that because of the Soviet Union's refusal to negotiate with Saed, it has exposed Persia to a great deal of political tension.

The Persian Parliament has been holding twice-daily sessions, but it was regarded as questionable if the Government would have Parliament's consent to grant approval to the Russians' application for oil concessions, press dispatches said. Meanwhile, the Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Kavtaradze, will remain in Teheran until the question is finally solved.

The newspaper *Izvestia* said in an article today that « the masses of Persian public are demanding replacement of the Saed Government, because they understand that its continuation will cause great harm to Persian interests. » (Reuter)

U. S. - FRENCH BUSINESS RESTRICTIONS EASED

WASHINGTON, November 4 — Restrictions on commercial and business communication between the U. S. and France, originally imposed because of the German occupation, are now lifted, the U. S. Treasury Department announced today. This action follows a similar ruling for Italy several weeks ago.

Under the Treasury Department ruling, the communications must be confined to information. Restrictions remain on actual transactions. (OWI)

R.A.F. OPEN LONGEST AIR ROUTE

LONDON, November 4 — The RAF Transport Command has opened the longest air route in the world, from Montreal to Sydney, a distance of 11,520 miles, it was announced here yesterday.

The service is designed to speed up the British Empire's aid in the Pacific war, and will be limited to military and government-sponsored passengers. (PWB)

U. S. PRODUCES 7,429 PLANES IN OCTOBER

WASHINGTON, November 4 — American factories produced 7,429 planes during October, J. A. Krug, chairman of the United States Aircraft Production Board, announced yesterday.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Production was below schedule in the Superbomber and heavy transport classes, but manufacture of other types exceeded schedule by such a margin as to make up the deficit and maintain an « on schedule » performance in overall numbers, Krug said.

Production was generally satisfactory in the standard army bombers, naval carrier-based fighters, trainers, some transports, and miscellaneous models.

Krug said that, unfortunately, the models on which production was below schedule were of the most needed types. (OWI)

EDEN RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, November 4 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned to London this afternoon following visits to Moscow, Athens, Cairo, and Rome.

Eden accompanied Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Moscow last month, and remained behind for conversations in the other capitals included in his itinerary. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS INVESTIGATE GERMAN WAR CRIMES

BELGRADE, November 4 — Material covering German and quisling war crimes in Belgrade is being compiled by a state commission for submission to the International War Crimes Commission and the Yugoslav law courts, it was announced here last night.

Special commissions also are being established to investigate mass crimes committed elsewhere in Serbia.

As Yugoslavia arises behind the ever-advancing Russian and Patriot guns, more of its experiences under Nazi rule are coming to light, the Free Yugoslav Radio said yesterday.

Of 12,000 Jews in Belgrade, only 1,000 survived the Nazi tyranny. The remainder were sent by the Nazis to slave labor in the Bor copper mines, or to concentration camps in Albania and Greece, or were sadistically killed.

Most of the male inmates of the Janjci Beli Potok and other concentration camps died in agony in mobile gas chambers. The Serbs succeeded in hiding a small number of fugitives from the massacres.

Evidence of German brutality in Nis continues to accumulate. At the Bubap concentration camp the Gestapo's victims were made to dig their own graves just before the German evacuation. In the last days of their occupation, the Gestapo at Crveni marched their victims to bomb craters three hundred yards from the camp and on the rims of the craters shot them with pistols.

Others were tortured with such fiendishness, the broadcast continued, that it was impossible to identify the corpses. One father who begged for the corpse of his son who had died under torture was told to call the next day with five other persons to identify the body. The next day the Germans shot the father and all five witnesses.

Relief organization in Macedonia is in full swing. Peasants have collected several wagons of wheat for the poor of newly liberated territories. Tobacco workers at Prilep saved more than 87 million leaves and handed them to the National Army of Liberation so that they might be sold and the proceeds used in relief.

District committees for relief have been formed throughout the area. (OWI-Free Yugoslav Radio)

PARIS COURT REJECTS COLLABORATOR'S APPEAL

PARIS, November 4 — The Paris Supreme Court of versity of Belgrade, completely destroying it. They also destroyed the library of the Zoological Institute there and burned the library of the Geographical Institute, Doctor Wetmore said.

« Under the man who so loves culture, the Nazis set afire with gasoline and hand grenades and burned the priceless library of the Royal Society of Naples and the University of Naples with its archives, » he continued.

« This man who so loves culture ordered the looting and destruction of the universities of Poland. The Nazis bombed and pillaged the University of Warsaw, using valuable books to light fires in the stoves. »

Doctor Wetmore, who is in charge also of the U. S. National Museum in Washington said that the German people — citizens of a nation renowned in the past for its culture — must « dissociate themselves from the Nazi criminals who perpetrated these crimes. » (OWI)

FRENCH RESISTANCE COUNCIL'S NAME CHANGED

PARIS, November 4 — The Paris radio announced last night that the French Council of Resistance has changed the name of the former Milices Patriotiques to Gardes Civiques et Republicaines. (PWB)

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER CURTIN IS ILL

CANBERRA, November 4 — Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia has entered a private hospital in Melbourne, the Melbourne radio said today. The broadcast added that he has been ill « for some days. » (OWI)

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, November 4 — Regent Prince Charles of Belgium received Raymond Brugere, French Ambassador to Belgium, today. Brugere presented his credentials to Prince Charles in the presence of Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister. (OWI)

SOVIETS REFUSE SWISS DIPLOMATIC BID

MOSCOW, November 4 — The Soviet government has refused a suggestion by the Swiss government that diplomatic relations between the two countries be restored, according to an announcement broadcast over Radio Moscow tonight.

On October 10, the Swiss Ambassador in London sent a note from his government to the Russian Ambassador in London asking the restoration of diplomatic relations. On Wednesday, the USSR answer was given him.

The Swiss government was given to understand in the Soviet reply that because of the « hostile pro-Fascist policy maintained toward the Soviet Union for many years, » the Russians were refusing the offer to resume diplomatic relations, the broadcast said.

Last Sunday, the Russian government also announced that because of this « hostile » attitude maintained by Switzerland toward the Soviet Union, Russia would not be represented at the International Civil Aviation Conference, which opened Wednesday at Chicago. (Radio Moscow)

50,000 IN GREEK LIBERATION ARMY FORCES

ATHENS, November 4 — ELAS, the armed forces of the Greek Liberation Front (EAM), has 10 divisions totalling 50,000 men, with 100,000 more in reserve, General Sarafis, commander-in-chief of ELAS, told correspondents here today. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

YUGOSLAVS INVESTIGATE GERMAN WAR CRIMES

BELGRADE, November 4 — Material covering German and quisling war crimes in Belgrade is being compiled by a state commission for submission to the International War Crimes Commission and the Yugoslav law courts, it was announced here last night.

Special commissions also are being established to investigate mass crimes committed elsewhere in Serbia.

As Yugoslavia arises behind the ever-advancing Russian and Patriot guns, more of its experiences under Nazi rule are coming to light, the Free Yugoslav Radio said yesterday.

Of 12,000 Jews in Belgrade, only 1,000 survived the Nazi tyranny. The remainder were sent by the Nazis to slave labor in the Bor copper mines, or to concentration camps in Albania and Greece, or were sadistically killed.

Most of the male inmates of the Janjici Bell Potok and other concentration camps died in agony in mobile gas chambers. The Serbs succeeded in hiding a small number of fugitives from the massacres.

Evidence of German brutality in Nis continues to accumulate. At the Budap concentration camp the Gestapo's victims were made to dig their own graves just before the German evacuation. In the last days of their occupation, the Gestapo at Crveni marched their victims to bomb craters three hundred yards from the camp and on the rims of the craters shot them with pistols.

Others were tortured with such fiendishness, the broadcast continued, that it was impossible to identify the corpses. One father who begged for the corpse of his son who had died under torture was told to call the next day with five other persons to identify the body. The next day the Germans shot the father and all five witnesses.

Relief organization in Macedonia is in full swing. Peasants have collected several wagons of wheat for the poor of newly liberated territories. Tobacco workers at Prilep saved more than 87 million leaves and handed them to the National Army of Liberation so that they might be sold and the proceeds used in relief.

District committees for relief have been formed throughout the area. (OWI-Free Yugoslav Radio)

PARIS COURT REJECTS COLLABORATOR'S APPEAL

PARIS, November 4 — The Paris Supreme Court of Appeal has denied the appeal against the death sentence made by Journalist Georges Suarez, who was recently convicted of collaboration with the Germans, said the Paris radio last night. (Reuter)

NAZI « CULTURAL DEVASTATION » CONDEMNED

WASHINGTON, November 4 — One of the worst of all Nazis crimes is their « deliberate and widespread destruction of the wealth of centuries of human thinking, » Dr. Alexander Wetmore, noted American biologist and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, said here today.

Condemning German cultural devastation in Europe, he said Germans fleeing for their lives from Belgrade have stopped just long enough to destroy wantonly the cultural centers of that city.

If Hitler speaks next Wednesday on the anniversary of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Doctor Wetmore pointed out, he cannot say as he said on March 7, 1936, « In no moment of my work have I ever forgotten the obligation on me and on all of us for the maintenance of European culture and civilization. »

Under Hitler's leadership German troops before withdrawing were reported recently to have set fire to the Universités et Républicaines. (OWI)

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER CURTIN IS ILL

CANBERRA, November 4 — Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia has entered a private hospital in Melbourne, the Melbourne radio said today. The broadcast added that he has been ill « for some days. » (OWI)

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, November 4 — Regent Prince Charles of Belgium received Raymond Brugere, French Ambassador to Belgium, today. Brugere presented his credentials to Prince Charles in the presence of Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister. (OWI)

SOVIETS REFUSE SWISS DIPLOMATIC BID

MOSCOW, November 4 — The Soviet government has refused a suggestion by the Swiss government that diplomatic relations between the two countries be restored, according to an announcement broadcast over Radio Moscow tonight.

On October 10, the Swiss Ambassador in London sent a note from his government to the Russian Ambassador in London asking the restoration of diplomatic relations. On Wednesday, the USSR answer was given him.

The Swiss government was given to understand in the Soviet reply that because of the « hostile pro-Fascist policy maintained toward the Soviet Union for many years, » the Russians were refusing the offer to resume diplomatic relations, the broadcast said.

Last Sunday, the Russian government also announced that because of this « hostile » attitude maintained by Switzerland toward the Soviet Union, Russia would not be represented at the International Civil Aviation Conference, which opened Wednesday at Chicago. (Radio Moscow)

50,000 IN GREEK LIBERATION ARMY FORCES

ATHENS, November 4 — ELAS, the armed forces of the Greek Liberation Front (EAM), has 10 divisions totalling 50,000 men, with 100,000 more in reserve, General Sarafis, commander-in-chief of ELAS, told correspondents here today. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NAZIS LOOTING NORTHERN ITALY

BERNE, November 4 — The Germans methodically are removing food, fuel, livestock, and machinery from Northern Italy, according to press dispatches received here in the past two days. The reports, which were specific, cite the following large-scale looting:

1. During the first eight days of October, 6,000 quintals of sugar — the entire production of the sugar factory at Alessandria for that period.

2. In the Province of Alessandria, 6,000 bullocks for towing. This requisitioning is still is in progress.

3. Great quantities of coal and of corn, transported from Chivasso to Turin over the Chivasso-Turin tramway. The coal is being unloaded at the gas works in the Corso Regina Margherita, while the corn is placed for storage in the old tram sheds in the Via Fontanesi, around the corner from the Corso Regina Margherita.

4. Machinery and parts from the factories of Turin were taken to Milan by a large German motorized column which left Chivasso on the morning of October 10.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

5. Machinery and material from the Fiat works at Riva del Garda and Rovasenda, reported as scheduled for shipment to Germany at the end of October.

6. Many trainloads of cattle taken from the Veneto and moved north October 4 by way of the Brennero. (OWI)

NEW HUNGARIAN LEADER TAKES OFFICE

LONDON, November 4 — While Russian artillery shelled the city limits of the capital city of Budapest, Ferenc Szalasi took the oath of office as "Leader of the Union," Radio Budapest announced tonight.

With the recent resignation of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Szalasi was named to head the Hungarian government until such time as the great battles now raging on Hungarian soil are over and a new regent can be appointed. (Radio Budapest)

NEUTRAL

FRANCO SAYS SPANISH MONARCHY NOT YET DUE

NEW YORK, November 4 — The time for the restoration of the monarchy in Spain has not yet arrived, but may come after the war, General Francisco Franco told an American correspondent yesterday.

The correspondent quoted General Franco as saying:

"It must be a monarchy which, recovering the essence of our tradition, will constitute an eminently social reformist monarchy very different from that which recently presided over our decadence."

Franco told the correspondent that his regime had never been Fascist or Nazi or allied secretly or otherwise with the Axis powers. In a lengthy statement on Spain's domestic and international position, he said Spain could not ally itself with Germany or any other country which has not been guided by the principles of Catholicism. (OWI)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER DIES IN BRAZIL

NEW YORK, November 4 — Dr. Erich Koch-Weser, former German democratic leader and one of the founders of the Weimar Republic, died in Rolandia, in northern Brazil, the *Times* said today.

He was 69 years old.

A former German Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice and member of the Reichstag, he fled from Germany in 1934 after Hitler seized power. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activity on the front of the Allied armies in Italy has been confined to patrolling.

Land Forces Greece:

Patrolling continues toward the Greece-Yugoslav frontier.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

The landings were successfully completed in spite of severe opposition from enemy batteries.

North of Oudenbosch our bridgehead over the Mark River has been widened and deepened. Northwest of Oosterhout, two bridgeheads established earlier have merged and our troops have advanced to the vicinity of Odenhout in spite of heavy opposition.

Concentrations of enemy troops and military buildings north of Breda were attacked by fighter-bombers. Road and rail transport in Holland and the Ruhr were targets of other fighter-bombers. Northwest of Weert, the enemy has been driven out of the area between Bar Le Duc Canal and the Noorder Canal.

Southeast of Aachen, fighter-bombers in close support of our ground forces attacked enemy units and tanks.

Our forces made small gains south of Vossenack against moderate to heavy resistance and have entered the town of Schmidt, two miles to the southwest.

In the forest south of Vossenack we are clearing out pillboxes against stubborn opposition.

Communications in the Rhine Valley and westward to the enemy line in the Moselle Valley were attacked by medium, light and fighter-bombers. Among targets were seven bridges and a railway tunnel.

Additional gains were made in the Baccarat sector where the village of Reherrey has been freed.

East of Rentremont our troops in the Vosges Mountains launched an attack which made progress against stiff resistance.

In the Maritime Alps, Sospel and several nearby villages and heights overlooking the Italian frontier north of Mentone have been taken without resistance. (Reuter)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, November 4 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in East Prussia, north and south of Goldap, our troops successfully beat back enemy infantry and tank attacks and improved their positions by counter-attacks.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front today captured by storm, on Hungarian territory, the town and large railway junction of Szolnok, an important strongpoint of the enemy defenses on the River Tisa, and also occupied in fighting, between the Tisa and Danube rivers, the town and railway junction of Cegled; the town of Abony and over 40 other populated localities, including Chersen, Kolstovitse, Muzhik, Lendorvarva, Imarsh, Oesa and Kolsapocs.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 3, our troops damaged or destroyed 41 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 4 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Further detail on operations in the Friuli region during the month of October show that the Germans began the attack against Patriots west of the Tagliamento. Enemy troops were directed toward Bordano, Interneppo, Alesso, Braulins, Tarsaghis, Avasinis, Peonis e Monte Covria. Their attacks were stopped by Patriots on the slopes west of Avasinis.

From October 8 to 15 the Germans attacked Patriot positions in Carnia along the following lines: Tolmezzo-Paluzza-Monte Croce; Tolmezzo-Villa Santina-Ampezzo; Villa Santina-Ovaro; Paluzza-Ovaro; Santo Stefano-Forni Avoltri and Mauthen-Passo Monte Croce. The Nazi offensive was

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

FRANCO SAYS SPANISH MONARCHY NOT YET DUE

NEW YORK, November 4 — The time for the restoration of the monarchy in Spain has not yet arrived, but may come after the war, General Francisco Franco told an American correspondent yesterday.

The correspondent quoted General Franco as saying:

«It must be a monarchy which, recovering the essence of our tradition, will constitute an eminently social reformist monarchy very different from that which recently presided over our decadence.»

Franco told the correspondent that his regime had never been Fascist or Nazi or allied secretly or otherwise with the Axis powers. In a lengthy statement on Spain's domestic and international position, he said Spain could not ally itself with Germany or any other country which has not been guided by the principles of Catholicism. (OWI)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER DIES IN BRAZIL

NEW YORK, November 4 — Dr. Erich Koch-Weser, former German democratic leader and one of the founders of the Weimar Republic, died in Rolandia, in northern Brazil, the *Times* said today.

He was 69 years old.

A former German Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice and member of the Reichstag, he fled from Germany in 1934 after Hitler seized power. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 4 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activity on the front of the Allied armies in Italy has been confined to patrolling.

Land Forces Greece:

Patrolling continues toward the Greeco-Yugoslav frontier.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday curtailed air operations but a small force of aircraft attacked industrial targets in Germany and Austria. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked communications in the Po Valley, in Yugoslavia and in Albania and an airfield near Zagreb. Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 4 — Today's communique:

On Walcheren Island Allied troops have cleared Domburg of the enemy. The regimental commander of the enemy troops in Flushing was captured yesterday but there is still some resistance in the northern part of the town and mopping up continues in the dock area.

To the west of Flushing our troops have joined with forces advancing along the coast from West Kapelle. Gun positions and strongpoints near Middleburg were bombed and strafed by fighter-bombers.

The building up of supplies on Walcheren Island is being satisfactorily maintained. During the earlier stages of landing operations His Majesty's ships gave support to land forces by bombardment of enemy guns and positions and seven bridges and a railway tunnel.

Additional gains were made in the Baccarat sector where the village of Reherrey has been freed.

East of Rentremont our troops in the Vosges Mountains launched an attack which made progress against stiff resistance.

In the Maritime Alps, Sospel and several nearby villages and heights overlooking the Italian frontier north of Mentone have been taken without resistance. (Reuter)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, November 4 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in East Prussia, north and south of Goldap, our troops successfully beat back enemy infantry and tank attacks and improved their positions by counter-attacks.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front today captured by storm, on Hungarian territory, the town and large railway junction of Szolnok, an important strongpoint of the enemy defenses on the River Tisa, and also occupied in fighting, between the Tisa and Danube rivers, the town and railway junction of Cegled; the town of Abony and over 40 other populated localities, including Chersen, Kolstovitse, Muzhik, Lendervarva, Imarsh, Ocsa and Kolsapocs.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 3, our troops damaged or destroyed 41 German tanks. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 4 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Further detail on operations in the Friuli region during the month of October show that the Germans began the attack against Patriots west of the Tagliamento. Enemy troops were directed toward Bordano, Interneppo, Alesso, Braulins, Tarsaghis, Avasinis, Peonis e Monte Covria. Their attacks were stopped by Patriots on the slopes west of Avasinis.

From October 8 to 15 the Germans attacked Patriot positions in Carnia along the following lines: Tolmezzo-Paluzza-Monte Croce; Tolmezzo-Villa Santina-Ampezzo; Villa Santina-Ovaro; Paluzza-Ovaro; Santo Stefano-Forni Avoltri and Mauthen-Passo Monte Croce. The Nazi offensive was stopped near the Galleria della Morte (Tunnel of Death), west of Ampezzo. In the other sectors Patriots retired to the mountains when, after bitter fighting, their ammunition gave out.

Farther south, the Germans launched an attack on the Patriots which lasted from October 16 to 23. An offensive was opened against Valle Cellina from Erto and Casso; another was launched against Val Meduna from Ampezzo and Meduno, while a third was mounted against Valle Arzino from Versegnis, Anduins and Clauzetto. The attack from the south was stopped at Valle di Meduna; the infiltration from the north was checked above the pass between Gerchia and Monte Pala. Patriots of the other sectors had to retire to the mountains.

The attacking forces consisted of more than 1,500 men, including German SS troops and elements of the Black Brigades. They had at their disposal 14 tanks and eight 105 mm. cannons drawn by horses. Patriots retired to more elevated and favorable positions after the Germans opened fire at the entrance to the valleys. With the mobile tactics of guerrilla fighters, Patriots continued to attack the enemy's flank. Prisoners taken by Patriots confirm that the Nazi-Fascist attack was aimed to gain control of the highways leading to Austria, and to disorganize the Patriots so as to render them ineffective. Both objects failed. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 4 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On Walcheren and on the lower reaches of the Meuse our troops resisted fiercely the attacks carried out by Canadian and British troops which were assisted by fighter-bombers and tanks.

North-east of Roosendhal and near Oosterhout stiff fighting is in progress against the enemy who has penetrated our positions.

South-east of Helmond attacking British troops were repelled and a number of tanks destroyed.

American troops who had advanced through the forest of Hürtgen on a small front, were thrown back to their initial positions by our grenadiers. South-east of this locality fierce fighting is taking place around a number of villages.

On the Lorraine border, south of the Rhine-Marne-Canal and in the area around Saint Dié we held our main line against the enemy who again attacked in several sectors.

Along the Road Remiremont-Gérardmer French Units were able to achieve minor infiltrations only after several unsuccessful attempts.

Concentrated fire of all types of weapons dispersed a fairly strong enemy tank attack on the south-western front of Dunkirk.

Two enemy warships were sunk and others set afire by light AA of the fortress Lorient.

Some Reconnaissance units in front of Saint Nazaire blew up enemy pill-boxes and advanced up to 30 kilometers east of the town into territory held by American troops.

Italy:

In central Italy thrusts west of Imola by Americans were repelled, as well as attempts by British units to cross the Ronco sector east and north-east of Forli.

The island of Calchi west of Rhodes has again been cleared of the enemy.

Eastern front:

In Macedonia our troops are fighting hard in numerous sectors against attacking Bulgarian units.

Our attacks against the Bolsheviks in the upper reaches of the western Morava are progressing favourably.

Along the Danube Bolshevik attacks against the bridge-head position near Duna-Foeldvar remained without success.

Panzers and Panzergrenadiers have beaten back in bitter fighting strong enemy attacks south-east of Budapest along the railway line to Szolnok.

Bolsheviks supported by tanks attacked north-west of Ungvar on a ten kilometer front and could only achieve minor infiltrations.

In East Prussia one of our own attacks near Goldap netted good results in spite of tenacious Soviet counter-attacks.

In Kurland, south-east of Libau the intensity of the enemy's attacks relaxed. The Bolsheviks however continued their concentrated breaking through attacks in the sector of Autz with tank and strong Artillery support. They were however frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our

Meanwhile, a Transocean report, servicing non-German audiences abroad, pictures a very disturbed city indeed: «Budapest has become a city close behind the fighting front. Long caravans of vehicles of all kinds with fugitives and their last scanty property proceed through the city. Other districts seem almost deserted... German gendarmes are regulating traffic...»

Contradicting the Home Radio claim about the normalcy of Budapest life, Transocean concludes: «People are hardly to be seen on the streets... War has left its mark on the city's life. Nothing remains of the former luxurious life for which the Hungarian capital is known. Soviet planes are firing with machine-guns into the city's streets.»

East Front: The leading item today in Colonel von Hammer's report on the eastern front, preceding even the news from Hungary, is the account of an alleged German victory in East Prussia.

«In East Prussia, German troops pierced the Soviet defense zone at two points, overrunning numerous enemy batteries and linking up on Lake Goldap. At least one Soviet regiment has been encircled in the town. Enemy relief efforts were beaten off north and south of Lake Goldap with heavy losses to the attackers.»

In Hungary, reports DNB, a «furious battle» is raging on the Hungarian plain between the Danube and the lower Theiss: «While the roaring of guns is nearing the Hungarian capital, strong German tank formations, followed by German and Hungarian infantry forces, arrived to restore the situation on the right front wing, which had been temporarily endangered.»

Goebbels Statement: The German Minister of Propaganda has handed to the press a report upon the «results up-to-date of the total war effort in Germany.» The statement exults over the fact that «the demand of the total war effort for more soldiers and more weapons has been fulfilled to a great extent during the past three months.»

Dr. Goebbels then goes into various specific details concerning these new soldiers and newly manufactured weapons.

Italian Front Remains Calm: Today's military activity was at a minimum, due to «torrential rains.» Marshal Kesselring's troops are reported to have established a defensive line south of Rocca San Casciano, between the Rabbi and Ronco rivers; it lies parallel to Highway 67, which links Forli and Ravenna.

Italian Armistice Day (1918) Mourned: Italy's First World War Armistice day, November 4, 1918, is commemorated at length. The victory of Vittorio Veneto (which «established Italy's natural, eastern boundaries,» and which sealed the struggle against the «century-old Hapsburg enemy) receives its due share of retrospective lament. The fruits of victory were snatched across the cynical green table of Versailles. This happened because Italy's historical interests were not defended by real patriots, but rather by «representantives of those noble and wealthy classes who are perpetually subservient to the London and Paris banks.» Once traduced, Italy found her only hope for recovery in the bright, clear, uncompromising road of Fascism. But even that road was finally to be obstructed by Badoglio, Victor Emmanuel, and sundry «merchants, profiteers and traitors.» From now on, inexorably, Risorgimento No. 2, namely Republican Fascism, remains the lone highway of expiation. Today's various anniversary commentaries also make it clear that Italy and Germany, both betrayed at Versailles, clasped hands as embattled «parihs» in the profound struggle for freedom and self-determination.

Staff Corps of Royal Army Removed: The removal of the Staff Corps of the Italian Royal Army is interpreted as a liquidation of the army itself, one step more towards the total liquidation of the «fatherland.» Bonomi is named prime instigator of Italy's dissolution.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Canal and in the area around Saint Dié we held our main line against the enemy who again attacked in several sectors.

Along the Road Remiremont-Gérardmer French Units were able to achieve minor infiltrations only after several unsuccessful attempts.

Concentrated fire of all types of weapons dispersed a fairly strong enemy tank attack on the south-western front of Dunkirk.

Two enemy warships were sunk and others set afire by light AA of the fortress Lorient.

Some Reconnaissance units in front of Saint Nazaire blew up enemy pill-boxes and advanced up to 30 kilometers east of the town into territory held by American troops.

Italy:

In central Italy thrusts west of Imola by Americans were repelled, as well as attempts by British units to cross the Ronco sector east and north-east of Forli.

The island of Calchi west of Rhodes has again been cleared of the enemy.

Eastern front:

In Macedonia our troops are fighting hard in numerous sectors against attacking Bulgarian units.

Our attacks against the Bolsheviks in the upper reaches of the western Morava are progressing favourably.

Along the Danube Bolshevik attacks against the bridgehead position near Duna-Foeldvar remained without success.

Panzers and Panzergrenadiers have beaten back in bitter fighting strong enemy attacks south-east of Budapest along the railway line to Szolnok.

Bolsheviks supported by tanks attacked north-west of Ungvar on a ten kilometer front and could only achieve minor infiltrations.

In East Prussia one of our own attacks near Goldap netted good results in spite of tenacious Soviet counter-attacks.

In Kurland, south-east of Libau the intensity of the enemy's attacks relaxed. The Bolsheviks however continued their concentrated breaking through attacks in the sector of Autz with tank and strong Artillery support. They were however frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our grenadiers. Several penetrations were sealed off.

In the north of Finland our marsch and disengaging movements continued according to plan with little fighting activity.

Air:

The enemy continued his air-attacks against the civil population in the left Rhine region and with minor forces indiscriminately dropped bombs upon Munich, Vienna and Berlin. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: For one of the very few times in recent months, neither the German Radio nor the German news agencies tonight gave any summary of the military situation on the western front. Accordingly, the most up-to-date picture of this front so far remains the one included in the official Wehrmacht communique (see above), which is issued in mid-afternoon.

Contradiction on Budapest: In a late broadcast tonight, the German Home Radio reassures its German listeners about the normalcy of life in threatened Budapest: « Though Budapest is so near to the front, life goes on there quite undisturbed. »

In Hungary, reports DNB, a « turn as radical » is taking on the Hungarian plain between the Danube and the lower Theiss: « While the roaring of guns is nearing the Hungarian capital, strong German tank formations, followed by German and Hungarian infantry forces, arrived to restore the situation on the right front wing, which had been temporarily endangered. »

Goebbels Statement: The German Minister of Propaganda has handed to the press a report upon the « results up-to-date of the total war effort in Germany. » The statement exults over the fact that « the demand of the total war effort for more soldiers and more weapons has been fulfilled to a great extent during the past three months. »

Dr. Goebbels then goes into various specific details concerning these new soldiers and newly manufactured weapons.

Italian Front Remains Calm: Today's military activity was at a minimum, due to « torrential rains. » Marshal Kesselring's troops are reported to have established a defensive line south of Rocca San Casciano, between the Rabbi and Ronco rivers; it lies parallel to Highway 67, which links Forli and Ravenna.

Italian Armistice Day (1918) Mourned: Italy's First World War Armistice day, November 4, 1918, is commemorated at length. The victory of Vittorio Veneto (which « established Italy's natural, eastern boundaries, » and which sealed the struggle against the « century-old Hapsburg enemy) receives its due share of retrospective lament. The fruits of victory were snatched across the cynical green table of Versailles. This happened because Italy's historical interests were not defended by real patriots, but rather by « representantives of those noble and wealthy classes who are perpetually subservient to the London and Paris banks. » Once traduced, Italy found her only hope for recovery in the bright, clear, uncompromising road of Fascism. But even that road was finally to be obstructed by Badoglio, Victor Emmanuel, and sundry « merchants, profiteers and traitors. » From now on, inexorably, Risorgimento No. 2, namely Republican Fascism, remains the lone highway of expiation. Today's various anniversary commentaries also make it clear that Italy and Germany, both betrayed at Versailles, clasped hands as embattled « pariahs » in the profound struggle for freedom and self-determination.

Staff Corps of Royal Army Removed: The removal of the Staff Corps of the Italian Royal Army is interpreted as a liquidation of the army itself, one step more towards the total liquidation of the « fatherland. » Bonomi is named prime instigator of Italy's dissolution.

Timey Advice to Partisans: Italian Patriots are warned not to persist in their struggle against Fascism; the point is again made that the Allies everywhere, particularly in Italy, have abandoned and disarmed the Patriots after exploiting them. The general admonition ties in pointedly with the reminder that November 10 is the limit of Il Duce's patience in the matter of defaulters.

HUNGARIAN

« Critical Turn » in Budapest Fighting: Radio Budapest late tonight frankly admits that fighting has reached the suburbs and southern border of the city. « The great Soviet offensive against Budapest has begun... The front line came ever nearer to the capital so that one could hear the enemy artillery barrage. » The situation is called « serious, » and the battle is characterized as having taken a « critical turn » last night when the Soviet troops, « taking quick advantage of their local successes, reached the southern border of the capital. German troops succeeded in... dislodging the enemy from Soroksar, a suburb of Budapest. »

Races in Budapest: Tonight at 20:20, Radio Budapest announced: « Until further notice, no more horse races will take place in Budapest. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interior I.C.

INFORMATION

BASIC NEWS

NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Saturday 4 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Russian gunfire heard in Budapest; General McCreery to command 8th Army; RAF gives Düsseldorf saturation attack; U.S. 1st Army gains two miles in new offensive; Japan reduced to fifth-rate naval power; Chinese retake Lungling; Japs encircle Kweilin; Rains bring Italian front to new standstill; R.N. sinks three enemy destroyers in Adriatic.

LIBERATED ITALY — Roosevelt asks increased bread ration for Italy; Enemy-reported attempt on Eden's life denied; Carabinieri should remain apolitical, Orlando says; Italian General Staff Corps dissolved; ACI discusses electric power situation; Spain appoints ambassador to Italy.

UNITED NATIONS — ICA Conference approves international plan; French Communists lodge protest with Government; CIO to attend T.U. meeting in London; 60 small U.S. vessels given to French Navy.

NEUTRAL — Spanish exiles in France meet.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIAN GUNFIRE HEARD IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 3 — The sound of Russian gunfire was heard in Budapest today, the Germans reported, as advancing Soviet columns pushed northward along the east bank of the Danube and northwestward along the road and railway cutting across the plains of the Danube-Tisza corridor. More than 100 places were taken in today's fighting in this region.

Alsodabas, 20 miles from Budapest on the line from Keksemet, fell to Russian troops today. Farther east, another north-bound column captured Toszeg, four miles south of Szolnok, while to the west, on the Danube's east bank, the railway station and town of Dunavesce is in Russian hands. Soviet spearheads were expected to reach the outermost ring of the Budapest defenses by nightfall today, according to a Moscow message.

GENERAL MCCREERY TO COMMAND 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Lieutenant General Sir Richard L. McCreery, K.C.B., former chief of staff to General Sir Harold Alexander in the Middle East, and commander of the British 10th Corps in the campaign which led to the battle of Cassino, has been approved as commander of the 8th Army, it was announced here tonight.

General McCreery succeeds Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, K.C.B., who has been 8th Army commander since last winter, when he took over command from then General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

General Leese has been transferred to the 11th Army Group as its commander, the announcement said.

General Leese, by his skillful shifting of forces in the concentration of Allied strength against the Gustav, the Hitler and the Goth lines, earned the reputation of being one of the great generals of the war. Under him the 8th Army became a truly United Nations army, with British, Indian, New Zealand, South African, Polish and Italian troops fighting side by side.

Commanded British 10th Corps

General McCreery commanded the British 10th Corps under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark during the crucial days of the landings at Salerno and of the preparation of a bridgehead across the Garigliano River to furnish a jumping-off spot for the great Allied offensive in Italy last May.

General McCreery has actually held command of the 8th Army for the past month while awaiting approval by King George VI.

In a personal message to the officers and men of the 8th Army, Gen. McCreery declared that the 8th Army, with its comrades of the 5th Army, will «play an essential and decisive part in the final defeat of the enemy in Europe.»

General McCreery's message said:

«It was the proudest day of my life when I was appointed to take over the 8th Army from Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, Bt. It will be difficult to follow two such distinguished predecessors, but I shall do my utmost to maintain your great traditions and to look after the interests of all sections of this famous Allied Army.

«I fully appreciate the special problems and hardships which long service overseas has imposed on many soldiers in the 8th Army. We must go all-out to finish the job quickly.

«The Germans are not yet beaten and are still fighting hard on all three fronts; but their difficulties are increasing rapidly.

«With your whole-hearted support, the 8th Army, together with our comrades of the American 5th Army, will play an essential and decisive part in the final defeat of the enemy in Europe.

«Best wishes and success to you all.» (PRO)

Japan reduced to illiterate naval power; Chinese retake Lungling; Japs encircle Kweilin; Rains bring Italian front to new standstill; R.N. sinks three enemy destroyers in Adriatic.

LIBERATED ITALY — Roosevelt asks increased bread ration for Italy; Enemy-reported attempt on Eden's life denied; Carabinieri should remain apolitical, Orlando says; Italian General Staff Corps dissolved; ACI discusses electric power situation; Spain appoints ambassador to Italy.

UNITED NATIONS — ICA Conference approves international plan; French Communists lodge protest with Government; CIO to attend T.U. meeting in London; 60 small U.S. vessels given to French Navy.

NEUTRAL — Spanish exiles in France meet.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIAN GUNFIRE HEARD IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 3 — The sound of Russian gunfire was heard in Budapest today, the Germans reported, as advancing Soviet columns pushed northward along the east bank of the Danube and northwestward along the road and railway cutting across the plains of the Danube-Tisza corridor. More than 100 places were taken in today's fighting in this region.

Alsodabas, 20 miles from Budapest on the line from Keksemet, fell to Russian troops today. Farther east, another north-bound column captured Toszeg, four miles south of Szolnok, while to the west, on the Danube's east bank, the railway station and town of Dunavesce is in Russian hands. Soviet spearheads were expected to reach the outermost ring of the Budapest defenses by nightfall today, according to a Moscow message.

The Hungarian-German retreat on this front is degenerating into a rout, despite the arrival of reinforcements, a Moscow dispatch said. Russian bombers and Stormoviks are strafing these fresh troops as they move out from Budapest, and Red Army tanks and mobile guns are charging them before they can be deployed.

Germans Attack in East Prussia

In East Prussia, the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Germans today when they repelled attacks by strong German forces of infantry and tanks north and south of Goldap. On all fronts, 38 German tanks were destroyed, and 11 planes shot down, in yesterday's fighting.

The French «Normandy» Air Forces Unit, fighting with Soviet troops, have shot down 105 enemy planes over East Prussia to date, Radio Moscow reported tonight.

On the northern front, Finnish forces driving along the Arctic Road towards Petsamo have captured German positions on two mountains 120 miles southwest of Petsamo, the Finnish communique announced. Northwest of Muonio, German resistance at Utkujaervi has been smashed, and the village of Yli Muonio has been captured.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

winter, when he took over command from then General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

General Leese has been transferred to the 11th Army Group as its commander, the announcement said.

General Leese, by his skillful shifting of forces in the concentration of Allied strength against the Gustav, the Hitler and the Goth lines, earned the reputation of being one of the great generals of the war. Under him the 8th Army became a truly United Nations army, with British, Indian, New Zealand, South African, Polish and Italian troops fighting side by side.

Commanded British 10th Corps

General McCreery commanded the British 10th Corps under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark during the crucial days of the landings at Salerno and of the preparation of a bridgehead across the Garigliano River to furnish a jumping-off spot for the great Allied offensive in Italy last May.

General McCreery has actually held command of the 8th Army for the past month while awaiting approval by King George VI.

In a personal message to the officers and men of the 8th Army, Gen. McCreery declared that the 8th Army, with its comrades of the 5th Army, will «play an essential and decisive part in the final defeat of the enemy in Europe.»

General McCreery's message said:

«It was the proudest day of my life when I was appointed to take over the 8th Army from Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, Bt. It will be difficult to follow two such distinguished predecessors, but I shall do my utmost to maintain your great traditions and to look after the interests of all sections of this famous Allied Army.

«I fully appreciate the special problems and hardships which long service overseas has imposed on many soldiers in the 8th Army. We must go all-out to finish the job quickly.

«The Germans are not yet beaten and are still fighting hard on all three fronts; but their difficulties are increasing rapidly.

«With your whole-hearted support, the 8th Army, together with our comrades of the American 5th Army, will play an essential and decisive part in the final defeat of the enemy in Europe.

«Best wishes and success to you all.» (PRO)

LATE BULLETINS

RUSSIANS NINE MILES FROM BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 3 — The Russians are only nine miles from Budapest, the supplement to the Soviet communique reported tonight. (Reuter)

GENERAL STILWELL RETURNS HOME

WASHINGTON, November 3 — General Joseph W. Stilwell, former Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Southeast Asia Theater, arrived here today by air following his recall which was ordered by President Roosevelt at the request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.

General Stilwell held a short conference with War Department officials and then left on a short vacation before being assigned to a new important post. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

R.A.F. GIVES DUESSELDORF SATURATION ATTACK

LONDON, November 3 — Huge fires were burning in Düsseldorf today, after more than 1,000 RAF bombers dropped 4,000 tons of explosives on this Ruhr industrial and rail center in a «saturation attack» last night.

The Germans put up a heavy ground barrage and stiff fighter opposition to protect this vital advanced base, now of even greater importance than previously as a result of the devastation of Essen and Duisberg by Allied air forces. RAF bombers and fighters found the defense last night stronger than anything yet encountered over Cologne, with the Luftwaffe using their new jet-propelled aircraft. Nine of the enemy fighters were brought down.

While the «saturation» of Düsseldorf was in progress, other RAF squadrons struck at Osnabrück, made sweeps on German transport targets, and attacked enemy airfields.

The night's operations cost the RAF 21 bombers and one fighter.

In daylight yesterday, 2,000 American aircraft striking at targets in Merseburg, Rheine and Bielefeld, shot down more than half of the enemy interceptor force of 400 in the biggest air battle of the war over Germany.

The final Allied losses in this tremendous air duel were 40 bombers and 16 fighters missing. Of the 28 fighters originally reported missing, nine definitely landed in friendly territory on the continent, a special communique from the 8th USAAF announced today. Others probably landed behind the Allied lines in Europe but have been unable to contact their respective group headquarters, the communique added.

Of the 208 German aircraft destroyed, American fighters alone shot down 130, and also accounted for the 25 destroyed on the ground — their largest bag of the war.

Greatest Luftwaffe Resistance

The Germans' determined attempt to protect their remaining synthetic oil plants from Allied assault yesterday brought out the 400 German fighters, probably the greatest air force ever sent up to defend the Reich.

The air over Merseburg was swarming with Allied and enemy planes. For the first time, pilots reported, German jet-propelled fighters risked an encounter with American bombers in formation. Previously their tactics had been to single out straggling bombers or to engage fighters.

The Allied bombing record against the Reich during October shows 100,000 tons of bombs dropped — almost twice the tonnage of any previous month. The RAF dropped 56,000 tons on Germany proper during night attacks alone.

Fifteen key German industrial centers were the main RAF targets, with Duisburg, Essen and Cologne suffering the heaviest blows.

Commenting on the mounting intensity and weight of the air war, the Turkish paper *Ulus* said recently: «The importance of the air war lies in the fact that it will continue until Germany is defeated. Essen one day, Cologne the next, another day another large German town, and so on, will be destroyed. This shows what fighting to the end will cost the Germans.» (OWI - BBC - Reuter)

U.S. 1ST ARMY GAINS 2 MILES IN NEW OFFENSIVE

SHAEF, November 3 — The American 1st Army's new offensive, which began yesterday on a 4,000-yard front 14 miles southeast of Aachen, blasted its way 2½ miles southeast of Vossenack against strong resistance today and captured the small town of Schmidt, 10 miles inside Germany.

Schmidt is on a strategic [illegible] hill overlooking the Roer River and is a junction of [illegible]ur roads leading through thickly wooded areas.

American troops, using machine guns, rifles and

Northeast of the Schelde pocket on Walcheren Island, British Marine Commandos fanned out from their beachhead at Westkappelle with one column pushing westward from Domburg and the other within two miles of the British forces at Flushing. Domburg, by-passed yesterday, was captured in house-to-house fighting today.

Holland's third port, Flushing, was cleared of German troops today by British Commandos who are pushing their 48-hour old landing toward a climax. Headquarters announced that the majority of all the principal German gun emplacements on Walcheren had been silenced.

British troops captured Lieut. General Reinhardt, garrison commander at Flushing and presumably the commander of the island's defenses, together with his staff officers.

Canadian troops have reinforced their bridgehead at the base of the Beveland causeway, and have extended their positions against heavy opposition.

The village of Arnemuiden, a few miles inland from the causeway, was declared an open city at the request of German officers, who stated that it contained the island's hospitals. Allied commanders honored the declaration, it was announced tonight.

The Canadian force which yesterday crossed to North Beveland Island on a reconnaissance mission captured 250 Germans. No opposition was reported on this island or on Tholen, to the east.

New Crossing of Mark

On the Dutch mainland, American and Polish troops under British command forced a new crossing of the Mark River south of the Meuse six miles from the Moerdijk escape bridge. Close aerial support was given to the attack. After gaining their bridgeheads, the troops dug in to await reinforcements. Heavy fighting flared without let-up, and enemy artillery batteries shattered an important bridge spanning the stream.

Allied troops on the eastern flank of the British corridor are within 1,300 yards of Meijel, and forward elements reported that there are no German troops in the town. Press reports stated that the Germans may be pulling back toward the Meuse River, eight miles away.

On the southern reaches of the Allied front, American 7th Army battled deeper in a cold rain into the rising hills of the Vosges, while French armored troops captured Baccarat, important communications center on the Meurthe River.

French troops also captured a number of towns to the north and south of Baccarat, and Allied spearheads are now within a few miles of Raon l'Etape, first town inside the Schirmeck Pass to Strasbourg.

American troops freed La Bourgonce, six miles northwest of St. Dié, just within the St. Marie pass, and gains were also reported in the Moselotte River bridgehead, where troops are six miles from Gerardmer, in the Schlucht Pass. (OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

JAPAN REDUCED TO FIFTH-RATE NAVAL POWER

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, November 3 — The United States Pacific Fleets reduced Japan to a fifth-rate naval power in the recent battles off Formosa and the Philippines, Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of Task Force 58, said today on his return to the United States.

He added that Japanese naval aviation has virtually been eliminated.

Statistics released for the first time on activities of Task Force 58 credited the carrier group with destroying 4,425 Japanese planes and sinking or damaging 795 naval and merchant ships from January 29 to October 27.

Enemy bombers attacking American carrier forces and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

originally reported missing, nine definitely landed in friendly territory on the continent, a special communique from the 8th USAAF announced today. Others probably landed behind the Allied lines in Europe but have been unable to contact their respective group headquarters, the communique added.

Of the 208 German aircraft destroyed, American fighters alone shot down 130, and also accounted for the 25 destroyed on the ground — their largest bag of the war.

Greatest Luftwaffe Resistance

The Germans' determined attempt to protect their remaining synthetic oil plants from Allied assault yesterday brought out the 400 German fighters, probably the greatest air force ever sent up to defend the Reich.

The air over Merseburg was swarming with Allied and enemy planes. For the first time, pilots reported, German jet-propelled fighters risked an encounter with American bombers in formation. Previously their tactics had been to single out straggling bombers or to engage fighters.

The Allied bombing record against the Reich during October shows 160,000 tons of bombs dropped — almost twice the tonnage of any previous month. The RAF dropped 56,000 tons on Germany proper during night attacks alone.

Fifteen key German industrial centers were the main RAF targets, with Duisburg, Essen and Cologne suffering the heaviest blows.

Commenting on the mounting intensity and weight of the air war, the Turkish paper *Ulus* said recently: « The importance of the air war lies in the fact that it will continue until Germany is defeated. Essen one day, Cologne the next, another day another large German town, and so on, will be destroyed. This shows what fighting to the end will cost the Germans. » (OWI - BBC - Reuter)

U.S. 1ST ARMY GAINS 2 MILES IN NEW OFFENSIVE

SHAEF, November 3 — The American 1st Army's new offensive, which began yesterday on a 4,000-yard front 14 miles southeast of Aachen, blasted its way 2½ miles southeast of Vossenack against strong resistance today and captured the small town of Schmidt, 10 miles inside Germany.

Schmidt is on a strategic high hill overlooking the Roer River and is a junction of four roads leading through thickly wooded areas.

American troops, using machine guns, rifles and mortars, fought through the dense, gloomy forest of Hürtgen and now are advancing on open ground. In the first 90 minutes of the attack yesterday, infantry troops encircled the town of Vossenack and by the afternoon were clearing the town of Germans.

The scale of the new attack is not known and press reports said that there have been no indications that the full strength of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st Army has been committed.

The new drive has been carried to within eight miles of Düren, a road center 20 miles from Cologne and the Rhine.

North of Vossenack, other American units have reached the outskirts of the hotly contested town of Hürtgen, astride a main highway running northeastward to Düren. The city has often been attacked but has never been completely invested.

Supreme Headquarters announced that all German resistance in the southern Scheldt pocket had ceased today after Canadian troops overran the last enemy strongpoints of Zeebrugge, Knocke and Heyst. A few German snipers remaining in Zeebrugge are being mopped up.

A press dispatch said that 12,244 Germans, more than the entire German force as estimated when the battle began, were taken prisoner in the pocket.

Germans. No opposition was reported on this island or on Tholen, to the east.

New Crossing of Mark

On the Dutch mainland, American and Polish troops under British command forced a new crossing of the Mark River south of the Meuse six miles from the Moerdijk escape bridge. Close aerial support was given to the attack. After gaining their bridgeheads, the troops dug in to await reinforcements. Heavy fighting flared without let-up, and enemy artillery batteries shattered an important bridge spanning the stream.

Allied troops on the eastern flank of the British corridor are within 1,320 yards of Meijel, and forward elements reported that there are no German troops in the town. Press reports stated that the Germans may be pulling back toward the Meuse River, eight miles away.

On the southern reaches of the Allied front, American 7th Army battled deeper in a cold rain into the rising hills of the Vosges, while French armored troops captured Baccarat, important communications center on the Meurthe River.

French troops also captured a number of towns to the north and south of Baccarat, and Allied spearheads are now within a few miles of Raon l'Etape, first town inside the Schirmeck Pass to Strasbourg.

American troops freed La Bourgonce, six miles northwest of St. Dié, just within the St. Marie pass, and gains were also reported in the Moselotte River bridgehead, where troops are six miles from Gerardmer, in the Schlucht Pass. (OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

JAPAN REDUCED TO FIFTH-RATE NAVAL POWER

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, November 3 — The United States Pacific Fleets reduced Japan to a fifth-rate naval power in the recent battles off Formosa and the Philippines, Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of Task Force 58, said today on his return to the United States.

He added that Japanese naval aviation has virtually been eliminated.

Statistics released for the first time on activities of Task Force 58 credited the carrier group with destroying 4,425 Japanese planes and sinking or damaging 795 naval and merchant ships from January 29 to October 27.

Enemy bombers attacking American carrier forces and bases in the Marianas damaged « several » United States warships and caused minor damage to airfields on Saipan and Tinian on Wednesday, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced tonight from Pearl Harbor. Thirteen of the Japanese planes were shot down, the Navy reported.

Troops of the 24th U. S. Division have advanced five miles west of recently captured Carigara on Leyte, a communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines announced tonight.

The enemy meanwhile landed troops and mechanized equipment from an escorted convoy of four cargo ships at Ormoc on the west coast, where, the Associated Press said, « the final showdown battle » on Leyte may be fought.

Leyte-based fighters fought through Japanese interception to dive-bomb and sink two of the transports. (Reuter-OWI)

CHINESE RETAKE LUNGLING; JAPS RING KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, November 3 — Chinese forces today captured Lungling, principal remaining Japanese stronghold on the Salween River front in southwest China, after a hard, five-day assault, the Chinese communique announced.

However, the communique announced also that Japanese forces have nearly completed the encirclement of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

Kweilin, major Chinese base in south central China, and have captured Pinglo, another large city 55 miles southeast of Kweilin.

Lungling, 90 miles southeast of Myitkyina in southern Hunan Province, is on an India-China supply route just east of the Burma-China border. Its capture removed the last major obstacle toward a juncture of the Ledo and Burma Roads, and the reopening of a land supply route to China.

Chinese forces were reported pursuing enemy units along the Burma Road toward Mangshih, a strongpoint 10 miles to the southwest, which must be removed if the Chinese are to make effective use of that portion of the Burma Road they have cleared.

The capture of Pinglo carried the Japanese to within 53 miles of a juncture with other Japanese forces fighting northwest toward Liuchow from the south coast of China, the communique said.

Kweilin was nearly encircled yesterday, when a Japanese force advanced to within six miles of the city on the west. Other Japanese units are attacking the northern and eastern suburbs of the Kwangsi Province capital.

A Chinese Army spokesman disclosed that one Japanese column, driving on the city from the south, was hurled back six miles. He predicted that Kweilin was strong enough to endure a long siege.

Jap Destroyer Sunk

The sinking of a Japanese destroyer and the damaging of a large transport were announced today by the 14th USAAF. The action occurred in the South China Sea; an American Press Service said that this was a continuing action against the surviving units of the beaten Japanese fleet.

Widespread attacks in support of Chinese ground troops were carried out by 14th USAAF Chinese and American fliers. Japanese ground positions along the China-Burma border were attacked, while airdromes on Hainan Island and in French Indo-China were effectively attacked.

American Superfortresses, carrying the largest individual bomb loads in aerial warfare, today bombed railroad marshalling yards at Rangoon, a 20th USAAF communique announced.

The attack, the 14th by Superforts since early June, was made in substantial force, the communique said, adding that weather conditions over the target were favorable. Preliminary reports indicated that considerable damage was inflicted.

In another important air action, U.S. Liberators of the Eastern Air Command heavily damaged a 700-foot railway bridge in Thailand, forcing the Japanese to divert their traffic for northern Thailand and eastern Burma over a much longer route.

In Burma, British troops today consolidated their positions around captured Mawlu, on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway 65 miles southwest of Myitkyina, and sent patrols forward in continuation of a drive to re-open an overland supply route to western China.

In the Chin Hills sector to the southwest of Irrawaddy, 5th Indian Division troops yesterday captured Japanese strongpoints overlooking the Tiddim-Fort White Road from the northwest, and cleared enemy defenses on the road 12 miles from Tiddim. (OWI)

THREE ALLIED AIR OFFICERS DECORATED

SHAEF, November 3 — General Dwight D. Eisenhower today pinned decorations awarded by President Roosevelt on three high Allied air officers whose planning of air tactics made possible the landings in Normandy.

The decorated men were Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur

TANGermans are commandeering all motor vehicles for the German army, the Soviet newspaper said. Entire divisions are being pushed backward with planes harassing the retreat.

The German high command is prepared to defend Budapest from house to house, regardless of the destruction, the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* said.

The Nazi-controlled Hungarian radio has appealed to the Hungarians to die for the Nazis. A Thursday broadcast said:

"If a million have to die, let them perish, for who can count the cost now?"

The reaction of many Hungarians to such appeals was indicated by a Nazi-controlled Budapest paper, which said: "Many people wonder whether the struggle is any use when the enemy is mobilizing all his power against Germany and Hungary. The proverb says many hounds soon catch the hare." (OWI)

RAINS BRING ITALIAN FRONT TO NEW STANDSTILL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Violent thunderstorms and heavy, wind-lashed rains yesterday brought operations on the Italian front, for the second time in less than a week, to a standstill, it was announced here today.

The main force of the storm centered in the mountains of the 5th Army front, where rampaging mountain streams tore away newly rebuilt bridges and bypasses, and coated roads with treacherous mud. Both forward troops and units in the rear found it practically impossible to secure a full quota of essential supplies, reports said. With violent rains alternating with impenetrable mists, front-line positions remained virtually unchanged, although enemy forces attempted several counter-attacks during the night, when the storm was at its height.

British infantry and tank forces pressing on toward the town of Forli, capital of Romagna Province, reported gains of up to 1,500 yards yesterday, although German armor still resisted strongly at the northwestern and northeastern corners of Forli Airfield. German positions at the northeastern edge of the field are particularly strong, with a drainage canal forming a water barrier in front of the enemy entrenchments.

On the coastal sector of the 8th Army, contact with German infantry forces supported by self-propelled guns was reported along Highway 16, where Allied patrols have penetrated to within five road-miles of Ravenna. In the again flooded lowland areas between this sector and the upper stretches of the Ronco, clashes with enemy rear-guards continued.

In one action, Allied troops wiped out enemy outposts guarding a crossroads some five miles south of Ravenna, after first engaging the German positions in a light skirmish Wednesday. In a second encounter, 8th Army armored forces executed a surprise thrust into enemy territory, and shot up German troops and tank concentrations north of San Pietro.

Quick work by sappers, who bridged a washed-out stream-bed, enabled the tanks to take the enemy unawares.

Allied troops yesterday captured the village of Grisignano, 2½ miles south of Forli and on the east banks of the Rabbi River. German forces still hold the road to the north, and the village of San Martino in Strada, as well as the heights west of the Rabbi River. (PRO)

PATROLS ATTACK FLEEING ENEMY IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — British patrols yesterday attacked rear-guard forces of a fleeing column entering the town of Fiorina, within 10 miles of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

back six miles. He predicted that Kwellin was strong enough to endure a long siege.

Jap Destroyer Sunk

The sinking of a Japanese destroyer and the damaging of a large transport were announced today by the 14th USAAF. The action occurred in the South China Sea; an American Press Service said that this was a continuing action against the surviving units of the beaten Japanese fleet.

Widespread attacks in support of Chinese ground troops were carried out by 14th USAAF Chinese and American fliers. Japanese ground positions along the China-Burma border were attacked, while airdromes on Hainan Island and in French Indo-China were effectively attacked.

American Superfortresses, carrying the largest individual bomb loads in aerial warfare, today bombed railroad marshalling yards at Rangoon, a 20th USAAF communique announced.

The attack, the 14th by Superforts since early June, was made in substantial force, the communique said, adding that weather conditions over the target were favorable. Preliminary reports indicated that considerable damage was inflicted.

In another important air action, U.S. Liberators of the Eastern Air Command heavily damaged a 700-foot railway bridge in Thailand, forcing the Japanese to divert their traffic for northern Thailand and eastern Burma over a much longer route.

In Burma, British troops today consolidated their positions around captured Mawlu, on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway 65 miles southwest of Myitkyina, and sent patrols forward in continuation of a drive to re-open an overland supply route to western China.

In the Chin Hills sector to the southwest of Irrawaddy, 5th Indian Division troops yesterday captured Japanese strongpoints overlooking the Tiddim-Fort White Road from the northwest, and cleared enemy defenses on the road 12 miles from Tiddim. (OWI)

THREE ALLIED AIR OFFICERS DECORATED

SHAEF, November 3 — General Dwight D. Eisenhower today pinned decorations awarded by President Roosevelt on three high Allied air officers whose planning of air tactics made possible the landings in Normandy.

The decorated men were Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, commander-in-chief of the Bomber Command; Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, former commander-in-chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force; and Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of The United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

General Eisenhower read out an award to Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto W. Douglas, commander-in-chief of the RAF Coastal Command, who was unable to be present.

The three air chief marshals were made chief commanders of the Legion of Merit and General Spaatz was awarded the cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal. (OWI)

POLISH PRESIDENT DECORATES GENERAL PAGET

CAIRO, November 3 — The commander-in-chief of Allied forces in the Middle East, General Sir Bernard Paget, has been decorated with the Order of Polonia Restituta, first class, by President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the Polish Republic, for merit in the organization of the Polish army in Great Britain, Reuter said today. (Reuter)

PANIC IN BUDAPEST AS RUSSIANS ADVANCE

MOSCOW, November 3 — Panic has broken out in Budapest as the Red Army advances on the city, the Army publication *Red Star* reported today.

in less than a week, to a standstill, it was announced here today.

The main force of the storm centered in the mountains of the 5th Army front, where rampaging mountain streams tore away newly rebuilt bridges and bypasses, and coated roads with treacherous mud. Both forward troops and units in the rear found it practically impossible to secure a full quota of essential supplies, reports said. With violent rains alternating with impenetrable mists, front-line positions remained virtually unchanged, although enemy forces attempted several counter-attacks during the night, when the storm was at its height.

British infantry and tank forces pressing on toward the town of Forli, capital of Romagna Province, reported gains of up to 1,500 yards yesterday, although German armor still resisted strongly at the northwestern and northeastern corners of Forli Airfield. German positions at the northeastern edge of the field are particularly strong, with a drainage canal forming a water barrier in front of the enemy entrenchments.

On the coastal sector of the 8th Army, contact with German infantry forces supported by self-propelled guns was reported along Highway 16, where Allied patrols have penetrated to within five road-miles of Ravenna. In the again flooded lowland areas between this sector and the upper stretches of the Reno, clashes with enemy rearguards continued.

In one action, Allied troops wiped out enemy outposts guarding a crossroads some five miles south of Ravenna, after first engaging the German positions in a light skirmish Wednesday. In a second encounter, 8th Army armored forces executed a surprise thrust into enemy territory, and shot up German troops and tank concentrations north of San Pietro.

Quick work by sappers, who bridged a washed-out stream-bed, enabled the tanks to take the enemy unawares.

Allied troops yesterday captured the village of Gristgnano, 2½ miles south of Forli and on the east banks of the Rabbi River. German forces still hold the road to the north, and the village of San Martino in Strada, as well as the heights west of the Rabbi River. (PRO)

PATROLS ATTACK FLEEING ENEMY IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — British patrols yesterday attacked rear-guard forces of a fleeing column entering the town of Florina, within 10 miles of the Yugoslav-Greek frontier, it was announced here today.

Casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces, which were also beset by other patrols which derailed a six-car train in the same area, leaving it to be destroyed by Beaufighters which swept over the district to strafe the fleeing German troops.

The enemy forces were apparently survivors of German forces withdrawing northward from Salonika. (PRO)

STORM CUTS M.A.A.F. OPERATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, November 3 — Violent thunderstorms over Italy yesterday restricted the Mediterranean Allied Air Force's operations to less than 100 sorties, it was announced here today.

Fighter-bombers carried out an armed sweep into Yugoslavia, and reported near-misses on a train and freight cars on a rail siding. (PRO)

R. N. SINKS THREE ENEMY DESTROYERS IN ADRIATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — The British destroyers *HMS Wheatland* and *Avonvale* engaged and sank three enemy destroyers in an hour-and-a-half engagement in the waters south of Fiume on Wednesday night, it was announced here today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The destroyers were cruising through the island channels west of Pag, some 60 miles south of Fiume, when the clash occurred, the announcement said. Two enemy destroyers were encountered in the first action, and within an hour and a half the third warship was encountered and sunk. Some enemy survivors were rescued and made prisoners. The *Avonvale* suffered only superficial damage, and neither British craft had casualties.

M.T.B. FLEET SINKS 75 VESSELS IN 10 MONTHS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Light coastal forces, consisting of British and American motor torpedo boats and supporting craft, have sunk 75 enemy vessels in waters north of Elba in the past 10 months, it was announced here today.

Among the enemy craft sunk were two merchant vessels of 2,000 and 3,000 tons.

Most of the enemy ships were engaged near La Spezia and Genoa harbors, used by the hard-pressed enemy army to supply troops farther south, cut off by Allied air attacks on railways and roads. (PRO)

CONGRATULATIONS GIVEN TO 15TH U.S.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Comanding General of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force; Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commanding 5th Army; and Air Vice-Marshal W. Elliot, commander of the Balkan Air Force, have sent messages of congratulation to officers and men of the 15th USAAF on the anniversary of its first combat mission, it was announced here today. (PRO)

CAPTURE OF MUSSOLINI'S CASTLE DESCRIBED

LONDON, November 3 — Capture of Rocca Delle Caminate, the high point on the Rimini-Bologna road, on top of which is located Mussolini's castle, was described today by a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent.

Telling of the assault on the strongpoint, the correspondent said that a barrage was first opened by Polish forces and supported by British artillery. The Poles advanced up the hill, their progress being impeded by mines, barbed wire and intense machine-gun fire from concrete pillboxes placed every 100 yards.

Before the strong attack, the Germans withdrew from the castle area. Fighting ceased when civilians hung out white flags and the castle was taken. (BBC)

GERMANS USING OXEN-DRAWN TRANSPORT

LONDON, November 3 — The Germans are using oxen to haul vehicles and guns in their northward retreat in Italy as they are suffering a serious transport shortage, an official military observer with the 8th Army said today.

The dispatch added that the Germans are critically deficient of vehicles, and have an even more acute shortage of petrol and oil. (OWI)

BRAZILIAN AIRMEN FLYING ON ITALIAN FRONT

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD IN ITALY, November 3 — Brazilians piloting fighter-bombers went into action for the first time on this front on October 31, in strafing attacks behind the enemy line, a delayed dispatch revealed today. (OWI)

WESTERN GERMAN INDUSTRIES FORCED TO CLOSE

LONDON, November 3 — All German industrial activity

Headquarters said today. The dispatch said that a heavy-caliber German shell exploded within 30 yards of the general, shattered a nearby house and wounded a sentry. (OWI)

HARD WINTER IN NORTH EUROPE PREDICTED

LONDON, November 3 — Northern Europe faces its hardest winter of the war with heavy snowfalls and low temperatures, according to a forecast issued today by Allied weather experts.

It is primarily a forecast of weather probabilities in Germany a Reuter correspondent said. He added that elaborate preparations have been made by the U. S. 1st Army to make certain that frontline men do not suffer from the cold. Large supplies of winter equipment have been flown from Britain to Americans in Germany, he continued.

The forecast for northwest Germany is: 30 days of snow during the next three months, with an average fall of six inches; 17 days of rain and fog during the next two months; and a mean temperature of 38 degrees during December and 36 degrees during January. (Reuter)

MACARTHUR ESCAPES DEATH

MACARTHUR'S HQ, PHILIPPINES, November 3 — General Douglas MacArthur narrowly escaped death recently during a Japanese bombing and strafing raid on American headquarters on Leyte Island, it was disclosed today.

The general was working in his office when an armor-piercing bullet from a Japanese aircraft smashed into the wall only a foot from his head. When his aides rushed into his room, they found General MacArthur prying the bullet out of the wall. «Not yet,» he observed. (BBC)

JAP WAR WILL KEEP U.S. SHIPS BUSY

WASHINGTON, November 3 — The American Merchant Marine will be largely engaged in military transport for a period of six months to three years after the war in Europe ends, the United States Office of War Information reported today.

The war against Japan, it was pointed out, will require three times the shipping demanded for the war in Europe, in part because of the vastly greater sea distances involved. It is nearly 7,000 miles from San Francisco to the China coast, compared to 3,000 between the American Atlantic coast and France.

To the merchant marine will fall the job of repatriating at least six million American troops and of continuing to supply those remaining overseas. American bottoms already have moved more than 4½ million troops and their equipment overseas.

The American Merchant Marine has played a major role in operations all over the world, including the invasion of Normandy. As of September 15 its casualties were 5,803, including 722 dead, and an additional 10,000 temporarily or permanently disabled. (OWI)

BULGARIANS REPEL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

SOFIA, November 3 — Bulgarian troops are engaged in fierce battles east of the Ibra River against newly reinforced German troops, a Bulgarian communique announced yesterday. (OWI)

GREEK GOVERNOR PUT UNDER GENERAL SCOBIE

ATHENS, November 3 — Colonel Pausanias Catsotas, Military Governor of Attica, was today placed under the direct orders of Major General Ronald Scobie, commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in Greece, in a decree signed by

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONGRATULATIONS GIVEN TO 15TH U.S.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Comanding General of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force; Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commanding 5th Army; and Air Vice-Marshal W. Elliot, commander of the Balkan Air Force, have sent messages of congratulation to officers and men of the 15th USAAF on the anniversary of its first combat mission, it was announced here today. (PRO)

CAPTURE OF MUSSOLINI'S CASTLE DESCRIBED

LONDON, November 3 — Capture of Rocca Delle Caminate, the high point on the Rimini-Bologna road, on top of which is located Mussolini's castle, was described today by a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent.

Telling of the assault on the strongpoint, the correspondent said that a barrage was first opened by Polish forces and supported by British artillery. The Poles advanced up the hill, their progress being impeded by mines, barbed wire and intense machine-gun fire from concrete pillboxes placed every 100 yards.

Before the strong attack, the Germans withdrew from the castle area. Fighting ceased when civilians hung out white flags and the castle was taken. (BBC)

GERMANS USING OXEN-DRAWN TRANSPORT

LONDON, November 3 — The Germans are using oxen to haul vehicles and guns in their northward retreat in Italy as they are suffering a serious transport shortage, an official military observer with the 8th Army said today.

The dispatch added that the Germans are critically deficient of vehicles, and have an even more acute shortage of petrol and oil. (OWI)

BRAZILIAN AIRMEN FLYING ON ITALIAN FRONT

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD IN ITALY, November 3 — Brazilians piloting fighter-bombers went into action for the first time on this front on October 31, in strafing attacks behind the enemy line, a delayed dispatch revealed today. (OWI)

WESTERN GERMAN INDUSTRIES FORCED TO CLOSE

LONDON, November 3 — All German industrial activity in the district of Aachen and on the German-Luxembourg frontier opposite Trier has almost ceased, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today. The cessation was caused by the advance of Allied armies.

Other industries which have been forced to close by the Allied advance include those producing wagons and heavy military trucks, sheet metal and refined oil products, the report said. (OWI)

GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP DAMAGED OFF HOLLAND

LONDON, November 3 — Light coastal forces of the Royal Navy attacked a strongly escorted German convoy off The Hook of Holland on Wednesday, and torpedoed a medium-sized German supply ship, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The vessel was left in smoke after other German vessels were damaged, the announcement said.

All British ships returned safely. (Reuter)

GENERAL PATTON AGAIN ESCAPES DEATH

NEW YORK, November 3 — Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton has escaped death for the second time in a month, an International News Service dispatch from U.S. 3rd Army

MACARTHUR ESCAPES DEATH

MACARTHUR'S HQ, PHILIPPINES, November 3 — General Douglas MacArthur narrowly escaped death recently during a Japanese bombing and strafing raid on American headquarters on Leyte Island, it was disclosed today.

The general was working in his office when an armor-piercing bullet from a Japanese aircraft smashed into the wall only a foot from his head. When his aides rushed into his room, they found General MacArthur prying the bullet out of the wall. "Not yet," he observed. (BBC)

JAP WAR WILL KEEP U.S. SHIPS BUSY

WASHINGTON, November 3 — The American Merchant Marine will be largely engaged in military transport for a period of six months to three years after the war in Europe ends, the United States Office of War Information reported today.

The war against Japan, it was pointed out, will require three times the shipping demanded for the war in Europe, in part because of the vastly greater sea distances involved. It is nearly 7,000 miles from San Francisco to the China coast, compared to 3,000 between the American Atlantic coast and France.

To the merchant marine will fall the job of repatriating at least six million American troops and of continuing to supply those remaining overseas. American bottoms already have moved more than 4½ million troops and their equipment overseas.

The American Merchant Marine has played a major role in operations all over the world, including the invasion of Normandy. As of September 15 its casualties were 5,803, including 722 dead, and an additional 10,000 temporarily or permanently disabled. (OWI)

BULGARIANS REPEL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

SOFIA, November 3 — Bulgarian troops are engaged in fierce battles east of the Ibru River against newly reinforced German troops, a Bulgarian communique announced yesterday. (OWI)

GREEK GOVERNOR PUT UNDER GENERAL SCOBIE

ATHENS, November 3 — Colonel Pausanias Catsotas, Military Governor of Attica, was today placed under the direct orders of Major General Ronald Scobie, commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in Greece, in a decree signed by Greek Prime Minister Georges Papandreou.

Attica includes Athens and has a population of over a million. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROOSEVELT ASKS BIGGER BREAD RATION

WASHINGTON, November 3 — President Roosevelt has asked military authorities to increase the bread ration throughout liberated Italy to 300 grams (12 ounces) daily, the War Department announced today.

In a communication sent to the War Department, President Roosevelt said that, after consideration of the shipping factor involved, he has assumed the responsibility for using now in southern Italy food reserves which were being built up for use when northern Italy is liberated. Accordingly he has asked an increase in bread rations for the section of Italy occupied by Allied troops.

The President has also directed the War Department to provide additional trucks that can be spared from military operations to maintain a transport system for supplying food to the Italian people.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The President stated that every effort consistent with military operational needs would be made to get additional relief supplies to Italy. He emphasized that food should take preference over other relief supplies.

In the first six months of the Allied liberation, food rations in Italy varied from area to area, depending largely on local supplies Brig. Gen. William O' Dwyer, vice president in charge of the economic section of the Allied Commission for Italy, said in a statement released by the War Department yesterday.

Reviewing Allied progress in improving the food situation, General O' Dwyer said that last winter the bread ration everywhere was brought up to 200 grams and supplemental rations were assured to those working directly and indirectly for the armed forces.

On July 1 of this year, while central Italy was on the 200 gram bread ration, the bulk of liberated Italy was increased to 300 grams. As a result of these increases and the new harvest, the upward trend in the cost of living and in black market prices of food was halted, the report said.

The President's plan would extend the 300-gram ration to other portions of Italy, which formerly received only 200 grams.

All of liberated Italy is now receiving a greater bread ration than under German occupation. (OWI)

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON EDEN'S LIFE DENIED

ROME, November 3 — The British Embassy, in an official statement issued here today, denied the Fascist Italian radio report that an attempt had been made on the life of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by the placing of a bomb outside his hotel.

The statement declared that « no such attempt was made, nor did Mr. Eden stay at the Excelsior Hotel, where the bomb was stated to have been found. »

Mr. Eden arrived here Monday by air from Greece and, after conferring with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and other Italian officials, went to General Sir Harold Alexander's advanced headquarters for a visit with the Allied Commander-in-Chief. (PRO)

CARABINIERI SHOULD REMAIN APOLITICAL

ROME, November 3 — In reply to a press campaign in progress for several days accusing the Carabinieri of being politically partial, the Undersecretariat for Press and Information yesterday issued a statement quoting a circular sent to Carabinieri October 21 urging that the Carabinieri, in keeping with their office, « should remain apolitical and refrain from participating in any manifestation which would involve them with any political party. »

The circular said the « Carabinieri and all the armed forces of the State are, and must be, fully conscious of their duty to serve the State whatever the political mind of the legitimate government, which has the right to rely upon its loyalty and on the faithful execution of its orders. »

A rigorous investigation is under way to ascertain the reasons for the recent use of force on the part of a few Carabinieri, it was revealed in a circular issued October 28 by Taddeo Orlando, Commanding General of the Carabinieri, and made public today.

Pointing out that Italy is going through a transition period in all fields of life, the head of the Carabinieri said « resultant unavoidable disturbances » should not perturb the « conscience of those whose duty it is to keep order and maintain public security. »

He requested the Carabinieri, which, he said, was an « essentially apolitical » organization, to prove by facts that it has no prejudice for any political party, and that it has one « indisputable aim, obedience to the law, and supreme

A.C.I. HANDLES ELECTRIC POWER SITUATION

ROME, November 3 — The electric power situation in liberated Italy was the subject of discussion at the 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, held here today under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav representative, Milos Smiljania.

Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and Lt. Col. Jenny, head of the Sub-Commission for Public Works, were spokesmen.

Also present at the meeting were Couve de Murville for France; George Exintaris for Greece; General Souslo-parov for the Soviet Union; and Alexander Kirk for the United States. (UNN)

SPAIN APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

ROME, November 3 — The Spanish Government today raised the status of their diplomatic representative to Italy from Chargé d'Affaires to Ambassador, and appointed Antonio De Sangroniz y Castro Spanish Ambassador to Italy. Sangroniz was previously Spanish representative to the French Committee of National Liberation. (UNN)

TEXTILE, LEATHER INDUSTRIES AIDED

ROME, November 3 — War damage to the modest textile industry in liberated Italy came mainly from German demolition squads, the Allied Commission reported today.

Now at least half of liberated Italy's cotton textile industry is in position to produce again.

For purposes of rehabilitation, the Allied Commission has concentrated its assistance upon one group of factories near Naples, it was said.

For this it has requisitioned 8½ million pounds of raw materials, including cotton from Egypt and America. Some of the requisitions have been approved, and some of the raw material has arrived here.

The Allied Commission said these plants are already producing fabrics for civilian use, such as men's shirtings and women's dressgoods, at the rate of 350,000 or 400,000 yards monthly.

Other essential civilian materials being produced now include candlewick and seamstress' thread.

AC's Industry Sub-Commission aided these factory owners in rehabilitating their machinery and in getting coal and Sicilian cotton, for which the Allies assigned schooners and transport needed for military purposes.

The woolen textile industry in liberated Italy is conducted by small groups (from 10 to 100 persons).

Using local wool, these groups are producing hand-woven articles at about half their normal rate.

Meanwhile, AC is completing a study of what the import needs of this industry will be, such as loom parts, spinning frames, and dyestuffs, W. S. Vaughan, head of Sub-Commission, said.

Rayon, Belting and Tanneries

In the artificial fiber industry, also known as staple fiber and rayon, it was the same story. The damage was chiefly from German demolition mines, the Sub-Commission found.

Under AC direction, engineers are arranging to « cannibalize » the badly-damaged Naples plant to reactivate the Rome plant, bringing machinery from the Naples plant to the Rome one.

As soon as essential chemicals can be obtained, production on a small scale will be started by using small stocks of cellulose now on hand. Imports will be needed later

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

All of liberated Italy is now receiving a greater bread ration than under German occupation. (OWI)

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON EDEN'S LIFE DENIED

ROME, November 3 — The British Embassy, in an official statement issued here today, denied the Fascist Italian radio report that an attempt had been made on the life of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by the placing of a bomb outside his hotel.

The statement declared that «no such attempt was made, nor did Mr. Eden stay at the Excelsior Hotel, where the bomb was stated to have been found.»

Mr. Eden arrived here Monday by air from Greece and after conferring with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi and other Italian officials, went to General Sir Harold Alexander's advanced headquarters for a visit with the Allied Commander-in-Chief. (PRO)

CARABINIERI SHOULD REMAIN APOLITICAL

ROME, November 3 — In reply to a press campaign in progress for several days accusing the Carabinieri of being politically partial, the Undersecretariat for Press and Information yesterday issued a statement quoting a circular sent to Carabinieri October 21 urging that the Carabinieri, in keeping with their office, «should remain apolitical and refrain from participating in any manifestation which would involve them with any political party.»

The circular said the «Carabinieri and all the armed forces of the State are, and must be, fully conscious of their duty to serve the State whatever the political mind of the legitimate government, which has the right to rely upon its loyalty and on the faithful execution of its orders.»

A rigorous investigation is under way to ascertain the reasons for the recent use of force on the part of a few Carabinieri, it was revealed in a circular issued October 28 by Taddeo Orlando, Commanding General of the Carabinieri, and made public today.

Pointing out that Italy is going through a transition period in all fields of life, the head of the Carabinieri said «resultant unavoidable disturbances» should not perturb the «conscience of those whose duty it is to keep order and maintain public security.»

He requested the Carabinieri, which, he said, was an «essentially apolitical» organization, to prove by facts that it has no prejudice for any political party, and that it has one «indisputable aim, obedience to the law, and supreme interest for the Fatherland.» Only in this manner is it possible to retain the «confidence, respect, and good will of the people,» he added.

Orlando asked the Carabinieri to act in times of disorder «with calm» and «without precipitation.» They should be inspired with its «traditional altruism,» he said.

The spirit of the circular, Orlando stated, was also for the benefit of those who are reserved for duty in Northern Italy «where the population, because of its greater sufferings, must find in the Carabinieri reason for comfort, protection, and assistance.» (UNN)

ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF CORPS DISSOLVED

ROME, November 3 — The General Staff Corps of the Italian Army was dissolved today at a meeting of the Council of Ministers. Measures were taken to provide for its future reorganization.

The reason for the abolishment of the General Staff Corps was the tendency on the part of its officers to escape responsibility, Chief of the General Staff Berardi said in an interview with the newspaper *Ricostruzione*.

Only officers who had been in active command of troops will be qualified for positions in the reconstituted General Staff Corps. (UNN)

TEXTILE, LEATHER INDUSTRIES AIDED

ROME, November 3 — War damage to the modest textile industry in liberated Italy came mainly from German demolition squads, the Allied Commission reported today.

Now at least half of liberated Italy's cotton textile industry is in position to produce again.

For purposes of rehabilitation, the Allied Commission has concentrated its assistance upon one group of factories near Naples, it was said.

For this it has requisitioned 8½ million pounds of raw materials, including cotton from Egypt and America. Some of the requisitions have been approved, and some of the raw material has arrived here.

The Allied Commission said these plants are already producing fabrics for civilian use, such as men's shirtings and women's dressgoods, at the rate of 350,000 or 400,000 yards monthly.

Other essential civilian materials being produced now include candlewick and seamstress' thread.

AC's Industry Sub-Commission aided these factory owners in rehabilitating their machinery and in getting coal and Sicilian cotton, for which the Allies assigned schooners and transport needed for military purposes.

The woolen textile industry in liberated Italy is conducted by small groups (from 10 to 100 persons).

Using local wool, these groups are producing hand-woven articles at about half their normal rate.

Meanwhile, AC is completing a study of what the import needs of this industry will be, such as loom parts, spinning frames, and dyestuffs, W. S. Vaughan, head of Sub-Commission, said.

Rayon, Belting and Tanneries

In the artificial fiber industry, also known as staple fiber and rayon, it was the same story. The damage was chiefly from German demolition mines, the Sub-Commission found.

Under AC direction, engineers are arranging to «cannibalize» the badly-damaged Naples plant to reactivate the Rome plant, bringing machinery from the Naples plant to the Rome one.

As soon as essential chemicals can be obtained, production on a small scale will be started by using small stocks of cellulose now on hand. Imports will be needed later to supplement this, it was said.

Like many other industries, the textile industry needs belting. Under AC's direction, two or three factories have been started again at producing it.

Tanneries have been reactivated to the point where they turn out about one-tenth of the leather requirement of liberated Italy. That is the maximum for which tanning extracts can be supplied by liberated factories.

Legislation for control of the distribution of these extracts has been developed by the Industry Sub-Commission. Such control became essential, because the Germans looted the country of all the hides and leather they could find, including all belting in factories, according to the Sub-Commission.

AC has developed successful improvisations in industrial fields that cannot be activated immediately.

For example, because of the lack of tanning, AC has organized the collection of shoes unfit for further army use, and has obtained sufficient leather, thread, and nails to repair them. They are being turned out for use of Italian civilians at the rate of 5,000 pairs a week, it was said.

Similarly, the Industry Sub-Commission has supplemented textile production by setting up an organization for repairing and dyeing surplus army uniforms for civilian use. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

UNITED NATIONS

I.C.A. CONFERENCE APPROVES INTERNATIONAL PLAN

CHICAGO, November 3 — The first commission of the International Civil Aviation Conference passed a resolution today approving the principle of international collaboration in the field of civil aviation, and expressing the hope and desire that an appropriate organization be established to give effect to this.

The U.S. submitted a plan for international air transport organization. The proposal limits functions of this body to those of consultative and technical nature, such as pooling technical data and collecting information.

Although Russia is not represented at the conference, the U.S. plan provides for two members appointed by Russia to be on the executive council heading the new international organization.

The United Kingdom, including the British Commonwealth of Nations, would be represented as a unit to which two seats would be allocated. The U.S. would have two members, and China and France one each.

The remaining six members of the council would be selected from countries not otherwise represented — three from Continental Europe, two from the Western Hemisphere, and one from Asia and Africa. (OWI-Reuter)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT

PARIS, November 3 — An official protest against the French Provisional Government's decision to disarm the so-called patriot militia was made last night by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, press correspondents said today.

The action was in line with a *New York Times* dispatch today which said that the French Communists had broken with the French Provisional Government.

The action came, the dispatch said, when the political bureau of the French Communist Party announced yesterday that it refused to « associate itself in any way » with the government's decision. The announcement urged all Communists to support the bureau's refusal.

Unconfirmed reports said that the two Communist cabinet ministers, Francois Billoux, Minister of Public Health, and Charles Tillon, Air Minister, would express their attitude at a cabinet meeting tomorrow.

The political bureau asked the National Council of Resistance to intervene with the Government to induce it to suspend its decision regarding the militia until the council and the Government could agree on a « legal status » for the militia.

Also it asked the new Consultative Assembly, which will meet Tuesday, to « express the disquiet of the people, who do not desire to be handed over without defense to the blows of the fifth column and traitors. » (Reuter)

« WHAT CAN HITLER SAY? » SENATOR WILEY ASKS

WASHINGTON, November 3 — Hitler will have a difficult time finding a pleasant topic if he chooses to speak on November 8, the anniversary of the famous beer hall putsch, Senator Alexander Wiley, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said today. He stated:

« If Hitler speaks on November 8, I am interested in just what he is going to say. What will Hitler say to the German people about the defection of Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria? Her sole remaining ally is Hungary, already one-fourth in Red Army hands. Will Hitler speak to the German navy if he talks on November? »

Above all, Senator Wiley said, he is interested in just what Hitler will tell the German people about how the war is closing in on the Reich. (OWI)

The invitation to the A.F. of L. from Sir Walter Citrine, president of the British Trade Unions Congress, said that the topics for discussion and probably resolutions will include labor's representation at the peace table, the rehabilitation of trade union movements in liberated countries free from « Nazi, Fascist or Japanese » influence, and questions of international cartels. (OWI)

NIKOPOL MANGANESE MINES WORKING AGAIN

MOSCOW, November 3 — The first mines to be restored in the Russian manganese center of Nikopol have gone into production, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today.

The Nikopol manganese basin, one of the largest in the world, was wrecked by the retreating Germans, their electric power plants demolished. Tass said that the entire population of the basin cooperated in restoring the mines. (Tass)

VICHY LEADER IN HAUTE SAVOIE SENTENCED

PARIS, November 3 — George Lelong, former commander of the Vichy forces in the Haute Savoie, was today sentenced to death as a collaborator, the Paris radio said tonight.

Lelong was originally responsible for the Vichy government's campaign against the Patriots in the Haute Savoie, the broadcast said. When he failed to quell the movement, Gestapo chiefs took over the job, using German troops to reinforce the Vichy militia, the radio added. (OWI)

VAST SUPPLY TOTAL TO RUSSIA VIA PERSIA

LONDON, November 3 — Four million tons of supplies have been sent to Russia through Persian Anglo-American supply lines, the general headquarters of the Persia-Iraq Command announced today. (Reuter)

SIXTY SMALL U.S. VESSELS GIVEN FRENCH NAVY

Paris, November 3 — Sixty small vessels, including 11 patrol craft, 21 submarine chasers, 20 minesweepers, and six tugs, have been given the French Navy by the U.S. Navy, the French Marine Ministry announced last night, the Associated Press reported. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SPANISH EXILES IN FRANCE MEET

LONDON, November 3 — Spanish exiles from all over France, called to draw up « a plan of action for the liberation of Spain, » met yesterday at Toulouse, BBC said today.

One of the organizers told a *News Chronicle* correspondent, according to BBC, that « we are holding this convention at a critical time. It is the duty of all Spaniards to try to save their country from being dragged to utter ruin by the downfall of the Nazis.

« Only a week ago, German circles in Berlin were reminding Franco and the world-at-large that he owed everything to Hitler, and that his fate was inseparable from that of the Nazi Reich. This makes our part all the more urgent.

« We all wish to avoid further bloodshed in the evils of a new civil war which Spain, almost bled to death, can ill support. We know how much depends on the hold of the democratic nations. » (BBC)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GESTAPO'S JUTLAND CHIEF BELIEVED KILLED

STOCKHOLM, November 3 — The German Gestapo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

from Continental Europe, two from the Western Hemisphere, and one from Asia and Africa. (OWI-Reuter)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT

PARIS, November 3 — An official protest against the French Provisional Government's decision to disarm the so-called patriot militia was made last night by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, press correspondents said today.

The action was in line with a *New York Times* dispatch today which said that the French Communists had broken with the French Provisional Government.

The action came, the dispatch said, when the political bureau of the French Communist Party announced yesterday that it refused to "associate itself in any way" with the government's decision. The announcement urged all Communists to support the bureau's refusal.

Unconfirmed reports said that the two Communist cabinet ministers, Francois Billoux, Minister of Public Health, and Charles Tillon, Air Minister, would express their attitude at a cabinet meeting tomorrow.

The political bureau asked the National Council of Resistance to intervene with the Government to induce it to suspend its decision regarding the militia until the council and the Government could agree on a "legal status" for the militia.

Also it asked the new Consultative Assembly, which will meet Tuesday, to "express the disquiet of the people, who do not desire to be handed over without defense to the blows of the fifth column and traitors." (Reuter)

"WHAT CAN HITLER SAY?" SENATOR WILEY ASKS

WASHINGTON, November 3 — Hitler will have a difficult time finding a pleasant topic if he chooses to speak on November 8, the anniversary of the famous beer hall putsch, Senator Alexander Wiley, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said today. He stated:

"If Hitler speaks on November 8, I am interested in just what he is going to say. What will Hitler say to the German people about the defection of Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria? Her sole remaining ally is Hungary, already one-fourth in Red Army hands. Will Hitler speak to the German navy if he talks on November?"

Above all, Senator Wiley said, he is interested in just what Hitler will tell the German people about how the war is closing in on the Reich. (OWI)

C.I.O. TO ATTEND UNION MEETING IN LONDON

WASHINGTON, November 3 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations, one of the most important U. S. labor groups, announced yesterday that it had cabled acceptance of an invitation extended by the British Trade Unions Congress to attend a "United Nations Trade Union Conference" in London on January 8.

At the same time the American Federation of Labor replied to a similar invitation that it would not attend a preliminary meeting on December 4 and would defer its decision on whether to be represented at the conference proper pending consideration at an A.F. of L. Executive Council meeting, November 19.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO, named the following union presidents as delegates: Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Mine Workers, R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, and Emil Rieve, of the United Textile Workers, vice-president of the CIO.

Expected to be represented at the conference in addition to the American and British Trade Unions will be workers' organizations of the British Dominions, Russia, the liberated countries of Europe, and Latin-American countries.

Leleng was originally responsible for the Vichy government's campaign against the Patriots in the Haute Savoie, the broadcast said. When he failed to quell the movement, Gestapo chiefs took over the job, using German troops to reinforce the Vichy militia, the radio added. (OWI)

VAST SUPPLY TOTAL TO RUSSIA VIA PERSIA

LONDON, November 3 — Four million tons of supplies have been sent to Russia through Persian Anglo-American supply lines, the general headquarters of the Persia-Iraq Command announced today. (Reuter)

SIXTY SMALL U.S. VESSELS GIVEN FRENCH NAVY

Paris, November 3 — Sixty small vessels, including 11 patrol craft, 21 submarine chasers, 20 minesweepers, and six tugs, have been given the French Navy by the U.S. Navy, the French Marine Ministry announced last night, the Associated Press reported. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SPANISH EXILES IN FRANCE MEET

LONDON, November 3 — Spanish exiles from all over France, called to draw up "a plan of action for the liberation of Spain," met yesterday at Toulouse, BBC said today.

One of the organizers told a *News Chronicle* correspondent, according to BBC, that "we are holding this convention at a critical time. It is the duty of all Spaniards to try to save their country from being dragged to utter ruin by the downfall of the Nazis.

"Only a week ago, German circles in Berlin were reminding Franco and the world-at-large that he owed everything to Hitler, and that his fate was inseparable from that of the Nazi Reich. This makes our part all the more urgent.

"We all wish to avoid further bloodshed in the evils of a new civil war which Spain, almost bled to death, can ill support. We know how much depends on the hold of the democratic nations." (BBC)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GESTAPO'S JUTLAND CHIEF BELIEVED KILLED

STOCKHOLM, November 3 — The German Gestapo chief for all of Jutland and his assistant are believed to have been killed during Tuesday's RAF low-level attack on the Aarhus university buildings, Denmark, which were being used as Gestapo headquarters, the Danish Press Service said today. Over 100 Germans are reported to have been killed in the attack. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Unusually heavy rainstorms have once more brought operations in Italy to a standstill.

Land Forces Greece:

Casualties were inflicted by our patrols when they attacked the rearguard of an enemy column entering Florina yesterday.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

They also derailed an enemy train of 60 wagons in the same area. Beaufighters destroyed it north of Salonika.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Adverse weather grounded most MAAF aircraft yesterday.

Fighters attacked road and rail communications in northern Albania, and shipping in the Adriatic.

Last night, a small force attacked objectives in Austria. There were no losses or claims during these operations.

MAAF flew less than 100 sorties.

Navy:

It is reported from the Adriatic that on the evening of November 1, His Majesty's Destroyers *Wheatland* and the *Avonvale*, operating among the islands west of Pag Island, met and engaged two enemy destroyers, both of which were sunk. About an hour and a half later, a third destroyer was engaged and sunk. Some survivors were rescued and made prisoners. Our forces suffered no casualties, although the *Avonvale* sustained superficial damage. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 3 — Today's communique:

Progress on the Island of Walcheren continues. Allied forces moving from Westcappelle have now bypassed Domburg, while others have reached a point within two miles of Flushing. Fighting continues within Flushing itself, and at the western end of Walcheren causeway.

All resistance east of the Leopold Canal has ceased, although mopping up continues in Zeebrugge itself.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops and positions in the region of Knocke during yesterday morning.

Coastal guns and strongpoints on Walcheren Island were also attacked, and close support was given to our ground forces north of Breda.

In southern Holland, bridges, locomotives, and barges were attacked and rail lines cut.

In the Meijel area, Allied troops advanced to within 2,000 yards of the town.

Our troops attacking in the Hürtgen sector, after heavy artillery preparation, made gains of 2,500 yards.

The town of Vossenack, 1½ miles south of Hürtgen, was taken, and our drive is continuing against stiffening resistance.

A factory south of Bonn and an airfield east of Trier were targets for fighter-bombers, which also attacked locomotives and freight cars, and cut rail lines in the Cologne and Düsseldorf areas.

Heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked a synthetic oil plant at Homberg, in the Ruhr. Three enemy aircraft were shot down. Four heavy bombers and three fighters are missing.

Five rail bridges behind the enemy lines were targets of medium and light bombers. Bridges attacked were in the Moselle Valley at Knoz Karthaus, Ehrang, and Bullay; over the Nette River at Mayen; and over the Erft River at Euskirchen. Medium bombers were escorted by fighters.

Last night, more than 1,000 aircraft were over western Germany, with Düsseldorf as the main objective.

Light bombers attacked Osnabrück.

Baccarat in the Vosges Mountains has been freed, and the villages of Gelacourt and Deneuvre, near Baccarat, are in our hands.

Gains were also made farther south, where the village of La Bourgonce was taken against heavy resistance.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 3 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

During three days of bitter fighting between Liguria and Piedmont, Garibaldi units inflicted serious losses on the Nazi-Fascists. Patriots succeeded in maintaining control over the following localities: Marsiglia, in Cuneo Province; Ottone, in Piacenza Province; and Gorretto, Rovegno, Montebruno, and Rezzoaglio, in Genoa Province.

Elements of the Fascist Monte Rosa Division were repulsed in disorder towards the sea. Other units of the same division, which clashed with Patriots of the Garibaldi Division on Highway 45, were thrust back in complete disorder after three days of bitter fighting.

Patriots of a Lombard division, which came down to operate east of Novi Ligure, obtained notable successes during the past week.

An attack launched by 200 Fascists against Patriot positions at Carrega, in Alessandria Province, was repulsed October 14. Another attack by German troops, near Mongiardino, in Alessandria Province, failed. As soon as they became aware of the enemy manoeuvre, Patriots subjected the Germans to violent fire, and forced them to flee, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

Patriots of the Veneto sector continue to carry out effective acts of sabotage against the enemy's most important communications lines. On October 16, between Meduna and Orceniga, in the Friuli sector, Patriots derailed a train full of troops and food supplies. On the same day, at Tricesimo, many stretches of high tension lines were destroyed; between Bagni di Lusnizza and Pontebba, the railway line was rendered unserviceable for a few hours; the railway service between Roana and Tarvisio was interrupted for one day. The derailment caused on the night of October 24 in Udine Tarvisio held up traffic for 48 hours.

On the night of October 20, a temporary bridge at Sugana was damaged.

On the night of October 23, a railway bridge on the highway to Piombino Dese was again destroyed.

On October 30, damage was caused to highway bridges over the Bacchiglione south of Padua, and a bridge near Piove di Sacco.

The Republican Fascist barracks at Limena, in Padua Province, was attacked and the arms and munitions deposited there carried off by Patriots. Two German vehicles were destroyed at Padua October 17.

The Republican Fascist barracks at Piombino Dese was attacked. During the clash a Fascist was killed and two wounded. Patriots took possession of arms and munitions. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Northeast of Brusges, the valiant garrison of our bridgehead was overwhelmed by the enemy, after grim, close-quarters fighting at the command post of its Commander, Major General Egerding. It destroyed more than 50 enemy tanks in grim fighting at close quarters during the last few weeks of devoted resistance.

On the Walcheren Island, in the town of Flushing and at the western tip of the island, our troops are engaged in grim defensive fighting against continuous attacks and landings. Naval batteries destroyed 17 large landing craft, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 3 — Today's communique:

Progress on the Island of Walcheren continues. Allied forces moving from Westcappelle have now bypassed Domburg, while others have reached a point within two miles of Flushing. Fighting continues within Flushing itself, and at the western end of Walcheren causeway.

All resistance east of the Leopold Canal has ceased, although mopping up continues in Zeebrugge itself.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops and positions in the region of Knocke during yesterday morning.

Coastal guns and strongpoints on Walcheren Island were also attacked, and close support was given to our ground forces north of Breda.

In southern Holland, bridges, locomotives, and barges were attacked and rail lines cut.

In the Meijel area, Allied troops advanced to within 2,000 yards of the town.

Our troops attacking in the Hürtgen sector, after heavy artillery preparation, made gains of 2,500 yards.

The town of Vossenack, 1½ miles south of Hürtgen, was taken, and our drive is continuing against stiffening resistance.

A factory south of Bonn and an airfield east of Trier were targets for fighter-bombers, which also attacked locomotives and freight cars, and cut rail lines in the Cologne and Düsseldorf areas.

Heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked a synthetic oil plant at Homberg, in the Ruhr. Three enemy aircraft were shot down. Four heavy bombers and three fighters are missing.

Five rail bridges behind the enemy lines were targets of medium and light bombers. Bridges attacked were in the Moselle Valley at Knoz Karthaus, Ehrang, and Bullay; over the Nette River at Mayen; and over the Erft River at Euskirchen. Medium bombers were escorted by fighters.

Last night, more than 1,000 aircraft were over western Germany, with Düsseldorf as the main objective.

Light bombers attacked Osnabrück.

Baccarat in the Vosges Mountains has been freed, and the villages of Gelacourt and Deneuvre, near Baccarat, are in our hands.

Gains were also made farther south, where the village of La Bourgonce was taken against heavy resistance.

In the Moselotte River bend, our positions have been improved. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 3 — Tonight's communique:

During November 3, in East Prussia, north and south of Goldap, our troops have been beating back attacks of large forces of infantry and tanks of the enemy, and inflicting on him heavy losses in men and equipment.

In the direction of Budapest, between the Rivers Tisa and Danube, our troops, developing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 100 populated localities, including Tosek, Orkeny, Gyon, Alsodabas, Ullhardyan, Schari, Alszanevisz, Bugyi, Uszalkszent-Marton, and Dunavesce, and the railway stations of Tosek, Mekebuda, Orkeny, Alsodabas, Inarch-Kagusz, and Dunavesce.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 2, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts 38 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 11 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

Patriots of the Veneto sector continue to carry out effective acts of sabotage against the enemy's most important communications lines. On October 16, between Meduna and Orcenigo, in the Friuli sector, Patriots derailed a train full of troops and food supplies. On the same day, at Tricesimo, many stretches of high tension lines were destroyed; between Bagni di Lusnizza and Pontebba, the railway line was rendered unserviceable for a few hours; the railway service between Roana and Tarvisio was interrupted for one day. The derailment caused on the night of October 24 in Udine Tarvisio held up traffic for 48 hours.

On the night of October 20, a temporary bridge at Sugana was damaged.

On the night of October 23, a railway bridge on the highway to Piombino Dese was again destroyed.

On October 30, damage was caused to highway bridges over the Bacchiglione south of Padua, and a bridge near Piove di Sacco.

The Republican Fascist barracks at Limena, in Padua Province, was attacked and the arms and munitions deposited there carried off by Patriots. Two German vehicles were destroyed at Padua October 17.

The Republican Fascist barracks at Piombino Dese was attacked. During the clash a Fascist was killed and two wounded. Patriots took possession of arms and munitions. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Northeast of Brusges, the valiant garrison of our bridgehead was overwhelmed by the enemy, after grim, close-quarters fighting at the command post of its Commander, Major General Egerding. It destroyed more than 50 enemy tanks in grim fighting at close quarters during the last few weeks of devoted resistance.

On the Walcheren Island, in the town of Flushing and at the western tip of the island, our troops are engaged in grim defensive fighting against continuous attacks and landings. Naval batteries destroyed 17 large landing craft, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Patrol forces of the Navy sank two British motor assault boats and seriously damaged six others off the Dutch coast.

Northeast of Roosendaal, our troops are engaged by enemy formations which succeeded in penetrating into our main lines.

In the Hürtgen Forest, southeast of Aix la Chapelle, the Americans, supported by tanks, attacked our positions. The attack collapsed after some initial successes.

Yesterday morning, north of Baccarat, attacks of French battalions were repulsed. In the forest area between the Meurthe and Mortagne, the determined resistance and counter-attacks of our grenadiers halted U.S. attacks which were launched with strong forces throughout the whole day.

Italy:

In central Italy, the day was dominated by successful German operations carried out in persistent rain.

West of Imola, parachutists ousted the enemy from important high ground positions.

South of Forli, grenadiers smashed British attacks at the approaches to our new positions.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in the Strumica Valley and northeast of Skoplje and Pristina, our troops prevented the Bulgarians,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

who continually attacked, from advancing, in successful defensive fighting.

On the upper reaches of the western Morawa, our formations also repulsed the Bolsheviks.

The Drina Valley and the area between the Save and the Danube, south of Vukovar, also were cleared of the bands.

Northwest of Kecskemet, German and Hungarian formations are engaged in fierce fighting against Bolshevik infantry and tank forces, which are advancing toward Budapest. Our bombers, despite adverse weather, effectively joined in the fighting.

In the Szolnok sector, the enemy suffered considerable losses during fierce and unsuccessful attacks.

Between the Forest Carpathians and the Kurische Haff, the enemy launched only isolated attacks in the eastern Beskides and at Goldap.

Yesterday, the fierceness of the enemy attacks in Kurland abated, owing to the effective German defense. Attacking Bolshevik formations were repulsed or forced to dig in.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers, protected by a strong fighter screen, made daylight attacks on territory of central Germany and on the towns of Bielefeld, Duisburg, and Trier. Eighty-two enemy planes were brought down in fierce dogfights or by the action of anti-aircraft batteries.

Last night, night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries scored another success by bringing down 52 four-engined bombers when British planes attacked Düsseldorf. The enemy lost 134 planes, 108 of which were four-engined bombers, over the Reich territory during the last 24 hours.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: The German Minister of Propaganda has written his weekly article for the Nazi periodical *Das Reich*. A transcript of it was broadcast over the German Radio, and excerpts thereof were issued by Transocean. In essence, his important article this week was an attempt to combat any spirit of resignation among Germans by arguing that the choice between victory and defeat rests entirely, as he put it, «in their own hands.» It is up to them to bestir themselves accordingly.

Dr. Goebbels then proceeded to analyze more specifically the qualities which the German people need, in order to ensure their «victory.» He listed the following three essentials: Germany must outdo the Allies in «deep faith in her cause,» in «loyalty to her principles,» and in the «unshakeableness of her will to national resistance at any cost.» The theme of «at any cost» involves the long-established trend of inspiring the Germans to ever greater sacrifices. The above stress on the supposed German spiritual superiority was accompanied by a corresponding minimizing of the importance of their admitted material inferiorities.

German Victory Would Be a «Miracle»: A tacit admission of the decisive importance of German material inferiorities may lie behind the curious admission by Dr. Goebbels that a German victory would be a «miracle» (i. e., an event in complete conflict with material reality.) He argued that, by means of the three spiritual superiorities defined above, «National Socialists once completed the miracle of seizing power. There is no reason to believe why it should not be possible with these virtues to bring about the German miracle of victory in this war.» In other words, the German people are being told in effect that, although only a miracle can win the war, a miracle has happened once already in their history, and what happens once may happen twice.

Western Front: Sertorius today hailed the «slowing down of Allied attacks against the German bridgehead positions south of the lower Meuse.» This alleged slowing strong local counter-thrusts against British and Canadian spearheads,» which were then defined in terms of specific roads and bridges.

Eastern Front: The Russian march toward Budapest formed the lead item today of the front report by the Transocean correspondent von Olberg, and was viewed, most seriously, as reaching its «dramatic climax.» Meanwhile, a «lull» was claimed in the northern sector of the eastern front. At the same time, «German detaching movements toward the eastern and southern frontier of Slovakia are continuing without friction.» As for the future, «a new, large-scale offensive against East Prussia *via* Memel» was anticipated.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Allies Exploit Lull for Coming Offensives: Fighting on the Italian front still remains relatively static. The Fascist radio, however, conjectured that in all sectors the Allies are preparing offensives and that all recent local action is but a prelude to imminent full-scale activity. Tonight's military analyst said that continued losses have altered Allied strategy from that of a united, concerted drive into a pattern of haphazard pushes conceived by individual, autonomous commands.

Fascist View of Sicilian Problem: The Fascist radio took exception to a review of the Sicilian situation as presented by the Bonomi Government Under-Secretary of State, Costa. Contrary to Secretary Costa's viewpoint, the real problems were said to be unemployment, shortage of food supplies, and lack of transport. Hunger was shown as the direct cause of the «frightful increase in criminality.»

Continued Emphasis on Deadline for Defaulters: Mussolini's amnesty law, which «forgives» deserters reporting before November 10, was given continued prominence. The theme was sustained with obvious difficulty, and most commentaries were heavy laden with desperateness and threats. Figures were quoted on the number of defaulters already returned, divided according to provinces; as a daily bulletin of rectitude, it is reminiscent of the parade of penitents from the «maquis» prior to the fall of Rome. Most of tonight's bait took the form of an object lesson for misled Patriots: Warsaw and France were cited as examples of how the Allies incite, exploit, and then abandon anti-Fascists.

Dalmatian Troops Defend Italian Sovereignty: Dalmatian units, remnants of defunct or scattered Italian divisions, have been incorporated with the Italian Fascist armies and are now known as the «Dalmatian Black Brigades.» It was stated that they are effectively carrying on their original function of defending Italian interests in Dalmatia from Marshal Tito's encroachments.

«Black Brigade» Operations Against Partisans: «Black Brigade» and regular Fascist army troops were reported to have «completed» mopping-up operations against «terrorist bands» in Crema.

Obstructionists Hinder Epuration: Attention was given to the alleged statement by Assistant Commissioner for Epuration Scoccimarro to the effect that epuration proceedings are being hampered and retarded through bureaucracy.

Anti-Allied Attacks: Today's charges against Allied management and mismanagement in invaded Italy included the following:

An Allied announcement that the bauxite mines in the Gargano highlands will probably be reopened by American authorities was interpreted as a sinister enemy seizure of one of the monuments of Fascist social welfare.

It was alleged that The United States alone had imported 1,200,000 dollars' worth of goods from Italy. This diversion of produce from local consumption, at a time of shortages in Italy, was condemned.

Supposed Allied statistics on the sharp decrease in school facilities in Naples were the inspiration for a sharp attack on the emptiness of Allied reconstruction promises.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Anglo-American terror bombers, protected by a strong fighter screen, made daylight attacks on territory of central Germany and on the towns of Bielefeld, Duisburg, and Trier. Eighty-two enemy planes were brought down in fierce dogfights or by the action of anti-aircraft batteries.

Last night, night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries scored another success by bringing down 52 four-engined bombers when British planes attacked Düsseldorf. The enemy lost 134 planes, 108 of which were four-engined bombers, over the Reich territory during the last 24 hours.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Goebbels Article: The German Minister of Propaganda has written his weekly article for the Nazi periodical *Das Reich*. A transcript of it was broadcast over the German Radio, and excerpts thereof were issued by Transocean. In essence, his important article this week was an attempt to combat any spirit of resignation among Germans by arguing that the choice between victory and defeat rests entirely, as he put it, «in their own hands.» It is up to them to bestir themselves accordingly.

Dr. Goebbels then proceeded to analyze more specifically the qualities which the German people need, in order to ensure their «victory.» He listed the following three essentials: Germany must outdo the Allies in «deep faith in her cause,» in «loyalty to her principles,» and in the «unshakeableness of her will to national resistance at any cost.» The theme of «at any cost» involves the long-established trend of inspiring the Germans to ever greater sacrifices. The above stress on the supposed German spiritual superiority was accompanied by a corresponding minimizing of the importance of their admitted material inferiorities.

German Victory Would Be a «Miracle»: A tacit admission of the decisive importance of German material inferiorities may lie behind the curious admission by Dr. Goebbels that a German victory would be a «miracle» (i. e., an event in complete conflict with material reality.) He argued that, by means of the three spiritual superiorities defined above, «National Socialists once completed the miracle of seizing power. There is no reason to believe why it should not be possible with these virtues to bring about the German miracle of victory in this war.» In other words, the German people are being told in effect that, although only a miracle can win the war, a miracle has happened once already in their history, and what happens once may happen twice.

Western Front: Sertorius today hailed the «slowing down of Allied attacks against the German bridgehead positions south of the lower Meuse.» This alleged slowing down led Sertorius to the conclusion that General Montgomery is «abandoning his original intention to force a crossing of the river; instead, he will carry through some regroupings.» From this strategic situation, Sertorius drew a sort of defensive and negative victory for the Germans; but in addition he claimed certain successful, though minor, offensive strokes: «This lull, which had been forced upon the enemy, was exploited at once by German troops in

Fascist View of Sicilian Problem: The Fascist radio took exception to a review of the Sicilian situation as presented by the Bonomi Government Under-Secretary of State, Costa. Contrary to Secretary Costa's viewpoint, the real problems were said to be unemployment, shortage of food supplies, and lack of transport. Hunger was shown as the direct cause of the «frightful increase in criminality.»

Continued Emphasis on Deadline for Defaulters: Mussolini's amnesty law, which «forgives» deserters reporting before November 10, was given continued prominence. The theme was sustained with obvious difficulty, and most commentaries were heavy laden with desperateness and threats. Figures were quoted on the number of defaulters already returned, divided according to provinces; as a daily bulletin of rectitude, it is reminiscent of the parade of penitents from the «maquis» prior to the fall of Rome. Most of tonight's bait took the form of an object lesson for misled Patriots: Warsaw and France were cited as examples of how the Allies incite, exploit, and then abandon anti-Fascists.

Dalmatian Troops Defend Italian Sovereignty: Dalmatian units, remnants of defunct or scattered Italian divisions, have been incorporated with the Italian Fascist armies and are now known as the «Dalmatian Black Brigades.» It was stated that they are effectively carrying on their original function of defending Italian interests in Dalmatia from Marshal Tito's encroachments.

«Black Brigade» Operations Against Partisans: «Black Brigade» and regular Fascist army troops were reported to have «completed» mopping-up operations against «terrorist bands» in Croina.

Obstructionists Hinder Epuration: Attention was given to the alleged statement by Assistant Commissioner for Epuration Scoccimarro to the effect that epuration proceedings are being hampered and retarded through bureaucracy.

Anti-Allied Attacks: Today's charges against Allied management and mismanagement in invaded Italy included the following:

An Allied announcement that the bauxite mines in the Gargano highlands will probably be reopened by American authorities was interpreted as a sinister enemy seizure of one of the monuments of Fascist social welfare.

It was alleged that The United States alone had imported 1,200,000 dollars' worth of goods from Italy. This diversion of produce from local consumption, at a time of shortages in Italy, was condemned.

Supposed Allied statistics on the sharp decrease in school facilities in Naples were the inspiration for a sharp attack on the emptiness of Allied reconstruction promises.

HUNGARIAN

German Backing of Szalasi Coup Admitted: Radio Budapest tonight announced that five high-ranking German officers, including two generals, have received the highest Hungarian military decoration «for their most effective and patriotic help in the events of October 15 and 16.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

INFORMATION DIVISION
AGO

BASIC NEWS

NOV 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday 3 November 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighth Army crosses Ronco in strength: Two Allied beachheads on Walcheren linked: Red Army closes in on Budapest: MacArthur says end of Leyte-Samar Campaign is in sight: 208 German planes downed over Reich, U.S. losses total 69: Advances made in Burma as monsoon ends: 12,000 U.S. planes overseas.

LIBERATED ITALY — Over two million tons of food sent to Italy in year, O'Dwyer Report announces: Rome Province CNL reconstituted: General to be tried: «Epuration proceeding too slowly,» says commissioner.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt sees no winter lull in Europe, says Pacific operations ahead of schedule: Churchill to visit De Gaulle: Canadian Defense Minister resigns: Yugoslavs agree to form united government: Nelson to return to China.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY CROSSES RONCO IN STRENGTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — Strong infantry and tank forces of the 8th Army have crossed the River Ronco just south of the main Po Valley Highway, and with other forces pushing up from the south, are closing in on Forli, capital of Romagna Province, it was announced here today.

The Allied forces have already pushed westward to seize the greater part of Forli's airfield, on the southeastern outskirts of the town, although German forces are resisting fiercely at the edge of the field. The breach in the enemy's Ronco River line was made in one of its most heavily defended sectors, where the river sweeps in a wide, shallow bend around high bluffs lining the western banks.

Meanwhile, other forces of the 8th Army, which crossed the Ronco farther south in the Meldola area, advanced 4,000 yards inland from the stream, with patrols pushing to within four miles of Forli.

Clashes occurred between Allied forward elements and German rear-guards at several points east and south of the curving River Ronco between the Rimini-Bologna Highway and its mouth, and considerable casualties were inflicted on enemy forces.

West of the upper stretches of the Ronco, and some seven miles south of Forli, Polish troops reported that enemy forces had withdrawn behind the line of the Rabbi River, leaving only light forces in the hill country between this stream and the Ronco's headwaters. (PRO)

TWO ALLIED BEACHHEADS ON WALCHEREN LINK

SHAEF, November 2 — British Commando forces, which landed at Flushing and Westcappelle on the south and west coasts of Walcheren Island, have linked and are slowly and relentlessly attacking German coastal batteries menacing Allied shipping through the Schelde Estuary into the Belgian port of Antwerp.

Allied forces, which landed at Westcappelle, have fanned out to the northeast and have captured enemy coastal batteries beyond the by-passed town of Domburg. The town of Zoutelande was also seized in this drive.

Allied troops which have reinforced the original British assault group at Flushing are engaged in street fighting in the northern half of the town and are under heavy German machine-gun fire.

After fighting their way across the Beveland causeway to establish a small bridgehead on Walcheren, Canadian units have thrust inland on the flooded island in a pincer movement to join the British Commandos fighting eastward.

Reconnaissance patrols crossed to the islands of North Beveland and Tholen and reported that they were not occupied by the Germans.

In preparation for the opening of the undamaged port of Antwerp to enable the Allies to land supplies for the armies on the western front, minesweeping operations have begun on the Schelde Estuary.

In the southern Schelde pocket, Canadian troops overran Knocke and entered Heyst, last remaining German strongpoint, after capturing Maj. Gen. Eberding, commanding the German 64th Division, and 2,500 prisoners. Press dispatches report that about 1,000 Germans are still holding

LATE BULLETINS

YUGOSLAV GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, November 2 — Lieut. Gen. Ivan Milutinovich, a member of the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, has been killed in action, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced here tonight.

General Milutinovich also was Commissioner for Trade and Industry in the National Committee of Liberation, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789231

Reich. U.S. losses total 62; Advances made in Burma as monsoon ends; 12,000 U.S. planes overseas.

LIBERATED ITALY — Over two million tons of food sent to Italy in year, O'Dwyer Report announces; Rome Province CNL reconstituted; General to be tried; «Epuration proceeding too slowly,» says commissioner.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt sees no winter lull in Europe, says Pacific operations ahead of schedule; Churchill to visit De Gaulle; Canadian Defense Minister resigns; Yugoslavs agree to form united government; Nelson to return to China.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY CROSSES RONCO IN STRENGTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — Strong infantry and tank forces of the 8th Army have crossed the River Ronco just south of the main Po Valley Highway, and with other forces pushing up from the south, are closing in on Forli, capital of Romagna Province, it was announced here today.

The Allied forces have already pushed westward to seize the greater part of Forli's airfield, on the southeastern outskirts of the town, although German forces are resisting fiercely at the edge of the field. The breach in the enemy's Ronco River line was made in one of its most heavily defended sectors, where the river sweeps in a wide, shallow bend around high bluffs lining the western banks.

Meanwhile, other forces of the 8th Army, which crossed the Ronco farther south in the Meldola area, advanced 4,000 yards inland from the stream, with patrols pushing to within four miles of Forli.

Casetta Liberated

Although bad weather still hampered operations on the mountain roads of the 5th Army Front, American units pushed north from Monte Belmonte to clear enemy forces from the village of Casetta, some eight miles south of Bologna's outskirts.

The advance, first recorded in this strategic sector since the capture of Monte Belmonte nine days ago, was made against only moderate resistance, although it increased the American penetration of German mountain escarpment defenses guarding the Savena River Valley at their very center. To take Monte Belmonte, just to the south, American forces battled for eight bitter days.

The heavy enemy counter-attacks reported along the 5th Army Front yesterday continued in at least two sectors, according to today's reports. German forces again launched a strong counter-attack against American troops in the Castellaccio sector, south of Vergato on the Pistoia-Bologna Road, and savage enemy lunges against Brazilian troops in the Serchio River Valley forced a withdrawal for the second time in two days.

Along the coastal sector of the 8th Army, Canadian troops yesterday reached the main highway crossing over the Fossa Ghiaia some five road miles south of Ravenna. Official reports made no mention of enemy resistance to this advance.

SHAEF, November 2 — British Commando forces, which landed at Flushing and Westcappelle on the south and west coasts of Walcheren Island, have linked and are slowly and relentlessly attacking German coastal batteries menacing Allied shipping through the Schelde Estuary into the Belgian port of Antwerp.

Allied forces, which landed at Westcappelle, have fanned out to the northeast and have captured enemy coastal batteries beyond the by-passed town of Domburg. The town of Zoutelande was also seized in this drive.

Allied troops which have reinforced the original British assault group at Flushing are engaged in street fighting in the northern half of the town and are under heavy German machine-gun fire.

After fighting their way across the Beveland causeway to establish a small bridgehead on Walcheren, Canadian units have thrust inland on the flooded island in a pincer movement to join the British Commandos fighting eastward.

Reconnaissance patrols crossed to the islands of North Beveland and Tholen and reported that they were not occupied by the Germans.

In preparation for the opening of the undamaged port of Antwerp to enable the Allies to land supplies for the armies on the western front, minesweeping operations have begun on the Schelde Estuary.

In the southern Schelde pocket, Canadian troops overran Knocke and entered Heyst, last remaining German strongpoint, after capturing Maj. Gen. Eberding, commanding the German 64th Division, and 2,500 prisoners. Press dispatches report that about 1,000 Germans are still holding

LATE BULLETINS

YUGOSLAV GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, November 2 — Lieut. Gen. Ivan Milutinovich, a member of the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, has been killed in action, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced here tonight.

General Milutinovich also was Commissioner for Trade and Industry in the National Committee of Liberation, and a member of the National Assembly. (Yugoslav Radio)

KESSELRING REPORTED WOUNDED NEAR BOLOGNA

NEW YORK, November 2 — Marshal Albert von Kesselring, German commander-in-chief in Italy, was reported to have been wounded near Bologna today in an Allied strafing attack, according to an Associated Press dispatch received here from the Italian-Swiss border.

The report described the attack by Allied aircraft as similar to the one carried out in France in which Marshal Erwin Rommel was machine-gunned while riding in an automobile.

It was the second reported attack on Marshal Kesselring's life since the attack on Adolf Hitler's life July 20. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE PORT OF ZARA

LONDON, November 2 — The Yugoslav Army of National Liberation has captured the Italian port city of Zara, north of Split on the Dalmatian coast, Marshal Tito's communique announced late tonight.

The port city was taken after three days of fighting. (Reuter)

3954

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

out at Heyst. The total number of prisoners taken in this pocket since the start of the campaign on October 10 is 11,760.

On the Dutch mainland below the Meuse River, German forces have blown up one of their last main escape bridges at Geertruidenberg, in apparent fear of a speedy Allied drive northward to the Waal. The only escape bridge left to expendable German 15th Army forces is at Moerdijk.

South of the Moerdijk road-bridge, German troops have driven back the Polish spearhead across the Mark River after intense mortar and shell fire. Allied troops, however, have the remaining road and rail bridges at Moerdijk under heavy artillery fire.

On the eastern flank of the Netherlands corridor, British and American troops continued their advance down two roads leading to Venlo on the German frontier. Allied troops scored an important victory in knocking out 49 German tanks as they represented a substantial proportion of the enemy tanks in this sector.

Southeast of Aachen, American 1st Army troops burst into action in the Hürtgen Forest area following a heavy artillery barrage. In a two-pronged attack from the west and southwest, the town of Vossenack, 10 miles southwest of Düren, was captured, and 150 German prisoners were taken. Infantry overran numerous pillboxes and earthen defenses and gained two miles. Heavy fog prevented air support in the morning, but later, fighter-bombers attacked targets in advance of infantry.

Another infantry force captured Hürtgen and Germeter, and was reported to be on the eastern outskirts of the towns.

Far to the south, on the American 7th Army front, forward elements pushed their way through hilly and wooded country to gain eight miles in the last 10 days. They are now less than three miles from Raon l'Etape, key junction before Strasbourg, and three miles from St. Dié, junction of the roads from Strasbourg and Colmar.

On the American 3rd Army front, troops liberated the villages of Buriville, Hablainville, and Azerailles, southeast of Lunéville. (OWI-Reuter-AP-RBC)

RED ARMY CLOSING IN ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 2 — While Russian tanks in Hungary are smashing through German armored resistance toward the last approaches to Budapest, tonight's Soviet communique announced that north and west of Nyireghaza, Red Army troops cleared the western bank of the Tisa River and captured the town of Budszentmihaly.

Another Russian force driving northwest from the captured Hungarian city of Kecskemet has taken the important railway junction of Nagykoros, on the road to Cegled.

A late BBC broadcast tonight said that Russian troops are within 20 miles of the Hungarian capital. They are in the center of a wide marshy fringe on the right bank of the Danube. The main Russian force, however, is operating on firmer ground to the east, on the Belgrade-Budapest Highway.

The Soviet communique said tonight that the former chief of the Hungarian General Staff, Colonel General Janosh Veresh, had surrendered to Red Army troops. More than 2,000 German and Hungarian soldiers were taken prisoner yesterday, bringing the total number of prisoners taken between the Danube and the Tisa Rivers to 7,518.

The southern arm of the Soviet pincer is making a determined bid to reach Budapest before the enemy garrison can be reinforced by Germans and Hungarians retreating from northeastern Hungary. One Russian force driving northwest from Kecskemet has advanced 10 miles, and has reached Lajosmisse, communications center controlling roads leading through marshy lands between the two rivers.

American troops are driving enemy remnants west and south toward Ormoc, escape port for the Japanese. Other American forces have driven entirely across Leyte to Baybay, 30 miles south of Ormoc, on the west coast, the communique reported.

General MacArthur announced that Japanese losses on Leyte are estimated to have exceeded 30,000 men.

A Navy announcement tonight from Pearl Harbor said that a single Japanese torpedo boat was destroyed last Thursday off Peleliu Island, in the Palau Group, when it attempted to attack American vessels unloading cargo.

The enemy ship attacked with torpedoes and machine guns, but no damage was caused by the torpedo launched at the beach, the Navy said. However, some American troops were injured by the machine-gun fire in the night attack, the announcement said.

Widespread Allied aerial attacks on Japanese bases ranging from Paramushiru, in the northernmost tip of the Japanese Archipelago, to the mid-Pacific Marshalls were announced in last night's communiques from Admiral Chester Nimitz' and General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Ennis Whitehead, who assumed personal command of the 5th Air Force units on Leyte yesterday, promised that every Japanese harassing attack during the last week will «be repaid with compound interest immediately.» American heavy bombardment strength will be concentrated in the Philippines «as soon as possible,» he asserted, forecasting early and sustained blows against every enemy base in the Philippines, but conceding that the «Japanese air might at the present is a very formidable opponent.»

Japanese planes were caught on the ground by Allied heavy units bombing Negros, a Philippine island 120 miles due west of Leyte, while medium bombers destroyed fuel barges in a harbor off the Zamboanga Peninsula of Mindanao Island. One Allied plane was lost. On the northeast coast of Borneo, in the port area of Sandaka, 12 more Japanese planes were destroyed.

A Japanese base at Paramushiru (Northern Kuriles), was one of the targets for southwest Pacific bombers which also attacked airfields in the southern Philippines, destroyed a 10,000-ton tanker off Borneo and again struck at Macassar in the Celebes.

More Japanese shipping was sunk or damaged in widespread attacks, and altogether 22 enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of three American aircraft.

U.S. Warships Damaged

Admiral Nimitz' communique last night said that several United States warships were damaged in last week's sea-air battle off the Philippines, in which 62 Japanese ships were sunk or damaged.

The damaged ships were not identified, nor was the extent of the damage disclosed.

«Such information would be of value to the enemy in estimating accurately the size of our naval forces operating in Philippine waters,» added the communique. American losses previously announced by Admiral Nimitz were the light carrier *Princeton*, two escort carriers, and two destroyer escorts.

Two pilots — who shot down six more Japanese planes apiece on the final hops from the *Princeton* — helped bring the light carrier's total to 186 enemy planes downed before she was sunk, besides eight Japanese planes shot down by gunfire, said a delayed dispatch from the Associated Press.

Meanwhile an Aneta dispatch said that the cruiser *HMAS Australia* was damaged during the Philippines landings by a Japanese bomber whose pilot was already dead. The bomber crashed onto the ship's forward funnel, bounced into the bridge and skidded into the sea on the other side. The bridge went up in a sheet of flame, killing the ship's captain and 10 others, and injuring 54.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

support in the morning, but later, fighter-bombers attacked targets in advance of infantry.

Another infantry force captured Hürtgen and Germeter, and was reported to be on the eastern outskirts of the towns.

Far to the south, on the American 7th Army front, forward elements pushed their way through hilly and wooded country to gain eight miles in the last 10 days. They are now less than three miles from Raon l'Etape, key junction before Strasbourg, and three miles from St. Dié, junction of the roads from Strasbourg and Colmar.

On the American 3rd Army front, troops liberated the villages of Buriville, Hablainville, and Azerailles, southeast of Luneville. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

RED ARMY CLOSING IN ON BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, November 2 — While Russian tanks in Hungary are smashing through German armored resistance toward the last approaches to Budapest, tonight's Soviet communique announced that north and west of Nyiregshaza, Red Army troops cleared the western bank of the Tisa River and captured the town of Budszentmihaly.

Another Russian force driving northwest from the captured Hungarian city of Kecskemet has taken the important railway junction of Nagykoros, on the road to Cegled.

A late BBC broadcast tonight said that Russian troops are within 20 miles of the Hungarian capital. They are in the center of a wide marshy fringe on the right bank of the Danube. The main Russian force, however, is operating on firmer ground to the east, on the Belgrade-Budapest Highway.

The Soviet communique said tonight that the former chief of the Hungarian General Staff, Colonel General Janosh Veresh, had surrendered to Red Army troops. More than 2,000 German and Hungarian soldiers were taken prisoner yesterday, bringing the total number of prisoners taken between the Danube and the Tisa Rivers to 7,518.

The southern arm of the Soviet pincer is making a determined bid to reach Budapest before the enemy garrison can be reinforced by Germans and Hungarians retreating from northeastern Hungary. One Russian force driving northwest from Kecskemet has advanced 10 miles, and has reached Lajosmizse, communications center controlling roads leading through marshy lands between the two rivers.

A Russian broadcast to Hungary tonight warned Hungarian citizens that the Germans intend to convert Budapest into a hedge-hog position, leaving only rearguard troops in the capital while the main German forces retreated into the western parts of Hungary. The broadcast said that a German defense of the city would lead to its complete destruction, and to the starvation of its people. Hungarian citizens were urged to take up arms against the Germans and their Hungarian henchmen to save themselves and their city. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

END OF LEYTE-SAMAR CAMPAIGN IN SIGHT WIDESPREAD AERIAL ATTACKS ON JAP TARGETS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 2 — The end of the Leyte-Samar Campaign « is in sight, » a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur said tonight, as American 24th Infantry Division and 1st Cavalry Division troops joined forces at the enemy base of Carigara, on the northwest part of Leyte Island.

Forces of the 24th Division entered Carigara after crushing final Japanese positions in Leyte Valley and sweeping rapidly over the remaining six miles into the town, headquarters said.

be concentrated in the Philippines « as soon as possible, » he asserted, forecasting early and sustained blows against every enemy base in the Philippines, but conceding that the « Japanese air might at the present is a very formidable opponent. »

Japanese planes were caught on the ground by Allied heavy units bombing Negros, a Philippine island 120 miles due west of Leyte, while medium bombers destroyed fuel barges in a harbor off the Zamboanga Peninsula of Mindanao Island. One Allied plane was lost. On the northeast coast of Borneo, in the port area of Sandaka, 12 more Japanese planes were destroyed.

A Japanese base at Paramushiru (Northern Kuriles), was one of the targets for southwest Pacific bombers which also attacked airfields in the southern Philippines, destroyed a 10,000-ton tanker off Borneo and again struck at Macassar in the Celebes.

More Japanese shipping was sunk or damaged in widespread attacks, and altogether 22 enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of three American aircraft.

U.S. Warships Damaged

Admiral Nimitz' communique last night said that several United States warships were damaged in last week's sea-air battle off the Philippines, in which 62 Japanese ships were sunk or damaged.

The damaged ships were not identified, nor was the extent of the damage disclosed.

« Such information would be of value to the enemy in estimating accurately the size of our naval forces operating in Philippine waters, » added the communique. American losses previously announced by Admiral Nimitz were the light carrier *Princeton*, two escort carriers, and two destroyer escorts.

Two pilots — who shot down six more Japanese planes apiece on the final hops from the *Princeton* — helped bring the light carrier's total to 186 enemy planes downed before she was sunk, besides eight Japanese planes shot down by gunfire, said a delayed dispatch from the Associated Press.

Meanwhile an Aneta dispatch said that the cruiser *HMAS Australia* was damaged during the Philippines landings by a Japanese bomber whose pilot was already dead. The bomber crashed onto the ship's forward funnel, bounced into the bridge and skidded into the sea on the other side. The bridge went up in a sheet of flame, killing the ship's captain and 10 others, and injuring 54.

(OWI - Reuter - Aneta - INS - AP - BBC)

BRITISH WELCOMED IN SALONIKA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — British forces were welcomed in Salonika yesterday, as advance patrols harassed retreating German columns, using fire engines for transport, north of Greece's second-largest city and port, it was announced here today.

Allied forces ambushed part of the fleeing German troops, and inflicted 25 casualties in a sharp engagement, the communique of Land Forces Greece declared. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES DAMAGE VIENNA DIESEL PLANT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — Strong forces of up to 750 heavy bombers yesterday severely damaged the large plant of the Diesel engineering works, manufacturing armored cars and Diesel tank engines, just south of Vienna, it was announced here today.

The attacks, first large-scale air assault by heavy bombers in more than a week of bad weather, were also directed against an ordnance plant, railway shops, gas and electric light works, oil refineries, rail yards, and airdromes in the Vienna area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The Diesel engine works, the Sauerwerke AFV plant 3½ miles southeast of Austria's capital, was the most heavily hit of all the targets.

Night bombers attacked the key Latisana rail bridge along the Trieste-Venice line, main supply route for Marshal Albert Kesselring's armies in Italy, and obtained at least one direct hit on the three-span structure. (PRO)

B.A.F. TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY TRANSPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — Balkan Air Force planes have taken a toll of 422 motor vehicles, 106 locomotives, and 29 ships, all either destroyed or damaged, in the course of a month's attacks on fleeing German forces in the Balkans, it was announced here today. (PRO)

INDIAN SOLDIER AWARDED POSTHUMOUS V. C.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — An Indian soldier of the 10th Indian Division, Naik Yeshwant Ghadge, has been awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously for the destruction, single-handed, of an enemy machine-gun post during the 8th Army's push along the upper Tibo Valley, it was announced here today.

The Mahratta soldier rushed the enemy position after all his comrades in an infantry section had been killed or wounded, and, after throwing a grenade into the emplacement, in close combat killed the German gun crew of five men. After his ammunition was expended, he used the barrel of his empty gun to battle the last two men of the enemy unit, his citation said. He was shot in the chest and back by enemy snipers, and died in the post he had captured single-handed.

The award is the 13th Victoria Cross to be presented to troops of the Indian Army. (PRO)

TENNENT APPOINTED FLAG OFFICER

LONDON, November 2 — Rear Admiral W. G. Tennent has been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Sir H. Bernard Rawlings as Flag Officer of the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

Admiral Tennent has been granted the acting rank of Vice Admiral, the announcement added.

Acting Air Commodore James Rowland Scarlett-Streatfield, who was Air Officer Commanding Malta at the beginning of this year, has been appointed air officer commanding a group in the Fighter Command, and Acting Air Vice Marshal, the Air Ministry announced today. (Reuter)

KESSELRING ORDERS SHOOTING OF LOOTERS

HQ, AAI, November 2 — Immediate execution of all German soldiers caught looting in Italy was contained in a captured German infantry battalion order signed by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of the German Armies in Italy.

Pillaging has become so prevalent it amounts to «a dangerous disease,» the order said.

Kesselring's order follows:

«My order of 8 July, 1944, which provided for immediate execution, without trial, of all pillagers caught in the act, was the last means at my disposal to counter-act the ever-increasing disease of pillaging.

«I remind each commander that it is his duty to counteract pillaging with the utmost energy, and, if necessary, to enforce obedience with the weapon in his hand.

«This order will be read to the troops each pay day.» (PRO)

in the Ruhr this afternoon, the British Air Ministry announced.

The Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg, attacked today for the 12th time by U. S. bombers, is one of Germany's largest plants. Before the concentrated Allied attacks against enemy oil industries began, it produced 50,000 metric tons of synthetic products each month. It was last hit on October 7.

An American press service report on today's operations by the U.S.A.A.F. at Bielefeld and at Rheine said that the Liberators were able to bomb visually for the first time in four missions. Only a few openings were found in the clouds over Merseburg.

The synthetic oil plant blasted by the RAF at Homberg is one of the largest of 10 such plants in the Ruhr. All have been put out of action for periods during recent months. It was officially stated tonight that the enemy has become so short of oil that repairs began on the plants immediately after the attacks. In recent weeks, the Homberg plant has been repaired sufficiently to turn out about 25 per cent of its normal production, which is nearly 16,000 tons of oil a month.

RAF fighter planes strafing enemy transport in enemy-occupied Holland today hit a fleeing German staff car which swerved from the road and disappeared.

The effect of the air war on land victories on the three fronts was illustrated in official figures issued today covering activities of the RAF Bomber Command last month. These show that the RAF dropped 50,000 tons of bombs on Germany proper during October — by far the largest tonnage of the war dropped on the Reich. On the other hand, only 10,000 tons were used against targets in occupied territory, which is considerably less than in recent months. October's record against the Reich was achieved in a month when the weather for night-flying was the worst this year. (OWI-Reuter)

GERMANS FLY OFFICERS OUT OF YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, November 2 — The Germans are evacuating high officers and their staffs from Yugoslavia by plane, Marshal Tito's communique said today. They are flying from airfields at Sarajevo and Sjenica in Serbia.

In the drive toward the Adriatic from Belgrade, Yugoslav and Russian forces have liberated the city of Mitrovica, 50 miles west of the capital on the Sava River.

Seven hundred prisoners were taken from the German 13th SS Division in Bosnia, where a battle continues in the semi-circle formed by the junction of the Drina and Sava Rivers.

To the south, in western Serbia, the Germans suffered further losses in their attempts to cross the Lim River at Prijepolje, making a two-day total of 1,200 killed or drowned.

On the Adriatic, 30 miles northwest of Split, Yugoslav forces surrounded the port of Sibenik. (PWB)

HORTHY RESIGNATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, November 2 — The Hungarian Parliament announced today confirmation of the resignation of Regent Nicholas Horthy on October 27, and at the same time delegated the state powers to Francis Szalasi, according to Radio Hungary, monitored here tonight.

In declaring the office of regent vacant, the Supreme Council announced that, in view of the great battle raging in parts of Hungary, Szalasi would assume the title of «Leader of the Nation.» He will exercise all the powers previously entailed in the regency.

Admiral Horthy originally submitted his resignation Oc-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The Mahratta soldier rushed the enemy position after all his comrades in an infantry section had been killed or wounded, and, after throwing a grenade into the emplacement, in close combat killed the German gun crew of five men. After his ammunition was expended, he used the barrel of his empty gun to battle the last two men of the enemy unit, his citation said. He was shot in the chest and back by enemy snipers, and died in the post he had captured single-handed.

The award is the 13th Victoria Cross to be presented to troops of the Indian Army. (PRO)

TENNENT APPOINTED FLAG OFFICER

LONDON, November 2 — Rear Admiral W. G. Tennent has been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Sir H. Bernard Rawlings as Flag Officer of the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

Admiral Tennent has been granted the acting rank of Vice Admiral, the announcement added.

Acting Air Commodore James Rowland Scarlett-Streatfield, who was Air Officer Commanding Malta at the beginning of this year, has been appointed air officer commanding a group in the Fighter Command, and Acting Air Vice Marshal, the Air Ministry announced today. (Reuter)

KESSELRING ORDERS SHOOTING OF LOOTERS

HQ. AAI, November 2 — Immediate execution of all German soldiers caught looting in Italy was contained in a captured German infantry battalion order signed by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of the German Armies in Italy.

Pillaging has become so prevalent it amounts to «a dangerous disease,» the order said.

Kesselring's order follows:

«My order of 3 July, 1944, which provided for immediate execution, without trial, of all pillagers caught in the act, was the last means at my disposal to counter-act the ever-increasing disease of pillaging.

«I remind each commander that it is his duty to counteract pillaging with the utmost energy, and, if necessary, to enforce obedience with the weapon in his hand.

«This order will be read to the troops each pay day.» (PRO)

208 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED; U.S. LOSSES TOTAL 69

LONDON, November 2 — Two hundred and eight German planes were destroyed today in the largest air battle of the war between fighter forces in the European Theatre, U.S. Strategic Air Forces announced tonight. American losses were 41 bombers and 28 fighters.

Of the enemy's losses, 183 were destroyed in air combat and 25 others on the ground.

This established a new record for a single day's operations in air battles over Germany, it was said.

Operating under adverse weather conditions, the Allied air forces carried on their day-in and day-out bombing of key oil, rail, and industrial targets in western Germany today with attacks on Merseburg, Bielefeld, Rheine, and Homberg.

More than 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th U.S.A.A.F., escorted by more than 900 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, hit synthetic oil plants at Merseburg in central Germany, railway marshalling yards at Bielefeld and Rheine, and other targets in western Germany. For the first time in a month, the German Air Force came up in strength to challenge the American bombers.

Following closely behind the American operations RAF Lancasters also bombed the synthetic oil plant at Homberg

The effect of the air war on land victories on the three fronts was illustrated in official figures issued today covering activities of the RAF Bomber Command last month. These show that the RAF dropped 50,000 tons of bombs on Germany proper during October — by far the largest tonnage of the war dropped on the Reich. On the other hand, only 10,000 tons were used against targets in occupied territory, which is considerably less than in recent months. October's record against the Reich was achieved in a month when the weather for night-flying was the worst this year. (OWI-Reuter)

GERMANS FLY OFFICERS OUT OF YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, November 2 — The Germans are evacuating high officers and their staffs from Yugoslavia by plane, Marshal Tito's communique said today. They are flying from airfields at Sarajevo and Sjenica in Serbia.

In the drive toward the Adriatic from Belgrade, Yugoslav and Russian forces have liberated the city of Mitrovica, 50 miles west of the capital on the Sava River.

Seven hundred prisoners were taken from the German 13th SS Division in Bosnia, where a battle continues in the semi-circle formed by the junction of the Drina and Sava Rivers.

To the south, in western Serbia, the Germans suffered further losses in their attempts to cross the Lim River at Prijepolje, making a two-day total of 1,200 killed or drowned.

On the Adriatic, 30 miles northwest of Split, Yugoslav forces surrounded the port of Sibenik. (PWB)

HORTHY RESIGNATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, November 2 — The Hungarian Parliament announced today confirmation of the resignation of Regent Nicholas Horthy on October 27, and at the same time delegated the state powers to Francis Szalasi, according to Radio Hungary, monitored here tonight.

In declaring the office of regent vacant, the Supreme Council announced that, in view of the great battle raging in parts of Hungary, Szalasi would assume the title of «Leader of the Nation.» He will exercise all the powers previously entailed in the regency.

Admiral Horthy originally submitted his resignation October 16.

Meanwhile, the rapid approach of the Red Army on Budapest has caused panic and disorganization among the quisling and Nazi Party members in the capital city, the BBC announced late tonight, quoting German press dispatches.

Clashes are reported to be taking place between Hungarian workers and German SS troops. Albert Spear, Nazi Minister of War Production, has arrived in Budapest to supervise the dismantling of Hungarian industrial plants. (BBC-Radio Hungary)

BULGARIAN MINISTER COMMITS SUICIDE

SOFIA, November 2 — Ivan Popoff, Foreign Minister in the former Filoff Cabinet and Bulgarian Minister to Bucharest, committed suicide in a Bucharest hospital after receiving a visit from a «foreign diplomat,» a Reuter dispatch, quoting Sofia news reports, said tonight.

Popoff had been summoned to return to Sofia to stand trial before a people's court set up to judge those responsible for the Bulgarian alliance with Germany, the report said. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RUMANIA BREAKS WITH JAPAN

BUCHAREST, November 2 — The Rumanian Government has severed relations with Japan, the Rumanian radio announced today.

This is the first time in its history that Rumania has broken diplomatic relations with Japan, it was said.

Rumania signed the Tripartite pact originated by Germany, Fascist Italy, and Japan on 23 November 1940. (OWI)

ADVANCES MADE IN BURMA AS MONSOON ENDS

KANDY, CEYLON, November 2 — The ending of the monsoon rains in Burma is permitting greater freedom of movement, and important Allied advances have been made.

Advancing from Mogaung, the British 36th Division captured Mawlu late on the afternoon of October 31, today's Southeast Asia Command communique announced. Mawlu is 47 miles south of Hopin and 16 miles north of the Naba junction, where the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway has a branch line of 15 miles to Katha.

In the Chin Hills, British forces operating east of Tiddim on the road to Fort White are in contact with extensive enemy defenses. Fighter-bombers have made heavy attacks on these positions.

The loss of Lingchwan, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad 13 miles north of Kweilin, was announced in a Chungking communique today. On the West River front in southern Kwangsi, reinforced Japanese troops continued to advance from positions west of Pingnam. Both sides have suffered heavy losses, said the communique.

The enemy drive west of Pingnam carried the Japanese toward Mosun on the Liu River, only 45 miles south of Liuchow, which is the enemy's grand objective in the westward offensive.

Chinese forces repelled six Japanese attacks on Chinese positions 16 miles east of Mosun and 45 miles south of Liuchow, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, the communique announced. The Chinese positions are south of Kwellin.

Japanese drives also were repulsed on the coastal front of Fukien Province, and a stronghold was recovered by the Chinese, the communique added.

An Associated Press dispatch said today that Japanese forces laid siege to Fingto, 50 miles southeast of Kweilin, and advanced 12 miles to the southeast from Funchwan. The dispatch pointed out that this was an apparent attempt to link up with another Japanese force on the West River front before Liuchow.

The Chinese recovered the Hunan Province town of Ningyuan, 100 miles northeast of Kweilin, AP added.

The communique said that fighter planes of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing pounded Japanese positions in the Kweilin-Chuanhsien area on Monday and Tuesday, destroying 51 trucks and damaging 69 others. (OWI-MOI)

JAPS SHIFT OFFICIALS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2 — Several important changes in the Japanese military command and puppet leadership were announced today by Radio Tokyo. Yoshizumi Obata, former chief of the Bureau of Legislation of the Navy Ministry, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Naval Staff Board. He was succeeded by Kiyoshi Shimada, Chief of the Bureau of Jurisprudence.

Domei, the Japanese News Agency, said that the Japanese Cabinet had «relieved of their posts» the Army's «Chief Civil Administrators,» identified as Saburo Makabuchi, Moto Sawaki, and Shigeharu Nakajima. It was reported yesterday that the Navy Ministry had shifted Vice Admiral Ichiro Ono from command of the Osaka Naval

The announcement listed the Army total as 417,121 as of October 21st, or 14,047 more than last week's report, which covered the period through October 14. The latest Navy compilation placed the figure at 70,571, an increase of 836 for the same interval.

Army casualties: killed 80,666; wounded 229,212; missing 53,622; prisoners 53,621.

Navy casualties: killed 28,231; wounded 28,441; missing 9,421; prisoners 4,478.

The War Department said that 105,499, or nearly half of the Army wounded, have returned to duty. (OWI)

12,000 U. S. PLANES OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, November 2 — Twelve thousand first-line combat planes are now being used overseas in day-to-day operations against the enemy, an Air Force spokesman revealed here yesterday. An additional 6,000 planes are also being held in ready reserve in oversees theaters.

The spokesman said that 1,000 first-line combat planes are being held as «strategic reserves» in the United States, ready to be dispatched to any oversees theater in which a sudden change in the trend of air force operations might call for a greater number of planes. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

OVER TWO MILLION TONS OF FOOD TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 2 — By the end of this year, 2,300 thousand tons of food and other supplies will have been sent to war-stricken civilians, the Allied Commission in Italy reported tonight. This shipment of food and supplies represented an estimated expenditure of more than 200 million dollars.

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, vice-president in charge of the economic section of the Allied Commission, placed at 103,205 thousand dollars the value of supplies shipped by the United Nations to Italy up to 1 July 1944 — during the first year of Allied liberation.

General O'Dwyer's report concluded that further American relief is being supplied to Italy through private sources. Through American Relief for Italy, Incorporated, arrangements have been made to transport from the United States, on government ships, three million pounds of clothing, shoes, and other essentials.

The report, which was made public by the War Department, said that in addition, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration had budgeted 50 million dollars for its separate operations in Italy, mainly for welfare work among children and mothers, and medical supplies.

The announcement said that food has comprised the bulk of the relief shipments and accounted for 86,073 thousand dollars up to July 1. Other items included clothing, 8,095 thousand dollars; medical and sanitary supplies, 2,535 thousand dollars; agricultural supplies, 2,053 thousand dollars, and coal, 2,500 thousand dollars.

Roads and Railways Repaired

The Allies repaired and reactivated 3,000 miles of railroads in liberated Italy, as well as 4,000 miles of main highways, General O'Dwyer's report said. It added that 230 highway bridges had been completely reconstructed or were in the process of being rebuilt. About 500 other bridges have been repaired or replaced.

While power, fuel, and transport facilities have been restored to some extent, the report continued, a large scale revival of industry has not yet been possible. However, gov-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

on these positions.

The loss of Lingchwan, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad 13 miles north of Kweilin, was announced in a Chungking communique today. On the West River front in southern Kwangsi, reinforced Japanese troops continued to advance from positions west of Pingnam. Both sides have suffered heavy losses, said the communique.

The enemy drive west of Pingnam carried the Japanese toward Mosun on the Liu River, only 45 miles south of Liuchow, which is the enemy's grand objective in the westward offensive.

Chinese forces repelled six Japanese attacks on Chinese positions 16 miles east of Mosun and 45 miles south of Liuchow, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, the communique announced. The Chinese positions are south of Kweilin.

Japanese drives also were repulsed on the coastal front of Fukien Province, and a stronspoint was recovered by the Chinese, the communique added.

An Associated Press dispatch said today that Japanese forces laid siege to Fingko, 50 miles southeast of Kweilin, and advanced 12 miles to the southeast from Funchwan. The dispatch pointed out that this was an apparent attempt to link up with another Japanese force on the West River front before Liuchow.

The Chinese recovered the Hunan Province town of Ningyuan, 100 miles northeast of Kweilin, AP added.

The communique said that fighter planes of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing pounded Japanese positions in the Kweilin-Chuanhsien area on Monday and Tuesday, destroying 51 trucks and damaging 69 others.

(OWI - MOI)

JAPS SHIFT OFFICIALS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2 — Several important changes in the Japanese military command and puppet leadership were announced today by Radio Tokyo. Yoshizumi Obata, former chief of the Bureau of Legislation of the Navy Ministry, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Naval Staff Board. He was succeeded by Kiyoshi Shimada, Chief of the Bureau of Jurisprudence.

Domei, the Japanese News Agency, said that the Japanese Cabinet had «relieved of their posts» the Army's «Chief Civil Administrators,» identified as Saburn Makabuchi, Moto Sawaki, and Shigeharu Nakajima. It was reported yesterday that the Navy Ministry had shifted Vice Admiral Ichiro Ono from command of the Osaka Naval Base to the Naval General Staff, and that Vice Admiral Arata Oka has taken over command of Osaka.

Domei also reported today that, «in view of the strategic importance» of Kiangsu Province, the Chinese puppet government at Nanking, «by special appointment,» named Jen Yuan Tai, former Navy Minister in the puppet cabinet, as Governor of Kiangsu.

Kiangsu is one of the most important coastal provinces of China. In it are located Shanghai, Nanking, and the Yangtze Delta. There has been increased guerrilla activity in this area.

Domei said that Jen would concurrently hold the «newly established» post of «pacification commissioner,» which in Japanese terminology refers to military operations against guerrilla forces. The Chinese Communist 4th Army recently was reported operating in this area, and the Japanese have been reinforcing their garrisons particularly in the islands in Hangchow Bay, which guard Shanghai.

(OWI)

U. S. CASUALTIES APPROACH HALF-MILLION

WASHINGTON, November 2 — The War Department announced today that U. S. Army and Navy casualties now total 467,692. This is an increase of 14,913 over the number reported last week.

call for a greater number of [illegible]. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

OVER TWO MILLION TONS OF FOOD TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, November 2 — By the end of this year, 2,300 thousand tons of food and other supplies will have been sent to war-stricken civilians, the Allied Commission in Italy reported tonight. This shipment of food and supplies represented an estimated expenditure of more than 200 million dollars.

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, vice-president in charge of the economic section of the Allied Commission, placed at 103,205 thousand dollars the value of supplies shipped by the United Nations to Italy up to 1 July 1944 — during the first year of Allied liberation.

General O'Dwyer's report concluded that further American relief is being supplied to Italy through private sources. Through American Relief for Italy, Incorporated, arrangements have been made to transport from the United States, on government ships, three million pounds of clothing, shoes, and other essentials.

The report, which was made public by the War Department, said that in addition, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration had budgeted 50 million dollars for its separate operations in Italy, mainly for welfare work among children and mothers, and medical supplies.

The announcement said that food has comprised the bulk of the relief shipments and accounted for 86,073 thousand dollars up to July 1. Other items included clothing, 8,095 thousand dollars; medical and sanitary supplies, 2,535 thousand dollars; agricultural supplies, 2,353 thousand dollars; and coal, 2,500 thousand dollars.

Roads and Railways Repaired

The Allies repaired and reactivated 3,000 miles of railroads in liberated Italy, as well as 4,000 miles of main highways, General O'Dwyer's report said. It added that 230 highway bridges had been completely reconstructed or were in the process of being rebuilt. About 500 other bridges have been repaired or replaced.

While power, fuel, and transport facilities have been restored to some extent, the report continued, a large scale revival of industry has not yet been possible. However, government-controlled machinery is being reorganized to prepare for the 1945 agriculture production season.

Discussing the economic situation in Italy, the O'Dwyer report said the currency in circulation jumped from 24,000 million lire in 1939 to 235,000 million lire on July 1 of this year.

The report said:

«The Germans have used these tremendous sums of currency to buy up and transport to Germany enormous quantities of goods and supplies, stripping the country and causing an inflation.

«In contrast, the Allied Armies have lived almost entirely on food imported by them into the country and, of course, have imported food and other supplies for the population.»

One phase of the relief program, the Allied Commission report said, was the reopening last month of schools for between four million and five million children in liberated Italy. Schools are being held in army camps, churches, teachers' apartments, and athletic buildings, in cases where regular buildings were destroyed. Allied officials have arranged for each child to receive a bowl of soup and a plate of vegetables daily.

The statement said that text books have been revised by a committee of Italian educators to eliminate Fascist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

propaganda. Paper and ink were shipped from The United States at the urgent request of the Allied Commission. (OWI)

ROME PROVINCE C.N.L. RECONSTITUTED

ROME, November 2 — The Rome Province Committee of National Liberation, which was dissolved when Rome was liberated by the Allies, has been reconstituted on the former basis of an equal number of delegates for each of the six parties represented, it was announced today.

The committee's main task, the announcement said, will be to promote coöperation between the various parties in matters of municipal administration. (UNN)

GENERAL TO BE TRIED FOR DERELICTION

ROME, November 2 — The preliminary investigation in the trial of General Livio Negro, second-in-command of the Emilia Division at Cattaro at the time of the armistice, is being held by the Rome Military Court, it was announced today.

General Negro, who was arrested on orders of Minister of War Alessandro Casati, is accused of dereliction of duty. If convicted, he faces a possible death penalty which, under extenuating circumstances, might be commuted to a sentence of from two to 15 years' imprisonment.

The prosecution is being conducted by General Montalto. General Negro is defended by Attorney Aristide Manassero. (UNN)

EPURATION PROCEEDING TOO SLOWLY

ROME, November 2 — Although the situation demands more rapid and energetic action in Italy, «epuration is proceeding too slowly.» Mauro Scoccimarro, Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, said today in a letter to the newspaper, *Il Risorgimento Liberale*. He attributed this delay to his lack of authority.

Scoccimarro said the elimination of Fascist elements from Italian civil service was retarded because of the nature of the epuration law passed by the former Badoglio Government and modified following the liberation of Rome. Certain inherent faults could not be changed, he said, because of the opposition by those who had proposed it.

He added that the weak points of the law were revealed particularly by the manner in which the Commissions were constituted. (UNN)

ALLIES WINNING WAR AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES

ROME, November 2 — The Allies are winning another war in liberated Italy — the war against animal diseases.

After threatening to wipe out the entire livestock population in liberated Italy, the diseases were routed with medical weapons from The United States and by a corps of Italian veterinarians mobilized by an Allied officer, Major R. W. Rushmore.

Today, through Allied Commission and Allied Military Government coöperation, nine laboratories in Palermo (Sicily), Naples, Foggia, Rome, Teramo, Perugia, Sassari (Sardinia), and Siena are turning out millions of units of all but one of the sera and vaccines needed to cure or prevent animal diseases in liberated Italy. One serum, anti-hog cholera, has arrived in Italy from The United States in huge quantities, the most recent shipment totaling 438,000 cc.

From the veterinary biologicals manufactured in these plants, all of which were reactivated with Allied assistance, more than 4,700,000 head of cattle have been immunized against anthrax, a dread animal disease easily transmitted to humans. To complete this task the small army of animal-disease fighters had many obstacles to overcome including manufacture of human vaccine. The veterinary laboratory in Palermo has produced 3,000,000 doses of small-pox vaccine, and a veterinary laboratory in Rome contributed another 500,000 doses to the pool for civilian use.

The AC's Public Health Sub-Commission paid high tribute to Italian veterinary doctors, who placed themselves at the disposal of the Italian Government to carry on the fight against animal diseases. Many were relocated into areas which had been left without veterinary services because of the war. Now, although their numbers are limited, Italian veterinarians are working in every section of liberated Italy. They do the actual, on-the-scene work of ferreting out and stamping out the diseases, and have vaccinated the hundreds of thousands of animals under the Allied program.

Another of the most important successes achieved by these Italian veterinarians has been the immunizing of 80,000 swine against erysipelas, another animal disease easily transmitted to humans.

Considerable tactical and strategic staff work was done by the Allied Commission before the plan of attack against animal disease was successful.

In the Rome area, Allied authorities faced a problem of turning out vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease after the Germans had completely stripped the area of the cattle necessary to manufacture the vaccine. More than 650 cattle were shipped speedily into the Rome area from distant provinces and, within a short time, the vaccine was ready for use.

At the same time, the people of Rome received an unexpected dividend in fresh meat from the 650 cattle.

The result of this tactical maneuver now insures the Rome area a plentiful supply of milk for babies and the sick.

Another achievement resulted through the coöperation of Italian newspapers, particularly in Rome, which printed warnings against stray dogs. Soon after publication of such warnings, the public muzzled and leashed their dogs, with the result that the incidence of rabies was sharply reduced. More than 300 stray dogs have been seized and destroyed in Rome, and another 200 were taken in Naples. However, Allied Commission experts reported that the threat of rabies is still present. Recently, an American military laboratory near Rome made a positive diagnosis in one group of five dogs. (UNN)

ITALY'S HEMP INDUSTRY REVIVES

ROME, November 2 — Italy's hemp industry has begun, under the direction of the Allied Commission, not only to get on its feet again, but also to enter the exporting stage.

Last December, production was nil. For several previous months it had been at a standstill. In the resulting scarcity, speculators were holding available stocks to push up the price.

For example, a hemp product such as ordinary string, valued by the AC at 80 lire a kilogram, brings 1,000 lire on the black market.

Reactivation of factories had succeeded sufficiently to produce in July 400 tons of rope, 200,000 sacks, 200,000 square meters of cloth, 10 tons of fishing cord, five tons of string, two tons of various threads, and additional quantities of twines.

This rehabilitation saved tremendous shipping space. Sacks for the grain harvest, cord for fish nets, twine for sewing up the filled grain sacks, these were products made in time to aid in the food supply.

About 8,000 persons have been given employment in the 22 rehabilitated hemp factories through liberated Italy. Besides, there are about 100 small concerns making rope by hand.

About 20,000 growers in liberated Italy include hemp among their crops.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789121

General Negro, who was arrested on orders of Minister of War Alessandro Casati, is accused of dereliction of duty. If convicted, he faces a possible death penalty which, under extenuating circumstances, might be commuted to a sentence of from two to 15 years' imprisonment.

The prosecution is being conducted by General Montalto. General Negro is defended by Attorney Aristide Manassero. (UNN)

EPURATION PROCEEDING TOO SLOWLY

ROME, November 2 — Although the situation demands more rapid and energetic action in Italy, epuration is proceeding too slowly, Mauro Scoccimarro, Deputy High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, said today in a letter to the newspaper, *Il Risorgimento Liberale*. He attributed this delay to his lack of authority.

Scoccimarro said the elimination of Fascist elements from Italian civil service was retarded because of the nature of the epuration law passed by the former Badoglio Government and modified following the liberation of Rome. Certain inherent faults could not be changed, he said, because of the opposition by those who had proposed it.

He added that the weak points of the law were revealed particularly by the manner in which the Commissions were constituted. (UNN)

ALLIES WINNING WAR AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES

ROME, November 2 — The Allies are winning another war in liberated Italy — the war against animal diseases.

After threatening to wipe out the entire livestock population in liberated Italy, the diseases were routed with medical weapons from The United States and by a corps of Italian veterinarians mobilized by an Allied officer, Major R. W. Bushmore.

Today, through Allied Commission and Allied Military Government cooperation, nine laboratories in Palermo (Sicily), Naples, Foggia, Rome, Teramo, Perugia, Sassari (Sardinia), and Siena, are turning out millions of units of all but one of the sera and vaccines needed to cure or prevent animal diseases in liberated Italy. One serum, anti-hog cholera, has arrived in Italy from The United States in huge quantities, the most recent shipment totaling 438,000 cc.

From the veterinary biologicals manufactured in these plants, all of which were reactivated with Allied assistance, more than 1,700,000 head of cattle have been immunized against anthrax, a dread animal disease easily transmitted to humans. To complete this task the small army of animal-disease fighters had many obstacles to overcome including deep-rooted local superstitions and lack of transport to take medicines and veterinarians to the farms.

One of the important victories of the animal-disease war was the saving of 130,000 hogs, 30,000 of which were actually infected with swine cholera, and the immunizing of the other 100,000. This was achieved by flying 140,000 doses of the anti-hog cholera vaccine from The United States in two special, high-priority U. S. Army Air Force transport planes. No other cargo was carried aboard the planes, which arrived with the vaccines in time to save the hogs, one of Italy's most important sources of food and fats.

An example of the destruction wrought by the disease was in one small commune in central liberated Italy, where 1,120 hogs perished from the disease before the vaccine arrived from The United States.

To help fight the war against animal disease, the Allied Commission has obtained materials from The United States and from the Allied Armies in the form of transport, incubators, vials, electricity, refrigerants, anti-parasite drugs, sulfa drugs, bandages, cotton, veterinary instruments, and a new drug called phenothiazine, which has proved successful in veterinary practice in America.

The reactivated laboratories in liberated Italy responded with such excellent cooperation and efficiency that some are able now to devote part of their production to the Germans had completely stripped the area of the cattle necessary to manufacture the vaccine. More than 650 cattle were shipped speedily into the Rome area from distant provinces and, within a short time, the vaccine was ready for use.

At the same time, the people of Rome received an unexpected dividend in fresh meat from the 650 cattle.

The result of this tactical maneuver now insures the Rome area a plentiful supply of milk for babies and the sick.

Another achievement resulted through the cooperation of Italian newspapers, particularly in Rome, which printed warnings against stray dogs. Soon after publication of such warnings, the public muzzled and leashed their dogs, with the result that the incidence of rabies was sharply reduced. More than 300 stray dogs have been seized and destroyed in Rome, and another 200 were taken in Naples. However, Allied Commission experts reported that the threat of rabies is still present. Recently, an American military laboratory near Rome made a positive diagnosis in one group of five dogs. (UNN)

ITALY'S HEMP INDUSTRY REVIVES

ROME, November 2 — Italy's hemp industry has begun, under the direction of the Allied Commission, not only to get on its feet again, but also to enter the exporting stage.

Last December, production was nil. For several previous months it had been at a standstill. In the resulting scarcity, speculators were holding available stocks to push up the price.

For example, a hemp product such as ordinary string, valued by the AC at 80 lire a kilogram, brings 1,000 lire on the black market.

Reactivation of factories had succeeded sufficiently to produce in July 400 tons of rope, 200,000 sacks, 200,000 square meters of cloth, 10 tons of fishing cord, five tons of string, two tons of various threads, and additional quantities of twines.

This rehabilitation saved tremendous shipping space. Sacks for the grain harvest, cord for fish nets, twine for sewing up the filled grain sacks; these were products made in time to aid in the food supply.

About 8,000 persons have been given employment in the 22 rehabilitated hemp factories through liberated Italy. Besides, there are about 100 small concerns making rope by hand.

About 20,000 growers in liberated Italy include hemp among their crops.

Already the hemp industry has been able to export 3,500 tons of its products (raw hemp and yarns) for which credits have been given to the Italian Government. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT SEES NO WINTER LULL IN EUROPE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, November 2 — President Roosevelt said tonight that there will be no decrease of intensity by Allied forces on the fighting fronts in Europe this winter until the final objective — Berlin — is reached.

In his next-to-last Presidential campaign address to the nation from the White House, President Roosevelt asserted that "even while we are fighting a major war in Europe, our advance towards Japan is many months ahead of our own optimistic schedule."

"In Italy, against the handicap of rugged mountain obstacles and bitter German resistance, the Allied armies are steadily moving forward, wearing down the German fighting strength in a slow, hard struggle," the President said.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

« In winning this war, there is just one sure way to guarantee the minimum of casualties — by seeing to it that in every action we have overwhelming material superiority. Within 10 weeks after the first landings in France last June, the Allies landed on the Normandy beaches nearly two million men, more than two million tons of supplies, and nearly half a million vehicles...

« It is heartening for me to have known and talked with statesmen of smaller nations, as well as of our larger allies. All of them have this in common — they yearn for peace and stability, and they look to America with hope and faith. The world is rising from the agony of the past, and is turning with hope to the future.

« It would be a sorry and cynical thing to betray this hope for the sake of mere political advantage, and a tragic thing to shatter it because of failure of vision, » the President declared. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL TO VISIT DE GAULLE

LONDON, November 2 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill has accepted an invitation to visit General Charles De Gaulle in Paris, it was officially announced tonight. The date will be arranged later.

Unofficial reports broadcast by Radio Paris said that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will accompany Mr. Churchill. (Reuter)

AIR COMMERCE CAN SERVE HUMANITY

CHICAGO, November 2 — President Roosevelt, in a message sent to the opening meeting of the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago yesterday, expressed the hope that the delegates would « not dally with the thought of creating great blocs of closed air, thereby tracing in the sky the conditions of possible future wars. »

Instead, he pointed to air commerce as « the first available means by which we can start to heal the wounds of war, and put the world once more on a peace-time basis. » Mr. Roosevelt added that air commerce has now reached maturity and is a pressing necessity. (OWI - Reuter)

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RESIGNS

OTTAWA, November 2 — Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Defense Minister, resigned last night, Reuter said this morning.

Sources close to the Government said Ralston quit the cabinet on « the question of reinforcements for overseas » duty. He had demanded that the Home Army of 75,000 men be used as reinforcements abroad. Ralston recently returned from a visit to Canadian troops in Italy.

General A. L. G. McNaughton, former commander of Canadian troops overseas, will succeed Ralston as Defense Minister. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS AGREE TO FORM UNITED GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, November 2 — Premier Ivan Subasic of the Yugoslav Government-in-London and the National Committee of Liberation of Marshal Tito have agreed to form a « United National Government [within] the shortest time, » the Free Yugoslav Radio said last night.

The concord was reached in discussions held yesterday between Subasic and the National Committee sitting under the presidency of Marshal Tito. The broadcast added that the talks were conducted « in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. »

No details were given on the composition of the proposed government. (OWI)

Secretary, General Lallemand, places the Pierlot Government on a firmer footing for the opening of Parliament next week, Reuter commented. (Reuter)

CARGO INSURANCE LOWERED

LONDON, November 2 — War risk insurance rates on cargo shipped to India, the Persian Gulf, east African and eastern Mediterranean ports from the Western Hemisphere have been decreased by about one-half of one per cent, the Institute of Underwriters announced here today. (Ruter)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN ANGRY OVER GERMAN TERROR IN NORWAY

WASHINGTON, November 2 — The Swedish people and government officials are indignant concerning reports of a new « reign of terror » being carried out by Germans and quislings in an effort to stamp out Patriot activity, and lessen any aid they might be able to render the Russians now sweeping into Norway, according to newspaper reports reaching here today.

« The torture of Norwegians by the Nazis has shocked the Swedish Riksdag, » Oesten Unden, Social Democrat member of the First Chamber, was quoted in today's Stockholm newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*.

« A policy of violence in neighboring countries in the last desperate stages of the war concerns Sweden very much, and the Swedish Government is doing all it can to help its sister countries.

« The Swedish Government has public opinion behind it if it decides seriously to advise the Germans to remember that the Swedes have hitherto not used means to help their brethren in distress. »

Commenting on the recent statement of the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Christian Funther, that his Government would continue to stress its disapproval of German conduct in Norway and Denmark, the Swedish newspaper *Eskilstuna* urged more aggressive action on the part of the Swedish Government. The newspaper said:

« Sweden is ready to speak her mind and stress her views. But it is not enough for her to stress her views. She must make an effort to find the means to save the Norwegian and Danish peoples. »

A dispatch from London appearing in today's *New York Herald Tribune* said that Norwegian Underground leaders have issued an order of the day warning their rank and file that the Nazis are preparing a reign of terror on a scale « hitherto unknown, » in an effort to break the Underground.

Now that the liberation of Norway is under way with the Russian Army's capture of Kirkenes, the Germans will stop at nothing to retain everything they can, the order of the day said.

Norwegian Patriots also were instructed to be extremely cautious, and to wait for the hour of concerted action. They were advised to burn all membership lists immediately. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 2 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Polish and Indian troops of the 8th Army, advancing northward between the Rabbi and Ronco Rivers, have made

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will accompany Mr. Churchill. (Reuter)

AIR COMMERCE CAN SERVE HUMANITY

CHICAGO, November 2 — President Roosevelt, in a message sent to the opening meeting of the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago yesterday, expressed the hope that the delegates would «not dally with the thought of creating great blocs of closed air, thereby tracing in the sky the conditions of possible future wars.»

Instead, he pointed to air commerce as «the first available means by which we can start to heal the wounds of war, and put the world once more on a peace-time basis.» Mr. Roosevelt added that air commerce has now reached maturity and is a pressing necessity. (OWI - Reuter)

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RESIGNS

OTTAWA, November 2 — Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Defense Minister, resigned last night, Reuter said this morning.

Sources close to the Government said Ralston quit the cabinet on «the question of reinforcements for overseas» duty. He had demanded that the Home Army of 75,000 men be used as reinforcements abroad. Ralston recently returned from a visit to Canadian troops in Italy.

General A. L. G. McNaughton, former commander of Canadian troops overseas, will succeed Ralston as Defense Minister. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS AGREE TO FORM UNITED GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, November 2 — Premier Ivan Subasic of the Yugoslav Government-in-London and the National Committee of Liberation of Marshal Tito have agreed to form a «United National Government [within] the shortest time,» the Free Yugoslav Radio said last night.

The concord was reached in discussions held yesterday between Subasic and the National Committee sitting under the presidency of Marshal Tito. The broadcast added that the talks were conducted «in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.»

No details were given on the composition of the proposed government. (OWI)

NELSON TO RETURN TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, November 2 — Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, will return to China at the request of President Roosevelt to help in reorganizing the Chinese war effort and to set up a Chinese war production board, the White House announced today.

Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek has requested the return of Nelson, according to the official statement issued shortly after Nelson conferred with the President.

Nelson will return to China with Howard Coonley, War Production Board executive, who was chairman of a valve manufacturing company; Eugene M. Stallings, technical expert in alcohol production, and a mission of five steel experts headed by Herbert W. Graham, chief metallurgist of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation. (OWI)

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO COOPERATE

BRUSSELS, November 2 — The Belgian Communist Party announced here today that it will continue to coöperate with the Government, a Reuter dispatch said. The announcement, which followed talks between the Belgian Prime Minister, Hubert Pierlot, and the Communist Party

«The torture of Norwegians by the Nazis has shocked the Swedish Riksdag,» Oesten Unden, Social Democrat member of the First Chamber, was quoted in today's Stockholm newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*.

«A policy of violence in neighboring countries in the last desperate stages of the war concerns Sweden very much, and the Swedish Government is doing all it can to help its sister countries.

«The Swedish Government has public opinion behind it if it decides seriously to advise the Germans to remember that the Swedes have hitherto not used means to help their brethren in distress.»

Commenting on the recent statement of the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Christian Günther, that his Government would continue to stress its disapproval of German conduct in Norway and Denmark, the Swedish newspaper *Eskilstuna* urged more aggressive action on the part of the Swedish Government. The newspaper said:

«Sweden is ready to speak her mind and stress her views. But it is not enough for her to stress her views. She must make an effort to find the means to save the Norwegian and Danish peoples.»

A dispatch from London appearing in today's *New York Herald Tribune* said that Norwegian Underground leaders have issued an order of the day warning their rank and file that the Nazis are preparing a reign of terror on a scale «hitherto unknown,» in an effort to break the Underground.

Now that the liberation of Norway is under way with the Russian Army's capture of Kirkenes, the Germans will stop at nothing to retain everything they can, the order of the day said.

Norwegian Patriots also were instructed to be extremely cautious, and to wait for the hour of concerted action. They were advised to burn all membership lists immediately. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 3 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Polish and Indian troops of the 8th Army, advancing northward between the Rabbi and Ronco Rivers, have made considerable progress and have joined up with the bridgehead established by other troops of the 8th Army across the River Ronco, near Meldola.

South of Bologna, American troops have cleared the enemy from the village of Casetta.

Elsewhere, activity has been confined to patrolling.

Land Forces Greece:

British forces received an enthusiastic reception on entering Salonika yesterday.

Patrols harassing the enemy north of the town ambushed the withdrawing enemy columns, and inflicted 25 casualties in a sharp engagement.

Fire engines were among the transport used by the Germans in their withdrawal.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, strong forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked industrial and communications targets in the Vienna area, the escorting fighters attacking railroad traffic and an airfield on the return journey.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked communications targets in the Po Valley and in the Brod-Zagreb areas of Yugoslavia, and also in Albania.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

Shipping in the North Adriatic and off the Dalmatian coast was also attacked.

Last night, a small force of night bombers attacked the railyards at Latisana, in northern Italy.

During all these operations, one enemy aircraft was shot down.

Three of our heavy bombers and four other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew over 1,400 sorties.

Navy:

On 30 October, the French Cruiser *Emile Bertin* bombarded beaches and enemy troop movements near the French-Italian frontier. The areas were well covered. On 31 October, the French Destroyer *Forbin* engaged targets in the same area, and scored direct hits on a pillbox and enemy personnel.

The work of the Allied minesweeping force off the south coast of France, the Aegean, and the waters of Greece, is continuing successfully.

Many mines have been accounted for. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 2 — Today's communique:

Allied forces landed yesterday morning on Walcheren Island and made good progress. Two beachheads are firmly established. Some miles of coast and a large part of the town of Flushing are in our hands.

At Flushing, Army Commandos successfully landed under cover of a bombardment from the south shore of the Schelde Estuary.

At West Kapelle, Royal Marines secured a beachhead under cover of long-range bombardment of HMS *Warspite*, *Erebus*, and *Roberts*, and close bombardment by a squadron of support craft.

Preparing a way for these landings, light bombers, during the night of Tuesday-Wednesday, attacked enemy gun positions and strongpoints on Walcheren.

At daylight yesterday, fighter-bombers renewed the attack on gun positions and strongpoints, and struck at enemy troop movements, while fighters provided cover for our land and sea force.

No enemy opposition was encountered in the air, and none of our aircraft is missing from the operations.

Heavy fighting continued at the western end of the Beveland-Walcheren causeway.

In the Schelde pocket, our troops are fighting in Knocke.

Sluis and Westcapelle have been cleared of the enemy.

There has been stiff fighting in the area of our crossings over the River Mark.

Farther east, we increased our hold on the south bank of the River Maas, in the Kapelle area.

We made further progress east and southeast of Liesel.

Transportation targets in Holland were hit by fighter-bombers.

Objectives in the Ruhr were attacked in the afternoon by heavy bombers escorted by fighters.

In the late evening, a strong force of heavy bombers attacked through cloud the industrial and railway center of Oberhausen in the Ruhr, and light bombers hit Cologne and Berlin.

Communications, rail transport, and power facilities in the Rhineland and Saar were objectives for fighter-bombers.

Other formations hit a dam near Dieuze.

North of Nancy, our forces cleared the enemy from Letricourt and Abaucourt.

Our units made gains southeast of Lunéville, and freed the villages of Burthille, Hablainville and Agincille.

The former head of the Hungarian General Staff, Colonel-General Janosh Veresh, has surrendered to our troops.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During November 1, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 98 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 17 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 2 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

From September 1 to October 15, a group of Emilian Patriots destroyed 19 bridges and five vehicles, interrupting traffic on eight highways. In the clashes which took place, Patriots killed a total of 180 Germans and wounded 103. Fascist losses total eight dead, 32 wounded, and four prisoners. Patriots, who on their part suffered relatively light losses, captured a notable quantity of war material.

Patriots of the Piacenza sector placed the town of Ponte dell'Olio under their control, and captured 34 Fascists on October 5. On October 20, at Fiorenzuola d'Arda, they destroyed a light tank with hand grenades and seriously damaged a German armored car. Patriots successively took possession of Bobbio and Penice Pass after hard fighting.

On October 24 near Varzi, 600 Fascist Alpine troops were surrounded and forced to lay down their arms. With the support of tanks and armored cars, Germans attempted to retake Ponte dell'Olio from Piacenza Patriots by employing a superior display of force but were repulsed. Four German officers and an unestimated number of soldiers were killed.

Traffic on the Emilia Highway, between Fiorenzuola d'Arda and Florence, was interrupted following continuous attacks carried out by Patriots. The Germans were forced to use secondary highways north of Emilia. During the first hours of October 24, about 150 Germans and a few Fascists attacked a brigade of Patriots near Madurera, in Parma Province. The enemy was repulsed after bitter fighting. Enemy losses total 15 dead and many wounded. Patriot losses were three dead and five wounded.

In spite of the vigilance of Nazi-Fascist sentinels at the experimental field of Saint Maurizio Canevese, elements of a Garibaldi brigade in Piedmont succeeded in carrying off a large piece of artillery, a notable quantity of ammunition and arms of different types, together with abundant explosive matériel. The enemy learned of the blow only when Patriots had placed the booty in a safe place.

On the morning of October 25, the Nazi-Fascists undertook a new mopping-up operation in Val d'Osta. Results of the fighting are not yet known. Elements of the action squad «Bella» attacked a Nazi-Fascist column in the vicinity of Feletto, in Turin Province. After a short but lively engagement, the enemy fled, leaving two dead and three wounded on the field. A German vehicle was destroyed. The same squad of Patriots set fire to an enemy motor vehicle and captured three Germans and a Fascist lieutenant. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 2 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, on both sides of the West Schelde, our

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SHAEF, November 2 — Today's communique:

Allied forces landed yesterday morning on Walcheren Island and made good progress. Two beachheads are firmly established. Some miles of coast and a large part of the town of Flushing are in our hands.

At Flushing, Army Commandos successfully landed under cover of a bombardment from the south shore of the Schelde Estuary.

At West Kapelle, Royal Marines secured a beachhead under cover of long-range bombardment of HMS *Warspite*, *Erebus*, and *Roberts*, and close bombardment by a squadron of support craft.

Preparing a way for these landings, light bombers, during the night of Tuesday-Wednesday, attacked enemy gun positions and strongpoints on Walcheren.

At daylight yesterday, fighter-bombers renewed the attack on gun positions and strongpoints, and struck at enemy troop movements, while fighters provided cover for our land and sea force.

No enemy opposition was encountered in the air, and none of our aircraft is missing from the operations.

Heavy fighting continued at the western end of the Beveland-Walcheren causeway.

In the Schelde pocket, our troops are fighting in Knocke.

Sluis and Westcapelle have been cleared of the enemy.

There has been stiff fighting in the area of our crossings over the River Mark.

Farther east, we increased our hold on the south bank of the River Maas, in the Kapelle area.

We made further progress east and southeast of Liesel.

Transportation targets in Holland were hit by fighter-bombers.

Objectives in the Ruhr were attacked in the afternoon by heavy bombers escorted by fighters.

In the late evening, a strong force of heavy bombers attacked through cloud the industrial and railway center of Oberhausen in the Ruhr, and light bombers hit Cologne and Berlin.

Communications, rail transport, and power facilities in the Rhineland and Saar were objectives for fighter-bombers.

Other formations hit a dam near Dieuze.

North of Nancy, our forces cleared the enemy from Letricourt and Abaucourt.

Our units made gains southeast of Lunéville, and freed the villages of Buriville, Hablainville, and Azerailles.

Substantial gains were also made in the wooded country southeast of Rambervillers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 2 — Tonight's communique:

During today, north and west of the Hungarian town of Nyiregyhaza, our troops, as a result of offensive fighting, fully cleared of the enemy the left bank of the River Tisa, and occupied the town and railway station of Budszentmihaly, and the large populated localities and the railway stations of Tisadada, Tisadob, and Polgar.

In the direction of Budapest, between the Rivers Tisa and Danube, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway station of Nagykoros, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Jaszarajeno, Kocher, Tapertenyer, Kunszentmikols, Szabadszallas, Tuvertallas, Czemget, and Akkaso, and the railway stations of Demshets, Nadsallos, Villertallos, and Czemget.

During November 1, between the Rivers Tisa and Danube, our troops captured 2,000 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, at the end of November 1, the number of German and Hungarian officers and men captured by our troops between the Rivers Tisa and Danube increased to 7,518 men.

aged a German armored car. Patriots successively took possession of Bobbio and Penice Pass after hard fighting.

On October 24 near Varzi, 500 Fascist Alpine troops were surrounded and forced to lay down their arms. With the support of tanks and armored cars, Germans attempted to retake Ponte dell'Olio from Piacenza Patriots by employing a superior display of force but were repulsed. Four German officers and an unestimated number of soldiers were killed.

Traffic on the Emilia Highway, between Fiorenzuola d'Arda and Florence, was interrupted following continuous attacks carried out by Patriots. The Germans were forced to use secondary highways north of Emilia. During the first hours of October 24, about 150 Germans and a few Fascists attacked a brigade of Patriots near Madurera, in Parma Province. The enemy was repulsed after bitter fighting. Enemy losses total 15 dead and many wounded. Patriot losses were three dead and five wounded.

In spite of the vigilance of Nazi-Fascist sentinels at the experimental field of Saint Maurizio Canevese, elements of a Garibaldi brigade in Piedmont succeeded in carrying off a large piece of artillery, a notable quantity of ammunition and arms of different types, together with abundant explosive matériel. The enemy learned of the blow only when Patriots had placed the booty in a safe place.

On the morning of October 25, the Nazi-Fascists undertook a new mopping-up operation in Val d'Osta. Results of the fighting are not yet known. Elements of the action squad "Bella" attacked a Nazi-Fascist column in the vicinity of Feletto, in Turin Province. After a short but lively engagement, the enemy fled, leaving two dead and three wounded on the field. A German vehicle was destroyed. The same squad of Patriots set fire to an enemy motor vehicle and captured three Germans and a Fascist lieutenant. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 2. — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, on both sides of the West Schelde, our troops are bitterly contesting every yard of ground.

In the bridgehead northeast of Brusges, the reduced garrison offers a stubborn resistance in a narrow area. On Walcheren Island, most of which has been flooded, our grenadiers are engaged in grim fighting against the enemy, who also made a landing on the western part of the island. Renewed Canadian attempts at forcing an access to Walcheren, from Zuid Beveland, were frustrated.

On the lower reaches of the Meuse, the fighting abated.

Our divisions, entrenched in their bridgehead positions, repulsed enemy tank attacks. West of Breda, an enemy force was cut off and is doomed to annihilation.

Last night, motor assault boats torpedoed two enemy supply steamers, totalling 5,000 tons, off Ostend. The loss of one of these ships may be reckoned with. Patrol boats and mine sweepers again sank two British motor assault boats off the Dutch coast, set a third on fire, and damaged two others. German assault craft sank an ammunition transport vessel of 2,000 tons, and two other enemy warships, in the Schelde Estuary.

On both sides of Stolberg, attacks of U. S. battalions collapsed in our fire.

East of Pont à Mousson, as well as in the forest area on both sides of Baccarat, grim fighting developed on a broad front.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The enemy made limited gains after fluctuating fighting and considerable tank losses.

In the Mortagne Forest, enemy attacks were frustrated.

Italy:

In central Italy, only reconnaissance activities are reported from both sides particularly in the coastal sectors.

The garrison of Piscopi, west of Rhodes, cleared the island of the enemy. Fighting is in progress on Milos.

Our security forces, according to plans, withdrew to prepared mountain positions in the coastal sector when British troops and Communist bands had made a landing on the western coast of Dalmatia, at Split, Metcovic, and Dubrovnik.

In the central Balkans, east of the Vardar Valley and in the Pristina sector, our troops again repulsed Bulgarian attacks. The Bulgarians suffered heavy losses.

In the valley of the western Morawa, Bolshevik attacks also failed.

Between the Danube and the Tisa, both sides threw fresh units into the fluctuating fighting, which grows in intensity. Bombers successfully attacked enemy tanks and troop concentrations. German and Hungarian fighters brought down 17 Soviet planes during this fighting.

On the central reaches of the Tisa, we withdrew to the northern banks of the river. The enemy did not succeed in interfering with our movements.

In the Ungvar sector, we closed a front gap by successful attacks.

West of the Dukla Pass, resumed Bolshevik attacks collapsed in our defensive fire.

On the Narew front, formations under the command of Colonel-General Weiss, together with squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, successfully fought grim defensive battles in the last few weeks. They frustrated repeated attempts of several Soviet armies at breaking through, by their stubborness, and repulsed the enemy, who had achieved penetrations, in powerful counter-attacks, to his initial positions, and destroyed 609 Bolshevik tanks. The Command and the troops thus frustrated the major Bolshevik operations which aimed at East Prussia from a southeasterly direction.

East of Libau and in the Autz sector, yesterday, all enemy attempts at breaking through were again frustrated by the heroic resistance of our divisions. Wherever the enemy had achieved penetrations on a small front, he was either halted or driven back in counter-attacks.

On the eastern front, the troops of the Army destroyed 4,329 tanks; and formations of the Air Force another 387 tanks, in October. In addition, the Soviets lost 1,562 planes.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers dropped bombs on Rhenish territory, Vienna, and Graz.

Last night, the British attacked towns in the Rhineland and the Reich capital.

The Anglo-Americans lost 16 planes, most of which were four-engined bombers, during these attacks.

In October, fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, despite weather conditions adverse to the defense, brought down 739 Anglo-American planes, 377 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

«Disengaging» from the Meuse: Once again German sources announced a retreat in a terminology psychologically charged with connotations of victory. The German Army, cleverly and skilfully «disengaging» itself from the Meuse, eastern regions of Slovakia, at whose borders the fighting is said to be increasing.

Japan's Version of V-1: German sources were according prominence to reports of a new Japanese secret weapon, which goes the German flying bomb one better by the addition of a suicide pilot. The new weapon, according to Transocean, «must be considered as an aeroplane filled with explosives. There is no return flight... They are living bombs, or living torpedoes with wings.» The pilots go down with their airship and are referred to as «death pilots.» It would appear that the publicity given to this Japanese aerial hari-kiri by German propaganda may be intended as a morale-builder for the German people, teaching them, through the object-lesson of an Axis ally, the need and value of sacrificing one's life to the state.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Increased Activity on Italian Front: The Fascist radio reported a 24-hour activity on the whole southern front. Fascist Alpini and German troops were said to be particularly successful in the Castelnuovo sector. The Allies were forced to yield ground south of Bologna. Once again, the Allied Brazilian units in the Serchio River Valley suffered losses. In the Adriatic coastal sector, British diversionary tactics were alleged to have been frustrated by German resistance and natural barriers.

Personnel Crisis in Northern Italy?: It would appear that Fascist authorities in northern Italy are faced with a serious manpower shortage, in military as well as in labor ranks. The first and most overt recruiting measure was the Duce's amnesty law of October 28, which, in addition to freeing a limited status quo of political offenders, quite harshly threatened further defaulters. The deadline of November 10 was established, and the imminence of this has since been heavily stressed. Tonight, a twin pronunciamiento came from the Ministry for Armed Forces, in the form of a «warm appeal» to all laborers, inviting them to enlist with the Labor Ministry. The compulsory nature of the appeal was not disguised, despite the «warmth.» This sentence seemed significant: «Weapons and labor are necessary to Italy in order that she may overcome the present heavy risk.»

Italo-German Cultural Ceremonies in Venice: The yearly ceremonies of the Italo-German Cultural Association were marked in Venice today. Numerous state dignitaries of both countries attended. The Fascist Minister for Popular Culture, Mezzasoma, spoke briefly. The key address, a lengthy one, was delivered by the German Ambassador, Dr. Rudolph Rahn. Most of Dr. Rahn's eulogies were directed to the prowess and «historical rôle» of the German soldier, with a leaven of salute to the Italian «comrade-in-arms.» In an excoriation of flagging spirits within the Axis, Dr. Rahn pointed up the example of defection amongst the satellites. Fascism, ergo, must gird up its Republican loins to avoid a fate worse than capitulation, namely, slaughter at the hands of the Bolshevik «Moloch.»

Foreign Minister Eden Near-Victim of Bomb Attack: Fascist radio programs today gave considerable space to the story of an alleged attempt on the life of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. Supposedly, a bomb was discovered «by mere chance» near Eden's room at the Excelsior Hotel in Rome. The failure of Allied military surveillance in general was roundly scored, and it was said that the story was completely «hushed up.»

Returning Italian PW's Anti-Bonomi: Quoting a Spanish correspondent, the Fascist radio underlined the alleged antipathy of returning Italian war prisoners to the Bonomi Government, as well as to the preceding Badoglio era. It was contended that throughout their imprisonment, the soldiers remained faithful to the idea of «Italy's destiny» and that their one thought was to resume their place alongside the German allies.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

troop concentrations. German and Hungarian troops brought down 17 Soviet planes during this fighting.

On the central reaches of the Tisa, we withdrew to the northern banks of the river. The enemy did not succeed in interfering with our movements.

In the Ungvar sector, we closed a front gap by successful attacks.

West of the Dukla Pass, resumed Bolshevik attacks collapsed in our defensive fire.

On the Narew front, formations under the command of Colonel-General Weiss, together with squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, successfully fought grim defensive battles in the last few weeks. They frustrated repeated attempts of several Soviet armies at breaking through, by their stubbornness, and repulsed the enemy, who had achieved penetrations, in powerful counter-attacks, to his initial positions, and destroyed 609 Bolshevik tanks. The Command and the troops thus frustrated the major Bolshevik operations which aimed at East Prussia from a southeasterly direction.

East of Libau and in the Autz sector, yesterday, all enemy attempts at breaking through were again frustrated by the heroic resistance of our divisions. Wherever the enemy had achieved penetrations on a small front, he was either halted or driven back in counter-attacks.

On the eastern front, the troops of the Army destroyed 4,329 tanks, and formations of the Air Force another 367 tanks, in October. In addition, the Soviets lost 1,562 planes.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers dropped bombs on Rhenish territory, Vienna, and Graz.

Last night, the British attacked towns in the Rhineland and the Reich capital.

The Anglo-Americans lost 16 planes, most of which were four-engined bombers, during these attacks.

In October, fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, despite weather conditions adverse to the defense, brought down 739 Anglo-American planes, 377 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

«Disengaging» from the Meuse: Once again German sources announced a retreat in a terminology psychologically charged with connotations of victory. The German Army, according to Sertorius, is deliberately and skilfully «disengaging» from the area south of the lower Meuse in Holland. A defensive success was seen in the supposed fact that General Montgomery «could not prevent» the German 15th Army from «withdrawing into the region between the Meuse and the Waal.»

As a consequence, claimed Sertorius, General Montgomery «must decide upon a new, methodical concentration of forces at the river-barrier which he is facing.»

Eastern Front: Von Olberg continued the propaganda trend, already evident yesterday, of exulting over the alleged «elimination of a serious threat to the German flank in the coming attack against East Prussia.» He also claimed that Russia «places great value on taking possession of the

losses. In the Adriatic coastal sector, British diversionary tactics were alleged to have been frustrated by German resistance and natural barriers.

Personnel Crisis in Northern Italy?: It would appear that Fascist authorities in northern Italy are faced with a serious manpower shortage, in military as well as in labor ranks. The first and most overt recruiting measure was the Duce's amnesty law of October 28, which, in addition to freeing a limited status quo of political offenders, quite harshly threatened further defaulters. The deadline of November 10 was established, and the luminsence of this has since been heavily stressed. Tonight, a twin pronunciamiento came from the Ministry for Armed Forces, in the form of a «warm appeal» to all laborers, inviting them to enlist with the Labor Ministry. The compulsory nature of the appeal was not disguised, despite the «warmth.» This sentence seemed significant: «Weapons and labor are necessary to Italy in order that she may overcome the present heavy task.»

Italo-German Cultural Ceremonies in Venice: The yearly ceremonies of the Italo-German Cultural Association were marked in Venice today. Numerous state dignitaries of both countries attended. The Fascist Minister for Popular Culture, Mezzasoma, spoke briefly. The key address, a lengthy one, was delivered by the German Ambassador, Dr. Rudolph Rahn. Most of Dr. Rahn's eulogies were directed to the prowess and «historical rôle» of the German soldier, with a leaven of salute to the Italian «comrade-in-arms.» In an excoriation of flagging spirits within the Axis, Dr. Rahn pointed up the example of defection amongst the satellites. Fascism, ergo, must gird up its Republican loins to avoid a fate worse than capitulation, namely, slaughter at the hands of the Bolshevik «Moloch.»

Foreign Minister Eden Near-Victim of Bomb Attack: Fascist radio programs today gave considerable space to the story of an alleged attempt on the life of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. Supposedly, a bomb was discovered «by mere chance» near Eden's room at the Excelsior Hotel in Rome. The failure of Allied military surveillance in general was roundly scored, and it was said that the story was completely «hushed up.»

Returning Italian PW's Anti-Bonomi: Quoting a Spanish correspondent, the Fascist radio underlined the alleged antipathy of returning Italian war prisoners to the Bonomi Government, as well as to the preceding Badoglio era. It was contended that throughout their imprisonment, the soldiers remained faithful to the idea of «Italy's destiny» and that their one thought was to resume their place alongside the German allies.

JAPANESE

Philippine Battle Connected with American Elections: Radio Tokio today denounced the «false propaganda» by which The United States claimed that the «victory achieved by the Japanese in the Philippine sector of the front is an American victory.» According to an official spokesman of the Information Office of the Imperial Government, «Roosevelt is using propaganda to conceal his defeats, owing to the approach of the presidential elections. Thus, the Roosevelt Government is blowing the trumpets of propaganda at full blast, in order to mislead the American people...»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

2 NOV 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Thursday **2 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans counter-attack southeast of Bologna; British land on Walcheren; Main German 15th Army escapes Meuse trap; Red Army 35 miles from Budapest; Petsamo Region liberated; British patrols reach Salonika; General Alexander reviews Italy Campaign; Allies soon will meet in Reich, says Kalinin; Japs enter Kweilin in China, lose ground in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Eden in Rome; Mussolini's property confiscated; 23 more Fascist Senators removed; Two generals to face court martial; Two arrested in black market olive oil ring; Soviet delegation returns to Rome; Rome printers strike averted; Tribute paid to French liberators of Rome; Florence telephone exchange opens; Peru appoints Ambassador to Italy; U.S. imports from Italy announced.

UNITED NATIONS — Private enterprise can solve unemployment, says Beveridge; U.S. agrees on Persia's oil-talks decision; Persia's oil-grant refusal explained; Jamaica granted new constitution.

WAR FRONTS

COUNTER-ATTACK SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — German Forces, staging an all-out defense of Bologna and the central approaches to the Plain of the Po, yesterday launched four savage counter-attacks against American positions at the apex of the 5th Army's salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley, within five miles of the main Po highway, it was announced here today.

Supported by heavy fire from artillery, mortar, and machine-gun concentrations, German infantry stormed a 1,300-foot hill which forms the northernmost Allied position in Italy, and in hand-to-hand combat, in which flame-throwers were brought up, attempted to overrun the American lines. Although twice the enemy forces scared their way into the American entrenchments on the hill

Whether the forces which completed the occupation of Meldola have made a juncture with the bridgehead troops farther north along the west banks of the stream was not indicated in official reports.

In the area south of Ravenna, active patrolling along the coast and in the area east and south of the Ronco River resulted in driving back small enemy outposts and inflicting casualties on German forces guarding the river crossing west of San Pietro. The Ronco River is still deep and swift along the stretches north and south of Forli, so that crossings have been difficult even for light patrol forces. The ground still remained soft from continuing rains in this area.

In the hilly country due south of Forli, where 8th and 5th Army forces join, British units captured Monte Forcella, west of the Montone River, in a night attack, while Polish troops of the 8th Army to the east were able to move forward after the enemy withdrew from strong positions in Caminate, seven miles south of Forli. (PRO)

BRITISH LAND ON WALCHEREN
MAIN GERMAN 15TH ARMY ESCAPES MEUSE TRAP

SHAEF, November 1 — British commandos stormed ashore today on the southern and western coast of Walcheren Island and were making good progress tonight in a pincers drive to wipe out the last Germans barring the sea lane to the great Dutch port of Antwerp.

The seaborne forces landed under cover of shellfire from guns on the southern Scheide coast and were moving inland across the flooded island as Canadian forces burst across the blasted Beveland causeway and established a bridgehead of several hundred yards on the eastern side of the island. Canadian troops advanced slowly over the heavily-mined 150-foot-wide causeway in the face of massed 88-millimeter artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire. The isolated German garrison of about 9,000 men is now caught in a tight pincer movement.

RAF fighter-bombers have attacked German gun positions that survived the flooding, and have dropped bombs on the two main towns of Flushing and Middelburg.

German resistance in the southern Scheide pocket weakened today, and Canadian troops advanced three miles after capturing Westcappelle, to enter the German strongpoint of Knocke. House-to-house fighting was reported late tonight.

The pursuing Allied armored forces and infantry of the British 2nd Army, which have reached the Meuse River, are now within a half-mile of the Geertruidenberg Bridge, on the main German escape routes. The skillful German withdrawal across the Meuse has already saved a large proportion of the 60,000 German troops reported south of the river. The only elements of the German 15th Army south of the Meuse are rear-guard troops.

West of Hertogenbosch, the German resistance is strong; there has been no weakening of this hinge position. The

LATE BULLETINS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Petsamo Region liberated: British patrols reach Salonika; General Alexander reviews Italy Campaign; Allies soon will meet in Reich, says Kalinin; Japs enter Kweilin in China, lose ground in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Eden in Rome; Mussolini's property confiscated; 23 more Fascist Senators removed; Two generals to face court martial; Two arrested in black market olive oil ring; Soviet delegation returns to Rome; Rome printers strike averted; Tribute paid to French liberators of Rome; Florence telephone exchange opens; Peru appoints Ambassador to Italy; U.S. imports from Italy announced.

UNITED NATIONS — Private enterprise can solve unemployment, says Beveridge; U.S. agrees on Persia's oil-talks decision; Persia's oil-grant refusal explained; Jamaica granted new constitution.

WAR FRONTS

COUNTER-ATTACK SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — German Forces, staging an all-out defense of Bologna and the central approaches to the Plain of the Po, yesterday launched four savage counter-attacks against American positions at the apex of the 5th Army's salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley, within five miles of the main Po highway, it was announced here today.

Supported by heavy fire from artillery, mortar, and machine-gun concentrations, German infantry stormed a 1,600-foot hill which forms the northernmost Allied position in Italy, and in hand-to-hand combat, in which flamethrowers were brought up, attempted to overrun the American lines. Although twice the enemy forces seared their way into the American entrenchments on the hill slopes, in their early morning attacks they were pushed back with heavy losses, and the Americans retained their strategic position. As the battered German forces fell back, enemy artillery resumed its heavy-calibre bombardment of the sector.

Intense German Effort

The concerted enemy attacks southeast of Bologna were only part of an intense German effort to drive 5th Army forces from forward positions threatening enemy defenses at key points. Four counter-attacks were made following an advance of Brazilian troops up the Serchio River Valley, some 17 miles north of Lucca, with the last enemy lunge forcing a slight withdrawal to the southwest. Still another enemy counter-thrust was directed against American armored units in the Castellaccio area, on the left flank of the main advance toward Bologna. This attack was thrown back with heavy enemy losses.

On the 8th Army front, Indian Division troops improved and strengthened their bridgehead across the swollen Ronco River, southeast of Forli, and in heavy fighting forced the enemy to withdraw forward troops.

Farther south, Indian troops of the 8th Army cleared the enemy from the town of Meldola, after four days of fighting in its streets.

ground still remained soft from continuing rains in the area.

In the hilly country due south of Forli, where 8th and 5th Army forces join, British units captured Monte Forcella, west of the Montone River, in a night attack, while Polish troops of the 8th Army to the east were able to move forward after the enemy withdrew from strong positions in Caminate, seven miles south of Forli. (PRO)

BRITISH LAND ON WALCHEREN
MAIN GERMAN 15TH ARMY ESCAPES MEUSE TRAP

SHAEF, November 1 — British commandos stormed ashore today on the southern and western coast of Walcheren Island and were making good progress tonight in a pincers drive to wipe out the last Germans barring the sea lane to the great Dutch port of Antwerp.

The seaborne forces landed under cover of shellfire from guns on the southern Schelde coast and were moving inland across the flooded island as Canadian forces burst across the blasted Beveland causeway and established a bridgehead of several hundred yards on the eastern side of the island. Canadian troops advanced slowly over the heavily-mined 150-foot-wide causeway in the face of massed 88-millimeter artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire. The isolated German garrison of about 9,000 men is now caught in a tight pincer movement.

RAF fighter-bombers have attacked German gun positions that survived the flooding, and have dropped bombs on the two main towns of Flushing and Middelburg.

German resistance in the southern Schelde pocket weakened today, and Canadian troops advanced three miles after capturing Westcappelle, to enter the German strongpoint of Knocke. House-to-house fighting was reported late tonight.

The pursuing Allied armored forces and infantry of the British 2nd Army, which have reached the Meuse River, are now within a half-mile of the Geertruidenberg Bridge, on the main German escape routes. The skillful German withdrawal across the Meuse has already saved a large proportion of the 60,000 German troops reported south of the river. The only elements of the German 15th Army south of the Meuse are rear-guard troops.

West of Hertogenbosch, the German resistance is strong; there has been no weakening of this hinge position. The

LATE BULLETINS

ALL OF BELGIUM LIBERATED

BRUSSELS, November 1 — The Belgian Minister of the Interior announced tonight over Radio Brussels that the whole of Belgium has been liberated and the last German strongpoints reduced. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT TO MAKE RADIO SPEECH

WASHINGTON, November 1 — President Roosevelt will broadcast for 15 minutes on Friday at 0100 hours GMT, the White House announced today.

No indication was given as to the subject of the President's speech. (OWI)

R.A.F. BOMBS OBERHAUSEN, BERLIN

LONDON, November 2 (Thursday) — The industrial and railway center of Oberhausen, in the Ruhr, was attacked by a strong force of RAF bombers last night. 3993

Almost at the same time, Mosquitos attacked Cologne, where fires were still burning from Tuesday night's attack.

Berlin also was bombed by Mosquitos. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

German commander is holding the northern bank of the canal running west from Hertogenbosch to the Meuse until a complete withdrawal has been effected by German forces farther north.

An Allied spearhead was tonight reported within five miles of the main German escape bridge at Moerdijk, on the Hollandschdiep. Allied headquarters said that the rail bridge had been destroyed by bombing, but the paralleling road bridge is believed to be intact.

Mark River Bridgeheads

Polish and American troops, who formed the spearhead north of Breda, crossed the Mark River yesterday, and were reported tonight to be clinging desperately to their two bridgeheads. The American bridgehead was extended to a depth of 1,100 yards after the crossing of the Mark north of Oudenbosch, but heavy battles are now taking place and American positions are obscure. The Germans counter-attacked in strength, and were supported by self-propelled 88-millimeter and 75-millimeter guns.

Farther west, German paratroopers and troops of the Hermann Göring Division are fighting strongly against Canadian forces pushing north from Bergen op Zoom. These German troops are covering the right flank of the German retreat over the Hollandschdiep.

The Allied advance to the Meuse has been slowed by heavily-mined roads and sniper groups hiding in houses. Infantry deploying off the metalled road surfaces sink knee-deep into the marshy, boggy terrain.

On the eastern flank of the Holland corridor, British infantry reinforced the hard-pressed Americans in the Liesel area and cleared the town of Germans. The combined forces then advanced 2,500 yards east to the Deurne Canal. German losses were 20 tanks and 400 prisoners.

Far to the south, on the American 3rd Army front, infantry troops advanced 1½ miles along the narrow front and captured the towns of Abaucourt and Letricourt, 13 miles northeast of Nancy.

In the Vosges Mountains, on the southern end of the Allied battlefront, heavy artillery exchanges took place north of Baccarat, while east of Rambervillers, American 7th Army troops entered St. Benoit.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

RED ARMY 35 MILES FROM BUDAPEST PETSAMO REGION LIBERATED

MOSCOW, November 1 — While Russian forces in Hungary advanced to within 35 miles of Budapest, Soviet army and naval forces completed today the liberation of the Petsamo Region in northern Finland.

President Mikhail Kalinin announced that German casualties on the eastern front had reached the million mark since December 24 of last year.

In an order of the day to Marshal Meretskov and Admiral Golovko, Marshal Stalin announced that the entire Petsamo Region has been liberated by troops of the Karelian Front, in conjunction with units of the Northern Fleet, operating in hard Arctic conditions.

The complete clearing of this territory follows within a week the news of the clearing of the nickel-producing area of that region — one of the richest in the world, and ceded to Russia under the recent Soviet-Finnish armistice terms.

Finns Drive North

Meanwhile, Finnish troops ving north on the Arctic
Highway have captured Gorre defense positions north of
Vuoiso, about 112 miles abo Jovaniemi. Fierce fighting
[illegible] border northwest of

Along the Danube, Soviet armored cutters are in action again. After hounding the Germans from the Volga at Stalingrad, they have chased them up and down every major river in the south.»

The Germans lost 129 tanks on the Russian front today. Twenty of their planes were shot down, and 48 were captured in the region of the aerodrome of Izsak.

No details were given of the fighting in East Prussia or on other sectors of the Russian front, described in tonight's Soviet communique as «patrol activity and local fighting.»

(OWI - Reuter)

HEAVY JAP COUNTER-ATTACKS ON LEYTE REPELLED JAPS LOSE 2,594 PLANES IN TWO MONTHS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, November 1 — Troops of General Douglas MacArthur's 24th Division advanced two miles northward toward heavily-defended Carigara, on the northwest coast of Leyte, after smashing heavy Japanese counter-attacks, headquarters announced tonight.

The 1st Cavalry Division has made progress toward Carigara, it was announced.

To the south, all remaining pockets of enemy resistance in the Catmon Hills, north of Dulag, have been wiped out, the announcement added.

MacArthur reported only minor contact with the fleeing enemy parties in other sectors on Leyte.

On Samar Island, to the east of Leyte, American troops liberated 13 more towns and villages, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch said yesterday. Small enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, the dispatch added.

Enemy planes raided Allied shipping and beachheads at frequent intervals, but damage and casualties to U.S. Forces were light. American air and ground defenses shot down 39 enemy planes.

Tokyo Claims Jap Landing

Radio Tokyo reported that Japanese troops landed on the north coast of Pelelliu Island, in the Palau group east of the Philippines, at dawn today. There has been no Allied confirmation of this report.

Carrier aircraft of the U.S. 7th and 3rd Fleets have destroyed 2,594 Japanese planes in the two-month period from August 30 to October 31, Admiral Nimitz announced today.

The two-month toll taken by American carrier planes made the period the most destructive of the war for Japanese air power.

Inasmuch as Japanese plane production is estimated to be from 1,200 to 1,500 a month, the aerial battles of the past two months have virtually canceled out all the aircraft Japan's factories could produce in the same period, an American press service pointed out.

Probably far more damaging than the loss of replaceable airplanes has been Japan's loss in pilots.

In addition to the 2,594 planes definitely destroyed, American airmen probably destroyed 252 others, Admiral Nimitz' communique said.

American losses in the same period were approximately 300 planes, while a large percentage of the pilots and crews were rescued.

The total of destroyed Japanese planes announced by Nimitz is exclusive of losses inflicted on the enemy by land-based aircraft of the South and Southwest Pacific, which one press service said totaled well over 500.

(OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS REACH SALONIKA

[illegible], ITALY, November 1 — British

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

retreat over the Hollandschdiep.

The Allied advance to the Meuse has been slowed by heavily-mined roads and sniper groups hiding in houses. Infantry deploying off the metalled road surfaces sink knee-deep into the marshy, boggy terrain.

On the eastern flank of the Holland corridor, British infantry reinforced the hard-pressed Americans in the Liesel area and cleared the town of Germans. The combined forces then advanced 2,500 yards east to the Deurne Canal. German losses were 20 tanks and 400 prisoners.

Far to the south, on the American 3rd Army front, infantry troops advanced 1½ miles along the narrow front and captured the towns of Abaucourt and Leitricourt, 13 miles northeast of Nancy.

In the Vosges Mountains, on the southern end of the Allied battlefront, heavy artillery exchanges took place north of Baccarat, while east of Rambervillers, American 7th Army troops entered St. Benoit.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

RED ARMY 35 MILES FROM BUDAPEST PETSAMO REGION LIBERATED

MOSCOW, November 1 — While Russian forces in Hungary advanced to within 35 miles of Budapest, Soviet army and naval forces completed today the liberation of the Petsamo Region in northern Finland.

President Mikhail Kalinin announced that German casualties on the eastern front had reached the million mark since December 24 of last year.

In an order of the day to Marshal Meretskov and Admiral Golovko, Marshal Stalin announced that the entire Petsamo Region has been liberated by troops of the Karelian Front, in conjunction with units of the Northern Fleet, operating in hard Arctic conditions.

The complete clearing of this territory follows within a week the news of the clearing of the nickel-producing area of that region — one of the richest in the world, and ceded to Russia under the recent Soviet-Finnish armistice terms.

Finns Drive North

Meanwhile, Finnish troops [illegible]ving north on the Arctic Highway have captured Germ[illegible] Vuotso, about 112 miles abo[illegible] Jovaniemi. Fierce fighting continues on the Swedish-F[illegible]lish border northwest of liberated Muonio, on the last main German highway to Norway.

Hungary's fourth-largest city, Kecsemet, fell to Russian forces, who rushed on northward to capture Lajos Misze, only 35 miles from Budapest. They also drove westward to capture Kerekeghaza, and took another 100 towns and villages in today's fighting between the River Danube and the River Tisa, the last waterline before Budapest. Over 1,600 German and Hungarian prisoners were captured yesterday, bringing the total number taken in the Danube-Tisa corridor to 5,018.

Simultaneously, the drive on Budapest from the east has also made progress, and 40 more places were taken today, northwest and west of Nyiregyhaza.

Radio Berlin said today, «The battle for Budapest is reaching its climax.»

«The Red Army is moving on Budapest like a giant bulldozer, with tank columns shoveling aside German and Hungarian units,» a dispatch from Moscow said today. «These units are now being encircled and mopped up by storm troops maneuvering swiftly over the countryside in lorries or on motor cycles. Soviet tank groups are moving with a screen of anti-tank artillery and mobile guns, so that German counter-attacks can be smashed immediately, without interrupting the tempo of the offensive.

the announcement added.

MacArthur reported only minor contact with the fleeing enemy parties in other sectors on Leyte.

On Samar Island, to the east of Leyte, American troops liberated 13 more towns and villages, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch said yesterday. Small enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, the dispatch added.

Enemy planes raided Allied shipping and beachheads at frequent intervals, but damage and casualties to U.S. Forces were light. American air and ground defenses shot down 39 enemy planes.

Tokyo Claims Jap Landing

Radio Tokyo reported that Japanese troops landed on the north coast of Peleliu Island, in the Palau group east of the Philippines, at dawn today. There has been no Allied confirmation of this report.

Carrier aircraft of the U.S. 7th and 3rd Fleets have destroyed 2,594 Japanese planes in the two-month period from August 30 to October 31, Admiral Nimitz announced today.

The two-month toll taken by American carrier planes made the period the most destructive of the war for Japanese air power.

Inasmuch as Japanese plane production is estimated to be from 1,200 to 1,500 a month, the aerial battles of the past two months have virtually canceled out all the aircraft Japan's factories could produce in the same period, an American press service pointed out.

Probably far more damaging than the loss of replaceable airplanes has been Japan's loss in pilots.

In addition to the 2,594 planes definitely destroyed, American airmen probably destroyed 252 others, Admiral Nimitz' communique said.

American losses in the same period were approximately 300 planes, while a large percentage of the pilots and crews were rescued.

The total of destroyed Japanese planes announced by Nimitz is exclusive of losses inflicted on the enemy by land-based aircraft of the South and Southwest Pacific, which one press service said totaled well over 500.

(OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS REACH SALONIKA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — British patrol forces have reached the Greek port of Salonika, a central clearing point for German troops fleeing from Greece and its outlying islands, it was announced here today.

That German forces had spread devastation everywhere in Greece's second-largest city seemed evident from reports of RAF Spitfire pilots who have flown over the city and reported heavy explosions in the docks and marshalling yards, and great palls of smoke hanging over the surrounding countryside.

The German forces retreating northward from Salonika, harassed by day and night air attacks and Partisan ambushes, are now seeking escape through Albania, and its narrow, winding mountain roads, an air force announcement today declared.

RAF fighters and fighter-bombers, flying from Greek airfields, have delivered heavy blows against German troop trains plying the 40-mile stretch along the Axios River Valley between Salonika and Devdelija, across the Yugoslav frontier to the north. A point just south of this frontier town was bombed, and 20 locomotives and 40 cars were damaged, it was said.

British patrols are also pursuing the retreating enemy in the mountain district north of Kozani, west of Salonika, and contact was reported with enemy rear-guards.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RAF reconnaissance planes aided in the task of keeping track of the harassed enemy movements.

Greece-based reconnaissance planes of the RAF have also reported the German destruction of airfields at Sedes and Megalo-Mikra.

With practically no fighter protection, the withdrawing German army is using heavy anti-aircraft concentrations in attempts to ward off the savage Allied air attacks. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES ATTACK VIENNA AREA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today bombed strategic targets in the Vienna area — the same target struck by this heavy bombardment force in its first mission a year ago — it was announced here late this afternoon.

Because of poor visibility, the attack was carried out by instruments.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today carried out extensive strafing and rocket-bombing missions, cutting enemy rail lines in five places in the Verona area, knocking out a railway bridge and damaging two road spans.

In the continuing attrition attacks on enemy transport columns, TAF planes today destroyed or damaged 41 locomotives, 73 freight cars, and 58 motor vehicles, the announcement said. (PRO)

R.A.F. WELLINGTONS STRIKE PODGORICA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — RAF Wellington bombers yesterday bombed German troop concentrations in Podgorica, at the southwestern tip of Yugoslavia, in direct support of Partisan forces harassing German troops retreating northward to escape the closing Balkan trap, it was announced here today.

The attack, which was carried out by instrument bombing because of heavy overcast, was one of the first operations in this theatre in which the night bombers were used for daylight flights. Other RAF Wellingtons dropped supplies to a Partisan-held town in another part of Yugoslavia, it was said.

With clearing weather, Tactical Air Force medium bombers joined fighters and fighter-bombers in the savage attacks against German motor and rail transport in northern Italy.

Mediterranean Air Force flew a total of 1,000 sorties yesterday, the highest total in over a week of bad weather. (PRO)

GENERAL ALEXANDER REVIEWS ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, declared today that German forces have been ordered to stand and fight at all costs in Italy because the enemy fears that withdrawal to shorter lines might mean loss of control, both politically and militarily, not only on the southern front, but in the Reich itself.

In his first press conference since Allied forces landed behind the German «winter line» along the Garigliano River early this year, General Alexander said that, although the Germans have lost over 194,000 casualties and mountains of equipment in the 14 months of the Italian Campaign, Hitler still has sacrificed 28 divisions on the Italian front while the Reich itself was threatened from east and west.

General Alexander, in a two-hour review of the Italian Campaign for Allied correspondents, said that one of the most important contributions of the hard-fought campaign had been «to commit and entangle» the Germans more and more in Italy, while the Allies were preparing to strike heavy blows at much more vulnerable areas of

Bad weather, which recently has brought action on the Italian front to a standstill, has helped the enemy gain his balance once again, the general said, since it nullifies the Allies' greatest striking forces — aircraft and armor.

Singling out the outstanding factors in the Allied success in Italy, General Alexander praised the coöperation of the Allies in building up units from more than a dozen nationalities and welding them into smoothly-working fighting forces.

Assessing the success of Allied tactics in Italy, General Alexander declared that the employment of air and naval forces with the ground troops to produce a truly «combined offense» had given the Allied forces amazing flexibility and concentrated striking power.

Great success also had been obtained during the campaign by using the «right and left punch» plan of attack, by which the enemy was [illegible]ght by successive blows from two sides in crucial sector[illegible]e added. Allied forces nearly always had been able to [illegible]ake these attacks a matter of complete surprise to the enemy by the carefully concealed transfer and regrouping of forces, he noted.

In a recapitulation of damage inflicted on the enemy in Italy, General Alexander said that since May 11, fully half of the force of 30 German divisions drawn into Italy had been destroyed, with casualty lists including 56,000 prisoners, 34,000 killed and 104,000 wounded, or a total of 194,000 battle casualties.

Allied forces have captured or destroyed 340 tanks, 360 assault guns, 540 anti-tank guns, more than 700 artillery pieces, 332 locomotives, and 3,983 freight cars, he continued.

He reported also that Allied armies have advanced about 500 miles in the 14 months of the Italian campaign, have prepared 9,300 miles of road to aid their movement, many with the aid of Italian labor battalions, and have put into operation five major ports, which have handled 1,000,000 tons of supplies.

Allied planes have made more than 20 times as many sorties as German forces in the course of the campaign. (PRO)

31 GERMANS SHIPS SUNK OFF GREECE

LONDON, November 1 — Allied naval forces sank 31 German warships and transports and 40 smaller craft during the German withdrawal from southern Greece and the islands off-shore, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander said today in Commons. Many of the destroyed ships were carrying German troops.

Sixteen enemy warships and merchant ships, and 15 smaller craft were also severely damaged.

The Allied force, consisting of cruisers, aircraft carriers, submarines, minesweepers, and units of the Greek, French, and Polish navies, was under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Henry Rawlings Law.

In addition to causing heavy destruction to the German evacuation flotilla, it forced the surrender of three islands garrisoned by Nazi troops, Alexander said. (Reuter)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. OBSERVES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — Maj. General Nathan F. Twining, Commanding General of the 15th USAAF, in a message commemorating the anniversary of the establishment of this strategic bombardment force in the Mediterranean Theater, said today that it had completed the strategic encirclement of Germany and brought every vital part of the Axis war machine under air attack.

General Twining praised the leadership and teamwork which had resulted, in a year's time, in the destruction of practically all the enemy aircraft construction centers within range, in the drying-up of 80 per cent of the Axis oil production within range, and in the disruption of enemy com-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

columns. TAF planes today destroyed or damaged 41 locomotives, 73 freight cars, and 38 motor vehicles, the announcement said. (PRO)

R.A.F. WELLINGTONS STRIKE PODGORICA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — RAF Wellington bombers yesterday bombed German troop concentrations in Podgorica, at the southwestern tip of Yugoslavia, in direct support of Partisan forces harassing German troops retreating northward to escape the closing Balkan trap, it was announced here today.

The attack, which was carried out by instrument bombing because of heavy overcast, was one of the first operations in this theatre in which the night bombers were used for daylight flights. Other RAF Wellingtons dropped supplies to a Partisan-held town in another part of Yugoslavia, it was said.

With clearing weather, Tactical Air Force medium bombers joined fighters and fighter-bombers in the savage attacks against German motor and rail transport in northern Italy.

Mediterranean Air Force flew a total of 1,000 sorties yesterday, the highest total in over a week of bad weather. (PRO)

GENERAL ALEXANDER REVIEWS ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, declared today that German forces have been ordered to stand and fight at all costs in Italy because the enemy fears that withdrawal to shorter lines might mean loss of control, both politically and militarily, not only on the southern front, but in the Reich itself.

In his first press conference since Allied forces landed behind the German « winter line » along the Garigliano River early this year, General Alexander said that, although the Germans have lost over 194,000 casualties and mountains of equipment in the 14 months of the Italian Campaign, Hitler still has sacrificed 28 divisions on the Italian front while the Reich itself was threatened from east and west.

General Alexander, in a two-hour review of the Italian Campaign for Allied correspondents, said that one of the most important contributions of the hard-fought campaign had been « to commit and entangle » the Germans more and more in Italy, while the Allies were preparing to strike heavy blows at much more vulnerable areas of « Fortress Europe. »

Allies Outnumbered

The Allied Armies in Italy, he said, had accomplished this large-scale diversion of German forces. The number of German divisions in Italy had increased over seven-fold since the campaign began, the general explained, while Allied forces had been inferior in number at nearly all times, although more powerful in air and mechanized support.

General Alexander credited the « magnificent feats of arms » of the Allied soldiers with maintaining the momentum of this great effort, and particularly singled out the achievement of American and British forces which carried out a frontal attack on German defenses guarding the approaches to Bologna.

While emphasizing the success of the Italian Campaign, General Alexander asserted that the German forces in Italy had fought savagely and boldly, and that the European war might well be prolonged, by fanatic resistance, well into 1945. He said that, although the Germans had been dealt staggering blows in Italy, they had managed to regain their balance like a skilled boxer who, though floored by his opponent's blows, manages to rise again and avoid a knockout.

had been destroyed, with casualty lists including 5,000 prisoners, 54,000 killed, and 104,000 wounded, or a total of 194,000 battle casualties.

Allied forces have captured or destroyed 340 tanks, 380 assault guns, 540 anti-tank guns, more than 700 artillery pieces, 332 locomotives, and 3,863 freight cars, he continued.

He reported also that Allied armies have advanced about 500 miles in the 14 months of the Italian campaign, have prepared 9,300 miles of road to aid their movement, many with the aid of Italian labor battalions, and have put into operation five major ports, which have handled 1,000,000 tons of supplies.

Allied planes have made more than 20 times as many sorties as German forces in the course of the campaign. (PRO)

31 GERMANS SHIPS SUNK OFF GREECE

LONDON, November 1 — Allied naval forces sank 31 German warships and transports and 40 smaller craft during the German withdrawal from southern Greece and the islands off-shore, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander said today in Commons. Many of the destroyed ships were carrying German troops.

Sixteen enemy warships and merchant ships, and 15 smaller craft were also severely damaged.

The Allied force, consisting of cruisers, aircraft carriers, submarines, minesweepers, and units of the Greek, French, and Polish navies, was under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Henry Rawlings Law.

In addition to causing heavy destruction to the German evacuation flotilla, it forced the surrender of three islands garrisoned by Nazi troops, Alexander said. (Reuter)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. OBSERVES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — Maj. General Nathan F. Twining, Commanding General of the 15th USAAF, in a message commemorating the anniversary of the establishment of this strategic bombardment force in the Mediterranean Theater, said today that it had completed the strategic encirclement of Germany and brought every vital part of the Axis war machine under air attack.

General Twining praised the leadership and teamwork which had resulted, in a year's time, in the destruction of practically all the enemy aircraft construction centers within range, in the drying-up of 20 per cent of the Axis oil production within range, and in the disruption of enemy communications, ground force troop concentrations, and air strength.

The first mission of the 15th USAAF was flown against Wiener Neustadt, Austria, on November 2, one day after the organization was founded. The attack was carried out by 112 Liberators and Flying Fortresses, a little over one-eighth of the huge formations now employed. (PRO)

R.A.F. GIVES COLOGNE 7TH AIR ATTACK IN WEEK U.S.A.A.F. BOMBS HAMM, GELSENKIRCHEN, COBLENZ

LONDON, November 1 — Allied air forces continued their strategic bombing of oil, rail, and industrial targets in western Germany last night and today with attacks on Gelsenkirchen, Hamm, Coblenz, Cologne, and Hamburg.

Approximately 300 Liberators and Flying Fortresses, escorted by nearly that number of fighters, gave the Gelsenkirchen synthetic oil refineries their second attack in a week, and bombed Germany's largest freight yards, at Hamm, for the fifth time in 10 days.

These daylight assaults, planned to choke the flow of supplies to the German armies on the western front, were made during bad weather. Heavy overcast forced the bombardiers to bomb by instrument, but also curtailed German fighter opposition.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Meanwhile, the RAF delivered its seventh attack on Cologne in seven days, with the avowed aim of making this Rhineland arsenal — in the words of Prime Minister Churchill — «more of a liability than an asset.»

The RAF Bomber Command last night dispatched about 500 escorted Lancasters and Halifaxes to drop more bomb-loads on Cologne's high-priority factories, bringing the total weight dropped in the four days since Saturday to 9,000 tons. The heavy bombers made their sorties two hours after a bombing prelude by Mosquitoes, in which the city's rail yards were attacked from a low level.

Despite thick cloud over the target, the glow from large fires could be seen.

Simultaneously with the operations over Cologne, Mosquitoes bombed Hamburg and attacked German airfields and beach defences at Flushing.

Three aircraft are missing from the night operations.

Commenting on the intensity of the offensive on Cologne, the British Air Ministry pointed out that Cologne has more than 30 high-priority factories making weapons for the western front, only 40 miles away. Recalling that the Soviets, even at the worst stage of the siege of Stalingrad, were able to turn out tanks, the Air Ministry said the RAF is determined that Cologne will not be in a position to do the same.

Destroyed in a Week

A correspondent with the RAF over Cologne last night described the city as a shambles.

«Cologne,» he said, «which once housed three-quarters of a million Germans, but which was lately an important base for a German Army in the field, has gone. It was destroyed in a week.

«There is acre upon acre of complete devastations. From one end of the city to the other you can count on your fingers the buildings that have not been shattered. Whole blocks have vanished. Whole suburbs lie tumbled to the ground.»

Swiss reports say thousands of Cologne's inhabitants have fled and are today besieging the railway stations at Düsseldorf and Coblenz. Districts around Lake Constance are receiving a steady flow of refugees from bombed areas of the Rhineland, most of them from Cologne.

British and American bombing records for October were announced today, revealing that 8th USAAF assaulted Germany with more than 17,300 Fortresses and Liberators, and almost as many fighters. The 8th USAAF lost 200 bombers and 100 fighters during the month, a ratio of a little over one per cent for the bombers, and one-half per cent for the fighters.

The RAF was out every night except two in October. Cologne was the priority target during the month, and was attacked 16 times and hit with nearly 20,000 tons of bombs.
(OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS KILL THOUSANDS OF FLEEING GERMANS

LONDON, November 1 — Outflanked by the Russian westward drive, and pursued by the British and by Greek Patriots in the south, separated German divisions attempting to flee the Balkans by way of Yugoslavia are being steadily ground down by Marshall Tito's forces.

A communique from the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation headquarters today said that 2,500 Germans were killed and 300 captured by Yugoslavian and Russian forces near Gacak, southwest of Kragujevac, Serbia.

Southwest of this action, near Prijepolje, Germans attempting to cross the Lim River lost 900 men through Yugoslav fire, and drowning.

In the south, 1,400 more Germans were casualties as Albanian Partisans have formed a provisional government under the leadership of General Enver Hoxha, Supreme Commander of the National Liberation Army. According to Reuter this army, organized into 17 brigades and several special battalions, totals 30,000 armed men.

The Albanian Partisans work in close contact with Marshal Tito, and British liaison officers are attached to General Hoxha's headquarters, Reuter said. (Reuter)

ALLIES SOON WILL MEET IN REICH, KALININ SAYS

NEW YORK, November 1 — When troops of the Soviet Union, Britain, and The United States soon meet on German territory, victory will be complete, Soviet President Mikhail Kalinin was quoted as saying in an Associated Press dispatch today.

In a summary of the war written to herald the 27th anniversary of the Communist Revolution in Russia on 7 November 1917, Kalinin recalled the German boast that the Nazi invasion of Russia was backed by 250 million people of Europe. However, he noted the Germans «now chatter about the superior numbers of Soviet armies.» (OWI)

BULGARIANS NOT CO-BELLIGERENTS

LONDON, November 1 — Bulgaria has not been recognized by any Allied government as a co-belligerent, Minister of State Richard Law said today in Commons in reply to a question.

«It is perfectly true that an armistice has now been agreed upon,» Law said, «but the position still remains the same. The Bulgarians have not been recognized by any Allied government as co-belligerents.» (Reuter)

JAPS ENTER KWEILIN IN CHINA LOSE GROUND IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, November 1 — Japanese forces have fought their way into the north railway station of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province and a key defense center for Southeast China, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Other enemy columns are pressing their drive on the city, the Chinese said.

Radio Chunging said today that three of the four Japanese columns battling toward Kweilin had reached its suburbs, and that heavy fighting is in progress in the eastern suburbs. The railway station break-through occurred Monday, the broadcast said.

Fighter planes of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing knocked out a new bridge at Siushien on the Mi River, three miles west of the old bridge, a USAAF communique from headquarters in China said tonight.

American planes also attacked a Japanese supply center on the railway between Changsha and Yochow, and strafed the airfield in the Paotaing area, it added.

The Chinese are engaging a Japanese column nine miles to the south of Kweilin, Radio Chungking reported.

In Burma, troops of the 5th Indian Division today cleared the Japanese from their strongpoint at Kennedy Peak, in the Chin Hills, 16 miles southeast of Tiddim, which for some time barred the Allied advance down the Tiddim-Fort White Road, a communique from the Southeast Asia Command said today.

Farther north, troops of the British 26th Division advanced two miles yesterday down the railway corridor to reach a point within a mile of Mawlu, 94 miles southwest of Myitkyina, the communique added.

Chinese units continued patrol action in the Myothit

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the same.

Destroyed in a Week

A correspondent with the RAF over Cologne last night described the city as a shambles.

«Cologne,» he said, «which once housed three-quarters of a million Germans, but which was lately an important base for a German Army in the field, has gone. It was destroyed in a week.

«There is acre upon acre of complete devastations. From one end of the city to the other you can count on your fingers the buildings that have not been shattered. Whole blocks have vanished. Whole suburbs lie tumbled to the ground.»

Swiss reports say thousands of Cologne's inhabitants have fled and are today besieging the railway stations at Düsseldorf and Coblenz. Districts around Lake Constance are receiving a steady flow of refugees from bombed areas of the Rhineland, most of them from Cologne.

British and American bombing records for October were announced today, revealing that 8th USAAF assaulted Germany with more than 17,500 Fortresses and Liberators, and almost as many fighters. The 8th USAAF lost 200 bombers and 100 fighters during the month, a ratio of a little over one per cent for the bombers, and one-half per cent for the fighters.

The RAF was out every night except two in October. Cologne was the priority target during the month, and was attacked 16 times and hit with nearly 20,000 tons of bombs. (OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS KILL THOUSANDS OF FLEEING GERMANS

LONDON, November 1 — Outflanked by the Russian westward drive, and pursued by the British and by Greek Patriots in the south, separated German divisions attempting to flee the Balkans by way of Yugoslavia are being steadily ground down by Marshall Tito's forces.

A communique from the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation headquarters today said that 2,500 Germans were killed and 300 captured by Yugoslavian and Russian forces near Gacak, southwest of Kragujevac, Serbia.

Southwest of this action, near Prijepolje, Germans attempting to cross the Lim River lost 900 men through Yugoslav fire, and drowning.

To the south, 1,400 more Germans were casualties as they tried to break north from Bitolj, near the Greek border, toward Prilep. The German garrison at Prilep, 30 miles north of Bitolj, was routed when Yugoslavs took the city after several days' fighting.

In Dalmatia, Yugoslav units, after capturing Imotski, advanced to make contact with other units thrusting from the Province of Hercegovina toward Mostar. To the south, at the Albanian border, a German move toward Cotinje, from Albania, was thwarted.

In Bosnia, a Geman attempt to break out of Sarajevo to the southeast was pushed back. Another German column moved west from the Drina River town of Zvornik, northeast of Sarajevo, and was thrown back with heavy losses.

A second communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters today reported that Yugoslav units had liberated the localities of Vrgorac, Kloburn, and Ljubuski, near Mostar in Yugoslavia, after liberating Imotski.

Strong fortifications on the Bay of Kotor, on the Adriatic in southwestern Yugoslavia, were occupied by Yugoslav forces who have freed the bay area as far as Risan to the east. (OWI)

LARGE PART OF ALBANIA FREED

LONDON, November 1 — Most of south and central Albania has been liberated by Albanian Patriots, the German-controlled Radio Budapest admitted today.

BULGARIANS NOT CO-BELLIGERENTS

LONDON, November 1 — Bulgaria has not been recognized by any Allied government as a co-belligerent, Minister of State Richard Law said today in Commons in reply to a question.

«It is perfectly true that an armistice has now been agreed upon,» Law said, «but the position still remains the same. The Bulgarians have not been recognized by any Allied government as co-belligerents.» (Reuter)

JAPS ENTER KWEILIN IN CHINA LOSE GROUND IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, November 1 — Japanese forces have fought their way into the north railway station of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province and a key defense center for Southeast China, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Other enemy columns are pressing their drive on the city, the Chinese said.

Radio Chungking said today that three of the four Japanese columns battling toward Kweilin had reached its suburbs, and that heavy fighting is in progress in the eastern suburbs. The railway station break-through occurred Monday, the broadcast said.

Fighter planes of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing knocked out a new bridge at Sinshien on the Mi River, three miles west of the old bridge, a USAAF communique from headquarters in China said tonight.

American planes also attacked a Japanese supply center on the railway between Changsha and Yochow, and strafed the airfield in the Paoching area, it added.

The Chinese are engaging a Japanese column nine miles to the south of Kweilin, Radio Chungking reported.

In Burma, troops of the 5th Indian Division today cleared the Japanese from their strongpoint at Kennedy Peak, in the Chin Hills, 16 miles southeast of Tiddim, which for some time barred the Allied advance down the Tiddim-Fort White Road, a communique from the Southeast Asia Command said today.

Farther north, troops of the British 26th Division advanced two miles yesterday down the railway corridor to reach a point within a mile of Mawlu, 94 miles southwest of Myitkyina, the communique added.

Chinese units continued patrol action in the Myothit area northwest of Shamo, it was announced.

In the Kalaban Valley, West African forces were reported in clashes with the enemy north of Pale.

Aircraft of the Eastern Air Command maintained support of the ground forces of the Chindwin front, it was announced, carrying out attacks on bridges and on an enemy airfield yesterday. Locomotives, rolling stock, motor transport, and river craft were also damaged. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY IN ROME

ROME, November 1 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has arrived in Rome, and after meetings with Italian Prime Minister Bonomi and the Italian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti-Venosta, has gone to the Advanced Headquarters of Allied Commander-in-Chief General Sir Harold Alexander, it was announced here today.

The British Secretary also met Italy's representative-delegate to London, Count Niccolo Carandini.

Today's statement was issued by the British Embassy in Rome. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

MUSSOLINI'S PROPERTY ORDERED CONFISCATED

ROME, November 1 — Benito Mussolini's personal property and real estate were today ordered confiscated by the Rome courts at the request of the Customs Superintendent's office.

The order also provided for the seizure of the property of Mussolini's immediate family and of his former mistress, Claretta Petacci, and also that of Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Fascist Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Mussolini, who was shot by Mussolini's order.

One of the first acts of Attorney Ercole Chiri, appointed trustee of the confiscated property, was to take over the Petacci Villa here. The Customs Superintendent's office is now seeking to ascertain the extent of Mussolini's property in the vicinity of Ostia. (UNN)

23 MORE FASCIST SENATORS REMOVED

ROME, November 1 — Twenty-three more members of the Italian Senate having conspicuous Fascist records were removed from office yesterday by decision of the High Court of Justice assembled in committee of the whole, it was officially announced here last night. Twenty-eight others were ousted by the High Court on October 24.

The list of deposed senators includes General Federico Baistrocchi, former War Minister, against whom epuration charges were preferred Monday; Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, ex-Ambassador to Washington; Giovanni Giuriati, former Public Works Minister; Raffaele Bastianelli, well-known surgeon; and Pietro Gazzera, also a War Minister of the Fascist régime.

Decision was reserved in the case of four other senators, two of whom, Giulio Ingianni and Maurizio Maraviglia, are now under arrest, pending outcome of criminal proceedings instituted against them. A third senator of this group is the well-known Italian-American banker, Amedeo Giannini, and the fourth is Edmondo Del Buffalo, banker and member of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations. (UNN)

TWO GENERALS TO FACE COURT MARTIAL

ROME, November 1 — Generals Antonio Basso and Giacomo Castagna, Italian troop commanders at the time of the armistice, will be tried by a military court composed of four Italian generals of rank equal to the accused, it was announced here today.

The two generals and Colonels Vladimiro Nani and Ocle Blatto, were arrested yesterday by order of Ettore Casati, Minister of War.

General Basso commanded Italian forces in Sardinia at the time of the armistice, while General Castagna was commander of the Italian 30th Corps on the same island.

If convicted of failure to carry out operational orders, General Basso faces a possible death sentence. General Castagna, who is accused of dereliction of duty, faces a maximum prison term of seven years.

Colonels Nani and Blatto, subordinates to the accused generals, are charged with aiding the enemy by destroying confidence in the State. Conviction of this charge carries a 10 to 20-year prison term. (UNN)

TWO ARRESTED IN BLACK MARKET OLIVE OIL RING

ROME, November 1 — Two persons, including a public official, have been arrested by police for conducting a black-market ring in olive oil, the Allied Commission announced tonight.

The Provincial Federation of Labor, in making the announcement, said a public meeting in honor of the delegates will be held here November 5. (UNN)

ROME PRINTERS STRIKE AVERTED

ROME, November 1 — Local typographers reported for work tonight, following assurances by Italian Government and Allied Command spokesmen that, beginning November 5, they will be provided with transportation to their homes at the end of their night's work.

The printers had announced yesterday their intention to stay away from their jobs unless transportation facilities were provided.

Vehicles required for this service will be furnished by the Allied Command. (UNN)

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH LIBERATORS OF ROME

ROME, November 1 — A ceremony in commemoration of French soldiers who fell while fighting for the liberation of Rome was held today at the Verano cemetery, where General De Caumont, commander of the French troops in Rome, laid a wreath on the tomb of the fallen.

Attending the ceremony were Aviation General de Sevin; Minister Couvé de Murville, French representative on the Advisory Council for Italy; French Ambassador to the Holy See Guerin; and prominent members of the French Colony in Rome. (UNN)

FLORENCE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OPENS

FLORENCE, November 1 — Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, inaugurated the restored telephone exchange of Florence yesterday at a special ceremony attended by Cardinal Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, and high-ranking Allied officers and leading Italian citizens.

It is estimated that before the end of November, more than a fourth of the telephones in Florence will be functioning. (UNN)

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER SLOWED

ROME, November 1 — Prompt action by Italian public officials in the Province of Rome was credited today with halting an illegal but growing practice of slaughtering young donkeys to be sold as veal.

Had the rate of slaughtering continued its swift ascent, the future supply of farm work animals — already painfully short after the German Army's looting — would have been more dangerously depleted, Allied Military Government officers pointed out today. (UNN)

BRAZILIAN COMMANDER VISITS PISA UNIVERSITY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — Major General Joao Baptista Mascarenhas, commanding general of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, has visited the University of Pisa to inspect the records of his great-grandfather, a distinguished medical scholar who studied at the seat of learning 122 years ago, it was announced here today.

The university is preparing copies of the documents describing Dr. Joao Baptista Mascarenhas' year at the university in 1822, the year of Brazil's declaration of independence. (PRO)

PERU APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of Justice assembled in committee of the whole, it was officially announced here last night. Twenty-eight others were ousted by the High Court on October 24.

The list of deposed senators includes General Federico Baistrocchi, former War Minister, against whom epuration charges were preferred Monday; Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, ex-Ambassador to Washington; Giovanni Giuriati, former Public Works Minister; Raffaele Bastianelli, well-known surgeon and Pietro Gazzera, also a War Minister of the Fascist régime.

Decision was reserved in the case of four other senators, two of whom, Giulio Ingianni and Maurizio Maraviglia, are now under arrest, pending outcome of criminal proceedings instituted against them. A third senator of this group is the well-known Italian-American banker, Amedeo Giannini, and the fourth is Edmondo Del Buffalo, banker and member of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations. (UNN)

TWO GENERALS TO FACE COURT MARTIAL

ROME, November 1 — Generals Antonio Basso and Giacomo Castagna, Italian troop commanders at the time of the armistice, will be tried by a military court composed of four Italian generals of rank equal to the accused, it was announced here today.

The two generals and Colonels Vladimiro Nani and Oete Blatto, were arrested yesterday by order of Ettore Casati, Minister of War.

General Basso commanded Italian forces in Sardinia at the time of the armistice, while General Castagna was commander of the Italian 30th Corps on the same island.

If convicted of failure to carry out operational orders, General Basso faces a possible death sentence. General Castagna, who is accused of dereliction of duty, faces a maximum prison term of seven years.

Colonels Nani and Blatto, subordinates to the accused generals, are charged with aiding the enemy by destroying confidence in the State. Conviction of this charge carries a 10 to 20-year prison term. (UNN)

TWO ARRESTED IN BLACK MARKET OLIVE OIL RING

ROME, November 1 — Two persons, including a public official, have been arrested by police for conducting a black-market ring in olive oil, the Allied Commission announced tonight.

Those arrested were Dr. Louis Bacciarelli, Director of the official Provincial Farm Organization (*Consorzio Agrario Provinciale*) and Umberto Pera, a dealer. Both are from Cosenza, a city in Calabria (on the instep of Italy's foot).

By using false documents with forged destinations, the ring was bringing olive oil here for illegal sale, the Black Market Control Division of the Rome Region of Allied Military Government charged.

The oil was withdrawn from the Consorzio's *Ammasso* (official warehouse) at Cosenza.

The ring was uncovered through the division's Control Posts Organization, a plan by which Carabinieri and other police screen road traffic. Investigations are continuing, with future arrests expected, it was said.

The arrests are the first since the recent announcement that the Italians would have full supervision of the plan for collecting the 1944 olive oil crop. Under this plan, known as *Ollari del Popolo* (The People's Oil Pools), stern penalties are provided for violators of the democratic sharing of the olive oil crop for the benefit of the entire population of liberated Italy. (UNN)

SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS TO ROME

ROME, November 1 — The Soviet Trade Union delegation returned here yesterday following an extended survey of labor conditions in southern Italy and Sicily.

General De Caumont, commander of the French troops in Rome, laid a wreath on the tomb of the fallen.

Attending the ceremony were Aviation General de Sevin; Minister Couvé de Murville, French representative on the Advisory Council for Italy; French Ambassador to the Holy See Guerin; and prominent members of the French Colony in Rome. (UNN)

FLORENCE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OPENS

FLORENCE, November 1 — Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, inaugurated the restored telephone exchange of Florence yesterday at a special ceremony attended by Cardinal Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, and high-ranking Allied officers and leading Italian citizens.

It is estimated that before the end of November, more than a fourth of the telephones in Florence will be functioning. (UNN)

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER SLOWED

ROME, November 1 — Prompt action by Italian public officials in the Province of Rome was credited today with halting an illegal but growing practice of slaughtering young donkeys to be sold as veal.

Had the rate of slaughtering continued its swift ascent, the future supply of farm work animals — already painfully short after the German Army's looting — would have been more dangerously depleted, Allied Military Government officers pointed out today. (UNN)

BRAZILIAN COMMANDER VISITS PISA UNIVERSITY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — Major General João Baptista Mascarenhas, commanding general of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, has visited the University of Pisa to inspect the records of his great-grandfather, a distinguished medical scholar who studied at the seat of learning 122 years ago, it was announced here today.

The university is preparing copies of the documents describing Dr. João Baptista Mascarenhas' year at the university in 1822, the year of Brazil's declaration of independence. (PRO)

PERU APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

ROME, November 1 — Dr. Pedro Irigoyen has been appointed Ambassador to Italy for the Republic of Peru.

His appointment follows the recent recognition of the Italian Government by the Latin-American governments. (UNN)

IMPORTS TO U. S. FROM ITALY ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, November 1 — The United States is now importing other than war materials from Italy, Leo Crowley, U. S. Foreign Economic Administrator, said today in a statement read over the Voice of America radio station by the Italian commentator, Mario Verdi.

Crowley's complete statement follows:

"The Allied military authorities in Italy have been interested primarily in buying from Italy products and materials which would help the Allies win the war. More recently, it has become possible to buy other Italian export commodities which represent a traditional Italian export trade.

"In recent weeks, many shipments of Italian goods have arrived in The United States. Their aggregate value was about 1,200,000 dollars. These shipments include 96,000 pounds of red squill, which is an important ingredient for medicines; 224,000 pounds of argol, a base for chemicals; 74,000 pounds of lemon oil; and 20,000 pounds of onions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Other imports included in these shipments are 90,000 pounds of bergamot oil, 1,000 pounds of orange oil, 66,000 gallons of wine, and 5,300 bags of briar wood.

"These Italian imports have been coming to The United States Commercial Company as agent of the Allied Commission in Italy. The United States Commercial Company, in turn, sells them to private importers and private trade in this country. Other Italian products are expected to arrive in the future as soon as other areas are liberated and are organized to the point of allowing a limited amount of civilian non-essential traffic in the area.

"Several smaller shipments of Italian goods have reached this country during the present year, notably materials of strategic value. Some vital materials come by plane. Most of the supplies have come on the ships returning to The United States after having delivered munitions and other supplies in Italy. However, the current shipments exceed in value anything heretofore arrived, and it is believed they will be the forerunner of increasingly large shipments.

"The resumption of export from Italy to The United States is a very important event, and every effort will be made to increase the flow of goods, thus helping Italy to relieve her war-torn economy, and to help the reconstruction of the country." (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CAN SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON, November 1 — Full employment can be attained by leaving the conduct of industry mainly to private enterprise, Sir William Beveridge, a member of the British Parliament, asserted in a report on full employment published in book form here today.

Sir William defined full employment as turning a labor market from being a chronically buyer's market into being a seller's market.

The central thesis of the book is that the right way to destroy unemployment is not directly by making work for the unemployed, but by pursuing collectively the objectives so important as to call on the whole manpower of the nation.

The immediate program is summarized by Sir William as follows:

"Abolition of want by social security and children's allowances, and increasing and stabilizing consumption.

"Collective outlay to secure good houses, good food, fuel, and other necessaries at stable prices for all, and national health service without charges for treatment. Encouragement and regulation of private investment by a national investment board to rejuvenate and expand mechanical equipment of the country, while stabilizing the process of doing so. Controlled marketing of primary products to stabilize overseas demand to the utmost, and international trading arrangements."

Sir William said it must be the function of the State in the future to ensure adequate total outlay, and to protect its citizens against mass unemployment as definitely as it now defends citizens against attack from abroad and against robbery and violence at home.

"The acceptance of this new responsibility by the State, to be carried out by whatever government is in power, marks the line which we must cross to pass from the old Britain of mass unemployment, jealousy, and fear, to the new Britain of opportunity and service for all," he said. (Reuter)

U.S. AGREES ON PERSIA'S OIL-TALKS DECISION

TEHERAN, PERSIA, November 1 — The United States [illegible] to the Persian Government's decision to postpone

ROOSEVELT SAYS YOUTH FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

WASHINGTON, November 1 — President Roosevelt, in a statement today on the observance of International Students Day (November 17,) said that the youth of the United Nations have fought to preserve their freedom of belief. Recalling that five years ago, on November 17, Czechoslovakian students and their professors were massacred by the Nazis, the President said that subsequent events have proved the massacre was a part of the "Nazi design to quiet forever the voice of men who considered death preferable to the destruction of their freedom of belief, and their right to teach that belief." (OWI)

STABILIZATION OF DRACHMA TO BE ANNOUNCED

ATHENS, November 1 — Stabilization of the Greek drachma will be announced Sunday, a Reuter dispatch said today. Currency will be based on sterling, the dispatch added. (Reuter)

JAMAICA GRANTED NEW CONSTITUTION

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, November 1 — Jamaica has been given a new constitution, Sir John Huggins, Governor of the Island, announced today on receipt of a cable from the British Government signed by King George. As soon as the official document arrives, a date for the election for a House of Representatives will be set. (Reuter)

631 WARSHIPS BUILT BY U. K. SINCE 1939

LONDON, November 1 — Great Britain constructed 634 major war vessels from the outbreak of war to December, 1943, H. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today. The vessels, with a displacement of 1,183,501 standard tons, include battleships, cruisers, monitors, destroyers, and submarines.

It was announced also that the present control of shipbuilding and ship repairing by the Admiralty must continue. Committees will be established to advise on all matters relating to priorities for building different types of merchant vessels and on allocation of shipbuilding facilities to British, Allied, and neutral owners. (Reuter)

U.S. PRODUCED 232,000 PLANES IN FOUR YEARS

WASHINGTON, November 1 — The United States produced a total of 232,403 aircraft from 1 July 1940, to 30 September 1944, the War Production Board disclosed today in the first detailed report on aircraft production by type since the war began.

The total number of aircraft produced included 74,953 bombers; 70,627 fighters; 17,592 transports; 2,343 naval reconnaissance planes; 54,642 trainers; 10,765 communications planes; and 1,459 special-purpose planes. (OWI)

UNION TO CONSIDER ARGENTINE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, November 1 — The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union agreed today to transmit to the governments of the other American republics the proposal of the Argentine Government for a consultation of their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, a Reuter dispatch said.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reëlected for the ensuing year as Chairman of the Pan-American Union at today's meeting. Carlos Martin Pereira Sousa, Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, was elected Vice-Chairman. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

UNITED NATIONS

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CAN SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON, November 1 — Full employment can be attained by leaving the conduct of industry mainly to private enterprise, Sir William Beveridge, a member of the British Parliament, asserted in a report on full employment published in book form here today.

Sir William defined full employment as turning a labor market from being a chronically buyer's market into being a seller's market.

The central thesis of the book is that the right way to destroy unemployment is not directly by making work for the unemployed, but by pursuing collectively the objectives so important as to call on the whole manpower of the nation.

The immediate program is summarized by Sir William as follows:

«Abolition of want by social security and children's allowances, and increasing and stabilizing consumption.

«Collective outlay to secure good houses, good food, fuel, and other necessaries at stable prices for all, and national health service without charges for treatment. Encouragement and regulation of private investment by a national investment board to rejuvenate and expand mechanical equipment of the country, while stabilizing the process of doing so. Controlled marketing of primary products to stabilize overseas demand to the utmost, and international trading arrangements.»

Sir William said it must be the function of the State in the future to ensure adequate total outlay, and to protect its citizens against mass unemployment as definitely as it now defends citizens against attack from abroad and against robbery and violence at home.

«The acceptance of this new responsibility by the State, to be carried out by whatever government is in power, marks the line which we must cross to pass from the old Britain of mass unemployment, jealousy, and fear, to the new Britain of opportunity and service for all,» he said. (Reuter)

U.S. AGREES ON PERSIA'S OIL-TALKS DECISION

TEHERAN, PERSIA, November 1 — The United States has agreed to the Persian Government's decision to postpone talks on oil concessions until after the war, a U.S. Embassy announcement said today.

The American Ambassador said that he recognized that the Persian Government was quite within its rights in making this decision, and that the U.S. Government was not raising any objection. He said he hoped that American oil companies would be invited when discussions were finally resumed. (BBC)

PERSIA'S OIL GRANT REFUSAL EXPLANED

LONDON, November 1 — Four reasons why the Persian Government refused the Soviet Union's request for an immediate oil concession in northern Persia were given by Persian Prime Minister Mohammed Saed, in a broadcast from Teheran Monday night.

They were: first, so long as foreign troops were in Persia, public opinion would consider any concession as granted under duress; second, the economic condition of the world was not clear; third, the oil conference in Washington left the situation in doubt; and fourth, all reports from Persian representatives abroad urged that no concession be granted until after the war.

Saed added that the decision of the Government should not affect relations between the two governments. In agreements between them throughout the war and until now, there had been no mention of oil, he said. (Reuter)

of the Island, announced today on receipt of a cable from the British Government signed by King George. As soon as the official document arrives, a date for the election for a House of Representatives will be set. (Reuter)

634 WARSHIPS BUILT BY U. K. SINCE 1939

LONDON, November 1 — Great Britain constructed 634 major war vessels from the outbreak of war to December, 1943, H. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today. The vessels, with a displacement of 1,123,501 standard tons, include battleships, cruisers, monitors, destroyers, and submarines.

It was announced also that the present control of shipbuilding and ship repairing by the Admiralty must continue. Committees will be established to advise on all matters relating to priorities for building different types of merchant vessels and on allocation of shipbuilding facilities to British, Allied, and neutral owners. (Reuter)

U.S. PRODUCED 232,000 PLANES IN FOUR YEARS

WASHINGTON, November 1 — The United States produced a total of 232,403 aircraft from 1 July 1940, to 30 September 1944, the War Production Board disclosed today in the first detailed report on aircraft production by type since the war began.

The total number of aircraft produced included 74,953 bombers; 70,627 fighters; 17,592 transports; 2,345 naval reconnaissance planes; 54,642 trainers; 10,785 communications planes; and 1,459 special-purpose planes. (OWI)

UNION TO CONSIDER ARGENTINE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, November 1 — The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union agreed today to transmit to the governments of the other American republics the proposal of the Argentine Government for a consultation of their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, a Reuter dispatch said.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reelected for the ensuing year as Chairman of the Pan-American Union at today's meeting. Carlos Martin Pereira Sousa, Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, was elected Vice-Chairman. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

RAF DESTROYS NAZI DOCUMENT CENTER

LONDON, November 1 — Denmark's Gestapo headquarters housed in two buildings at the university in Aarhus, was destroyed yesterday in a spectacular low-level attack by Mosquitoes of the RAF 2nd Tactical Air Force, escorted by Mustang fighters.

With resistance and sabotage on the increase in Denmark, the Gestapo had been tightening its grip in the country, and thousands of documents and dossiers in the headquarters had been the basis for the persecution of patriotic Danes, Reuter said. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, November 1 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the Adriatic sector, troops of the 8th Army have improved and strengthened their bridgehead across the Lonco, and have cleared the town of Moldola on the west bank of this river.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

South of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army have repulsed a number of sharp counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy.

Elsewhere, activity continues to be confined to patrolling and artillery duels.

Land Forces Greece:

British patrols have now reached Salonika.

Operations by our ground forces against the enemy north of Kozani are continuing, and our forward patrols are in contact with the enemy rear-guards.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday bombed bridges in the Po Valley.

Light bombers, fighters, and fighter-bombers attacked close-support targets on the Italian front, and communications in northern Italy.

Balkan Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers flew offensive sweeps against targets in Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia, and light bombers attacked shipping off the Dalmation coast.

A small force of Strategic Air Force medium bombers yesterday attacked targets in Yugoslavia.

During these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Five of our planes are missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 1 — Today's communique:

Heavy fighting went on all day yesterday on the causeway linking Zuid Beveland and Walcheren.

Between Oudenbosch and Breda, we reached the line of the River Mark.

Crossings have been made due north of Oudenbosch, and on the main road to Dordrecht northwest of Breda.

Northeast of Oosterhout, our forces continued to make good progress.

We reached the river Maas north of Capelle.

Raamsdonkveer, Sprang, and Waalwijk have been taken, and we are in the outskirts of Waspik.

In Southeastern Holland, there has been heavy fighting in the vicinity of Liesel. The enemy has been driven from the town.

Although weather severely curtailed their activities over the greater part of the battle area, fighter-bombers attacked supply dumps to the northwest of Saarburg. One fighter-bomber is missing.

In the afternoon, heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked a synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, in the Ruhr. One bomber is missing.

Last night, heavy bombers in strength attacked Cologne. This bombing was preceded by an attack on the city by light bombers.

Heavy artillery exchanges took place north of Baccarat.

Our troops entered Saint Benoit, east of Rambervillers, against stubborn resistance.

East of Bruyères, the village of Les Poulieres was freed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 1 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, with the coöperation of vessels of the North Fleet, advancing in difficult trans-Arctic conditions, today concluded the complete liberation of the

During October 31, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 129 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 20 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, November 1 — Today's Italian Resistance Front Communique:

The mopping-up operations carried out by the enemy in the valleys to the west of Turin have not weakened Patriot resistance.

Immediately after the withdrawal of the Nazi-Fascist troops, who were under the illusion of having cleared the sector, a few Garibaldi divisions were reorganized. Elements of three brigades, in the attack launched during the middle of October against the Piano Audi garrison, inflicted serious losses on the enemy. To the 30 dead left on the field by the Nazi-Fascists must be added 50 who died in hospitals.

During the clash which took place for the reoccupation of Ceres, in Turin Province, elements of another brigade of Patriots killed 26 Nazi-Fascists and took 12 prisoners, together with a notable quantity of arms and ammunition.

Bridges were blown up to the south of Highway 25, in the vicinity of Avigliana and along the railway to the east of Condove.

Several railway lines which start from Genoa were interrupted in many places. Two important bridges were blown up in the vicinity of the city.

Highway 45, which runs between Genoa and Piacenza, was closed to military traffic.

During the past week, the Belluno-Piave Highway was attacked three times. The railway will remain unserviceable for approximately three months, and the highway for about 20 days. In the same sector, a bridge was destroyed. During the clashes which took place, eight Germans were killed and 40 taken prisoner. Three light machine guns, 25 automatic rifles, and 40 rifles were captured.

The Germans continue to take beyond the frontiers large quantities of food supplies and machinery looted from northern Italy. A large part of the stolen goods is passing through the Novara station. The pillaging carried out by the enemy has deteriorated the food situation in all occupied territory, and particularly in Aosta Province. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 1 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Northeast of Brusges, our bridgehead garrison offered an extremely stubborn defence to Canadian formations which attacked with tanks.

This morning the enemy, supported by naval forces, made a landing in the Flushing area. Grim fighting for the town and port is in progress.

In northern Brabant, between the island of Tholen and the area east of Oosterhout, the enemy continued to attack with strong tank forces on the whole front. The attacks were frustrated by the fierce resistance of our troops. Only in the Geertruidenberg sector, the enemy advanced some kilometers northward.

Patrol boats sank a British motor assault boat and damaged another off the Dutch coast.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

yesterday attacked targets in Yugoslavia.

During these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Five of our planes are missing. (PHO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, November 1 — Today's communique:

Heavy fighting went on all day yesterday on the causeway linking Zuid Beveland and Walcheren.

Between Oudenbosch and Breda, we reached the line of the River Mark.

Crossings have been made due north of Oudenbosch, and on the main road to Dordrecht northwest of Breda.

Northeast of Oosterhout, our forces continued to make good progress.

We reached the river Maas north of Capelle.

Raamsdonkveer, Sprang, and Waalwijk have been taken, and we are in the outskirts of Waspik.

In Southeastern Holland, there has been heavy fighting in the vicinity of Liesel. The enemy has been driven from the town.

Although weather severely curtailed their activities over the greater part of the battle areas, fighter-bombers attacked supply dumps to the northwest of Saarburg. One fighter-bomber is missing.

In the afternoon, heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked a synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, in the Ruhr. One bomber is missing.

Last night, heavy bombers in strength attacked Cologne. This bombing was preceded by an attack on the city by light bombers.

Heavy artillery exchanges took place north of Baccarat.

Our troops entered Saint Benoit, east of Rambervillers, against stubborn resistance.

East of Bruyères, the village of Les Poulieres was freed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 1 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, with the coöperation of vessels of the North Fleet, advancing in difficult trans-Arctic conditions, today concluded the complete liberation of the Pechenga (Petsamo) Region from the German invaders.

Northeast and west of the Hungarian town of Nyiregyhaza, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied over 40 populated localities, including Zhurt, Zagony, Tisabespet, Mandok, Tuzher, Yeneshlitke, Sabor-Tleshmar, Tisvarda, Kanyar, and Laurhaza, and the railway stations of Mandok, Yeneshlitke, Tisvarda, and Tedel.

In the direction of Budapest, our troops, between the Rivers Tisa and Danube, captured the large communication center, the town of Kecskemet; the town and railway junction-station of Kiskoros; and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Ujkecske, Lajosmizse, Kerekegyhaza, Soltvadkert, Kecel, Harta, Talmastai, Gederlak, and Usot.

During October 31, between the Rivers Tisa and Danube, our troops imprisoned 1,500 German and Hungarian officers and men. Thus, at the end of October 31, the number of German and Hungarian officers and men captured by our troops between the Rivers Tisa and Danube increased to 5,518 men.

On the airdrome in the area of Izsak, our troops seized 48 aircraft of the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

the vicinity of Avigliana and along the railway to the east of Condove.

Several railway lines which start from Genoa were interrupted in many places. Two important bridges were blown up in the vicinity of the city.

Highway 45, which runs between Genoa and Piacenza, was closed to military traffic.

During the past week, the Belluno-Piave Highway was attacked three times. The railway will remain unserviceable for approximately three months, and the highway for about 20 days. In the same sector, a bridge was destroyed. During the clashes which took place, eight Germans were killed and 40 taken prisoner. Three light machine guns, 25 automatic rifles, and 40 rifles were captured.

The Germans continue to take beyond the frontiers large quantities of food supplies and machinery looted from northern Italy. A large part of the stolen goods is passing through the Novara station. The pillaging carried out by the enemy has deteriorated the food situation in all occupied territory, and particularly in Aosta Province. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, November 1 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Northeast of Brusges, our bridgehead garrison offered an extremely stubborn defence to Canadian formations which attacked with tanks.

This morning the enemy, supported by naval forces, made a landing in the Flushing area. Grim fighting for the town and port is in progress.

In northern Brabant, between the island of Tholen and the area east of Oosterhout, the enemy continued to attack with strong tank forces on the whole front. The attacks were frustrated by the fierce resistance of our troops. Only in the Geertruidenberg sector, the enemy advanced some kilometers northward.

Patrol boats sank a British motor assault boat and damaged another off the Dutch coast.

For nearly two months the Americans and their French auxiliary troops have been attempting to break through our front in the western Vosges. Yesterday, north of Baccarat and east of Rambervillers, they also made concentric attacks to reduce a salient of our front. French troops supported by strong tank forces succeeded in penetrating into Baccarat. According to incomplete reports, they lost 24 tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars.

East of Rambervillers, enemy attacks collapsed in the forest ground.

The Americans, who attacked at the penetration west of St. Dié, also were repulsed.

The garrison of the Lorient Fortress smashed enemy thrusts and extended its advanced positions beyond the town of St. Helene northward and eastward in counter-attacks. Prisoners and a considerable booty were captured.

Italy:

In central Italy, Italian mountain troops cleared up a penetration in the Castelnuovo sector, and captured numerous Brazilians during successful shock-detachment operations.

West of Imola, the enemy was ousted from important high ground positions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Northeast of Forli, British thrusts have collapsed in the fire of our outpost.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, Saloniki was evacuated in the course of our withdrawal, without enemy interference.

In the two main fighting sectors of Pristina and Kraljevo, numerous Bolshevik and Bulgarian attacks failed. Bulgarian troops were routed by our counter-attacks, and left one mountain battery in our hands.

In Croatia, the sector between the central reaches of the Drau and the Save was cleared of the bands by Croat formations.

In the Kecskemet sector, grim fighting is in progress against the enemy, who advanced between the Danube and the Tisa. Bombers supported the troops of the Army, and inflicted high losses in tanks and vehicles on the Soviets.

On the eastern frontiers of Slovakia and in the eastern Beskides, German and Hungarian troops frustrated numerous Soviet attacks.

North of Warsaw, our troops smashed several enemy attacks and troop concentrations.

On both sides of Ostenburg, yesterday's fighting was particularly costly for the Bolsheviks. The onslaught of six rifle divisions and numerous tank formations was frustrated. Eighty-one Soviet tanks and 96 guns were destroyed. Yesterday, the enemy attacks abated, owing to these losses.

The fierceness of the fighting in Kurland intensified. Southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, our troops offered stubborn resistance in the face of persistent Bolshevik attacks, and again yesterday frustrated all attempts at breaking through in fierce fighting. In this sector, 142 Soviet planes were brought down in dog fights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In Finland, our movements and withdrawal were carried out according to plan. A Bolshevik battalion which attacked at the Arctic Road northeast of Ivalo, was dispersed.

Air:

British terror bombers made daylight attacks on Rhenish territory, and at night attacked Cologne and Hamburg.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The German Radio continued to throw the chief spotlight upon the fight for Antwerp which, according to Transocean correspondent Walter Plato, has now reached its «dramatic culminating point.» In this connection, he conceded that the «German units had to evacuate South Beveland and withdraw to the island of Walcheren,» but claimed that, nonetheless, they are «actually still closing the entrance to the port of Antwerp» itself.

The atrocity-propaganda concerning the Allied flooding was kept up today: «The flood over Walcheren was one of the most cruel means of Anglo-American warfare to clear the forefield for the attack against Germany, which has been due for a long time.»

Eastern Front: The front correspondent Colonel von Olberg, in a report evidently couched in confidence-arousing terminology, played up the current German claim that the Russian drive against East Prussia is bogging down. «The general situation in the north, including the sector of the East Prussian frontiers, underwent no change, seen from an operative standpoint. The calm on the East Prussian border continues.» The only foreboding note struck concerning this sector was the prediction that in the area west of Bialystok, the «enemy probably is preparing his next attempt to break through.»

first phase of the great battle» for East Prussia had definitely turned out to be a «telling defensive success by German troops.»

Ghost Voice Heckles Dittmar: An unscheduled feature of the Dittmar talk was that, apparently for the first time, an anti-Nazi ghost voice interrupted his speech a number of times. The interruptions run the gamut from inarticulate wrath («ha-ha, blood,») and noises of a disrespectful variety (cuckoo bird-calls) to entire sentences of anti-Hitler exhortations. For example, when General Dittmar appealed for greater national sacrifices, the unsolicited interlocutor shouted: «All is destroyed, all is lost!»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Military Action Again Slight: The Fascist radio reported only limited activity, chiefly in the Serchio Valley, south of Bologna, where German positions were somewhat improved.

Brazilian Troops Face Reverses: In the Serchio Valley fighting, Brazilian troops were reported to have suffered severe losses. One of the captured Brazilian prisoners reputedly summed up his comrades' disillusionment in the following remark: «President Vargas has sold the Brazilian State to The United States.»

Monarchy Not Leftist: Quoting an alleged Reuter interview with Prince Umberto of Savoy, in which the Lieutenant of the Realm stated that all European monarchies are drifting toward the Left, a Fascist commentator ridiculed the idea, and concluded that neither the Left nor the Right in Italy cares about the weather-vane of the House of Savoy.

Epuration: Many-sided attacks were launched against the recent findings of the Bonomi Government epuration committee. «The Bonomi Government's purge, which appears to be directed uniquely against the chief exponents of Italian thought and culture, stands to prove that its victims are chosen among those who refused to bow their heads to the enemy.» The anti-Savoy refrain followed, in the statement that most of these noble, now purged men, once were faithful to the King. Farther along, tears were shed over the destitute living conditions which faced the purged citizens; their plight was considered even sadder, because of the supposed fact that an anonymous letter of denunciation is sufficient for epuration.

Historical Forebears of Fascist Republic: Much has been said of late about the continuity between the «new,» «socialized» Fascist state, and the glorious days of Garibaldi. Announcement was made tonight of a 30,000-lire prize for the best student monograph on the subject «The Republic Envisaged by the Risorgimento.»

Three Categories of Fascists: Somewhat prolix essays on the immediate fate of Republican Fascism were the order of the day particularly since the anniversary of the March on Rome. Recurrent emphasis was on the present maturity of Fascism and, consequently, Fascism's abandonment of the phase of violence. There were said to be, at the moment, three distinct types of Fascist: Those who «continue the tradition,» who have themselves «seen to the elimination of all the scum,» and who are in the vanguard of the new phase; those in «invaded» areas who, having momentarily defaulted, now see the error of their ways; and, the supposedly faithful nucleus amongst Italian prisoners of war in Allied countries. The three categories were pictured as spiritually welded by one catalyst: the «inevitable,» mature, unrevolutionary, forward road of *Republican* Fascism.

HUNGARIAN

Desertion Implied in Radio Appeal: Today, the Hungarian Chief of Staff appealed over Radio Budapest for volunteers to form the new so-called «Hunyadi» Panzer-Grenadier division. His appeal seemed to indicate that individual desertions and the dispersal of military units

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

Eighty-one Soviet tanks and 96 guns were destroyed. Yesterday, the enemy attacks abated, owing to these losses.

The fierceness of the fighting in Kurland intensified. Southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, our troops offered stubborn resistance in the face of persistent Bolshevik attacks, and again yesterday frustrated all attempts at breaking through in fierce fighting. In this sector, 142 Soviet planes were brought down in dog fights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In Finland, our movements and withdrawal were carried out according to plan. A Bolshevik battalion which attacked at the Arctic Road northeast of Ivalo, was dispersed.

Air:

British terror bombers made daylight attacks on Rhenish territory, and at night attacked Cologne and Hamburg.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: The German Radio continued to throw the chief spotlight upon the fight for Antwerp which, according to Transocean correspondent Walter Plato, has now reached its «dramatic culminating point.» In this connection, he conceded that the «German units had to evacuate South Beveland and withdraw to the island of Walcheren,» but claimed that, nonetheless, they are «actually still closing the entrance to the port of Antwerp» itself.

The atrocity-propaganda concerning the Allied flooding was kept up today: «The flood over Walcheren was one of the most cruel means of Anglo-American warfare to clear the forefield for the attack against Germany, which has been due for a long time.»

Eastern Front: The front correspondent Colonel von Olberg, in a report evidently couched in confidence-arousing terminology, played up the current German claim that the Russian drive against East Prussia is bogging down. «The general situation in the north, including the sector of the East Prussian frontiers, underwent no change, seen from an operative standpoint. The calm on the East Prussian border continues.» The only foreboding note struck concerning this sector was the prediction that in the area west of Bialystok, the «enemy probably is preparing his next attempt to break through.»

Meanwhile, the Soviet drive on Budapest was observed with increasing apprehension.

Dittmar Commentary: General Dittmar, the leading military spokesman of the German Radio, delivered his weekly analysis. His chief concern this week was with what he called the increased «intensification» of the war, especially on the eastern front, to which he devoted more attention than to the western front. He expressed his awareness of the great «German anxiety» about the fate of East Prussia, which he characterized as the «cradle of the Prussian-German idea of the State,» and admitted that it seemed «most seriously threatened.» He further (as often before) admitted the «numerical superiority of the enemy.» Nonetheless, he said that the «conclusion of the view with Prince Umberto of Savoy, in which the Lieutenant of the Realm stated that all European monarchies are drifting toward the Left, a Fascist commentator ridiculed the idea, and concluded that neither the Left nor the Right in Italy cares about the weather-vane of the House of Savoy.

Epuration: Many-sided attacks were launched against the recent findings of the Bonomi Government epuration committee. «The Bonomi Government's purge, which appears to be directed uniquely against the chief exponents of Italian thought and culture, stands to prove that its victims are chosen among those who refused to bow their heads to the enemy.» The anti-Savoy refrain followed, in the statement that most of these noble, now purged men, once were faithful to the King. Farther along, tears were shed over the destitute living conditions which faced the purged citizens; their plight was considered even sadder, because of the supposed fact that an anonymous letter of denunciation is sufficient for epuration.

Historical Forebears of Fascist Republic: Much has been said of late about the continuity between the «new,» «socialized» Fascist state, and the glorious days of Garibaldi. Announcement was made tonight of a 30,000-lire prize for the best student monograph on the subject «The Republic Envisaged by the Risorgimento.»

Three Categories of Fascists: Somewhat prolix essays on the immediate fate of Republican Fascism were the order of the day particularly since the anniversary of the March on Rome. Recurrent emphasis was on the present maturity of Fascism and, consequently, Fascism's abandonment of the phase of violence. There were said to be, at the moment, three distinct types of Fascist: Those who «continue the tradition,» who have themselves «seen to the elimination of all the scum,» and who are in the vanguard of the new phase; those in «invaded» areas who, having momentarily defaulted, now see the error of their ways; and, the supposedly faithful nucleus amongst Italian prisoners of war in Allied countries. The three categories were pictured as spiritually welded by one catalyst: the «inevitable,» mature, unrevolutionary, forward road of *Republican* Fascism.

HUNGARIAN

Desertion Implied in Radio Appeal: Today, the Hungarian Chief of Staff appealed over Radio Budapest for volunteers to form the new so-called «Hunyadi» Panzer-Grenadier division. His appeal seemed to indicate that individual desertions and the dispersal of military units had reached an unprecedented scale in the Hungarian Army. Therefore, a pretext apparently had to be found to win back the individual soldiers and at the same time, to augment the depleted ranks of the German «defenders» of Hungary. The outstanding fact about the appeal was that it asked for soldiers and officers to volunteer «regardless of age and regardless of whether or not they are on active service.»

It seems an almost sensational item, that soldiers of what is already a regular standing army should be invited to join a new and «voluntary» organization (similar to the Spanish «Blue Legion» in Russia) by their own Chief of Staff, presumably acting under German orders. The new division is to be «equipped with German weapons.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Interior S.I.
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Wednesday — **1 November 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighth Army crosses flooded Ronco River: Southern Meuse pocket split: Beveland cleared of Germans: Russian forces enter big rail junction 50 miles from Budapest: 18 more Jap ships sunk by U.S. subs; Chinese report new Jap gains: Stilwell's recall requested by Chiang Kai Shek: RAF drops 4.480 tons on Cologne: Allies have taken 637.544 prisoners on western front: Rumanian purge fails. Cabinet quits.

LIBERATED ITALY — Nazi massacre of 12 Florentines described: Cesena little damaged by war: Gift packages may be sent from U.S. to Italy: 14 hoodlums arrested in Rome: Rome printers threaten to strike: Rome factory messes to function by November 6: Rehabilitation of Sicily planned: Allies reactivate Italian factories.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill says Nazis may outlast this winter: Roosevelt to give important address tomorrow: Resistance Council bows to De Gaulle.

NEUTRAL — German « Condor Legion » reported fighting for Franco: Franco recognizes De Gaulle: General strike called for in Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY CROSSES FLOODED RONCO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 31 — Troops of an Indian division of the 8th Army yesterday forced a crossing of the flooded River Ronco southeast of Forli, and in sharp fighting have established their hold on a bridgehead 1,000 yards in depth, it was announced here today. The action, which was the only significant gain along the entire waterlogged Italian front yesterday, apparently has already cut the secondary road between Meldola and Forli binding together the German defenses on the west bank of the Ronco River.

Montone and the Ronco Rivers, only two miles south of Ravenna.

Enemy patrols were active as far south as the San Pietro in the Vincoli and San Stefano areas, eight miles south of Ravenna, but Allied troops pushed forward steadily in this sector, it was stated.

Armored car units of the 8th Army also clashed with German troops in the area of Borgo Sisa, four miles northeast of Forli, and on the right bank of the Ronco River. The German troops, part of formations defending a river crossing in this area, were badly shot up by the armored car force.

« Passive » Defense to 5th

On the 5th Army front, heavy exchanges of artillery fire and aggressive patrolling continued yesterday, although there was little change in disposition of enemy or Allied troops.

In one successful action, near Castellaccio, on the west flank of the foremost American positions south of Bologna, American troops yesterday captured 100 enemy prisoners.

Official reports described German defense, except for heavy artillery fire, as « passive » in most areas along the 5th Army front. Only in one area did enemy patrols attempt infiltration through the Allied lines, and that without success .

Brazilian forces reported minor gains in the Serchio River Valley near the Ligurian coast, while Indian troops at the eastern end of the 5th Army's 100-mile long battleline made gains in the Montone River Valley, southwest of Forli.

In the hilly country between the Ronco and Rabbi Rivers, at the western extremity of the 8th Army line, Allied troops were reported to have made contact with German forces in strong positions around Caminato, a village seven miles south of Forli. (PRO)

SOUTHERN MEUSE POCKET SPLIT BEVELAND CLEARED OF GERMANS

SHAEF, October 31 — The final defeat of the remnants of seven German divisions trapped south of the Meuse River appeared closer today as Polish troops of the British 2nd Army split the pocket by their advance to the river north of Tilburg in the area of Kapelle.

After reaching the banks of the Meuse, one column thrust westward to the area of Raamsdonkveer, just short of Geertruidenberg and the escape bridge. Another British column, driving north from Oosterhout, fought its way within 1,000 yards of Geertruidenberg, and the escape bridge is under shell fire.

Allied troops fanning out north of Breda have captured Dudenbosch, on a rail line leading over the Moerdijk rail bridge to Dordrecht.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

18 more Jap ships sunk by U.S. subs; Chinese report new Jap gains; Stilwell's recall requested by Chiang Kai Shek; RAF drops 4,480 tons on Cologne; Allies have taken 637,544 prisoners on western front; Rumanian purge fails, Cabinet quits.

LIBERATED ITALY — Nazi massacre of 12 Florentines described; Cesena little damaged by war; Gift packages may be sent from U.S. to Italy; 14 hoodlums arrested in Rome; Rome printers threaten to strike; Rome factory messes to function by November 6; Rehabilitation of Sicily planned; Allies reactivate Italian factories.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill says Nazis may outlast this winter; Roosevelt to give important address tomorrow; Resistance Council bows to De Gaulle.

NEUTRAL — German « Condor Legion » reported fighting for Franco; Franco recognizes De Gaulle; General strike called for in Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY CROSSES FLOODED RONCO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 31 — Troops of an Indian division of the 8th Army yesterday forced a crossing of the flooded River Ronco southeast of Forli, and in sharp fighting have established their hold on a bridgehead 1,000 yards in depth, it was announced here today. The action, which was the only significant gain along the entire waterlogged Italian front yesterday, apparently has already cut the secondary road between Meldola and Forli binding together the German defenses on the west bank of the Ronco River.

For a distance of two miles south of the provincial capital, steep embankments along the west bank of the swift-flowing stream form excellent defensive positions for the German troops defending Forli and the Emilia Highway running northwest along the edge of the Po Plain. South of these cliffs, the Ronco's west banks are low, with alternate patches of woods and farmlands.

Although no more specific location of the bridgehead was given, than north of Meldola, it is likely that the crossing was made in the lower and less formidable stretches of the stream.

Eighth Army troops now face the German defenses west of the Ronco along a seven-mile stretch, and at the nearest point are within two miles of Romagna's chief city, the second of the string of important towns strung along the Emilia Highway from Rimini northwestward to Milan and the heart of industrial north Italy.

Due to floods which have followed a violent two-day gale, the fields on either side of this highway east of the Ronco are still flooded to waist depth, today's reports stated.

In the marshlands south of Ravenna, the second of Romagna's two largest German-held towns threatened by the 8th Army advance, patrols reported that all German forces except light rear-guards have withdrawn from the area south of Fiumi Uniti, the combined mouths of the crossing in this area, were badly shot up by the Polish armored car force.

« Passive » Defense to 5th

On the 5th Army front, heavy exchanges of artillery fire and aggressive patrolling continued yesterday, although there was little change in disposition of enemy or Allied troops.

In one successful action, near Castellaccio, on the west flank of the foremost American positions south of Bologna, American troops yesterday captured 100 enemy prisoners.

Official reports described German defense, except for heavy artillery fire, as « passive » in most areas along the 5th Army front. Only in one area did enemy patrols attempt infiltration through the Allied lines, and that without success .

Brazilian forces reported minor gains in the Serchio River Valley near the Ligurian coast, while Indian troops at the eastern end of the 5th Army's 100-mile long battle-line made gains in the Montone River Valley, southwest of Forli.

In the hilly country between the Ronco and Rabbi Rivers, at the western extremity of the 8th Army line, Allied troops were reported to have made contact with German forces in strong positions around Caminato, a village seven miles south of Forli. (PRO)

SOUTHERN MEUSE POCKET SPLIT BEVELAND CLEARED OF GERMANS

SHAEF, October 31 — The final defeat of the remnants of seven German divisions trapped south of the Meuse River appeared closer today as Polish troops of the British 2nd Army split the pocket by their advance to the river north of Tilburg in the area of Kapelle.

After reaching the banks of the Meuse, one column thrust westward to the area of Raamsdonkveer, just short of Geertruidenberg and the escape bridge. Another British column, driving north from Oosterhout, fought its way within 1,000 yards of Geertruidenberg, and the escape bridge is under shell fire.

Allied troops fanning out north of Breda have captured Dudenbosch, on a rail line leading over the Moerdijk rail bridge to Dordrecht.

LATE BULLETIN

COLOGNE UNINHABITABLE

SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER, October 31 — Cologne and at least 64 villages in the Rhineland are completely uninhabitable, an Exchange Telegraph correspondent said here today.

Thousands of bombed-out Rhinelanders have arrived in the already overcrowded towns and villages in Baden, southern Germany, and more are arriving daily. (OWI)

HIGH COURT TO TRY VICHY OFFICIALS

PARIS, October 31 — The French Cabinet decided today to set up a high court to try members of the former Vichy Government, Radio Paris said tonight. (Reuter)

33 FINNISH WAR CRIMINALS ARRESTED

MOSCOW, October 31 — The Finnish Government has arrested 33 Finnish war criminals, including two major generals, Radio Moscow reported late tonight. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Highways below the river were black with German transport, and motor columns six to 12 miles long were reported to have formed at the Moerdijk road bridge and at ferry crossings near Willemstad on the Hollandschdiep.

Heavy fog aided the German retreat, and prevented Allied aircraft from making bombing and strafing attacks. A spokesman here said that, although the Germans are pulling out fast, there is no sign of rout or panic. They are sowing thousands of mines, and have formed sniper units, which are hampering the Allied advance.

Front press dispatches stated tonight that the bulk of the German forces south of the Meuse, originally estimated at 120,000, is believed to have been evacuated. The reports also said that after their rapid advance, Allied troops are about to meet some extremely difficult waterlines which the Germans are certain to defend as long as possible.

All of the Schelde island of South Beveland is now in the hands of British and Canadian troops, who are posed at the narrow causeway leading to the trapped German garrison on flooded Walcheren Island. The Germans attempted to delay the Canadian advance by the use of robot tanks, but failed because of the rapid Allied drive.

Allied troops have finished mopping up the island, and have taken 2,500 prisoners. Several thousand Germans have escaped, for the time being, across the Walcheren causeway to dry, high-lying coastal strips on Walcheren. Most of the German officers on Beveland escaped temporarily, and only two captains and 12 lieutenants were taken.

Antwerp Channel Still Blocked

There are reports of fighting around the causeway, but it is believed to consist of artillery and small-arms fire. A few remaining enemy guns on Walcheren still bar the passage of Allied ships through the 55-mile-long Schelde Estuary to Antwerp. When these guns have been knocked out, extensive minesweeping and dredging operations will have to be carried out before the channel can be navigated by vessels of more than medium tonnage.

In the southern Shelde pocket, Canadian troops have gained a small foothold across the canal running north from Sluis to the sea and they are now closing in on the last German strongpoints at Knocke and Heyst. Out of 10,000 Germans defending the pocket, the Canadians have captured 7,000, and only 2,000 Germans remain. The balance of 1,000 have been killed, and only a few have escaped.

On the eastern flank of the British corridor in Holland, Allied troops in a ground-hugging mist have partially recaptured Liesel, on the Deurne-Meijel Highway after heavy street fighting, it was reported late tonight. The press dispatches said that fighting continued today on a lighter scale than previously, but the Allied positions have improved.

On the American 3rd Army front, Malzières les Metz, north of Metz, was cleared of enemy troops except for one building, which the Germans were holding with grim determination.

Active patrolling was reported in the Rambervillers area, where American 7th Army troops beat off several small counter-attacks and captured the towns of Bru and Jeanmenil. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

RUSSIAN FORCES ENTER BIG RAIL JUNCTION 50 MILES FROM BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, October 31 — The Red Army in Hungary made further advances today toward Budapest. Troops under General Malinovsky driving northward between the River Danube and the River Tisa, broke into the city of Kecskemet, an important junction 50 miles southeast of Budapest.

Five rail-lines meet at the junction, which lies on the main transcontinental Ostend-Vienna-Bucharest line.

Soviet forces also occupied 800 other towns and villages

Meanwhile, Berlin reports said General Zakharov has opened a new offensive towards East Prussia's border from the south, while Chernyakovsky's armies are regrouping before the Insterburg Gap. The Germans also said that the Russians had gone over to the attack on the River Narev, north of Warsaw.

A fierce artillery duel is taking place in the area northwest of Praga, the outer suburb of Warsaw, Radio Moscow said. A German counter-attack by panzers was driven back after a number of enemy tanks had been put out of action.

Radio Moscow paid tribute to the Polish 1st Army troops in this sector, who are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

It is now revealed that since mid-September, the Czechoslovak Air Force has been operating from airfields in liberated Slovakia, with excellent effect.

In the far north, Finnish forces have liberated Muonio, key town on the Swedish frontier, approximately half-way between the northern tip of Norway and the Gulf of Bothnia. The Finns are fighting against the Germans north of Vuotso, on the Arctic road to Petsamo. (OWI - Reuter)

AMERICAN LEYTE VALLEY DRIVE CONTINUES

MACARTHUR'S HQ, PHILIPPINES, October 31 — The American drive up Leyte Valley in the Philippines continues unchecked as units of the 24th Division, advancing from liberated Jaro, have pushed to within eight miles of Carigara Bay, today's communique said.

In Central Leyte Valley to the south around Dagami, a trapped Japanese force previously estimated at 2,000 men was wiped out, the Associated Press reported.

The unsuccessful attempt by the Japanese to retard the spread of American forces in the Philippines has cost them 24,000 casualties in 10 days, General MacArthur said today.

In the same period, American casualties number 3,221, a ratio of approximately eight to one, the communique added.

Attempting to reinforce their depleted forces on Leyte, most of which have now taken refuge in hills and caves, the Japanese have ferried reinforcements from Cebu Island to Ormoc, on the west coast of Leyte. The troops were brought in under cover of darkness. A 70-mile-an-hour hurricane has been lashing the island for two days and was believed to have assisted the Japanese in making the move undetected.

Fighting on Leyte has reached the tedious stage in which small but tenacious Japanese forces must be hunted out and destroyed, correspondents reported. With most of their navy now at the bottom of the Philippine seas, it appears unlikely that the Japanese remaining on Leyte can receive supplies or reinforcements in any sizeable amounts.

Patrolling on Samar

MacArthur's communique made no mention of further action on the Island of Samar, northeast of Leyte, where American forces were last reported to be meeting little opposition. Patrols have been active on the island, but have made few contacts with enemy troops, a correspondent wrote.

Carrier planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet Saturday sought out and damaged Japanese ships which had taken refuge in Manila Harbor. The planes probably sank one Japanese heavy cruiser and damaged two others with direct hits from 1,000-pound bombs. Forty-five Japanese planes were shot down trying to intercept the attacks.

A supplementary communique from General MacArthur last night reported action elsewhere than on the Philippines. A 25-ton bombing of Makasser started many fires in the town and wharf area. Patrol planes bombed airdromes and enemy occupied villages in eastern Timor and silenced

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

way to dry, high-lying coastal strips on Walcheren. Most of the German officers on Beveland escaped temporarily, and only two captains and 12 lieutenants were taken.

Antwerp Channel Still Blocked

There are reports of fighting around the causeway, but it is believed to consist of artillery and small-arms fire. A few remaining enemy guns on Walcheren still bar the passage of Allied ships through the 55-mile-long Scheide Estuary to Antwerp. When these guns have been knocked out, extensive minesweeping and dredging operations will have to be carried out before the channel can be navigated by vessels of more than medium tonnage.

In the southern Shelde pocket, Canadian troops have gained a small foothold across the canal running north from Sluis to the sea and they are now closing in on the last German strongpoints at Knocke and Heyst. Out of 10,000 Germans defending the pocket, the Canadians have captured 7,000, and only 2,000 Germans remain. The balance of 1,000 have been killed, and only a few have escaped.

On the eastern flank of the British corridor in Holland, Allied troops in a ground-hugging mist have partially recaptured Liesel, on the Deurne-Meijel Highway after heavy street fighting, it was reported late tonight. The press dispatches said that fighting continued today on a lighter scale than previously, but the Allied positions have improved.

On the American 3rd Army front, Maizières les Metz, north of Metz, was cleared of enemy troops except for one building, which the Germans were holding with grim determination.

Active patrolling was reported in the Rambervillers area, where American 7th Army troops beat off several small counter-attacks and captured the towns of Bru and Jeanmenil. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

RUSSIAN FORCES ENTER BIG RAIL JUNCTION 50 MILES FROM BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, October 31 — The Red Army in Hungary made further advances today toward Budapest. Troops under General Malinovsky driving northward between the River Danube and the River Tisa, broke into the city of Kecskemet, an important junction 50 miles southeast of Budapest.

Five rail-lines meet at the junction, which lies on the main transcontinental Ostend-Vienna-Bucharest line.

Soviet forces also occupied 200 other towns and villages between the two rivers, and captured over 4,000 German and Hungarian prisoners.

About 100 miles east of Budapest, another Russian army driving across the Hungarian plain took 50 places northeast and southwest of Nyiregyhaza, including Hajdugorod, Uikemes, Kokoapoti, and Jako. Nyiregyhaza changed hands several times in the course of recent fighting, but is now firmly in the possession of Soviet troops.

In yesterday's fighting on all sectors of the eastern front, Soviet forces knocked out 104 German tanks, thereby bringing the total German tank losses to 950 in just over a week, most of them in East Prussia.

While no details of fighting other than on the Hungarian fronts are given in tonight's Soviet communique, Radio Moscow last night declared that the Red Army had won a big victory in grinding through strong East Prussian defenses, penetrating about 27 miles into German territory.

«But now the Soviet army faces massive fortifications in a powerful defense zone,» said Radio Moscow; «This zone, from the frontier to Königsberg, is saturated with fortifications that run in several belts with overall depth of from 75 to 100 miles. Operations to negotiate these fortifications will require great effort and considerable time, since the German Command is pouring in a constant stream of reinforcements to stem the Soviet advance.»

The American drive up Leyte Valley in the Philippines continues unchecked as units of the 24th Division, advancing from liberated Jaro, have pushed to within eight miles of Carigara Bay, today's communique said.

In Central Leyte Valley to the south around Dagami, a trapped Japanese force previously estimated at 2,000 men was wiped out, the Associated Press reported.

The unsuccessful attempt by the Japanese to retard the spread of American forces in the Philippines has cost them 24,000 casualties in 10 days, General MacArthur said today.

In the same period, American casualties number 3,221, a ratio of approximately eight to one, the communique added.

Attempting to reinforce their depleted forces on Leyte, most of which have now taken refuge in hills and caves, the Japanese have ferried reinforcements from Cebu Island to Ormoc, on the west coast of Leyte. The troops were brought in under cover of darkness. A 70-mile-an-hour hurricane has been lashing the island for two days and was believed to have assisted the Japanese in making the move undetected.

Fighting on Leyte has reached the tedious stage in which small but tenacious Japanese forces must be hunted out and destroyed, correspondents reported. With most of their navy now at the bottom of the Philippine seas, it appears unlikely that the Japanese remaining on Leyte can receive supplies or reinforcements in any sizeable amounts.

Patrolling on Samar

MacArthur's communique made no mention of further action on the Island of Samar, northeast of Leyte, where American forces were last reported to be meeting little opposition. Patrols have been active on the island, but have made few contacts with enemy troops, a correspondent wrote.

Carrier planes of the U.S. 3rd Fleet Saturday sought out and damaged Japanese ships which had taken refuge in Manila Harbor. The planes probably sank one Japanese heavy cruiser and damaged two others with direct hits from 1,000-pound bombs. Forty-five Japanese planes were shot down trying to intercept the attacks.

A supplementary communique from General MacArthur last night reported action elsewhere than on the Philippines. A 25-ton bombing of Makassar started many fires in the town and wharf area. Patrol planes bombed airdromes and enemy occupied villages in eastern Timor and silenced anti-aircraft positions in the Kai Islands, to the east of Timor.

At Wewak, on New Guinea, Allied bombers attacked coastal targets with 36 tons of explosives, and other bombers dropped 26 tons of bombs on communications routes and supply dumps in New Ireland and Bougainville. (OWI)

18 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS

WASHINGTON, October 31 — American submarines have sunk 18 additional Japanese vessels, including one destroyer, the U. S. Navy Department announced today.

The Associated Press said the blow along the enemy's supply lines raises to 978 the number of enemy ships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by submarines alone since the start of the war.

In addition to the destroyer, ships in the latest toll included 14 cargo vessels, one tanker, one large transport and a naval auxiliary, the Navy said.

No indication of the operations was given by the Navy, beyond saying that the submarines scored their victories in Pacific and Far Eastern waters. (OWI - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CHINESE REPORT NEW JAP GAINS

CHUNGKING, October 31 — New Japanese gains on Kweilin, the defense strongpoint of southeast China, were acknowledged tonight by the Chinese High Command. Enemy forces have driven to within six miles northeast and 9½ miles southeast of Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi Province, the High Command said.

Meanwhile, Chinese troops counter-attacked toward the important town of Tungan, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, in continuation of attempts to disrupt enemy supply and communication lines. They claimed the capture of one strongpoint about four miles northwest, and another 12 miles northeast, of Tungan, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin.

On the Salween River front, in Yunnan Province, the Chinese said that a daylight attack supported by American bombers yielded all positions in the Mangshih area astride the Burma Road, except one strongpoint three miles northeast of Mangshih.

A hill 2½ miles southwest of Lungling — now the major Japanese Yunnan base — also was taken, the Chinese communique said.

Jap Troop Column Strafed

Fighters of the 14th USAAF, supporting Chinese ground forces in the West River Bend, trapped and strafed a two-mile column of Japanese troops and pack-horses in a canyon. An unestimated number of Japanese were killed, and much damage was inflicted.

In central China, planes of the Chinese-American Wing knocked out the Yellow River bridge on the Peiping-Hankow railway line.

Liberator bombers of the Southeast Asia Command Strategic Air Force made a 2,000-mile round-trip to the Hanoi area in French Indo-China Sunday night, and attacked Japanese military installations, it was announced today.

In operations over five fronts between October 26 and 29, the 14th U. S. AAF and the composite American-Chinese Wing destroyed 22 Japanese planes and killed more than 1,000 enemy troops, the communique added.

Chinese troops have consolidated their positions in Myothot, 24 miles north of Bhamo in northern Burma, said today's SEAC communique.

In the Chin Hills, Japanese forces on the Tiddim-Fort White road are putting up fierce resistance around Kennedy Peak, the communique added. British troops continued their offensive patrols in the Mogaung-Mandalay corridor, 75 miles south of Mogaung, it was reported.

A BBC report said today that the new drive of British and Chinese troops in northern Burma has freed nearly 2,000 square miles of territory. (OWI - BBC)

STILWELL'S RECALL REQUESTED BY CHIANG

WASHINGTON, October 31 — President Roosevelt stated at his press conference today that General Joseph Stilwell was relieved of his command in the China-Burma-India Theater after a series of disagreements with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, which culminated in the Generalissimo requesting that General Stilwell be replaced.

The President said that neither strategy nor policy was involved in the disagreements. General Stilwell will be given an assignment entirely commensurate with his rank, he added.

It was also announced at the Presidential press conference that Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador to China, said he would resign from his post. Mr. Roosevelt declared that there was no connection between the Ambassador's action and the recall of General Stilwell. (OWI)

THREE ENEMY CRAFT SUNK OFF RAPALLO HARBOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 31 — Allied light coastal forces penetrated the roads off Rapallo Harbor in a night attack on October 27/28 to engage an enemy convoy and its escort entering port, it was announced here today.

The Allied craft sank three «F» Lighters, half the number in the group, the report said.

The French cruisers *Jeanne d'Arc* and *Emile Bertin*, and the *U. S.* destroyers *Gleaves* and *Plunket*, carried out bombardment of enemy gun batteries and troops concentrations along the coast further northwest, near the Franco-Italian border, the same announcement said.

Two escort vessels which were protecting the enemy convoy of six large and fast troops and cargo carriers off Rapallo apparently made their escape into port in the darkness. (PRO)

GREEK GUERRILLAS W[illegible] OUT GERMAN GARRISON

ADVANCE AFHQ, IT[illegible]LY, October 31 — Greek guerrilla forces have wiped out the German garrison of Arnissa, within seven miles of the Greek-Yugoslav border, and captured the town in a punishing attack on German troop columns fleeing Greece, it was announced here today.

A communique issued by Land Forces Greece declared that the capture of Arnissa was the culmination of a series of harassing attacks against German rear-guards retreating northward from Khozani, where they suffered severe casualties in a pitched battle to the west of the town, on Sunday.

Both British and guerrilla forces took part in these harassing actions, it was said.

A naval announcement today said that the British cruiser *Aurora* continued to bombard the island of Melos, 90 miles north of Crete, throughout October 28 and 29. Enemy gun batteries on the island were the target of the warship's heavy guns. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. THUNDERBOLTS EQUIPPED WITH ROCKETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 31 — Thunderbolt fighters have been equipped with racks to carry six deadly rocket projectiles for their attacks on enemy tanks, gun positions, ammunition dumps, and supply columns, it was revealed here today.

The planes retain their machine-gun armament as well.

In attacks today, one flight of these craft secured hits on a 250-foot vessel in a canal near Venice, setting it afire, and afterward returned to strafe the sinking craft. (PRO)

TWO FIGHTER-PILOTS BATTLE 50 GERMAN PLANES

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 31 — Two Allied fighter pilots carrying out strafing attacks on German motor transport in Italy battled 50 German aircraft near Lake Garda today, shooting down three of the enemy planes and probably destroying two others.

It was announced also that both of the fighters, P-47 Thunderbolts, returned to their bases safely, although one plane received five shell hits in its tail assembly. (PRO)

GENERAL WILSON PRAISES FIGHTING OF POLES

SUPREME HQ, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, October 31 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater, said yesterday:

«Polish troops in Italy are fighting like lions. They captured two important hill features on the way to Forli after smashing the resistance of the Germans. I am proud of these soldiers.» (BBC)

GREEK PATRIOTS CUT GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE

ROME, October 31 — Greek Patriots who liberated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Fighters of the 14th USAAF, supporting Chinese ground forces in the West River Bend, trapped and strafed a two-mile column of Japanese troops and pack-horses in a canyon. An unestimated number of Japanese were killed, and much damage was inflicted.

In central China, planes of the Chinese-American Wing knocked out the Yellow River bridge on the Peiping-Hankow railway line.

Liberator bombers of the Southeast Asia Command Strategic Air Force made a 2,000-mile round-trip to the Hanoi area in French Indo-China Sunday night, and attacked Japanese military installations, it was announced today.

In operations over five fronts between October 26 and 29, the 14th U. S. AAF and the composite American-Chinese Wing destroyed 22 Japanese planes and killed more than 1,000 enemy troops, the communique added.

Chinese troops have consolidated their positions in Myothot, 24 miles north of Bhamo in northern Burma, said today's SEAC communique.

In the Chin Hills, Japanese forces on the Tiddim-Fort White road are putting up fierce resistance around Kennedy Peak, the communique added. British troops continued their offensive patrols in the Mogaung-Mandalay corridor, 75 miles south of Mogaung, it was reported.

A BBC report said today that the new drive of British and Chinese troops in northern Burma has freed nearly 2,000 square miles of territory. (OWI - BBC)

STILWELL'S RECALL REQUESTED BY CHIANG

WASHINGTON, October 31 — President Roosevelt stated at his press conference today that General Joseph Stilwell was relieved of his command in the China-Burma-India Theater after a series of disagreements with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, which culminated in the Generalissimo requesting that General Stilwell be replaced.

The President said that neither strategy nor policy was involved in the disagreements. General Stilwell will be given an assignment entirely commensurate with his rank, he added.

It was also announced at the Presidential press conference that Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador to China, said he would resign from his post. Mr. Roosevelt declared that there was no connection between the Ambassador's action and the recall of General Stilwell. (OWI)

SEVERAL SUNNY DAYS NEEDED TO DRY ITALY

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 31 — Several days of fine weather will be needed even to begin to dry the ground on the Italian front, Godfrey Talbot, BBC correspondent, said in a dispatch today.

« The endurance of the troops in Italy in appalling mud conditions during an unspectacular period should not be forgotten, » he added. « They are doing a grim job — well. » (BBC)

FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT FRONT-AREA TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 31 — Fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday carried out continuing attacks on enemy transport in the region of the Po Valley, as well as hitting an ammunition dump at Imola and gun positions in the Forli area in close-support assaults, it was announced here today.

Bad weather prevented operation of medium or heavy bombers. (PRO)

A communique is [illegible] that the capture of Arnissa was the culmination of a series of harassing attacks against German rear-guards retreating northward from Khozani, where they suffered severe casualties in a pitched battle to the west of the town, on Sunday.

Both British and guerrilla forces took part in these harassing actions, it was said.

A naval announcement today said that the British cruiser *Aurora* continued to bombard the island of Melos, 90 miles north of Crete, throughout October 28 and 29. Enemy gun batteries on the island were the target of the warship's heavy guns. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. THUNDERBOLTS EQUIPPED WITH ROCKETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 31 — Thunderbolt fighters have been equipped with racks to carry six deadly rocket projectiles for their attacks on enemy tanks, gun positions, ammunition dumps, and supply columns, it was revealed here today.

The planes retain their machine-gun armament as well.

In attacks today, one flight of these craft secured hits on a 250-foot vessel in a canal near Venice, setting it afire, and afterward returned to strafe the sinking craft. (PRO)

TWO FIGHTER-PILOTS BATTLE 50 GERMAN PLANES

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 31 — Two Allied fighter pilots carrying out strafing attacks on German motor transport in Italy battled 50 German aircraft near Lake Garda today, shooting down three of the enemy planes and probably destroying two others.

It was announced also that both of the fighters, P-47 Thunderbolts, returned to their bases safely, although one plane received five shell hits in its tail assembly. (PRO)

GENERAL WILSON PRAISES FIGHTING OF POLES

SUPREME HQ, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, October 31 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater, said yesterday:

« Polish troops in Italy are fighting like lions. They captured two important hill features on the way to Forli after smashing the resistance of the Germans. I am proud of these soldiers. » (BBC)

GREEK PATRIOTS CUT GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE

ROME, October 31 — Greek Patriots who liberated Arnissa, in northern Greece, have cut one of the two main German escape routes from Salonika northward, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch said today.

Arnissa is about 60 miles west of Salonika, and some 12 miles south of the Yugoslav border.

The Patriots are increasing their pressure on the German rear-guards and inflicting increasingly heavy losses on the retreating army. They are also coöperating with the British pushing north from Kozani, which they helped to liberate. (OWI)

R.A.F. DROPS 4,480 TONS ON COLOGNE

LONDON, October 31 — One thousand RAF and RCAF heavy bombers last night dropped 4,480 tons of bombs on Cologne, officially described as « the most heavily bombed city of the Reich today. »

In a concentrated attack on this Rhineland city, now in the direct path of the American 1st Army, explosives fell at the rate of 100 tons a minute, including many four-ton « super-blockbusters. »

The assault was carried out in brilliant moonlight, which gave all possible advantages to the defense. Jet-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

propelled enemy fighters were up, but were unable to interfere seriously, and our night-fighters and intruder aircraft supporting the bombers attacked airfields over a wide area.

Coördinated with the Cologne operations, Mosquitoes carried out two diversionary attacks on Berlin, one before and one after the Cologne attack.

Only two aircraft of the entire attacking force are missing. No Canadian plane was lost.

For Cologne, it was the sixth devastating attack in 60 hours. Announcing last night's assault, the British Air Ministry said:

«It is essential that the destruction should be on an even larger scale, if Cologne is not to be used as an advanced base by the enemy — hence the necessity for the intensive offensive» which began on Saturday night, when the city got its heaviest bombing of the war.

Already a bomb-load of 20,000 tons has been dumped on the city this month. Bomb-strike photographs show that the strategic highway suspension bridge at Cologne was destroyed in last Saturday's attack. The river can be seen washing over the wreckage.

This afternoon, RAF bombers with fighter escort bombed the synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, one of the Ruhr's 10 synthetic oil plants, all of which have been recently attacked. Flak, at first slight, increased soon after the bombing began.

Mittelland Canal Destroyed

Reconnaissance pictures now show 85 feet of the vital Mittelland Canal wall at Minden, west of Hanover, to have been destroyed by a direct hit when U.S. heavy bombers attacked the canal last Thursday. Near-hits weakened the wall at other points. Water rushing through the breach drained the canal dry for about three miles, leaving at least 30 barges and tugboats stranded.

The Mittelland Canal is the most important east-west internal waterway in Germany, linking central and eastern Germany with the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland.

The first daylight alert in the London area for two months sounded today when the Germans sent flying bombs over southern England. One bomb made a direct hit on a large residential hotel, which was badly damaged. So far, 11 persons have been brought from the building.

In today's attacks, bombs came from different directions, suggesting that the planes from which they were launched had taken advantage of cloud cover to elude British patrols. Many bombs were shot down, however. (OWI-Reuter)

637,544 ALLIED PRISONERS IN WEST

SHAEF, October 31 — The Allies have taken a total of 637,544 Nazi prisoners on the western front since the Normandy landings on June 6, it was officially reported here today.

This is a greater German force than is now defending the Nazi frontiers on the west, Reuter pointed out.

By armies, the figures are:

American 1st Army:	199,413.
American 3rd Army:	92,950.
American 7th Army:	50,916.
French 1st Army:	57,939.
British 2nd Army:	83,582.
Canadian 1st Army:	82,744.
American 9th Army:	50,000.

The FFI captured 20,000 prisoners and turned them over to the 21st Army Group, consisting of the British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies.

The German civilian population in Aachen, first large German city to be captured, has not been pampered by American troops, an American press service correspondent stated today.

Aachen civilians are being treated humanely, but firmly, he said. There is no doubt that Aachen is a conquered city.

The civilians living in the city are feeding themselves from available stocks of German food. Those in the suburb of Brand are gathering food from the fields and cooking it in community kitchens.

The dispatch said:

«Explaining that the objectives of the Allied Military Government were simple, an American officer said that the first consideration was the establishment of law and order.

«The second was that the people get enough to eat to keep them from starving. Shelter was then found for them, and steps are now being taken to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. These things are done, the officer said, for the protection of the American Army — keeping the civilians out of the way of military operations and keeping them healthy.»

Military officials announced that a police force of between 50 and 100 men will be sworn in within a few days to assist the American military police in the maintenance of order in the ruined city. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE ADRIATIC HARBOR

LONDON, October 31 — Yugoslav Patriots have reached Boka Katorska, the great land-locked harbor on the Adriatic coast near the Albanian border, Marshall Tito's communique said today.

They have also cleared Hercegnovi and all neighboring garrisons of the enemy, after three days of bitter fighting.

In the Podgorica sector, there is bitter fighting against a German division which is falling back on Scutari from Albania.

Farther inland, Yugoslav troops have occupied the town of Imotski.

The ring around German troops in the Sibenik-Drnis-Knin area was pulled tighter following the capture of Pribir, the communique said. (PWB)

ANOTHER GERMAN GENERAL KILLED

WASHINGTON, October 31 — Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm Heidbrink, German grenadier division commander, was killed during September in action somewhere in the East, DNB, official German news agency, reported today. (OWI)

RUMANIAN PURGE FAILS, CABINET QUITS

MOSCOW, October 31 — Resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet as a result of a split in the four major political parties comprising the Rumanian National Democratic Front was reported tonight in the text of a manifesto from the National Democratic Front, broadcast by Radio Moscow.

The broadcast said that King Michael has accepted the resignation, but that the Government is continuing its activities «against the will of the democratic forces and the masses of the people.»

The manifesto attributed the crisis to resumption by the Government of old methods practiced under Rumania's former Fascist government. It said that the National Democratic bloc ceased to exist since the resignation two weeks ago of the Communist and Socialist ministers in the Government.

Lucretiu Patrascanu, Communist leader who resigned from the Cabinet, was quoted in a press statement as saying that the crisis began immediately after the signing

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

synthetic oil plants, all of which have been recently attacked. Flak, at first slight, increased soon after the bombing began.

Mittelland Canal Destroyed

Reconnaissance pictures now show 85 feet of the vital Mittelland Canal wall at Minden, west of Hanover, to have been destroyed by a direct hit when U.S. heavy bombers attacked the canal last Thursday. Near-hits weakened the wall at other points. Water rushing through the breach drained the canal dry for about three miles, leaving at least 30 barges and tugboats stranded.

The Mittelland Canal is the most important east-west internal waterway in Germany, linking central and eastern Germany with the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland.

The first daylight alert in the London area for two months sounded today when the Germans sent flying bombs over southern England. One bomb made a direct hit on a large residential hotel, which was badly damaged. So far, 11 persons have been brought from the building.

In today's attacks, bombs came from different directions, suggesting that the planes from which they were launched had taken advantage of cloud cover to elude British patrols. Many bombs were shot down, however. (OWI-Reuter)

637,544 ALLIED PRISONERS IN WEST

SHAEF, October 31 — The Allies have taken a total of 637,544 Nazi prisoners on the western front since the Normandy landings on June 6, it was officially reported here today.

This is a greater German force than is now defending the Nazi frontiers on the west, Reuter pointed out.

By armies, the figures are:

American 1st Army:	199,413.
American 3rd Army:	92,950.
American 7th Army:	50,916.
French 1st Army:	57,939.
British 2nd Army:	83,582.
Canadian 1st Army:	82,744.
American 9th Army:	50,000.

The FFI captured 20,000 prisoners and turned them over to the 21st Army Group, consisting of the British 2nd and Canadian 1st Armies.

The figures cover the period to October 27 for the British and Canadian armies, and up to October 28 for the other armies. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMAN CIVILIANS RETURN TO AACHEN

AACHEN, October 31 — Hundreds of Germans are returning to Aachen and standing in line to ask permission to go back to their homes, said an International News Service dispatch from here today.

Providing their credentials are in order and there is no evidence they are taking part in Nazi activity, the permission is granted. By last night, 4,000 Germans had returned to the city, although the northeast section is still occasionally hit by small-arms fire from the German lines.

Most of those returning to Aachen live in cellars, because their homes have been destroyed. Light is furnished by candles and oil lamps, since all power facilities were wrecked in the bombardment.

Under the new mayor and the Allied Military Government, a new municipal system is to be devised to improve living conditions in the devastated city. A food-supply system is being established. No food or money will be supplied by the Allies, however, except in extreme emergency.

days to assist the American military police in the maintenance of order in the ruined city. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE ADRIATIC HARBOR

LONDON, October 31 — Yugoslav Patriots have reached Boka Katorska, the great land-locked harbor on the Adriatic coast near the Albanian border, Marshall Tito's communique said today.

They have also cleared Hercegnovi and all neighboring garrisons of the enemy, after three days of bitter fighting.

In the Podgorica sector, there is bitter fighting against a German division which is falling back on Scutari from Albania.

Farther inland, Yugoslav troops have occupied the town of Imotski.

The ring around German troops in the Sibenik-Drnis-Knin area was pulled tighter following the capture of Pribir, the communique said. (PWB)

ANOTHER GERMAN GENERAL KILLED

WASHINGTON, October 31 — Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm Heidbrink, German grenadier division commander, was killed during September in action somewhere in the East, DNB, official German news agency, reported today. (OWI)

RUMANIAN PURGE FAILS, CABINET QUITS

MOSCOW, October 31 — Resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet as a result of a split in the four major political parties comprising the Rumanian National Democratic Front was reported tonight in the text of a manifesto from the National Democratic Front, broadcast by Radio Moscow.

The broadcast said that King Michael has accepted the resignation, but that the Government is continuing its activities «against the will of the democratic forces and the masses of the people.»

The manifesto attributed the crisis to resumption by the Government of old methods practiced under Rumania's former Fascist government. It said that the National Democratic bloc ceased to exist since the resignation two weeks ago of the Communist and Socialist ministers in the Government.

Lucretiu Patrascanu, Communist leader who resigned from the Cabinet, was quoted in a press statement as saying that the crisis began immediately after the signing of the armistice with Russia.

The manifesto alleged that the Government was incapable of dealing with immediate punishment of war criminals. The Moscow broadcast tonight asserted that the Rumanian Government purge of Fascist elements from the state administration is unsatisfactory, and charged that, although 500 Rumanian Fascists and Iron Guardists were arrested recently, many of them, including leaders, still are at large.

The reply of the opposition in the Government was, that the manifesto was trying to force appointment to the cabinet of special ministers recommended by what it called a «reactionary clique which is subjecting the Crown to enterprises dangerous for the country.» (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

GERMANS MASSACRED 12 FLORENTINES

FLORENCE, October 31 — German paratroopers, while trying to cover an attempted attack against an Italian girl in an air raid shelter on August 4, massacred 12 civilians, an official investigation disclosed today.

As pieced together from 10 eye-witnesses, the events leading up to the massacre were as follows.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

More than 300 Florentines living near the plant of the *Istituto Chimico Farmaceutico Militare* took shelter in one of the warehouse buildings, which had been designated as an air raid shelter. An artillery duel was going on over the city, and German shells were destroying one home after another.

While the Florentines were seated in the shelter, two German paratroopers entered. One seized a 15-year-old Italian girl and began dragging her out of the shelter, tearing her clothes to shreds in the process. The girl finally broke away and ran back to the shelter.

As the soldier reëntered the shelter in search of the girl, he was stopped by several Italian civilians. He drew his gun and was about to shoot at the civilians, when the other soldier grabbed his hand. The gun went off, the bullet striking the soldier with the gun in the left hand.

There was a brief conversation between the two soldiers, the uninjured one suggesting they tell their commanding officer that the shooting be blamed on one of the Italian civilians.

About 30 minutes later, a squad of German soldiers came into the shelter. They announced they had come to shoot 25 civilians as a reprisal for the wounding of a German soldier. They picked 25 men and marched them from the shelter into a courtyard between two of the plant buildings.

Just then, the Allied guns blasting at the Germans boomed louder and louder. Pieces of spent shrapnel showered the courtyard. There was enough confusion to allow 13 of the hostages to jump down a chute in one of the buildings. A few minutes later, the Nazi fired machine guns and rifles at the remaining civilians. Among the dead was one of the Institute's guards and a 16-year old employee.

The institute, one of the largest pharmaceutical manufacturing plants in Italy, was looted and destroyed by the Germans before they retreated from the city. They had removed 250 freight-car loads of medicines and machinery before fleeing. (UNN)

CESENA LITTLE DAMAGED BY WAR

ROME, October 31 — Less than 20 per cent of the houses in Cesena, the first Po Valley industrial city to be liberated by the Allies, were rendered uninhabitable by air bombings and German demolition squads, according to a report reaching here today.

Most of these dwellings, the report added, can readily be put in condition. Fifteen thousand of the city's normal population of 40,000 already have returned to their homes.

The town's two most important industries, a large canning factory and a sugar refinery, were saved from German demolitionists and should soon be back in operation.

All but two of the city's flour mills were totally destroyed, but flour and pasta stocks on hand are said to be sufficient to meet the city's needs for about four months. (UNN)

GIFT PACKAGES TO ITALY FROM U. S.

WASHINGTON, October 31 — Parcel post gift packages may now be sent from the United States to Rome, Naples and Vatican City in Italy, and Palermo, in Sicily, said Postmaster General Frank Walker last night.

Resumption of the service, according to Walker, is another step in President Roosevelt's program for restoring normal relations with Italy.

The value of each package is limited to 25 dollars (2,500 lire) and the weight to four pounds. Written and printed matter and perishable foods are forbidden, and registration and insurance service will not be available. For the present, only one package per month may be sent by one person to the same addressee.

Police said the leader of the group, which included two women, was identified as one Ivan Matesik.

A quantity of arms and ammunition was found at the homes and on the persons of the 14 arrested, police added. (UNN)

ROME PRINTERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

ROME, October 31 — Typographers on the night shift of newspapers here announced today that they would not appear for work tomorrow night unless measures are taken immediately to assure safe arrival at their homes after their night's work is completed.

The threat to publication of tomorrow morning's editions of Rome newspapers followed a decision by the typographers to put into effect a resolution, recently adopted, which calls for their employers to provide them with transportation from work at night because of recent acts of violence.

The typographers said that, while they are willing to coöperate in arrangements their employers may make for day-shift workers, they insist that they will not report for night work tomorrow unless their transportation demands are met. (UNN)

FACTORY MESSES TO FUNCTION BY NOVEMBER 6

ROME, October 31 — By unanimous agreement between Government spokesmen, Allied Commission officials, and labor representatives, factory messes in the city and province of Rome will begin to function normally by November 6, a statement issued here by the Italian General Confederation of Labor said today.

The agreement, which was reached at a three-way meeting presided over by Prime Minister Bonomi, settled one of the points of contention which had arisen between employers and their workers and had resulted in a threatened 30-minute general work stoppage, called off last night.

Another cause of friction between employers and their staffs was temporarily eliminated by today's Provincial Food Commission announcement that workers, engaged in heavy manual labor would receive an additional ration of bread ranging, in accordance with the nature of the work, from 75 to 100 grams per day per person. The Commission's announcement said the distribution would be made for a 15-day period, to allow time for a final settlement of the whole problem of supplementary food rations.

It is believed that the payment of cost-of-living bonuses, which constituted the workers' main request, will be settled automatically by today's publication of the decree making such payments mandatory upon employers. (UNN)

REHABILITATION OF SICILY PLANNED

ROME, October 31 — Measures for application of the recently-approved law for the rehabilitation of Sicily were planned at a meeting of the Government's Interministerial Committee on Reconstruction, it was announced today. (UNN)

ALLIES REACTIVATE ITALIAN FACTORIES

ROME, October 31 — Liberated Italy's industrial establishments, blasted and wrecked by the Germans in their retreat northward, are gradually being repaired and rehabilitated under joint Allied Commission and Italian supervision, it was revealed today by the Allied Commission's Industry Sub-Commission.

For example, liberated Italy's most modern and largest steel plant, which was at Bagnoli, near Naples, is no more. The Germans applied explosive mines to its blast furnaces, cranes, and rolling mills. Nevertheless, through Allied coöperation, there are four steel plants already rehabilitated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the shelter into a courtyard between two of the plant buildings.

Just then, the Allied guns blasting at the Germans boomed louder and louder. Pieces of spent shrapnel showered the courtyard. There was enough confusion to allow 13 of the hostages to jump down a chute in one of the buildings. A few minutes later, the Nazi fired machine guns and rifles at the remaining civilians. Among the dead was one of the Institute's guards and a 16-year old employee.

The institute, one of the largest pharmaceutical manufacturing plants in Italy, was looted and destroyed by the Germans before they retreated from the city. They had removed 250 freight-car loads of medicines and machinery before fleeing. (UNN)

CESENA LITTLE DAMAGED BY WAR

ROME, October 31 — Less than 20 per cent of the houses in Cesena, the first Po Valley industrial city to be liberated by the Allies, were rendered uninhabitable by air bombings and German demolition squads, according to a report reaching here today.

Most of these dwellings, the report added, can readily be put in condition. Fifteen thousand of the city's normal population of 40,000 already have returned to their homes.

The town's two most important industries, a large canning factory and a sugar refinery, were saved from German demolitionists and should soon be back in operation.

All but two of the city's flour mills were totally destroyed, but flour and pasta stocks on hand are said to be sufficient to meet the city's needs for about four months. (UNN)

GIFT PACKAGES TO ITALY FROM U. S.

WASHINGTON, October 31 — Parcel post gift packages may now be sent from the United States to Rome, Naples and Vatican City in Italy, and Palermo, in Sicily, said Postmaster General Frank Walker last night.

Resumption of the service, according to Walker, is another step in President Roosevelt's program for restoring normal relations with Italy.

The value of each package is limited to 25 dollars (2,500 lire) and the weight to four pounds. Written and printed matter and perishable foods are forbidden, and registration and insurance service will not be available. For the present, only one package per month may be sent by one person to the same addressee.

Ruling on Business Correspondence

Amplifying a recent U.S. State Department announcement regarding business communication between the United States and Italy, the Post Office Department yesterday listed the types of communications that will be permitted.

These include: replies by U. S. banks and other financial institutions to requests for information from their depositors in liberated Italy; documents such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates, wills, and legal notices; powers of attorney, proxies, and payment orders to Italy, if application is made to the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank for an appropriate license.

In addition, Italian and U. S. business firms are permitted to exchange business information and correspond on matters relating to the resumption of business relationships. (OWI)

14 HOODLUMS ARRESTED IN ROME

ROME, October 31 — Fourteen persons, said to be Italian, Spanish, and French deserters, were arrested here today by Rome and Allied police in the investigation of activities which have resulted in some acts of violence recently in the city, local police officals announced tonight.

FACTORY MESSES TO FUNCTION BY NOVEMBER 6

ROME, October 31 — By unanimous agreement between Government spokesmen, Allied Commission officials, and labor representatives, factory messes in the city and province of Rome will begin to function normally by November 6, a statement issued here by the Italian General Confederation of Labor said today.

The agreement, which was reached at a three-way meeting presided over by Prime Minister Bonomi, settled one of the points of contention which had arisen between employers and their workers and had resulted in a threatened 30-minute general work stoppage, called off last night.

Another cause of friction between employers and their staffs was temporarily elliminated by today's Provincial Food Commission announcement that workers, engaged in heavy manual labor would receive an additional ration of bread ranging, in accordance with the nature of the work, from 75 to 100 grams per day per person. The Commission's announcement said the distribution would be made for a 15-day period, to allow time for a final settlement of the whole problem of supplementary food rations.

It is believed that the payment of cost-of-living bonuses, which constituted the workers' main request, will be settled automatically by today's publication of the decree making such payments mandatory upon employers. (UNN)

REHABILITATION OF SICILY PLANNED

ROME, October 31 — Measures for application of the recently-approved law for the rehabilitation of Sicily were planned at a meeting of the Government's Interministerial Committee on Reconstruction, it was announced today. (UNN)

ALLIES REACTIVATE ITALIAN FACTORIES

ROME, October 31 — Liberated Italy's industrial establishments, blasted and wrecked by the Germans in their retreat northward, are gradually being repaired and rehabilitated under joint Allied Commission and Italian supervision, it was revealed today by the Allied Commission's Industry Sub-Commission.

For example, liberated Italy's most modern and largest steel plant, which was at Bagnoli, near Naples, is no more. The Germans applied explosive mines to its blast furnaces, cranes, and rolling mills. Nevertheless, through Allied coöperation, there are four steel plants already rehabilitated and operating in liberated Italy.

Liberated Italy likewise has a half-dozen cement plants and four or five brick factories at work now. Under guidance of the Allied Commission, these factories are being rehabilitated and set in motion. They are making either a building brick or a good quality of cement.

The fertilizer industry of liberated Italy was badly smashed, chiefly by carefully-set German demolition mines. Now, 10 plants, under the supervision of AC's Industry Sub-Commission, are producing critically-needed fertilizers to increase Italy's food supply.

In Sicily, Sardinia, and the mainland, they are turning out this superphosphate from raw materials available in Italy (pyrites) and Africa (phosphate rock). To import the latter, the Allies are using shipping needed for military purposes.

From a public health standpoint, soap is vital. Not unaware of this, the Germans methodically laid their demolition charges in all electrolytic plants producing caustic soda.

By importing caustic soda, despite the shipping scarcity, the Allies have been able to set 15 of liberated Italy's soap plants in motion. They are utilizing also a high-acidity sulphur oil which is a non-edible by-product of the olive oil industry.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

By standardizing upon a single quality, they are turning out a neutral, all-purpose soap that has at least three times the cleansing properties of the soap used in Fascism's war years.

To reactivate one chemical plant in Tuscany, the Allied armies' engineers helped to build half-a-dozen bridges, repaired roads and railroads, and fixed 15 miles of underground pipeline mined by the Germans after it had received bomb damage, repairs necessary to bring raw materials from salt mines and limestone quarries to this plant making caustic soda and sodium carbonate. (UNN)

MEDICINES DISTRIBUTED BY NON-PROFIT GROUP

ROME, October 31 — All medicines and surgical supplies sent to Italy from The United States, for civilians, to replace supplies looted by the Germans, are now being distributed to liberated provinces on a non-profit basis and according to population, it was announced today by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

During the last six weeks, 774 tons of medical supplies have arrived in Italy from The United States.

Distribution of the supplies has been placed in the hands of a non-profit Italian Government-sponsored organization called ENDIMEA (*Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati*). It will consist of one representative from the Ministry of the Treasury, one representative of the Ministry of the Interior, and one wholesale drug representative from each of eight major regions in Italy — Sicily, Puglia, Naples, Rome, Ancona, Florence, and later Milan, and Venice.

Under the system, ENDIMEA is a supervising organization, filling requisitions and shipping medical supplies only when authorized to do so by the Public Health section of the Department of Interior. Under this system, no member of ENDIMEA can divert any supplies for his or his firm's profit.

No profit is allowed any participating wholesaler, and the sole basis on which he was asked to join is his duty to his fellow citizens. However, since costs are involved in the distribution, the Allied Commission has allowed a 16 per cent mark-up, to be divided as follows: six per cent for freight, two per cent for taxes and insurance, and eight per cent for overhead costs.

The Allied Commission made it clear that any surplus funds which may possibly accrue within the organization will immediately revert to the Italian Government, which is planning to use such funds to furnish medical supplies to free clinics. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL SAYS NAZIS MAY OUTLAST WINTER

LONDON, October 31 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today told the House of Commons he thought Britan's coalition government should not be broken before Nazism has been broken, and added that he could not predict, still less guarantee, an end of the German war before the end of next spring or even before early summer. It might, he qualified, come earlier.

The Prime Minister, who was moving a second reading of a bill to prolong the life of the present Parliament, said he did not place any dependence on the likelihood of a political uprising in Germany.

Mr. Churchill told the Commons that, roughly speaking, there seemed no likelihood of a general election for from seven to nine months.

On military grounds alone, he said, it would be imprudent to assume that a shorter period than 18 months after the destruction of Hitler would be required for the

SLOVENIA GOES TO THE POLLS

BELGRADE, October 31 — Elections in many parts of Slovenia have been completed, with candidates of the Liberation Front elected in all municipalities, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced today.

Everywhere there was a full attendance at the polls. In 234 places, 514 candidates in all were put forward. The deputies now include 38 women.

The Free Yugoslav Radio also announced today that the first women's anti-Fascist meeting has been held in liberated Belgrade. Several thousand women attended. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

GERMAN « CONDOR LEGION » FIGHTING FOR FRANCO

LONDON, October 31 — Thousands of Germans who have escaped into Spain from France are said to have reactivated the German Condor Legion and are aiding the forces of General Franco in fighting the Spanish Republicans along the French-Spanish border, according to a delayed dispatch from Bourg Madame in the French Pyrenees to *The News Chronicle* of London.

The Condor Legion helped Franco during the Spanish Civil War. (OWI - INS)

FRANCO RECOGNIZES DE GAULLE

MADRID, October 31 — General Charles de Gaulle's provisional government of France has been formally recognized by the Spanish Government, a British United Press dispatch said today.

The former Spanish Minister in Algiers, Jose Antonio Sangrocinz, has been temporarily appointed Spanish Ambassador in Paris before taking up his permanent post in Rome as Ambassador to Italy, the dispatch added.

Miguel Mateu, present Mayor of Barcelona, will soon take up duties as permanent Ambassador to France, the dispatch concluded. (OWI)

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED FOR IN ARGENTINA

SANTIAGO, CHILE, October 31 — Workers in Argentina will be called on a general strike today by the Argentine *Comando Obrero Unificado* (United Labor Directorate), in protest against policies and measures of Argentina's Farrell régime, said Secretary Ocampo of the Latin-American Workers Confederation last night.

Ocampo, who also is general secretary of the Chilean Workers Confederation, stated that among the reasons for the strike are «the violent repressive measures taken by the Fascist Farrell-Peron-Peluffo Government against democratic organizations and individuals; denial of every constitutional right, and collaboration with German Nazi-Fascism.» (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 31 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Taking advantage of an improvement in the weather, [illegible] of the 5th Army have established a bridgehead

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

degli Affari). It will consist of one representative of the Ministry of the Treasury, one representative of the Ministry of the Interior, and one wholesale drug representative from each of eight major regions in Italy — Sicily, Puglia, Naples, Rome, Ancona, Florence, and later Milan, and Venice.

Under the system, ENDIMEA is a supervising organization, filling requisitions and shipping medical supplies only when authorized to do so by the Public Health section of the Department of Interior. Under this system, no member of ENDIMEA can divert any supplies for his or his firm's profit.

No profit is allowed any participating wholesaler, and the sole basis on which he was asked to join is his duty to his fellow citizens. However, since costs are involved in the distribution, the Allied Commission has allowed a 16 per cent mark-up, to be divided as follows: six per cent for freight, two per cent for taxes and insurance, and eight per cent for overhead costs.

The Allied Commission made it clear that any surplus funds which may possibly accrue within the organization will immediately revert to the Italian Government, which is planning to use such funds to furnish medical supplies to free clinics. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL SAYS NAZIS MAY OUTLAST WINTER

LONDON, October 31 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today told the House of Commons he thought Britan's coalition government should not be broken before Nazism has been broken, and added that he could not predict, still less guarantee, an end of the German war before the end of next spring or even before early summer. It might, he qualified, come earlier.

The Prime Minister, who was moving a second reading of a bill to prolong the life of the present Parliament, said he did not place any dependence on the likelihood of a political uprising in Germany.

Mr. Churchill told the Commons that, roughly speaking, there seemed no likelihood of a general election for from seven to nine months.

On military grounds alone, he said, it would be imprudent to assume that a shorter period than 18 months after the destruction of Hitler would be required for the final destruction of Japanese will or capacity to fight. (Reuter)

IMPORTANT ROOSEVELT ADDRESS THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, October 31 — President Roosevelt will deliver an important radio address from the White House Thursday, Stephen Early, White House Secretary, announced today.

What time the speech will be given was not disclosed. (OWI)

RESISTANCE COUNCIL BOWS TO DE GAULLE

PARIS, October 31 — The French National Council of Resistance has unanimously expressed its willingness to coöperate with General Charles de Gaulle on the subject of arms, the French Telegraph Service reported last night.

This decision by a plenary session of the Council yesterday followed opposition by the Council to the recent decree disarming Patriot militias. The resolution said, in part:

«The National Council of Resistance, anxious in the first place to maintain republican order, affirms its constant resolution to collaborate with the Government.» (OWI)

The Condor Legion helped Franco during the Spanish Civil War. (OWI - INS)

FRANCO RECOGNIZES DE GAULLE

MADRID, October 31 — General Charles de Gaulle's provisional government of France has been formally recognized by the Spanish Government, a British United Press dispatch said today.

The former Spanish Minister in Algiers, Jose Antonio Sangrocinz, has been temporarily appointed Spanish Ambassador in Paris before taking up his permanent post in Rome as Ambassador to Italy, the dispatch added.

Miguel Mateo, present Mayor of Barcelona, will soon take up duties as permanent Ambassador to France, the dispatch concluded. (OWI)

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED FOR IN ARGENTINA

SANTIAGO, CHILE, October 31 — Workers in Argentina will be called on a general strike today by the Argentine *Comando Obrero Unificado* (United Labor Directorate), in protest against policies and measures of Argentina's Farrell régime, said Secretary Ocampo of the Latin-American Workers Confederation last night.

Ocampo, who also is general secretary of the Chilean Workers Confederation, stated that among the reasons for the strike are «the violent repressive measures taken by the Fascist Farrell-Peron-Peluffo Government against democratic organizations and individuals, denial of every constitutional right, and collaboration with German Nazi-Fascism.» (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 31 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Taking advantage of an improvement in the weather, Indian troops of the 8th Army have established a bridgehead across the River Ronco near Meldola.

Elsewhere, activity has been confined to local actions and artillery duels.

In one successful local action, American troops of the 5th Army, north of the Bologna-Prato Road, captured 100 prisoners.

Land Forces Greece:

Our ground forces are continuing to harass the German rear-guards north of Kozani.

Guerrilla forces are actively coöperating with British troops in the area, and were well represented in the closely coördinated attack which liberated Kozani town.

Further successes by guerrilla forces operating against the enemy rear-guards culminated in the capture of Arnissa, approximately 40 miles north of Kozani, where the German garrison was destroyed.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces:

Weather again prevented bomber operations, but fighter-bombers and fighters attacked enemy supplies, communications, and rail and river traffic in the rear of the battle areas.

In the Balkans, bridges, roads, and rail communications were attacked by our fighters.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

Four of our aircraft are missing from the day's operations.

MAAF flew over 400 sorties.

Navy:

On October 28 and 29, *HMS Aurora* continued to bombard enemy batteries on the Island of Melos.

On the night October 27-28, Allied light coastal forces operating on the Gulf of Genoa successfully attacked an enemy convoy of 6 « F » Lighters with two escorts entering Rapallo Harbor. Three of the Lighters were sunk.

On 27 October, the U. S. Destroyer *Plunkett* and French Cruiser *Jeanne D'Arc* obtained Direct hits on enemy batteries near the Franco-Italian frontier.

On October 28, the U. S. Destroyers *Gleaves* and *Plunkett*, and the French Cruiser *Emile Bertin* bombarded enemy batteries and troop concentrations in the same area.

Direct hits were obtained, and the whole area well covered.

During these bombardments, fire was returned from the shore. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 31 — Today's communique:

Zuid Beveland is in Allied hands.

Early yesterday, Goes was taken, and later our forces pushing westward along the railway reached the causeway leading to Walcheren.

By evening, the enemy had been driven from the country north and south of the railway. Gun emplacements, strongpoints, and ammunition dumps on the island of Walcheren were attacked by heavy and fighter-bombers.

In the Schelde pocket, Retranchement was freed. There was heavy fighting in the area of Sluis, where our troops have reached the outskirts of the village.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported the ground forces west of Breskens, and rocket-firing fighters hit fortified buildings and pillboxes at Knocke.

In the Bergen op Zoom-Roosendaal sector, good gains were made in spite of enemy mines and booby traps.

Our troops are within three miles of Steenbergen.

Roosendaal has been taken, and we reached the area of Oud Gastel.

There has been some progress northwest of Breda, and we are across the whole of the road between Bergen op Zoom and Breda.

Transportation targets in the Breda area and a road bridge at Terheijden were hit by fighter-bombers.

Northwest of Tilburg, our advance continued on a broad front. We reached the outskirts of Oosterhout and, farther east, we are in the vicinity of Capelle.

Farther east, an enemy counter-attack in the Meijel area made no headway during the day.

The synthetic oil plant at Wesseling, near Cologne, was a target for heavy bombers with fighter escort.

Maizières les Metz has been cleared of the enemy.

In other regions from Aachen to Lunéville, patrolling continued.

Slight gains were made east of Rombervillers, and the villages of Jeanmenil and Bru were freed.

Activity from Lunéville to the Swiss border otherwise consisted largely of patrolling. A number of counter-attacks were repulsed without difficulty. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 31 — Tonight's communique:

During October 30, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 104 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 50 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 31 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Nazi-Fascists have undertaken large-scale round-up operations in many areas of northern Italy in the attempt to take advantage of the unfavorable seasonal weather, which is hampering Patriot Resistance .

In the numerous clashes which have taken place, both sides suffered notable losses. The civilian population suffered more than the contending sides and, in many localities, was subjected to fierce, indiscriminate reprisals by the enemy.

At present, the Germans are concentrating their efforts in areas of vital strategic importance, mostly to protect communications with Germany and transportation of supplies to the front lines.

Up to now, if in some areas the Patriots have been compelled to withdraw to the mountains, in many others they are holding their positions and are even bettering them.

In the Aemilia region, during the action near Scurano on October 5-7, a Garibaldi Brigade killed 150 Germans before withdrawing to higher positions.

In Parma Province, attacks and acts of sabotage against enemy military traffic have been very heavy during the past two months. Two bridges were blown up, four trains on the Parma-Spezia line were attacked, 12 convoys and 25 isolated motor vehicles on Highway 62, and 5 motor vehicles on the Aemilia Highway were captured, destroyed, or dispersed. In these attacks, 84 Germans were killed by one Garibaldi Brigade alone, and 80 Germans and Fascists taken prisoner.

At Langhirano, also in Parma Province, a group of Patriots did not hesitate to attack 500 Germans, killing 10 of them and capturing three machine guns.

Because of constant Patriot activity on many highways — for example, on the road between Piacenza and Voghera — the enemy is compelled to rely only on convoy traffic, since isolated vehicles rarely reach their destination.

After destroying the railway bridge on the Treviso-Ostiglia line, Patriots of the Veneto region removed long stretches of track from the Mestre-Noale-Piazzola line, and from the one between Mestre and Treviso.

In the provinces of Treviso and Vicenza, railway lines were cut 50 times in one month alone. Small Nazi-Fascist garrisons were taken prisoner, and many motor vehicles were captured. On October 2, three locomotives were destroyed on the Vicenza-Bassano line. On October 3, the railway line near Villaverla was destroyed. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 31 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, the enemy, owing to the stubborn defence of our garrisons, did not renew his attacks either on the Dunkirk Fortress or on our bridgehead northeast of Brusges. Our troops, which had been fighting on Zuid Beveland, withdrew to Walcheren. Canadians who attempted to force their

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 31 — Today's communique:

Zuid Beveland is in Allied hands.

Early yesterday, Goes was taken, and later our forces pushing westward along the railway reached the causeway leading to Walcheren.

By evening, the enemy had been driven from the country north and south of the railway. Gun emplacements, strongpoints, and ammunition dumps on the island of Walcheren were attacked by heavy and fighter-bombers.

In the Schelde pocket, Retranchement was freed. There was heavy fighting in the area of Sluis, where our troops have reached the outskirts of the village.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported the ground forces west of Breskens, and rocket-firing fighters hit fortified buildings and pillboxes at Knocke.

In the Bergen op Zoom-Roosendaal sector, good gains were made in spite of enemy mines and booby traps.

Our troops are within three miles of Steenbergen.

Roosendaal has been taken, and we reached the area of Oud Gastel.

There has been some progress northwest of Breda, and we are across the whole of the road between Bergen op Zoom and Breda.

Transportation targets in the Breda area and a road bridge at Terheijden were hit by fighter-bombers.

Northwest of Tilburg, our advance continued on a broad front. We reached the outskirts of Oosterhout and, farther east, we are in the vicinity of Capelle.

Farther east, an enemy counter-attack in the Meijel area made no headway during the day.

The synthetic oil plant at Wesseling, near Cologne, was a target for heavy bombers with fighter escort.

Moizières les Metz has been cleared of the enemy.

In other regions from Aachen to Lunéville, patrolling continued.

Slight gains were made east of Rambervillers, and the villages of Jeanmenil and Bru were freed.

Activity from Lunéville to the Swiss border otherwise consisted largely of patrolling. A number of counter-attacks were repulsed without difficulty. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 31 — Tonight's communique:

During October 31, northeast and southwest of the Hungarian town of Nyiregyhaza, our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including the town and railway station of Hajdunanas; the town and railway station of Hajdugorod; the large populated localities of Uikenes, Tarnyoshpaltze, Anarch, Ulodhaze, Nyirkaras, Nyirtazh, Petnehaze, and Romochehaze; and the railway stations of Uikenes, Kokoapoti, and Jako.

The town of Nyiregyhaza, in the course of battles several times changed hands, and again is occupied by our troops.

In the direction of Budapest, between the Rivers Tisa and Danube, our troops fought offensive engagements, in the course of which they occupied over 200 populated localities, including Alfar, Nizhak, Kaloche, Chahortelhesh, Haiosh, Alshonek, Mishke, Batesh, Dushnok, Nemeshatuvar, Sshuhesh, and Erekschanak, and the railway stations of Kokari-Saint-Lorentse, Ure, Utsepaka, Karhanez, Balotsek, and Birt-Halucha.

Our troops broke into the town of Kecskemet, and engaged the enemy in its streets.

In the battles between the Rivers Tisza and Danube, our troops captured 4,018 German and Hungarian officers and soldiers.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

compelled to withdraw to the mountains, in many others they are holding their positions and are even bettering them.

In the Aemilia region, during the action near Scurano on October 5-7, a Garibaldi Brigade killed 150 Germans before withdrawing to higher positions.

In Parma Province, attacks and acts of sabotage against enemy military traffic have been very heavy during the past two months. Two bridges were blown up, four trains on the Parma-Spezia line were attacked, 12 convoys and 25 isolated motor vehicles on Highway 62, and 5 motor vehicles on the Aemilia Highway were captured, destroyed, or dispersed. In these attacks, 84 Germans were killed by one Garibaldi Brigade alone, and 80 Germans and Fascists taken prisoner.

At Langhirano, also in Parma Province, a group of Patriots did not hesitate to attack 500 Germans, killing 10 of them and capturing three machine guns.

Because of constant Patriot activity on many highways — for example, on the road between Piacenza and Voghera — the enemy is compelled to rely only on convoy traffic, since isolated vehicles rarely reach their destination.

After destroying the railway bridge on the Treviso-Ostiglia line, Patriots of the Veneto region removed long stretches of track from the Mestre-Noale-Piazzola line, and from the one between Mestre and Treviso.

In the provinces of Treviso and Vicenza, railway lines were cut 50 times in one month alone. Small Nazi-Fascist garrisons were taken prisoner, and many motor vehicles were captured. On October 2, three locomotives were destroyed on the Vicenza-Bassano line. On October 3, the railway line near Villaverla was destroyed. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 31 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Yesterday, the enemy, owing to the stubborn defence of our garrisons, did not renew his attacks either on the Dunkirk Fortress or on our bridgehead northeast of Brusges. Our troops, which had been fighting on Zuid Beveland, withdrew to Walcheren. Canadians who attempted to force their way into Walcheren were dispersed by our concentrated fire.

In northern Brabant, particularly between Roosendaal and Breda and east of Oosterhout, the enemy concentrated his tank formations and formed strong spearheads. Our hard-pressed troops, engaged in fierce defensive fighting, frustrated all attempts at splitting their front, and halted the advancing enemy divisions at prepared bridgehead positions, south of the lower reaches of the Meuse and at the Meuse Estuary.

Southeast of Helmond, German attacks resulted in improvements of our positions. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. In the course of this fighting, 85 enemy tanks were destroyed within three days.

Yesterday, there was again grim fighting in the forest land between the upper reaches of the Meurthe and the Mortagne. The Americans, who attacked time and again, made only small gains.

Northeast of Remiremont, a German attack crashed into U.S. battalions which were launching an attack.

London continued to be harassed by « V-1. »

Italy:

In central Italy, in the western front sector, an enemy attack on the Castelnuovo sector failed.

Southwest of Vergato, enemy attacks collapsed in the face of the stubborn resistance of our troops.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

North of Maldola, British formations forced a crossing over the Ronco, after an intense artillery preparation.

Eastern Front:

The garrisons of our strongpoints which were left behind on some islands in the Aegean Sea after the evacuation of Greece, were engaged on Milos and Piskopi by enemy forces which had made a landing.

In the Balkans, east of the Vardar Valley, Bulgarian attacks on our positions were frustrated.

Also, at Pristina and on the western reaches of the Morawa, the situation, despite increased Bolshevik pressure, remained generally unchanged.

Between the Danube and the lower reaches of the Tisa, the enemy presses forward with fresh forces toward Kecskemet. German and Hungarian bombers made effective attacks on the enemy spearheads. Yesterday, in this sector, anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force destroyed 20 tanks.

At Ungvar, the enemy who, at one point, had achieved a penetration, was narrowed down into a small area.

In the eastern Beskides, the enemy again suffered heavy losses during unsuccessful attacks.

According to incomplete reports, 10,000 prisoners, more than 100 guns of all calibres, 600 trucks, and one armoured train were captured during the fighting against the Slovak Partisan centre of Altsohl-Neusohl, from October 26 up to now. In addition, large quantities of weapons and material were captured. The mopping-up of the remnants of the revolutionaries, who are under Soviet Command, is in progress.

On the reaches of the Narew, on both sides of Ostenburg, the Soviets resumed their attacks without noteworthy success.

In the two-week battle in the frontier area of East Prussia, formations under the command of General of the Infantry Hossbach halted major Soviet attacks, and defeated the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. More than 35 rifle divisions and numerous tank formations were defeated by the stubborn resistance and the determined counter-attacks of our divisions, as well as by the exemplary conduct of the German *Volkssturm*. The Soviet losses in material also are heavy. In this sector, troops of the Army destroyed or captured 1,066 tanks, 330 guns, and 48 planes, from October 16 to October 28.

In the East Prussian theater of war, the squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of an air wing under the command of Colonel-General Baron von Grein brought down 264 Soviet planes, and destroyed 189 tanks, within the same period.

In Kurland, southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, the enemy intensified his major attacks. The Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated in grim fighting, and 111 tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Enemy terror bombers made daylight attacks on Hamburg, Münster, Hamm, and Rhenish territory.

They also raided Cologne by night.

In addition, fast British planes attacked the Reich capital last night. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: For several days German reports concerning the Dutch sector of this front had regained a certain amount of confidence and had claimed a certain degree of stalemate. However, tonight's account by the Transocean commentator Sertorius was full of pessimistic terminology (such as « German disengaging movements, » « final stage, » « [illegible] struggle, » etc.) and [illegible]inous predictions of forth-

« in favor of the German defenders. » As evidence for this optimistic conclusion, he cited his impression that, after 12 days of « hard struggle, » the energy of the Soviet drive had « slackened. » The Soviet losses in fighting power and material were said to have been so high that a « complete defensive success » can be claimed by Germany. But he conceded that « a narrow strip of land on the border remained in Soviet hands. »

Soviet Divisions « Bled White »: Perhaps the outstanding German military success claimed on any front of late was the supposed recapture of Pillkallen, in East Prussia. This recapture was announced yesterday, but today important new claims were added concerning the magnitude of the event. It was said by the Transocean reporter that at Pillkallen, 20 Red divisions were « bled white, while the town was retaken by a single German division. »

Meanwhile, farther south, a brief nervous mention was made of a new Soviet offensive « with Budapest as objective » in the area between the Danube and the Tisa. But this drive was allotted far less prominence than the reputed German successes farther north.

New Trend on Pacific War: Of late, the German news sources have been echoing the Japanese propaganda of claiming vast American naval defeats in connection with the Philippine landings. All the more striking was tonight's sudden reversal of this trend in a grimly worded DNB announcement, saying that the Philippine situation from an Axis viewpoint « does not allow even the slightest optimism, » and is « growing continuously more serious. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front Again Calm: The Fascist radio again reported only local fighting in Italy: the cause was seen as equally divided between bad weather and « recent heavy Allied losses. »

Fascist Art Critic Shot: Considerable space was given to the martyrdom of the noted Fascist professor and art critic, Pericle Ducati. Ducati, a specialist on Greek and Etruscan civilizations, was supposedly shot by assassins because of « his refusal to approve the betrayal of the House of Savoy. »

Black Brigade Punitive Activities: Black Brigades, in coöperation with other Fascist and German units, were credited with having killed 787 « bandits » during recent mopping up operations in the provinces of Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo, and Verona.

(It is interesting, by comparison, to note the proud statistics given tonight by the clandestine Radio Milano Libertà, covering Patriot successes against the Fascists. In a long article extolling the continuously effective rôle of the Partisans, the claim was made that, over a period of four months, 4,600 Fascists and 9,800 Germans were killed. These military dead are supplemented by 150 civilian Fascists killed during the same period. Amongst the total number were many notable Fascist leaders and high officers. The proportion of German-Fascist losses to Partisan losses was said to be three to one. The clandestine radio article carried a strong plea for arms and support for Patriots.)

Allied Radio Accused of Lies: A recent Radio Rome broadcast, which allegedly announced the capture by the Germans of the Archbishop of Turin and 40 other priests, was heavily ridiculed by the Fascist radio as exemplifying customary Allied mendacity. No denial of the incident was made, and a rather sacrilegious tone was mingled with derision.

Fascist Administrative Measures: It was announced that some branches of the Fascist Ministry of Popular Culture will move to Milan, headquarters for the Under Secretary of State.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

than 100 guns of all calibres, 600 trucks, and one armoured train were captured during the fighting against the Slovak Partisan centre of Altsohl-Neusohl, from October 26 up to now. In addition, large quantities of weapons and material were captured. The mopping-up of the remnants of the revolutionaries, who are under Soviet Command, is in progress.

On the reaches of the Narew, on both sides of Ostenburg, the Soviets resumed their attacks without noteworthy success.

In the two-week battle in the frontier area of East Prussia, formations under the command of General of the Infantry Hossbach halted major Soviet attacks, and defeated the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. More than 35 rifle divisions and numerous tank formations were defeated by the stubborn resistance and the determined counter-attacks of our divisions, as well as by the exemplary conduct of the German *Volkssturm*. The Soviet losses in material also are heavy. In this sector, troops of the Army destroyed or captured 1,066 tanks, 330 guns, and 48 planes, from October 16 to October 28.

In the East Prussian theater of war, the squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of an air wing under the command of Colonel-General Baron von Grein brought down 264 Soviet planes, and destroyed 189 tanks, within the same period.

In Kurland, southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, the enemy intensified his major attacks. The Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated in grim fighting, and 111 tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Enemy terror bombers made daylight attacks on Hamburg, Münster, Hamm, and Rhenish territory.

They also raided Cologne by night.

In addition, fast British planes attacked the Reich capital last night. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: For several days German reports concerning the Dutch sector of this front had regained a certain amount of confidence and had claimed a certain degree of stalemate. However, tonight's account by the Transocean commentator Sertorius was full of pessimistic terminology (such as «German disengaging movements,» «final stage,» «unequal struggle,» etc.) and ominous predictions of forthcoming Allied drives.

«The grim, unequal struggle for the mouth of the Schelde appears to have reached its final stage. After the Canadians, who managed to enter south Beveland from the east, had joined the British forces which had landed from the sea, the German defenders on the peninsula withdrew to the island of Walcheren.»

Another Allied drive was noted with apprehension in northwestern Brabant, where «grim fighting developed north of the line of Bergen op Zoom, Roosendaal, Breda, and Tilburg,» and where further «German detaching movements» were frankly admitted.

As a possible immediate goal, an Allied thrust westward from the Nijmegen bridgehead between the Waal and Meuse was presaged by Sertorius, with adumbrations — as a more long-range Allied goal — of a «planned major offensive into the northern German plains» themselves. Sertorius was quick to qualify this major stroke by the Allies as «still questionable.»

Eastern Front: The German front reporter Alfred von Olberg said that the «first phase of the Soviet major offensive in the East Prussian border region» has now «undoubtedly ended.» It was his opinion that it has ended

sudden reversal of this trend in a grimly [illegible] announcement, saying that the Philippine situation from an Axis viewpoint «does not allow even the slightest optimism,» and is «growing continuously more serious.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front Again Calm: The Fascist radio again reported only local fighting in Italy: the cause was seen as equally divided between bad weather and «recent heavy Allied losses.»

Fascist Art Critic Shot: Considerable space was given to the martyrdom of the noted Fascist professor and art critic, Pericle Ducati. Ducati, a specialist on Greek and Etruscan civilizations, was supposedly shot by assassins because of «his refusal to approve the betrayal of the House of Savoy.»

Black Brigade Punitive Activities: Black Brigades, in coöperation with other Fascist and German units, were credited with having killed 787 «bandits» during recent mopping up operations in the provinces of Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo, and Verona.

(It is interesting, by comparison, to note the proud statistics given tonight by the clandestine Radio Milano Libertà, covering Patriot successes against the Fascists. In a long article extolling the continuously effective rôle of the Partisans, the claim was made that, over a period of four months, 4,600 Fascists and 9,800 Germans were killed. These military dead are supplemented by 150 civilian Fascists killed during the same period. Amongst the total number were many notable Fascist leaders and high officers. The proportion of German-Fascist losses to Partisan losses was said to be three to one. The clandestine radio article carried a strong plea for arms and support for Patriots.)

Allied Radio Accused of Lies: A recent Radio Rome broadcast, which allegedly announced the capture by the Germans of the Archbishop of Turin and 40 other priests, was heavily ridiculed by the Fascist radio as exemplifying customary Allied mendacity. No denial of the incident was made, and a rather sacrilegious tone was mingled with derision.

Fascist Administrative Measures: It was announced that some branches of the Fascist Ministry of Popular Culture will move to Milan, headquarters for the Under Secretary of State.

Nine-year Fascist treasury bonds are to be honored, and refugees from the invaded territories will be reimbursed.

Refugee students enrolled in the schools of the Italian Socialist Republic will be exempted from the payment of taxes.

Allies Again Blamed for Sicilian Troubles: The Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, was reputed to have blamed the Allied occupation authorities for the Palermo incidents.

Labor Troubles in Rome: Allied Agencies were quoted as attributing the increased labor unrest in Rome to the refusal of employers to grant the extra allowance requested by the Federation of Labor. The Bonomi Government was said to have taken strong measures to try to enforce payment of the allowance.

Allies Steal Italian Masterpieces: A certain Jew Scheps (?Kress), «president of a large international Jewish firm», was accused of having donated 92 Italian masterpieces of sculpture and painting to the National Gallery in Washington. The collection, donation of which was supposedly approved by the Bonomi Government, was said to represent bargain purchases of American soldiers in Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

North of Maldola, British formations forced a crossing over the Ronco, after an intense artillery preparation.

Eastern Front:

The garrisons of our strongpoints which were left behind on some islands in the Aegean Sea after the evacuation of Greece, were engaged on Milos and Piskopi by enemy forces which had made a landing.

In the Balkans, east of the Vardar Valley, Bulgarian attacks on our positions were frustrated.

Also, at Pristina and on the western reaches of the Morawa, the situation, despite increased Bolshevik pressure, remained generally unchanged.

Between the Danube and the lower reaches of the Tisa, the enemy presses forward with fresh forces toward Kecskemet. German and Hungarian bombers made effective attacks on the enemy spearheads. Yesterday, in this sector, anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force destroyed 20 tanks.

At Ungvar, the enemy who, at one point, had achieved a penetration, was narrowed down into a small area.

In the eastern Beskides, the enemy again suffered heavy losses during unsuccessful attacks.

According to incomplete reports, 10,000 prisoners, more than 100 guns of all calibres, 600 trucks, and one armoured train were captured during the fighting against the Slovak Partisan centre of Altsohl-Neusohl, from October 26 up to now. In addition, large quantities of weapons and material were captured. The mopping-up of the remnants of the revolutionaries, who are under Soviet Command, is in progress.

On the reaches of the Narew, on both sides of Ostenburg, the Soviets resumed their attacks without noteworthy success.

In the two-week battle in the frontier area of East Prussia, formations under the command of General of the Infantry Hossbach halted major Soviet attacks, and defeated the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. More than 35 rifle divisions and numerous tank formations were defeated by the stubborn resistance and the determined counter-attacks of our divisions, as well as by the exemplary conduct of the German *Volkssturm*. The Soviet losses in material also are heavy. In this sector, troops of the Army destroyed or captured 1,066 tanks, 330 guns, and 48 planes, from October 16 to October 28.

In the East Prussian theater of war, the squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of an air wing under the command of Colonel-General Baron von Grein brought down 264 Soviet planes, and destroyed 189 tanks, within the same period.

In Kurland, southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, the enemy intensified his major attacks. The Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated in grim fighting, and 111 tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Enemy terror bombers made daylight attacks on Hamburg, Münster, Hamm, and Rhenish territory.

They also raided Cologne by night.

In addition, fast British planes attacked the Reich capital last night. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: For several days German reports concerning the Dutch sector of this front had regained a certain amount of confidence and had claimed a certain degree of stalemate. However, tonight's account by the Transocean commentator Sertorius was full of pessimistic terminology (such as « German disengaging movements, » « final stage, » « unequal struggle, » etc.) and ominous predictions of forth-

« in favor of the German defenders. » As evidence for this optimistic conclusion, he cited his impression that, after 12 days of « hard struggle, » the energy of the Soviet drive had « slackened. » The Soviet losses in fighting power and material were said to have been so high that a « complete defensive success » can be claimed by Germany. But he conceded that « a narrow strip of land on the border remained in Soviet hands. »

Soviet Divisions « Bled White »: Perhaps the outstanding German military success claimed on any front of late was the supposed recapture of Pillkallen, in East Prussia. This recapture was announced yesterday, but today important new claims were added concerning the magnitude of the event. It was said by the Transocean reporter that at Pillkallen, 20 Red divisions were « bled white, while the town was retaken by a single German division. »

Meanwhile, farther south, a brief nervous mention was made of a new Soviet offensive « with Budapest as objective » in the area between the Danube and the Tisa. But this drive was allotted far less prominence than the reputed German successes farther north.

New Trend on Pacific War: Of late, the German news sources have been echoing the Japanese propaganda of claiming vast American naval defeats in connection with the Philippine landings. All the more striking was tonight's sudden reversal of this trend in a grimly worded DNB announcement, saying that the Philippine situation from an Axis viewpoint « does not allow even the slightest optimism, » and is « growing continuously more serious. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front Again Calm: The Fascist radio again reported only local fighting in Italy: the cause was seen as equally divided between bad weather and « recent heavy Allied losses. »

Fascist Art Critic Shot: Considerable space was given to the martyrdom of the noted Fascist professor and art critic, Pericle Ducati. Ducati, a specialist on Greek and Etruscan civilizations, was supposedly shot by assassins because of « his refusal to approve the betrayal of the House of Savoy. »

Black Brigade Punitive Activities: Black Brigades, in cooperation with other Fascist and German units, were credited with having killed 787 « bandits » during recent mopping up operations in the provinces of Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo, and Verona.

(It is interesting, by comparison, to note the proud statistics given tonight by the clandestine Radio Milano Libertà, covering Patriot successes against the Fascists. In a long article extolling the continuously effective rôle of the Partisans, the claim was made that, over a period of four months, 4,600 Fascists and 9,800 Germans were killed. These military dead are supplemented by 150 civilian Fascists killed during the same period. Amongst the total number were many notable Fascist leaders and high officers. The proportion of German-Fascist losses to Partisan losses was said to be three to one. The clandestine radio article carried a strong plea for arms and support for Patriots.)

Allied Radio Accused of Lies: A recent Radio Rome broadcast, which allegedly announced the capture by the Germans of the Archbishop of Turin and 40 other priests, was heavily ridiculed by the Fascist radio as exemplifying customary Allied mendacity. No denial of the incident was made, and a rather sacrilegious tone was mingled with derision.

Fascist Administrative Measures: It was announced that some branches of the Fascist Ministry of Popular Culture will move to Milan, headquarters for the Under Secretary of State.

Fascist treasury bonds are to be honored,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

than 100 guns of all calibres, 600 trucks, and one armoured train were captured during the fighting against the Slovak Partisan centre of Altsohl-Neusohl, from October 26 up to now. In addition, large quantities of weapons and material were captured. The mopping-up of the remnants of the revolutionaries, who are under Soviet Command, is in progress.

On the reaches of the Narew, on both sides of Ostenburg, the Soviets resumed their attacks without noteworthy success.

In the two-week battle in the frontier area of East Prussia, formations under the command of General of the Infantry Hossbach halted major Soviet attacks, and defeated the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. More than 35 rifle divisions and numerous tank formations were defeated by the stubborn resistance and the determined counter-attacks of our divisions, as well as by the exemplary conduct of the German *Volkssturm*. The Soviet losses in material also are heavy. In this sector, troops of the Army destroyed or captured 1,066 tanks, 330 guns, and 48 planes, from October 16 to October 28.

In the East Prussian theater of war, the squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of an air wing under the command of Colonel-General Baron von Grein brought down 264 Soviet planes, and destroyed 189 tanks, within the same period.

In Kurland, southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, the enemy intensified his major attacks. The Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated in grim fighting, and 111 tanks were destroyed.

Air:

Enemy terror bombers made daylight attacks on Hamburg, Münster, Hamm, and Rhenish territory.

They also raided Cologne by night.

In addition, fast British planes attacked the Reich capital last night. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: For several days German reports concerning the Dutch sector of this front had regained a certain amount of confidence and had claimed a certain degree of stalemate. However, tonight's account by the Transocean commentator Sertorius was full of pessimistic terminology (such as «German disengaging movements,» «final stage,» «unequal struggle,» etc.) and ominous predictions of forthcoming Allied drives.

«The grim, unequal struggle for the mouth of the Schelde appears to have reached its final stage. After the Canadians, who managed to enter south Beveland from the east, had joined the British forces which had landed from the sea, the German defenders on the peninsula withdrew to the island of Walcheren.»

Another Allied drive was noted with apprehension in northwestern Brabant, where «grim fighting developed north of the line of Bergen op Zoom, Roosendaal, Breda, and Tilburg,» and where further «German detaching movements» were frankly admitted.

As a possible immediate goal, an Allied thrust westward from the Nijmegen bridgehead between the Waal and Meuse was presaged by Sertorius, with adumbrations — as a more long-range Allied goal — of a «planned major offensive into the northern German plains» themselves. Sertorius was quick to qualify this major stroke by the Allies as «still questionable.»

Eastern Front: The German front reporter Alfred von Olberg said that the «first phase of the Soviet major offensive in the East Prussian border region» has now «undoubtedly ended.» It was his opinion that it has ended

sudden reversal of this trend in a grimly worded [illegible] announcement, saying that the Philippine situation from an Axis viewpoint «does not allow even the slightest optimism,» and is «growing continuously more serious.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Southern Front Again Calm: The Fascist radio again reported only local fighting in Italy: the cause was seen as equally divided between bad weather and «recent heavy Allied losses.»

Fascist Art Critic Shot: Considerable space was given to the martyrdom of the noted Fascist professor and art critic, Pericle Ducati. Ducati, a specialist on Greek and Etruscan civilizations, was supposedly shot by assassins because of «his refusal to approve the betrayal of the House of Savoy.»

Black Brigade Punitive Activities: Black Brigades, in coöperation with other Fascist and German units, were credited with having killed 787 «bandits» during recent mopping up operations in the provinces of Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo, and Verona.

(It is interesting, by comparison, to note the proud statistics given tonight by the clandestine Radio Milano Libertà, covering Patriot successes against the Fascists. In a long article extolling the continuously effective rôle of the Partisans, the claim was made that, over a period of four months, 4,600 Fascists and 9,800 Germans were killed. These military dead are supplemented by 150 civilian Fascists killed during the same period. Amongst the total number were many notable Fascist leaders and high officers. The proportion of German-Fascist losses to Partisan losses was said to be three to one. The clandestine radio article carried a strong plea for arms and support for Patriots.)

Allied Radio Accused of Lies: A recent Radio Rome broadcast, which allegedly announced the capture by the Germans of the Archbishop of Turin and 40 other priests, was heavily ridiculed by the Fascist radio as exemplifying customary Allied mendacity. No denial of the incident was made, and a rather sacrilegious tone was mingled with derision.

Fascist Administrative Measures: It was announced that some branches of the Fascist Ministry of Popular Culture will move to Milan, headquarters for the Under Secretary of State.

Nine-year Fascist treasury bonds are to be honored, and refugees from the invaded territories will be reimbursed.

Refugee students enrolled in the schools of the Italian Socialist Republic will be exempted from the payment of taxes.

Allies Again Blamed for Sicilian Troubles: The Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, was reputed to have blamed the Allied occupation authorities for the Palermo incidents.

Labor Troubles in Rome: Allied Agencies were quoted as attributing the increased labor unrest in Rome to the refusal of employers to grant the extra allowance requested by the Federation of Labor. The Bonomi Government was said to have taken strong measures to try to enforce payment of the allowance.

Allies Steal Italian Masterpieces: A certain Jew Scheps (?Kress), «president of a large international Jewish firm», was accused of having donated 92 Italian masterpieces of sculpture and painting to the National Gallery in Washington. The collection, donation of which was supposedly approved by the Bonomi Government, was said to represent bargain purchases of American soldiers in Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

Interview # 6

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Tuesday — **31 October 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Roosendaal captured; Canadians isolate Walcheren; Three more Jap ships sunk or damaged; MacArthur's forces continue advance; Red Armies advance in Czechoslovakia and Hungary; Patrols active in Italy as weather clears; Chinese capture Myohit in new Burma drive; R.N. sinks six German vessels, damages 19; British capture Kozani in Macedonia.

LIBERATED ITALY — Publication of Italian armistice terms considered; Uncultivated land to be distributed in time for sowing; Work-stoppage protest cancelled; British Labor Party greets Italian Socialists; General Baistrocchi to face epuration; Italian cattle herds being rehabilitated; Ponte Vecchio area of Florence being cleared.

UNITED NATIONS — Lublin Committee demands break with 1935 Constitution; 58 nations to attend aviation conference; Iranians demonstrate against Government; De Gaulle rejects protest against disarming Patriots.

NEUTRAL — Nazi barbarism influences Swedish-German relations. Premier says: U.S. will not discourage Pan-American meeting requested by Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

ROOSENDAAL CAPTURED: WALCHEREN ISOLATED

SHAEF, October 30 — An Allied spokesman here said today that the end of German resistance in southwestern Holland is in sight in the wake of the British and Canadian offensive along the 50-mile front which threatens to trap 50,000 Germans.

Field Marshal Montgomery's troops today entered Roosendaal, last important German strongpoint on the linking Walcheren Island to Beveland and have trapped the German troops who are isolated on high ground at Flushing and Middelburg on the flooded island.

Canadian and British troops now control almost half of Beveland, and the remaining half is being rapidly overrun.

Good weather favored Allied airmen who, in addition to closely supporting ground troops, attacked the big German guns on Walcheren as well as anti-aircraft batteries. Walcheren is the last Dutch island to be cleared of the Germans before the Scheldt can be opened to Allied shipping into Antwerp.

Cadzand Freed

South of the Scheldt, organized German resistance in the pocket has practically ceased. Canadian troops moved into the German stronghold of Cadzand after enemy troops fell back to the west toward Knocke and Heyst on the coast. Allied troops also took the town of Retranchement, two miles to the southwest of Cadzand.

The total number of prisoners taken so far in this pocket amount to more than 7,000, and the remaining Germans have been pushed into a small triangular area bounded by waterways and the sea.

The German counter-attack on the east flank of the Dutch salient has spent its force, and is being pushed back by American troops under British command. The German attack was supported by very heavy artillery fire, remnants of two panzer divisions and at least 50 planes. Of the 50 tanks thrown in, 15 were destroyed yesterday. The German thrust carried them through Leisel to Asten, 4,000 yards to the west, before it was halted.

Farther to the south, at Nederweert, the Germans twice attempted to swarm over the Bois le Duc Canal, but American tank fire held the attacks and caused heavy casualties. RAF Typhoons flew 700 sorties in direct support of the Americans and blew up bridges, pontoons, and barges as soon as the Germans had prepared them for a canal crossing.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

THREE MORE JAP SHIP SUNK OR DAMAGED MACARTHUR'S FORCES CONTINUE ADVANCE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 30 — Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, announced tonight that American carrier planes have sunk another Japanese cruiser and damaged two others in new attacks upon Manila Harbor, in direct support of General MacArthur's forces, which today continued their advance in the Philippines.

At the same time, Admiral Nimitz announced that the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged in the naval battles last week has been increased to 60 by reports supplementing those already issued.

The air attack on Luzon and Manila Harbor was carried out by aircraft of the 3rd Fleet on Saturday, Nimitz reported, and 45 Japanese planes were shot down trying to intercept. Twelve other enemy planes were destroyed on the ground on Manila airfields, where large fires were started.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

weather clears: Chinese capture Myohit in new Burma drive: R.N. sinks six German vessels, damages 19: British capture Kozani in Macedonia.

LIBERATED ITALY — Publication of Italian armistice terms considered: Uncultivated land to be distributed in time for sowing: Work-stoppage protest cancelled: British Labor Party greets Italian Socialists: General Baistrocchi to face epuration: Italian cattle herds being rehabilitated: Ponte Vecchio area of Florence being cleared.

UNITED NATIONS — Lublin Committee demands break with 1935 Constitution: 58 nations to attend aviation conference: Iranians demonstrate against Government: De Gaulle rejects protest against disarming Patriots.

NEUTRAL — Nazi barbarism influences Swedish-German relations. Premier says: U.S. will not discourage Pan-American meeting requested by Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

ROOSENDAAL CAPTURED: WALCHEREN ISOLATED

SHAEF, October 30 — An Allied spokesman here said today that the end of German resistance in southwestern Holland is in sight in the wake of the British and Canadian offensive along the 50-mile front which threatens to trap 50,000 Germans.

Field Marshal Montgomery's troops today entered Roosendaal, last important German strongpoint on the Bergen op Zoom-Tilburg-Hertogenbosch line. Late reports tonight said that the town has been cleared, and reconnaissance columns have pushed north of the city toward the Hollandschdiep Canal, separating Rotterdam from southwestern Holland.

Allied columns pushed through thin German rear-guard troops while enemy columns fleeing northward were strafed by Allied planes as the battle of southwestern Holland approached an end. British 2nd Army troops north of Tilburg are less than a mile from the Geertuidenberg-Hertogenbosch Highway, last lateral road before the Meuse River. They are approaching the road near Waspik, two miles from the Meuse. The other lateral road before the Meuse was lost to the Germans when Allied troops cut the Breda-Roosendaal Road at Etten.

Another British column driving north from Tilburg was reported tonight to be one mile from the river at Kapelle.

A late press report said that Allied troops were within six miles of the Moerdijk rail bridge. This bridge was bombed yesterday, leaving only a roadway paralleling the rail bridge and two other crossings at Geertruidenberg, north of Tilburg, and Hedel, north of Hertogenbosch, over which the Germans can escape.

Canadian troops, pushing seven miles across Beveland Island north of the Schelde, have reached the causeway

Cadzand Freed

South of the Schelde, organized German resistance in the pocket has practically ceased. Canadian troops moved into the German stronghold of Cadzand after enemy troops fell back to the west toward Knocke and Heyst on the coast. Allied troops also took the town of Retranchement, two miles to the southwest of Cadzand.

The total number of prisoners taken so far in this pocket amount to more than 7,000, and the remaining Germans have been pushed into a small triangular area bounded by waterways and the sea.

The German counter-attack on the east flank of the Dutch salient has spent its force, and is being pushed back by American troops under British command. The German attack was supported by very heavy artillery fire, remnants of two panzer divisions and at least 50 planes. Of the 50 tanks thrown in, 15 were destroyed yesterday. The German thrust carried them through Leisel to Asten, 4,000 yards to the west, before it was halted.

Farther to the south, at Nederweert, the Germans twice attempted to swarm over the Bois le Duc Canal, but American tank fire held the attacks and caused heavy casualties. RAF Typhoons flew 700 sorties in direct support of the Americans and blew up bridges, pontoons, and barges as soon as the Germans had prepared them for a canal crossing. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

THREE MORE JAP SHIP SUNK OR DAMAGED MACARTHUR'S FORCES CONTINUE ADVANCE

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 30 — Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, announced tonight that American carrier planes have sunk another Japanese cruiser and damaged two others in new attacks upon Manila Harbor, in direct support of General MacArthur's forces, which today continued their advance in the Philippines.

At the same time, Admiral Nimitz announced that the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged in the naval battles last week has been increased to 60 by reports supplementing those already issued.

The air attack on Luzon and Manila Harbor was carried out by aircraft of the 3rd Fleet on Saturday, Nimitz reported, and 45 Japanese planes were shot down trying to intercept. Twelve other enemy planes were destroyed on the ground on Manila airfields, where large fires were started.

Ranking the second battle of the Philippines as one of the greatest battles of the war in the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz asserted last night that the total of ships sunk or damaged comes to at least 500,000 tons — more warcraft than the Japanese lost in all the four preceding great Pacific naval battles combined.

Japanese plane losses during the three-day running battle last week amounted to at least 171 planes, compared with 10 American planes lost, it was announced.

LATE BULLETIN

3991

ALLIES ADVANCE NORTH OF ROOSENDAAL

SHAEF, October 30 — Allied troops have driven four miles northwest of the liberated road-junction of Roosendaal to the area of Steenbergen, four miles south of Hollandschdiep, separating Rotterdam from southwestern Holland, a late report said tonight.

The main road in this sector has not yet been cut. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Special credit was given to United States submarines and China-based bombers which sent damaged Japanese stragglers to the bottom as they limped toward Japanese home waters.

American forces, now in control of two-thirds of Leyte, continued their advance up Leyte Valley and are tonight within 10 miles of the western coast, headquarters announced.

Jaro, last important road junction below Carigara Bay on the northern coast, was liberated by elements of the 24th Division. This division is moving northward to effect a junction with the 1st Cavalry Division to cut the enemy's retreat route to the west.

Minor enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, it was announced.

General MacArthur also reported that all of the high ground in the Catmon Hill area is now held by U. S. forces, and all roads are also controlled by American troops.

More than a million and a half Filipino people have already been liberated, MacArthur asserted, adding that yesterday all churches were opened throughout the liberateu areas and services were attended by the free populace.

An Associated Press dispatch tonight said that the Japanese have landed reinforcements on the island of Cebu, 28 miles west of Leyte across the Camotes Sea.

With their land forces falling back before the Americans, Japanese aircraft continued day and night raids. Newly arrived land-based fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down 13 Japanese planes. Three of the planes fell to the guns of Major Richard Bong, fighter-pilot, who raised his total score to 33.

In forays from their new airfields, MacArthur's planes struck at the Palawan area of the Philippines, destroying 32 parked planes at an airdrome near Puerta Princesa. (OWI-BBC)

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY

MOSCOW, October 30 — The Russians have made further advances in Czechoslovakia and in Hungary, and only 19 miles now separate the Red Army troops under General Petrov from those driving westward under Marshal Malinovsky.

Tonight's Soviet communique said troops of the 4th Ukrainian front captured over 10,000 German and Hungarian prisoners at the week-end, thus increasing the number taken since October 20 to over 21,000.

A Moscow dispatch said today that Soviet troops and equipment are moving over normally deserted Ruthenian roads toward northeastern Hungary. In some sectors of the central front, the first snows have fallen.

(German reports say that a heavy artillery duel is raging within 60 miles of Budapest, on a 40-mile front along the Tisa River, pivoting on the key town of Szolnok, 55 miles southwest of Budapest.)

In East Prussia, the first wave of the Soviet offensive is temporarily slowed by the severity of German counter-attacks and by the bewildering profusion of defense works. Summarizing the situation on this front, *The London Daily Erpress* military correspondent wrote today:

"The Russians are moving with the utmost caution. The memory of the first Battle of Tannenberg, when they were taken on an exposed flank and suffered disaster, remains vivid. Now they are are advancing thus!

"Chernyakhovsky in the center has pushed a wide salient into the first enemy defensive line. Now he is battering the second main line of German defenses which protect Insterburg and Königsberg.

"Meanwhile, Bagramyan, covering his northern flank, is reported to be on the move again, and Zakharov is ready to move forward on the southern flank.

The Germans in Norway now face isolation, since the Russian break-through at the Pasvik River, west of Petsamo, according to reports from Sweden. The Germans were forced to surrender large stocks in east Finnmark. They are now seizing vessels, reindeer, and vehicles to solve their transport crisis. In addition, a seamen's strike spreading throughout Norway has left ships unmanned in many ports. (OWI-Reuter)

PATROLS ACTIVE IN ITALY AS WEATHER CLEARS

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 30 — With weather momentarily clearing after the gale of last week-end, patrol forces of the Allied Armies yesterday resumed activity along the Italian front, it was announced here today.

Enemy forces also made the most of bettered weather to continue the hasty construction of new defense works south and southeast of Bologna.

Entrenchments, minefields, and barbed-wire entanglements were being laid out all along this crucial sector, while enemy guns laid down heavy barrages against the Allied forward positions. Today's official reports described the enemy shellfire as the heaviest yet encountered by the 5th Army in the Italian campaign.

The only gains reported on the 5th Army front yesterday were on the extreme flanks of its 100-mile-long battle line and the Reno River Valley, southwest of Bologna.

British forces pushed north from the town of Rocca San Casciano, along the Montone River Valley to maintain contact with enemy troops withdrawing toward Forli, while on the Ligurian coastal sector, Brazilian troops consolidated their positions on Monte Faeto in the Serchio River Valley, and thrust eastward to capture a hill feature on the edge of the town of Gallicano.

Americans Reach Castellacio

Along the Reno River Valley approach to Bologna, American infantry forces with tank support thrust two miles north of the village of Marano, to reach the small settlement of Castellacio, four miles southwest of the German strongpoint of Vergato, astride the Pistoia-Bologna road.

South African forces have been slowly circling Vergato from the east, but, although they have closed in to within two miles of this highway town 18 miles from Bologna, fierce German resistance has so far held them off.

On the 8th Army front, patrols pushed across the inundated countryside to engage in a number of hard skirmishes with the flood-bound enemy forces. In one clash in the flooded area between the Ronco and the Bevano rivers, south of Ravenna, a German half-track vehicle was knocked out, a German officer killed, and other casualties inflicted. Prisoners were also taken in this action, which apparently occured when Allied forces met small German rear-guards. Along the seven-mile front of the River Ronco from just east of Forli southward to Meldola, no changes in 8th Army or enemy positions were reported yesterday.

Eighth Army troops have been unable to increase their hold on the town of Meldola, but some forces captured high ground a little over a mile to the west, and patrols were active in the hill country between the Montone and the Rabbi Rivers, still farther west. (PRO)

CHINESE CAPTURE MYOHIT IN NEW OFFENSIVE

KANDY, CEYLON, October 30 — Chinese troops in northern Burma have captured Myohit, 24-miles northeast of Bhamo, in a new offensive in which the Chinese have advanced 57 miles, while British troops moved 36 miles southwest along the Mogaung-Mandalay railway toward Katha, 36 miles farther south, today's communique said.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

With their land forces falling back before the Americans, Japanese aircraft continued day and night raids. Newly arrived land-based fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down 13 Japanese planes. Three of the planes fell to the guns of Major Richard Bong, fighter-pilot, who raised his total score to 33.

In forays from their new airfields, MacArthur's planes struck at the Palawan area of the Philippines, destroying 32 parked planes at an airdrome near Puerta Princesa.

(OWI-BBC)

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY

MOSCOW, October 30 — The Russians have made further advances in Czechoslovakia and in Hungary, and only 19 miles now separate the Red Army troops under General Petrov from those driving westward under Marshal Malinovsky.

Tonight's Soviet communique said troops of the 4th Ukrainian front captured over 10,000 German and Hungarian prisoners at the week-end, thus increasing the number taken since October 20 to over 21,000.

A Moscow dispatch said today that Soviet troops and equipment are moving over normally deserted Ruthenian roads toward northeastern Hungary. In some sectors of the central front, the first snows have fallen.

(German reports say that a heavy artillery duel is raging within 60 miles of Budapest, on a 40-mile front along the Tisa River, pivoting on the key town of Szolnok, 55 miles southwest of Budapest.)

In East Prussia, the first wave of the Soviet offensive is temporarily slowed by the severity of German counter-attacks and by the bewildering profusion of defense works. Summarizing the situation on this front, *The London Daily Express* military correspondent wrote today:

« The Russians are moving with the utmost caution. The memory of the first Battle of Tannenberg, when they were taken on an exposed flank and suffered disaster, remains vivid. Now they are are advancing thus!

« Chernyakhovsky in the center has pushed a wide salient into the first enemy defensive line. Now he is battering the second main line of German defenses which protect Insterburg and Königsberg.

« Meanwhile, Bagramyan, covering his northern flank, is reported to be on the move again, and Zakharov is ready to move forward on the southern flank.

« In other words, the East Prussian fortications are to be broken with a three-way punch. It will take desperately hard fighting to do it. »

Germans Had Built Defenses

A Red Army engineer writing in *Red Star* pointed out that the Germans were engaged for several decades in building, extending, and strengthening their defense system along the eastern frontier as far back as Königsberg.

The heavy price the Germans are paying for their counter-attacks was told today in a Moscow broadcast. Three German *Volkssturm* battalions, consisting of young boys and old farm hands, were deserted by their leaders and were liquidated by devastating Russian fire in less than half-and-hour.

While Moscow maintained operational silence on the reported new offensive to sweep the Germans out of Latvia, Berlin admited that the Red Army drive to the Baltic has forced back the German front a few miles west of Autz, « evacuated » two days ago. The Germans also reported that the German lines had been broken at Prekuln, 25 miles southeast of Libau.

On the northern front, Finnish forces have occupied Palostunturi, which dominates the Muonio area, and have penetrated the enemy's defenses north of Kangasjärvi. Fighting continued along the Arctic Road north of Vuotso yesterday were on the extreme flanks of its 100-mile-long battle line and the Reno River Valley, southwest of Bologna.

British forces pushed north from the town of Rocca San Casciano, along the Montone River Valley to maintain contact with enemy troops withdrawing toward Forli, while on the Ligurian coastal sector, Brazilian troops consolidated their positions on Monte Faeto in the Serchio River Valley, and thrust eastward to capture a hill feature on the edge of the town of Gallicano.

Americans Reach Castellacio

Along the Reno River Valley approach to Bologna, American infantry forces with tank support thrust two miles north of the village of Marano, to reach the small settlement of Castellacio, four miles southwest of the German strongpoint of Vergato, astride the Pistoia-Bologna road.

South African forces have been slowly circling Vergato from the east, but, although they have closed in to within two miles of this highway town 18 miles from Bologna, fierce German resistance has so far held them off.

On the 8th Army front, patrols pushed across the inundated countryside to engage in a number of hard skirmishes with the flood-bound enemy forces. In one clash in the flooded area between the Ronco and the Bevano rivers, south of Ravenna, a German half-track vehicle was knocked out, a German officer killed, and other casualties inflicted. Prisoners were also taken in this action, which apparently occured when Allied forces met small German rear-guards. Along the seven-mile front of the River Ronco from just east of Forli southward to Meldola, no changes in 8th Army or enemy positions were reported yesterday.

Eighth Army troops have been unable to increase their hold on the town of Meldola, but some forces captured high ground a little over a mile to the west, and patrols were active in the hill country between the Montone and the Rabbi Rivers, still farther west. (PRO)

CHINESE CAPTURE MYOHIT IN NEW OFFENSIVE

KANDY, CEYLON, October 30 — Chinese troops in northern Burma have captured Myohit, 24-miles northeast of Bhamo, in a new offensive in which the Chinese have advanced 57 miles, while British troops moved 36 miles southwest along the Mogaung-Mandalay railway toward Katha, 36 miles farther south, today's communique said.

Myohit is a village on the Taping River, 87-miles south of Myitkina. Bhamo is one of the big junction points on the Burma Road.

Today's communique also said that 50-miles south of Tiddim, in the Chin Hills sector, the Japanese garrisons are withdrawing from the Falam and Haka areas.

West African troops in the Kaladan Valley on the Arakan front have made contact with the Japanese eight miles north of Paletwa. An American dispatch from Chungking said that the Chinese defenders of Kweilin were fighting savagely on the outskirts of the Kwangsi Province capital against six Japanese columns striking from the east and north.

The Associated Press quoted the Chinese High Command at Chungking as saying that operations over the last two weeks preceding « the general offensive launched Monday » have cleared nearly 2,000-square miles of North Burma and numerous communities along 100-miles of the Myitkina-Rangoon railroad, the chief supply route in that area.

Offical quarters in Chungking also disclosed today that Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, ranking senior U. S. officer in the China Theater, is serving as acting Commander until Maj. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer arrives to take up his new post as Commander of the American Forces in China. (OWI - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

WEST GERMANY TRAFFIC CENTERS BOMBED

LONDON, October 30 — More than 800 U. S. heavy bombers made a three-pronged attack on western Germany today. Their targets were the German railyards at Hamm and at Münster, and oil refineries and processing plants in the Hamburg-Harburg area, all serving the German armies on the Siegfried Line.

The Fortresses and Liberators were out-numbered by their fighter escort of 950 planes, many of which veered off on transport-hunting missions of their own. Two bombers and six fighters are missing.

A fourth daylight attack by heavy bombers was made today by RAF Lancasters, which bombed a synthetic oil plant at Wesseling, about nine miles south of Cologne. The Lancasters, escorted by Spitfires and Mustangs, flew in the wake of two forces of Mosquitoes which last night continued the offensive against the city of Cologne with two separate attacks. They found fires started in last Saturday's great daylight assault on the Rhine city still burning early last night.

Other Mosquito bombers last night attacked Berlin, while Mosquito fighters ranged over Germany, blasting trains and road targets and air fields. Sweeping the areas from Peenemünde to Dresden and from the Baltic Sea to Stuttgart in southwestern Germany, they knocked out at least 14 trains and left several others burning.

Attacks were also made on the Dutch Island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Schelde Estuary, and steamers, trawlers, and barges were strafed.

Allied aircraft during the last 24 hours have carried out a concentrated offensive to isolate the battlefield from Trier, on the Moselle to the north. In more than 1,400 sorties, they cut railway lines in 56 places, and shot up dozens of road and rail vehicles. Aircraft of the 2nd TAF bombed bridges and gun positions and rail lines on which the enemy depends for his retreat to the Maas and beyond.

The Luftwaffe came up in some strength yesterday, and 25 of them were destroyed, with a loss of 11 Allied planes.

A vast area of destruction is left in the outlying Mulheim district of Cologne after Saturday's daylight raid, the Air Ministry said today. In several places the devastated area is three-quarters of a mile wide.

Mulheim, with its railways and many key factories on the east bank of the Rhine had not been heavily attacked before, and it has been of value to the German Army as an advanced base.

The greater part of the industrial city of Brunswick has also been destroyed, only the west and southeast outskirts having escaped serious damage after the night raid on October 14. (OWI - Reuter)

R. N. SINKS SIX GERMAN VESSELS, DAMAGES 19

LONDON, October 30 — Six German vessels have been sunk and 19 damaged off the coast of Norway by carrier-borne aircraft of the Royal Navy operating with ships of the Home Fleet, an Admiralty communique announced tonight.

Successful attacks on shore installations on the Norwegian mainland in the vicinity of Bodo also were carried out by British naval units, under command of Admiral Sir Henry Moore, Commander-in-Chief.

The ships sunk were: Two supply ships, one medium sized tanker and an aircraft tender, and two naval auxiliary vessels.

A large U-boat was attacked and driven ashore in a damaged condition, and 19 other vessels, including seven large supply ships and one of medium size, were damaged by cannon fire or by bombs.

One armed coaster and one armed trawler also were in the afternoon from 1500 to 1900 hours as the loaded trains pulled out.

The reports said that the evacuation was effected at the request of the French Red Cross, which said there was an acute food shortage in the city. (OWI)

HUEBNER COMMANDED U. S. IST DIVISION

WITH U. S. IST ARMY, October 30 — Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner commanded the American 1st Infantry Division which captured Aachen, it was revealed today.

General Huebner joined the 18th Infantry Regiment as an enlisted man in 1910, and rose from the rank of private to major general. (Reuter)

DUTCH SAVE MASTERPIECES

WITH U. S. FORCES, HOLLAND, October 30 — Some 800 paintings from various Dutch galleries have come through the war unscathed in an underground sandstone quarry near Maastricht, reported a *Times* of London correspondent today.

This repository is an air-conditioned chamber protected by electrically-operated steel doors. It contains some half-dozen Rembrandts, including "The Night Watch." Other old masters represented in the collection include Tintoretto, Rubens, Frans Hals, and Vermeer. There is also a large collection of drawings and Gobelin tapestries, added the correspondent. (PWB)

AACHEN HAS ANTI-NAZI MAYOR

LONDON, October 30 — The first anti-Nazi mayor of Aachen was sworn in today by the Allied Military Government, BBC said tonight.

The new mayor, it was said, is a middle-aged man who has always been known for his opposition to the Hitler régime. (BBC)

YUGOSLAVS REACH ZAGREB OUTSKIRTS

LONDON, October 30 — Units of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation have reached the outskirts of Zagreb, capital of Croatia, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The greater part of Slovenia has now been liberated, the communique said.

In the past few days, German troops have been hurriedly retreating from Greece, Albania, and Macedonia, and attempting to reach Sarajevo, the communique said. Meanwhile, Yugoslav troops are advancing on Sarajevo, and have overcome important German strongholds near Visegrad, 42 miles east of Sarajevo. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL CONGRATULATES TITO

LONDON, October 30 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a message to Marshal Tito congratulating the Red Army and the Yugoslav Army on the liberation of Belgrade, the New Yugoslav Telegraph agency reported today.

In reply, Marshal Tito said that his forces are «driving the enemy toward his frontiers with the aim of continuing the battle in his territory together with victorious British, Soviet, and American armies, until the complete liberation of the whole of Europe from the German invader.» (Reuter)

BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER CONGRATULATES TITO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 30 — Brigadier F. H. R. Maclean, commanding the British Military Mission to the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, declared to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Stuttgart in southwestern Germany, they knocked out at least 14 trains and left several others burning.

Attacks were also made on the Dutch Island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt Estuary, and steamers, trawlers, and barges were strafed.

Allied aircraft during the last 24 hours have carried out a concentrated offensive to isolate the battlefield from Trier, on the Moselle to the north. In more than 1,400 sorties, they cut railway lines in 56 places, and shot up dozens of road and rail vehicles. Aircraft of the 2nd TAF bombed bridges and gun positions and rail lines on which the enemy depends for his retreat to the Maas and beyond.

The Luftwaffe came up in some strength yesterday, and 25 of them were destroyed, with a loss of 11 Allied planes.

A vast area of destruction is left in the outlying Mulheim district of Cologne after Saturday's daylight raid, the Air Ministry said today. In several places the devastated area is three-quarters of a mile wide.

Mulheim, with its railways and many key factories on the east bank of the Rhine had not been heavily attacked before, and it has been of value to the German Army as an advanced base.

The greater part of the industrial city of Brunswick has also been destroyed, only the west and southeast outskirts having escaped serious damage after the night raid on October 14. (OWI - Reuter)

R. N. SINKS SIX GERMAN VESSELS, DAMAGES 19

LONDON, October 30 — Six German vessels have been sunk and 19 damaged off the coast of Norway by carrier-borne aircraft of the Royal Navy operating with ships of the Home Fleet, an Admiralty communique announced tonight.

Successful attacks on shore installations on the Norwegian mainland in the vicinity of Bodo also were carried out by British naval units, under command of Admiral Sir Henry Moore, Commander-in-Chief.

The ships sunk were: Two supply ships, one medium sized tanker and an aircraft tender, and two naval auxiliary vessels.

A large U-boat was attacked and driven ashore in a damaged condition, and 19 other vessels, including seven large supply ships and one of medium size, were damaged by cannon fire or by bombs.

One armed coaster and one armed trawler also were driven ashore.

The communique said that land targets successfully attacked by naval aircraft included one U-boat depot, wireless stations, oil tanks, shore batteries, and other installations. Naval aircraft also laid mines in Norwegian coastal waters.

Five aircraft are missing from these operations, but one pilot is known to be safe. (Reuter)

ST. NAZAIRE TRUCES TO EVACUATE CIVILIANS

SHAEF, October 30 — Regulary-scheduled truces have been arranged for the evacuation of civilians from the besieged port city of St. Nazaire, on the French west coast, where an isolated German garrison is still holding out, press dispatches reported today.

The truces, extended over a five-day period ending Saturday, were arranged by American, French, and German officers, who decided that rail transport would be the best method of evacuating approximately 5,000 civilians. Allied engineers repaired tracks in their section, and the Germans repaired theirs.

For five days, firing ceased from 0700 to 0900 hours as the train entered the German bastion. Firing again ceased

by [illegible] half-dozen Rembrandts, including «The Night Watch.» Other old masters represented in the collection include Tintoretto, Rubens, Frans Hals, and Vermeer. There is also a large collection of drawings and Gobelin tapestries, added the correspondent. (PWB)

AACHEN HAS ANTI-NAZI MAYOR

LONDON, October 30 — The first anti-Nazi mayor of Aachen was sworn in today by the Allied Military Government, BBC said tonight.

The new mayor, it was said, is a middle-aged man who has always been known for his opposition to the Hitler régime. (BBC)

YUGOSLAVS REACH ZAGREB OUTSKIRTS

LONDON, October 30 — Units of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation have reached the outskirts of Zagreb, capital of Croatia, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The greater part of Slovenia has now been liberated, the communique said.

In the past few days, German troops have been hurriedly retreating from Greece, Albania, and Macedonia, and attempting to reach Sarajevo, the communique said. Meanwhile, Yugoslav troops are advancing on Sarajevo, and have overcome important German strongholds near Visegrad, 42 miles east of Sarajevo. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL CONGRATULATES TITO

LONDON, October 30 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a message to Marshal Tito congratulating the Red Army and the Yugoslav Army on the liberation of Belgrade, the New Yugoslav Telegraph agency reported today.

In reply, Marshal Tito said that his forces are «driving the enemy toward his frontiers with the aim of continuing the battle in his territory together with victorious British, Soviet, and American armies, until the complete liberation of the whole of Europe from the German invader.» (Reuter)

BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER CONGRATULATES TITO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 30 — Brigadier F. H. R. Maclean, commanding the British Military Mission to the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, declared today in a message to Marshal Tito that the liberation of Belgrade was not only a decisive step toward early liberation of all of Yugoslavia, but also a great triumph for a force which has carried out a prolonged struggle that has won the admiration of the world.

The British brigadier witnessed the final battle which resulted in the liberation of the Yugoslav capital. (PRO)

TWO SOVIET MARSHALS RECEIVE AWARD

MOSCOW, October 30 — Mihail Kalinin, Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR, awarded the Marshal Star today to Marshals Ivanovich Tolbuhin and Kiril Meretskov, Radio Moscow said tonight. (Radio Moscow)

BRITISH CAPTURE MACEDONIAN TOWN OF KOZANI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 30 — British troops yesterday captured the Macedonian town of Kozani, 80 road miles southwest of Salonika, after a sharp clash with enemy forces on the town's outskirts, it was announced here today.

After overcoming stiff enemy resistance to the west of the road center only 40 miles from the Yugoslav frontier,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

British troops of Land Forces Greece entered the town yesterday afternoon to the acclaim of the populace. German forces continued their retreat northward, harried by pursuing Allied patrol forces.

Spitfires, flying from Greek airfields yesterday, subjected enemy rail traffic out of the port of Salonika to heavy day-and-night attacks.

Beaufighters which flew over the Salonika area at night reported two large explosions and fires in the dock district. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. ATTACKS GERMAN, AUSTRIAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 30 — Long-range Lightning fighters and Flying Fortresses yesterday carried out attacks on rail and other strategic targets in the Munich and Wels areas in southern Germany and Austria, it was announced here today.

Although unfavorable weather prevented medium bomber operations, fighters and fighter-bombers continued their war of attrition against enemy transport columns in northern Italy and the Balkans. Approximately 700 sorties were flown during the day. (PRO)

INDIAN TROOPS PROGRESS ON 8TH ARMY FRONT

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 30 — Troops of an Indian Division here, whose advance through the Appennine foothills has been a factor of prime importance in the 8th Army's offensive from Rimini, crossed the River Ronco about nine miles south of Forli, Michael Reynolds, a BBC correspondent, said in a dispatch tonight.

The ground has been too muddy for them to make the most of the success, Reynolds wrote, but in the fighting of the last day or two they have managed to enlarge their bridgeheads.

The Indian troops have systematically driven the Germans from their observation posts in the hills, which the enemy used to direct his artillery fire over the main road, the dispatch said.

There has been a constant threat to the flank of the Germans defending the Emilia Way, Reynolds said, and this has resulted in periodical withdrawals of the Germans. Some of the Appennine foothills are very high, and the recent rain has made action particularly difficult, so that the steady progress of the Indians speaks highly for their efficiency, Reynolds concluded. (BBC)

GREEK MILITARY CASUALTIES TOTAL 71,000

NEW YORK, October 30 — Greek military casualties since the entrance of the enemy into Greece total 71,000, Andre Michalopoulo, former Greek Minister of Information, and president of the Anglo-Hellenic League in the United States, said in radio address here yesterday.

Speaking on the fourth anniversary of the Fascist entry into Greece, Michalopoulo said:

"Hundreds of thousands of people in Greece have died of starvation; three million at least are suffering from malaria and tuberculosis; 1,135 of the country's 10,000 villages have been destroyed; 85,000 Greeks have been massacred." (OWI)

GERMANS DOUBLED T. B. IN GREECE

ATHENS, October 30th — Malnutrition and bad sanitation during the German occupation have more than doubled the tuberculosis rate in Greece, Panos Hadjipanos, Greek Minister of Education, told a British United Press cor-

CANON HUGHES APPOINTED CHAPLAIN GENERAL

LONDON, October 30 — Eighth Army Padre Canon F. L. Hughs, CBE, MC, who was a fighting soldier in the last war, has been appointed Chaplain General to the British Forces, it was announced today. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

PUBLISHING OF ARMISTICE TERMS CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, October 30 — The question of publishing the Italian armistice terms is under consideration, Edward Stettinius, acting Secretary of State, said today at a press conference. (Reuter)

LAND TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN TIME FOR SOWING

ROME, October 30 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi acceded today to the request of the secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor for immediate allotment of uncultivated or poorly-cultivated land to landless farm workers in time for this year's sowing.

Allotment of such land, for which compensation is guaranteed by a government decree, was decided on at a recent council of ministers as an emergency measure designed to increase Italian food production and ease the unemployment situation.

The prime minister agreed with the Confederation of Labor spokesmen that the land assignments be made immediately upon the recommendation of a ministry of agriculture inspector and a representative of the provincial prefect, pending legalization of the transfer at a future date. (UNN)

WORK-STOPPAGE PROTEST CALLED OFF

ROME, October 30 — The 30-minute general work stoppage scheduled to take place here tomorrow in protest over the delay in the payment of the cost-of-living allowances by private employers was called off tonight by the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

A meeting of labor representatives together with members of the government was held here today, at which Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi acknowledged the fairness of the workers' claims. Among the workers' demands are the institution of factory messes and restoration of supplementary food rations for certain types of workers.

Bonomi also urged the cooperation of all employers in the application of the recent government decree controlling the cost-of-living bonuses. (UNN)

BRITISH LABOR GREETS ITALIAN SOCIALISTS

LONDON, October 30 — The British Labor Party today sent a message of confidence and admiration to the Italian Socialists for their part in liberating Italy from the Fascist-Nazi yoke. The message from the National Executive Committee of the Party said:

"Twenty years of darkness and shame have failed to quench the flame of Socialist and anti-Fascist conviction in Italy. They have, indeed, strengthened it, and have brought fresh lustre and inspiration to the Socialist cause. (OWI)

GENERAL BAISTROCCHI TO FACE CHARGES

ROME, October 30 — General Federico Baistrocchi, Italian Under Secretary for War at the time of the Abyssinian aggression, will face epuration proceedings, according to an announcement made here today by Mauro Scoccimarro, assistant High Commissioner for Epuration.

Charges also are being prepared against a colonel, four

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

were flown during the day.

INDIAN TROOPS PROGRESS ON 8TH ARMY FRONT

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 30 — Troops of an Indian Division here, whose advance through the Appennine foothills has been a factor of prime importance in the 8th Army's offensive from Rimini, crossed the River Ronco about nine miles south of Forli, Michael Reynolds, a BBC correspondent, said in a dispatch tonight.

The ground has been too muddy for them to make the most of the success, Reynolds wrote, but in the fighting of the last day or two they have managed to enlarge their bridgeheads.

The Indian troops have systematically driven the Germans from their observation posts in the hills, which the enemy used to direct his artillery fire over the main road, the dispatch said.

There has been a constant threat to the flank of the Germans defending the Emilia Way, Reynolds said, and this has resulted in periodical withdrawals of the Germans. Some of the Appennine foothills are very high, and the recent rain has made action particularly difficult, so that the steady progress of the Indians speaks highly for their efficiency, Reynolds concluded. (BBC)

GREEK MILITARY CASUALTIES TOTAL 71,000

NEW YORK, October 30 — Greek military casualties since the entrance of the enemy into Greece total 71,000, Andre Michalopoulo, former Greek Minister of Information, and president of the Anglo-Hellenic League in the United States, said in radio address here yesterday.

Speaking on the fourth anniversary of the Fascist entry into Greece, Michalopoulo said:

« Hundreds of thousands of people in Greece have died of starvation; three million at least are suffering from malaria and tuberculosis; 1,185 of the country's 10,000 villages have been destroyed; 85,000 Greeks have been massacred. » (OWI)

GERMANS DOUBLED T. B. IN GREECE

ATHENS, October 30th — Malnutrition and bad sanitation during the German occupation have more than doubled the tuberculosis rate in Greece, Panos Hadjipanos, Greek Minister of Education, told a British United Press correspondent yesterday.

One of the main problems facing the authorities at present is how to educate Greek children, Hadjipanos said. Many children who have been living with the guerrillas in the mountains must be taught how to live normal lives again.

Most Greek children under the age of 10 have had no education at all, as during the occupation the Germans took over all schools. The Greek Government is now taking energetic steps to reopen the schools, and give relief and medical attention, reported the correspondent. (PWB)

ITALIAN ARMY UNIT RECEIVES 5TH ARMY PLAQUE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 30 — In recognition of outstanding services with the 5th Army, the 23rd Artieri Battalion, an engineer unit of the Italian Army, yesterday received the 5th Army plaque in a ceremony held at Lucca.

A citation accompanying the plaque said the battalion carried out tasks of road and culvert construction which contributed materially to the success of the advance to the Arno River. The citation said that the task « provides a model worthy of emulation, and is indicative of the coöperative spirit of the new Italian Army. » (PRO)

Allotment of such land, for which compensation is guaranteed by a government decree, was decided on at a recent council of ministers as an emergency measure designed to increase Italian food production and ease the unemployment situation.

The prime minister agreed with the Confederation of Labor spokesmen that the land assignments be made immediately upon the recommendation of a ministry of agriculture inspector and a representative of the provincial prefect, pending legalization of the transfer at a future date. (UNN)

WORK-STOPPAGE PROTEST CALLED OFF

ROME, October 30 — The 30-minute general work stoppage scheduled to take place here tomorrow in protest over the delay in the payment of the cost-of-living allowances by private employers was called off tonight by the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

A meeting of labor representatives together with members of the government was held here today, at which Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi acknowledged the fairness of the workers' claims. Among the workers' demands are the institution of factory messes and restoration of supplementary food rations for certain types of workers.

Bonomi also urged the coöperation of all employers in the application of the recent government decree controlling the cost-of-living bonuses. (UNN)

BRITISH LABOR GREETS ITALIAN SOCIALISTS

LONDON, October 30 — The British Labor Party today sent a message of confidence and admiration to the Italian Socialists for their part in liberating Italy from the Fascist-Nazi yoke. The message from the National Executive Committee of the Party said:

« Twenty years of darkness and shame have failed to quench the flame of Socialist and anti-Fascist conviction in Italy. They have, indeed, strengthened it, and have brought fresh lustre and inspiration to the Socialist cause. (OWI)

GENERAL BAISTROCCHI TO FACE CHARGES

ROME, October 30 — General Federico Baistrocchi, Italian Under Secretary for War at the time of the Abyssinian aggression, will face epuration proceedings, according to an announcement made here today by Mauro Scoccimarro, assistant High Commissioner for Epuration.

Charges also are being prepared against a colonel, four lieutenant colonels, 12 captains, and nine lieutenants of the Carabinieri, and a lieutenant colonel of the Artillery Corps. (UNN)

ITALIAN CATTLE HERDS BEING REHABILITATED

ROME, October 30 — Officials of the Allied Commission, working in close coöperation with Italian authorities and farm experts, are making every possible effort to rehabilitate Italy's cattle herds stolen and laid waste by the Germans, a survey showed here today.

Under the supervision of the Allied Commission's Agricultural Sub-Commission, machinery has already been set in motion to control and conserve the greatly depleted herds in the liberated areas of Italy. One of the main objectives of the program is to put a stop to cattle smuggling and black market slaughtering.

No farmer from one area may purchase cattle in another without first obtaining written permission from both Italian and Allied Commission officials. He must also carry a travel permit with him issued by Allied Military Government officials.

Aid and guidance are given in helping the buyer to select good cattle, and prices and quality are carefully controlled. In the Lazio-Umbria region, a central purchasing

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

commission has been set up in each province under Italian and AMG supervision.

Allied army commanders and AMG officials are working on a program for selling to Italian farmers army horses and mules rated as unfit for further military work.

The animal feed problem has also come under study by Allied and Italian officials. Allotment of bran for mill production and also for hogs and poultry is being planned, while truck transportation for bran and other fodder has been obtained in many instances.

Background of this critical problem confronting Italian cattle farmers is what Italian experts term «a huge massacre... inconceivable and without precedent,» which the German Army systematically carried out last winter.

Striking at one of Italy's most vulnerable spots, the Germans machine-gunned cattle that they could not eat, or took the herds with them in their retreat. Equally as important as the loss of meat, milk, butter, and cheese to the Italian people was the fact that Italian farmers were left without manure for fertilizer, without tillage power, and without transport.

Wanton Nazi Slaughter

Innumerable examples of this wanton German policy are cited by Italian officials.

Near Castellamare di Stabbia, a suburb of Naples, a dairy farmer reported to an AMG official that one-third of his cows had been machine-gunned by the Germans.

Not far from Rome, near the village of Valmontone, the Germans stole two-thirds of a herd of 400 cattle and then shot the herd sire.

During their occupation of the Abruzzi-Molise area last winter, the Germans destroyed 75 per cent of the sheep from Foggia Province that were pastured there. In contrast, when the Allies landed at Anzio, special care was taken by them to rescue the 15,000 to 20,000 sheep trapped between the lines.

A survey just completed in the Lazio-Umbria Region by Italian agricultural officials — part of a national cattle census requested by the Allied Commission — shows severe losses in the cattle stocks, as compared to 1942. In the Province of Rome, for example, there has been a drop of 53 per cent in the number of head of cattle.

Fifty per cent of the sheep have been lost, 54 per cent of the horses, asses and mules, and 85 per cent of the swine — all as a result of the German occupation.

Littoria Province, which in 1942 had 57,300 cattle, now has only 7,350. It has also lost 82 per cent of its pigs, 83 per cent of its sheep, and 60 per cent of its horses, mules, and asses.

Ninety-one per cent of the more than 50,000 head of mules, asses, and horses in the mountainous province of Frosinone were destroyed by the Germans, along with 94 per cent of its swine, 77 per cent of its cattle and 76 per cent of its sheep.

The Province of Viterbo was looted of 60 per cent of its pigs, 34 per cent of its cattle, 35 per cent of its horses, mules, and asses, and 32 per cent of its sheep.

From the provinces of Rieti and Terni together, about 40 per cent of the sheep and cattle have disappeared, and about half of the other animals.

It is against this background that Allied officials and the Italian authorities are moving to rebuild the cattle farms in liberated Italy.

It is one of the gravest problems of rehabilitation now confronting the Allied Commission. (UNN)

FLORENCE PONTE VECCHIO AREA BEING CLEARED

FLORENCE, October 30 — Hundreds of workers currently are engaged in clearing away debris in the vicinity

«It should be clear to Premier Mikolajczyk and to the democrats in the Polish Government-in-London that an understanding can be achieved only if they break with the Constitution of 1935; with Raczkiewcz, who holds the post of president on the strength of that constitution; and with all its reactionaries.» (Reuter)

58 NATIONS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, October 30 — Fifty-eight governments, 50 of them members of the United Nations, and eight neutrals, are participating in the International Civil Aviation Conference which will open here Wednesday.

Held at the invitation of the Department of State the conference was called so that «all the important trade populations of the world may obtain the benefits of air transportation as soon as possible,» and to help restore communications which will «assist in the return of great areas to the processes of peace.»

The tentative agenda suggests that the conference may arrange for the immediate establishment of provisional world trade routes by general agreement. It is also proposed that the conferees take action designed to lay the foundations for establishment of a permanent international aviation body.

The conference also will discuss such matters as technical standards, communications systems, aids to air navigation, and air traffic controls. (OWI)

U.S.S.R. UNABLE TO ATTEND I.C.A. CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, October 30 — Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, told a press conference today that he regretted that the Russians would be unable to attend the International Civil Aviation Conference to open in Chicago on Wednesday.

The State Department hopes to continue bilateral conversations with Russia on the question of civil aviation, he added.

Regarding post-war security plans, the Soviet Embassy here said that the Soviet public hailed with satisfaction «the steps taken toward post-war coöperation in the recent Dumbarton Oaks agreement.»

The Embassy added in its information bulletin that «the ideas underlying the proposals fully correspond with the aspirations of the Soviet people, who have always striven to promote peace and coöperation in international relations.» (OWI)

IRANIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, October 30 — Twenty-thousand persons in a demonstration in the streets of Tehran have demanded the immediate resignation of the Iranian Prime Minister, said Radio Moscow last night.

The government is said to have tried to prevent the demonstration by using mounted troops, motorcyclists with machine-guns, and military trucks on the main roads. anti-government mass demonstrations also are said to have occurred in other large Iranian towns.

Radio Moscow added that the Tehran demonstration was organized by the Freedom Front Council of Trades Unions, the Socialist Party, the Union of Teachers, and other democratic groups. (Reuter)

DE GAULLE REJECTS PROTEST

PARIS, October 30 — General Charles de Gaulle last night rejected a formal protest by the Council of National Resistance against the government's failure to consult it on the decision to disarm patriotic military units.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Innumerable examples of this wanton German policy are cited by Italian officials.

Near Castellamare di Stabbia, a suburb of Naples, a dairy farmer reported to an AMG official that one-third of his cows had been machine-gunned by the Germans.

Not far from Rome, near the village of Valmontone, the Germans stole two-thirds of a herd of 400 cattle and then shot the herd sire.

During their occupation of the Abruzzi-Molise area last winter, the Germans destroyed 75 per cent of the sheep from Foggia Province that were pastured there. In contrast, when the Allies landed at Anzio, special care was taken by them to rescue the 15,000 to 20,000 sheep trapped between the lines.

A survey just completed in the Lazio-Umbria Region by Italian agricultural officials — part of a national cattle census requested by the Allied Commission — shows severe losses in the cattle stocks, as compared to 1942. In the Province of Rome, for example, there has been a drop of 52 per cent in the number of head of cattle.

Fifty per cent of the sheep have been lost, 54 per cent of the horses, asses and mules, and 85 per cent of the swine — all as a result of the German occupation.

Littoria Province, which in 1942 had 57,800 cattle, now has only 7,350. It has also lost 82 per cent of its pigs, 83 per cent of its sheep, and 60 per cent of its horses, mules, and asses.

Ninety-one per cent of the more than 50,000 head of mules, asses, and horses in the mountainous province of Frosinone were destroyed by the Germans, along with 94 per cent of its swine, 77 per cent of its cattle and 76 per cent of its sheep.

The Province of Viterbo was looted of 60 per cent of its pigs, 34 per cent of its cattle, 35 per cent of its horses, mules, and asses, and 32 per cent of its sheep.

From the provinces of Rieti and Terni together, about 40 per cent of the sheep and cattle have disappeared, and about half of the other animals.

It is against this background that Allied officials and the Italian authorities are moving to rebuild the cattle farms in liberated Italy.

It is one of the gravest problems of rehabilitation now confronting the Allied Commission. (UNN)

FLORENCE PONTE VECCHIO AREA BEING CLEARED

FLORENCE, October 30 — Hundreds of workers currently are engaged in clearing away debris in the vicinity of Ponte Vecchio, the historic Florentine bridge over the Arno River, which was partially destroyed by the Germans prior to their ejection from the city, it was announced today.

Work also is under way for the removal of rubble obstructing the free passage of the Arno's waters under the Ponte Vecchio's three arches.

The announcement said that other edifices of considerable artistic interest, such as the church of St. Stephen and the Guelph Palace, also are receiving the attention necessary to prevent further damage by weather and other adverse conditions. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

P.C.N.L. DEMANDS BREAK WITH 1935 CONSTITUTION

MOSCOW, October 30 — The official information service of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation, in a statement on the recent Moscow Conference, said today that an understanding can be achieved only if the Polish Government-in-London breaks with the Constitution of 1935.

Asserting that the conference has helped to dispel certain misconceptions, the statement added:

body.

The conference also will discuss such matters as technical standards, communications systems, aids to air navigation, and air traffic controls. (OWI)

U.S.S.R. UNABLE TO ATTEND I.C.A. CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, October 30 — Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, told a press conference today that he regretted that the Russians would be unable to attend the International Civil Aviation Conference to open in Chicago on Wednesday.

The State Department hopes to continue bilateral conversations with Russia on the question of civil aviation, he added.

Regarding post-war security plans, the Soviet Embassy here said that the Soviet public hailed with satisfaction « the steps taken toward post-war coöperation in the recent Dumbarton Oaks agreement. »

The Embassy added in its information bulletin that « the ideas underlying the proposals fully correspond with the aspirations of the Soviet people, who have always striven to promote peace and coöperation in international relations. »
(OWI)

IRANIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, October 30 — Twenty-thousand persons in a demonstration in the streets of Tehran have demanded the immediate resignation of the Iranian Prime Minister, said Radio Moscow last night.

The government is said to have tried to prevent the demonstration by using mounted troops, motorcyclists with machine-guns, and military trucks on the main roads. anti-government mass demonstrations also are said to have occurred in other large Iranian towns.

Radio Moscow added that the Tehran demonstration was organized by the Freedom Front Council of Trades Unions, the Socialist Party, the Union of Teachers, and other democratic groups. (Reuter)

DE GAULLE REJECTS PROTEST

PARIS, October 30 — General Charles de Gaulle last night rejected a formal protest by the Council of National Resistance against the government's failure to consult it on the decision to disarm patriotic military units.

The council's protest did not object to the action against the patriotic militia, but the lack of consultation with it on the decision to curtail its activities, an American press service said.

General de Gaulle told a deputation from the National Resistance Council last night that « it is the government's strict duty to see that henceforth no armed unit remains in liberated territory outside of the army and state police units. »

A communique issued after the meeting on differences over the disarming of Patriots also stated that arms collected from the « Patriotic Militia » would be handed over to the armies fighting at the front.

Prior to the de Gaulle-NRC meeting, another French group, the Congress of the National Liberation Movement, had decided unanimously to unite all resistance movements in the National Liberation Front, so that the program of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) might be implemented at once.

One of the aims of the MLN program is the « adoption of measures which would lead to the rapid equipment of the French Forces of the Interior. »

The MLN includes six Resistance groups that helped liberated France; they claim a membership of more than a million, and have worked together through the National

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Resistance Council. Also included in the last-named are representatives of trade unions and political parties.

The French Telegraph Agency gave further details of the MLN program, which includes: «The maintenance of French economic sovereignty within the framework of French alliances; the participation of France in all international conferences, particularly those concerning the settlement of European peace-time statutes; the employment of energetic action against Fifth Columnists and traitors; and the immediate requisitioning of concerns capable of working for the improvement of the food supply situation.»

The MLN wants also to nationalize financial concerns and key industries, and to work out pension and compensation schemes for war victims and some form of insurance against agricultural disasters. Legislation for the protection of the rights of women and children, including educational equality for children, is also advocated.

General De Gaulle's firm attitude on this question of disarming the Patriots has resulted in the first serious trial of strength between the French Government and the organized Resistance Movement, Harold King, Reuter correspondent, said in a dispatch today.

(OWI - Reuter - FTA)

FRENCH COLLABORATIONIST EDITOR SENTENCED

PARIS, October 30. — Stephan Lauzanne, 72-year old editor and former director of the Paris paper *Le Matin*, was sentenced tonight to 20 years of solitary confinement on a charge of «intelligence with an enemy power.»

The trial opened this morning at the Assize Court, and the jury that convicted Lauzanne included two women, the first to sit on a jury in this court.

In his defense, Lauzanne attacked Great Britain for her foreign policy. The judge reprimanded him for being a violent Anglophobe and anti-American, which, the judge added, served to help Germany's designs of hegemony.

Lauzanne denied ever having defended German ideas, but said that after an interview in 1940 with Marshal Pétain, he came away with «good faith in and a deep impression of» the marshal.

Georges Suarez, editor of the collaborationist paper *Aujourd'hui*, now under a death sentence, will have his appeal heard beginning Thursday. The assassins of Georges Mandel also will have their appeal heard the same day.

The appeals will be examined first at a session of the temporary chamber of the Court of Appeal, which will decide on the points of law. (OWI-Reuter)

GREEKS ENACT LAW TO PUNISH QUISLINGS

ATHENS, October 30 — A law for the punishment of Greek quislings has been announced by the Greek Minister of Justice, Radio Athens said today.

The law provides that all Greeks who, during the German occupation, «deliberately and treacherously» cooperated with the enemy, will be punished if the enemy derived any benefit from this collaboration, and harm was caused to the national or Allied struggle or to Greek or Allied citizens. (OWI)

U. K. TO PURCHASE SURPLUS IRAQ BARLEY

BAGDAD, October 30 — Negotiations have been successfully concluded between the British and Iraq governments for the purchase by Britain of 200,000 tons of barley, of the 1944 crop surplus. (Reuter)

U. S. LEADERS SALUTE SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

[illegible], October 30 — Leaders in American

«The better understanding which has come to these peoples through their association in the struggle for freedom from Fascism and Nazism will be a major factor in regaining prosperity and peace for the world,» he added.

William Rose Benet, Associate Editor of *The Saturday Review of Literature*, said that the two countries have much to learn from each other, and that, in order to secure the future peace of the world, it will be necessary to «maintain frank and free understanding, and honest and open commerce and exchange of ideas.» (OWI)

ITALIAN ART PRESENTED TO U. S. GALLERY

WASHINGTON, October 30 — The gift of a large collection of rare Italian art to the National Gallery of Art here was announced today.

The gift consisted of 71 paintings and 21 pieces of sculpture from the Samuel H. Kress foundation of New York. The gift will make the gallery collection of Italian art one of the most comprehensive in the world. (OWI)

AUSTRALIA TO SPEND 2,160 MILLION ON WAR

SYDNEY, October 30 — Australia will spend more than 2,160 million pounds on the war up to June 30 next year, the Department of Information announced today. (PWB)

BRITISH ATROCITY COMMISSION IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, October 30 — The British delegation, named by the Parliamentary Commission to report on German atrocities in occupied countries, has arrived in Belgium, a press dispatch reported today.

The delegation was received by a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies who formerly was a prisoner in the Gestapo concentration camp at Breendonck, where many Belgian Patriots were tortured to death during the German occupation. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

NAZI BARBARISM INFLUENCES SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, October 30 — An official Swedish announcement declared today that German barbarism in Norway and Denmark had directly influenced Swedish-German relations. The declaration was contained in an official Swedish Government statement of foreign policy read in the Riksdag by Premier Hansson and Foreign Minister Günther.

The statement said, in part: «Our people are shocked and upset by all that has been done against our western neighbors, and it must be pointed out that Germany's attitude toward Denmark and Norway directly influenced the Swedish attitude toward Germany, and therefore also Swedish-German relations.

«We cannot concur with the German view that what happens in the countries of our neighbors does not concern us. Nor will any further deprecating attitude by Germany hinder the Government's continued support of the oppresed.» (OWI)

INONU PLEDGES TURKISH POST-WAR COOPERATION

ANKARA, October 30 — The Turkish people must be prepared to play their part in the post-war world «to insure that mankind can obtain a new and vast world order spreading security for all nations,» Turkish President Ismet Inonu said yesterday in an address on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

PARIS, October 30. — Stephan Lauzanne, 72-year old editor and former director of the Paris paper *Le Matin*, was sentenced tonight to 20 years of solitary confinement on a charge of «intelligence with an enemy power.»

The trial opened this morning at the Assize Court, and the jury that convicted Lauzanne included two women, the first to sit on a jury in this court.

In his defense, Lauzanne attacked Great Britain for her foreign policy. The judge reprimanded him for being a violent Anglophobe and anti-American, which, the judge added, served to help Germany's designs of hegemony.

Lauzanne denied ever having defended German ideas, but said that after an interview in 1940 with Marshal Pétain, he came away with «good faith in and a deep impression of» the marshal.

Georges Suarez, editor of the collaborationist paper *Aujourd'hui*, now under a death sentence, will have his appeal heard beginning Thursday. The assassins of Georges Mandel also will have their appeal heard the same day.

The appeals will be examined first at a session of the temporary chamber of the Court of Appeal, which will decide on the points of law. (OWI-Reuter)

GREEKS ENACT LAW TO PUNISH QUISLINGS

ATHENS, October 30 — A law for the punishment of Greek quislings has been announced by the Greek Minister of Justice, Radio Athens said today.

The law provides that all Greeks who, during the German occupation, «deliberately and treacherously» coöperated with the enemy, will be punished if the enemy derived any benefit from this collaboration, and harm was caused to the national or Allied struggle or to Greek or Allied citizens. (OWI)

U. K. TO PURCHASE SURPLUS IRAQ BARLEY

BAGDAD, October 30 — Negotiations have been successfully concluded between the British and Iraq governments for the purchase by Britain of 200,000 tons of barley, of the 1944 crop surplus. (Reuter)

U. S. LEADERS SALUTE SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

NEW YORK, October 30 — Leaders in American Government and private affairs yesterday saluted Soviet-United States friendship in statements to the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship Incorporated. Their statements were made as arrangements went ahead for the celebration of the 11th anniversary of U.S.S.R. and United States diplomatic relations, to be held here on November 16.

The celebration has been entitled «U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. — Nations United for Victory and Peace.»

«The magnificent fight the Russian people have made in this war against the enemies of free peoples has won the admiration of all Americans,» said J. A. Krug, Chairman of the U. S. War Production Board. He urged continued friendship, saying, «I believe there will be a great need and a great opportunity for continued coöperation and friendship when the war ends, and I believe out of that coöperation, people of both countries will derive lasting benefits.»

Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, «On this anniversary occasion, along with other Americans, I express gratitude to soldiers of the Soviet armies for the sacrifices they have made on the field of battle — sacrifices which have meant the saving of lives of American soldiers.»

Stanley Reed, also Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, emphasized that coöperation between the two nations would not cease with the termination of the present war.

(PWB)

BRITISH ATROCITY COMMISSION IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, October 30 — The British delegation, named by the Parliamentary Commission to report on German atrocities in occupied countries, has arrived in Belgium, a press dispatch reported today.

The delegation was received by a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies who formerly was a prisoner in the Gestapo concentration camp at Breendonck, where many Belgian Patriots were tortured to death during the German occupation. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

NAZI BARBARISM INFLUENCES SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, October 30 — An official Swedish announcement declared today that German barbarism in Norway and Denmark had directly influenced Swedish-German relations. The declaration was contained in an official Swedish Government statement of foreign policy read in the Riksdag by Premier Hansson and Foreign Minister Günther.

The statement said, in part: «Our people are shocked and upset by all that has been done against our western neighbors, and it must be pointed out that Germany's attitude toward Denmark and Norway directly influenced the Swedish attitude toward Germany, and therefore also Swedish-German relations.

«We cannot concur with the German view that what happens in the countries of our neighbors does not concern us. Nor will any further deprecating attitude by Germany hinder the Government's continued support of the oppressed.» (OWI)

INONU PLEDGES TURKISH POST-WAR COOPERATION

ANKARA, October 30 — The Turkish people must be prepared to play their part in the post-war world «to insure that mankind can obtain a new and vast world order spreading security for all nations,» Turkish President Ismet Inonu said yesterday in an address on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic.

A message of congratulations to President Inonu was received from King George of Britain. (BBC)

ARGENTINE GENERAL REPORTED ARRESTED

NEW YORK, October 30 — Gen. Arturo Rawson, leader of the troops who marched on Buenos Aires on 4 June, 1943, and president of an Argentine provisional government for one day, is under arrest, a dispatch to *The New York Times* said yesterday.

The dispatch said that General Rawson was placed under detention by the commander of the Argentine 1st Army Division.

In Salta recently, the local newspaper *Provincia* — since suspended — printed an interview with General Rawson in which, speaking as a private citizen, he gave his views of international affairs, and insisted especially that Argentina reach an understanding with The United States. (OWI)

U. S. NOT TO DISCOURAGE P. A. CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, October 30 — The United States will do nothing «to discourage a meeting of the foreign ministers of the American nations,» Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State said today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

His assertion was made at a press conference called here in response to questions on Argentina's formal request to the Pan-American Union that a meeting be called to consider the fact that practically none of the other American nations now have diplomatic relations with her.

Stettinius said that he would attend the meeting, November 1, of the Pan-American Union's Governing Board, and assumed that this question would be presented then.

Meanwhile, the Government of El Salvador has announced that it will decline any invitation to participate in a conference of foreign ministers of the American republics called by the Argentine Government, unless such an invitation is extended by The United States. Foreign Minister Arrieta Rossi said yesterday that in these matters, the El Salvador Government wants to act in agreement with other Allied nations, and in accordance with existing pacts against Nazi-Fascist states. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 30 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Weather conditions in Italy have improved, and patrols have been very active.

Land Forces Greece:

Kozani was captured by British troops yesterday after a sharp engagement to the west of the town, during which the enemy offered stiff resistance. Our troops received an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants when the town was entered at 1445 hours. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy in the engagement.

The enemy is withdrawing to the northward, and our advanced patrols are continuing to maintain contact. Rail traffic in the Salonika area during the period 1500 hours 28 October to 1500 hours 29 October was attacked by Spitfires. The attack resulted in seven locomotives' being destroyed and nine damaged, and 11 trucks destroyed.

Operating in the same area, night Beaufighters saw two large explosions and fires on the docks.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Despite poor weather conditions, which forced the cancellation of most operations yesterday, a small force of escorted heavy bombers bombed targets in southern Germany.

Long-range fighters strafed road and rail traffic in Austria.

In the Italian battle area, fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, motor and rail transport, and a bridge.

Enemy shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by fighters, fighter-bombers, and light bombers.

Troop concentrations and military traffic in Albania were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers.

From these operations, seven of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 30 — Today's communique:

Cadzand and Zuidzande, south of the Scheldt, have been taken by Allied troops.

In South Beveland, our troops freed Goes, and linked up with our seaborne forces in the area of Hoedekenskerke. [illegible] was also cleared to the westward.

River Ahr, south of Bonn, and sealed two nearby railway tunnels.

Fighter-bombers hit highways radiating northward from Düren, railway yards at Kerpen, and cut rail lines in many places between Münster and the Dutch-German frontier, and in the areas of Bonn and Coblenz. They also attacked locomotives, rail cars, and barges over a wide area, and silenced gun positions.

Our units made slight gains in the Lunéville sector.

East of Rambervillers, we took Fraipertuis, and held the village against strong counter-attacks.

Other counter-attacks against our positions in the Vosges Mountains were repulsed.

Yesterday morning heavy bombers, one of which is missing, attacked the battleship *Tirpitz*, near Tromsö.

According to reports so far received, 28 enemy aircraft were shot down during yesterday. One medium bomber and nine fighter-bombers are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 30 — Tonight's communique:

During October 30, on the territory of Czechoslovakia, north of Uzhorod, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they captured the populated localities of Chebalovtse, Olshenko, Vilok, Poregubovtse, Grivishte, Honkovtse, and Hebaba.

According to verified data, during the time from October 27 to 29, troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, operating on the Czechoslovakian territory, captured 10,160 officers and men of the enemy. Thus, the number of German and Hungarian officers and men captured by the troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, during the battles from October 20 to 29, has increased to 21,290 men.

In Hungary, northwest of Satu-Mare, our troops occupied in fighting the junctional railway station of Vasaros-Nameny, and the large populated localities of Dure, Varszak, Milk, Nyirmada, Rohot, and Seerto.

On all other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 29, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 72 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 37 enemy aircraft were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE, HQ, AAI, October 30 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Intense activity has been carried out by Piedmont Patriots against enemy garrisons, isolated patrols, and transport facilities.

A squad of engineers belonging to a Garibaldi Brigade compelled the Germans to suspend attempts to reactivate the high-tension power line between Almese and Condove, in the province of Turin. Patriots of the same brigade destroyed a motor vehicle near S. Ambroglo di Torino, and captured the three Germans who were guarding it.

The Pollenzo bridge, in Cuneo Province, was blown up, and the sentries posted there killed.

An important military telephone-line was also cut near Sant'Antonio.

In this same locality, the commander of a Garibaldi Brigade, known under the assumed name of Baratta, met his death. After a series of daring actions, carried out with total disregard for the danger involved, he entered a public place where many Germans were assembled and demanded their surrender. The Germans rushed the heroic Patriot leader, who killed five of them with a tommy-gun before he himself was killed by a sub-machine gun volley at close

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

Allied Armies in Italy:

Weather conditions in Italy have improved, and patrols have been very active.

Land Forces Greece:

Kozani was captured by British troops yesterday after a sharp engagement to the west of the town, during which the enemy offered stiff resistance. Our troops received an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants when the town was entered at 1445 hours. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy in the engagement.

The enemy is withdrawing to the northward, and our advanced patrols are continuing to maintain contact. Rail traffic in the Salonika area during the period 1500 hours 28 October to 1500 hours 29 October was attacked by Spitfires. The attack resulted in seven locomotives' being destroyed and nine damaged, and 11 trucks destroyed.

Operating in the same area, night Beaufighters saw two large explosions and fires on the docks.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Despite poor weather conditions, which forced the cancellation of most operations yesterday, a small force of escorted heavy bombers bombed targets in southern Germany.

Long-range fighters strafed road and rail traffic in Austria.

In the Italian battle area, fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, motor and rail transport, and a bridge.

Enemy shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by fighters, fighter-bombers, and light bombers.

Troop concentrations and military traffic in Albania were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers.

From these operations, seven of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 30 — Today's communique:

Cadzand and Zuidzande, south of the Schelde, have been taken by Allied troops.

In South Beveland, our troops freed Goes, and linked up with our seaborne forces in the area of Hoedekenskerke. The seaborne bridgehead was also enlarged to the westward.

Defenses on the island of Walcheren were attacked yesterday by heavy bombers, one of which is missing, and by fighter-bombers which escorted heavy bombers and made low-level attacks on flak positions.

Allied forces continue their advance along the whole front south of the Maas.

Breda was freed by troops advancing from the east.

Other forces driving from the south cut the road between Breda and Roosendaal.

Fighter-bombers strafed road transport north of these two towns, and medium bombers attacked a bridge at Moerdijk.

In the area north of Tilburg our forces are some miles north and west of Loon op Zand.

Fighter-bombers cut railway lines between Amersfoort and Zwolle, in the Venlo area, and elsewhere behind the battle areas in Holland.

In southeastern Holland, medium bombers also attacked communications at Venlo and a bridge at Roermond.

Our ground forces held further enemy attacks in the Meux-Meijel area.

Bridges at Konz Karthaus, Euskirchen, Mayen, and Ellery were targets for medium bombers, and fighter-bombers destroyed three bridges and damaged a fourth across the course of which they captured the populated localities of Chebulovtse, Olshenko, Vilok, Poregubovtse, Grivishte, Honkovtse, and Hebaba.

According to verified data, during the time from October 27 to 29, troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, operating on the Czechoslovakian territory, captured 10,160 officers and men of the enemy. Thus, the number of German and Hungarian officers and men captured by the troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, during the battles from October 20 to 29, has increased to 21,290 men.

In Hungary, northwest of Satu-Mare, our troops occupied in fighting the junctional railway station of Vasaros-Nameny, and the large populated localities of Dure, Varszak, Milk, Nyirmada, Rohot, and Seerto.

On all other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 29, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 72 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 37 enemy aircraft were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE, HQ, AAI, October 30 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Intense activity has been carried out by Piedmont Patriots against enemy garrisons, isolated patrols, and transport facilities.

A squad of engineers belonging to a Garibaldi Brigade compelled the Germans to suspend attempts to reactivate the high-tension power line between Almese and Condove, in the province of Turin. Patriots of the same brigade destroyed a motor vehicle near S. Ambrogio di Torino, and captured the three Germans who were guarding it.

The Pollenzo bridge, in Cuneo Province, was blown up, and the sentries posted there killed.

An important military telephone-line was also cut near Sant'Antonio.

In this same locality, the commander of a Garibaldi Brigade, known under the assumed name of Baratta, met his death. After a series of daring actions, carried out with total disregard for the danger involved, he entered a public place where many Germans were assembled and demanded their surrender. The Germans rushed the heroic Patriot leader, who killed five of them with a tommy-gun before he himself was killed by a sub-machine gun volley at close range.

On October 12, a group of Patriots executed a bold action against the Susa Prison, in the course of which they disarmed the guards and freed two Patriots. A demand for a truce by the enemy, who threatened reprisals in the event of its rejection, was refused by a group of Patriots who ambused a German car and killed six officers.

Other elements of a Garibaldi Brigade succeeded in entering Turin undiscovered and captured and carried off a colonel of the Fascist Republican Guard and two soldiers of the 10th MAS flotilla.

Two Fascist spies were shot at Avigliana.

At Arvier, in Aosta Province, 12 heads of families were shot by the Nazi-Fascists, after which they set fire to many houses in the village.

Menolzio, in Turin Province, is the name of the village mentioned in yesterday's bulletin as completely destroyed by fire in a German reprisal action.

In the area north of Vicenza, two large excavators, used by the enemy in fortifications projects, were destroyed on October 2.

Three trucks loaded with ammunition were blown up near Valvasone, in Udine Province.

Near Borgotaro, in the Appennines, Patriots derailed three locomotives. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 30 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Canadian tank forces launched an attack on the eastern flank of the Dunkirk Fortress after a barrage. The enemy, who had temporarily achieved a penetration, was immediately driven back by a counter-attack and suffered heavy losses.

The fighting against enemy tank units at our bridgehead, northeast of Brusges up to the Hertogenbosch sector, developed into a huge battle. Our divisions, which were exposed to extremely fierce bombardments from the air and the ground, in gallant fighting frustrated the enemy attempts at breaking through, but were forced in some sectors to withdraw in the evening, in face of the enemy's superiority. Hertogenbosch was lost to the enemy after grim house-to-house fighting.

Escort vessels of the Navy set a British motor assault boat on fire off the Dutch coast.

In the Rambervillers and Mortagne sectors, the Americans continued to attack with strong bomber support after a fierce artillery preparation. They captured only some forest ground.

Farther south, in the Cornimont sector, German attacks resulted in pushing forward our positions westward.

In the west, over the rear areas, our fighters engaged superior enemy fighter squadrons in grim dog fights. Fourteen Anglo-American planes were brought down.

Last night, fast German fighter-bombers and night bombers continued successfully to bomb enemy supply centres at Aix la Chapelle and in Holland.

Italy:

In central Italy, shock detachments liquidated enemy strongpoints.

North and east of Loiano, yesterday, the enemy activities were again limited to artillery fire and some unsuccessful attacks.

British troops which tried to cross the Ronco, north of Meldola, were driven back with heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

Between the Danube and the lower reaches of the Tisa, Hungarian units were engaged by the Bolsheviks, who attacked in several sectors.

In the Debrecen sector, German and Hungarian troops, under the command of General of the Infantry Wöhler and General of the Artillery Fretter-Pico, crushed strong enemy forces in a three-week battle, thus frustrating the encirclement of the German and Hungarian formations in southeastern Hungary which the enemy had planned. Tank forces under the command of General of the Tank Troops Breith, and the squadrons of an air wing under the command of Colonel General Dessloch also distinguished themselves in the achievement of this great victory. The Soviet 27th Army, the 6th Tank Army of the Guards, as well as several tank and cavalry corps suffered high losses in men and material. The Soviets lost many thousands of dead and 6,600 prisoners. Seven hundred and ninety-three enemy tanks and mobile guns, 1,010 guns of all kinds, and nearly 2,000 vehicles, as well as big quantities of other arms and material, were destroyed or captured.

West of the Dukla Pass, yesterday, all enemy attacks collapsed in the defensive fire.

In the northern sector, the grim fighting continues with undiminished fury, with the Soviets throwing reinforcements into the battle. Ninety-three tanks were destroyed.

Southeast of Libau, our divisions again achieved a

Roosendaal was not admitted or even mentioned by the German Radio.

Allies Destroy Dutchmen and «Beautiful Island»: The leading atrocity story of the day is the Transocean report telegraphed from a special German correspondent «somewhere in western Holland» concerning what he calls the Allied-created «wet Hell.» At Walcheren, 3,000 to 5,000 Dutchmen allegedly «lost their lives» owing to British destruction of dikes. «Thirty thousand are fighting for their lives, endangered by floods, famine, thirst, and epidemics.» The reporter observed «heaps of drowned cadavers accumulating on dikes... victims of the giant catastrophe which overcame this beautiful island, probably sunk forever into the sea.»

Mystery of the Mayor of Aachen: Whereas Allied sources announced the swearing-in of Aachen's new «anti-Nazi Mayor, always known for his opposition to the Hitler régime,» the German Radio was playing up the theme that the supposedly universal love of Germans for Hitler has made the finding of a pro-Allied Mayor impossible.

«The Anglo-American authorities in Aachen,» said the German Home Service, «have tried very hard to find a German willing to accept the post of Mayor. In the enemy announcement it was admitted that the vain search for a Mayor is proof of the National Socialist views of the German people, which could not be shaken even by troops of foreign occupation.»

Eastern Front: Von Olberg reported on this front for Transocean. Of the Baltic sector, he said: «The big battle of Kurland is developing into a battle of attrition for the Soviet Armies.»

On the Hungarian sector, he claimed an Axis defensive victory: «In the southern Hungarian region, the Soviets again tried to launch an offensive to break through to Budapest. In a stubborn battle, Hungarian divisions halted this wave, and drove it back in repeated counter-thrusts.»

As for East Prussia, here a second Transocean correspondent ventured so far as to claim an actual offensive (or rather counter-offensive) victory: «Pillkallen, 23 kilometres from the eastern Reich border, temporarily taken by the Soviets, was liberated by East Prussian grenadiers in hard, close-range fighting.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Military Situation Quiet: The Fascist radio tonight reported a slight flare-up of local fighting. The only action of importance was said to have been west of the Pistoia-Bologna Highway: here, German counter-attacks forced back the Allies from their initial penetration of German positions.

Fascist Anniversary Dicta: Speeches and editorials commemorating the anniversary of the March on Rome continued over the week-end. All merged in unstinted eulogy of Fascism's past achievements. Pity and tolerance were extended to those who have temporarily strayed from the fold; in this light, much was made of Il Duce's anniversary amnesty laws, by which political offenders sentenced to less than three years' imprisonment are to be freed. At the same time, those guilty of continued disobedience are severely threatened.

The future road of Fascism was given strongest emphasis, accent being made on the new era ushered in by Mussolini's Eighteen Point Programme laid down at Verona. In a peculiarly self-accusatory mood, commentators first admitted the truth of anti-Fascist accusations as to Fascism's use of force: «We will no longer stand for such errors' being committed against the Italian people's psychology; we do not want to hear any more talk of coercion, totalitarianism, and arrogance.» As Fascism, in its maturity, tends to abandon force for peaceful socialization, the Allies and Italian anti-Fascists begin to strangle Italy with violence and oppression. Such is the landscape on the anniversary of Fascism, according to the Fascist radio.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

continued to attack with strong bomber support after a fierce artillery preparation. They captured only some forest ground.

Farther south, in the Cornimont sector, German attacks resulted in pushing forward our positions westward.

In the west, over the rear areas, our fighters engaged superior enemy fighter squadrons in grim dog fights. Fourteen Anglo-American planes were brought down.

Last night, fast German fighter-bombers and night bombers continued successfully to bomb enemy supply centres at Aix la Chapelle and in Holland.

Italy:

In central Italy, shock detachments liquidated enemy strongpoints.

North and east of Loiano, yesterday, the enemy activities were again limited to artillery fire and some unsuccessful attacks.

British troops which tried to cross the Ronco, north of Meldola, were driven back with heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

Between the Danube and the lower reaches of the Tisa, Hungarian units were engaged by the Bolsheviks, who attacked in several sectors.

In the Debrecen sector, German and Hungarian troops, under the command of General of the Infantry Wöhler and General of the Artillery Fretter-Pico, crushed strong enemy forces in a three-week battle, thus frustrating the encirclement of the German and Hungarian formations in southeastern Hungary which the enemy had planned. Tank forces under the command of General of the Tank Troops Breith, and the squadrons of an air wing under the command of Colonel General Dessloch also distinguished themselves in the achievement of this great victory. The Soviet 27th Army, the 6th Tank Army of the Guards, as well as several tank and cavalry corps suffered high losses in men and material. The Soviets lost many thousands of dead and 6,600 prisoners. Seven hundred and ninety-three enemy tanks and mobile guns, 1,010 guns of all kinds, and nearly 2,000 vehicles, as well as big quantities of other arms and material, were destroyed or captured.

West of the Dukla Pass, yesterday, all enemy attacks collapsed in the defensive fire.

In the northern sector, the grim fighting continues with undiminished fury, with the Soviets throwing reinforcements into the battle. Ninety-three tanks were destroyed.

Southeast of Libau, our divisions again achieved a complete defensive success in grim fighting. In the Autz sector, the Soviets, who attacked with strong forces, also failed to break through.

The Bolsheviks renewed their unsuccessful attacks on the land front of the Sworbe Peninsula.

Air:

According to incomplete reports, six planes were brought down, when British bombers attacked naval bases in Norway.

Yesterday, USAAF terror bombers dropped bombs on Munich.

In the early evening hours, British planes attacked Cologne.

The Anglo-American terror flyers continued to terrorize the civil population of western and northwestern Germany.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: Up to 0100 hours tonight, no items had been received from German sources changing the general picture of the western front which is to be found in the Wehrmacht communique of this afternoon.

Roosendaal: The claim by Allied correspondents that British troops had entered the important Dutch town of

people, which could not [illegible] occupation.»

Eastern Front: Von Olberg reported on this front for Transocean. Of the Baltic sector, he said: «The big battle of Kurland is developing into a battle of attrition for the Soviet Armies.»

On the Hungarian sector, he claimed an Axis defensive victory: «In the southern Hungarian region, the Soviets again tried to launch an offensive to break through to Budapest. In a stubborn battle, Hungarian divisions halted this wave, and drove it back in repeated counter-thrusts.»

As for East Prussia, here a second Transocean correspondent ventured so far as to claim an actual offensive (or rather counter-offensive) victory: «Pillkallen, 23 kilometres from the eastern Reich border, temporarily taken by the Soviets, was liberated by East Prussian grenadiers in hard, close-range fighting.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Military Situation Quiet: The Fascist radio tonight reported a slight flare-up of local fighting. The only action of importance was said to have been west of the Pistoia-Bologna Highway; here, German counter-attacks forced back the Allies from their initial penetration of German positions.

Fascist Anniversary Dicta: Speeches and editorials commemorating the anniversary of the March on Rome continued over the week-end. All merged in unstinted eulogy of Fascism's past achievements. Pity and tolerance were extended to those who have temporarily strayed from the fold; in this light, much was made of Il Duce's anniversary amnesty laws, by which political offenders sentenced to less than three years' imprisonment are to be freed. At the same time, those guilty of continued disobedience are severely threatened.

The future road of Fascism was given strongest emphasis, accent being made on the new era ushered in by Mussolini's Eighteen Point Programme laid down at Verona. In a peculiarly self-accusatory mood, commentators first admitted the truth of anti-Fascist accusations as to Fascism's use of force: «We will no longer stand for such errors' being committed against the Italian people's psychology; we do not want to hear any more talk of coercion, totalitarianism, and arrogance.» As Fascism, in its maturity, tends to abandon force for peaceful socialization, the Allies and Italian anti-Fascists begin to strangle Italy with violence and oppression. Such is the landscape on the anniversary of Fascism, according to the Fascist radio.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE)

Allied Inefficiency in Italy: Radio Milano Libertà sustained a fairly consistent policy of attack against so-called Allied bungling in Italy. The contention was that not enough Fascists have been punished, and that too many neo-Fascists are still in responsible positions in liberated Italy. In a very strongly worded, almost caustic editorial, two demands were made: that Italy be allowed independent administration, and that «the control imposed by the armistice clauses be lifted.»

Quoting an Allied press article which saluted the activity of the Florence Liberation Committee, the clandestine radio suggested that the liberation committees are the best and most effective agents for driving out the German enemy, and for democratic reorganization.

Particularly insistent was the demand for speedy collectivazation of the large estates. Since the beginning of the Sicilian «incidents,» the «greedy» landowners have been implicated directly with the Separatist movement and with agrarian collapse in Sicily.

Autonomous administration, said Radio Milano Libertà, is the answer to the Separatists' machinations. «Radical educational and cultural reforms» are also demanded.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Monday **30 October 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Breda captured; Allied forces link on Schelde Estuary; Two Russian armies nearly linked; Jap ship losses now known to total 36; Patrol activity on Italian front; Bulgarian armistice terms published; Von Paulus urges Germans to quit Hitler.

LIBERATED ITALY — LaGuardia says Italy faces greater responsibilities; ARC chairman foresees hard Italian winter; Paper mills in Liri Valley reactivated; Soviet delegation visits Palermo; Two million pounds of clothing for Italy in two weeks.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt urges boldly meeting peace problems; Russian-Persian oil talks collapse; Soviets not participating in air conference; French Patriot militia banned.

WAR FRONTS

BREDA CAPTURED BY BRITISH 2ND ARMY ALLIED FORCES LINK ON SCHELDE ISLANDS

SHAEF, October 29 — With the capture of Breda by British 2nd Army troops tonight, the Germans now control only one main communications center on the lateral highway leading from Bergen op Zoom to Hertogenbosch. British and Canadian forces are closing in on the last remaining German strongpoint at Roosendaal and they have succeeded in freeing Wouw, two miles to the west, and Sprundel to the east.

Except for strong delaying action north of Bergen op Zoom and Hertogenbosch, the entire Allied line is moving forward at a rapid rate toward the Meuse River. British troops have advanced six miles north of Tilburg in the direction of Sprang, and were last reported to be five miles from the Meuse River.

The loss of Breda is a serious blow to the Germans, as the main road toward one of the two escape bridges across the Meuse runs through it. The Germans are in a full-scale withdrawal toward these bridges at Moerdijk and Geertruidenberg, but clearing weather will bring the retreating forces under heavy aerial attack.

Late reports tonight stated that Canadian forces driving westward from the Dutch mainland have linked with Allied [illegible] the southern coast of Beveland. After resulted in huge explosions, indicating hits on ammunition dumps. Before the attacks ended, intense anti-aircraft fire had subsided to almost nothing, as the gun crews and batteries had been knocked out during the blasts.

On the eastern flank of the Dutch salient, British artillery and aircraft supported American forces who were driven two miles west of the town of Liesel by a German counter-attack. The Germans threw between 300 and 400 troops into the counter-thrust, as well as 50 tanks and self-propelled guns, and established a bridgehead over the Deurne Canal west of Venlo. RAF fighter craft attacked German columns moving up to support the thrust, and knocked out seven tanks. Late reports indicated that the battle was still in progress.

Near the southern end of the 500-mile western front, Allied troops stormed the town of Jussarupt, 15 miles east of Epinal, against heavy German opposition. Heavy snow in the Vosges Mountains has severely limited Allied activity, but German artillery fire was reported to have increased. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES NEARLY LINKED

MOSCOW, October 29 — Russian forces have captured Csap, an important railway junction on the borders of Ruthenia. Csap was taken by General Petrov's units pursuing their swift drive southward through the Carpathians after the liberation of Uzhorod.

General Petrov's Trans-Carpathian army is now less than 40 miles from Marshal Malinovsky's army in northeast Hungary in the Nyreghaza area. Soviet forces now threaten Hungary from the north, as well as from the south and east. West of Satu-Mare, Russian troops today fought their way into a number of places on Hungarian territory.

Tonight's Soviet communique gave no details of the fighting on other sectors of the Russian front, beyond reporting «reconnaissance activity and local fighting at a number of points.» Frontline and Moscow dispatches, however, emphasized the continued ferocity of the battle for East Prussia, described by one commentator as «the toughest yet on the Eastern Front since Stalingrad.»

On all sectors of the East Prussia front, Red Army vanguards are grappling with increasing masses of German troops counter-attacking from their defenses in depth. The Russians are faced with a growing intensity of artillery fire as the Germans draw heavily on reserves of guns and vast stores of ammunition. It is taking all the massive concentration of Russian artillery — 500 guns to every 1,000 yards — as well as the new 24 barrelled «Katusha,» to repulse the Germans who have thrown in at least four new panzer divisions into the Gumbinnen-Insterburg sector.

Settlements along the Vilna-Königsberg railway have all been converted into permanent fortresses. The country lends itself to defense. Lakes, marshes, and woods alternate

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Paulus urges Germans to quit Hitler.

LIBERATED ITALY — LaGuardia says Italy faces greater responsibilities; ARC chairman foresees hard Italian winter; Paper mills in Liri Valley reactivated; Soviet delegation visits Palermo; Two million pounds of clothing for Italy in two weeks.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt urges boldly meeting peace problems; Russian-Persian oil talks collapse; Soviets not participating in air conference; French Patriot militia banned.

WAR FRONTS

BREDA CAPTURED BY BRITISH 2ND ARMY ALLIED FORCES LINK ON SCHELDE ISLANDS

SHAEF, October 29 — With the capture of Breda by British 2nd Army troops tonight, the Germans now control only one main communications center on the lateral highway leading from Bergen op Zoom to Hertogenbosch. British and Canadian forces are closing in on the last remaining German strongpoint at Roosendaal and they have succeeded in freeing Wouw, two miles to the west, and Sprundel to the east.

Except for strong delaying action north of Bergen op Zoom and Hertogenbosch, the entire Allied line is moving forward at a rapid rate toward the Meuse River. British troops have advanced six miles north of Tilburg in the direction of Sprang, and were last reported to be five miles from the Meuse River.

The loss of Breda is a serious blow to the Germans, as the main road toward one of the two escape bridges across the Meuse runs through it. The Germans are in a full-scale withdrawal toward these bridges at Moerdijk and Geertruidenberg, but clearing weather will bring the retreating forces under heavy aerial attack.

Late reports tonight stated that Canadian forces driving westward from the Dutch mainland have linked with Allied bridgehead forces on the southern coast of Beveland. After joining at Hoedekenskerke on the southeastern tip, the combined forces advanced toward Goes, the island's main communications center, through which roads leading from Walcheren pass.

British and Canadian beachhead forces have reached Ellewoutsdijk, on the southwestern coast of the island, and are now swinging northward to Westkraaiert, rail town just east of Walcheren.

Kapelle Liberated

A second column of Canadian troops which thrust westward from the mainland has captured the town of Kapelle, on the northern side of the island's only rail line. Gravenpolder, four miles to the southwest, has also been taken.

Since the start of the Allied operation to clear the islands guarding the approaches to the port of Antwerp before winter, Canadian forces have taken 5,908 prisoners — over half the estimated strength of the two German garrisons. With the capture of Bergen op Zoom, these two garrisons can be supplied only over water routes from coastal islands to the north.

RAF fighter-bombers made four attacks on gun batteries on Walcheren Island and dropped 1,000-pound bombs on targets at West-Souberg, just north of Flushing. Each attack knocked out seven tanks. Late reports indicate that the battle was still in progress.

Near the southern end of the 500-mile western front, Allied troops stormed the town of Jussarupt, 15 miles east of Epinal, against heavy German opposition. Heavy snow in the Vosges Mountains has severely limited Allied activity, but German artillery fire was reported to have increased. (OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES NEARLY LINKED

MOSCOW, October 29 — Russian forces have captured Csap, an important railway junction on the borders of Ruthenia. Csap was taken by General Petrov's units pursuing their swift drive southward through the Carpathians after the liberation of Uzhorod.

General Petrov's Trans-Carpathian army is now less than 40 miles from Marshal Malinovsky's army in northeast Hungary in the Nyregoaza area. Soviet forces now threaten Hungary from the north, as well as from the south and east. West of Satu-Mare, Russian troops today fought their way into a number of places on Hungarian territory.

Tonight's Soviet communique gave no details of the fighting on other sectors of the Russian front, beyond reporting «reconnaissance activity and local fighting at a number of points.» Frontline and Moscow dispatches, however, emphasized the continued ferocity of the battle for East Prussia, described by one commentator as «the toughest yet on the Eastern Front since Stalingrad.»

On all sectors of the East Prussia front, Red Army vanguards are grappling with increasing masses of German troops counter-attacking from their defenses in depth. The Russians are faced with a growing intensity of artillery fire as the Germans draw heavily on reserves of guns and vast stores of ammunition. It is taking all the massive concentration of Russian artillery — 500 guns to every 1,000 yards — as well as the new 24 barrelled «Katusha,» to repulse the Germans who have thrown in at least four new panzer divisions into the Gumbinnen-Insterburg sector.

Settlements along the Vilna-Königsberg railway have all been converted into permanent fortresses. The country lends itself to defense. Lakes, marshes, and woods alternate

LATE BULLETINS

NIMITZ PLACES JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES AT 58

PEARL HARBOR — October 29 — Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, announced here tonight that 58 Japanese warships were sunk or damaged in the naval battle last week in Philippine waters.

Japanese losses included 24 ships sunk, 13 so severely damaged that they may have sunk, and 21 damaged.

The 1,100-word communique said that amplifying reports, although still subject to revision as more information is received, indicated an «overwhelming victory.» (Reuter)

BATTLE FOR LEYTE VALLEY ENDS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 29 — General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight in a late dispatch that the battle for Leyte Valley may be «considered at an end.» American forces now have liberated two-thirds of the entire island, he stated.

Dagami, a strongly defended Japanese junction point in Leyte Valley, was liberated by American troops. (Reuter)

3990

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

with long stretches of cultivation and open heath, with small towns, villages, and farms strengthened by concrete.

A new defense feature, according to a Moscow report, is concrete wells in which German infantry can take refuge while Soviet tanks roll overhead. The Russians are now preluding their tank attacks with showers of mortar-bombs against these invisible targets. Large mobile groups of Germans are trying to break into Soviet rear dispositions, but all attempts so far have failed.

(In Latvia, north of the East Prussian battlefront, German reports said, the Russians have thrown more than half a million men into the fighting. Some 70 miles east of the port of Libau, a great tank battle flared up at Auts, which a German military commentator said has been evacuated after bitter house-to-house fighting.)

In Libau port, Soviet airmen sank an enemy tanker and heavily damaged another, while in the fjords of northern Norway they sank a 5,000-ton transport, a patrol boat, and two motor boats, and damaged two German destroyers.

General Meretskov is intensifying pressure on all subsectors of the Arctic front to widen the gateway into the north Norwegian hinterland. In the Petsamo region, his troops liberated the whole length of the main traffic-line connecting Kirkenes and Rovaniemi, nearly 300 miles.

Finnish forces driving along the Arctic road toward Petsamo have liberated Vuotsa, 130 miles east of Muonio, a Finnish communique announced today. East and south of Muonio, on the Swedish frontier, hard fighting continued.

On all sectors of the Russian front, 88 German tanks were destroyed or disabled yesterday. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP SHIP LOSSES IN PHILIPPINES TOTAL 36

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 29 — Japanese losses in the three-day naval battle in the Philippines last week, in which the bulk of the Japanese Navy attempted to break up Allied operations in the central Philippines, today reached 36 warships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged and, according to Rear Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Staff to Admiral Chester Nimitz, probably several more.

The mounting toll, which followed Admiral Nimitz's prediction that the total score would be much more than first announced, includes 10 battleships and three cruisers sunk or damaged. The breakdown follows:

Definitely Sunk: Four carriers, two battleships, three heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, and 10 destroyers.

Probably Sunk: One large carrier, two battleships.

Damaged: Six battleships, three cruisers, and an undetermined number of destroyers.

American losses were six warships — one light carrier, two escort carriers, two destroyers, and one destroyer escort.

The new totals included revised figures just issued by General Douglas MacArthur who said today that all of the 16 Japanese warships that came through the Surigao Strait were sunk. The enemy ships that escaped from the U.S. warships were later sunk by aircraft, General MacArthur said.

It was also announced today that hundreds of half-drowned Japanese sailors have been captured by American forces on Samar and Leyte Islands.

Admiral Nimitz, describing the Japanese defeat last week as the « greatest defeat yet suffered in the war, » said that the whole Japanese set-up in the Pacific was affected, since their supply lines have suffered a tremendous blow. It was on these supply lines that the defense of Japan itself depended, he said.

A BBC broadcast reported today that more naval losses have been inflicted on the Japanese by American carrier-based planes, operating off the southwest coast of Leyte. They sunk a Japanese destroyer and severely damaged a light cruiser. Seven Japanese planes were also brought down the same day, while one U.S. carrier received some damage.

the Philippine Islands, was reported by General MacArthur yesterday to be practically under American control, except for isolated groups of Japanese resistance.

Immediately to the north of Samar, across a strait only a few miles wide, lie the main Philippine island of Luzon and a railway leading directly to the capital Manila.

Continued air activity against Japanese supply lines and installations were announced in today's communique. Three enemy ships, including a destroyer, were damaged in a low-level strafing attack off Cebu. Mindanao suffered an airfield attack.

Airfields, shipping, supply dumps, enemy concentrations, and defense positions in an arc running from the Solomons to Borneo came in for Allied air attacks throughout the day, it was reported. (OWI - BBC)

ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVITY CONFINED TO PATROLS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 29 — With lowlands flooded and roads and bridges washed out in the aftermath of a two-day autumn gale, which left forward Allied troops in some areas cut off except by boat or amphibious vehicles, activity on the Italian front yesterday was confined to small-scale patrolling, it was announced here today.

In the flooded flatlands at the southeastern end of the valley of the Po, neither 8th Army nor enemy forces were able to move from their established positions on either side of the Ronco River just east of Forli, and the handful of Canadian foot patrols which ventured across the inundated Romagno countryside made no contact with enemy troops.

On the 5th Army front, German forces holding mountain escarpment defenses south and southeast of Bologna stepped up their artillery fire and counter-attacks against American forces now consolidated in a wedge-shaped salient pointing into the Sillaro River Valley toward Castel San Pietro.

American troops which had occupied Monte Mezzano, at the apex of this salient and within four miles of the Rimini-Bologna Highway, were withdrawn yesterday from these exposed positions back toward a 1,600-foot feature roughly a mile to the southest. Following the withdrawal, the American troops in this area consolidated their positions, today's official reports stated.

American troops captured Monte Mezzano and Il Poggio, just to the south, on Thursday, after three days of heavy fighting west of the small settlement of Vedriano.

Today's reports did not mention the forces which had pushed to the Il Poggio area, although these positions are east of the area toward which advance troops withdrew. German forces have dug a series of ridge-top entrenchments all along this sector to hold the threatening American penetration into the Sillaro Valley.

Monte Sacco Occupied

British troops on the right flank of the 5th Army front yesterday occupied the height of Monte Sacco, 16 miles southwest of Forli and three miles west of the Montone River.

Monte Sacco was reported clear of the enemy yesterday.

On the left flank of the 8th Army, Polish troops occupied the town of Predappio, on the Rabbi River some eight miles south of Forli.

Other 8th Army forces captured Monte Velde, a mile southeast of Predappio, and patrols of these forces reported that they had made contact with enemy forces over a mile to the north.

Troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force yesterday occupied Monte Faeto, west of Gallicano, and 16 miles north of Lucca in the Serchio River Valley, without enemy opposition. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

a Finnish communique announced today, East and south of Muonio, on the Swedish frontier, hard fighting continued.

On all sectors of the Russian front, 88 German tanks were destroyed or disabled yesterday. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP SHIP LOSSES IN PHILIPPINES TOTAL 36

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 29 — Japanese losses in the three-day naval battle in the Philippines last week, in which the bulk of the Japanese Navy attempted to break up Allied operations in the central Philippines, today reached 36 warships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged and, according to Rear Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Staff to Admiral Chester Nimitz, probably several more.

The mounting toll, which followed Admiral Nimitz's prediction that the total score would be much more than first announced, includes 10 battleships and three cruisers sunk or damaged. The breakdown follows:

Definitely Sunk: Four carriers, two battleships, three heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, and 10 destroyers.

Probably Sunk: One large carrier, two battleships.

Damaged: Six battleships, three cruisers, and an undetermined number of destroyers.

American losses were six warships — one light carrier, two escort carriers, two destroyers, and one destroyer escort.

The new totals included revised figures just issued by General Douglas MacArthur who said today that all of the 16 Japanese warships that came through the Surigao Strait were sunk. The enemy ships that escaped from the U.S. warships were later sunk by aircraft, General MacArthur said.

It was also announced today that hundreds of half-drowned Japanese sailors have been captured by American forces on Samar and Leyte Islands.

Admiral Nimitz, describing the Japanese defeat last week as the « greatest defeat yet suffered in the war, » said that the whole Japanese set-up in the Pacific was affected, since their supply lines have suffered a tremendous blow. It was on these supply lines that the defense of Japan itself depended, he said.

A BBC broadcast reported today that more naval losses have been inflicted on the Japanese by American carrier-based planes, operating off the southwest coast of Leyte. They sunk a Japanese destroyer and severely damaged a light cruiser. Seven Japanese planes were also brought down the same day, while one U.S. carrier received some damage.

Rapid Progress on Leyte

With the Philippine sea area cleared of any menace from enemy warships, ground fighting continued to make progress at a surprising speed.

On Leyte, American ground patrols are ranging freely in all sectors, and enemy resistance was limited to delaying actions.

In the 5th Corps sector, the 1st Cavalry Division entered the north coastal town of Carigara after a three-mile advance. Units of the 24th Division made a four-mile advance into Leyte Valley, and are attacking Japanese positions at Alangalang.

American 7th Division forces have driven within a mile of Dagami, five miles north of Burauen, on the Carigara-Burauen inland road.

Enemy air activity was light and ineffectual, the communique reported; 20 enemy planes were shot down, 18 in air combat and two by anti-aircraft fire.

General MacArthur also announced that schools in the liberated areas in Leyte were now being reopened.

Philippine President Sergei Osmena stated yesterday that he hoped to have the civilian government of Samar fully functioning within two weeks. Samar, third-largest of

of the Ronco River just east of Forli, and the handful of Canadian foot patrols which ventured across the inundated Romagno countryside made no contact with enemy troops.

On the 5th Army front, German forces holding mountain escarpment defenses south and southeast of Bologna stepped up their artillery fire and counter-attacks against American forces now consolidated in a wedge-shaped salient pointing into the Sillaro River Valley toward Castel San Pietro.

American troops which had occupied Monte Mezzano, at the apex of this salient and within four miles of the Rimini-Bologna Highway, were withdrawn yesterday from these exposed positions back toward a 1,600-foot feature roughly a mile to the southest. Following the withdrawal, the American troops in this area consolidated their positions, today's official reports stated.

American troops captured Monte Mezzano and Il Poggio, just to the south, on Thursday, after three days of heavy fighting west of the small settlement of Vedriano.

Today's reports did not mention the forces which had pushed to the Il Poggio area, although these positions are east of the area toward which advance troops withdrew. German forces have dug a series of ridge-top entrenchments all along this sector to hold the threatening American penetration into the Sillaro Valley.

Monte Sacco Occupied

British troops on the right flank of the 5th Army front yesterday occupied the height of Monte Sacco, 16 miles southwest of Forli and three miles west of the Montone River.

Monte Sacco was reported clear of the enemy yesterday.

On the left flank of the 8th Army, Polish troops occupied the town of Predappio, on the Rabbi River some eight miles south of Forli.

Other 8th Army forces captured Monte Velde, a mile southeast of Predappio, and patrols of these forces reported that they had made contact with enemy forces over a mile to the north.

Troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force yesterday occupied Monte Faeto, west of Gallicano, and 16 miles north of Lucca in the Serchio River Valley, without enemy opposition. (PRO)

R.A.F. HITS « TIRPITZ » BY DAY, COLOGNE BY NIGHT

LONDON, October 29 — RAF Lancaster bombers this morning flew to Tromsö, in northern Norway, to attack the German battleship *Tirpitz* with six-ton « earthquake bombs. » At least one direct hit was obtained on the 45,000-ton battleship, despite cloud cover which interfered with the attacks.

The *Tirpitz* was anchored at Hakkoy Island, four miles west of Tromsö, where the Germans were reported to have moved her from Alten Fjord, 100 miles farther north after the advance of the Russians to northern Norway. The round-trip involved a 2,500-mile flight for the Lancasters.

Another force of Lancasters was over the southern Norwegian coast last night, to attack the submarine shelters at Bergen, and lay mines in enemy waters.

RAF Bomber Command also maintained the air offensive against western Germany last night, when squadrons of Mosquitoes made two separate attacks on Cologne. Crews found large fires still burning there from the concentrated 1000-bomber attack yesterday afternoon, many of them apparently out of control.

The night operations cost the RAF five aircraft. Of the seven bombers and one fighter reported missing from the daylight attack on Cologne, four have been accounted for, said the British Air Ministry tonight.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Less than one per cent of the 550 8th USAAF planes which yesterday attacked the Siegfried Line supply centers of Hamm and Münster are reported missing — three bombers and two fighters.

Latest air photographs of Essen show that this Ruhr city is almost entirely destroyed, with hundreds of bomb-craters throughout the whole built-up target area, the Air Ministry stated today. Almost all the remaining buildings in the Krupp works were destroyed or damaged.

Severe damage is also shown in the dock area of Neuss, an inland port, and at the Farbenindustrie Chemical Works at Leverkusen and the Thyssen steel works in Duisburg, where heavy damage was caused to large steel plants north and south of the main docks.

Tactical operations were carried out yesterday over a wide area in Holland and Western Germany by medium, light, and fighter bombers of the 9th USAAF, 8th USAAF, and 2nd TAF.

Ninth USAAF planes, ranging up and down the entire western front, attacked German railroads, factories, and gun positions in the face of strong Luftwaffe opposition. They disabled 33 locomotives, cut rail lines in 38 places, destroyed or damaged 166 rail cars, and shot down nine enemy planes for the loss of three.

Rail bridges at Deventer, over the Ijssel, at Ahrweiler and Sinzig, northwest of Coblenz, and a road bridge at Roermond over the Maas were attacked. A formation of 16 Thunderbolts attacked 80 German planes over the Rhineland, and shot down five.

The 2nd TAF, flying 1,200 sorties, raked gun positions and fortified buildings at the mouth of the Beveland Peninsula, facing the Canadian 1st Army on the Schelde Estuary and hit Dunkirk. They also bombarded railways between the American 1st Army lines and the Rhine.

Mitchells of 2nd TAF destroyed the bridge at Roermond leading directly from Rotterdam and Amsterdam to Düsseldorf, in the heart of the industrial Ruhr.

The American-held frontier town of Ubach, 11 miles north of Aachen, was bombed and strafed today by several Nazi-flown P-47 Thunderbolts, according to an Associated Press dispatch. (OWI-Reuter)

F.F.I. BEFORE LA ROCHELLE REINFORCED

PARIS, October 29 — American reinforcements have reached French Forces of the Interior before La Rochelle, on the Bay of Biscay, where 100,000 Germans are strongly entrenched, Radio Paris said this afternoon.

The broadcast said that a new offensive against this pocket of resistance might be expected soon. (Reuter)

R.A.F. FREED CONDEMNED FRENCH PATRIOTS

LONDON, October 29 — The escape of more than 100 French Patriots sentenced to be shot for helping the Allies was effected by RAF bombers, the Air Ministry revealed last night.

Manned by British, Australian, and New Zealand fliers, the planes literally opened the prison gates at Amiens with «deck-level, pin-point bombing» of the prison annex where the German guards were eating. The bombs tore wide open the walls of cells containing the Frenchmen scheduled to be executed. The Ministry said some were killed by the attack, but that most of them fled through their shattered cell walls and escaped. (OWI)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE TERMS PUBLISHED

LONDON, October 29 — The terms of the armistice granted to Bulgaria by Great Britain, The United States,

with the pre-conditions accepted by the Government of Bulgaria on October 11. Immediate steps must be taken to repeal all legislative and administrative provisions relating to the annexation into Bulgaria of Greek or Yugoslav territory.

The Government of Bulgaria will immediately release all Allied prisoners of war and internees, and will at their own expense provide for Allied prisoners of war, internees, displaced persons and refugees, including Greek and Yugoslav nationals, with food, clothing, medical services, and means of transportation for return to their own country.

The government of Bulgaria will coöperate in the apprehension and trial of persons accused of war crimes.

She will restore all property of the United Nations and their nationals, including Greek and Yugoslav property, and will make reparation for loss and damage caused by the war.

All valuables and materials removed during the war by Germany or Bulgaria from United Nations' territory will be returned.

All vessels belonging to the United Nations, as well as all vessels belonging to Germany or her satellites, will be turned over to the Allied Command.

Bulgaria is to make regular payments in Bulgarian currency and supply goods (fuel, foodstuff), facilities, and services, as may be required by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

The terms also provide for Allied control of literature, theatrical performances of films, wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone services. (OWI-Reuter)

TITO PROMISES FEDERAL, DEMOCRATIC YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, October 29 — «We must guard our new federal and democratic Yugoslavia, in which every honest citizen will have full rights.» Marshal Tito, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, declared at a meeting of Partisan units today, according to the Free Yugoslav Radio.

«All will be given full opportunity for work and education and all that is necessary for civilized man,» Tito said, and added that never again would the country allow itself to be «small-change for bargaining.»

The mission of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation is not only to rid the country of the enemy, but also to chase him «into his lair, and there put an end to the monster who wanted to conquer the whole of mankind,» the Marshal said. «Our allies, the Soviet Union, Britain, and America, have come to give us help,» he continued, and concluded:

«We have won our right to participate equally with the Allies in the reconstruction of a new and happy Europe and Yugoslavia. I am confident that these aspirations of our people will be accepted by our allies.» (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE METKOVIC

LONDON, October 29 — Units of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation which yesterday liberated Split and a number of other enemy strongpoints in Dalmatia today continued their operations in the valley of the Lower Narenta River and captured Metkovic, Gabela, and Solac, said tonight's Yugoslav communique. These important enemy points protected the entrance to Mostar.

In Srem, Yugoslav forces, together with units of the Red Army, entered Sremska Mitrovica, where street fighting is taking place.

Fierce fighting is raging in the Cacak Kralievo sector, where the Germans are defending their positions tenaciously.

In the Glina area Yugoslavs captured Gorace Rogatica and cut off a German armored force trying to rejoin the bulk of the German forces in this area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and Sinzig, northwest of Coblenz, and a road bridge at Roermond over the Maas were attacked. A formation of 16 Thunderbolts attacked 80 German planes over the Rhineland, and shot down five.

The 2nd TAF, flying 1,200 sorties, raked gun positions and fortified buildings at the mouth of the Beveland Peninsula, facing the Canadian 1st Army on the Schelde Estuary and hit Dunkirk. They also bombarded railways between the American 1st Army lines and the Rhine.

Mitchells of 2nd TAF destroyed the bridge at Roermond leading directly from Rotterdam and Amsterdam to Düsseldorf, in the heart of the industrial Ruhr.

The American-held frontier town of Ubach, 11 miles north of Aachen, was bombed and strafed today by several Nazi-flown P-47 Thunderbolts, according to an Associated Press dispatch. (OWI-Reuter)

F.F.I. BEFORE LA ROCHELLE REINFORCED

PARIS, October 29 — American reinforcements have reached French Forces of the Interior before La Rochelle, on the Bay of Biscay, where 100,000 Germans are strongly entrenched, Radio Paris said this afternoon.

The broadcast said that a new offensive against this pocket of resistance might be expected soon. (Reuter)

R.A.F. FREED CONDEMNED FRENCH PATRIOTS

LONDON, October 29 — The escape of more than 100 French Patriots sentenced to be shot for helping the Allies was effected by RAF bombers, the Air Ministry revealed last night.

Manned by British, Australian, and New Zealand fliers, the planes literally opened the prison gates at Amiens with «deck-level, pin-point bombing» of the prison annex where the German guards were eating. The bombs tore wide open the walls of cells containing the Frenchmen scheduled to be executed. The Ministry said some were killed by the attack, but that most of them fled through their shattered cell walls and escaped. (OWI)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE TERMS PUBLISHED

LONDON, October 29 — The terms of the armistice granted to Bulgaria by Great Britain, The United States, and Soviet Russia were made public here tonight and in Washington and Moscow.

The terms of the armistice agreement provide for the use of Bulgarian armed forces on the Allied side under the direction of the Soviet High Command.

Bulgaria is to disarm and hand over as prisoners all German forces within her territory. Her merchant ships are to sail for the Allies, and her factories may be used to assist the United Nations war effort.

As part of her reparation, Bulgaria is to send food to the relief of the Greeks and Yugoslavs who have suffered as a result of her aggression.

Fascism is to be stamped out. All pro-Fascist organisations are to be dissolved, racial and religious discriminatory laws are to repealed, and all people imprisoned for sympathy with the United Nations' cause will be freed.

War criminals are to be tried.

A three-power control commission, under Soviet chairmanship, will supervise the execution of the armistice terms.

On the conclusion of hostilities against Germany, the Bulgarian armed forces must be demobilized and put on a peace footing, under the supervision of the Allied Control Commission.

Bulgarian armed forces and officials must be withdrawn from the territory of Greece and Yugoslavia, in accordance with the armistice terms.

Bulgaria is to restore all property taken from Greece and Yugoslavia, and to pay reparations to Greece.

Bulgaria is to return all prisoners of war and civilians deported from the United Nations, and to facilitate the repatriation of Bulgarians in enemy countries.

Bulgaria is to cede to Greece Western Thrace, and to Yugoslavia the territory she occupied in 1941.

Bulgaria is to grant the United Nations the use of all means of communication, and to provide all information and services, as may be required by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

The terms also provide for Allied control of literature, theatrical performances of films, wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone services. (OWI-Reuter)

TITO PROMISES FEDERAL, DEMOCRATIC YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, October 29 — «We must guard our new federal and democratic Yugoslavia, in which every honest citizen will have full rights,» Marshal Tito, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, declared at a meeting of Partisan units today, according to the Free Yugoslav Radio.

«All will be given full opportunity for work and education and all that is necessary for civilized man,» Tito said, and added that never again would the country allow itself to be «small-change for bargaining.»

The mission of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation is not only to rid the country of the enemy, but also to chase him «into his lair, and there put an end to the monster who wanted to conquer the whole of mankind,» the Marshal said. «Our allies, the Soviet Union, Britain, and America, have come to give us help,» he continued, and concluded:

«We have won our right to participate equally with the Allies in the reconstruction of a new and happy Europe and Yugoslavia. I am confident that these aspirations of our people will be accepted by our allies.» (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE METKOVIC

LONDON, October 29 — Units of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation which yesterday liberated Split and a number of other enemy strongpoints in Dalmatia today continued their operations in the valley of the Lower Narenta River and captured Metkovic, Gabela, and Solac, said tonight's Yugoslav communique. These important enemy points protected the entrance to Mostar.

In Srem, Yugoslav forces, together with units of the Red Army, entered Sremska Mitrovica, where street fighting is taking place.

Fierce fighting is raging in the Cacak Kraljevo sector, where the Germans are defending their positions tenaciously.

In the Glina area Yugoslavs captured Gorace Rogatica and cut off a German armored force trying to rejoin the bulk of the German forces in this area.

Yugoslavs are uniting with Bulgarians to push the Germans to Kosovo Pole, and in Macedonia their joint forces are approaching the road from Bregane to Stip. (PWB)

SWEDES SAY ALLIES FLY SUPPLIES TO FINNS

STOCKHOLM, October 29 — Two groups of American four-engined bombers which were reported to have flown over northern Sweden today were believed to be carrying supplies to Finnish troops fighting in inaccessible northern regions of Finland, said a Reuter dispatch from here this afternoon. (Reuter)

ALLIED PLANES IN BURMA CONTINUE ATTACKS

KANDY, CEYLON, October 29 — Allied planes in Burma are continuing their concentrated attacks on Japanese positions near Kennedy Peak and Sialum in the Chin Hills, it was announced here today. There has been no change in ground positions on the Tiddim-Fort White Road, the communique added.

In Arakan, patrols are operating in the Kaladan Valley, and artillery forces are harassing Japanese troop movements south of Maungdaw.

Planes of the Eastern Air Command on Friday and Saturday attacked enemy positions in the Chindwin region.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

They hit supply dumps in Arakan, and bridges, airfields, and railway targets in northern and central Burma. One Allied aircraft is missing.

Commenting on the recall of General Joseph Stilwell to Washington yesterday, a BBC correspondent said in a dispatch today that the recall does not mean any change in Allied policy toward China.

It is part of the Southeast Asia Command's job, he pointed out, to keep the supply line to China open and to keep it working. The many new airfields which are under construction and the development of other flying facilities indicate that the flow of supplies to China will increase, and, at the same time, there will be no pause in the fight to reopen the Burma Road, he said. (OWI - BBC)

THREE SMALL U.S. SHIPS TOOK ON JAP FLEET

ABOARD ADMIRAL KINCAID'S FLAGSHIP, October 29 — Three small American warships, two destroyers and a small destroyer escort, engaged the main Japanese battle fleet consisting of four battleships, eight cruisers, and 13 destroyers off the east coast of Samar Island, to cover a retreat of vulnerable U. S. escort carriers on the morning of October 25, the opening day of the gigantic naval battle that was to spell doom for the Japanese Navy.

An Associated Press correspondent, describing the heroic action, quoted an aviation machinist's mate who was standing on the flight deck of the carrier in the center of the attack, as saying that he saw a destroyer escort lay down a smokescreen and then dart back into it to deliver close-range torpedo blows.

«The two destroyers then followed up the attack, and their own torpedoes struck a Japanese battleship,» Russell said. «I saw it much later in a sinking condition.»

The correspondent reported that the carriers were under attack by the Japanese warships and some 200 land-based Zero planes, but pilots from the baby flat-tops attacked the enemy with such fury that the Japanese were forced to withdraw. (OWI)

«T» FORMATION OF U.S.N. CRUSHED JAP FLEET

NEW YORK, October 28 — A classic naval maneuver — the «T» formation — was employed by American naval forces to crush the Japanese force in Surigao Straits, off the Philippines, Russel Brines, Associated Press war analyst, said here today.

«We completely 'crossed' their 'T,» said Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf who commanded the forces which beat back this direct Japanese threat to the Allied supply armada off the Leyte beachhead in the Philippines.

Brines said that this maneuver, which Tokyo mistakenly claimed the Japanese originated, is accomplished only by a fleet superior in speed, maneuverability, and leadership.

«The 'T' was 'crossed' when the Allied naval column, cruising at right angles to the Japanese battleline, passed ahead of the Japanese lead ships,» the analyst continued. «Guns from each ship in the top bar roared in a concentrated blast on the first Japanese warships, which then were brought under superior firepower.

«The Japanese warcraft near the stem of the 'T' were out of the battle temporarily, because of the range. They were attacked subsequently with the same concentration of power when the lead ships were knocked out.

«The principle of this maneuver was developed by the British in the 18th Century. British Admiral Jellicoe crossed the 'T' twice in the Battle of Jutland (with the German Navy) during the last World War.

«The maneuver is considered a 'knockout blow' by a battle force which already had gained an advantage in the (OWI)

JAP PREMIER NAMES NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, October 29 — Japan's Premier, General Kuniaki Koiso, has named four former cabinet ministers, two of whom are full admirals, among the 12 members of his new «Advisory Council,» which he set up yesterday, announced Radio Tokyo today.

At the same time, Koiso abolished the «Advisory Council» set up by his predecessor, General Hideki Tojo on 17 March 1943, after the Japanese defeat in the battle of the Bismarck Sea. Koiso hurried to appoint the new council only two days after the routing of the Japanese Navy in the battle of the Philippines.

Among his appointments as listed by Radio Tokyo are Admiral Toyada, President of the Japanese Iron Works, a former cabinet member, and one of the members of Tojo's advisory council; also the former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, Admiral Suetsugu; and a former home minister, finance ministers, a former foreign minister, and shipping, industrial, and newspaper magnates. (OWI)

GERMANS WITHDRAWING FROM KOZANI HARASSED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 29 — British forces are harassing German troops withdrawing from the vicinity of the Macedonian mountain town of Kozani, and have brought up artillery pieces to silence the German guns and mortars protecting the fleeing enemy rear-guards, it was announced here this afternoon.

The British forces have closed in on the town, some 80 road miles west of Salonika, and have subjected German positions on its outskirts to heavy pounding, a communique from Land Forces Greece declared.

Bad weather grounded planes of Allied air forces operating from Greek airfields against the retreating enemy columns yesterday, the communique stated. (PRO)

KLAGENFURT AND SOUTHERN GERMANY BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 29 — Despite bad weather, which reduced Mediterranean Allied Air Force sorties to less than 200 for the third successive day, small forces of Flying Fortresses and night bombers yesterday subjected targets in Klagenfurt and southern Germany to day and night bombardment, it was announced here today.

No details were available on results of either attack, although it was stated that the target in Klagenfurt, an aircraft factory, was obscured by clouds when the bombers were over the area.

Fighters and fighter-bombers continued their attacks of attrition against enemy motor and rail transport in the Po Valley and in the Balkans, adding 18 locomotives, 61 freight cars, and 58 vehicles to the steadily-mounting toll of enemy equipment destroyed or damaged. (PRO)

GERMANS REPORT NEW LANDING ON MELOS

LONDON, October 29 — Allied forces have landed on the Island of Melos, about 70 miles east of the Greek mainland in the Cyclades, said German reports today.

There is no confirmation of this from any Allied source, but yesterday's communique from the Mediterranean said that Allied warships had bombarded Melos. (BBC)

GERMANS SAY R. N. ATTACK CONVOY OFF GENOA

LONDON, October 29 — British motor torpedo-boats attacked a German convoy off the Italian coast between Genoa and Spezia last night, said the German news agency

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

that was to spell doom for the Japanese Navy.

An Associated Press correspondent, describing the heroic action, quoted an aviation machinist's mate who was standing on the flight deck of the carrier in the center of the attack, as saying that he saw a destroyer escort lay down a smokescreen and then dart back into it to deliver close-range torpedo blows.

« The two destroyers then followed up the attack, and their own torpedoes struck a Japanese battleship, » Russell said. « I saw it much later in a sinking condition. »

The correspondent reported that the carriers were under attack by the Japanese warships and some 200 land-based Zero planes, but pilots from the baby flat-tops attacked the enemy with such fury that the Japanese were forced to withdraw. (OWI)

« T » FORMATION OF U.S.N. CRUSHED JAP FLEET

NEW YORK, October 29 — A classic naval maneuver — the « T » formation — was employed by American naval forces to crush the Japanese force in Surigao Straits, off the Philippines, Russel Brines, Associated Press war analyst, said here today.

« We completely 'crossed' their 'T, » said Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf who commanded the forces which beat back this direct Japanese threat to the Allied supply armada off the Leyte beachhead in the Philippines.

Brines said that this maneuver, which Tokyo mistakenly claimed the Japanese originated, is accomplished only by a fleet superior in speed, maneuverability, and leadership.

« The 'T' was 'crossed' when the Allied naval column, cruising at right angles to the Japanese battleline, passed ahead of the Japanese lead ships, » the analyst continued. « Guns from each ship in the top bar roared in a concentrated blast on the first Japanese warships, which then were brought under superior firepower.

« The Japanese warcraft near the stem of the 'T' were out of the battle temporarily, because of the range. They were attacked subsequently with the same concentration of power when the lead ships were knocked out.

« The principle of this maneuver was developed by the British in the 18th Century. British Admiral Jellicoe crossed the 'T' twice in the Battle of Jutland (with the German Navy) during the last World War.

« The maneuver is considered a 'knockout blow' by a battle force which already had gained an advantage in the engagement. » (OWI)

U. S. OFFICER SPENDS 7 MONTHS IN PHILIPPINES

WITH U. S. RANGERS IN PHILIPPINES, October 29 — A USAAF officer, Lieut. Leon Tinnell, spent seven months on Mindanao Island in the Philippines prior to the landings last week, living and fighting with Patriots and gathering vital information for American headquarters, a delayed Associated Press dispatch revealed today.

To obtain the information, which played an important part in the drive back to the Philippines, Tinnel went to Mindanao by submarine, the dispatch said, and came out the same way. But during those seven months he radioed information to American headquarters which resulted in the sinking of 50 enemy ships; told headquarters when and where Japanese troops were moving; what installations the enemy was building and where. (OWI)

ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, October 29 — Admiral Sir James Somerville, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Fleet, arrived here today to assume his duties as head of the British naval delegation and representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee.

Admiral Somerville succeeds Admiral Sir Percy Noble. (OWI)

of the Macedonian mountain town of Kozani, and have brought up artillery pieces to silence the German guns and mortars protecting the fleeing enemy rear-guards, it was announced here this afternoon.

The British forces have closed in on the town, some 80 road miles west of Salonika, and have subjected German positions on its outskirts to heavy pounding, a communique from Land Forces Greece declared.

Bad weather grounded planes of Allied air forces operating from Greek airfields against the retreating enemy columns yesterday, the communique stated. (PRO)

KLAGENFURT AND SOUTHERN GERMANY BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 29 — Despite bad weather, which reduced Mediterranean Allied Air Force sorties to less than 200 for the third successive day, small forces of Flying Fortresses and night bombers yesterday subjected targets in Klagenfurt and southern Germany to day and night bombardment, it was announced here today.

No details were available on results of either attack, although it was stated that the target in Klagenfurt, an aircraft factory, was obscured by clouds when the bombers were over the area.

Fighters and fighter-bombers continued their attacks of attrition against enemy motor and rail transport in the Po Valley and in the Balkans, adding 18 locomotives, 61 freight cars, and 58 vehicles to the steadily-mounting toll of enemy equipment destroyed or damaged. (PRO)

GERMANS REPORT NEW LANDING ON MELOS

LONDON, October 29 — Allied forces have landed on the Island of Melos, about 70 miles east of the Greek mainland in the Cyclades, said German reports today.

There is no confirmation of this from any Allied source, but yesterday's communique from the Mediterranean said that Allied warships had bombarded Melos. (BBC)

GERMANS SAY R. N. ATTACK CONVOY OFF GENOA

LONDON, October 29 — British motor torpedo-boats attacked a German convoy off the Italian coast between Genoa and Spezia last night, said the German news agency today. The news agency added that British light naval forces shelled the region of Ventimiglia. (Reuter)

NAZIS REPORT VENICE FLOODED

ROME, October 29 — Venice is flooded after weeks of rains and gales, according to German reports. The water is said to be three feet above normal level, and St. Mark Square is under water. (BBC)

GREECE WILL GET GENEROUS RELIEF

ATHENS, October 29 — An « exceptionally generous share » of relief was promised to Greece here today by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater, when he praised the Greek guerrillas and people at a press conference.

« There are many difficulties ahead, especially in the matter of supplies and transport, and the fact that the liberation of other countries is going on makes the problem more difficult », he said.

Asked if British troops would stay in Greece after her complete liberation, General Wilson said:

« We have to stay a certain time, because it will be necessary to assist Greece in her relief work. » (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

JEWISH PROPERTY IN GREECE TO BE RESTORED

ATHENS, October 29 — A Government decree has been issued in Athens restoring property seized from Jews during the German occupation of Greece to its owners, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens said today. (OWI)

« GET READY TO DIE NOW, » GERMAN SOLDIERS TOLD

HEADQUARTERS, AAI, October 29 — German soldiers sent as replacements to the 715th Infantry Division on the Italian front have been told to be prepared for immediate death in action, or be shot in the back.

This was revealed by prisoners captured from the 592nd March Battalion, who were present at divisional headquarters when a major addressed them as follows:

« You've come here to die, so you may as well get used to the idea. The line must be held whatever the cost. If we lose the war, we shall be either bolshevized by the Russians, or sterilized by the Anglo-Americans. »

Following the familiar propaganda trend to bolster morale, he added: « In two or three months, a new weapon will be used by us which will be annihilating. »

But the major went on to say: « Deserters will have no mercy shown them. We know the old front-line pig (*der alte Frontschwein*) who has done five years' service and will shoot behind him, as soon as in front of him. You've got to die once anyhow, so get ready to die now. » (PWB)

INCREASING INDISCIPLINE IN GERMAN ARMY

HEADQUARTERS, AAI, October 29 — A growing lack of discipline in the German Army is shown in the increase in court-martial cases, as revealed in an order issued by the Judge Advocate Section of the 362nd Infantry Division.

This order, signed by Major General Greiner, and captured in Italy, stated:

« During the period 27 July to 26 August 1944, 150 court-martial cases were submitted to the Divisional Judge Advocate. Since up to that time the average of delinquencies had been 25 to 30 cases per month, this increase is considerable.

« It is, therefore, the task of each officer, particularly the company commander, to counteract this danger with all the means at his disposal, in order to prevent the development of a deep-rooted laxity of discipline, and the resulting decrease in combat efficiency.

« The main offences noted in recent months are AWL, desertion, plundering, disobedience — and, to a lesser degree, cowardice.

« Many offenses (such as AWL, desertion, cowardice, disobedience) are the result of a declining faith in victory. »

Following instructions from the German Army's morale-boosting department, the Leadership Corps, General Greiner proceeds:

« It must be explained again and again to every man that the great turn of the war will come with the advent of new weapons. » (PWB)

VON PAULUS URGES GERMANS TO QUIT HITLER

MOSCOW, October 29 — « There is only one way left » for the German people to get out of the war, Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, now a prisoner of war in Russia, said in a broadcast over Radio Moscow yesterday — « to separate from Hitler. »

The former commander of the German forces at Stalingrad « Himmler knows very well that these are not dishonorable men. A Himmler who, by his actions, has deprived our people of its honor and now intends unscrupulously to drive it to suicide with his *Volkssturm*, has no right to judge honor.

« The League of German Officers, however, led by General von Seydlitz, is fighting in the ranks of the Free Germany Movement for the restoration of the honor of the German people. »

Broadcasting also over the Free German transmitter from Moscow, Von Paulus said that Soviet General Chernyahovsky had concentrated in East Prussia, for his drive against the Reich proper, greater forces than have ever been amassed for a Soviet offensive in three years of war. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALY FACES GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES

NEW YORK, October 29 — From now on, the Italian Government must take on increasingly greater responsibility and must courageously stand up to and resolve all the difficulties with which it is and will be faced, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia said in a broadcast here tonight.

The United States and Great Britain, Mayor LaGuardia said, have the moral responsibility for the extension of such material aid as is necessary to assist the country's recovery.

The Mayor said the recent reëstablishment of diplomatic relations between Italy and Allied and neutral countries places her among the sovereign nations of the civilized world, and leaves no doubt as to her political status. (UNN)

A.R.C. CHAIRMAN FORESEES HARD ITALIAN WINTER

NEW YORK, October 29 — Unless there is an improvement in the transportation situation in Italy, that country, together with Britain and France, will face « a bad winter, » Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, declared here yesterday upon his return from a 28-day trip through those countries.

« The great need can be summed up in one word — transportation. This involves shipping from this country, as well as transportation problems abroad, » O'Connor continued.

« There is considerable malnutrition in all of these countries, and it will be a bad winter. The chief need is for food and clothing. If transportation can be obtained, I would give clothing the highest priority. If there is no transportation, then the need will be for food and fuel. »

O'Connor stressed that conditions were « very bad in Italy, » and reported the tremendous war damage in that country.

The Red Cross, O'Connor added, has sent six million dollars' worth of clothing into Italy and a million articles into Greece, in addition to millions of articles of clothing into France. In Italy, the Red Cross is working in cooperation with the Army. (OWI)

PAPER MILLS IN LIRI VALLEY REACTIVATED

ROME, October 29 — Four big paper mills in the Liri Valley are being reactivated under direction of the Allied Commission, W. S. Vaughan, director of the AC's industry sub-commission, said today.

Another large paper mill has been reopened in Foggia Province, where an excess of straw is being utilized to make cellulose, which in turn becomes paper, Vaughan said.

One of the paper mills in the Liri Valley had been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

But the major went on to say: «Deserters will have no mercy shown them. We know the old front-line pig (*der alte Frontschwein*) who has done five years' service and will shoot behind him, as soon as in front of him. You've got to die once anyhow, so get ready to die now.» (PWB)

INCREASING INDISCIPLINE IN GERMAN ARMY

HEADQUARTERS, AAI, October 29 — A growing lack of discipline in the German Army is shown in the increase in court-martial cases, as revealed in an order issued by the Judge Advocate Section of the 362nd Infantry Division.

This order, signed by Major General Greiner, and captured in Italy, stated:

«During the period 27 July to 26 August 1944, 150 court-martial cases were submitted to the Divisional Judge Advocate. Since up to that time the average of delinquencies had been 25 to 30 cases per month, this increase is considerable.

«It is, therefore, the task of each officer, particularly the company commander, to counteract this danger with all the means at his disposal, in order to prevent the development of a deep-rooted laxity of discipline, and the resulting decrease in combat efficiency.

«The main offences noted in recent months are AWL, desertion, plundering, disobedience — and, to a lesser degree, cowardice.

«Many offenses (such as AWL, desertion, cowardice, disobedience) are the result of a declining faith in victory.»

Following instructions from the German Army's morale-boosting department, the Leadership Corps, General Greiner proceeds:

«It must be explained again and again to every man that the great turn of the war will come with the advent of new weapons.» (PWB)

VON PAULUS URGES GERMANS TO QUIT HITLER

MOSCOW, October 29 — «There is only one way left» for the German people to get out of the war, Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, now a prisoner of war in Russia, said in a broadcast over Radio Moscow yesterday — «to separate from Hitler.»

The former commander of the German forces at Stalingrad also contrasted the treatment given by the Russians to their war prisoners and the atrocities committed by Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo head and now chief of Hitler's «People's Army.»

Von Paulus said, in part:

«At the beginning of August this year, the development of the general situation caused me to abandon the natural reticence imposed on me by my status as a prisoner of war. I felt it was my duty toward my fatherland to tell my comrades and our entire people that there was only one way left out of the seeming hopelessness of our position — to separate from Hitler and end the war.

«It is an infamous lie for Himmler to assert that the German soldiers taken prisoner by the Russians are being treated inhumanly, and are being forced by lashing and the threat of being shot to make propaganda against their own fatherland. The truth is that, in spite of the numerous brutal atrocities committed by Himmler's orders against hundreds of thousands of defenseless men, women, and children of all nations in occupied territories and German concentration camps alike, the German prisoners of war in the Soviet Union are treated in a just and humane manner.

«As a duty to their own people, hundreds of thousands of German prisoners of war have joined the Free Germany Movement, including thousands of German officers and more than 30 generals.

difficulties with which it is and will be faced, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia said in a broadcast here tonight.

The United States and Great Britain, Mayor LaGuardia said, have the moral responsibility for the extension of such material aid as is necessary to assist the country's recovery.

The Mayor said the recent reëstablishment of diplomatic relations between Italy and Allied and neutral countries places her among the sovereign nations of the civilized world, and leaves no doubt as to her political status. (UNN)

A.R.C. CHAIRMAN FORESEES HARD ITALIAN WINTER

NEW YORK, October 29 — Unless there is an improvement in the transportation situation in Italy, that country, together with Britain and France, will face «a bad winter,» Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, declared here yesterday upon his return from a 28-day trip through those countries.

«The great need can be summed up in one word — transportation. This involves shipping from this country, as well as transportation problems abroad,» O'Connor continued.

«There is considerable malnutrition in all of these countries, and it will be a bad winter. The chief need is for food and clothing. If transportation can be obtained, I would give clothing the highest priority. If there is no transportation, then the need will be for food and fuel.»

O'Connor stressed that conditions were «very bad in Italy,» and reported the tremendous war damage in that country.

The Red Cross, O'Connor added, has sent six million dollars' worth of clothing into Italy and a million articles into Greece, in addition to millions of articles of clothing into France. In Italy, the Red Cross is working in coöperation with the Army. (OWI)

PAPER MILLS IN LIRI VALLEY REACTIVATED

ROME, October 29 — Four big paper mills in the Liri Valley are being reactivated under direction of the Allied Commission, W. S. Vaughan, director of the AC's industry sub-commission, said today.

Another large paper mill has been reopened in Foggia Province, where an excess of straw is being utilized to make cellulose, which in turn becomes paper, Vaughan said.

One of the paper mills in the Liri Valley had been mined by the Germans but, before the destruction could be carried out, they were routed by American artillery fire.

Already two revived paper plants, one in Rome and one in Tivoli, are making a total of 200 tons of newsprint a month. As soon as electrical power is available, they will be capable of turning out 600 tons of newsprint monthly.

«This program is part of the Allied effort to reëstablish freedom of expression through the printing press,» Vaughan said.

Besides paper, factories in liberated Italy have begun again to produce soap, steel, silk, cement, bricks, chemicals, belting, matches, fertilizers, textiles, leather, cigarettes, and hemp.

This production is taking place in the face of extreme shortages of raw materials, machinery, power, and fuel. A two-fold purpose of reviving Italian industry and saving shipping space for military supplies is being served.

Owners are operating their own plants, with the exception of several being operated by the Allied armies for special products, and still others where owners have been dismissed on charges of being active Fascists.

AC supervision has included helping the owner to obtain materials. When necessary, to avoid black-market-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ing, AC has set up controls over distribution and prices.

The commission is returning the supervision of the Italian industries to the Italian Government as soon as possible. (UNN)

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS PALERMO

PALERMO, October 29 — The Soviet Trade Union delegation arrived here today from Agrigento. During the afternoon they were guest speakers at a gathering of workers organized by the local provincial labor body and representatives of the six Government parties.

In answer to many questions raised from the audience, the Soviet labor delegates spoke on trade union activity in Russia, on the organization and function of collective farms, and on the salient aspects of the political, religious, school, and family-life of their country.

During the past week, the Soviet delegates visited Cosenza and Catanzaro, in the Calabria region, and the Sicilian towns of Messina and Catania. (UNN)

2,000,000 POUNDS OF CLOTHING FOR ITALY

NEW YORK, October 29 — The two million pounds of used clothing, collected by the American Relief for Italy, Inc., will be shipped to Italy within two weeks, it was announced today.

The consignment is the second designed for Italian relief.

In the first week of October, the organization reported, more than three million pairs of stockings and socks and 5,300 yards of fabrics were sent to Italy for distribution among men, women, and children.

The latest consignment of used clothing was collected throughout America, and the War Department has allocated shipping space to the cargo. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

AMERICANS MUST MEET PEACE PROBLEMS BOLDLY

CHICAGO, October 29 — President Roosevelt, in a campaign speech made here yesterday, urged the American people, who are now engaged in a political campaign simultaneous with the greatest war in history, to be prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same bold way as they had met the problems of war.

Stating that the Americans have devoted themselves to winning the war and to bringing their men and women home as quickly as possible, President Roosevelt declared:

«We have astonished the world and have confounded our enemies with our stupendous war production, with the overwhelming courage and skill of our fighting men, with the bridge of ships carrying our munitions and men through the seven seas, with the gigantic fleet which has pounded the enemy in the Pacific and has just driven through for a goal.

«The American people are resolved that when their men and women return home from this war, they shall come back to a place where all persons, regardless of race, color, creed, or place of birth, can live in peace, honor, and human dignity».

They shall come back, he said to «the right to a useful and remunerative job in industries, shops, farms, or mines of the nation; the right to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing and recreation; the right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him a decent living; the right of every business man, large or small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and from domination by monopolies at home

«I am confident», the President said, «that with Congressional approval the foreign trade of The United States also can be trebled after the war — providing millions more jobs.»

The President concluded:

«I believe in free enterprise, and always have. I believe in the profit system, and always have. I believe that private enterprise can give full employment to our people. I believe in exceptional rewards for innovation, skill, and the risk taken by business.» (OWI)

RUSSIAN-PERSIAN OIL TALKS COLLAPSE

MOSCOW, October 29 — The Russian oil talks with the Persian Government have come to an abrupt end caused by the «disloyal attitude taken by Premier Saed of Persia toward the Soviet Union», the Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Kavtaradze, announced today at a press conference in Teheran.

In his statement regarding the conclusion of negotiations, Commissar Kavtaradze said:

«Relations between Persia and the U.S.S.R. remain friendly as before, but impediments and difficulties in the way would be removed and Russian-Persian relations would be further strengthened by the granting of oil concessions.» (Reuter)

SOVIETS NOT ENTERING AIR CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, October 29 — The Soviet Government officially denied reports published throughout the world that Russia would participate in the Civil Aviation Conference opening in Chicago on November 1.

The report, as issued tonight by the Soviet news agency, TASS, said that among the nations taking part in the conference were Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal — «countries which for a number of years have carried on a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union.» (Reuter - Radio Moscow)

BELGIAN COMMUNISTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION

BRUSSELS, October 29 — The Belgian Communists, whose recent memorandum to Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot threatened to cause a collapse of the Government, took to the streets here today for a large-scale demonstration, a Reuter correspondent said late tonight.

The procession marched to the Cemetery Saint Giles to pay homage to Jacques, founder of their party, as well as to members of their party killed by the Germans during the occupation.

The decision of the Allied High Command to supplement the rations along with the progress made at the war front brought a brief lull to the Belgian political upheaval.

But, behind the scenes, the nation awaits the convocation of the Chamber and Senate on November 7. It was authoritatively stated here tonight that one of the first jobs of the parliament will be the removal of parliamentary immunity from certain deputies and senators, who are said to be gravely compromised by their pro-German activities.

A second task will be the approval of the Government's application for wider powers in social and industrial fields. (Reuter)

FRENCH PATRIOT MILITIA BANNED

PARIS, October 29 — The French Cabinet has banned the activity of the armed Patriot militia and ordered the members to turn over their arms to the Government, the French Ministry of the Interior said last night.

The announcement added that, in certain departments,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

inc., will be shipped to Italy within two weeks, it was announced today.

The consignment is the second designed for Italian relief.

In the first week of October, the organization reported, more than three million pairs of stockings and socks and 5,300 yards of fabrics were sent to Italy for distribution among men, women, and children.

The latest consignment of used clothing was collected throughout America, and the War Department has allocated shipping space to the cargo. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

AMERICANS MUST MEET PEACE PROBLEMS BOLDLY

CHICAGO, October 29 — President Roosevelt, in a campaign speech made here yesterday, urged the American people, who are now engaged in a political campaign simultaneous with the greatest war in history, to be prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same bold way as they had met the problems of war.

Stating that the Americans have devoted themselves to winning the war and to bringing their men and women home as quickly as possible, President Roosevelt declared:

« We have astonished the world and have confounded our enemies with our stupendous war production, with the overwhelming courage and skill of our fighting men, with the bridge of ships carrying our munitions and men through the seven seas, with the gigantic fleet which has pounded the enemy in the Pacific and has just driven through for a goal.

« The American people are resolved that when their men and women return home from this war, they shall come back to a place where all persons, regardless of race, color, creed, or place of birth, can live in peace, honor, and human dignity ».

They shall come back, he said to « the right to a useful and remunerative job in industries, shops, farms, or mines of the nation; the right to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing and recreation; the right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him a decent living; the right of every business man, large or small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and from domination by monopolies at home and abroad. »

President Roosevelt stated that all of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, he said, we must be prepared to move forward in implementation of these rights to new goals of human happiness and well being.

« Never again Isolationism »

He stressed also the importance of America's continued participation in international affairs:

« Never again must we in The United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity. We are fighting this war and holding this election both for the same essential reason — because we have faith in Democracy. There is no force or combination of forces powerful enough to shake that faith. After this war, we do not intend to settle for anything less than a lasting peace. »

Turning to post-war America, the President proclaimed an economic program with a goal close to 60 million productive jobs in a country no longer subject to price, production, and wage controls. He foresaw a demand for « well over a million homes a year for 10 years. » He spoke of an America of new highways and parkways, thousands of new airports, planes, new cheap cars, new hospitals and health clinics, and a new merchant marine for expanding world trade. He saw millions of jobs in « these vast possibilities for industrial expansion. »

concessions. » (Reuter)

SOVIETS NOT ENTERING AIR CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, October 29 — The Soviet Government officially denied reports published throughout the world that Russia would participate in the Civil Aviation Conference opening in Chicago on November 1.

The report, as issued tonight by the Soviet news agency, TASS, said that among the nations taking part in the conference were Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal — « countries which for a number of years have carried on a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union. »

(Reuter - Radio Moscow)

BELGIAN COMMUNISTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION

BRUSSELS, October 29 — The Belgian Communists, whose recent memorandum to Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot threatened to cause a collapse of the Government, took to the streets here today for a large-scale demonstration, a Reuter correspondent said late tonight.

The procession marched to the Cemetery Saint Giles to pay homage to Jacques, founder of their party, as well as to members of their party killed by the Germans during the occupation.

The decision of the Allied High Command to supplement the rations along with the progress made at the war front brought a brief lull to the Belgian political upheaval.

But, behind the scenes, the nation awaits the convocation of the Chamber and Senate on November 7. It was authoritatively stated here tonight that one of the first jobs of the parliament will be the removal of parliamentary immunity from certain deputies and senators, who are said to be gravely compromised by their pro-German activities.

A second task will be the approval of the Government's application for wider powers in social and industrial fields. (Reuter)

FRENCH PATRIOT MILITIA BANNED

PARIS, October 29 — The French Cabinet has banned the activity of the armed Patriot militia and ordered the members to turn over their arms to the Government, the French Ministry of the Interior said last night.

The announcement added that, in certain departments, the Patriot militia have been carrying on an independent fight against the black market and the fifth column, and in some cases have conducted searches and arrests. But it is now the responsibility of the French Government and its representatives alone to exercise administrative and police powers, the statement continued, although those wishing to serve in the defense of the country may enlist at military training centers which are being organized by the Ministry of War.

After asking all French men and women to forward information on collaborationism and black marketing to the regular authorities, and paying tribute to the services of the Patriot militia, the statement concluded:

« The nation must prove that it is resolved to carry out in an orderly manner the immense effort of work and organization needed for France to gain victory and resume her place in the world. » (PWB)

COMMUNIST LEADER THOREZ EXPECTED IN PARIS

PARIS, October 29 — Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader now in Moscow, will soon be in Paris, Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, said at a meeting last night, according to a *New York Times* dispatch today. The report of Thorez's return is not confirmed by any official source.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The Communist press is now in the midst of a campaign in favor of Thorez's return. He has been in disfavor since the party he led was outlawed by the French government in January, 1941, as a result of its attitude toward the war. General de Gaulle refused to permit Thorez to go to Algiers when the French Provisional Government was there.

Duclos contended that the local elections in February would not represent the country if French prisoners-of-war were still absent. He urged the creation of a greater French army with the French Forces of the Interior absorbed in it. He advocated also that the patriotic militia which arose from the insurrection against the Germans continue as an armed force acting under orders. (OWI)

LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES TENTH OF U. K. FOOD

WASHINGTON, October 29 — During the first nine months of 1944, Lend-Lease food shipments from The United States continued to supply about 10 per cent of British food requirements, Leo Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator, announced yesterday.

Lend-Lease also played an important part in the rations of the Soviet Army, Crowley said.

The volume of food received as reverse Lend-Lease by the American armed forces, mainly in the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand continued to be heavy. More than 90 per cent of the food consumed by U.S. troops in the south and southwest Pacific is supplied by Australia and New Zealand, Crowley said. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN ASKED TO RELEASE NORWEGIAN INTERNEES

LONDON, October 29 — The Swedish Government has been asked to release 10,000 young Norwegian internees for special police duties in liberated Norway, a *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent said in a dispatch filed from here today.

The Norwegians are reported to have escaped from their own country at various times since the Germans occupied their country on 9 April 1940.

In Sweden they were given special training under Norwegian Army officers. They have been especially trained to ferret out quislings and guard them for trial. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 29 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activities on the front of the Allied Armies in Italy have been confined to patrolling.

Land Forces Greece:

The enemy's withdrawal is being harassed by British troops in the area of Kozani. Many enemy guns and mortars defending the area were silenced when our artillery bombarded German positions close to the town.

No operational flying was undertaken yesterday, because of bad weather.

Two of our pilots previously reported missing are uninjured and safe.

No navy communique.

Near Cadzand, our fighter-bombers hit gun positions and fortified buildings housing enemy troops.

Escorted heavy bombers attacked gun emplacements on the Island of Walcheren. Two bombers are missing. Fighter-bombers and rocketfiring fighters went for similar targets on the island.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, our forces repulsed counter-attacks north and west of the Meijel.

Enemy communication systems in Holland and the Rhineland were under attack throughout the day.

Medium and light bombers hit a rail bridge over the Ijssel River at Deventer, and a bridge carrying a road and railway over the Meuse at Venlo, and destroyed a central span of a bridge over the river at Roermond.

From Aachen to Forêt de Parroy, there were no important changes.

Our patrols were active in the Aachen and Monschau areas.

Fighter-bombers in strength attacked railways and bridges in the Rhineland from Wesel in the north, to Karlsruhe in the south. Over 40 locomotives were damaged, and a large number of rail tracks west of the Rhine were cut in some 60 places.

Medium and light bombers struck at railway bridges in Ahrweiler and Sinzig. One light bomber is missing.

During the day fighter-bombers shot down 13 enemy aircraft.

Cologne was attacked in daylight by a strong force of heavy bombers, escorted by fighters.

Heavy-caliber German artillery shelled the city of Luxembourg yesterday.

Sporadic artillery and small-arms fire was encountered by our units in the Moselle Valley.

In the Epinal sector, we made limited gains east of Bruyères.

The village of Jussarupt was taken against strong opposition.

Enemy artillery fire was strong at several points in this area, and also in the Vosges Mountains. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 29 — Tonight's communique:

On the territory of Czecho-Slovakia, south of Uzhorod, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, captured the town and large railway junction of Csap.

In Hungary, west of Satu-Mare, our troops fought advanced battles, in the course of which they captured the populated localities of Nyierparasne, Pabosh, Oor, Jarmi, Kandonjaroshi, Yerah, Yulaj, Mare-Poch, Pochtepri, and Koloshenye, and the railway station of Mare-Poch.

On the other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 28, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 88 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 15 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 29 — In Liguria, Patriots attacked a locality named Goretto, and forced the local enemy garrison, composed of 400 Fascist Alpine troops, to retire toward the north.

In the Lake Maggiore aerea, a group of Patriots held control of Monte Mottarone for some time and advanced to the outskirts of Stresa.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Australia, and New Zealand continued to be heavy. More than 90 per cent of the food consumed by U.S. troops in the south and southwest Pacific is supplied by Australia and New Zealand, Crowley said. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN ASKED TO RELEASE NORWEGIAN INTERNEES

LONDON, October 29 — The Swedish Government has been asked to release 10,000 young Norwegian internees for special police duties in liberated Norway, a *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent said in a dispatch filed from here today.

The Norwegians are reported to have escaped from their own country at various times since the Germans occupied their country on 9 April 1940.

In Sweden they were given special training under Norwegian Army officers. They have been especially trained to ferret out quislings and guard them for trial. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 29 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Activities on the front of the Allied Armies in Italy have been confined to patrolling.

Land Forces Greece:

The enemy's withdrawal is being harassed by British troops in the area of Kozani. Many enemy guns and mortars defending the area were silenced when our artillery bombarded German positions close to the town.

No operational flying was undertaken yesterday, because of bad weather.

Two of our pilots previously reported missing are uninjured and safe.

No navy communique.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Operations yesterday were again restricted by bad weather, but a small force of heavy bombers attacked an aircraft factory at Klagenfurt.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked rail facilities in the Po Valley, and light bombers attacked shipping off the Dalmatian coast.

Last night, a small force of bombers attacked targets in southern Germany.

From the day's operations, none of our aircraft is missing.

MAAF flew approximately 170 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 29 — Today's communique:

In South Beveland, the Allied bridgehead over the Beveland Canal has been extended.

Fighters and fighter-bombers bombed and strafed gun positions and troops near Kapelle, and supported our ground operations on the peninsula.

South of the Schelde, we reached the outskirts of Zuidzande.

Ahrweiler and Sinzig. One light bomber is missing.

During the day fighter-bombers shot down 13 enemy aircraft.

Cologne was attacked in daylight by a strong force of heavy bombers, escorted by fighters.

Heavy-caliber German artillery shelled the city of Luxembourg yesterday.

Sporadic artillery and small-arms fire was encountered by our units in the Moselle Valley.

In the Epinal sector, we made limited gains east of Bruyeres.

The village of Jussarupt was taken against strong opposition.

Enemy artillery fire was strong at several points in this area, and also in the Vosges Mountains. (OWI-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 29 — Tonight's communique:

On the territory of Czecho-Slovakia, south of Uzhorod, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, captured the town and large railway junction of Csap.

In Hungary, west of Satu-Mare, our troops fought advanced battles, in the course of which they captured the populated localities of Nyiernarasne, Pabosh, Oor, Jarmi, Kandonjaroshi, Yersh, Yulaj, Mare-Poch, Pochtepri, and Koloshenye, and the railway station of Mare-Poch.

On the other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 28, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 88 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 15 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 29 — In Liguria, Patriots attacked a locality named Goretto, and forced the local enemy garrison, composed of 400 Fascist Alpine troops, to retire foward the north.

In the Lake Maggiore aerea, a group of Patriots held control of Monte Mottarone for some time and advanced to the outskirts of Stresa.

In a recent clash with a group of Fascist sailors, an enemy captain was killed. A colonel of the Fascist Republican Guard and three non-commissioned officers were led into a trap and killed near Lake Maggiore.

In Turin Province, the road between Molaretto and Piano San Martino was cut on October 7. German and Fascist troops, coming from different directions, and unaware of each other's identity, clashed at the point where the highway was damaged. The enemy lost eight men in dead and wounded.

On October 9, Piedmont Patriots killed five Germans on a train near Sant' Antonio. Five other Germans were killed in the same area the following day.

On October 11, Patriots repulsed a German attack at Mennizio. Six enemy soldiers were killed, including their commander. The Germans burned the entire village in reprisal.

On October 14, a stretch of railway between Rosta and Alpignano, in Turin Province, was dynamited.

On October 22, a German reconnaissance patrol was attacked near Giaveno. Two Germans were killed.

The Cremona Black Brigade lost one officer and three men in a recent operation against Piedmont Patriots. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 29 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, the enemy was ousted from a penetration point in our bridgehead west of Breskens.

On South Beveland, our troops continue to be engaged in bitter fighting against the enemy who is making intensified attacks from the south and east.

Between Bergen op Zoom and Hertogenbosch, Canadians, British, and Americans continued their large-scale attacks.

Despite most stubborn resistance, our troops, facing superior enemy forces which suffered heavy losses in this fighting, could not prevent penetrations. Counter-attacks are being launched.

At Bergen op Zoom and several other localities, fierce street-fighting is raging.

In the course of local fighting, southeast of Helmond, several enemy attacks were repulsed; 18 tanks and two armored reconnaissance cars were shot up.

Last night, fast fighter-bomber and night-fighter planes effectively attacked an enemy supply base near Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the western Vosges, in the forests between Mortagne and Meurthe, west of St. Dié, the Americans made strong attacks toward the north and southeast. Our counter-attacks caught them in the flank before they were able to reach open terrain.

London was again under the fire of our «V-1».

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, there were no major operations.

In the course of numerous shock-troop operations, heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

Surprising mopping-up operations made by our security formations dealt heavy blows to the Bands in northern Italy. They lost more than 3,600 killed and 8,200 prisoners, and the bulk of their heavy weapons. Their camps in the forest, and hideouts, were destroyed.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, the area of Larissa was evacuated toward the north, according to orders.

Between the Danube and Tisa, Hungarian troops improved their positions in attack.

There was local fighting at the Tisa bridgeheads, northeast of Szolnok.

North and northwest of Debrecen, our divisions repulsed strong Bolshevik attacks and inflicted heavy losses upon the attackers.

At Ungvar, the enemy attempted to advance farther to the west. He was thrown back by counter-attacks made by German and Hungarian troops.

In the East Prussian border region, the enemy, as a result of heavy losses suffered in previous fighting, interrupted the large-scale attack.

Southeast of Gumbinnen, strong Bolshevik forces unsuccessfully attacked.

In the northern sector, the big battle southeast of Libau and at Autz continued with increased vehemence. Our excellently-fighting troops frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through.

Enemy low-level flyers continued their attacks against the civilian population in western and southwestern Germany.

Sixteen enemy planes, including 10 four-engined bombers, were shot down. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: According to war correspondent Günther Weber, the Germans are still fighting in Hertogenbosch whilst Marshal Model seems to be carrying out a systematic shortening of lines between Bergen op Zoom and Tilburg. This explains the evacuation of these two towns.

It is possible that the Germans will establish a second defence line in Holland from Hertogenbosch to the Waal and Meuse estuaries, which they might hold with comparatively weak forces and thus enable the German High Command to concentrate all available forces for the impending battle of the Ruhr. It is certain, however, that the German counter-attack in eastern Holland has considerably upset Field Marshal Montgomery's preparations for the Ruhr offensive. The present lull on the rest of the western front might be expected to end soon.

General Eisenhower is once more massing troops for a decisive break-through.

Eastern Front: Correspondent Carl Blücher states that momentary paralyzation of the Soviet offensive in East Prussia is due to the extremely heavy losses suffered by the Red Army, including over a thousand tanks which he claims, have been knocked out since the offensive started. Now the Soviets have to bring up reinforcements in order to eliminate the danger to their northern flank.

At the cost of heavy losses, the Soviets scored local successes in the Libau area.

They cut the Libau-Moscheiken railway line, but German guns stopped any further advance.

In Hungary, fighting is on a reduced scale.

In the tank battle of Debrecen, strong Soviet formations face encirclement.

Walcheren Islanders' Plight: According to a Berlin report, the island of Walcheren, where German coastal batteries are blocking the entrance to the Schelde Estuary and Antwerp harbor, is almost entirely under water, due to Anglo-American air-bombardment which destroyed the sea-dykes protecting the island. At some places the water is 2½ metres deep and the islanders, after having suffered casualties, flocked into the towns of Middleburg and Domburg, seeking shelter in the upper stories of buildings, since the lower stories are flooded.

U. S. Soldiers Change Attitude Toward War: War Correspondent Erich Wenzel states that American soldiers recently taken prisoner in the Aachen area present a quite different spectacle from their cocksure predecessors of the early invasion days. He talked to hundreds of prisoners and gained the impression that they were rather depressed, and hardly interested in the war against Germany. Most of them were fresh troops hastily rushed to the front to replace the huge losses the 3rd Army has suffered of late. Some of them could not even handle a machine-gun. The autumn weather has also had a demoralising effect on them.

Britain Will Be Cut Off, Says Tokyo: Transocean quotes an article of the *Nippon Times* of Sunday stating that Great Britain has failed in her long-term policy to prevent Russia's advance to the west by forming buffer states. Her life-line in the Eastern Mediterranean has also become endangered by growing Russian influence in Greece and Turkey.

If we add America's possible interests in Western Europe, declares the *Nippon Times*, we come to the conclusion that Great Britain may well become an extra-European state, bottled up in her island after the war.

Trouble Brewing in Rome: The Rome Labour Chamber

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

armored reconnaissance cars were shot up.

Last night, fast fighter-bomber and night-fighter planes effectively attacked an enemy supply base near Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the western Vosges, in the forests between Moriagne and Meurthe, west of St. Dié, the Americans made strong attacks toward the north and southeast. Our counter-attacks caught them in the flank before they were able to reach open terrain.

London was again under the fire of our « V-1 ».

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, there were no major operations.

In the course of numerous shock-troop operations, heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

Surprising mopping-up operations made by our security formations dealt heavy blows to the Bands in northern Italy. They lost more than 3,600 killed and 8,200 prisoners, and the bulk of their heavy weapons. Their camps in the forest, and hideouts, were destroyed.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, the area of Larissa was evacuated toward the north, according to orders.

Between the Danube and Tisa, Hungarian troops improved their positions in attack.

There was local fighting at the Tisa bridgeheads, northeast of Szolnok.

North and northwest of Debrecen, our divisions repulsed strong Bolshevik attacks and inflicted heavy losses upon the attackers.

At Ungvar, the enemy attempted to advance farther to the west. He was thrown back by counter-attacks made by German and Hungarian troops.

In the East Prussian border region, the enemy, as a result of heavy losses suffered in previous fighting, interrupted the large-scale attack.

Southeast of Gumbinnen, strong Bolshevik forces unsuccessfully attacked.

In the northern sector, the big battle southeast of Libau and at Autz continued with increased vehemence. Our excellently-fighting troops frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through.

Air:

During the first two days of the battle in Kurland, 141 planes were shot down. Thus, the Soviets in the course of the last 48 hours lost 183 planes on the entire Eastern Front.

Anglo-American terror flyers attacked Cologne, Münster, and Hamm.

Last night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Cologne and Munich.

Eastern Front: Correspondent Carl Blücher states that momentary paralyzation of the Soviet offensive in East Prussia is due to the extremely heavy losses suffered by the Red Army, including over a thousand tanks which he claims, have been knocked out since the offensive started. Now the Soviets have to bring up reinforcements in order to eliminate the danger to their northern flank.

At the cost of heavy losses, the Soviets scored local successes in the Libau area.

They cut the Libau-Moscheiken railway line, but German guns stopped any further advance.

In Hungary, fighting is on a reduced scale.

In the tank battle of Debrecen, strong Soviet formations face encirclement.

Walcheren Islanders' Plight: According to a Berlin report, the island of Walcheren, where German coastal batteries are blocking the entrance to the Schelde Estuary and Antwerp harbor, is almost entirely under water, due to Anglo-American air-bombardment which destroyed the sea-dykes protecting the island. At some places the water is 2½ metres deep and the islanders, after having suffered casualties, flocked into the towns of Middleburg and Domburg, seeking shelter in the upper stories of buildings, since the lower stories are flooded.

U. S. Soldiers Change Attitude Toward War: War Correspondent Erich Wenzel states that American soldiers recently taken prisoner in the Aachen area present a quite different spectacle from their cocksure predecessors of the early invasion days. He talked to hundreds of prisoners and gained the impression that they were rather depressed, and hardly interested in the war against Germany. Most of them were fresh troops hastily rushed to the front to replace the huge losses the 3rd Army has suffered of late. Some of them could not even handle a machine-gun. The autumn weather has also had a demoralising effect on them.

Britain Will Be Cut Off, Says Tokyo: Transocean quotes an article of the *Nippon Times* of Sunday stating that Great Britain has failed in her long-term policy to prevent Russia's advance to the west by forming buffer states. Her life-line in the Eastern Mediterranean has also become endangered by growing Russian influence in Greece and Turkey.

If we add America's possible interests in Western Europe, declares the *Nippon Times*, we come to the conclusion that Great Britain may well become an extra-European state, bottled up in her island after the war.

Trouble Brewing in Rome: The Rome Labour Chamber has protested against the lowering of food-rations for workers who are not connected with Allied war effort, reports the Swiss Telegraph Agency from Berne.

The chamber declared that food shortage was so serious that there could be no further reduction in the rations. The same agency reports that Italian goods in the value of 60,000 dollars have been unloaded in New York harbor.

Next Tuesday, all workers in Rome will stop work for half an hour as a protest against the authorities' failure to increase wages to cover the increased cost of living.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interior S/C

BASIC NEWS

2 9 OCT 1944

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Sunday — **29 October 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Armies move ahead in six countries; Tilburg captured; Tilburg-Breda Road cut; American forces liberate Samar Island; Gale brings Italian front to a standstill; Melos bombarded; Aegean island of Piscopi liberated; Bulgarian armistice signed in Moscow; Japs launch major assault on Kweilin; General Stilwell recalled from Far East.

LIBERATED ITALY — Funds appropriated for Sicilian recovery; Ceprano power plant to be ready November 1; Two Rome police officers fired; U. S. vice consul for Milan named; Palazzo Venezia art exhibit extended.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt urges America to work for enduring peace; Benes says Czechoslovak liberation is in sight; Moscow says Conference shortened war.

NEUTRAL — Spanish Maquis control Aran Valley; Argentina seeks American foreign ministers' conference.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS MOVE AHEAD IN SIX COUNTRIES

MOSCOW, October 28 — The Red Army advanced in six countries today — in Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. The heaviest fighting on the whole Russian front raged in yet a seventh country — East Prussia.

At Gumbinnen, key center on the East Prussian road to Königsberg, and at points 20 miles farther south, the Germans are making almost ceaseless counter-attacks with masses of armor. Their aim is not simply to hold the Russians, but to drive them back from German soil.

The tremendous strength of the Russian artillery is indicated by Colonel Kolomeitsev, Soviet military commentator, who said yesterday that in a single operation by an army group, it is no longer exceptional for the Russians to use between 10,000 and 20,000 guns, sometimes even more.

In an attempt to compensate for the crushing superiority of Soviet artillery, the Germans yesterday tried out a new technique, making hourly counter-attacks with Tiger and

Red Army mountain troops, who yesterday stormed the Ruthenian capital of Uzhorod, today continued their advance, and battled their way through 60 more towns and villages, including a number of railway towns.

The capture of Uzhorod, 15 miles from the Hungarian frontier, has freed a second powerful Soviet group for a southward advance onto the central European plain against Hungary. This plain offers ideal country for tank operations west to Vienna and southwest to Budapest.

An enthusiastic reception is being given the advancing Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia. Townspeople surround Russian soldiers to thank them for driving out the Germans. Others guide the Red Army units by little-known paths through the mountains and forests to outflank and surround centers of enemy resistance.

On Hungarian territory west of Satu-Mare, another 40 places were taken by Russian troops, while in Yugoslavia the Russian and Rumanian forces jointly liberated the railway junctions of Ruma and Apatin. Ruma lies 36 miles northwest of Belgrade, and Apatin is 62 miles northwest of Ruma, near the Hungarian border.

Battle for Varanger Fjord

General Meretskov's army, striking deeper into northern Norway, liberated several more towns today. The main objective here appears to be to gain control of the Varanger Fjord and isolate the Varanger Peninsula. Russian troops operating in the short, dim days of the Arctic front have been helped by local Norwegian fishermen. In their motorboats a whole Russian regiment was ferried across the Jaard Fjord under heavy shellfire, thus easing the strain on the amphibious vehicles that played so important a part in the Kirkenes operations, *The London Times* correspondent wrote today.

In the Petsamo region, Soviet forces occupied Majakalla today. The German Lapland army is reported to have been split into small, isolated groups, which are slowly being wiped out.

A Finnish broadcast today reported fierce battles against the German forces defending themselves along the roads to the Arctic and to Muonio. (OWI-Reuter)

TILBURG CAPTURED; TILBURG-BREDA ROAD CUT

SHAEF, October 28 — The western anchor of the Germans in southwest Holland fell today, when the city of Bergen op Zoom was cleared by troops of the Canadian 1st Army. It is the fourth key-point of the German defenses to be wrested from the enemy in three days, and Allied troops are advancing on the remaining key points of Breda and Roosendaal.

British 2nd Army forces cleared the communications center of Tilburg today, and another column has cut the

LATE BULLETINS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

liberated; Bulgarian armistice signed in Moscow; Japs launch major assault on Kweilin; General Stilwell recalled from Far East.

LIBERATED ITALY — Funds appropriated for Sicilian recovery; Ceprano power plant to be ready November 1; Two Rome police officers fired; U. S. vice consul for Milan named; Palazzo Venezia art exhibit extended.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt urges America to work for enduring peace; Benes says Czechoslovak liberation is in sight; Moscow says Conference shortened war.

NEUTRAL — Spanish Maquis control Aran Valley; Argentina seeks American foreign ministers' conference.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS MOVE AHEAD IN SIX COUNTRIES

MOSCOW, October 28 — The Red Army advanced in six countries today — in Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. The heaviest fighting on the whole Russian front raged in yet a seventh country — East Prussia.

At Gumbinnen, key center on the East Prussian road to Königsberg, and at points 20 miles farther south, the Germans are making almost ceaseless counter-attacks with masses of armor. Their aim is not simply to hold the Russians, but to drive them back from German soil.

The tremendous strength of the Russian artillery is indicated by Colonel Kolomeitsev, Soviet military commentator, who said yesterday that in a single operation by an army group, it is no longer exceptional for the Russians to use between 10,000 and 20,000 guns, sometimes even more.

In an attempt to compensate for the crushing superiority of Soviet artillery, the Germans yesterday tried out a new technique, making hourly counter-attacks with Tiger and Panzer tanks, with each attack stepped up on its predecessor. Upward of 70 tanks were used in these ever-growing counter-blows to reach the Russian gun positions.

The Russians maintained their daily average of German tanks knocked out, and again yesterday disabled or destroyed 112 on all fronts. The Germans lost more than 3,000 men yesterday, and in recent fighting their crack Grenadier regiments and battalions lost from 50 to 60 per cent of their effectives.

Hitler Committing Last Reserves

Radio Moscow said tonight that Hitler, after conferring with his staff, has decided to rush the remaining reserves of his East Prussian "Home Guard" into battle, and bring up reserves from Danzig, Breslau, and central Germany.

North of the East Prussian battlefront, in Latvia, the Russians have begun an all-out offensive southeast of the port of Libau along a line seven miles to the east, according to German reports, which stated that four Soviet armies are taking part.

Nine miles northwest of the Warsaw suburb of Praga, Soviet troops, operating in conjunction with the Polish 1st Army, liberated the town of Jablonna and a number of other inhabited localities.

Others guide the Red Army units by little-known paths through the mountains and forests to outflank and surround centers of enemy resistance.

On Hungarian territory west of Satu-Mare, another 40 places were taken by Russian troops, while in Yugoslavia the Russian and Rumanian forces jointly liberated the railway junctions of Ruma and Apatin. Ruma lies 36 miles northwest of Belgrade, and Apatin is 62 miles northwest of Ruma, near the Hungarian border.

Battle for Varanger Fjord

General Meretskov's army, striking deeper into northern Norway, liberated several more towns today. The main objective here appears to be to gain control of the Varanger Fjord and isolate the Varanger Peninsula. Russian troops operating in the short, dim days of the Arctic front have been helped by local Norwegian fishermen. In their motorboats a whole Russian regiment was ferried across the Jaard Fjord under heavy shellfire, thus easing the strain on the amphibious vehicles that played so important a part in the Kirkenes operations, *The London Times* correspondent wrote today.

In the Petsamo region, Soviet forces occupied Majakalla today. The German Lapland army is reported to have been split into small, isolated groups, which are slowly being wiped out.

A Finnish broadcast today reported fierce battles against the German forces defending themselves along the roads to the Arctic and to Muonio. (OWI-Reuter)

TILBURG CAPTURED; TILBURG-BREDA ROAD CUT

SHAEF, October 28 — The western anchor of the Germans in southwest Holland fell today, when the city of Bergen op Zoom was cleared by troops of the Canadian 1st Army. It is the fourth key-point of the German defenses to be wrested from the enemy in three days, and Allied troops are advancing on the remaining key points of Breda and Roosendaal.

British 2nd Army forces cleared the communications center of Tilburg today, and another column has cut the

LATE BULLETINS

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE SPLIT

LONDON, October 28 — Yugoslav troops have liberated the important Adriatic port of Split after a three-day battle it was announced here tonight in Marshal Tito's communique and broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio. The Germans lost 1,500 dead and 300 troops captured.

The communique stated that with the capture of Split, 125 miles of Dalmatian coast is now in Partisan hands, from Ercegnovi to the south and northward to Sibenik. (Reuter)

FIVE SPANISH GENERALS WILL AID REPUBLICANS

PARIS, October 28 — Five high-ranking Spanish military officials, at a private meeting here Thursday night, signed an agreement to place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of any Spanish Republican government whenever it takes the place of the present Franco régime, a Reuter dispatch reported late tonight.

The five Spanish military leaders include Emilio Herrera, general of aviation, and General Jose Riquelme Villalba, who was imprisoned by the Germans for one year. General Villalba helped to organize Spanish refugees in the French Maquis. (OWI)

3989

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Tilburg-Breda Road at a point nine miles from Breda, late reports stated tonight.

The Germans are abandoning their positions from the Schelde to Hertogenbosch, and are racing to reach the remaining two bridges over the Meuse (Maas) River at Moerdijk, 10 miles to the northwest, and Geertruidenberg, 10 miles northeast, of Breda.

A British armored spearhead has advanced five miles north of Tilburg to the vicinity of Loon op Zand, and is driving to cut the major German escape route toward Geertruidenberg. Heavy German rear-guard delaying action is being met.

The Canadian 1st Army is exerting all its efforts to clear the approaches to the port of Antwerp before the coming of winter. Winter rain, mud, and ice will render French highways treacherous for Allied convoys hauling vital supplies hundreds of miles from beachhead dumps.

Canadian and British forces which established two beachheads on the southern coast of Beveland Island, guarding the Schelde Estuary, have linked to form a firm foothold of seven square miles. The beachhead has been further expanded to the east, and reinforcements continue to be landed. Other Canadian forces driving up the peninsula linking Beveland with the mainland have crossed the canal at western end, and are advancing to join beachhead forces.

Allied headquarters announced tonight that the free use of the undamaged port of Antwerp is blocked only by the isolated German coastal guns of one battery at Flushing, on Walcheren Island. Once these guns are silenced, however, there remains the job of sweeping the long waterway clear of mines.

The German pocket on the southern side of the Schelde is being further constricted with a Canadian push to within one mile of Cadzand, a main German strongpoint. The pocket now covers an area of boggy land 10 miles wide and five miles deep. Allied troops are moving along the coast, and another force is closing in from the south.

Forces of the French 1st Army and American 7th Army, continuing to probe German defenses guarding vital passes through the Vosges Mountains, are advancing slowly over difficult terrain. In the vicinity southeast of Rambervillers, the village of Housseras was captured. German attempts to infiltrate Allied positions in the Vosges sector were beaten back with heavy German losses. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

AMERICAN FORCES LIBERATE ISLAND OF SAMAR

AFHQ, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 28 — The island of Samar, northeast of Leyte, in the Philippines, has been completely liberated by American forces, an American broadcaster said tonight.

United States forces established their first bridgehead on Samar Island last Tuesday. Advancing up the west coast, they freed Catbalogan, the provincial capital, yesterday.

An Associated Press correspondent with the 7th Division on Leyte said that Japanese troops in the southern battle sector are demoralized, with the Americans in possession of all airdromes and in hot pursuit of them.

« Buri airdrome, where the enemy tried to make a stand, fell yesterday before a tank and infantry team, which left Japanese dead strewn in its wake, » the correspondent said.

« Much equipment is being abandoned by the enemy, including quantities of personal belongings left behind in their flight — just a few moments ahead of the American troops. »

14,045 Jap Casualties

Japanese casualties on Leyte now total 14,045, with fighting continuing in the mopping-up stage.

Such Japanese forces as remain on Leyte are showing signs of complete disintegration and are retreating toward

Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who said in Honolulu that in the past year American forces have captured 13 major Japanese bases and « rendered many more useless. »

The Admiral added that the advance across the Pacific has carried America's vast fighting power to the very door of Japan's inner defenses, and, up to last week's Philippine campaign, had cost the enemy 80,000 first-line troops killed. In the last five months, 900 Japanese ships have been sunk or damaged by the Pacific Fleet and 3,000 of their aircraft destroyed, Nimitz added.

Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf, who commanded the fleet which met the Japanese fleet at Surigao Straits on October 25, revealed today that the major part of the force was composed of Navy units constructed prior to Pearl Harbor.

Describing the battle, the Admiral said:

« It was the most beautiful shooting I ever saw. Instead of turning simultaneously, the Japanese warships turned in column, and this brought them within 11,000 yards of our guns. »

The admiral said that the American ships were firing on a fixed range, and as each enemy ship came by in line, « we knocked him off. » (OWI)

GALE BRINGS ITALIAN FRONT TO STANDSTILL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 28 — A violent autumn gale, leaving floods and washed-out roads and bridges in its wake, has brought operations on the Italian Front to a virtual standstill, it was announced here today.

Torrential rains, lashed by high winds, have made roads almost everywhere impassable, and have swollen mountain streams to muddy mill-races and have clogged and flooded drainage canals, which have spread their waters over vast areas of lowland, official reports today stated.

For the past 48 hours all major movement came to a halt while the storm was at its height. Some forward units on the 5th Army Front were cut off by flooding streams, and supplies were gotten across to them only by means of rope ferries.

Low-lying areas on the 8th Army Front were converted into shallow lakes, which made movement almost impossible.

Enemy forces, taking advantage of restricted Allied observation and the grounding of Allied aircraft, strove to continue throughout the storm the movement of further reinforcements into the sectors south and southeast of Bologna, where the Germans are making an all-out stand against American forces pushing northward toward the Valley of the Po.

Americans Consolidating Positions

American forces facing these enemy troops have now consolidated their positions along a line of hills forming a broad wedge with its apex at Monte Grande, pointing into the Sillaro River Valley toward Castel San Pietro and the Rimini-Bologna Highway east of Bologna.

American troops in the vicinity of Vedriano, scene of a four-day-long struggle, are still held on a ridge to the west of this small settlement, today's reports said.

To the west of these apex positions, American forces hold Monte Belmonte and hills to the north of Livergnano on Highway 65.

To the south, the American positions stretch across the Sillaro River Valley to Monte Dell'Acqua, overlooking the Santerno River Valley and the road to Imola on the edge of the Po Plain.

Despite several severe counter-attacks, American forces are improving their positions along this salient, one of the most bitterly contested battle areas in the entire Italian campaign.

Both east and west of these forces [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

isolated German coastal guns of one battery at Flushing, on Walcheren Island. Once these guns are silenced, however, there remains the job of sweeping the long waterway clear of mines.

The German pocket on the southern side of the Scheldt is being further constricted with a Canadian push to within one mile of Cadzand, a main German strongpoint. The pocket now covers an area of boggy land 10 miles wide and five miles deep. Allied troops are moving along the coast, and another force is closing in from the south.

Forces of the French 1st Army and American 7th Army, continuing to probe German defenses guarding vital passes through the Vosges Mountains, are advancing slowly over difficult terrain. In the vicinity southeast of Rambervillers, the village of Housseras was captured. German attempts to infiltrate Allied positions in the Vosges sector were beaten back with heavy German losses. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

AMERICAN FORCES LIBERATE ISLAND OF SAMAR

AFHQ, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 28 — The island of Samar, northeast of Leyte, in the Philippines, has been completely liberated by American forces, an American broadcaster said tonight.

United States forces established their first bridgehead on Samar Island last Tuesday. Advancing up the west coast, they freed Catbalogan, the provincial capital, yesterday.

An Associated Press correspondent with the 7th Division on Leyte said that Japanese troops in the southern battle sector are demoralized, with the Americans in possession of all airdromes and in hot pursuit of them.

« Buri airdrome, where the enemy tried to make a stand, fell yesterday before a tank and infantry team, which left Japanese dead strewn in its wake, » the correspondent said.

« Much equipment is being abandoned by the enemy, including quantities of personal belongings left behind in their flight — just a few moments ahead of the American troops. »

14,045 Jap Casualties

Japanese casualties on Leyte now total 14,045, with fighting continuing in the mopping-up stage.

Such Japanese forces as remain on Leyte are showing signs of complete disintegration and are retreating toward the west coast or into the mountain ranges paralleling Leyte Valley, MacArthur's communique said. Among the Japanese units scurrying to the hills is the once-powerful Japanese 16th Division, which faced American troops in the Philippines in 1942.

The Leyte airfields, which have been improved and expanded, even while fighting was going on at their edges, were ready yesterday when 5th USAAF fighter-planes arrived from New Guinea. The planes landed on runways lined with cheering infantrymen and Philippine construction workers, who now saw the end of frequent Japanese nuisance raids. Within two hours after they had landed on the new airfields, the fighters had taken to the air and knocked down several enemy planes, one correspondent wrote.

MacArthur announced that the 5th USAAF will relieve the naval air carrier force which has given support to the landings and inland fighting.

The 14,045 Japanese casualties on Leyte represented approximately half of the enemy forces known to be on the island when the Americans landed.

Torpedo boats, operating from American bases on Leyte, have sunk 10 enemy barges loaded with troops, and two coastal freighters, MacArthur said.

The continuing story of the American advance on the Japanese homeland was told in part yesterday by Admiral

autumn gale, leaving floods and washed-out roads and bridges in its wake, has brought operations on the Italian Front to a virtual standstill, it was announced here today.

Torrential rains, lashed by high winds, have made roads almost everywhere impassable, and have swollen mountain streams to muddy mill-races and have clogged and flooded drainage canals, which have spread their waters over vast areas of lowland, official reports today stated.

For the past 48 hours all major movement came to a halt while the storm was at its height. Some forward units on the 5th Army Front were cut off by flooding streams, and supplies were gotten across to them only by means of rope ferries.

Low-lying areas on the 8th Army Front were converted into shallow lakes, which made movement almost impossible.

Enemy forces, taking advantage of restricted Allied observation and the grounding of Allied aircraft, strove to continue throughout the storm the movement of further reinforcements into the sectors south and southeast of Bologna, where the Germans are making an all-out stand against American forces pushing northward toward the Valley of the Po.

Americans Consolidating Positions

American forces facing these enemy troops have now consolidated their positions along a line of hills forming a broad wedge with its apex at Monte Grande, pointing into the Sillaro River Valley toward Castel San Pietro and the Rimini-Bologna Highway east of Bologna.

American troops in the vicinity of Vedriano, scene of a four-day-long struggle, are still held on a ridge to the west of this small settlement, today's reports said.

To the west of these apex positions, American forces hold Monte Belmonte and hills to the north of Livergnano on Highway 65.

To the south, the American positions stretch across the Sillaro River Valley to Monte Dell'Acqua, overlooking the Santerno River Valley and the road to Imola on the edge of the Po Plain.

Despite several severe counter-attacks, American forces are improving their positions along this salient, one of the most bitterly contested battle areas in the entire Italian campaign.

Both east and west of these foremost 5th Army positions, Allied forces yesterday achieved minor gains in flank positions.

South African troops occupied the hamlet of Belvedere, on the west banks of the Setta River 14 miles southwest of Bologna, while Indian troops on the east flank occupied two heights in the Tramazzo River Valley, southwest of Faenza.

In the lowlands at the southeastern end of the Valley of the Po, flood conditions held forward elements of the 8th Army to already established positions.

Canadian troops, pushing northwestward from their bridgehead across the Bevano, yesterday reached the area of Borghetto, a mile and a half west of this stream and 10 miles south of Ravenna.

Patrols thrusting into the area just southwest of Borghetto clashed with a force of enemy armoured cars.

Enemy forces continued to reinforce their positions on the west bank of the River Ronco, defending Forli — bringing up self-propelled guns and tanks to shell British troops on the east bank.

Indian troops have entered the town of Meldola, six miles to the south along the Ronco River, and have already consolidated their hold on the southern portions of the town.

In the Montone River Valley, the junction point of the two Allied armies, just southwest of Forli, British troops

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and tanks of the 5th Army yesterday entered the town of Rocca San Casciano, 14 miles southwest of the provincial capital.

Polish troops, fighting with the 8th Army on the eastern edges of the Montone River Valley, captured Monte Mirabelle, four miles to the northeast of Rocca San Casciano.
(PRO)

MELOS BOMBARDED; ISLAND OF PISCOPI LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 28 — Troops landed from the British Cruiser *HMS Sirius* yesterday, have occupied the Island of Piscopi, northeast of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea, it was announced here today.

The forces, landed at night, completed the occupation of the southernmost of the Dodecanese Islands, only 30 miles off the mainland of Asia Minor, in a matter of hours.

On the previous day, a British naval force, consisting of a cruiser, an escort carrier, and two destroyers, bombarded the island of Melos, more than 200 miles to the west, it was stated.
(PWB - PRO)

CZECH FORCES EVACUATE BANSKA BYSTRICA

LONDON, October 28 — Czechoslovak forces in Slovakia evacuated today their headquarters at Banska Bystrica, and have taken up new positions in the mountains, a communique from the commander of the Czech forces in Slovakia said today.

The city was evacuated after furious fighting throughout yesterday, and under the pressure of enemy numerical and material superiority, the communique said.

Banska Bystrica, capital of Free Slovakia, is an important road and rail communications point in the Hron Valley in central Slovakia.
(OWI-Reuter)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 28 — It was broadcast here tonight that an armistice had been signed with Bulgaria on behalf of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States. The text of the armistice will be announced later.

The broadcast quoted the Bulgarian delegation as stating that its government had carried out «a considerable part of the conditions provided for in the draft of the terms» submitted by the Allied governments.

The Bulgarian armistice agreement was signed after two days of negotiations here between representatives of Russia, Great Britain and The United States and the Bulgarian delegates.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the three Allies by Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin and Maj. Gen. J. A. H. Gammell, as representative of the Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean theater. Petko Stainov, chairman of the delegation and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, signed on behalf of the Bulgarian Government.

Professor Stainov was quoted in a Reuter dispatch as saying at the first meeting, yesterday:

«We recognize the faults committed by the former Bulgarian régime, which carried out an anti-popular policy in the name of our country, drawing us totally into an unjustified war against the western democracies.

«The crimes committed by the former Bulgarian government weigh heavily on the conscience of all our people. But our people did not remain passive and, after many sacrifices, joined forces with other countries oppressed and occupied by Hitler. The government of the patriotic front declared and is waging bloody war on Germany. This it did before receiving your request for a break of diplomatic relations. By sacrificing their youth for the cause of democracy, the Bulgarian [illegible]

and the creation of a national democratic-front government. The resolution also called for the purge of Fascist elements from the government administration and the execution of the armistice terms.

The Istanbul correspondent of *The New York Times* reported that, although six weeks had elapsed since the armistice was signed, the Rumanian Government has still not enacted a law forcing employers to reinstate Jews in their former jobs.
(OWI)

WEST GERMAN RAIL YARDS BOMBED

LONDON, October 28 — Two of western Germany's biggest rail yards, at Hamm and Münster, were attacked today by American heavy bombers for the third time in less than a week, while a strong force of RAF bombers gave Cologne its heaviest attack of the war.

About 350 escorted 8th USAAF bombers, carried out the assault on Hamm and Münster, through which supplies are fed to the Siegfried Line.

Cologne, a third important communications center supplying the western front, was the target for more than 1,000 bombers escorted by more than 400 fighters. Huge fires were left burning.

This morning a strong force of Halifaxes and Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command, escorted by Spitfires of Fighter Command, attacked gun emplacements on the Island of Walcheren. Visibility was good, and first reports indicated that the bombing was successful, a British Air Ministry communique said today. Two bombers are missing from this mission.

RAF Mosquitoes made two attacks on Berlin last night, as well as bombing objectives elsewhere in western Germany. The first attack occurred just after Nazi propaganda Minister Goebbels had completed his plea to the German nation to «battle to death.» An hour later, the second group struck, putting Berlin under attack for the sixth night this month.
(OWI-Reuter)

30,000 DUTCH MURDERED IN NAZI PRISON

WITH BRITISH 2ND ARMY, October 28 — Some 30,000 Dutch men and women have died from disease, torture, and hanging in the Nazi concentration camp of Vught, in Holland, three miles due south of Herlogenbosch, reported Exchange Telegraph Correspondent Basil Gingell last night.

In this camp, 35,000 Hollanders were imprisoned by the Germans, and of these, more than 3,000 were shot between June and September, 1944.

Men and women were tortured and beaten to death, while deaths from disease were about 30 daily — over 13,000 bodies are said to have been cremated.

From former prisoners of the camp Gingell learned that 67 women were put in a cell eight feet high and only 12 feet by seven feet, with one small grill near the ceiling for ventilation. The women remained jammed tightly together for 13 hours and, when the solid mass of humanity was dragged out in the morning, 12 women had died during the night, seven died later, 30 others were seriously ill, and three had become insane.
(PWB)

JAPANESE LAUNCH MAJOR ASSAULT ON KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, October 28 — Japanese forces opened another major assault yesterday against Kweilin, near the northern boundary of Kwangsi Province, it was officially announced today. They are advancing along the railway, as well as north and south of it.

The new Japanese drive began after a long lull, during which the Japanese regrouped forces [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

LONDON, October 28 — Czechoslovak forces in Slovakia evacuated today their headquarters at Banska Bystrica, and have taken up new positions in the mountains, a communique from the commander of the Czech forces in Slovakia said today.

The city was evacuated after furious fighting throughout yesterday, and under the pressure of enemy numerical and material superiority, the communique said.

Banska Bystrica, capital of Free Slovakia, is an important road and rail communications point in the Hron Valley in central Slovakia. (OWI-Reuter)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 28 — It was broadcast here tonight that an armistice had been signed with Bulgaria on behalf of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States. The text of the armistice will be announced later.

The broadcast quoted the Bulgarian delegation as stating that its government had carried out «a considerable part of the conditions provided for in the draft of the terms» submitted by the Allied governments.

The Bulgarian armistice agreement was signed after two days of negotiations here between representatives of Russia, Great Britain and The United States and the Bulgarian delegates.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the three Allies by Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin and Maj. Gen. J. A. H. Gammell, as representative of the Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean theater. Petko Stainov, chairman of the delegation and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, signed on behalf of the Bulgarian Government.

Professor Stainov was quoted in a Reuter dispatch as saying at the first meeting, yesterday:

«We recognize the faults committed by the former Bulgarian régime, which carried out an anti-popular policy in the name of our country, drawing us totally into an unjustified war against the western democracies.

«The crimes committed by the former Bulgarian government weigh heavily on the conscience of all our people. But our people did not remain passive and, after many sacrifices, joined forces with other countries oppressed and occupied by Hitler. The government of the patriotic front declared and is waging bloody war on Germany. This it did before receiving your request for a break of diplomatic relations. By sacrificing their youth for the cause of democracy, the Bulgarian people wish to prove to the whole world, and especially to the great Allied powers, that they are ready to remove the shame which their former rulers cast upon them». (OWI-Reuter)

CHURCHILL SENDS GREETINGS TO SERBIA

LONDON, October 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a message sent to the liberated peoples of Serbia, said: «Like all people of Great Britain, I am following with interest and admiration the heroic struggle waged against the enemy by the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation.» (OWI)

RUMANIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, October 28 — Rumanians in a number of towns are demonstrating against the Rumanian Government, and have demanded the Government's resignation, Radio Moscow said today.

The broadcast, which quoted Rumanian newspapers, said that the demonstrators charged the Government with delaying the execution of the armistice terms and with delaying the reorganization of the country.

At a patriots meeting in southeastern Rumania, a resolution was passed demanding the Government's resignation

This morning a strong force of Halifaxes and Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command, escorted by Spitfires of Fighter Command, attacked gun emplacements on the Island of Walcheren. Visibility was good, and first reports indicated that the bombing was successful, a British Air Ministry communique said today. Two bombers are missing from this mission.

RAF Mosquitoes made two attacks on Berlin last night, as well as bombing objectives elsewhere in western Germany. The first attack occurred just after Nazi propaganda Minister Goebbels had completed his plea to the German nation to «battle to death.» An hour later, the second group struck, putting Berlin under attack for the sixth night this month. (OWI-Reuter)

30,000 DUTCH MURDERED IN NAZI PRISON

WITH BRITISH 2ND ARMY, October 28 — Some 30,000 Dutch men and women have died from disease, torture, and hanging in the Nazi concentration camp of Vught, in Holland, three miles due south of Hertogenbosch, reported Exchange Telegraph Correspondent Basil Gingell last night.

In this camp, 35,000 Hollanders were imprisoned by the Germans, and of these, more than 3,000 were shot between June and September, 1944.

Men and women were tortured and beaten to death, while deaths from disease were about 30 daily — over 13,000 bodies are said to have been cremated.

From former prisoners of the camp Gingell learned that 67 women were put in a cell eight feet high and only 12 feet by seven feet, with one small grill near the ceiling for ventilation. The women remained jammed tightly together for 13 hours and, when the solid mass of humanity was dragged out in the morning, 12 women had died during the night, seven died later, 30 others were seriously ill, and three had become insane. (PWB)

JAPANESE LAUNCH MAJOR ASSAULT ON KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, October 28 — Japanese forces opened another major assault yesterday against Kweilin, near the northern boundary of Kwangsi Province, it was officially announced today. They are advancing along the railway, as well as north and south of it.

The new Japanese drive began after a long lull, during which the Japanese regrouped forces, built roads, and completed other preparations for the major operation. According to the Associated Press, the drive started down both sides of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, with twin Japanese thrusts at Chinese defenses from 14 to 17 miles east of Kweilin.

An Associated Press dispatch said that still another enemy column swung south westward from Kweiyang, 50 miles east-northeast of Kweilin, aimed at joining the general attack and bringing under two-sided pressure the city which, the Chinese have said, would prove «China's Stalingrad.»

As the Japanese columns moved down the railway, still another supporting column moved to outflank Kweilin from the west, the *AP* reported. The Chinese said that fighting raged at all points of the attack.

On the West River front, the Chinese High Command said another new Japanese drive, one of two aimed at the American air-base city of Liuchow, 90 miles southwest of Kweilin, had advanced westward 18 miles beyond its base at Pingnam. The other enemy advance towards Liuchow is being attempted from the Kweiping area, southeast of Liuchow.

The only Chinese success claimed by the High Command was the occupation of the major part of a Japanese position eight miles southwest of Kweiping. It was announced also that the Japanese had advanced six miles west of the fallen seaport of Foochow, in the Fukien Province fighting on the East China coast.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

General Stilwell's communique as to operations of the 14th United States Army Air Force, after announcing the probable sinking of a Japanese destroyer, and the damaging of a destroyer, a tanker, and a cargo vessel, said fighters dive-bombed a Japanese airfield at Weichow Island.

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, announced today that battle casualties of the British 14 Army for the past 12 months totalled 27,108, of whom 5,587 British, Indian, and African troops were killed, and 18,848 were wounded. (OWI)

GENERAL STILWELL RECALLED FROM FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, October 28 — The White House announced today that General Joseph Stilwell has been relieved of his triple command in the Far East, and has been recalled to Washington.

The announcement said that the former China-Burma-India Theater will be divided into two theaters under separate commanders.

The War Department announced later that General Stilwell will be given a new and important, but at present undisclosed, assignment.

The new command, U. S. Forces in the China Theater, will be commanded by Major General Albert Wedemeyer, who has been appointed concurrently by the Generalissimo as Chief of Staff of the China Theater. General Wedemeyer is now Deputy Chief of Staff to Admiral Mountbatten.

The other command, U. S. Forces in the India-Burma Theater, will be commanded by Lieut. General Daniel Sultan, now Deputy Commander of the China-Burma-India Theater. (OWI)

50,000 JAPS KILLED IN TIDDIM FIGHTING

LONDON, October 28 — British and Indian troops have killed 50,000 Japanese and immobilized another 50,000 in the recent Burma fighting. Brigadier Irwin, a British officer, said yesterday in a broadcast from a base near the front.

«British and Indian troops, fighting side-by-side, have just won the battle of the Burma border. They have killed 50,000 Japs, and knocked another 50,000 Japanese right out of the ring for a long time,» the brigadier said.

Then, pointing out that the Japanese tried to cut off the Allied 14th Army in Burma and the last remaining supply link with China, the officer said: «In all these aims, they have been decisively defeated. What has happened is that the Japs have been driven back across the Chindwin River, driven back in the greatest possible disorder. There is a last Japanese rear-guard fighting desperately down the Tiddim Road, in the hopes of securing one last foothold on this side of the river. It is against that Japanese rear-guard that British troops are now fighting on the Tiddim Road.» (Reuter)

GREW WARNS AGAINST COMPROMISE WITH JAPAN

WASHINGTON, October 28 — Joseph C. Grew, Director of the U. S. State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs and former Ambassador at Tokyo, last night warned against accepting a compromise peace with Japan. Mr. Grew predicted that such a peace offer may come from Japan at any time, since «the facts of the situation are beginning to seep into the consciousness of the Japanese people.

Mr. Grew said he had no fear as to the nature of the American decision in the face of such an offer «so long as our people fully understand the dangers of a premature and compromise peace.»

«There is one way,» he said, «by which the Japanese can keep their homeland free from further attack. If the Japanese leaders can read the handwriting on the wall, and

U.
vce

In his message to U. S. Navy Secretary James Forrestal, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander said:

«I have much pleasure in sending, on behalf of the Board of the Admiralty and the Royal Navy, cordial greetings to all officers and men of the U.S. Navy.

«The past year has witnessed further notable triumphs by our two Navies in close collaboration. Their part in the successful assault upon the coasts of Normandy and the subsequent support of the Allied Armies in France will be specially memorable among joint achievements.

«The United States Navy has continued to take heavy toll of the Japanese, and we welcome this opportunity of congratulating our comrades on their many brilliant and enduring victories in the Pacific. It is very fitting that news of the great victory off the Philippines comes on the eve of Navy Day. As the war in Europe draws to its close, the Royal Navy makes ready to transfer its main effort to the Far East, and in the light of the recent conference at Quebec, it looks forward to further fruitful coöperation in that theater.

«The concentrated attack upon the brutal forces of Japan which will result will hasten the day when the last of our foes will be crushed, and when the mariners of the United Nations will see the establishment of that lasting peace which they have fought so hard to win and so richly deserve.» (PWB)

GERMANS DEMOLISH SALONIKA BEFORE FLIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 28 — German forces are carrying out large-scale demolitions in Salonika in preparation for the evacuation of this second-largest Greek city, according to RAF observers who have flown over it.

The port area is wreathed in heavy smoke, an Air Force statement declared this afternoon.

German troops are fleeing by train from Katerini, the halfway-point between Larissa and Salonika, in their retreat northward, it was said. These trains, spread every few miles along the railway line bordering the coast, have been subjected to heavy air attack.

Before retreating northward, the Germans destroyed the entrance to the railway tunnel at Iraklion, 20 miles south of Katerini, the fliers reported. (PRO)

GALES AGAIN CURTAIL M.A.A.F. ACTIVITY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 28 — Although sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force yesterday were reduced to little over five per cent of normal operating figures by storms of gale force, fighters and fighter-bombers, strafing enemy transport columns, destroyed five locomotives and destroyed or damaged 18 motor vehicles and 42 railway cars, it was announced here today.

One Beaufighter, flying alone, accounted for 11 of the motor vehicles destroyed or damaged, and set afire an enemy fuel dump northwest of Alessandria in the western Po Valley, it was said. (PRO)

GREEK PATRIOTS WILL JOIN REGULAR ARMY

ATHENS, October 28 — Greek Partisans will continue fighting, as at present, until the Germans have been chased out of Greece, and the Patriots will be absorbed into the regular Greek Army, Premier Georges Papandreou told his press conference yesterday.

The British United Press also reported that General Serafis, commander of the ELAS group of Partisans is in Athens for consultations with the Government and with British military officials. He is being asked to enforce strict discipline among his men, and to follow the political directions of the Greek Government. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The new command, U. S. Forces in the China Theater, will be commanded by Major General Albert Wedemeyer, who has been appointed concurrently by the Generalissimo as Chief of Staff of the China Theater. General Wedemeyer is now Deputy Chief of Staff to Admiral Mountbatten.

The other command, U. S. Forces in the India-Burma Theater, will be commanded by Lieut. General Daniel Sultan, now Deputy Commander of the China-Burma-India Theater. (OWI)

50,000 JAPS KILLED IN TIDDIM FIGHTING

LONDON, October 28 — British and Indian troops have killed 50,000 Japanese and immobilized another 50,000 in the recent Burma fighting, Brigadier Irwin, a British officer, said yesterday in a broadcast from a base near the front.

« British and Indian troops, fighting side-by-side, have just won the battle of the Burma border. They have killed 50,000 Japs, and knocked another 50,000 Japanese right out of the ring for a long time, » the brigadier said.

Then, pointing out that the Japanese tried to cut off the Allied 14th Army in Burma and the last remaining supply link with China, the officer said: « In all these aims, they have been decisively defeated. What has happened is that the Japs have been driven back across the Chindwin River, driven back in the greatest possible disorder. There is a last Japanese rear-guard fighting desperately down the Tiddim Road, in the hopes of securing one last foothold on this side of the river. It is against that Japanese rear-guard that British troops are now fighting on the Tiddim Road. » (Reuter)

GREW WARNS AGAINST COMPROMISE WITH JAPAN

WASHINGTON, October 28 — Joseph C. Grew, Director of the U. S. State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs and former Ambassador at Tokyo, last night warned against accepting a compromise peace with Japan. Mr. Grew predicted that such a peace offer may come from Japan at any time, since « the facts of the situation are beginning to seep into the consciousness of the Japanese people.

Mr. Grew said he had no fear as to the nature of the American decision in the face of such an offer « so long as our people fully understand the dangers of a premature and compromise peace. »

« There is one way, » he said, « by which the Japanese can keep their homeland free from further attack. If the Japanese leaders can read the handwriting on the wall, and can come to the realization that for them the war is already lost, and that their situation is hopeless; if they can realize that the determination of the United Nations to carry through, regardless of time or cost, to complete and unequivocal victory is inflexible, and that no temporizing or compromise is conceivable, let them unconditionally surrender now. » (OWI)

CHURCHILL CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

LONDON, October 28 — Prime Minister Churchill, on behalf of the British Government, has sent a message of congratulation to President Roosevelt, on what he calls « the brilliant and massive victory gained by the sea and air forces of the United States over the Japanese in the recent heavy battles off the Philippines, » it was announced today.

Mr. Churchill added that « it is good to know that an Australian cruiser squadron shared in the victory. » (BBC)

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CONGRATULATES U.S.N.

LONDON, October 28 — Congratulations on the « great victory off the Philippines, » were extended by the British Admiralty to the American Navy during the observance of Navy Day, yesterday, in The United States.

peace which they have fought so hard to win [illegible] deserve. » (PWB)

GERMANS DEMOLISH SALONIKA BEFORE FLIGHT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 28 — German forces are carrying out large-scale demolitions in Salonika in preparation for the evacuation of this second-largest Greek city, according to RAF observers who have flown over it.

The port area is wreathed in heavy smoke, an Air Force statement declared this afternoon.

German troops are fleeing by train from Katerini, the halfway-point between Larissa and Salonika, in their retreat northward, it was said. These trains, spread every few miles along the railway line bordering the coast, have been subjected to heavy air attack.

Before retreating northward, the Germans destroyed the entrance to the railway tunnel at Iraklion, 20 miles south of Katerini, the fliers reported. (PRO)

GALES AGAIN CURTAIL M.A.A.F. ACTIVITY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 28 — Although sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force yesterday were reduced to little over five per cent of normal operating figures by storms of gale force, fighters and fighter-bombers, strafing enemy transport columns, destroyed five locomotives and destroyed or damaged 18 motor vehicles and 42 railway cars, it was announced here today.

One Beaufighter, flying alone, accounted for 11 of the motor vehicles destroyed or damaged, and set afire an enemy fuel dump northwest of Alessandria in the western Po Valley, it was said. (PRO)

GREEK PATRIOTS WILL JOIN REGULAR ARMY

ATHENS, October 28 — Greek Partisans will continue fighting, as at present, until the Germans have been chased out of Greece, and the Patriots will be absorbed into the regular Greek Army, Premier Georges Papandreou told his press conference yesterday.

The British United Press also reported that General Serafis, commander of the ELAS group of Partisans is in Athens for consultations with the Government and with British military officials. He is being asked to enforce strict discipline among his men, and to follow the political directions of the Greek Government. (OWI)

« NAVY DAY » HONORS GREATEST AMERICAN FLEET

WASHINGTON, October 28 — The United States Navy — which President Roosevelt said is « greater than all the other navies of the world put together... and I am including what was, only three days ago, the Japanese fleet » — yesterday celebrated the 169th anniversary of its founding.

« Navy Day, » an annual observance in America, this year was made the occasion for disclosure of the battle histories of 193 major warships in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific, as well as for release of information regarding some of the newest of the powerful fighting ships which continue to be launched from United States shipways in history's most tremendous program of naval construction.

President Roosevelt, in an address last night, emphasized the rapid growth of the American fleet when he pointed out that in 1940 the United States Navy « had 369 combat ships and 189,000 men.

« Today, » he said, « we have more than 1,500 combat vessels, supported by an armada of 50,000 other ships, including landing craft. We have more than 3,500,000 men in our Navy, and more than 100,000 women. »

The Navy itself signalized Navy Day with the announcement that two huge new battleships, the *Missouri* and the *Wisconsin*, now are in commission, as well as a warship of the so-called « pocket battleship » type and 10 cruisers. And

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

it also called attention to some of the characteristics of the *Iowa*, America's newest 45,000-ton battleship, a vessel believed to be the fastest of anything like her size afloat.

The *Iowa*, mounting 149 guns, is said to be the mightiest oceanborne fighting machine ever laid down. She fires a heavier projectile than any other warship, at ranges up to 19 miles. She is believed to be more maneuverable and swifter than many vessels a tenth her size.

Among the many distinguished persons who saluted the American Navy on its natal day was Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to The United States, who said in an address at New York that the people of Great Britain, during the past three years, « have watched with grateful and growing admiration the swift creation of your immense naval strength, and its truly remarkable achievements in the Pacific. »

Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of The United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, said that the Japanese Navy « has been reduced to not more than half its maximum strength » in the series of actions which included the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea, and culminated in the clash between Halsey's and Kincaid's fleets and enemy main bodies off the Philippines. (OWI)

AUSTRALIAN NAVY INCREASED SIX-FOLD

CANBERRA, October 28 — The fighting tonnage of the Royal Australian Navy is now six times greater than at the outbreak of the war, when it had 15 commissioned ships, the Australian Information Department disclosed today.

There are more than 347 Australian warships at points around the globe, 85 per cent of them in operational areas, the statement added. (OWI)

109,000 LONDON HOUSES DESTROYED

LONDON, October 28 — One hundred and nine thousand houses were destroyed by enemy bombs in London alone since the beginning of the war, the Minister of Health reported in the House of Commons yesterday. Five hundred thousand persons were made homeless.

As a result of flying bombs, the Minister continued, 25,000 houses have been destroyed or damaged beyond repair in the London area. Over one million cases of damage have been reported, and 800,000 houses need repair of some kind to make them reasonably comfortable. (BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR SICILY RECOVERY

ROME, October 28 — The Italian Council of Ministers yesterday appropriated 450 million lire for the revival of industrial activity in Sicily, and set up a 24-man council to study economic conditions on the island. This sum is in addition to the 2,000 million lire voted recently for Sicilian reconstruction.

The Council of Ministers also approved a decree authorizing the formation of a Public Security Service purged of all Fascist elements and strengthened by the recruitment of war veterans and former Partisans.

Another decree provides for the suppression of the governorship of Rome, and consequent reversion of the city to normal administration by mayor and council. (UNN)

CEPRANO POWER PLANT TO BE READY NOVEMBER 1

ROME, October 28 — The Ceprano power plant, near Frosinone, will soon be in working order and in condition

U. S. VICE CONSUL FOR MILAN NAMED

WASHINGTON, October 28 — The U. S. Department of State announced today that William H. Ziegler had been designated vice consul at Milan.

The announcement added that Edward Meuller was designated as senior economic analyst attached to the staff of the German affairs advisor at the headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. (OWI)

PALAZZO VENEZIA ART EXHIBIT EXTENDED

ROME, October 28 — In response to many requests, the exhibition of masterpieces of European painting at the Palazzo Venezia will continue through November, the Allied Commission announced today.

About 70,000 visitors have seen this Rennaissance paintings exhibit, arranged by the Allied Commission. It was scheduled to close October 31.

It will be open daily, including Sundays and holidays, from 0900 hours to 1630 hours. (UNN)

POLISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY POPE

VATICAN CITY, October 28 — Casimir Papée, the Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, was received today in private audience by Pope Pius XII. (UNN)

CORRESPONDENT TO SPEAK TO TROOPS

ROME, October 28 — Miss Rita Hume, war correspondent for International News Service, will speak at the next meeting of the Allied Forces Holy Name Societies at 2000 hours Monday in the conference room at Allied Commission's Headquarters Building.

She will recount some of her front-line experiences, which include recent assignments in Southern France and Paris.

She was the only woman correspondent on the Anzio beachhead, and entered Rome with the troops on June 4. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT URGES AMERICA TO WORK FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, October 28 — In his annual Armistice Day proclamation today, President Roosevelt called on the American people to observe the day — November 11 — by rededicating themselves to victory and to an enduring peace. (OWI)

BENES SAYS CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION IN SIGHT

LONDON, October 28 — While grim fighting still lies ahead, liberation for Czechoslovakia is in sight, President Eduard Benes, Supreme Commander of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, said today in an Order of the Day commemorating the 26th anniversary of Czechoslovak independence.

From Washington, President Roosevelt sent a message of salutation to President Benes. « The people and armed forces inside Czechoslovakia have joined actively and gloriously with their countrymen abroad in the ranks of the nations united against tyranny, and can look forward confidently to the celebration of future aniversaries in the full enjoyment of unsuppressed freedom, » President Roosevelt said.

« The close ties and deep sympathy between the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

AUSTRALIAN NAVY INCREASED SIX-FOLD

CANBERRA, October 28 — The fighting tonnage of the Royal Australian Navy is now six times greater than at the outbreak of the war, when it had 15 commissioned ships, the Australian Information Department disclosed today.

There are more than 347 Australian warships at points around the globe, 85 per cent of them in operational areas, the statement added. (OWI)

109,000 LONDON HOUSES DESTROYED

LONDON, October 28 — One hundred and nine thousand houses were destroyed by enemy bombs in London alone since the beginning of the war, the Minister of Health reported in the House of Commons yesterday. Five hundred thousand persons were made homeless.

As a result of flying bombs, the Minister continued, 25,000 houses have been destroyed or damaged beyond repair in the London area. Over one million cases of damage have been reported, and 800,000 houses need repair of some kind to make them reasonably comfortable. (BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR SICILY RECOVERY

ROME, October 28 — The Italian Council of Ministers yesterday appropriated 450 million lire for the revival of industrial activity in Sicily, and set up a 24-man council to study economic conditions on the island. This sum is in addition to the 2,000 million lire voted recently for Sicilian reconstruction.

The Council of Ministers also approved a decree authorizing the formation of a Public Security Service purged of all Fascist elements and strengthened by the recruitment of war veterans and former Partisans.

Another decree provides for the suppression of the governorship of Rome, and consequent reversion of the city to normal administration by mayor and council. (UNN)

CEPRANO POWER PLANT TO BE READY NOVEMBER 1

ROME, October 28 — The Ceprano power plant, near Frosinone, will soon be in working order and in condition to furnish an additional 9,000 kilowatts of electric energy for the new power-rationing plan scheduled to go into effect here on November 1, it was announced today.

Saved from destruction at the hands of the Germans by the timely intervention of several Italian workers, some of the plant machinery is still marked with large red arrows indicating the location of German-placed mines. Blowing up of the power-generating station had to be abandoned following a landslide and consequent flooding of the plant, engineered by Italian workmen who were aware of the Germans' intentions. (UNN)

TWO ROME POLICE OFFICERS FIRED

ROME, October 28 — Major Luigi Galli and Captain Valerio Iandolo of the national police force *Publica Sicurezza* were suspended from their posts today on orders from Mauro Scoccimarro, Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration. (UNN)

A.C. OFFICERS AWARDED BRONZE STAR

ROME, October 28 — For meritorious service with the Allied Armies in Italy, seven officers of a regiment of the Allied Commission have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, a decoration of the United States Army, the Commission announced today. (UNN)

VATICAN CITY, October 28 — Casimir Papée, the Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, was received today in private audience by Pope Pius XII. (UNN)

CORRESPONDENT TO SPEAK TO TROOPS

ROME, October 28 — Miss Rita Hume, war correspondent for International News Service, will speak at the next meeting of the Allied Forces Holy Name Societies at 2000 hours Monday in the conference room at Allied Commission's Headquarters Building.

She will recount some of her front-line experiences, which include recent assignments in Southern France and Paris.

She was the only woman correspondent on the Anzio beachhead, and entered Rome with the troops on June 4. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT URGES AMERICA TO WORK FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, October 28 — In his annual Armistice Day proclamation today, President Roosevelt called on the American people to observe the day — November 11 — by rededicating themselves to victory and to an enduring peace. (OWI)

BENES SAYS CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION IN SIGHT

LONDON, October 28 — While grim fighting still lies ahead, liberation for Czechoslovakia is in sight, President Eduard Benes, Supreme Commander of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, said today in an Order of the Day commemorating the 26th anniversary of Czechoslovak independence.

From Washington, President Roosevelt sent a message of salutation to President Benes. « The people and armed forces inside Czechoslovakia have joined actively and gloriously with their countrymen abroad in the ranks of the nations united against tyranny, and can look forward confidently to the celebration of future anniversaries in the full enjoyment of unsuppressed freedom, » President Roosevelt said.

« The close ties and deep sympathy between the democratic peoples of Czechoslovakia and The United States have never ceased to find expression since the days of President Masaryk and President Wilson. I look forward to the day when, victorious after a second great war for freedom, they can continue to work in harmony for their mutual security and welfare in a peaceful world. »

Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government, said in a London broadcast: « For the last time, we are celebrating October 28 with Czechoslovakia defiled by the presence of the shameless Germans under sentence of death. Liberation has started in Slovakia, and is victoriously and irresistibly advancing toward the west...

« I thank the glorious Soviet army ... our first thanks should go to them.

« But I also give very warm thanks to Great Britain, which has given us hospitality and the opportunity of continuing a Free Czechoslovak Government while we are preparing to return to our homeland.

« I give thanks to the great American democracy, which has never ceased to believe in the resurrection of Czechoslovakia, in her integrity, and which has rendered such invaluable assistance to all from the vast stores of her democratic arsenal.

« I give thanks to our fighters and Partisans at home. »
(OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BELGIAN FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO BE REOR[illegible]NIZED

BRUSSELS, October 28 — After announcing that Belgium would be supplied with 200 tons of food daily for 20 days, Major General Erskine, head of the SHAEF mission to Belgium, stated that although the food supply in Belgium was sufficient, «a reorganization was necessary to create a system to meet the present circumstances.» (OWI)

MOSCOW SAYS CONFERENCE «SHORTENED WAR»

MOSCOW, October 28 — The recent conference here of Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin «considerably shortened the war» and brought a complete understanding on the problems of southeast Europe, Radio Moscow said today.

The broadcast said «considerable success was reached in the solution of the Polish question,» and that «a full understanding was reached on the question of armistice terms with Bulgaria and the common policy in Yugoslavia.»

The conference, said Radio Moscow, «did not deal only with the main goal of the Allied powers, the complete crushing and destruction of Hitlerite Germany, but also with establishment of a strong and lasting peace after the war.» (OWI)

GREEK ELECTIONS TO AWAIT COMPLETE LIBERATION

CAIRO, October 28 — Local elections in Greece will be held «at the appropriate time» after the complete liberation of the country has been achieved, according to a Greek Government announcement quoted by Radio Cairo yesterday.

The announcement said that elections which already may have taken place in certain areas are not valid. (OWI)

GREEK KING PRAISES HIS PEOPLE

LONDON, October 28 — In a proclamation broadcast last night to the Greek people on the fourth anniversary of Greece's entry into the war, King George of the Hellenes said:

«The unwavering spirit of a great people has given the date a new meaning. We need it unimpaired, so that we may draw courage from it, and may hold it as an example when the thankless task of reconstruction has begun in the midst of the difficult conditions of the post-war period.

«The Greece of tomorrow will be made up, above all, from everything that is stable, lofty, and eternal in the soul of the nation.» (OWI)

EDEN PRAISES GREECE

ATHENS, October 28 — Paying tribute to the role of Greece in the war, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said yesterday, «The world will not forget the part you have played.» He spoke at a gathering here in honor of visiting British officials.

Mr Eden is returning to London from Moscow, where he attended the Churchill-Stalin talks. (PWB)

SCOBIE SENDS GREEKS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

CAIRO, October 28 — General Scobie, Commander of the Allied forces in Greece, today sent the following message to the Greek people on the anniversary of the Italian Fascist march against their country:

«We remember with pride that, during the winter months of 1940-41, Greece, on the mountains of Albania, and Great Britain, in the air and on the sea, alone fought together and repulsed the enemies of freedom.

«We shall be by each other's side until the new and greater victory is reached.

«May the Greek people enjoy for many years to come

FRENCH EDITOR STANDS TRIAL MONDAY

PARIS, October 28 — Stephan Lauzanne, former editor of *Matin*, local daily newspaper, will go on trial Monday on a charge of intelligence with the enemy.

He held his position throughout Germany's occupation of this city.

If convicted, he will be liable to death. (Reuter)

PARIS SCHOOLS WILL TEACH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

MOSCOW, October 28 — The Russian language is to be taught in Paris educational institutions, Radio Tass said yesterday, quoting an announcement from the French Ministry of Education. (TASS)

NEUTRAL

SPANISH REPUBLICANS CONTROL ARAN VALLEY

TOULOSE, October 28 — Spanish Republicans still control the Aran Valley in the Pyrenees region and have captured the towns of Lea, Bosort, and Las Bordas, Alexander Uhl reported in a dispatch.

The dispatch stated that snow is appearing in the Pyrenees, and it is possible that the Spanish Maquis could remain indefinitely in the valley as a spearhead. The problem would then be supplies.

Officials of the Spanish National Union here were quoted as saying that the activities in the Aran Valley were secondary to the activities being carried on throughout Spain. They asserted that there were considerable Maquis forces in operation in Estremadura, Andalusia, Santander, and Catalonia provinces.

An International News Service dispatch from Madrid quoted Franco Government reports that heavy snow had hindered a regular army offensive against Spanish Republicans who had filtered into Catalonia across the Pyrenees from France, and who now hold about six Spanish towns. The official report claimed to have taken a number of prisoners.

Franco Government reports asserted that all fighting had ceased in the Navarre Pyrenees district, into which Spanish Maquis forces had penetrated early this month. Republican forces were officially reported to have been eliminated.

An Associated Press report declared that Spanish Republicans in France are estimated to number 40,000; the report said that they will be placed under the League of Nations «political refugee» statute. (OWI)

NO OFFICIAL FRENCH RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PARIS, October 28 — France has no official relationship with Spain, according to a statement released here yesterday by the French Foreign Ministry.

«There are only *de facto* relations between the two countries, but no official recognition on either side,» the statement said. (OWI)

ARGENTINA SEEKS CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES, October 28 — Argentina last night sent a request through the Pan-American Union for a conference of American foreign ministers to be held as soon as possible.

The communication said Argentina was concerned by the attitude of some of the American Governments toward her.

Argentina is still a member of the Pan-American Union,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

GREEK ELECTIONS TO AWAIT COMPLETE LIBERATION

CAIRO, October 28 — Local elections in Greece will be held « at the appropriate time » after the complete liberation of the country has been achieved, according to a Greek Government announcement quoted by Radio Cairo yesterday.

The announcement said that elections which already may have taken place in certain areas are not valid. (OWI)

GREEK KING PRAISES HIS PEOPLE

LONDON, October 28 — In a proclamation broadcast last night to the Greek people on the fourth anniversary of Greece's entry into the war, King George of the Hellenes said:

« The unwavering spirit of a great people has given the date a new meaning. We need it unimpaired, so that we may draw courage from it, and may hold it as an example when the thankless task of reconstruction has begun in the midst of the difficult conditions of the post-war period.

« The Greece of tomorrow will be made up, above all, from everything that is stable, lofty, and eternal in the soul of the nation. » (OWI)

EDEN PRAISES GREECE

ATHENS, October 28 — Paying tribute to the role of Greece in the war, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said yesterday, « The world will not forget the part you have played. » He spoke at a gathering here in honor of visiting British officials.

Mr Eden is returning to London from Moscow, where he attended the Churchill-Stalin talks. (PWB)

SCOBIE SENDS GREEKS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

CAIRO, October 28 — General Scobie, Commander of the Allied forces in Greece, today sent the following message to the Greek people on the anniversary of the Italian Fascist march against their country:

« We remember with pride that, during the winter months of 1940-41, Greece, on the mountains of Albania, and Great Britain, in the air and on the sea, alone fought together and repulsed the enemies of freedom.

« We shall be by each other's side until the new and greater victory is reached.

« May the Greek people enjoy for many years to come the happiness and prosperity and freedom they so gallantly deserve. » (Reuter)

DE GAULLE MAKES PUBLIC APPEARANCE

PARIS, October 28 — General De Gaulle and Madame De Gaulle made their first social public appearance at the Comedie Francais last night at a reading of the work of poets and writers of the Resistance Movement, Radio Paris said today. (OWI)

EX-MINISTER BANNED FROM FRENCH T. U.

PARIS, October 28 — Rene Belin, former Vichy Minister of Labor and originator of the « Labor Charter, » which the Petain Government tried in vain to impose on the French people, is among four former French trade union leaders who have just been banned for life from having any part in the French trade union organization.

This ban was pronounced by the National Commission for the Reconstitution of Trade Unions of France, which nominated the present Minister of Labor.

Also excluded from the trade union organization for life are Georges Dumolin, Raymond Forideval, and Ludovic Zoretti. (Reuter)

der Uhl reported in a dispatch.

The dispatch stated that snow is appearing in the Pyrenees, and it is possible that the Spanish Maquis could remain indefinitely in the valley as a spearhead. The problem would then be supplies.

Officials of the Spanish National Union here were quoted as saying that the activities in the Aran Valley were secondary to the activities being carried on throughout Spain. They asserted that there were considerable Maquis forces in operation in Estremadura, Andalusia, Santander, and Catalonia provinces.

An International News Service dispatch from Madrid quoted Franco Government reports that heavy snow had hindered a regular army offensive against Spanish Republicans who had filtered into Catalonia across the Pyrenees from France, and who now hold about six Spanish towns. The official report claimed to have taken a number of prisoners.

Franco Government reports asserted that all fighting had ceased in the Navarre Pyrenees district, into which Spanish Maquis forces had penetrated early this month. Republican forces were officially reported to have been eliminated.

An Associated Press report declared that Spanish Republicans in France are estimated to number 40,000; the report said that they will be placed under the League of Nations « political refugee » statute. (OWI)

NO OFFICIAL FRENCH RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PARIS, October 28 — France has no official relationship with Spain, according to a statement released here yesterday by the French Foreign Ministry.

« There are only *de facto* relations between the two countries, but no official recognition on either side, » the statement said. (OWI)

ARGENTINA SEEKS CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES, October 28 — Argentina last night sent a request through the Pan-American Union for a conference of American foreign ministers to be held as soon as possible.

The communication said Argentina was concerned by the attitude of some of the American Governments toward her.

Argentina is still a member of the Pan-American Union, the only link left between her and other American countries.

It was later announced in Washington by the headquarters of the Pan-American Union that the Argentine proposal had been received there, but that no action would be taken until the proposal had been considered by the board of governors, which meets next Wednesday. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 28 — Today' communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The extremely bad weather during the last 48 hours brought operations in Italy to a virtual standstill.

Adverse weather yesterday restricted MAAF aircraft to routine patrolling and isolated attacks against enemy communications.

Fighter-bombers bombed a bridge in Northern Italy.

From these operations, three of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 120 sorties.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

On 26 October, His Majesty's Ships *Aurora*, *Emperor*, *Tyrian*, and *Tercott* bombarded the Island of Melos.

The Island of Piskopi, northwest of Rhodes, was occupied on the night of 26/27 October by troops landed from His Majesty's Cruiser *Sirius*. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 28 — Today's communique:

In South Beveland, Allied forces now hold the south side of the isthmus as far as the canal west of Kruiningen.

Our bridgehead on the southern coast of the peninsula has been reinforced and expanded.

Groede, in the Schelde pocket, is in our hands, and we are on the coast to the northwest of the village.

Northeast of the South Beveland isthmus, we have taken Bergen op Zoom.

North of Esschen, our units are within two miles of Roosendaal.

On the Antwerp-Breda Road, we progressed to the area of Zundert.

We are in the eastern outskirts of Tilburg, and north of the town our troops reached the vicinity of Loon op Zand.

To the south, we made good gains and, on the west, forward elements cut the Tilburg-Breda Road.

The enemy has been cleared from Hertogenbosch, and we made some progress farther west.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, we checked a counter-attack in the vicinity of Meijel, where fighting is still in progress.

Light artillery-fire was directed against our units in the Aachen area and along the Belgian-German frontier in the sector east of Saint Vith.

Near Rambervillers, we made local gains at several points.

The village of Housseras has been taken.

Farther south, limited progress was made between Bruyères and Le Tholy.

In the Vosges Mountains, attempts to infiltrate into our positions were frustrated, and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Adverse weather restricted air operations yesterday. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 28 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive, occupied, in the Petsamo (Pechenga) region the populated localities of Mayatalo and Nautsi, and in Norway captured the populated localities of Buholm, Songa, Veyne, Lilebeken, Munkelben, Algelpel, and Naiden.

Northwest of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, our troops, jointly with units of the Polish 1st Army, fought battles of local importance, in the course of which they captured the town and railway station of Jablona-Ledinovo, and the populated localities of Kamarnitse, Segelnya, Stanislau, Uzepuf, and Jablona.

In Czechoslovakia, north and south of Uzhorod, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied over 60 populated localities including Chukaluptse, Janovo, Klenovo, Uglye, Trihovtse, Podgradye, Gusak, Zagor, Lekar, Malaya-Dobroy, Keliki-Dobroy, Batyevo, Zapkor, and the railway stations of Tarnovtse, Padbe, Barkasevo, Batyevo, and Shomkotino.

In Hungary, west of Satu-Mare, our troops occupied over 40 populated localities, including Nadgobozh, Pustogobozh, Metsetalka, Hodat, Nyerpator, and Jerbogat, and the railway station of Nadgobozh. [illegible]

In the Veneto region, attacks and acts of sabotage continue against enemy traffic, which has been intensified, both to furnish the enemy with war supplies and to carry off industrial machinery stolen by the Germans in northern Italy.

On the night of October 19, near Udine, an electric locomotive with a steam locomotive in tow was derailed, and the personnel attacked with hand grenades and automatic weapons. Both locomotives were destroyed.

During the night of October 24, in the same sector, an electric train composed of 30 cars was also derailed. The locomotive was destroyed by fire, and five cars were thrown off the embankment.

Near Ospeadaletto, in Trento Province, Patriots destroyed materials and machinery which were to be used for fortifications.

The power plant at Savorgnano, in Udine Province, was rendered useless.

The Bologna Black Brigade, which moved northward to round-up civilians, is carrying off unarmed citizens for internment at Carpi, rather than face Patriots in the region.

At Marzabotto, in the same area, the Germans massacred 300 persons, including women and children, and buried them in a common grave in reprisal for the activity of members of the Groups for Patriotic Action.

At Casalecchio di Reno, 15 persons were hanged in public. Eight other civilians were shot on the target range at Bologna. Fascist authorities are also carrying out mass executions in Bologna on their own, and without the knowledge of the Germans. They recently massacred seven civilians. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, the grim fighting extended to the whole front sector between the Schelde Estuary and Hertogenbosch. Particularly grim was the fighting in the Bergen op Zoom sector, where numerous enemy attacks, launched with strong tank support, were smashed.

Farther east, Tilburg was lost after grim fighting.

The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses in his unsuccessful attacks in the Hertogenbosch sector.

West of St. Die, our troops frustrated the planned U.S. breakthrough through the Mortagne Forest towards the Meurthe Valley.

South of it, in the Bruyeres sector, a front gap was closed by our counter-attacks. Strong attacks on these recently-captured positions collapsed in our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The garrisons of our fortresses and strongpoints on the French coast repulsed a certain number of minor enemy attacks during the last few weeks. They remained in control of the forefield by numerous sorties.

Italy:

In central Italy, there was only small-scale fighting, owing to torrential rains.

West of Imola, grenadiers and soldiers of the Waffen SS recaptured important high ground positions by surprise attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary and on the [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Zand.

To the south, we made good gains and, on the west, forward elements cut the Tilburg-Breda Road.

The enemy has been cleared from Hertogenbosch, and we made some progress farther west.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, we checked a counter-attack in the vicinity of Meijel, where fighting is still in progress.

Light artillery-fire was directed against our units in the Aachen area and along the Belgian-German frontier in the sector east of Saint Vith.

Near Rambervillers, we made local gains at several points.

The village of Housseras has been taken.

Farther south, limited progress was made between Bruyères and Le Tholy.

In the Vosges Mountains, attempts to infiltrate into our positions were frustrated, and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Adverse weather restricted air operations yesterday.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 28 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive, occupied, in the Petsamo (Pechenga) region the populated localities of Mayatalo and Nautsi, and in Norway captured the populated localities of Buholm, Songa, Veyne, Lilebeken, Munkelben, Algelpel, and Naiden.

Northwest of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, our troops, jointly with units of the Polish 1st Army, fought battles of local importance, in the course of which they captured the town and railway station of Jablona-Ledinovo, and the populated localities of Kamarnitse, Segelnya, Stanislau, Uzepuf, and Jablona.

In Czechoslovakia, north and south of Uzhorod, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied over 60 populated localities including Chukaluptse, Janovo, Klenovo, Uglye, Trihovtse, Podgradye, Gusak, Zagor, Lekar, Malaya-Dobroy, Keliki-Dobroy, Batyevo, Zapkor, and the railway stations of Tarnovtse, Padbe, Barkasevo, Batyevo, and Shomkotino.

In Hungary, west of Satu-Mare, our troops occupied over 40 populated localities, including Nadgobozh, Pustogobozh, Metsetalka, Hodat, Nyerpator, and Jerbogat, and the railway stations of Nadgobozh, Metsetalka, Nyerpator, and Nyerbogat.

In Yugoslavia, northwest of Belgrade, our troops, operating with units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured over 80 populated localities, including the town and railway station of Apatin, on the Danube; the town and railway station of Ruma; and the large populated localities of Kapusina, Sviloilo, Sonta, Karabukola, Vach, Tovarchshevo, Klenat, and Grabovtsy.

On the other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 27, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 112 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 52 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 28 — In fighting which took place between the Trebbia and Panaro rivers, in Piacenza Province, where Fascist troops have replaced German soldiers, 197 Fascists were killed and 104 others were taken prisoner.

In nearby Parma Province, Patriots caused the derailment of two trains in the vicinity of Borgo Val di Taro.

of members of the Groups for Patriotic Action.

At Casalecchio di Reno, 15 persons were hanged in public. Eight other civilians were shot on the target range at Bologna. Fascist authorities are also carrying out mass executions in Bologna on their own, and without the knowledge of the Germans. They recently massacred seven civilians.

(UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, the grim fighting extended to the whole front sector between the Schelde Estuary and Hertogenbosch. Particularly grim was the fighting in the Bergen op Zoom sector, where numerous enemy attacks, launched with strong tank support, were smashed.

Farther east, Tilburg was lost after grim fighting.

The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses in his unsuccessful attacks in the Hertogenbosch sector.

West of St. Die, our troops frustrated the planned U.S. breakthrough through the Mortagne Forest towards the Meurthe Valley.

South of it, in the Bruyères sector, a front gap was closed by our counter-attacks. Strong attacks on these recently-captured positions collapsed in our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The garrisons of our fortresses and strongpoints on the French coast repulsed a certain number of minor enemy attacks during the last few weeks. They remained in control of the forefield by numerous sorties.

Italy:

In central Italy, there was only small-scale fighting, owing to torrential rains.

West of Imola, grenadiers and soldiers of the Waffen SS recaptured important high ground positions by surprise attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary and on the central reaches of the Tisa, German and Hungarian troops repulsed the Soviets and wiped out strong enemy units.

North of Debrecen, the grim fighting continues. Twenty-five Soviet planes were destroyed on the ground, and 10 others were damaged by a surprise attack of our bombers and fighters on the Debrecen airdrome.

Our troops, having withdrawn from the Forest Carpathians, stopped the Soviet divisions on the eastern frontier of Slovakia.

In the eastern Beskides, the Bolsheviks launched numerous attacks with reinforcements on a broad front.

The attacks were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy, despite strong artillery support. Grim fighting is still in progress at a penetration in the mountains.

Between Warsaw and the Bug, local Bolshevik attacks failed.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the big battle continues to rage. Yesterday, the focal points again lay in the sector east and southeast of Gumbinnen and on the western border of the Heath of Romintern. Northeast of Goldap, counter-attacks made progress in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

Southeast of Ebenrode, strong Bolshevik attacks collapsed. German bomber formations inflicted high losses in men and material on Soviet columns.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BELGIAN FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO BE REORGANIZED

BRUSSELS, October 28 — After announcing that Belgium would be supplied with 200 tons of food daily for 20 days, Major General Erskine, head of the SHAEF mission to Belgium, stated that although the food supply in Belgium was sufficient, «a reorganization was necessary to create a system to meet the present circumstances.» (OWI)

MOSCOW SAYS CONFERENCE «SHORTENED WAR»

MOSCOW, October 28 — The recent conference here of Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin «considerably shortened the war» and brought a complete understanding on the problems of southeast Europe, Radio Moscow said today.

The broadcast said «considerable success was reached in the solution of the Polish question,» and that «a full understanding was reached on the question of armistice terms with Bulgaria and the common policy in Yugoslavia.»

The conference, said Radio Moscow, «did not deal only with the main goal of the Allied powers, the complete crushing and destruction of Hitlerite Germany, but also with establishment of a strong and lasting peace after the war.» (OWI)

GREEK ELECTIONS TO AWAIT COMPLETE LIBERATION

CAIRO, October 28 — Local elections in Greece will be held «at the appropriate time» after the complete liberation of the country has been achieved, according to a Greek Government announcement quoted by Radio Cairo yesterday.

The announcement said that elections which already may have taken place in certain areas are not valid. (OWI)

GREEK KING PRAISES HIS PEOPLE

LONDON, October 28 — In a proclamation broadcast last night to the Greek people on the fourth anniversary of Greece's entry into the war, King George of the Hellenes said:

«The unwavering spirit of a great people has given the date a new meaning. We need it unimpaired, so that we may draw courage from it, and may hold it as an example when the thankless task of reconstruction has begun in the midst of the difficult conditions of the post-war period.

«The Greece of tomorrow will be made up, above all, from everything that is stable, lofty, and eternal in the soul of the nation.» (OWI)

EDEN PRAISES GREECE

ATHENS, October 28 — Paying tribute to the role of Greece in the war, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said yesterday, «The world will not forget the part you have played.» He spoke at a gathering here in honor of visiting British officials.

Mr Eden is returning to London from Moscow, where he attended the Churchill-Stalin talks. (PWB)

SCOBIE SENDS GREEKS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

CAIRO, October 28 — General Scobie, Commander of the Allied forces in Greece, today sent the following message to the Greek people on the anniversary of the Italian Fascist march against their country:

«We remember with pride that, during the winter months of 1940-41, Greece, on the mountains of Albania, and Great Britain, in the air and on the sea, alone fought together and repulsed the enemies of freedom.

«We shall be by each other's side until the new and greater victory is reached.

«May the Greek people enjoy for many years to come

FRENCH EDITOR STANDS TRIAL MONDAY

PARIS, October 28 — Stephan Lauzanne, former editor of *Matin*, local daily newspaper, will go on trial Monday on a charge of intelligence with the enemy.

He held his position throughout Germany's occupation of this city.

If convicted, he will be liable to death. (Reuter)

PARIS SCHOOLS WILL TEACH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

MOSCOW, October 28 — The Russian language is to be taught in Paris educational institutions, Radio Tass said yesterday, quoting an announcement from the French Ministry of Education. (TASS)

NEUTRAL

SPANISH REPUBLICANS CONTROL ARAN VALLEY

TOULOSE, October 28 — Spanish Republicans still control the Aran Valley in the Pyrenees region and have captured the towns of Lea, Bosort, and Las Bordas, Alexander Uhl reported in a dispatch.

The dispatch stated that snow is appearing in the Pyrenees, and it is possible that the Spanish Maquis could remain indefinitely in the valley as a spearhead. The problem would then be supplies.

Officials of the Spanish National Union here were quoted as saying that the activities in the Aran Valley were secondary to the activities being carried on throughout Spain. They asserted that there were considerable Maquis forces in operation in Estremadura, Andalusia, Santander, and Catalonia provinces.

An International News Service dispatch from Madrid quoted Franco Government reports that heavy snow had hindered a regular army offensive against Spanish Republicans who had filtered into Catalonia across the Pyrenees from France, and who now hold about six Spanish towns. The official report claimed to have taken a number of prisoners.

Franco Government reports asserted that all fighting had ceased in the Navarre Pyrenees district, into which Spanish Maquis forces had penetrated early this month. Republican forces were officially reported to have been eliminated.

An Associated Press report declared that Spanish Republicans in France are estimated to number 40,000; the report said that they will be placed under the League of Nations «political refugee» statute. (OWI)

NO OFFICIAL FRENCH RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PARIS, October 28 — France has no official relationship with Spain, according to a statement released here yesterday by the French Foreign Ministry.

«There are only *de facto* relations between the two countries, but no official recognition on either side,» the statement said. (OWI)

ARGENTINA SEEKS CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES, October 28 — Argentina last night sent a request through the Pan-American Union for a conference of American foreign ministers to be held as soon as possible.

The communication said Argentina was concerned by the attitude of some of the American Governments toward her.

Argentina is still a member of the Pan-American Union, [illegible] between her and other American

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

GREEK ELECTIONS TO AWAIT COMPLETE LIBERATION

CAIRO, October 28 — Local elections in Greece will be held «at the appropriate time» after the complete liberation of the country has been achieved, according to a Greek Government announcement quoted by Radio Cairo yesterday.

The announcement said that elections which already may have taken place in certain areas are not valid. (OWI)

GREEK KING PRAISES HIS PEOPLE

LONDON, October 28 — In a proclamation broadcast last night to the Greek people on the fourth anniversary of Greece's entry into the war, King George of the Hellenes said:

«The unwavering spirit of a great people has given the date a new meaning. We need it unimpaired, so that we may draw courage from it, and may hold it as an example when the thankless task of reconstruction has begun in the midst of the difficult conditions of the post-war period.

«The Greece of tomorrow will be made up, above all, from everything that is stable, lofty, and eternal in the soul of the nation.» (OWI)

EDEN PRAISES GREECE

ATHENS, October 28 — Paying tribute to the role of Greece in the war, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said yesterday, «The world will not forget the part you have played.» He spoke at a gathering here in honor of visiting British officials.

Mr Eden is returning to London from Moscow, where he attended the Churchill-Stalin talks. (PWB)

SCOBIE SENDS GREEKS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

CAIRO, October 28 — General Scobie, Commander of the Allied forces in Greece, today sent the following message to the Greek people on the anniversary of the Italian Fascist march against their country:

«We remember with pride that, during the winter months of 1940-41, Greece, on the mountains of Albania, and Great Britain, in the air and on the sea, alone fought together and repulsed the enemies of freedom.

«We shall be by each other's side until the new and greater victory is reached.

«May the Greek people enjoy for many years to come the happiness and prosperity and freedom they so gallantly deserve.» (Reuter)

DE GAULLE MAKES PUBLIC APPEARANCE

PARIS, October 28 — General De Gaulle and Madame De Gaulle made their first social public appearance at the Comedie Français last night at a reading of the work of poets and writers of the Resistance Movement, Radio Paris said today. (OWI)

EX-MINISTER BANNED FROM FRENCH T. U.

PARIS, October 28 — Rene Belin, former Vichy Minister of Labor and originator of the «Labor Charter,» which the Petain Government tried in vain to impose on the French people, is among four former French trade union leaders who have just been banned for life from having any part in the French trade union organization.

This ban was pronounced by the National Commission for the Reconstitution of Trade Unions of France, which nominated the present Minister of Labor.

Also excluded from the trade union organization for life are Georges Dumolin, Raymond Forideval, and Ludovic Zoretti. (Reuter)

The dispatch stated that snow is appearing in the Pyrenees, and it is possible that the Spanish Maquis could remain indefinitely in the valley as a spearhead. The problem would then be supplies.

Officials of the Spanish National Union here were quoted as saying that the activities in the Aran Valley were secondary to the activities being carried on throughout Spain. They asserted that there were considerable Maquis forces in operation in Estremadura, Andalusia, Santander, and Catalonia provinces.

An International News Service dispatch from Madrid quoted Franco Government reports that heavy snow had hindered a regular army offensive against Spanish Republicans who had filtered into Catalonia across the Pyrenees from France, and who now hold about six Spanish towns. The official report claimed to have taken a number of prisoners.

Franco Government reports asserted that all fighting had ceased in the Navarre Pyrenees district, into which Spanish Maquis forces had penetrated early this month. Republican forces were officially reported to have been eliminated.

An Associated Press report declared that Spanish Republicans in France are estimated to number 40,000; the report said that they will be placed under the League of Nations «political refugee» statute. (OWI)

NO OFFICIAL FRENCH RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PARIS, October 28 — France has no official relationship with Spain, according to a statement released here yesterday by the French Foreign Ministry.

«There are only *de facto* relations between the two countries, but no official recognition on either side,» the statement said. (OWI)

ARGENTINA SEEKS CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES, October 28 — Argentina last night sent a request through the Pan-American Union for a conference of American foreign ministers to be held as soon as possible.

The communication said Argentina was concerned by the attitude of some of the American Governments toward her.

Argentina is still a member of the Pan-American Union, the only link left between her and other American countries.

It was later announced in Washington by the headquarters of the Pan-American Union that the Argentine proposal had been received there, but that no action would be taken until the proposal had been considered by the board of governors, which meets next Wednesday. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 28 — Today' communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The extremely bad weather during the last 48 hours brought operations in Italy to a virtual standstill.

Adverse weather yesterday restricted MAAF aircraft to routine patrolling and isolated attacks against enemy communications.

Fighter-bombers bombed a bridge in Northern Italy.

From these operations, three of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 120 sorties.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

On 26 October, His Majesty's Ships *Aurora*, *Emperor*, *Tyrian*, and *Tercott* bombarded the Island of Melos.

The Island of Piskopi, northwest of Rhodes, was occupied on the night of 26 27 October by troops landed from His Majesty's Cruiser *Sirius*. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 28 — Today's communique:

In South Beveland, Allied forces now hold the south side of the isthmus as far as the canal west of Kruiningen.

Our bridgehead on the southern coast of the peninsula has been reinforced and expanded.

Groede, in the Schelde pocket, is in our hands, and we are on the coast to the northwest of the village.

Northeast of the South Beveland isthmus, we have taken Bergen op Zoom.

North of Esschen, our units are within two miles of Roosendaal.

On the Antwerp-Breda Road, we progressed to the area of Zundert.

We are in the eastern outskirts of Tilburg, and north of the town our troops reached the vicinity of Loon op Zand.

To the south, we made good gains and, on the west, forward elements cut the Tilburg-Breda Road.

The enemy has been cleared from Hertogenbosch, and we made some progress farther west.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, we checked a counter-attack in the vicinity of Meijel, where fighting is still in progress.

Light artillery-fire was directed against our units in the Aachen area and along the Belgian-German frontier in the sector east of Saint Vith.

Near Rambervillers, we made local gains at several points.

The village of Housseras has been taken.

Farther south, limited progress was made between Bruyères and Le Tholy.

In the Vosges Mountains, attempts to infiltrate into our positions were frustrated, and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Adverse weather restricted air operations yesterday. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 28 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive, occupied, in the Petsamo (Pechenga) region the populated localities of Mayatalo and Nautsi, and in Norway captured the populated localities of Buholm, Songa, Veyne, Lilebeken, Munkelben, Algelpel, and Naiden.

Northwest of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, our troops, jointly with units of the Polish 1st Army, fought battles of local importance, in the course of which they captured the town and railway station of Jablona-Ledinovo, and the populated localities of Kamarnitse, Segelnya, Stanislau, Uzepuf, and Jablona.

In Czechoslovakia, north and south of Uzhorod, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied over 60 populated localities including Chukaluptse, Janovo, Klenovo, Uglye, Trihovtse, Podgradyc, Gusak, Zagor, Lekar, Malaya-Dobroy, Keliki-Dobroy, Batyevo, Zupkor, and the railway stations of Tarnovtse, Padbe, Barkasevo, Batyevo, and Shomkotino.

In Hungary, west of Satu-Mare, our troops occupied over 40 populated localities, including Nadgobozh, Pustogobozh, Meisetalka, Hodat, Nyerpator, and Jerbogat, and the railway

In the Veneto region, attacks and acts of sabotage continue against enemy traffic, which has been intensified, both to furnish the enemy with war supplies and to carry off industrial machinery stolen by the Germans in northern Italy.

On the night of October 19, near Udine, an electric locomotive with a steam locomotive in tow was derailed, and the personnel attacked with hand grenades and automatic weapons. Both locomotives were destroyed.

During the night of October 24, in the same sector, an electric train composed of 30 cars was also derailed. The locomotive was destroyed by fire, and five cars were thrown off the embankment.

Near Ospeadaletto, in Trento Province, Patriots destroyed materials and machinery which were to be used for fortifications.

The power plant at Savorgnano, in Udine Province, was rendered useless.

The Bologna Black Brigade, which moved northward to round-up civilians, is carrying off unarmed citizens for internment at Carpi, rather than face Patriots in the region.

At Marzabotto, in the same area, the Germans massacred 300 persons, including women and children, and buried them in a common grave in reprisal for the activity of members of the Groups for Patriotic Action.

At Casalecchio di Reno, 15 persons were hanged in public. Eight other civilians were shot on the target range at Bologna. Fascist authorities are also carrying out mass executions in Bologna on their own, and without the knowledge of the Germans. They recently massacred seven civilians. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, the grim fighting extended to the whole front sector between the Schelde Estuary and Hertogenbosch. Particularly grim was the fighting in the Bergen op Zoom sector, where numerous enemy attacks, launched with strong tank support, were smashed.

Farther east, Tilburg was lost after grim fighting.

The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses in his unsuccessful attacks in the Hertogenbosch sector.

West of St. Die, our troops frustrated the planned U.S. breakthrough through the Mortagne Forest towards the Meurthe Valley.

South of it, in the Bruyères sector, a front gap was closed by our counter-attacks. Strong attacks on these recently-captured positions collapsed in our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The garrisons of our fortresses and strongpoints on the French coast repulsed a certain number of minor enemy attacks during the last few weeks. They remained in control of the foreficld by numerous sorties.

Italy:

In central Italy, there was only small-scale fighting, owing to torrential rains.

West of Imola, grenadiers and soldiers of the Waffen SS recaptured important high ground positions by surprise attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary and on the central reaches of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

To the south, we made good gains and, on the west, forward elements cut the Tilburg-Breda Road.

The enemy has been cleared from Hertogenbosch, and we made some progress farther west.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, we checked a counter-attack in the vicinity of Meijel, where fighting is still in progress.

Light artillery-fire was directed against our units in the Aachen area and along the Belgian-German frontier in the sector east of Saint Vith.

Near Rambervillers, we made local gains at several points.

The village of Housseras has been taken.

Farther south, limited progress was made between Bruyères and Le Tholy.

In the Vosges Mountains, attempts to infiltrate into our positions were frustrated, and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Adverse weather restricted air operations yesterday.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 28 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive, occupied, in the Petsamo (Pechenga) region the populated localities of Mayatalo and Nautsi, and in Norway captured the populated localities of Buholm, Songa, Veyne, Lilebeken, Munkelben, Algelpel, and Naiden.

Northwest of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, our troops, jointly with units of the Polish 1st Army, fought battles of local importance, in the course of which they captured the town and railway station of Jablona-Ledinovo, and the populated localities of Kamarnitse, Segelnya, Stanislau, Uzepuf, and Jablona.

In Czechoslovakia, north and south of Uzhorod, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied over 60 populated localities including Chukaluptse, Janovo, Klenovo, Ugiye, Trihovtse, Podgradye, Gusak, Zagor, Lekar, Malaya-Dobroy, Keliki-Dobroy, Batyevo, Zapkor, and the railway stations of Tarnovtse, Padbe, Barkasevo, Batyevo, and Shomkotino.

In Hungary, west of Satu-Mare, our troops occupied over 40 populated localities, including Nadgobozh, Pustogobozh, Metsetalka, Hodat, Nyerpator, and Jerbogat, and the railway stations of Nadgobozh, Metsetalka, Nyerpator, and Nyerbogat.

In Yugoslavia, northwest of Belgrade, our troops, operating with units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured over 80 populated localities, including the town and railway station of Apatin, on the Danube; the town and railway station of Ruma; and the large populated localities of Kapusina, Sviloilo, Sonta, Karabukola, Vach, Tovarchshevo, Klenat, and Grabovtsy.

On the other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 27, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 113 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 52 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 28 — In fighting which took place between the Trebbia and Panaro rivers, in Piacenza Province, where Fascist troops have replaced German soldiers, 197 Fascists were killed and 104 others were taken prisoner.

In nearby Parma Province, Patriots caused the derailment of two trains in the vicinity of Borgo Val di Taro.

At Casalecchio di Reno, 10 persons were hanged in public. Eight other civilians were shot on the target range at Bologna. Fascist authorities are also carrying out mass executions in Bologna on their own, and without the knowledge of the Germans. They recently massacred seven civilians. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, the grim fighting extended to the whole front sector between the Schelde Estuary and Hertogenbosch. Particularly grim was the fighting in the Bergen op Zoom sector, where numerous enemy attacks, launched with strong tank support, were smashed.

Farther east, Tilburg was lost after grim fighting.

The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses in his unsuccessful attacks in the Hertogenbosch sector.

West of St. Die, our troops frustrated the planned U.S. breakthrough through the Mortagne Forest towards the Meurthe Valley.

South of it, in the Bruyères sector, a front gap was closed by our counter-attacks. Strong attacks on these recently-captured positions collapsed in our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The garrisons of our fortresses and strongpoints on the French coast repulsed a certain number of minor enemy attacks during the last few weeks. They remained in control of the forefield by numerous sorties.

Italy:

In central Italy, there was only small-scale fighting, owing to torrential rains.

West of Imola, grenadiers and soldiers of the Waffen SS recaptured important high ground positions by surprise attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary and on the central reaches of the Tisa, German and Hungarian troops repulsed the Soviets and wiped out strong enemy units.

North of Debrecen, the grim fighting continues. Twenty-five Soviet planes were destroyed on the ground, and 10 others were damaged by a surprise attack of our bombers and fighters on the Debrecen airdrome.

Our troops, having withdrawn from the Forest Carpathians, stopped the Soviet divisions on the eastern frontier of Slovakia.

In the eastern Beskides, the Bolsheviks launched numerous attacks with reinforcements on a broad front.

The attacks were frustrated with heavy losses to the enemy, despite strong artillery support. Grim fighting is still in progress at a penetration in the mountains.

Between Warsaw and the Bug, local Bolshevik attacks failed.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the big battle continues to rage. Yesterday, the focal points again lay in the sector east and southeast of Gumbinnen and on the western border of the Heath of Romintern. Northeast of Goldap, counter-attacks made progress in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

Southeast of Ebenrode, strong Bolshevik attacks collapsed. German bomber formations inflicted high losses in men and material on Soviet columns.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Southeast of Libau and in the Autz sector, the enemy launched his expected major attack after fierce artillery fire and bomber attacks. The enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated by determined counter-attacks.

In the other front sectors, diversionary attacks failed.

On the first day of the double battle, 74 enemy tanks were destroyed in fierce fighting. Thus, our troops fighting in Kurland destroyed 823 Soviet tanks from October 1 to October 27, matériel equivalent to the equipment of seven Bolshevik tank corps.

On the Sworbe Peninsula, enemy attacks failed.

Air:

Last night, fast British planes dropped bombs on the Reich capital and Rhenish territory. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Western Front: No mention had been made by midnight of the Allied capture of the important Dutch supply and transport center of Bergen op Zoom, which was already claimed in the noon BBC broadcast.

The military commentator for Transocean, Ludwig Sertorius, continued the trend of the past week of shifting attention to Antwerp, and claiming an important German defensive victory there: « Seen from the strategic point of view, each day that passes with the Antwerp harbor remaining closed is a gain for the German Command. » The same commentator admitted that the « Canadians managed to come close to Bergen op Zoom » but did not concede its fall. He did, however, concede that the « British were able to enter Tilburg after a hard struggle. »

Eastern Front: The feature item on this front was the German claim, as reported by the Transocean correspondent Karl Bluecher, that the Russian attack had shifted to a « new focal point », namely « in Kurland, near the Baltic ». The other two focal points were defined as being in East Prussia and in Hungary.

As usual, it was claimed that the new attack was no surprise but that, rather, « the German Command had expected the Moscow Supreme Command to make a new major attack in this front sector ». The following explanation for the shift to a new sector was given: « After the grim resistance of German and Hungarian troops put the brakes on the major Soviet offensives in East Prussia and Hungary, it became clear that, sticking to its old tactics of shifting the centres of gravity whenever resistance increases, Moscow would start a new major assault. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Rain Halts Fighting: The Fascist radio said that « both sides exploited the lull by bringing up reserves ». A minor German victory (the recapture of a height) was reported south of Bologna.

Anniversary of the March on Rome: The retrospective fanfare took place today mostly in Milan, rather far from Rome. The Fascist radio programmes, which were devoted almost exclusively to speeches and commentaries on the past and future significance of Fascism, stated that celebrations also occurred in all the cities of northern Italy. Various Fascist armed units, together with « a crowd of Fascists and Milanese » gathered in Piazza San Sepolcro for ceremonies which were highlighted by a speech from Fascist Party Secretary Pavolini.

Meanwhile, at Fascist General Headquarters, whose location is so far undisclosed, Mussolini delivered a notably short address before Fascist Legionaries, in what was described as a « strictly military ceremony ». This assembly was attended by Marshal Graziani, as well as by many important Nazi authorities and the Japanese Ambassador.

Party Secretary Pavolini's address quoted liberally from a recent speech of Mussolini's, rather than from today's brief one, borrowing from Il Duce the three key words of Fascism: « Italy, Republic, Socialisation. »

The word « Italy » served as parenthesis for a long backward glance to the « historic » rôle of Fascism in rescuing, rejuvenating, and « imperializing », etc., Italy's destiny. Roughly, the second key-word, « Republic », was tied into the heavily-stressed theme that Fascism was and is an heir-apparent to the tradition of Cavour and Garibaldi. (Not in Pavolini's speech, but in one long commentary, this unbroken chain idea added up to « 83 years of united efforts and sacrifices »).

Finally, on « Socialisation, » Pavolini (and other spokesmen) explained that Fascism, particularly since the « treason » of last year, means all things to all workers: « There are Republicans and Socialists, » he said, « from whom nothing substantial separates us, unless it be that on some points our social programme is even more revolutionary than theirs. »

The really outstanding distraction was offered up in the form of a series of amnesty laws for the benefit of offenders against common and political law. The draft of the laws was read by the Fascist Minister of Justice in the form of an appeal to the magnanimous and « human » instincts of Il Duce. Summarizing, it could be said that the amnesty for deserters from Fascism, which sets a deadline for their return or their « repentance, » looks like a ruse to obtain recruits.

HUNGARIAN

Exchange of Felicitations: Radio Budapest today featured an exchange of telegrams between the new Premier of Hungary, Szalasi, and Chancellor Hitler. The telegram from Szalasi called Hitler « the first hero of this great war of ideologies, and the leader called upon to direct the future commonwealth of Europe. » The Hungarian premier assured the Führer that « we are fighting under your leadership for the Nationalist and Socialist globe, » and concluded his message with the exclamation « Heil Hitler! »

Hitler, in reply, promised Szalasi that « the German Reich will never forsake Hungary, » and sent « warmest greetings » to the « entire Hungarian nation. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

attention to Antwerp, and claiming an important German defensive victory there. « Seen from the strategic point of view, each day that passes with the Antwerp harbor remaining closed is a gain for the German Command. » The same commentator admitted that the « Canadians managed to come close to Bergen op Zoom » but did not concede its fall. He did, however, concede that the « British were able to enter Tilburg after a hard struggle. »

Eastern Front: The feature item on this front was the German claim, as reported by the Transocean correspondent Karl Bluecher, that the Russian attack had shifted to a « new focal point », namely « in Kurland, near the Baltic ». The other two focal points were defined as being in East Prussia and in Hungary.

As usual, it was claimed that the new attack was no surprise but that, rather, « the German Command had expected the Moscow Supreme Command to make a new major attack in this front sector ». The following explanation for the shift to a new sector was given: « After the grim resistance of German and Hungarian troops put the brakes on the major Soviet offensives in East Prussia and Hungary, it became clear that, sticking to its old tactics of shifting the centres of gravity whenever resistance increases, Moscow would start a new major assault. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Rain Halts Fighting: The Fascist radio said that « both sides exploited the lull by bringing up reserves ». A minor German victory (the recapture of a height) was reported south of Bologna.

Anniversary of the March on Rome: The retrospective fanfare took place today mostly in Milan, rather far from unbroken chain idea added up to « 65 years of united efforts and sacrifices »).

Finally, on « Socialisation, » Pavolini (and other spokesmen) explained that Fascism, particularly since the « treason » of last year, means all things to all workers: « There are Republicans and Socialists, » he said, « from whom nothing substantial separates us, unless it be that on some points our social programme is even more revolutionary than theirs. »

The really outstanding distraction was offered up in the form of a series of amnesty laws for the benefit of offenders against common and political law. The draft of the laws was read by the Fascist Minister of Justice in the form of an appeal to the magnanimous and « human » instincts of Il Duce. Summarizing, it could be said that the amnesty for deserters from Fascism, which sets a deadline for their return or their « repentance, » looks like a ruse to obtain recruits.

HUNGARIAN

Exchange of Felicitations: Radio Budapest today featured an exchange of telegrams between the new Premier of Hungary, Szalasi, and Chancellor Hitler. The telegram from Szalasi called Hitler « the first hero of this great war of ideologies, and the leader called upon to direct the future commonwealth of Europe. » The Hungarian premier assured the Führer that « we are fighting under your leadership for the Nationalist and Socialist globe, » and concluded his message with the exclamation « Heil Hitler! »

Hitler, in reply, promised Szalasi that « the German Reich will never forsake Hungary, » and sent « warmest greetings » to the « entire Hungarian nation. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interior P.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION
OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, A F H Q — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

Saturday — **28 October 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians land in Beveland: Tilburg flanked: Incomplete count shows 30 Jap ships smashed: Red Army captures Slovak city, continues advance in East Prussia: Canadians two miles from Forli: Americans virtually control Samar, make rapid progress on Leyte: Japs advance 60 miles, capture Ningyuan: Over 20,000 Germans trapped in Greece.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi says Italy faces trying winter: Rumor of British attempt to separate Sicily denied: Rome Allied courts try 2,750 cases: Two Italian generals removed: Nazis stripped Italy of vital drugs: More medical supplies from U. S. arrive in Italy.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill addresses Commons on Moscow Conference.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goebbels says Germany will stop at nothing.

NEUTRAL — French ask Spanish Maquis to withdraw from frontier.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LAND ON BEVELAND; TILBURG FLANKED

SHAEF, October 27 — Canadian and British seaborne assault forces landed before dawn yesterday on the southern coast of Beveland Island, which guards the entrance to the port of Antwerp. Late reports tonight said that a bridgehead seven miles square had been established, and that reinforcements and supplies are pouring in.

British landing craft loaded with troops, light artillery, mortars, and Bren carriers moved up the Schelde Estuary under cover of darkness and smoke screens laid down by British naval vessels.

The landings were covered by shellfire from Allied guns on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary.

Falaise Gap debacle, which resulted in the annihilation of the German 7th Army in Normandy.

It is now evident that the German High Command has issued orders to troops to withdraw from this threatened pocket. Administrative and headquarters units have already been evacuated from Tilburg, and troops are withdrawing by night. Only expendables will be left behind to delay Allied progress.

All German resistance in Hertogenbosch has ended, and British troops are advancing to the north toward Zaltbommel, on the Waal River. German resistance in this area is strengthening. The Germans have been cleared from the concentration camp at Fort Isabella.

Canadian troops at the base of the British salient in Holland have driven to within 4,000 yards of Bergen op Zoom, while another Canadian column driving on Roosendaal has reached Nispen. Allied forces astride the secondary Antwerp-Breda Road have captured Minderhout, a center of minor road and rail lines fingering out toward western Germany.

In a desperate attempt to relieve German forces on the western flank of the Dutch corridor, German troops on the eastern side launched a four-pronged counter-attack from the German border town of Venlo, on the Meuse River. The thrusts were so ineffective that enemy troops were unable to reach the British lines. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

INCOMPLETE COUNT SHOWS 30 JAP SHIPS SMASHED

WASHINGTON, October 27 — A Navy Department announcement revealed tonight that 30 Japanese warships were sunk, probably sunk, or damaged during the recent battle in the Philippines, which cost The United States the light carrier *USS Princeton* and five other warships sunk.

The five other American vessels sunk included two escort carriers, two destroyers, and one escort destroyer. No details have yet been received regarding their sinking.

James F. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, in a broadcast here last night, said that of the Japanese naval casualty list of 30 warships, nine are known to have been sunk. He listed them as one battleship, two aircraft carriers, five cruisers, and one destroyer. He emphasized that the total sunk probably was more than nine, but that he would not add to the score until their sinking had been unmistakably established.

Asserting that two-thirds of Japan's battleships have been sunk or damaged and her force of cruisers and destroyers left inadequate for some time, Secretary Forrestal said that Allied naval forces will pursue the remaining damaged Japanese ships to the limit of their ability.

He hailed the Philippine naval victory as "one of the pivotal actions of the war," and promised that new blows will be struck against the Japanese soon.

Forrestal said that the damage inflicted upon the Japanese fleet in the series of engagements in Philippine waters is even greater than that already announced at Pacific headquarters, but that only at an appropriate time

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Canadians two miles from Forli: Americans virtually control Samar, make rapid progress on Leyte; Japs advance 60 miles, capture Ningyuan; Over 20,000 Germans trapped in Greece.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi says Italy faces trying winter: Rumor of British attempt to separate Sicily denied: Rome Allied courts try 2,750 cases: Two Italian generals removed: Nazis stripped Italy of vital drugs; More medical supplies from U. S. arrive in Italy.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill addresses Commons on Moscow Conference.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goebbels says Germany will stop at nothing.

NEUTRAL — French ask Spanish Maquis to withdraw from frontier.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LAND ON BEVELAND; TILBURG FLANKED

SHAEF, October 27 — Canadian and British seaborne assault forces landed before dawn yesterday on the southern coast of Beveland Island, which guards the entrance to the port of Antwerp. Late reports tonight said that a bridgehead seven miles square had been established, and that reinforcements and supplies are pouring in.

British landing craft loaded with troops, light artillery, mortars, and Bren carriers moved up the Schelde Estuary under cover of darkness and smoke screens laid down by British naval vessels.

The landings were covered by shellfire from Allied guns on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary.

Light opposition was met at the initial stage of the landings, but German resistance later stiffened, and Allied troops are now under heavy German mortar fire.

11,000 Germans Threatened

An estimated 11,000 German troops on Walcheren and Beveland Islands are now threatened from two sides. Canadian troops thrusting westward from Woensdrecht advanced 12 miles to the canal at the western neck of the Beveland Peninsula. Climbing over dikes and advancing over open fields under German machine-gun fire, these troops are now within six miles of the bridgehead forces.

British forces have flanked the important communications center of Tilburg to the north and south, while, late reports tonight stated, other British units have entered the city itself. Long columns of British armor, guns, and men advanced through mud and, in a six-mile drive over bad tank terrain, cut the main German escape route to the north at Loon op Zand. They are now in a position to launch a westward offensive to the rear of the enemy.

The town of Loon op Zund has not yet been taken, but Allied forces are in control of Heikan and Udenhout on the highway to Sprang and Nieuwstraat, on a railway line to Dordrecht, to the northwest. German forces to the north and west of Tilburg face the prospect of a sequel to the area is strengthening. The Germans have been cleared from the concentration camp at Fort Isabella.

Canadian troops at the base of the British salient in Holland have driven to within 4,000 yards of Bergen op Zoom, while another Canadian column driving on Roosendaal has reached Nispen. Allied forces astride the secondary Antwerp-Breda Road have captured Minderhout, a center of minor road and rail lines fingering out toward western Germany.

In a desperate attempt to relieve German forces on the western flank of the Dutch corridor, German troops on the eastern side launched a four-pronged counter-attack from the German border town of Venlo, on the Meuse River. The thrusts were so ineffective that enemy troops were unable to reach the British lines. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

INCOMPLETE COUNT SHOWS 30 JAP SHIPS SMASHED

WASHINGTON, October 27 — A Navy Department announcement revealed tonight that 30 Japanese warships were sunk, probably sunk, or damaged during the recent battle in the Philippines, which cost The United States the light carrier *USS Princeton* and five other warships sunk.

The five other American vessels sunk included two escort carriers, two destroyers, and one escort destroyer. No details have yet been received regarding their sinking.

James F. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, in a broadcast here last night, said that of the Japanese naval casualty list of 30 warships, nine are known to have been sunk. He listed them as one battleship, two aircraft carriers, five cruisers, and one destroyer. He emphasized that the total sunk probably was more than nine, but that he would not add to the score until their sinking had been unmistakably established.

Asserting that two-thirds of Japan's battleships have been sunk or damaged and her force of cruisers and destroyers left inadequate for some time, Secretary Forrestal said that Allied naval forces will pursue the remaining damaged Japanese ships to the limit of their ability.

He hailed the Philippine naval victory as "one of the pivotal actions of the war," and promised that new blows will be struck against the Japanese soon.

Forrestal said that the damage inflicted upon the Japanese fleet in the series of engagements in Philippine waters is even greater than that already announced at Pacific headquarters, but that only at an appropriate time will Admiral Nimitz be able to describe still further the damage done to the Japanese fleet.

The U.S. Office of War Information announced today that, exclusive of the 30 Japanese warships sunk or damaged in the latest naval engagements, the Japanese have lost

LATE BULLETINS

TITO AND SUBASIC REACH AGREEMENT

LONDON, October 27 — Full agreement on all outstanding questions has been reached between Marhal Tito and Prime Minister Subasic on the early formation of a unified government in liberated Yugoslavia, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced tonight. (Reuter)

U.S.N. GREATER THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED

PHILADELPHIA, October 27 — "The American Fleet is greater than all the navies of the world put together," said President Roosevelt in a speech here tonight, "and when I say all navies I am including what was — only three days ago — the Japanese Fleet." (Reuter)

3988

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

through sinking or damage a total of 4,185 combatant and non-combatant ships since 7 December 1941.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, the six new U.S. losses raise to 170 the total number of U.S. warships listed as sunk since Pearl Harbor, and to 217 the total U.S. warships lost from all causes.

While remnants of one of these enemy task forces were making their way from the Philippines in the direction of their home bases, American Liberators based in China continued the running battle and scored hits on a transport, a freighter, and a tanker, a communique from General Joseph Stilwell reported from Chungking tonight. Well over 8,000 tons of enemy shipping were probably sunk and 1,000 tons damaged.

Vice Admiral R. S. Edwards, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, said in a broadcast yesterday, « This offensive by the Japanese fleet was aimed at knocking out General MacArthur's invasion forces in Leyte. The Japs have failed, and their fleet is badly hurt. »

The Japanese admirals had hoped to crush the Leyte invasion forces by drawing the U.S. Fleet off-balance with a blow from the south, while a second and larger fleet attacked from the north, a correspondent aboard Vice-Admiral Thomas Kincaid's flagship said in a dispatch today. He wrote that the plan might have succeeded, had the Japanese not run afoul of the counter-strategy of Admiral Thomas Sprague, who detected the trap and stayed out of it.

An enemy force of two battleships, three cruisers, and six destroyers were seen sneaking through the Mindanao Sea and later entering the Surigao Straits at a point where the passage was not more than 12 miles wide, the correspondent said.

The Japanese were permitted to move 22 miles up the narrow strait before the American fleet units opened up with big guns. After the battleships opened fire, destroyers moved in swiftly and fired torpedoes. The Japs were caught while baiting their own trap.

The Japanese northern attack force of 25 ships, which slipped through the San Bernardino Straits to run down the east coast of Samar, fared no better. Only 14 of these ships were able to retire in the afternoon of October 25.

Another correspondent pointed out that the damaged Japanese warships now scurrying home for repairs might well find their repair facilities put out of use by Superfortress raids on the Japanese homeland. (OWI-BBC)

RUSSIANS CAPTURE SLOVAK CITY CONTINUE ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 27 — Marshal Stalin tonight announced the capture of Uzhorod, a large communications center and enemy stronghold in Czechoslovakia, by troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front under General Petrov. The action marked a 15-mile advance by Red Army troops, and almost completes the capture of the Carpathian Ukraine, which Hungary seized from the Czechoslovak Republic.

The 4th Ukrainian Front, which started its drive from the foothills south of Lvov and Przemysl and completed the difficult breaching of the Carpathians, has now reached the central European plain only 15 miles north of the Hungarian frontier. With half of its great plain already overrun by the Russians from the southeast, Hungary now faces a second great invasion from the north.

Berehovo Captured

Fanning out to the south of captured Mukacevo, Russians troops have taken the important railway-junction city of Berehovo and a number of towns and railway stations in the vicinity.

Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior announced tonight

By the early Russian capture of Goldap, which links the principal road from Lyck to the north via Treuburg through Goldap to Gumbinnen and on to Tilsit, Red Army troops are battling for larger towns linking first-class lateral roads. Russian armor is as yet unable to undertake free maneuverings in any depth into enemy territory.

Far to the north, Russian troops are pursuing German troops fleeing to the arctic ports of Hammerfest, Tromsö, and Narvik. Russian planes are dive-bombing and strafing them as they retreat through the narrow gorges leading to the fjords.

Radio Moscow reported that the port of Kirkenes, captured by Russian troops Wednesday, is still on fire. Important buildings, factories, hospitals, schools, and whole blocks were set on fire by the retreating Germans.

Finnish troops are driving the Germans northward up the Muonio River Valley along the Finnish-Swedish frontier. The Germans are fighting delaying actions, with artillery and tank forces, to slow the Finnish advance on the town of Muoni, 60 miles north of Kolari. In central Finland, Finnish forces supported by heavy artillery captured strong German positions south of Vuotso, on the Arctic road leading from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Barents Sea.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

CANADIANS, 2 MILES FROM FORLI', HELD BY RAINS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 27 — Canadian, British, and Indian troops of the 8th Army, pushing forward in an autumn gale which has bogged the entire Italian front, yesterday approached within two miles of Forli, and took up positions along an eight-mile stretch of the River Ronco, the water barrier of the main German defenses guarding the provincial capital, it was announced here today.

Although only light enemy rear-guards were encountered in the advance to the river line, leading troops of British forces — which crossed the Ronco west of Forlimpopoli — were counter-attacked in force by Mark IV Tiger tanks, and were compelled to withdraw to the east bank of the stream.

Yesterday's heavy rains brought operations on the 5th Army front almost to a standstill, with even main roads clogged by mud, but several sharp local actions occurred on the crucial sector south of Bologna, where German forces are battling furiously to hold already threatened hill and mountain defenses guarding the entryways to the central Plain of the Po.

German forces, using tank fire, self-propelled guns, Nebelwerfers and concentrated mortar and artillery fire, made a concerted effort yesterday to regain lofty Monte Belmonte, center bastion in their three to four-mile-long mountain escarpment defenses guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley. Although elements of the enemy attacking force reached the 1,323-foot-high peak, they were thrown back by the American forces now holding the former German mountain fortress.

Americans Capture Two Heights

In other bitter engagements yesterday, American forces fighting to widen and deepen their salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley on the right flank of the main advance toward Bologna captured Il Poggio and Monte Mezzano, two heights 10 miles southeast of Bologna and within four miles of the Bologna-Rimini Road.

Fighting in the vicinity of Vedriano, a small settlement a mile or so to the west, continued into its third day yesterday without conclusive results, it was stated. In this sector, enemy forces have hastily constructed hillside entrenchments to halt the nearly two-mile-deep American penetration west of the Sillaro River, which has threatened the entire German defensive plan.

The 8th Army advance to the line of the River Ronco

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

today. He wrote that the plan might have failed if the Japanese not run afoul of the counter-strategy of Admiral Thomas Sprague, who detected the trap and stayed out of it.

An enemy force of two battleships, three cruisers, and six destroyers were seen sneaking through the Mindanao Sea and later entering the Surigao Straits at a point where the passage was not more than 12 miles wide, the correspondent said.

The Japanese were permitted to move 22 miles up the narrow strait before the American fleet units opened up with big guns. After the battleships opened fire, destroyers moved in swiftly and fired torpedoes. The Japs were caught while baiting their own trap.

The Japanese northern attack force of 25 ships, which slipped through the San Bernardino Straits to run down the east coast of Samar, fared no better. Only 14 of these ships were able to retire in the afternoon of October 25.

Another correspondent pointed out that the damaged Japanese warships now scurrying home for repairs might well find their repair facilities put out of use by Superfortress raids on the Japanese homeland. (OWI-BBC)

RUSSIANS CAPTURE SLOVAK CITY CONTINUE ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 27 — Marshal Stalin tonight announced the capture of Uzhorod, a large communications center and enemy strongpoint in Czechoslovakia, by troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front under General Petrov. The action marked a 15-mile advance by Red Army troops, and almost completes the capture of the Carpathian Ukraine, which Hungary seized from the Czechoslovak Republic.

The 4th Ukrainian Front, which started its drive from the foothills south of Lvov and Przemysl and completed the difficult breaching of the Carpathians, has now reached the central European plain only 15 miles north of the Hungarian frontier. With half of its great plain already overrun by the Russians from the southeast, Hungary now faces a second great invasion from the north.

Berehovo Captured

Fanning out to the south of captured Mukacevo, Russians troops have taken the important railway-junction city of Berehovo and a number of towns and railway stations in the vicinity.

Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior announced tonight that the Germans had captured the large railway city of Zvolen, south of Banska Bystrica, and that fierce fighting was now in progress in the area of Banska Bystrica and Podbrezova to the northeast. BBC reported that large amounts of airborne supplies have been reaching the Czechoslovak Patriots, whose numbers are rapidly growing.

General Chernyakovsky's troops are battling slowly forward in East Prussia in savage fighting along the entire front. Russian tanks, self-propelled guns, and infantry are moving forward through breaches in the belt of German fortifications on the approaches to Gumbinnen and on the roads to Angerburg. Fresh German tanks and infantry units have been thrown into the line to hold the Russian advance, but they are being pushed back by heavy Russian artillery fire.

Landing strips are being laid directly behind the battle-front.

Two fresh Soviet army groups are reported to be poised for new blows against Germany's northeast bastion. The armies of Generals Bagramyan and Zakharov are ready along the East Prussian border to the north and south of the present invasion force. Despite the ferocity of the battle for the Insterburg gap, leading to Königsberg, the German High Command is holding back large reserves to meet new threats.

CANADIANS, 2 MILES FROM FORLI, HELD BY RAINS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 27 — Canadian, British, and Indian troops of the 8th Army, pushing forward in an autumn gale which has bogged the entire Italian front, yesterday approached within two miles of Forli, and took up positions along an eight-mile stretch of the River Ronco, the water barrier of the main German defenses guarding the provincial capital, it was announced here today.

Although only light enemy rear-guards were encountered in the advance to the river line, leading troops of British forces — which crossed the Ronco west of Forlimpopoli — were counter-attacked in force by Mark IV Tiger tanks, and were compelled to withdraw to the east bank of the stream.

Yesterday's heavy rains brought operations on the 5th Army front almost to a standstill, with even main roads clogged by mud, but several sharp local actions occurred on the crucial sector south of Bologna, where German forces are battling furiously to hold already threatened hill and mountain defenses guarding the entryways to the central Plain of the Po.

German forces, using tank fire, self-propelled guns, Nebelwerfers and concentrated mortar and artillery fire, made a concerted effort yesterday to regain lofty Monte Belmonte, center bastion in their three to four-mile-long mountain escarpment defenses guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley. Although elements of the enemy attacking force reached the 1,323-foot-high peak, they were thrown back by the American forces now holding the former German mountain fortress.

Americans Capture Two Heights

In other bitter engagements yesterday, American forces fighting to widen and deepen their salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley on the right flank of the main advance toward Bologna captured Il Poggio and Monte Mezzano, two heights 10 miles southeast of Bologna and within four miles of the Bologna-Rimini Road.

Fighting in the vicinity of Vedriano, a small settlement a mile or so to the west, continued into its third day yesterday without conclusive results, it was stated. In this sector, enemy forces have hastily constructed hillside entrenchments to halt the nearly two-mile-deep American penetration west of the Sillaro River, which has threatened the entire German defensive plan.

The 8th Army advance to the line of the River Ronco followed an abrupt enemy withdrawal, after they had battled for six days to hem in British and Canadian bridgeheads over the Savio River, eight miles to the southwest.

Once again following their tactic of holding a natural defensive line until the Allied pressure against it becomes too powerful to withstand, German forces have now retired behind the River Ronco.

Allied strength is already building up, for, according to today's reports, Canadian troops are now massing on the eastern banks of the stream in the vicinity of the railway bridge two miles from Forli, with British and Indian troops farther south. Other British and Polish troops are pushing into the Ronco Valley from the south, and patrols are fanning out west of the River in these upper stretches.

Some of these 8th Army forces were reported to be in contact with German troops holding a ridgetop-front between Monte Colombo and Monte Mirabello.

On the coastal sector, 8th Army troops advanced over a mile and a half to cross the Bevano River, some seven miles south of Ravenna, encountering only light and scattered German resistance. These troops have met practically no resistance in their thrust northward along the axis of Highway 16, through the coastal marshes and salt flats. But between the Bevano River mouth and Ravenna, the land is slightly higher, and thick pine woods are interspersed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

with bogs separated by innumerable drainage ditches and watercourses.

The Bevano River was also crossed by troops advancing from Mensa, a village on the Savio River which the Germans at one point held in strength, only to relinquish with little or no resistance when armored forces made their appearance overland.

South African forces, building up the flank of the American thrust northward toward Bologna, yesterday crossed the Setta River east of Vergato, German strongpoint in the Reno River Valley. (PRO)

AMERICANS VIRTUALLY CONTROL SAMAR MAKE RAPID PROGRESS ON LEYTE

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 28 — American forces aided by Filipino Patriots gained control of virtually the whole island of Samar, it was announced here today.

Landings were effected Wednesday by American cavalry troops and tanks that were ferried across the narrow strait separating Leyte from Samar, at a point 90 miles southeast of the main Philippine island of Luzon.

Catbalogan, Samar's capital, was liberated in a swift advance, the communique announced.

American troops also made rapid progress on all Leyte fronts, the communique said, adding that Japanese forces on the island are showing signs of complete disintegration.

The Japanese lost more than 14,000 men in the nine-day campaign to date, it was announced, while United States forces have lost 518 killed, 139 missing, and 1,503 wounded.

A press dispatch reported that American troops now control at least 54 miles of coastline after 7th Division forces, moving south along the coast, entered Dauyog, 14 miles below Dulag, and pushed on in pursuit of enemy forces.

General MacArthur announced yesterday that his heavy land-based bombers have added to the casualty list of the Japanese Navy. American bombers yesterday damaged one enemy light cruiser in the Mindanao Sea, while in the Macassar region other bombers damaged a light freighter in the Gulf of Bone.

Coincident with the sea-air fighting in the Philippines, Admiral Nimitz announced yesterday that Aleutian-based bombers have been hammering Japanese positions in the Kurile Islands. Five groups of Army and Navy bombers attacked Paramushiro, Shimushu, and Natsuwa, causing many fires among installations.

Concentrated and destructive air attacks also have been made on Yap Island in the western Carolines, and in the northern Palaus, the northern Marianas, and the Volcano Islands. (OWI)

JAPS ADVANCE 69 MILES, CAPTURE NINGYUAN

CHUNGKING, October 27 — Japanese troops have advanced 60 miles in eight days southward from their base at Kiyang, and have captured the Hunan communications center of Ningyuan, 110 miles east of the Kwangsi Province capital of Kweilin, the Chinese High Command announced today.

A Chinese communique said the Japanese thrust was made to safeguard the Japanese left flank, and came as Chinese troops on the enemy's right flank pushed southward 9½ miles from recently-captured Sinning in Hunan, 90 miles north of Kweilin.

Today's communique from General Stilwell's headquarters said that 17 missions of P-51's and P-40's of the 14th U.S. Air Force continued their coordinated air support of Chinese ground forces in the Menghu-Kweiping sector along the West River Wednesday, causing heavy damage and casualties to Japanese forces attempting to break through to

revealed today as forming part of the 8th Army forces recently engaged in fighting on the Adriatic coast.

The Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. R. A. Hull, DSO, was credited with advances of 30 miles in the battle to break through the Goth Line north of the Conca River, and its tank men captured some 1,300 enemy prisoners and so seriously mauled a number of German divisions that they had to be withdrawn from battle. (PRO)

OVER 20,000 GERMANS TRAPPED IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 27 — More than 20,000 German troops are threatened with destruction in Greece and the outlying islands as they make desperate efforts to escape Royal Air Force and Balkan Air Force attacks in their flight northward into Serbia past Greek guerrilla forces, it was announced here tonight.

The enemy troops, steaming northward from Thessaly in motor columns at times jammed bumper-to-bumper along a 30 mile stretch of narrow valley roads, are being subjected to fierce strafing and bombing attacks which have already taken a heavy toll of the retreating army, it was said.

Fighters and fighter-bombers fly from airfields in the Athens area to harry them by day and night, while other Balkan Air Force planes strike ahead at bridges and crossroads to block their escape route, the announcement stated.

The great bulk of the enemy forces are trying frantically to form-up in the Salonika area, pouring into that important Greek port by the east coast rail route from the Larissa area. There are several thousands in these formations it is said.

The retreating German columns are burning villages and fields in futile revenge as they pass through Greece, the statement continued.

Fourteen thousand Germans are said to be in the Isle of Crete; an estimated 4,000 in Rhodes, and 5,000 others in other Aegean islands. Although the Germans are making considerable efforts to evacuate these forces by air at night, fighter vigilance and attacks on terminal fields make the fate of these cut-off troops virtually sealed, the statement said. (PRO)

BAD WEATHER REDUCES M.A.A.F. SORTIES TO 82

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 27 — With bad weather reducing sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to 82, the lowest figure in over a month, a small force of Flying Fortresses yesterday defied autumnal storms to strike at the important Innsbruck railway yards on the Brenner Pass line into Germany, it was announced here today.

The roundhouse and repair sheds at the railway terminus were struck, and fires were left burning in the yards, crews reported.

Planes of the Coastal and the Balkan Air Forces attacked enemy motor traffic in Albania and Greece yesterday.

One Allied aircraft was reported missing. (PRO)

ITALIAN ENGINEER UNIT TO RECEIVE AWARD

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 27 — The Italan 23rd Engineer Unit is to receive a plaque in recognition of outstanding work while serving forward with the 5th Army American 1108th Combat Engineer group. Among those present at the ceremony will be General Bowman, 5th Army Engineer Officer. The unit consists of radio-telegraphers. (PRO)

ALBANIAN PUPPET GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

LONDON, October 27 — The puppet Albanian govern-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

American troops also made rapid progress on all Leyte fronts, the communique said, adding that Japanese forces on the island are showing signs of complete disintegration.

The Japanese lost more than 14,000 men in the nine-day campaign to date, it was announced, while United States forces have lost 518 killed, 139 missing, and 1,503 wounded.

A press dispatch reported that American troops now control at least 54 miles of coastline after 7th Division forces, moving south along the coast, entered Dauyog, 14 miles below Dulag, and pushed on in pursuit of enemy forces.

General MacArthur announced yesterday that his heavy land-based bombers have added to the casualty list of the Japanese Navy. American bombers yesterday damaged one enemy light cruiser in the Mindanao Sea, while in the Macassar region other bombers damaged a light freighter in the Gulf of Bone.

Coincident with the sea-air fighting in the Philippines, Admiral Nimitz announced yesterday that Aleutian-based bombers have been hammering Japanese positions in the Kurile Islands. Five groups of Army and Navy bombers attacked Paramushiro, Shimushu, and Netsuwa, causing many fires among installations.

Concentrated and destructive air attacks also have been made on Yap Island in the western Carolines, and in the northern Palaus, the northern Marianas, and the Volcano Islands. (OWI)

JAPS ADVANCE 69 MILES, CAPTURE NINGYUAN

CHUNGKING, October 27 — Japanese troops have advanced 60 miles in eight days southward from their base at Kiyang, and have captured the Hunan communications center of Ningyuan, 110 miles east of the Kwangsi Province capital of Kweilin, the Chinese High Command announced today.

A Chinese communique said the Japanese thrust was made to safeguard the Japanese left flank, and came as Chinese troops on the enemy's right flank pushed southward 9½ miles from recently-captured Sinning in Hunan, 90 miles north of Kweilin.

Today's communique from General Stilwell's headquarters said that 17 missions of P-51's and P-40's of the 14th U.S. Air Force continued their coördinated air support of Chinese ground forces in the Menghu-Kwelping sector along the West River Wednesday, causing heavy damage and casualties to Japanese forces attempting to break through to the west and north.

Sharp fighting followed an attack by troops of the 5th Indian Division against a Japanese strongpoint at Sialam, north of the Tiddim-Fort White Road in Burma. The enemy remains in a firmly-held position on the Fort White Road, 17 kilometers from Tiddim, today's Southeast Asia communique said. (OWI - Reuter)

NOVISAD CAPTURED BY YUGOSLAVS AND RUSSIANS

LONDON, October 27 — Novisad, important communications center on the Danube River 60 miles north of Belgrade, has been captured by Red Army and Yugoslav Liberation troops, it was announced tonight in the Soviet communique.

Thirty miles to the north, Allied forces captured the railway junction of Kula, which was reported earlier today to have been encircled. (Reuter)

BRITISH 1ST ARMOURED DIVISION IN ACTION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 27 — The British 1st Armoured Division, oldest unit in Britain's modern tank forces, and veteran of the first campaign in France and the desert war as well as the Italian campaign, was

Balkan Air Force planes strike ahead at bridges and crossroads to block their escape route, the announcement stated.

The great bulk of the enemy forces are trying frantically to form-up in the Salonika area, pouring into that important Greek port by the east coast rail route from the Larissa area. There are several thousands in these formations it is said.

The retreating German columns are burning villages and fields in futile revenge as they pass through Greece, the statement continued.

Fourteen thousand Germans are said to be in the Isle of Crete; an estimated 4,000 in Rhodes, and 5,000 others in other Aegean islands. Although the Germans are making considerable efforts to evacuate these forces by air at night, fighter vigilance and attacks on terminal fields make the fate of these cut-off troops virtually sealed, the statement said. (PRO)

BAD WEATHER REDUCES M.A.A.F. SORTIES TO 82

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 27 — With bad weather reducing sorties of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to 82, the lowest figure in over a month, a small force of Flying Fortresses yesterday defied autumnal storms to strike at the important Innsbruck railway yards on the Brenner Pass line into Germany, it was announced here today.

The roundhouse and repair sheds at the railway terminus were struck, and fires were left burning in the yards, crews reported.

Planes of the Coastal and the Balkan Air Forces attacked enemy motor traffic in Albania and Greece yesterday.

One Allied aircraft was reported missing. (PRO)

ITALIAN ENGINEER UNIT TO RECEIVE AWARD

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 27 — The Italan 23rd Engineer Unit is to receive a plaque in recognition of outstanding work while serving forward with the 5th Army American 1108th Combat Engineer group. Among those present at the ceremony will be General Bowman, 5th Army Engineer Officer. The unit consists of radio-telegraphers. (PRO)

ALBANIAN PUPPET GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

LONDON, October 27 — The puppet Albanian government resigned last night, leaving control of the country in the hands of the army and civilian officials, Radio Tirana said today.

The broadcast said that the resignation came because «threats that existed when this government was formed, for various reasons within and from outside of Albania, have increased to an extent that cannot be overcome.» No announcement has been made of a new régime. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI SAYS ITALY FACES TRYING WINTER

ROME, October 27 — This coming winter will be a trying one for Italy, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi told Reuter Correspondent Cecil Sprigge, in an interview here yesterday.

«If, as seems probable,» the Premier said, «the Germans will destroy our industrial establishments and loot our countryside as they withdraw from the Po Valley, the life of the Italian population in that part of the country will be tragically difficult.»

The Prime Minister said the most urgent task facing the Government is the provision for transportation and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

distribution of food, clothing, and medical supplies, the next urgent problem being the erection of temporary dwellings for refuges and those left roofless as a result of the war.

Bonomi said the six parties represented in the Government realized the importance of meeting these immediate needs of the population, and were therefore agreed on the advisability of putting off to a later date the solution of the social and political issues facing the country.

The possibility of reviving the pre-Fascist Chamber of Deputies was discarded by the Prime Minister. What has been done in France, he said, cannot be done in Italy where elected bodies have been lacking for 20 years. He declared himself in favor of administration by commissions of experts for the solution of specific problems until such time as it will be possible to hold national elections.

The possibility of Italian emigration's being channelled toward Brazil was hinted by Bonomi, who said that a country like Italy, having a high birth-rate and scant natural resources, must find an outlet for her surplus population. The Premier said Brazilian officials had reacted favorably to the idea of an influx of Italians to their country.

The interview ended with the plea that Italy's status be changed from that of a co-belligerent to that of an ally. (Reuter)

RUMOR OF ATTEMPT TO SEPARATE SICILY DENIED

LONDON, October 27 — George Hall, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, denied in the House of Commons today rumors that Britain supported a movement to separate Sicily from the rest of Italy.

In a written reply to a question, Hall said:

«I am aware that such a movement exists and is active at the present time. It also has come to my knowledge that this movement is alleged to have the support of the Allies. I am glad, therefore, to take this opportunity of stating that, as far as His Majesty's Government is concerned, all rumors to this effect are entirely without foundation.» (Reuter)

STETTINIUS LAUDS ITALIAN COOPERATION

WASHINGTON, October 27 — The United States Government's policy is to return to the Italian Government control of its internal affairs «as soon as possible,» Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said today at a press conference here.

Mr. Stettinius' declaration followed a question by the press regarding a report that Premier Ivanoe Bonomi had complained that The United States was not relaxing controls in Italy.

He noted the loyal cooperation of the Italian people and Italian armed forces during the past year in the fight against Germany and Fascism.

Mr. Stettinius' statement on the resumption of relations with Italy follows:

«The resumption of formalized relations with Italy is an implementation of the joint-statement on Italy by the President and the Prime Minister of 26 September 1944. It is in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people during the past year to establish a healthy political basis for government.

«It is in recognition of the representative national government that has been formed and supported by the various anti-Fascist parties of Liberated Italy.

«It is in recognition of the loyal cooperation of the Italian people and armed forces during the past year in the bitter struggle against our common enemy.

«The resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy does not reestablish peace, nor does it settle the many questions which have yet to shake off the scourge of Nazi collaboration.

«In according recognition to the Government of Italy, The United States has clearly pointed the way to independent sovereignty and security for the other oppressed nations of the world.» (OWI)

ROME ALLIED COURTS TRY 2,750 CASES

ROME, October 27 — From June 6 to October 1 of this year, Rome Area Allied Military courts have tried 2,750 cases of infraction of Allied military laws which went into effect at the time of the liberation of the city, a spokesman said today.

By far the greater number of these violations occurred between June 4 and June 15, a period in which Allied police and courts were not yet sufficiently staffed and equipped to meet the emergency situation which arose with the transition from observance of Fascist laws to that of orders issued by the Allied command.

Ten per cent of the cases appearing before Allied summary courts were dismissed. Of the 82 hearings before the Allied Superior Court, 18 were likewise dismissed.

One of the heaviest sentences — five years in prison — was handed down in the case of a man found guilty of illegal possession of Allied goods worth more than 1,000 dollars.

Three persons were sentenced to death for espionage.

Since October 1, the spokesman said, judgment of cases involving violations of Allied Command orders and regulations has been taken over by Italian magistrates. (UNN)

TWO ITALIAN GENERALS REMOVED

ROME, October 27 — Medical Corps Major General Francesco Maiorca and Army General Francesco Dupont were today removed from their posts on orders from Mauro Scoccimarro, Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration.

The removal is in line with the elimination of officers compromised by their ties with the Fascist Régime. (UNN)

NAZIS STRIPPED ITALY OF VITAL DRUGS

FLORENCE, October 26 — Italy was almost completely stripped of most of her precious medical supplies when the Germans carried out one of their most extensive wanton destructions and lootings in Italy's largest pharmaceutical manufacturing plant here, it was disclosed today.

Only the prompt action of Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission in dispatching hundreds of tons of emergency medical supplies to Italy, mostly from The United States, saved the people of liberated Italy from a serious health crisis.

The Germans looted the plant, *Istituto Chimico Farmaceutico Militare*, sending 250 freight-car loads of drugs and machinery to Germany. Then they systematically destroyed the remaining machinery.

Although the plant had no military significance, since it manufactured only drugs and surgical dressings, the Germans employed mines, hand-grenades, axes, and heavy machine-guns, and in their vandalism also spilled and destroyed hundreds of thousands of glass medicine bottles. A specially-assigned German destruction crew devoted its exclusive attention to the plant for nearly a month.

Following is a partial list of what the Germans stole: 25,000 kilos of quinine; 8,000 kilos of opium; 250 kilos of morphine; 50 kilos of cocaine; 100 kilos of codeine; 150 kilos of heroin; 500 kilos of alkaloids; 15,000 kilos of sulfa drugs; more than one million kilos of surgical dressings;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(Reuter)

RUMOR OF ATTEMPT TO SEPARATE SICILY DENIED

LONDON, October 27 — George Hall, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, denied in the House of Commons today rumors that Britain supported a movement to separate Sicily from the rest of Italy.

In a written reply to a question, Hall said:

«I am aware that such a movement exists and is active at the present time. It also has come to my knowledge that this movement is alleged to have the support of the Allies. I am glad, therefore, to take this opportunity of stating that, as far as His Majesty's Government is concerned, all rumors to this effect are entirely without foundation.»

(Reuter)

STETTINIUS LAUDS ITALIAN COOPERATION

WASHINGTON, October 27 — The United States Government's policy is to return to the Italian Government control of its internal affairs «as soon as possible,» Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said today at a press conference here.

Mr. Stettinius' declaration followed a question by the press regarding a report that Premier Ivanoe Bonomi had complained that The United States was not relaxing controls in Italy.

He noted the loyal coöperation of the Italian people and Italian armed forces during the past year in the fight against Germany and Fascism.

Mr. Stettinius' statement on the resumption of relations with Italy follows:

«The resumption of formalized relations with Italy is an implementation of the joint-statement on Italy by the President and the Prime Minister of 26 September 1944. It is in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people during the past year to establish a healthy political basis for government.

«It is in recognition of the representative national government that has been formed and supported by the various anti-Fascist parties of Liberated Italy.

«It is in recognition of the loyal coöperation of the Italian people and armed forces during the past year in the bitter struggle against our common enemy.

«The resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy does not reëstablish peace, nor does it settle the many questions which will have to be dealt with before a formal state of peace is declared. Only the Congress can pass upon that final step.

«The resumption of formal relations with Italy is intended, however, to facilitate our return to a state of peace, which is, of course, an objective of our Italian policy.»

In answer to another question from reporters, Mr. Stettinius said that it is too early to give out the armistice terms with Italy, because that is a military matter. (OWI)

BIDDLE HAILS EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS

WASHINGTON, October 27 — U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle today hailed the exchange of ambassadors between Italy and The United States, and declared that Italy's revival as a free democratic nation offers an inspiring example for other oppressed nations. He said:

«The establishment of direct diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States and Great Britain is the fulfillment of the pledge made a month ago by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, in recognition of Italy's contribution to the war and her courageous effort to rehabilitate herself as a democratic nation.

«The story of Italy's revival and return to the family of free nations supplies an instructive text for the nations

One of the heaviest sentences — five years in prison — was handed down in the case of a man found guilty of illegal possession of Allied goods worth more than 1,000 dollars.

Three persons were sentenced to death for espionage.

Since October 1, the spokesman said, judgment of cases involving violations of Allied Command orders and regulations has been taken over by Italian magistrates. (UNN)

TWO ITALIAN GENERALS REMOVED

ROME, October 27 — Medical Corps Major General Francesco Maiorca and Army General Francesco Dupont were today removed from their posts on orders from Mauro Scoccimarro, Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration.

The removal is in line with the elimination of officers compromised by their ties with the Fascist Régime. (UNN)

NAZIS STRIPPED ITALY OF VITAL DRUGS

FLORENCE, October 26 — Italy was almost completely stripped of most of her precious medical supplies when the Germans carried out one of their most extensive wanton destructions and lootings in Italy's largest pharmaceutical manufacturing plant here, it was disclosed today.

Only the prompt action of Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission in dispatching hundreds of tons of emergency medical supplies to Italy, mostly from The United States, saved the people of liberated Italy from a serious health crisis.

The Germans looted the plant, *Istituto Chimico Farmaceutico Militare*, sending 250 freight-car loads of drugs and machinery to Germany. Then they systematically destroyed the remaining machinery.

Although the plant had no military significance, since it manufactured only drugs and surgical dressings, the Germans employed mines, hand-grenades, axes, and heavy machine-guns, and in their vandalism also spilled and destroyed hundreds of thousands of glass medicine bottles. A specially-assigned German destruction crew devoted its exclusive attention to the plant for nearly a month.

Following is a partial list of what the Germans stole: 25,000 kilos of quinine; 8,000 kilos of opium; 250 kilos of morphine; 50 kilos of cocaine; 100 kilos of codeine; 150 kilos of heroin; 500 kilos of alkaloids; 15,000 kilos of sulfa drugs; more than one million kilos of surgical dressings; 500,000 kilos of vaseline; 25,000 kilos of atabrine; 500 kilos of silver; 25,000 kilos of tin for packing; 8½ kilos of platinum; 10,000 kilos of bismuth; 5,000 kilos of iodine salts; 50,000 kilos of mentholated tablets; 50,000 kilos of paraffin; 6,000 kilos of agar, and 250 kilos of caffeine. (UNN)

MORE MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARRIVE FROM U. S.

ROME, October 27 — Another large shipment of medical supplies from The United States has arrived in liberated Italy for civilian use, to replace the huge quantity of drugs and surgical dressings looted by the Germans, it was announced today by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. The latest shipment was 174 tons, while the previous one, which arrived less than a month ago, totaled 600 tons.

To replace the medical items stolen by the Germans, a total of approximately 4,800 tons of supplies have arrived in liberated Italy from America. More is expected in the near future.

Inventory of the shipment of 600 tons has been completed, and the material is now being directed into civilian channels through the special drug wholesalers' organization set up by the Italian government in coöperation with the AC. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ALLIED AID TO ITALY SURVEYED

WASHINGTON, October 27 — During last winter and spring, 34 per cent of the population of liberated Italy received more than half its daily allotment of food from Allied imports, a report issued by the Office of War Information here today showed.

How the Allied nations, in little more than a year, have made giant strides in helping the Italians on to the road to economic stability, as well as freedom from Nazi-Fascist oppression, was outlined in the report based on data supplied by the U.S. War Department, the U.S. Department of State, the Allied Commission (in Italy), the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The report notes that the Allies liberated Italy when its economy had deteriorated under Fascist bungling, Nazi looting and demolitions, and that military operations were required to drive out the German oppressors. It adds that the Allies have assisted in rehabilitation of Italian government agencies, repair of roads, docks, bridges, and public utilities, reactivation of key industries, and fostering of agricultural development.

Aside from the major contribution of liberation, the report recites among Allied achievements the rapid reopening of banks, the setting up of price controls for 21 major necessities, the compilation of a quick census to aid rehabilitation, a complete study of agriculture, forestry, and fishing to aid in their rehabilitation, the abolition of Fascist syndicates and the assisting of labor in setting up its own organizations.

The report shows:

The Allies have arranged for restoration of postal services from the rest of the world to most parts of liberated Italy.

Shipping space for clothing and medical supplies from American republics, has been arranged.

Upon request of the Allies, UNRRA has undertaken an allocation of 50,000,000 dollars for supplemental Italian relief, which will include 15,000 tons of extra food monthly for the care of approximately 1,700,000 children and pregnant women.

Allied price policy in Italy has been concentrated mainly on attempts to salvage the remnants of a broken-down system of controls that, under the Fascists, were marked by intrigue and corruption. Systematic control of marketing channels is aided now by a civilian consumers' committee.

Many of the acute railroad transportation problems south of Rome have been solved, and lines are now operating on regular schedules.

Food conditions in rural districts of the southern part of liberated Italy are now vastly improved. The cities, always major points of crisis, have an improved supply.

In estimating increased supplies for next year, the need of feeding the peoples of northern Italy must be envisaged.

When the Allies freed Rome, they found that the Germans had removed all but a small part of the city's food supplies, but they maintained the 100-gram bread ration until June 21, when it was increased to 150 grams. Four days later, it was raised to 200 grams. In that month, 7,000 tons of food were brought in and distributed in Rome.

The feeding of the 1,500,000 persons in Rome is the most difficult supply problem in Italy, the report continued. Despite major handicaps, including transportation shortages, 30,000 metric tons of food were delivered to Rome in August.

Of this amount, 13,000 tons were Allied imports. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

Speaking of developments in the war, Mr Churchill said:

«The present stage of the war is dour, and hard fighting must be expected on all fronts, to increase in scale and intensity.

«We believe that we are in the last lap,» he said, «but this is a race in which failure to exert the fullest effort to the end may protract that end to periods almost unendurable to those who now have the race in their hands after struggling so far.»

The house greeted with cheers Mr. Churchill's reference to Poland, as he added that, while he did not underestimate the difficulties, it was a comfort to feel that Britain and Soviet Russia and — he did not doubt — The United States, were all firmly agreed as to the need for re-creating a strong, free, and independent Poland.

He said that had the Polish Government taken British advice extended at the beginning of the year, additional complications which developed at Lublin would not have arisen. Any delay in a settlement, he went on, could only hamper the common action which Poles and Russians and the rest of the Allies were taking against Germany.

France's Role Will Be Great

Churchill said recognition of General De Gaulle's provisional government was a symbol of French emergence from four dark years of terrible and woeful experience, and a promise of a period in which France will resume a great and historic role on the world stage.

He appealed to all Greeks to set national unity above all other causes.

«I also made it clear in my speech of August 2nd that France can by no means be excluded from discussions of the principal allies dealing with the problem of Rhine and of Germany,» Mr. Churchill said.

Replying to questions, the Prime Minister said of Poland that «it is certainly to be hoped that the three great powers will guarantee the Poland — the independent, sovereign, free Poland — which will emerge from any arrangement which may be made now and ratified at the peace conference.

«As far as the Soviet Government is concerned, I understand that would be their fixed intention, and I have not hesitated to say that His Majesty's Government will certainly conform and join themselves in such guarantees.»

Churchill added that it was not for him to speak for The United States in that regard.

Mr. Churchill also told the House that Hitler is pinning his hopes on wearing down Allied resolution by lengthening the war, and is also hoping that division may arise between the Allies. Churchill added:

«There is the enemy's great hope, and it is to deprive that hope of all foundation and reality that our efforts must ceaselessly be bent.»

Mr. Churchill said that vast distances and time make it difficult to bring all of the Allied heads together on frequent occasions. «Therefore I have not hesitated to travel from court to court like a wandering minstrel, but always with the same song to sing, or the same set of songs,» the Prime Minister added.

Sequel to Quebec

The Moscow meeting was a sequel to the Quebec Conference, Mr. Churchill said. He added:

«At Moscow, Marshal Stalin and I were deeply conscious that the President was not with us, although in this case an American observer, Mr. Averell Harriman, accomplished Ambassador of The United States, made us feel at all times the presence of the great Republic.»

British and American fighting forces «are intermingled

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Aside from the major contribution of liberation, the report recites among Allied achievements the rapid reopening of banks, the setting up of price controls for 21 major necessities, the compilation of a quick census to aid rehabilitation, a complete study of agriculture, forestry, and fishing to aid in their rehabilitation, the abolition of Fascist syndicates and the assisting of labor in setting up its own organizations.

The report shows:

The Allies have arranged for restoration of postal services from the rest of the world to most parts of liberated Italy.

Shipping space for clothing and medical supplies from American republics, has been arranged.

Upon request of the Allies, UNRRA has undertaken an allocation of 50,000,000 dollars for supplemental Italian relief, which will include 15,000 tons of extra food monthly for the care of approximately 1,700,000 children and pregnant women.

Allied price policy in Italy has been concentrated mainly on attempts to salvage the remnants of a broken-down system of controls that, under the Fascists, were marked by intrigue and corruption. Systematic control of marketing channels is aided now by a civilian consumers' committee.

Many of the acute railroad transportation problems south of Rome have been solved, and lines are now operating on regular schedules.

Food conditions in rural districts of the southern part of liberated Italy are now vastly improved. The cities, always major points of crisis, have an improved supply.

In estimating increased supplies for next year, the need of feeding the peoples of northern Italy must be envisaged.

When the Allies freed Rome, they found that the Germans had removed all but a small part of the city's food supplies, but they maintained the 100-gram bread ration until June 21, when it was increased to 150 grams. Four days later, it was raised to 200 grams. In that month, 7,000 tons of food were brought in and distributed in Rome.

The feeding of the 1,500,000 persons in Rome is the most difficult supply problem in Italy, the report continued. Despite major handicaps, including transporation shortages, 30,000 metric tons of food were delivered to Rome in August.

Of this amount, 13,000 tons were Allied imports. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

MOSCOW TALKS WERE HIGHLY SATISFACTORY CHURCHILL TELLS COMMONS

LONDON, October 27 — Prime Minister Churchill today told the House of Commons that the results of the recent Moscow Conference were highly satisfactory, but that final results must await another meeting of the heads of the three governments — Britain, Russia, and The United States. He expressed the hope that such a meeting might take place before the end of the year.

Mr. Churchill said he found the military decisions reached at Moscow «very good.» He said a good working agreement had been reached there regarding all the Balkan countries and Hungary.

Of Poland, he said that it would be a great disappointment to all sincere friends of that nation if an arrangement could not be made enabling Polish Premier Mikolajczyck to form a Polish government on Polish soil recognized by all the powers concerned.

The Prime Minister told the members there would be no weakening amongst the Allies now closing in on Germany to crush the life out of her resistance. «Our relations with Soviet Russia were never more close, intimate, and cordial,» he said. «Over an astonishingly wide area, we found ourselves in full agreement.»

France's Role Will Be Great

Churchill said recognition of General De Gaulle's provisional government was a symbol of French emergence from four dark years of terrible and woeful experience, and a promise of a period in which France will resume a great and historic role on the world stage.

He appealed to all Greeks to set national unity above all other causes.

«I also made it clear in my speech of August 2nd that France can by no means be excluded from discussions of the principal allies dealing with the problem of Rhine and of Germany,» Mr. Churchill said.

Replying to questions, the Prime Minister said of Poland that «it is certainly to be hoped that the three great powers will guarantee the Poland — the independent, sovereign, free Poland — which will emerge from any arrangement which may be made now and ratified at the peace conference.

«As far as the Soviet Government is concerned, I understand that would be their fixed intention, and I have not hesitated to say that His Majesty's Government will certainly conform and join themselves in such guarantees.»

Churchill added that it was not for him to speak for The United States in that regard.

Mr. Churchill also told the House that Hitler is pinning his hopes on wearing down Allied resolution by lengthening the war, and is also hoping that division may arise between the Allies. Churchill added:

«There is the enemy's great hope, and it is to deprive that hope of all foundation and reality that our efforts must ceaselessly be bent.»

Mr. Churchill said that vast distances and time make it difficult to bring all of the Allied heads together on frequent occasions. «Therefore I have not hesitated to travel from court to court like a wandering minstrel, but always with the same song to sing, or the same set of songs,» the Prime Minister added.

Sequel to Quebec

The Moscow meeting was a sequel to the Quebec Conference, Mr. Churchill said. He added:

«At Moscow, Marshal Stalin and I were deeply conscious that the President was not with us, although in this case an American observer, Mr. Averell Harriman, accomplished Ambassador of The United States, made us feel at all times the presence of the great Republic.»

British and American fighting forces «are intermingled in line of battle as fighting men of no two other countries have ever been intermingled before,» Mr. Churchill said.

Speaking again on British-Soviet accord, the Prime Minister said:

«Never before have we been able to reach so high a degree of frank and friendly discussion of most delicate, and often potentially vexatious topics as we have done at this meeting from which I have returned, and about which I think it would be only respectful to the House to make some short statement. Where we cannot agree, we understand grounds for each other's disagreement and each other's point of view; but over a very wide area, an astonishingly wide area, considering all the different angles from which we approach these topics, we find ourselves in full agreement.

On the Balkans, Mr. Churchill said:

«Upon the tangled questions of the Balkans, where there are Black Sea interests and Mediterranean interests, I do not feel that there is any immediate danger of our combined war effort's being weakened by divergences of policy or of doctrine. In Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and, beyond the Balkans, Hungary, we have reached a very good working agreement about all these countries singly and in combination, with the object of concentrating all

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

their efforts and concerting them with our efforts against the common foe and of providing, so far as possible, for a peaceful settlement after the war is over.»

On Yugoslavia:

«We are, in fact, acting jointly — Russia and Britain — in our relations with both the Royal Yugoslavia Government, headed by Doctor Subasic, and with Marshal Tito, and we have invited them by joint message to come together in common cause, as they had already agreed to do at a conference between them both at Naples. How much better that there should be a joint Anglo-Russian policy in this disturbed and very complex area, than that one side should be backing one set of ideas, and the other the opposite.»

Free Decision for Greeks

The Prime Minister said that, while the British Government would continue to preserve relations with King George of Greece and the existing Greek Government, when normal conditions are restored «the Greek people shall make, in complete freedom, their decisions as to the form of government under which they wish to live.»

Mr. Churchill added that Great Britain was doing her best to stabilize Greek currency. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden now is conferring at Athens with the Greek Government toward that end.

During his recent visit to Italy, Mr. Churchill revealed, he arranged with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson the necessary measures for returning to Athens as soon as possible the Royal Greek Government, headed by Mr. Papandreou.

«When we were driven out of Greece,» Mr. Churchill said, «we promised to return. We have returned. Our pledge has been redeemed. The lawful Greek government sits in Athens. Very soon the Greek Brigade, which has distinguished itself in Italy, at Rimini, will return with honor to its native land.»

«Meanwhile, I appeal to Greeks of every party and of every group to set national unity above all other causes; to cleanse their country of the remaining German forces; to destroy and capture the last of the miscreants who have treated them with indescribable cruelty; and, finally, to join hands and rebuild the strength and to reduce the suffering of their famous and cherished land.»

Question of Poland

Mr. Churchill said the question of Poland was the «most urgent and burning question» discussed at the Moscow Conferences.

«In this sphere,» he said, «there are two issues — two crucial issues. The first is the question of the eastern frontier of Poland with Russia and the Curzon Line, as it is called, and new territories to be added to Poland in the north and west.

«That is the first issue, and the second is the relations of the Polish Government with the Lublin National Liberation Committee. On these two points, apart from any necessary ancillary points — on these two main points we held a series of conferences with both parties. We held them together, and we held them separately and, of course, we were in constant discussion with the heads of the Soviet Government.»

Mr. Churchill said it was the «persevering and constant aim» of the British Government:

«That the Polish people, after their suffering and vicissitudes, shall find in Europe an abiding home and resting place which, though it may not entirely coincide or correspond with the pre-war frontiers of Poland, will, nevertheless, be adequate for the needs of the Polish

INSIDE GERMANY

GOEBBELS SAYS GERMANY WILL STOP AT NOTHING

BERLIN, October 27 — Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister Plenipotentiary for Total War Mobilization, admitted during on hour's broadcast to the German people tonight that the Nazis have suffered «bitter grief and gravest anxiety» in the west, but added that they have completely recovered from this shock, and would stop at nothing to bar the enemies' way into the Reich.

He said that Germany was about to demonstrate once agains its «indestructible will to preserve its freedom and to continue to live.» He made this remark after reviewing the past three months which, he said, «have essentially changed the whole aspect of the war.»

Goebbels continued: «We shall go on fighting until a peace is possible which guarantees our peoples the right to live, their national independence, and expansion on the basis of their existence. Whoever throws in his hand in midst of a fierce struggle for bare existence deserves the fate that will overtake him.

«Our war aims are obvious — defense of our country and protection of the Continent threatened by unprecedented menace. Our greatest preoccupation is the air war. We are working untiringly to break the enemy's air terror. Squadrons of fighter and bomber planes of the most modern and effective designs are being produced. German workers are turning out entirely novel weapons in all spheres of war production on which we pin great hopes — even the greatest hopes.»

He called attention to the fact that the race for time is on, and predicted that the Germans have every chance of winning it.

«Hell would yawn before us,» he added, «if we laid down our arms and surrendered to the mercy of our enemies as they have so often asked us to do.

«Germany is firmly determined to hold out to a successful finish. Our opponents are not pursuing a single war aim by which suffering humanity might in the least benefit.»

Quoting from a letter by Frederick II, he said: «I love peace as much as you do. I long for peace. But I want a good, durable, honorable peace.»

He added that through total mobilization, «we now have more manpower than our armament industry can readily absorb.»

Glowing tributes to Japan for her «will to resist United States imperialism» followed. «We are proud,» he said, «to have so brave an ally.»

In conclusion, Goebbels said, «Hitler, with whom I spent several days at his headquarters, stands like a rock amid the surging tide. He told me that he was never so firmly convinced of victory as today.»

Martial music which was being played at the end of the speech was interrupted by an air-raid warning which said: «Single fast bombers over west and southwest Germany.» (BBC-Reuter)

NEUTRAL

SPANIARDS WITHDRAW FROM FRONTIER

LONDON, October 27 — The French Government has requested Spanish Republican Maquis units in the south of France to withdraw to positions 12 miles north of the Spanish-French frontier, a Reuter dispatch said today quoting well-informed quarters. It is reported that the Republicans complied with the request.

The dispatch added that former Spanish consulates in southern France, which have been occupied by Republicans

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

best to stabilize Greek currency. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden now is conferring at Athens with the Greek Government toward that end.

During his recent visit to Italy, Mr. Churchill revealed, he arranged with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson the necessary measures for returning to Athens as soon as possible the Royal Greek Government, headed by Mr. Papandreou.

«When we were driven out of Greece,» Mr. Churchill said, «we promised to return. We have returned. Our pledge has been redeemed. The lawful Greek government sits in Athens. Very soon the Greek Brigade, which has distinguished itself in Italy, at Rimini, will return with honor to its native land.»

«Meanwhile, I appeal to Greeks of every party and of every group to set national unity above all other causes; to cleanse their country of the remaining German forces; to destroy and capture the last of the miscreants who have treated them with indescribable cruelty; and, finally, to join hands and rebuild the strength and to reduce the suffering of their famous and cherished land.»

Question of Poland

Mr. Churchill said the question of Poland was the «most urgent and burning question» discussed at the Moscow Conferences.

«In this sphere,» he said, «there are two issues — two crucial issues. The first is the question of the eastern frontier of Poland with Russia and the Curzon Line, as it is called, and new territories to be added to Poland in the north and west.

«That is the first issue, and the second is the relations of the Polish Government with the Lublin National Liberation Committee. On these two points, apart from any necessary ancillary points — on these two main points we held a series of conferences with both parties. We held them together, and we held them separately and, of course, we were in constant discussion with the heads of the Soviet Government.»

Mr. Churchill said it was the «persevering and constant aim» of the British Government:

«That the Polish people, after their suffering and vicissitudes, shall find in Europe an abiding home and resting place which, though it may not entirely coincide or correspond with the pre-war frontiers of Poland, will, nevertheless, be adequate for the needs of the Polish nation, and not inferior in character and in quality, taking the picture as a whole, to what they had previously possessed. These are critical days, and it would be a great pity if time were wasted in indecision or in protracted negotiations.»

When Mr. Churchill finished, he was asked the following question by Major Lloyd, Conservative:

«Is it still the Government's policy and wish, as previously expressed on several occasions, to defer decision on all territorial and boundary questions between Russia and Poland until the cessation of hostilities? Is the British Government in general sympathy with the desire of the Polish Government for specific and joint guarantees from Great Britain and the other great powers, Russia and The United States, in support of Poland's continued independence and completely sovereign state after the war?»

Mr. Churchill replied:

«We should welcome an agreement between the parties themselves, and that would bring the whole matter to the peace conference in a form most helpful and favorable to all concerned, and also would tide us over the difficult and potentially tragic period through which we are passing.»
(Reuter)

menace. Our greatest preoccupation is the air war. We are working untiringly to break the enemy's air terror. Squadrons of fighter and bomber planes of the most modern and effective designs are being produced. German workers are turning out entirely novel weapons in all spheres of war production on which we pin great hopes — even the greatest hopes.»

He called attention to the fact that the race for time is on, and predicted that the Germans have every chance of winning it.

«Hell would yawn before us,» he added, «if we laid down our arms and surrendered to the mercy of our enemies as they have so often asked us to do.

«Germany is firmly determined to hold out to a successful finish. Our opponents are not pursuing a single war aim by which suffering humanity might in the least benefit.»

Quoting from a letter by Frederick II, he said: «I love peace as much as you do. I long for peace. But I want a good, durable, honorable peace.»

He added that through total mobilization, «we now have more manpower than our armament industry can readily absorb.»

Glowing tributes to Japan for her «will to resist United States imperialism» followed. «We are proud,» he said, «to have so brave an ally.»

In conclusion, Goebbels said, «Hitler, with whom I spent several days at his headquarters, stands like a rock amid the surging tide. He told me that he was never so firmly convinced of victory as today.»

Martial music which was being played at the end of the speech was interrupted by an air-raid warning which said: «Single fast bombers over west and southwest Germany.»
(BBC-Reuter)

NEUTRAL

SPANIARDS WITHDRAW FROM FRONTIER

LONDON, October 27 — The French Government has requested Spanish Republican Maquis units in the south of France to withdraw to positions 12 miles north of the Spanish-French frontier, a Reuter dispatch said today quoting well-informed quarters. It is reported that the Republicans complied with the request.

The dispatch added that former Spanish consulates in southern France, which have been occupied by Republicans in recent weeks, have been evacuated and soon will be protected by French forces.

Jean Paul Boncour, former Foreign Minister of France, is now in Geneva, studying the question of the large number of Spanish refugees in France, the dispatch said. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 27 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy rain on the Apennines and in the Po Valley has turned all rivers into formidable obstacles, and made even the roads almost impassable to vehicles. In consequence, the 8th Army's drive toward Forli has made little headway. Nevertheless, 8th Army troops have reached the River Ronco on a broad front, and patrols have crossed the river at several points.

British and Polish troops of the 8th Army have made further progress in the mountainous country north of Bibbiena.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

South of Bologna, 5th Army operations have, similarly, been curtailed by the weather. However, operations on a more limited scale resulted in local gains and improvements to our forward positions.

Land Forces Greece:

In the Larissa area, our ground troops, cooperating with Greek guerrilla forces, are continuing to harass the enemy rearguards.

Medium and fighter-bombers and night fighters are operating effectively against enemy columns moving to the north between Larissa and Kozani.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, bad weather again limited air operations to a minimum, but a very small force of heavy bombers attacked the rail-yards at Innsbruck.

Road convoys in Albania were attacked by coastal aircraft.

One of our aircraft is missing from the day's operations. MAAF flew 82 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 27 — Today's communique:

Land:

Most of Hertogenbosch is in Allied hands, and progress has been general in the whole sector from there to the sea.

Enemy defenses between Hertogenbosch and Tilburg have been deeply penetrated.

After hard fighting, our troops are within 4,000 yards of Roosendaal, and the enemy has been forced to withdraw along a line from there to Tilburg. Our units are in the eastern and southern outskirts of Tilburg.

Further gains have been made in the neck of the Beveland Peninsula.

In the Leopold Canal area, our troops are fighting in Oostburg.

We bypassed Groede on the north and south.

In the area north of Aachen, our units made minor gains against stubborn resistance.

South of Moschau, patrol activity continues.

In the Moselle Valley, we encountered sporadic enemy artillery fire.

Northeast of Lunéville, we cleared the Germans from Forêt de Moncourt, and from high ground north of the forest.

Several counter-attacks were repulsed in the Lunéville sector.

Northeast of Epinal, we made gains against strong resistance.

Further slight progress was made in the Vosges sector, and counter-attacks repulsed.

Air:

Yesterday, more than 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by over 650 fighters attacked industrial targets in Bielefeld, Münster, Hanover, and elsewhere in Germany.

Other heavy bombers, also escorted by fighters, attacked the big Farbenindustry chemical works at Leverkusen.

Fighter-bombers hit rail targets in the Rhineland in the Metz area.

A rail bridge at Rhenbach, a railway yard at München, west of Düsseldorf, and a round house and locomotives in the Metz area, were attacked.

Rail tracks were cut in many places west of the Rhine.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down, and six of ours are missing. (Reuter)

Jarmat, Matos, Jertelek, Nadyechet, Gobbe, Nyirchateri, and Nyirbashevell.

In the area of Nyiregyhaza, our troops beatback large attacks of enemy infantry and tanks.

On the territory of Yugoslavia, northwest of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with the troops of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured the town and railway junction of Novi-Sad; the town and railway junction of Kula; the town and large railway station of Bachka-Palanka; and also occupied the populated localities of Sapac, Veprovak, Irig, India, Surapakovo, Kladichevo, and Ogar.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 26, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 128 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 19 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 26-27, our long-range Air Forces carried out a massive raid on the capital of Hungary, the city of Budapest. As a result of the bombardment of military and industrial objectives, many fires broke out in Budapest, among which 10 were of enormous size. Amongst the fires, explosions occured, especially in the area of the Old Fortress, the railway station, the main customs house, and at the southern and northern part of the city. Our fliers leaving the target observed the fires from a distance of 200 kilometers. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 27 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

After the clashes which took place between Mulazzo and Suvero, the situation in the Spezia sector has returned to normal. The Ligurian Division of Patriots which participated in such actions distinguished itself for its tenacity and maneuverability.

During the first two weeks of October, in Piedmont, Patriots disarmed 43 Germans, capturing four vehicles full of arms and food supplies.

A part of the province of Piacenza is under Patriot control, except the city of Piacenza and one sector to the north of the Emilia Highway and Highway 31.

In the Camonica, Sabbia, and Trompia valleys, renewed enemy attempts at mopping up were unsuccessful. In view of the numerical superiority of the enemy, Patriots have moved temporarily toward the high mountains.

In the Biella sector, groups of Patriots were particularly active, attacking enemy traffic on the highways and blowing up some stretches of highway.

The railway line most frequently attacked by Lombard and Piedmontese Patriots was the Milan-Turin line. It has now been confirmed that on September 1, a train loaded with goods was derailed at Olrenengo, in Vercelli Province; and the locomotive and seven freight cars were destroyed, and the line was disrupted for 24 hours.

On September 3, a train was stopped between Biella and Santhia; the locomotive was blown up, and the line interrupted for 12 hours.

The day after the destruction of the tracks, the same line was rendered unserviceable for 12 hours.

The military telephone line was interrupted at the same time.

On September 7, a German military train between Brianze and Tronzano was derailed; a freight car full of ammunition exploded, causing several deaths and wounded among the Germans. The locomotive and six freight cars were destroyed, and the line interrupted for 48 hours.

In the course of a week in all the Veneto sector, 40

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 27 — Today's communique:

Land:

Most of Hertogenbosch is in Allied hands, and progress has been general in the whole sector from there to the sea.

Enemy defenses between Hertogenbosch and Tilburg have been deeply penetrated.

After hard fighting, our troops are within 4,000 yards of Roosendaal, and the enemy has been forced to withdraw along a line from there to Tilburg. Our units are in the eastern and southern outskirts of Tilburg.

Further gains have been made in the neck of the Beveland Peninsula.

In the Leopold Canal area, our troops are fighting in Oostburg.

We bypassed Groede on the north and south.

In the area north of Aachen, our units made minor gains against stubborn resistance.

South of Moschau, patrol activity continues.

In the Moselle Valley, we encountered sporadic enemy artillery fire.

Northeast of Lunéville, we cleared the Germans from Forêt de Moncourt, and from high ground north of the forest.

Several counter-attacks were repulsed in the Lunéville sector.

Northeast of Epinal, we made gains against strong resistance.

Further slight progress was made in the Vosges sector, and counter-attacks repulsed.

Air:

Yesterday, more than 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by over 650 fighters attacked industrial targets in Bielefeld, Münster, Hanover, and elsewhere in Germany.

Other heavy bombers, also escorted by fighters, attacked the big Farbenindustry chemical works at Leverkusen.

Fighter-bombers hit rail targets in the Rhineland in the Metz area.

A rail bridge at Rhenbach, a railway yard at München, west of Düsseldorf, and a round house and locomotives in the Metz area, were attacked.

Rail tracks were cut in many places west of the Rhine.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down, and six of ours are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 27 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, in East Prussia northwest of Stalupennen, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, captured the powerfully-fortified strongpoints of German defenses, Eshen, Patelzhen, and Enskemen.

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, as a result of a swift advance, today captured, on the territory of the Czechoslovakian Republic, the principal city of the Sub-Carpathian Ukraine, Uzhorod, a large communications center and important strongpoint of the enemy defense, and also occupied in fighting on the Czechoslovakian territory more than 50 other populated localities, including the town and railway station of Beregovo; the large populated localities of Starina, Ulich, Garicho, Terekin, Perednye, Homorovtse, Myatsevo, Lidenki, Gorodno, Malaya Gutovo, and Velikoye Gutovo, and the railway stations of Maloye-Berezne, Gubliny, Terekin, Trapichevo, and Vorhva.

On Hungarian territory, northwest of Satu-Mare, our troops, in the course of advance fighting, captured the large populated localities of Daros, Horzmatiki, Ishhar, Petesh-

Budapest, among which [illegible] the fires, explosions occured, especially in the area of the Old Fortress, the railway station, the main customs house, and at the southern and northern part of the city. Our fliers leaving the target observed the fires from a distance of 200 kilometers. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 27 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

After the clashes which took place between Mulazzo and Suvero, the situation in the Spezia sector has returned to normal. The Ligurian Division of Patriots which participated in such actions distinguished itself for its tenacity and maneuverability.

During the first two weeks of October, in Piedmont, Patriots disarmed 43 Germans, capturing four vehicles full of arms and food supplies.

A part of the province of Piacenza is under Patriot control, except the city of Piacenza and one sector to the north of the Emilia Highway and Highway 31.

In the Camonica, Sabbia, and Trompia valleys, renewed enemy attempts at mopping up were unsuccessful. In view of the numerical superiority of the enemy, Patriots have moved temporarily toward the high mountains.

In the Biella sector, groups of Patriots were particularly active, attacking enemy traffic on the highways and blowing up some stretches of highway.

The railway line most frequently attacked by Lombard and Piedmontese Patriots was the Milan-Turin line. It has now been confirmed that on September 1, a train loaded with goods was derailed at Olcenengo, in Vercelli Province; and the locomotive and seven freight cars were destroyed, and the line was disrupted for 24 hours.

On September 3, a train was stopped between Biella and Santhia; the locomotive was blown up, and the line interrupted for 12 hours.

The day after the destruction of the tracks, the same line was rendered unserviceable for 12 hours.

The military telephone line was interrupted at the same time.

On September 7, a German military train between Brianze and Tronzano was derailed; a freight car full of ammunition exploded, causing several deaths and wounded among the Germans. The locomotive and six freight cars were destroyed, and the line interrupted for 48 hours.

In the course of a week, in all the Veneto sector, 40 railway disruptions were caused, and 12 freight cars destroyed. A hundred of the enemy were killed or wounded. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 27 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On Zuid Beveland, our grenadiers repulsed thrusts which the enemy launched from his bridgehead, and frustrated new landing attempts.

At the West Schelde, south of Rosendaal, the Anglo-Canadian attempts at breaking through continue. German counter-attacks are in progress.

In the Tilburg sector, the grim fighting against the enemy, who penetrated at some points our front, goes on.

The western part of Hertogenbosch is subjected to enemy artillery drum-fire.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In these sectors, 180 enemy tanks were either destroyed or captured from October 20 to October 26.

Patrol vessels of the Navy sank an enemy motor assault boat off the Dutch coast.

In the western Vosges, west of the upper Meurthe, the Americans, having been reinforced, continued their stubborn attacks to capture the forest heights. They were pinned down in front of our forest strongpoints, or driven back by counter-attacks.

In the upper reaches of the Mortagne, our troops repelled strong enemy attacks, and improved their positions.

Italy:

In central Italy, the fighting abated.

North of Loiano, some enemy attacks failed.

In the Adriatic sector, north of Meldola, an enemy bridgehead on the banks of the Ronco was smashed, and some hundred prisoners captured.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, our divisions, in five days of grim defensive fighting, frustrated enemy attempts at breaking through with strong forces towards Skoplje in Macedonia and Krajevo in the western valley of the Morawa. The enemy lost more than 1,000 killed and 30 guns.

The revolt in central Slovakia, which had been instigated by the Soviets and fostered by airborne bandits of various descent, is collapsing. Our troops penetrated into the centre of the revolt, the Altsohl-Neusohl sector, and captured both towns. Two thousand kidnapped Germans were freed before the order of shooting them, which the bandits had given, was executed.

On the lower reaches of the Tisa, German and Hungarian troops frustrated numerous enemy attempts at crossing the river.

In the Debrecen and Nyiregyhaza sector, German and Hungarian units inflicted heavy losses on the Bolsheviks. Our tank forces cleared Nyiregyhaza of the enemy and freed Hungarian prisoners.

At Muncacs, which was evacuated according to plan, fighting is in progress against the hard-pressing enemy.

Our bomber formations successfully attacked Soviet columns, and destroyed 167 planes.

On both sides of the Bug and on the lower reaches of the Narew, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS repulsed Soviet attacks supported by tanks.

Grim forest fighting against the enemy, who advanced south of Augustov, is in progress.

Southeast of Gumbinnen, our hard-pressed grenadiers, in the battle in East Prussia, were relieved by our tank forces and bombers. The enemy, who again attacked with numerous tanks and planes, was stopped after some minor penetrations. The commander of an army corps, General of the Infantry Priess, was killed in action at the focal point of the grim defensive fighting. A brilliant counter-attack repulsed the enemy, who had penetrated into Schlossberg.

In Kurland, the People's grenadiers improved their positions in face of grim enemy resistance.

In the Doblen sector, Soviet attacks failed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The defenders of the Sworbe Peninsula smashed enemy troop concentrations.

In the north, our troops, in three weeks of continual fighting, frustrated all Bolshevik attempts at wiping out the German forces on the Arctic Front, by outflanking attacks. Mountain troops of the Army and the Waffen SS, and units of the Navy, as well as fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, repulsed in exemplary comradeship-in-arms the onslaught of 12 Soviet rifle divisions which were supported by tanks and strong air forces. The enemy suffered high losses.

In conclusion, the Minister of Propaganda reiterates the cry that «Germany will never capitulate» and, by way of evoking German confidence in the military future, reverts to the trend of placing the «greatest hopes in our new weapons.»

Military Fronts: For the first time in several weeks, Transocean and DNB give almost no detailed news on the military fronts later than the Wehrmacht communique, which is sent out in mid-afternoon and ordinarily is followed by more up-to-date despatches during the evening.

The only detailed military reports received tonight is a Transocean account of the southern sector of the western front, which stresses the «severe losses» of the American 45th and 36th Divisions, and ventures the prediction that «General Eisenhower intends to start a concentrated attack against Metz before the beginning of winter.»

Red «Murderous Gangs» May Land in U. K. and U. S.: The long-established German propaganda trend, of endeavoring to split Allied unity by warning the Western Allies of Russian designs, has reached a new climax today in a German newspaper article sent over the DNB.

The article begins with the unprecedented admission that Russia seems to be militarily «stronger» than Germany; that is to say: neutrals are warned not to «throw themselves shamelessly into the arms of the hangmen of Moscow because they seem to be the stronger ones on the battlefield.»

Next, Europe as a whole is warned that «Europe might breathe her last if the plutocracies should surrender our continent to Bolshevist imperialism.»

Finally, the two Anglo-Saxon countries themselves are warned that despite the apparent separation of Britain and America from the Continent, the Russians «could easily jump the Channel, and even the Atlantic, to pour their murderous gangs into the streets of English and American towns and villages.»

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Quiet on Italian Front: Comment on the southern front today is remarkable for its absence. Both on the Cesena bridge-head near the Adriatic and in the sector south of Bologna, Allied attempts to advance were all said to have been frustrated by stubborn German resistance.

Sforza Desires Slow Epuration: As though wilfully, Count Sforza is said to be in favor of a painstaking, and thus delayed process of «epuration». Sforza's sway in the matter is given as the reason for the fact that so far, only Caruso and Azzolini have been tried. Dovetailing epuration with present starvation conditions in Italy, Fascist radios theorize that the delaying of further trials will constitute an effective opiate: let them eat epuration, as it were.

Towards Temporal Power: Anti-Vatican Addenda: Leaning again on Rolando Ricci's persistent anti-Vatican editorial stand, Fascist radio commentators take the Holy See to task for not clarifying its position. The commentators then proceed to analize an alleged manifesto (photostatically reproduced in *Republica Fascista* today) published by the Lombard Committee of the FPTP, an organization which boosts a return of temporal power to the Pope, and which has held meetings in Rome.

According to the manifesto, further meetings will be held after the total liberation of Italy, and these meetings will in turn be the forerunners of a world congress dedicated to a reestablishment of the temporal power of the Popes. It is claimed that these agitators want a return to the Papal boundaries of 1815. This alleged fact becomes an excuse for Fascist irony and scorn; it is seen as another manoeuvre to break up united Italy, manoeuvre of anti-Catholic anti-national elements, in connivance with Anglo-Americans who aim at the destruction of Italy.

Finally, the Vatican comes in for the following unusually

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The revolt in central Slovakia, which had been instigated by the Soviets and fostered by airborne bandits of various descent, is collapsing. Our troops penetrated into the centre of the revolt, the Altsohl-Neusohl sector, and captured both towns. Two thousand kidnapped Germans were freed before the order of shooting them, which the bandits had given, was executed.

On the lower reaches of the Tisa, German and Hungarian troops frustrated numerous enemy attempts at crossing the river.

In the Debrecen and Nyiregyhaza sector, German and Hungarian units inflicted heavy losses on the Bolsheviks. Our tank forces cleared Nyiregyhaza of the enemy and freed Hungarian prisoners.

At Muncacs, which was evacuated according to plan, fighting is in progress against the hard-pressing enemy.

Our bomber formations successfully attacked Soviet columns, and destroyed 167 planes.

On both sides of the Bug and on the lower reaches of the Narew, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS repulsed Soviet attacks supported by tanks.

Grim forest fighting against the enemy, who advanced south of Augustov, is in progress.

Southeast of Gumbinnen, our hard-pressed grenadiers, in the battle in East Prussia, were relieved by our tank forces and bombers. The enemy, who again attacked with numerous tanks and planes, was stopped after some minor penetrations. The commander of an army corps, General of the Infantry Priess, was killed in action at the focal point of the grim defensive fighting. A brilliant counter-attack repulsed the enemy, who had penetrated into Schlossberg.

In Kurland, the People's grenadiers improved their positions in face of grim enemy resistance.

In the Dobien sector, Soviet attacks failed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The defenders of the Sworbe Peninsula smashed enemy troop concentrations.

In the north, our troops, in three weeks of continual fighting, frustrated all Bolshevik attempts at wiping out the German forces on the Arctic Front, by outflanking attacks. Mountain troops of the Army and the Waffen SS, and units of the Navy, as well as fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons, and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, repulsed in exemplary comradeship-in-arms the onslaught of 12 Soviet rifle divisions which were supported by tanks and strong air forces. The enemy suffered high losses.

Petsamo and Kirkenes were evacuated.

Air:

The Anglo-Americans again launched terror attacks on Münster, Hanover, Bielefeld, and Rhenish territory.

Budapest was the target of a Soviet night raid.

(Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Important Goebbels Speech: Tonight the German Minister of Propaganda delivered an important one-hour broadcast from Berlin. Among its outstanding propaganda trends was the repeated argument that the enemy attacks, though admittedly severe, could not carry on indefinitely, their losses being too high, and that, consequently, Germany stands a good chance of winning the present race against time.

Concerning the breach of what once was called the « Fortress of Europe, » Goebbels stated: « I cannot but admit that the evacuation of our troops from the conquered areas of western Europe has hurt us considerably. »

The German retreat in the east is partly attributed to treasonable political causes, rather than narrowly military causes: « In the Balkans, we have become the victims of continuous acts of treason committed by peace-seeking governments. »

because they seem to be the stronger ones on the battlefield. »

Next, Europe as a whole is warned that « Europe might breathe her last if the plutocracies should surrender our continent to Bolshevist imperialism. »

Finally, the two Anglo-Saxon countries themselves are warned that despite the apparent separation of Britain and America from the Continent, the Russians « could easily jump the Channel, and even the Atlantic, to pour their murderous gangs into the streets of English and American towns and villages. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Quiet on Italian Front: Comment on the southern front today is remarkable for its absence. Both on the Cesena bridge-head near the Adriatic and in the sector south of Bologna, Allied attempts to advance were all said to have been frustrated by stubborn German resistance.

Sforza Desires Slow Epuration: As though wilfully, Count Sforza is said to be in favor of a painstaking, and thus delayed process of « epuration ». Sforza's sway in the matter is given as the reason for the fact that so far, only Caruso and Azzolini have been tried. Dovetailing epuration with present starvation conditions in Italy, Fascist radios theorize that the delaying of further trials will constitute an effective opiate: let them eat epuration, as it were.

Towards Temporal Power: Anti-Vatican Addenda: Leaning again on Rolando Ricci's persistent anti-Vatican editorial stand, Fascist radio commentators take the Holy See to task for not clarifying its position. The commentators then proceed to analze an alleged manifesto (photostatically reproduced in *Republica Fascista* today) published by the Lombard Committee of the FPTP, an organization which boosts a return of temporal power to the Pope, and which has held meetings in Rome.

According to the manifesto, further meetings will be held after the total liberation of Italy, and these meetings will in turn be the forerunners of a world congress dedicated to a reëstablishment of the temporal power of the Popes. It is claimed that these agitators want a return to the Papal boundaries of 1815. This alleged fact becomes an excuse for Fascist irony and scorn; it is seen as another manoeuvre to break up united Italy, manoeuvre of anti-Catholic anti-national elements, in connivance with Anglo-Americans who aim at the destruction of Italy.

Finally, the Vatican comes in for the following unusually harsh threshing: « The recently destroyed Pontifical State was a model, yes, but a model of dark powers, of filth, and of misery! »

Formation of Italian Expeditionary Army: The reported formation of an Italian force to fight with the Allies in the Pacific is said to have aroused widespread indignation in Italy. The House of Savoy is once again seen lurking in the background, for reasons of prestige. In addition, Left wing elements are accused of backing the Expeditionary Force idea, *via* the King.

Communist Haste Responsible for Loss of Valdossola: The see-saw struggle between Patriots and Fascists for the « Republic of Valdossola », which has culminated in victory for the Fascists, is the springboard for an attack on Communist indiscretions in the long battle. Supposedly, the Communists were split on policy and tactics, whereupon rash and violent elements amongst them rushed in where wisdom should have trodden.

The Swiss press is impaled for exalting the Patriots, and various Swiss elements and personalities are attacked for their direct or indirect contribution to the Patriot cause.

The Fascist commentaries end on a note of warning to Switzerland, to the effect that Fascist Italy can fight back with commensurate violations of neutrality.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Interior E6

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION ACC OCT 1944

United Nations News Service **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC., AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday 27 October 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Eighteen Jap ships were sunk or damaged in Pacific battles; British pincers closing on 60,000 Germans; Drive to free Antwerp opens; 8th Army within 3½ miles of Forli; Red Army captures Mucacevo in Ruthenia; Americans enlarge Leyte beachhead, repel Jap counter-attacks; Patriots enter Larissa. Isle of Skopelos liberated; Three more German generals killed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Russia and Latin America resume diplomatic relations with Italy; ACC changes title to Allied Commission; Failure to defend Rome being investigated.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill says cut in overseas service would harm war effort; Princess Beatrice and Archbishop of Canterbury die.

NEUTRAL — France will not aid Spanish Republicans; Spanish in France aid anti-Franco uprising.

WAR FRONTS

18 JAPANESE SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED

PEARL HARBOR, October 26 — At least 18 Japanese aircraft carriers, battleships, and cruisers, plus an unspecified number of destroyers, were sunk or damaged in the overwhelming victory of American naval forces over the Japanese fleet in the three-day battle off the Philippines, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific, announced today in a communique.

Unofficial press tabulations tonight established Japanese losses at anywhere from 22 to 30 warships. Final reports on the results of the naval battle have not yet been received, and Admiral William Halsey's U. S. 3rd Fleet is still roaming northern Philippine waters.

A compilation of the enemy's losses thus far reported in the communique shows:

Sunk: two aircraft carriers and four cruisers, including two heavy cruisers.

the American army ashore on Leyte hung in a precarious balance» as Kincaid decided to take on the two Japanese forces.

«The Admiral threw half his battleships and a strong flotilla of patrol torpedo-boats against the enemy force steaming into Leyte Gulf,» the correspondent wrote, «while other American battleships went to the support of Admiral Kincaid's carrier force, already under attack off Samar Island by a Japanese fleet of at least four battleships and a heavy cruiser. This fleet also had many destroyers.»

The correspondent said that the Japanese force in Leyte Gulf began to withdraw after 25 minutes of broadside exchange and closely pressed destroyer strikes, leaving one *Yamashiro*-class battleship abandoned and sinking, and several cruisers and destroyers sunk.

Meanwhile, Admiral Kincaid's other battleship force had reached his threatened carriers just in time, the correspondent said. The carriers had themselves inflicted heavy damage on three enemy battleships and three cruisers, however, and the battered enemy retired into the northwest as the American capital ships came up.

Another correspondent, aboard Admiral Kincaid's flagship, was able to fit yet another piece into the vast mosaic of the battle.

This correspondent said the southernmost of two Japanese forces, a force made up of two battleships, three cruisers, and six destroyers, was sighted by swift American PT (patrol-torpedo) boats early yesterday (Wednesday) morning in the Surigao Straits between Leyte and Mindanao.

40-Minute Action

The American battleship formation, commanded by Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf, went into action, the correspondent wrote, and after an engagement of only 40 minutes, the enemy ran, pursued by American carrier-based planes.

A few hours later, «all this force of 11 ships was sunk or badly crippled. The second battleship was seen dead in the water and burning fiercely.»

As yet, there have been no eye-witness accounts from correspondents with Admiral Halsey's 3rd Fleet, which engaged the third Japanese force in the waters off Formosa.

Among the ships which effected such a magnificent victory over the Japanese are battleships which the Japanese thought they had put out of action forever at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Kincaid, who directed the whole coördinated action of the 7th Fleet and elements of the 3rd Fleet, revealed today.

Captain Edward Pare, U. S. Navy Service Squadron staff member at Pacific Fleet Headquarters, said recently that the U. S. Naval Task Forces now operating off the Philippines can remain indefinitely in the western Pacific without returning to base facilities once believed essential for naval warfare.

Captain Pare said that, under a new and revolutionary concept of naval logistics, the major portion of American naval strength in the Pacific has been maintained as a

Forli; Red Army captures Mucacevo in Ruthenia; Americans enlarge Leyte beachhead, repel Jap counter-attacks; Patriots enter Larissa, Isle of Skopelos liberated; Three more German generals killed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Russia and Latin America resume diplomatic relations with Italy; ACC changes title to Allied Commission; Failure to defend Rome being investigated.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill says cut in overseas service would harm war effort; Princess Beatrice and Archbishop of Canterbury die.

NEUTRAL — France will not aid Spanish Republicans; Spanish in France aid anti-Franco uprising.

WAR FRONTS

18 JAPANESE SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED

PEARL HARBOR, October 26 — At least 18 Japanese aircraft carriers, battleships, and cruisers, plus an unspecified number of destroyers, were sunk or damaged in the overwhelming victory of American naval forces over the Japanese fleet in the three-day battle off the Philippines, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific, announced today in a communique.

Unofficial press tabulations tonight established Japanese losses at anywhere from 22 to 30 warships. Final reports on the results of the naval battle have not yet been received, and Admiral William Halsey's U. S. 3rd Fleet is still roaming northern Philippine waters.

A compilation of the enemy's losses thus far reported in the communique shows:

Sunk: two aircraft carriers and four cruisers, including two heavy cruisers.

Probably Sunk: one large aircraft carrier, two battleships.

Damaged: six battleships, three cruisers.

All eye-witness accounts seem to indicate that the Japanese ship losses are the most critical ever inflicted, if not the greatest in number of ships. The Japanese tried a daring dash maneuver which failed. They sent two task forces on a pincer play which, if successful, would have dealt a tragic if not mortal blow to Allied landings on the Philippines.

Japs Outnumbered Americans

The enemy's total strength was greater than American naval strength at the scene, except in one respect. That superiority for the U. S. was in the air. A BBC reporter claimed that the U. S. had 16 battleships and 37 cruisers in the action.

Early press accounts of the history-making naval encounter show the daring ingenuity of American aerial and surface forces. Dispatches are incomplete and delayed, however, as the routed Japanese forces are still being harried by the victorious American fleets.

An American correspondent with Vice Admiral Kincaid's 7th Pacific Fleet, the fleet which engaged the two Japanese forces steaming toward Leyte from the south, said that Kincaid's forces were outnumbered, and that «the fate of

The correspondent said that the Japanese force in Leyte Gulf began to withdraw after 25 minutes of broadside exchange and closely pressed destroyer strikes, leaving one *Yamashiro*-class battleship abandoned and sinking, and several cruisers and destroyers sunk.

Meanwhile, Admiral Kincaid's other battleship force had reached his threatened carriers just in time, the correspondent said. The carriers had themselves inflicted heavy damage on three enemy battleships and three cruisers, however, and the battered enemy retired into the northwest as the American capital ships came up.

Another correspondent, aboard Admiral Kincaid's flagship, was able to fit yet another piece into the vast mosaic of the battle.

This correspondent said the southernmost of two Japanese forces, a force made up of two battleships, three cruisers, and six destroyers, was sighted by swift American PT (patrol-torpedo) boats early yesterday (Wednesday) morning in the Surigao Straits between Leyte and Mindanao.

40-Minute Action

The American battleship formation, commanded by Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf, went into action, the correspondent wrote, and after an engagement of only 40 minutes, the enemy ran, pursued by American carrier-based planes.

A few hours later, «all this force of 11 ships was sunk or badly crippled. The second battleship was seen dead in the water and burning fiercely.»

As yet, there have been no eye-witness accounts from correspondents with Admiral Halsey's 3rd Fleet, which engaged the third Japanese force in the waters off Formosa.

Among the ships which effected such a magnificent victory over the Japanese are battleships which the Japanese thought they had put out of action forever at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Kincaid, who directed the whole coördinated action of the 7th Fleet and elements of the 3rd Fleet, revealed today.

Captain Edward Pare, U. S. Navy Service Squadron staff member at Pacific Fleet Headquarters, said recently that the U. S. Naval Task Forces now operating off the Philippines can remain indefinitely in the western Pacific without returning to base facilities once believed essential for naval warfare.

Captain Pare said that, under a new and revolutionary concept of naval logistics, the major portion of American naval strength in the Pacific has been maintained as a roving fighting force, exerting continuous pressure on the enemy since last January. Heretofore, it was considered necessary to retire at frequent intervals for supply replacement and drydock services at home bases. (OWI)

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH THREATEN GERMAN SUPPLY LINES

SHAEF, October 26 — British forces driving south of Hertogenbosch have captured Vught, a junction of secondary arteries through which the Germans were running supplies, equipment, and reinforcements to the front, a late dispatch said tonight.

Capture of this town may lead to the disintegration of all German defenses below the Waal and Meuse Rivers, the report added. (CBS)

U.S.N. LOST 17 SHIPS IN FRENCH OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, October 26 — The United States Navy announced tonight that Allied operations for the liberation of northern France cost the Navy 17 vessels. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021
3987

BRITISH PINCERS CLOSING ON 60,000 GERMANS

SHAEF, October 26 — The pincers clamped by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery on 60,000 German troops clinging to positions in western Holland and the Schelde Islands tightened today, as British and Canadian troops pounded steadily forward in their campaign to clear the port of Antwerp.

South of the Meuse (Maas) River, the Germans are being deprived of communication and transport facilities, and they are pulling back under pressure of the Allied offensives.

The road leading north of the communications hub of Hertogenbosch has been cut in a flanking move by an armored column of the British 2nd Army. Some fighting is continuing in the town of Hertogenbosch, and in the outlying sectors British troops are using flame-throwing tanks. They are moving forward under cover of artificial moonlight which illuminates German positions.

To the south of Hertogenbosch, the Allies have captured a road junction at Vught, and are astride the Vught-Tilburg Road. The Germans are fighting bitterly to hold the road and city, and have brought up a two-mile-long screen of 88-millimeter guns. The whole Tilburg-Vught axis is threatened, and from the southeast and north the British 2nd Army's prongs are stabbing toward Tilburg. The entire German position south of the Meuse depends on holding these two towns.

At Tilburg, British troops are within one-half mile of the city and forward elements are in the eastern outskirts. German staff headquarters and administrative units have already been withdrawn to the north.

Drive to Free Antwerp Opens

Another force of Canadian troops has driven six miles across the neck of the Beveland Peninsula, beginning their last drive to free the port of Antwerp. They were last reported three miles beyond Rilland.

(The German News Agency declared today that Allied troops had landed on the southern coast of Walcheren Island. There had been no official Allied confirmation late tonight.)

The capture of Fort Frederik Hendrik, yesterday, has opened the southern side of the Schelde Estuary to Allied shipping into Antwerp, but the German coastal guns on Walcheren still command the entrance. Canadian and British troops are continuing to advance toward Cadzand, west of Breskens, where the Germans are believed to be strongly entrenched.

Particularly fierce fighting developed around the Allied-held town of Oosburg, where the Germans counter-attacked.

To the southwest of the Schelde pocket, Canadian forces advanced 2,000 yards toward the Bruges-Sluis Canal. Nearly 5,000 prisoners have been taken in this 20-day battle for the southern approaches to Antwerp.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters stated today that the German Army now has barely one-third as many troops on the western front as it had at the time of the 1918 Armistice. An Associated Press dispatch said the Germans now have well under 100 badly-depleted divisions to hold the 600-mile front from the North Sea to Switzerland, and that the Germans have lost more men since the Normandy landings than they have left on the front.

German casualties since June 6 total 625,000, and their casualties are set at 4,000 daily. About 150,000 Germans are cut off in pockets in France, and they have no hope of rejoining the main army. The Wehrmacht is desperately short of tanks and heavy artillery to meet a major Allied offensive.

Far to the south, on the 6th Army Group front, the Germans have increased their artillery fire, and a large movement of motor transport and armor was noted. Several counter-attacks were broken up in the area northeast of [illegible] ground north

narrower and deeper where it is crossed by the main Highway Bridge some two miles east of Forli.

Canadian troops were also sweeping westward across the Romagno country-side from their bridgehead north of Cesena. Utilizing at least one captured Mark VI Tiger tank taken intact during one of the last enemy counter-attacks against their positions on the west bank of the Savio, these Canadian forces were reported to have pushed four miles northwest of Cesena, and still to be advancing. Among other captured matériel, the Canadians seized four German self-propelled guns in their break-out from the bridgehead area.

British and Indian troops are now pressing forward toward the line of the River Ronco on an at least five-mile front, from just west of Forlimpopoli to south to the vicinity of the river town of Meldola.

British troops were reported to be within 1,000 yards of the village of Bertinoro, four miles west of Cesena, and within three miles of the River Ronco, while Gurkha forces pushed from Monte Della Rovere northwestward to occupy the small settlement of Collinello, five miles southwest of Cesena.

Other 8th Army forces occupied the village of Teodorano, seven miles southwest of Cesena, and overlooking the Voltre, a tributary of the Ronco and then continued two miles farther northwest to near Meldola, north of the confluence of the two streams.

In this same sector, 8th Army patrols working up from the south have cleared enemy forces from most of the high ground between the Ronco and its eastern tributary.

Germans Prepare Bologna Defence

On the 5th Army front, where American troops are battling fiercely to break through strong German defenses guarding Bologna, the enemy's all-out resistance showed no signs of weakening yesterday, despite the American capture of Monte Belmonte, the center height in the German rock wall defenses guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley. Although official reports made no specific mention of this crucial sector only eight miles south of Bologna's outskirts and just east of Highway 65, it was stated that German engineers were engaged in constructing trenches south and southeast of the Bologna-Rimini Highway as part of preparations to defend Bologna and the Po Valley approaches at all costs.

American troops were reported still to be engaged in heavy fighting near Vedriano, four miles from the Po Valley Highway, while other American units were advancing toward Monte Mezzano and Il Poggio, positions roughly a mile to the west of the same salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley.

Everywhere along the 5th Army front, and particularly south of Bologna, enemy forces laid down heavy artillery concentrations against advancing Allied troops and supply and concentration areas. Yet British and Indian troops were able to make limited gains to the east of the main advance toward Bologna, to approach within 10 miles of Imola at two points in the Senio and the Santerno River Valleys, and to lessen to 13 miles the distance to Faenza along the Casone River Valley.

South African forces yesterday pushed more than 1,000 yards farther north in their attacks converging on Vergato, key German stronghold in the Reno River Valley on the western flank of the 5th Army's northernmost positions.

Coastal sectors of both the 5th and 8th Army fronts were relatively inactive yesterday. Patrolling was reported on the Ligurian coastal areas held by the 5th Army, while 8th Army forces were engaged with small enemy rearguards on the Adriatic coast near the village of Savio, just in from the mouth of the river of the same name.

With all enemy forces now pushed west and north of [illegible] other troops have forced a crossing in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

man position south of the Meuse depends on holding these two towns.

At Tilburg, British troops are within one-half mile of the city and forward elements are in the eastern outskirts. German staff headquarters and administrative units have already been withdrawn to the north.

Drive to Free Antwerp Opens

Another force of Canadian troops has driven six miles across the neck of the Beveland Peninsula, beginning their last drive to free the port of Antwerp. They were last reported three miles beyond Rilland.

(The German News Agency declared today that Allied troops had landed on the southern coast of Walcheren Island. There had been no official Allied confirmation late tonight.)

The capture of Fort Frederik Hendrik, yesterday, has opened the southern side of the Scheldt Estuary to Allied shipping into Antwerp, but the German coastal guns on Walcheren still command the entrance. Canadian and British troops are continuing to advance toward Cadzand, west of Breskens, where the Germans are believed to be strongly entrenched.

Particularly fierce fighting developed around the Allied-held town of Oostburg, where the Germans counter-attacked.

To the southwest of the Schelde pocket, Canadian forces advanced 2,000 yards toward the Bruges-Sluis Canal. Nearly 5,000 prisoners have been taken in this 20-day battle for the southern approaches to Antwerp.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters stated today that the German Army now has barely one-third as many troops on the western front as it had at the time of the 1918 Armistice. An Associated Press dispatch said the Germans now have well under 100 badly-depleted divisions to hold the 600-mile front from the North Sea to Switzerland, and that the Germans have lost more men since the Normandy landings than they have left on the front.

German casualties since June 6 total 625,000, and their casualties are set at 4,000 daily. About 150,000 Germans are cut off in pockets in France, and they have no hope of rejoining the main army. The Wehrmacht is desperately short of tanks and heavy artillery to meet a major Allied offensive.

Far to the south, on the 6th Army Group front, the Germans have increased their artillery fire, and a large movement of motor transport and armor was noted. Several counter-attacks were broken up in the area northeast of Le Thillot. One German attack gained some ground north of Cornimont, but was later thrown back with the loss of 100 killed.

The French 1st Army repulsed several German attacks on the Moselotte River bridgehead, with considerable losses to the enemy.

No major activities were reported on the American 3rd Army front. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

8TH ARMY WITHIN 3½ MILES OF FORLI'

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 26 — Eighth Army troops, pushing northwest into the Valley of the Po on the heels of withdrawing enemy forces, yesterday thrust over six miles along the Emilia Highway to capture the town of Forlimpopoli and approach within 3½ miles of Forli, Romagno's chief city, it was announced here today.

Foremost British troops, streaming from the confines of the bridgehead across the Savio River west of Cesena where they were hemmed in by fierce German resistance for six days, have already reached the River Ronco, the sole remaining natural barrier east of the provincial capital.

These troops reached the river west of Forlimpopoli, official reports stated.

At this point, the river bends eastward and broadens into sandy shallows, normally fordable. The stream is miles farther northwest to near Meldola, north of the confluence of the two streams.

In this same sector, 8th Army patrols working up from the south have cleared enemy forces from most of the high ground between the Ronco and its eastern tributary.

Germans Prepare Bologna Defence

On the 5th Army front, where American troops are battling fiercely to break through strong German defenses guarding Bologna, the enemy's all-out resistance showed no signs of weakening yesterday, despite the American capture of Monte Belmonte, the center height in the German rock wall defenses guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley. Although official reports made no specific mention of this crucial sector only eight miles south of Bologna's outskirts and just east of Highway 65, it was stated that German engineers were engaged in constructing trenches south and southeast of the Bologna-Rimini Highway as part of preparations to defend Bologna and the Po Valley approaches at all costs.

American troops were reported still to be engaged in heavy fighting near Vedriano, four miles from the Po Valley Highway, while other American units were advancing toward Monte Mezzano and Il Poggio, positions roughly a mile to the west of the same salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley.

Everywhere along the 5th Army front, and particularly south of Bologna, enemy forces laid down heavy artillery concentrations against advancing Allied troops and supply and concentration areas. Yet British and Indian troops were able to make limited gains to the east of the main advance toward Bologna, to approach within 10 miles of Imola at two points in the Senio and the Santerno River Valleys, and to lessen to 13 miles the distance to Faenza along the Casone River Valley.

South African forces yesterday pushed more than 1,000 yards farther north in their attacks converging on Vergato, key German stronghold in the Reno River Valley on the western flank of the 5th Army's northernmost positions.

Coastal sectors of both the 5th and 8th Army fronts were relatively inactive yesterday. Patrolling was reported on the Ligurian coastal areas held by the 5th Army, while 8th Army forces were engaged with small enemy rearguards on the Adriatic coast near the village of Savio, just in from the mouth of the river of the same name.

With all enemy forces now pushed west and north of the Savio River, other troops have forced a crossing in the Mensa area, to advance more than a mile farther inland.

Polish troops of the 8th Army yesterday captured the heights of Montebelvedere and Monte San Piero, 12 and 14 miles southwest of Forli, in advances west of the Rabbi River. (PRO)

RED ARMY CAPTURES MUCACEVO IN RUTHENIA

MOSCOW, October 26 — General Petrov's troops operating in the southern Carpathians today captured Mucacevo, Marshal Stalin announced tonight, while the Soviet communique reported gains on all active sectors of the Russian front from the Arctic to Yugoslavia.

More German strongpoints have been wrested from the Germans in the great battle for the Insterburg Gap in East Prussia.

Marshal Stalin's order of the day to General Petrov described Mucacevo as an industrial and communications center, and a strongpoint in the German defense system in the southern Sub-Carpathians, « on soil of the Czechoslovak Republic. »

Mucacevo is 17 miles east of the pre-war boundary between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

There were 60 other inhabited places liberated by the Russians on Czechoslovak-Ruthenian territory today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Russian and Rumanian forces are today sweeping across the entire eastern border of Hungary to reinforce the Soviet army already across the Tisa River 40 miles from Budapest. In this new drive following yesterday's liberation of Satu-Mare, over 40 towns and villages were occupied in Hungary.

With the clearing of the last Transylvanian town from German control, Soviet forces are massing for new operations against the Germans' Balkan flank.

Soviet troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front captured 11,230 enemy prisoners during the offensive between October 20 and today, the Soviet communique reported. They took 73 guns, 53 mortars, 372 machine guns, 5,000 rifles and tommy guns, and 47 supply dumps.

Another 6,700 enemy prisoners were captured in northern Transylvania by troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front between last Saturday and yesterday.

A Rumanian communique said today that in two months of fighting in conjunction with the Red Army, Rumanian troops had captured 52,000 Germans, including 14 generals, and had contributed to the defeat and rout of German and Hungarian forces in Transylvania.

« Our divisions will go on fighting alongside our great Allies until the final defeat of Germany, » the communique concluded.

Yugoslav troops aided by Russian units have liberated the entire fertile plain of the Bachka Province north of Belgrade between the River Danube and the River Tisa, Marshal Tito's communique announced today. Sabac, the last German stronghold in western Serbia, has also been freed. The Germans lost a comparatively large number of men killed in the liberation of this and other towns.

All-Out Defence of East Prussia

Despite the Germans' all-out efforts to seal the area of Russian penetration into East Prussia, the Soviet armies have captured the strongpoints of Ahirgallen, Amalienhof, Gulben, Vriebalsfeld, and a number of others.

The Germans are losing tanks and men on an enormous scale in attempts to save the important road center of Gumbinnen, which before the war was East Prussia's third city. (They claim to have gained some ground in counter-attacks between Göldap and Gumbinnen.)

A *Red Star* correspondent describing the frantic German attempts to stem the Russian advance says: « The German High Command is hastily transferring fresh infantry and tank units, and sending them straight into battle.

They are using up to 100 tanks and self-propelled guns in their counter-attacks, but fail to reach any essential success. Our units defended the positions gained, and all German counter-attacks were beaten back by the combined action of our infantry, tanks, artillery, and Stormovik fliers. »

According to German prisoners, the German Command ordered their troops to throw back the Russians beyond the frontier of East Prussia « at all costs, and any price. »

Soviet gains also are reported in the Petsamo region in Finland. Meanwhile specially trained Soviet Arctic troops are tonight pressing deeper into Norway, and completing the rout of the Germans defeated at Kirkenes, long the main German base in the far north. A rich haul of enemy supplies was taken when it fell to the Russians yesterday.

Considerable German reserves have been moved to this front recently, but Soviet divisions, backed by sea-going cutters of the Soviet Arctic Fleet, are continuing their advance.

As General Meretskov's forces capture airfields from which German bombers and torpedo-carrying planes attacked Allied convoys bound for Murmansk, the threat to the northern supply route is diminished.

The crippled German battleship *Tirpitz* is today reported to have escaped from its anchorage at Altenfjord « where it

Farther south, in the 24th Corps area, the 96th Division captured Tabontabon, an inland highway-junction town ½ miles west of the Catmon Hills, which was enveloped yesterday.

Buri, on the Burauen-Dagami Road, was also captured by the 7th Division after sharp fighting. Buri had been bypassed earlier, as troops swept northward from liberated Burauen.

American anti-aircraft shot down 39 enemy planes, fighter patrol planes downed 14 more, and carrier-based aircraft in the Leyte Gulf shot down 23 as Japanese air activity against Allied shipping in San Pedro Bay and the beachhead areas of eastern Leyte was repulsed.

B-29 Raid Highly Successful

The Omura aircraft factory on Japan's southernmost home island, Kyushu, attacked by Superfortresses yesterday, was perfectly patterned by bombs, a delayed Associated Press dispatch from a U. S. B-29 base in west China said today. Returning pilots described the raid as « highly successful. »

Only one of the planes was reported missing, despite some fighter resistance and moderate anti-aircraft fire.

American heavy and medium bombers yesterday attacked Japanese communications in the Philippines, while other American aircraft struck at enemy bivouac areas and dock installations in Borneo and on New Guinea.

Today's air communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said also that 11 small freighters and four coastal vessels were set afire off Borneo when strafed by patrol aircraft, while a unit of escorted heavy bombers blasted an ammunition dump at Wewak.

American aircraft damaged enemy installations, including airfields, and inflicted personnel casualties in the Celebes and the Moluccas. Reconnaissance planes bombed a Japanese airdrome on Timor.

U. S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson warned today at his press conference that we must look for stiffer resistance in the Philippines, despite the brilliant naval victory. There are still a quarter of a million Japanese troops in the islands, and there may be an attempt to bring in reinforcements, he said.

However, Stimson asserted, the American landing in the Philippines was a « psychological and military disaster of the first order for Japan, awakening her people to the blunders and fallibility of the Japanese admirals and generals. »

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ROOSEVELT PRAISES U.S.N. SUCCESSES

WASHINGTON, October 26 — While the greatest naval battle in history was taking place in the Pacific, President Roosevelt stated in his annual message on the eve of Navy Day that « never before has seapower played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history. »

The President said:

« On this Navy Day, 1944, the nation pauses to salute men of the U. S. Navy. Their heroic performance has won the admiration and gratitude of all men who fight for freedom. Never before has seapower played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history.

« In the greatest, most difficult naval war ever fought, our Navy has emerged from its ordeal by fire as a massive striking force of enormous power and precision. Men of the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines have proven themselves the enemy's superior in every branch of warfare.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the entire fertile plain of the Bachka Province north of Belgrade between the River Danube and the River Tisa, Marshal Tito's communique announced today. Sabac, the last German stronghold in western Serbia, has also been freed. The Germans lost a comparatively large number of men killed in the liberation of this and other towns.

All-Out Defence of East Prussia

Despite the Germans' all-out efforts to seal the area of Russian penetration into East Prussia, the Soviet armies have captured the strongpoints of Ahirgallen, Amalienhof, Gulben, Vriebalsfeld, and a number of others.

The Germans are losing tanks and men on an enormous scale in attempts to save the important road center of Gumbinnen, which before the war was East Prussia's third city. (They claim to have gained some ground in counter-attacks between Goldap and Gumbinnen.)

A *Red Star* correspondent describing the frantic German attempts to stem the Russian advance says: « The German High Command is hastily transferring fresh infantry and tank units, and sending them straight into battle.

They are using up to 100 tanks and self-propelled guns in their counter-attacks, but fail to reach any essential success. Our units defended the positions gained, and all German counter-attacks were beaten back by the combined action of our infantry, tanks, artillery, and Stormovik fliers. »

According to German prisoners, the German Command ordered their troops to throw back the Russians beyond the frontier of East Prussia « at all costs, and any price. »

Soviet gains also are reported in the Petsamo region in Finland. Meanwhile specially trained Soviet Arctic troops are tonight pressing deeper into Norway, and completing the rout of the Germans defeated at Kirkenes, long the main German base in the far north. A rich haul of enemy supplies was taken when it fell to the Russians yesterday.

Considerable German reserves have been moved to this front recently, but Soviet divisions, backed by sea-going cutters of the Soviet Arctic Fleet, are continuing their advance.

As General Meretskov's forces capture airfields from which German bombers and torpedo-carrying planes attacked Allied convoys bound for Murmansk, the threat to the northern supply route is diminished.

The crippled German battleship *Tirpitz* is today reported to have escaped from its anchorage at Altenfjord « where it was menaced by the advancing Russian forces into northern Norway, » according to an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm.

The vessel has taken temporary refuge near Tromsö, nearly 100 miles farther south, the dispatch added.

(OWI-Reuter)

AMERICANS ENLARGE LEYTE BEACHHEAD REPEL JAP COUNTER-ATTACKS

MACARTHUR'S HQ, PHILIPPINES, October 26 — American forces enlarged their beachhead to 40 miles along the east coast of Leyte by a junction today of the 10th and 24th Army Corps, a communique from General MacArthur said tonight. Six airfields were captured, and 31 townships liberated.

Simultaneously, elements of the 1st Cavalry Division, which yesterday seized the southern shores of Samar Island, northeast of Leyte, repulsed a small enemy counter-attack today at La Paz, headquarters said.

American troops now control the eastern coastal sector of Leyte from the northern end of San Juanico Strait to Dulag.

In the central section of the battlefront, west of Palo, the 24th Division is meeting increasing enemy opposition, the communique said.

American heavy and medium bombers [illegible] Japanese communications in the Philippines, while other American aircraft struck at enemy bivouac areas and dock installations in Borneo and on New Guinea.

Today's air communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said also that 11 small freighters and four coastal vessels were set afire off Borneo when strafed by patrol aircraft, while a unit of escorted heavy bombers blasted an ammunition dump at Wewak.

American aircraft damaged enemy installations, including airfields, and inflicted personnel casualties in the Celebes and the Moluccas. Reconnaissance planes bombed a Japanese airdrome on Timor.

U. S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson warned today at his press conference that we must look for stiffer resistance in the Philippines, despite the brilliant naval victory. There are still a quarter of a million Japanese troops in the islands, and there may be an attempt to bring in reinforcements, he said.

However, Stimson asserted, the American landing in the Philippines was a « psychological and military disaster of the first order for Japan, awakening her people to the blunders and fallibility of the Japanese admirals and generals. »

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ROOSEVELT PRAISES U.S.N. SUCCESSES

WASHINGTON, October 26 — While the greatest naval battle in history was taking place in the Pacific, President Roosevelt stated in his annual message on the eve of Navy Day that « never before has seapower played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history. »

The President said:

« On this Navy Day, 1944, the nation pauses to salute men of the U. S. Navy. Their heroic performance has won the admiration and gratitude of all men who fight for freedom. Never before has seapower played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history.

« In the greatest, most difficult naval war ever fought, our Navy has emerged from its ordeal by fire as a massive striking force of enormous power and precision. Men of the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines have proven themselves the enemy's superior in every branch of warfare.

« There still remains a monumental chapter of naval history to be written in the Pacific. That it will be superbly executed, I have no doubt. For our part, it is our duty here at home to continue to give the Navy our unswerving support until the last battle is won. The American people will never forget the Navy's courage and sacrifice. »

The United States Navy, four days ahead of time, celebrated Navy Day by « defeating, seriously damaging and routing » the Japanese naval force in the Philippines. This is believed to be the entire Japanese fleet with the exception of those ships being repaired. (OWI)

NIMITZ EXPRESSES « PRIDE » IN MESSAGE TO FLEET

PEARL HARBOR, October 26 — Admiral Chester Nimitz today signalled all officers and men of his Pacific fleet expressing « pride and gratitude » over their exploits in the great sea battle off the Philippines. The message said:

« The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet desires to express to all officers and men of the Fleet his pride and gratitude for the courageous and progressive manner in which they have done their utmost to destroy the enemy in the recent fighting in the Pacific.

« To those who fought in the air, on the surface and in submarines — well done.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

To those brave men who have gallantly given their lives to achieve victory for our country — our reverent and lasting respect.

Their high example will inspire us all in the completion of our task of destroying the enemies of The United States. » (OWI)

ACTIVITY RESTRICTED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

KANDY, CEYLON, October 26 — Strong patrols of British troops yesterday probed Japanese positions south and southwest of Mohynin in the « railroad corridor » of northern Burma, today's Southeast Asia Command Headquarters reported.

No changes were reported in the general situation on the Chin Hills and Arakan fronts, the communique said, although aircraft of the Eastern Air Command hit enemy ammunition dumps and troop concentrations on the latter sector. Other forces attacked road transport in Central Burma. Two Allied aircraft are missing from the operation.

According to a Chungking communique, the 14th USAAF flew 17 missions yesterday and Tuesday in attacks on enemy positions coordinated with advances of the Chinese units in the Menghu-Kweiping sector. Heavy damage and casualties were inflicted on the Japanese forces attempting to break through to the west and north.

No aircraft were lost in these and other operations in the same general areas. (OWI)

R.A.F. AND U.S.A.A.F. BOMB WEST GERMANY

LONDON, October 26 — An American air fleet of more than 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by 650 fighters, today attacked industrial and rail targets at Hanover, Bielefeld, Münster, and in other parts of western Germany.

This afternoon, an RAF bomber force, fighter-escorted, attacked the big I.G. Farbenindustrie chemical works at Leverkusen on the Rhine, eight miles north of Cologne. The attack was made without loss.

Both British and American assaults blasted new gaps in these industrial and communications centers lying on the direct route between the northern end of the western front and Berlin.

The 8th USAAF reported bombing by instruments because of overcast.

The British Air Ministry reported today that of the 10 RAF fighters which failed to return from yesterday's missions to the Ruhr, six landed away from their bases, reducing the number missing to four.

Fog last night gave western Germany a brief respite from Allied bombing. Night fighters of the RAF Fighter Command, however, destroyed two Heinkell 111's which had been launching flying bombs on southern England. The Heinkels were shot down into the North Sea. (OWI-Reuter)

ALPINE PASSES STRUGGLE CONTINUES

SHAEF, October 26 — At snowline altitudes in the Alps dividing Italy from France, French troops are fighting an unspectacular, but very rugged battle for four key passes, it was disclosed here today.

The passes are those of Saint Bernard, Mont Cenis, Mont Genevre, and Larche. Here, on a line that follows roughly the summits of the great peaks marking the Franco-Italian frontier, between Bonneville and Menton, deep snows and the tortuous terrain preclude major offensives.

Deep patrolling is a feature of both sides' activity, and several times French troops have crossed into Italy on

On the Mediterranean coast, the advance went east along the Riviera until Menton was reached and taken on September. Since then, this Riviera resort has been under German shellfire. (PWB)

SEVERE DAMAGE TO DORTMUND

LONDON, October 26 — Reconnaissance since the RAF Bomber Command's heavy night attack of October 6 on Dortmund, the Ruhr's most important traffic center after Duisberg, reveals that Dortmund is one of the most seriously damaged cities in Germany, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

Dortmund's railways and harbor were being used extensively for sending supplies to the western front. Destruction is particularly heavy around the main passenger railway station and goods yard. All through tracks and all the southern approaches to the marshalling yard were cut. Many industrial plants were either destroyed or badly damaged, the report added. (OWI)

S.H.A.E.F. SAYS « SHOOT TO KILL » LOOTERS

SHAEF, October 26 — Allied Army authorities have issued « shoot to kill » orders to prevent large-scale looting of petrol, food, and other vital army stores in France.

It is said that the drastic measures proved effective against looters when tapping of army pipelines and pilfering from army convoys reached a peak some six weeks ago. (OWI)

NAZIS FAILED TO GERMANIZE ALSACE-LORRAINE

WITH U. S. 3RD ARMY, ALSACE-LORRAINE, October 26 — The Nazis tried hard to Germanize the French population here; they did their best to instil Nazi ideology into schoolchildren, to persuade the inhabitants of the province to sign forms accepting German nationality, and when that failed they tried the old tactics of terrorism. But correspondents' messages received today emphasize the utter failure of the German régime.

When the Germans incorporated Alsace-Lorraine into the Reich in 1940, they called on the 1,500,000 inhabitants to sign forms accepting German nationality — 500,000 refused. Renewed attempts a few months later had to be abandoned in the face of widespread demonstrations of protest. Fifty thousand people gathered in the main square of Metz alone, and the reprisals which followed these demonstrations included the deportation of 30,000 men, women, and children to Poland at three-hours' notice. They were packed into unheated trucks and many, especially the children, died on the journey.

In the schools, the children were taught to say « Heil Hitler », and were provided with only German textbooks. « But they were French out of school, » a Resistance leader told correspondents. Teachers disregarded the German textbooks and orders, and taught from memory. Some were arrested, and some were shot.

Fifty thousand young men were forced into the German Army and sent to Russia, while the population was further depleted by the sending of 130,000 men and women to Germany as slave laborers. (PWB)

PATRIOTS ENTER LARISSA; SKOPELOS LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 26 — Greek guerrilla forces have occupied the town of Larissa, more than 130 miles northwest of Athens in central Thessaly, and, in coöperation with British forces, are pushing northward toward Thessalonika, it was announced here today.

The combined Patriot and Allied forces are now less than 70 airline miles from the important Greek port at the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

positions coordinated with advances of the Chinese units in the Menghsi-Kweiping sector. Heavy damage and casualties were inflicted on the Japanese forces attempting to break through to the west and north.

No aircraft were lost in these and other operations in the same general areas. (OWI)

R.A.F. AND U.S.A.A.F. BOMB WEST GERMANY

LONDON, October 26 — An American air fleet of more than 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by 650 fighters, today attacked industrial and rail targets at Hanover, Bielefeld, Münster, and in other parts of western Germany.

This afternoon, an RAF bomber force, fighter-escorted, attacked the big I.G. Farbenindustrie chemical works at Leverkusen on the Rhine, eight miles north of Cologne. The attack was made without loss.

Both British and American assaults blasted new gaps in these industrial and communications centers lying on the direct route between the northern end of the western front and Berlin.

The 8th USAAF reported bombing by instruments because of overcast.

The British Air Ministry reported today that of the 10 RAF fighters which failed to return from yesterday's missions to the Ruhr, six landed away from their bases, reducing the number missing to four.

Fog last night gave western Germany a brief respite from Allied bombing. Night fighters of the RAF Fighter Command, however, destroyed two Heinkell 111's which had been launching flying bombs on southern England. The Heinkels were shot down into the North Sea. (OWI-Reuter)

ALPINE PASSES STRUGGLE CONTINUES

SHAEF, October 26 — At snowline altitudes in the Alps dividing Italy from France, French troops are fighting an unspectacular, but very rugged battle for four key passes, it was disclosed here today.

The passes are those of Saint Bernard, Mont Cenis, Mont Genèvre, and Larche. Here, on a line that follows roughly the summits of the great peaks marking the Franco-Italian frontier, between Bonneville and Menton, deep snows and the tortuous terrain preclude major offensives.

Deep patrolling is a feature of both sides' activity, and several times French troops have crossed into Italy on long, lonely sorties.

This front, where periods of quiet are suddenly shattered by patrol clashes and artillery exchanges, was largely established at the end of last month when the French 1st Army, operating with the FFI, rushed the Germans out of the Tarantaise Valley up to the area of the Saint Bernard Pass, and flushed them out of the Maurienne Valley up to the Mont Cenis Pass.

From north to south the line runs roughly from Bonneville, 15 miles southeast of Geneva in Switzerland, through Albertville, Bourg Saint Maurice, western mouth of the Modane tunnel, Lans le Bourg, Guillestre, Barcelonnette, to Menton on the Riveria coast.

French Alpine patrols today keep rigorous vigils on the Saint Bernard and Mont Cenis passes. In the Tarantaise Valley, they hold Bourg Saint Maurice, while the Germans occupy high ground on the nearby Saint Bernard Pass.

Following operations last month, the French control the Maurienne Valley east of Lans le Bourg, at the foot of the Mont Cenis Pass. Farther down, they control the western mouth of the Modane tunnel, which carries the main rail line out of France through to Turin in Italy.

The key to the Larche Pass is Briançon, which was liberated by the French on August 26, subsequently lost, then recaptured in the middle of September. Today, Briançon is under shellfire from Italian forts built into the pass.

issued « shoot to kill » orders to prevent large-scale looting of petrol, food, and other vital army stores in France.

It is said that the drastic measures proved effective against looters when tapping of army pipelines and pilfering from army convoys reached a peak some six weeks ago. (OWI)

NAZIS FAILED TO GERMANIZE ALSACE-LORRAINE

WITH U. S. 3RD ARMY, ALSACE-LORRAINE, October 26 — The Nazis tried hard to Germanize the French population here; they did their best to instil Nazi ideology into schoolchildren, to persuade the inhabitants of the province to sign forms accepting German nationality, and when that failed they tried the old tactics of terrorism. But correspondents' messages received today emphasize the utter failure of the German régime.

When the Germans incorporated Alsace-Lorraine into the Reich in 1940, they called on the 1,500,000 inhabitants to sign forms accepting German nationality — 500,000 refused. Renewed attempts a few months later had to be abandoned in the face of widespread demonstrations of protest. Fifty thousand people gathered in the main square of Metz alone, and the reprisals which followed these demonstrations included the deportation of 80,000 men, women, and children to Poland at three-hours' notice. They were packed into unheated trucks and many, especially the children, died on the journey.

In the schools, the children were taught to say « Heil Hitler », and were provided with only German textbooks. « But they were French out of school, » a Resistance leader told correspondents. Teachers disregarded the German textbooks and orders, and taught from memory. Some were arrested, and some were shot.

Fifty thousand young men were forced into the German Army and sent to Russia, while the population was further depleted by the sending of 130,000 men and women to Germany as slave laborers. (PWB)

PATRIOTS ENTER LARISSA; SKOPELOS LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 26 — Greek guerrilla forces have occupied the town of Larissa, more than 130 miles northwest of Athens in central Thessaly, and, in coöperation with British forces, are pushing northward toward Thessaloniki, it was announced here today.

The combined Patriot and Allied forces are now less than 70 airline miles from the important Greek port at the head of the Gulf of Thermaikos.

Meanwhile, RAF Spitfires and Beaufighters, flying from fields near Athens, are subjecting to punishing attacks the German columns withdrawing northward from Thessaloniki and other Greek centers, an air force announcement said.

The Greek destroyer *Navarinon*, formerly the British ship *Echo*, which achieved fame as the last ship to leave the Isle of Leros in the unsuccessful Allied assault on the island last year, has landed troops on the northern Sporades Island of Skopelos, it was announced in a naval communique today. The Greek destroyer was accompanied by the British warship *HMS Teazer*, which also put troops ashore at dawn Monday.

The occupation of the island was accomplished without opposition. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES ATTACK KLAGENFURT, AUSTRIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 26 — Small forces of unescorted Flying Fortresses yesterday attacked strategic targets in the Klagenfurt area of southern Austria by means of instrument bombing, locating the targets through dense cloud formations, it was announced here today.

Although medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force were unable to operate because of the heavy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

weather, fighters and fighters-bombers continued their attacks on enemy transport and defense positions in the Po Valley. Shipping in the north Adriatic was also subjected to harrying attacks. (PRO)

EDEN IN ATHENS

ATHENS, October 26 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, together with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, and Admiral Sir John Cunningham, commander-in-chief of Allied Naval Forces, Mediterranean, arrived in Athens this morning.

They were met at an airfield near the city by General Scobie, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Greece, and Greek Premier Papandreou and General Spiliotopoulos.

Mr. Eden was accompanied by Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, and is continuing the journey which took him first to Moscow for the talks there, and then to Cairo. (PWB-BBC)

B.A.F. SQUADRON ARRIVES IN ITALY

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26 — A new fighter squadron of the Brazilian Air Force has arrived in Italy, an official announcement said yesterday. (OWI)

KING CALLS ON NORWEGIANS TO AID RUSSIANS

LONDON, October 26 — Every individual in Norway was urged by his King tonight to aid the Russian armies fighting on Norwegian soil in every way possible.

In a broadcast to his people over the British Broadcasting Corporation, King Haakon announced that some time ago, the Norwegian Government had concluded an agreement with the Government of Russia providing for military cooperation in case Soviet forces should be operating on Norwegian soil.

"Our agreement with the Soviet Union specifies that as soon as the military situation permits Norwegian administration will again be fully operative," he said. "It is the duty of every Norwegian to give our Russian allies the greatest possible support. I am overjoyed, like the whole of the Norwegian people, that we can now say with confidence that the liberation of our country has begun." (PWB)

GUDERIAN TAKES OVER GERMAN RUSSIAN FRONT

LONDON, October 26 — Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the German Staff, has been named commander-in-chief of German Armies on the Russian front, the German Foreign Office said in a broadcast today.

The German Foreign Office also said that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt is commander-in-chief in the west, a position that he held at the time of the Allied landings in Normandy, and from which he was removed by Hitler because he failed to halt General Eisenhower's armies.

Von Rundstedt reappeared at the western front nearly a month ago, and recently attended the funeral of his former western front commander Marshal Rommel, with whom he is reported to have had frequent quarrels.

Prior to Guderian's appointment as eastern front commander, the German armies had been under three commands, for the north, south, and center of front, except upon those occasions when Hitler assumed personal command.

London commentators say the new appointment of Guderian reflects the shortage of reliable German generals.

The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* recently published a report that the German tank general, Vietinghoff Scheel, might replace Guderian as Chief of Staff. (OWI)

borsky, and four membres of the Czechoslovak State Council. On his arrival, Nemec expressed his gratitude to Marshal Stalin and the Red Army for the liberation of the Czechoslovak districts, and said he was returning after five years to restore civil administration and to organize the liberated districts in support of the Russian armies. (OWI)

23 HIGH RUMANIAN OFFICIALS ARRESTED

MOSCOW, October 26 — Twenty-three high Rumanian officials, accused of the murder of Soviet citizens and of other war crimes during the temporary occupation of Soviet territory by Rumanian troops, have been arrested at the request of the Allied Control Commission.

Among them are General Vasiliu, former Rumanian Vice-Minister for Home Affairs and Chief of Rumanian Gendarmerie; General Ioan Potopeanu former Civil Governor of Transdnistria; and the General Vidrascu, former Deputy Mayor of Odessa.

Several chiefs of the Rumanian "cultural and educational mission" who carried out the looting of Soviet Ukraine art treasures also were arrested. (Reuter)

FASCIST WAR CRIMINALS INDICTED

LONDON, October 26 — One hundred and eight more Fascists have been indicted by the Yugoslav commission for the investigation of Fascist-Italian war crimes in Slovenia, who recommend that they be declared war criminals and handed over to Yugoslav courts, the Free Yugoslav Radio said today.

The commission based its recommendations on official documents left behind by the Fascists. The majority of those accused were officers of the regular army. Others include members of special Fascist and gendarmerie detachments and civilian officials. (PWB)

NAZI ATROCITIES CAN'T BE EXAGGERATED

NEW YORK, October 26 — Accounts of German atrocities in Russia and other parts of Europe have never been and cannot be exaggerated, Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, told reporters here today. Harriman is in The United States to report on the recent conference between Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. (OWI)

TOTAL AMERICAN CASUALTIES REACH 472,779

WASHINGTON, October 26 — Total casualties of U.S. ground forces in Italy to October 16 totalled 91,063, Secretary Stimson revealed at his press conference today. Of this number, 16,978 were killed, 62,184 wounded, and 11,901 missing.

Total American casualties in all war theaters have reached 472,779. There were 403,074 Army casualties through October 14, while Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard casualties up to today totalled 69,705.

The Army casualties included 78,522 killed, 220,529 wounded, 53,014 prisoners of war, and 51,009 missing. The Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard casualties included 27,831 dead, 27,857 wounded, 9,537 missing, and 4,480 prisoners. (OWI)

THREE MORE GERMAN GENERALS KILLED

LONDON, October 26 — Three more German generals have been killed, two on the western front and one on the eastern front, *DNB*, the German news agency, announced tonight.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26 — A new fighter squadron of the Brazilian Air Force has arrived in Italy, an official announcement said yesterday. (OWI)

KING CALLS ON NORWEGIANS TO AID RUSSIANS

LONDON, October 26 — Every individual in Norway was urged by his King tonight to aid the Russian armies fighting on Norwegian soil in every way possible.

In a broadcast to his people over the British Broadcasting Corporation, King Haakon announced that some time ago, the Norwegian Government had concluded an agreement with the Government of Russia providing for military cooperation in case Soviet forces should be operating on Norwegian soil.

« Our agreement with the Soviet Union specifies that as soon as the military situation permits Norwegian administration will again be fully operative, » he said. « It is the duty of every Norwegian to give our Russian allies the greatest possible support. I am overjoyed, like the whole of the Norwegian people, that we can now say with confidence that the liberation of our country has begun. » (PWB)

GUDERIAN TAKES OVER GERMAN RUSSIAN FRONT

LONDON, October 26 — Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the German Staff, has been named commander-in chief of German Armies on the Russian front, the German Foreign Office said in a broadcast today.

The German Foreign Office also said that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt is commander-in-chief in the west, a position that he held at the time of the Allied landings in Normandy, and from which he was removed by Hitler because he failed to halt General Eisenhower's armies.

Von Rundstedt reappeared at the western front nearly a month ago, and recently attended the funeral of his former western front commander Marshal Rommel, with whom he is reported to have had frequent quarrels.

Prior to Guderian's appointment as eastern front commander, the German armies had been under three commands, for the north, south, and center of front, except upon those occasions when Hitler assumed personal command.

London commentators say the new appointment of Guderian reflects the shortage of reliable German generals.

The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* recently published a report that the German tank general, Victinghoff Scheel, might replace Guderian as Chief of Staff. (OWI)

SOVIETS SUPPLY SLOVAK UNITS BY AIR

MOSCOW, October 26 — German divisions attacking the Czechoslovak Patriots in Central Slovakia now have been increased from four to six, three of them SS divisions, a communique from the Commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Slovakia said tonight.

Paul Winterton, BBC correspondent in Moscow, said in a broadcast today that the Germans are desperately anxious to avoid the grip of the Red Army pincers closing upon the Ruthenian capital of Uzhorod, near the present eastern Slovak frontier.

« Farther west the Slovak units are in control of more than a fifth of Slovakia », said Winterton. « The main forces of the Red Army have not yet been able to break through to Slovakia, but a steady stream of airborne supplies is being delivered to the Slovak Patriots ». (OWI)

CZECH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LVOV

MOSCOW, October 26 — The Czechoslovak Government Delegation for Liberated Areas arrived in Lvov on Tuesday, Radio Moscow reported yesterday.

The delegation, headed by Frantisek Nemec, included the leader of the military mission, General Antonin Hiz-

FASCIST WAR CRIMINALS INDICTED

LONDON, October 26 — One hundred and eight more Fascists have been indicted by the Yugoslav commission for the investigation of Fascist-Italian war crimes in Slovenia, who recommend that they be declared war criminals and handed over to Yugoslav courts, the Free Yugoslav Radio said today.

The commission based its recommendations on official documents left behind by the Fascists. The majority of those accused were officers of the regular army. Others include members of special Fascist and gendarmerie detachments and civilian officials. (PWB)

NAZI ATROCITIES CAN'T BE EXAGGERATED

NEW YORK, October 26 — Accounts of German atrocities in Russia and other parts of Europe have never been and cannot be exaggerated, Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, told reporters here today. Harriman is in The United States to report on the recent conference between Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. (OWI)

TOTAL AMERICAN CASUALTIES REACH 472,779

WASHINGTON, October 26 — Total casualties of U.S. ground forces in Italy to October 16 totalled 91,063, Secretary Stimson revealed at his press conference today. Of this number, 16,978 were killed, 62,184 wounded, and 11,901 missing.

Total American casualties in all war theaters have reached 472,779. There were 403,074 Army casualties through October 14, while Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard casualties up to today totalled 69,705.

The Army casualties included 78,522 killed, 220,529 wounded, 53,014 prisoners of war, and 51,009 missing. The Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard casualties included 27,831 dead, 27,857 wounded, 9,537 missing, and 4,480 prisoners. (OWI)

THREE MORE GERMAN GENERALS KILLED

LONDON, October 26 — Three more German generals have been killed, two on the western front and one on the eastern front, *DNB*, the German news agency, announced tonight.

Those killed on the western front were Maj. Gen. Fritz Reinhardt of Saxony, and Maj. Gen. Erich von Kirchbach of Dresden.

Infantry General Schneckenburger, formerly chief of the German military mission in Sofia, has been killed in fighting in the Belgrade area, the German news agency reported. (OWI-BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

RUSSIA, LATIN AMERICA RESUME RELATIONS

ROME, October 26 — The Soviet Government has informed the Italian Government of its desire to establish full diplomatic relations with Italy, Radio Moscow announced today. It has decided to appoint Mikhail Kostylev, present Soviet representative in Italy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Italy, with full reciprocity for the Italian representative in Moscow.

In a statement issued by the Italian Under Secretary for Press and Information, the Italian Government announced its acceptance of M. Kostylev as Soviet Ambassador in Rome.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The statement says also that all the republics of Latin America have announced their decision to resume diplomatic relations with Italy. It added that, as The United States had already taken a similar decision, Italy now entertains full diplomatic relations with the whole American Hemisphere.

With these decisions, following earlier ones by Great Britain and other powers, the Italian Government statement says: «Italy's isolation comes to an end, and she resumes her normal relations with the world.» (Reuter - PRO)

A.C.C. CHANGES TITLE TO ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME, October 26 — The title of the Allied Control Commission in Italy was changed today to the Allied Commission, in accordance with the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, it was announced officially. (PRO - OWI)

FAILURE TO DEFEND ROME BEING INVESTIGATED

NAPLES, October 26 — An investigation is under way to determine responsibility for failure to defend the city of Rome from the Germans following the downfall of Mussolini last year, Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, said in an interview appearing yesterday in the Naples daily newspaper *La Voce*.

Berlinguer discussed the pending trials of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto, who are accused of deserting their posts, making organized resistance against the Germans in Naples impossible. He said there is a possibility of others' being implicated, and that similar action will be taken in Rome.

He added that the punishment of traitorous Fascist generals in Liberated Italy signifies restoration of justice after 20 years of arbitrary and terroristic methods.

In the case of Pentimalli and Del Tetto, they have asserted that their reason for not offering resistance to the Germans was the inefficiency of the troops at their disposal, Berlinguer said. Yet these troops were efficient enough to be used against the people, he added, and it appeared from certain of their acts that the generals were attempting to suppress the resistance offered by the local population. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL ON LENGTH OF OVERSEAS SERVICE

LONDON, October 26 — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that «we are at the most grim moment in the war,» and that any attempt to cut down the period of overseas service in the British Army to three years at the earliest possible moment «might do definite harm to our war effort at the present time.»

Mr. Churchill was referring to a motion proposed by about 250 members of Parliament urging such a reduction.

Expressing his sorrow at seeing this motion on the order-paper, Mr. Churchill said: «While everybody would like to achieve what is the purpose of this resolution, I am certain he is not in a position to make releases on that scale from the army at this moment, without running the risk of prolonging the war and making our effort fail, or be weakened, just at the moment when it must be maintained right up to the climax.»

Arrangements are being made for parties of members of Parliament to visit the Italian theater of war. Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, giving this news today, said: «I know that General Wilson and General Alexander would welcome such visits.» (BBC)

LAST DAUGHTER OF VICTORIA DIES

SUFFRAGE EXTENDED TO CERTAIN ALGERIANS

PARIS, October 26 — General Georges Catroux, French Minister for North Africa and Governor General of Algeria, announced today, that certain classes of French Moslems in Algeria are to enjoy French citizenship and the right to vote in the general elections, Radio Paris reported tonight.

Other classes of Algerians also will receive French citizenship after consideration by the National Assembly, the broadcast added. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

FRANCE WILL NOT AID SPANISH REPUBLICANS

PARIS, October 26 — The government-controlled Radio Paris said today that the French Provisional Government would not move against Franco's Spain, and that the present situation is a matter for Spaniards.

The broadcast said that the French Government would not forget that, although Franco owed a debt to Hitler and Mussolini, he did not move against France in 1940.

Referring to General de Gaulle's statement yesterday that the Spanish representative to the FCNL in Algiers would undoubtedly move to Paris, the French radio pointed out that, although many French papers attacked Spain, such journalistic opinion would not affect international policy.

A Reuter dispatch stated that another indication of the French Government's desire to avoid any diplomatic incident with Spain was the appointment of General Collet to the military governorship of the Toulouse region. Radio Toulouse yesterday stopped broadcasting in Spanish, the dispatch said. Previously it had been violently attacking the Franco régime in the name of the Spanish Republican «Supreme Junta of National Unity.» (Reuter)

SPANISH IN FRANCE AID ANTI-FRANCO UPRISING

PARIS, October 26 — Leaders of The Spanish National Union announced at a press conference here yesterday that it had sent representatives to Spain to prepare a national rising against Franco's régime.

It was also disclosed that rioting had taken place in Asturias and in the mountains of Andalusia.

Spanish political elements are now united in a Supreme Junta of National Union, modeled on lines of the French National Resistance Council, and functioning in a Madrid Underground movement, the announcement stated. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 26 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Fifth Army troops continue to make slow but methodical progress against unrelenting resistance.

The enemy having withdrawn, 8th Army troops have advanced rapidly from their Cesena bridgehead, have driven in enemy rearguards, and crossed the River Bevano.

West of this river they have captured the town of Forlimpopoli, and have reached the River Ronco, west of this town.

Advanced troops of the 8th Army are now within five miles of the important road centre of Forli.

Land Forces Greece:

Guerilla forces have occupied Larissa and our forces, working in close cooperation with them, are making further progress northward.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

lin) last year, Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, said in an interview appearing yesterday in the Naples daily newspaper *La Voce*.

Berlinguer discussed the pending trials of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto, who are accused of deserting their posts, making organized resistance against the Germans in Naples impossible. He said there is a possibility of others' being implicated, and that similar action will be taken in Rome.

He added that the punishment of traitorous Fascist generals in Liberated Italy signifies restoration of justice after 20 years of arbitrary and terroristic methods.

In the case of Pentimalli and Del Tetto, they have asserted that their reason for not offering resistance to the Germans was the inefficiency of the troops at their disposal, Berlinguer said. Yet these troops were efficient enough to be used against the people, he added, and it appeared from certain of their acts that the generals were attempting to suppress the resistance offered by the local population.

(UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL ON LENGTH OF OVERSEAS SERVICE

LONDON, October 26 — Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that « we are at the most grim moment in the war, » and that any attempt to cut down the period of overseas service in the British Army to three years at the earliest possible moment « might do definite harm to our war effort at the present time. »

Mr. Churchill was referring to a motion proposed by about 250 members of Parliament urging such a reduction.

Expressing his sorrow at seeing this motion on the order-paper, Mr. Churchill said: « While everybody would like to achieve what is the purpose of this resolution, I am certain he is not in a position to make releases on that scale from the army at this moment, without running the risk of prolonging the war and making our effort fail, or be weakened, just at the moment when it must be maintained right up to the climax. »

Arrangements are being made for parties of members of Parliament to visit the Italian theater of war. Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, giving this news today, said: « I know that General Wilson and General Alexander would welcome such visits. » (BBC)

LAST DAUGHTER OF VICTORIA DIES

LONDON, October 26 — Princess Beatrice, great-aunt of King George VI of England, and last surviving daughter of Queen Victoria, died today at the age of 87. (Reuter)

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY DIES

LONDON, October 26 — Dr. William Temple, 96th Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, died today. He was 63 years old.

Dr. Temple had been ill only a short while, and his death followed a heart attack. (Reuter)

NON-COMBAT DUTY FOR U. S. GOLD-STAR FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, October 26 — In recognition of the sacrifice of families who have lost two or more sons in active service and have only one surviving, the War Department has approved a policy for returning this son to The United States or retaining him for duty there except where he is engaged in non-hazardous duty overseas, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today at a press conference.

If circumstances warrant, Stimson added, this son will be discharged from the service. (OWI)

that the Spanish representative to the FCNL in Algiers would undoubtedly move to Paris, the French radio pointed out that, although many French papers attacked Spain, such journalistic opinion would not affect international policy.

A Reuter dispatch stated that another indication of the French Government's desire to avoid any diplomatic incident with Spain was the appointment of General Collet to the military governorship of the Toulouse region. Radio Toulouse yesterday stopped broadcasting in Spanish, the dispatch said. Previously it had been violently attacking the Franco régime in the name of the Spanish Republican « Supreme Junta of National Unity. » (Reuter)

SPANISH IN FRANCE AID ANTI-FRANCO UPRISING

PARIS, October 26 — Leaders of The Spanish National Union announced at a press conference here yesterday that it had sent representatives to Spain to prepare a national rising against Franco's régime.

It was also disclosed that rioting had taken place in Asturias and in the mountains of Andalusia.

Spanish political elements are now united in a Supreme Junta of National Union, modeled on lines of the French National Resistance Council, and functioning in a Madrid Underground movement, the announcement stated. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 26 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Fifth Army troops continue to make slow but methodical progress against unrelenting resistance.

The enemy having withdrawn, 8th Army troops have advanced rapidly from their Cesena bridgehead, have driven in enemy rearguards, and crossed the River Bevano.

West of this river they have captured the town of Forlimpopoli, and have reached the River Ronco, west of this town.

Advanced troops of the 8th Army are now within five miles of the important road centre of Forli.

Land Forces Greece:

Guerilla forces have occupied Larissa and our forces, working in close coöperation with them, are making further progress northward.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Unfavourable weather severely restricted aerial operations yesterday.

Fighters and fighter-bombers flew a limited number of close-support and anti-communications missions north of the battle area, and reported excellent results.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers attacked shipping in the Adriatic, and rail and road transport in Yugoslavia.

A small force of heavy bombers attacked targets in southern Germany.

Medium bombers of an anti-shipping patrol bombed the Adriatic port of Cittanova.

From these operations, one of our aircraft is missing.

MAAF flew more than 400 sorties.

Navy:

On the night of October 22/23, Allied light coastal craft operating in the Gulf of Genoa attacked an enemy southbound convoy near Spezia; torpedoes were fired and explosions seen in the convoy, though no definite claims of sinkings can be made. Our craft came under heavy firing during their retirement, though no casualties or damage are reported.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

It is reported from the Aegean that the Island of Skopelos in the northern Sporades east of the Gulf of Volos was occupied at dawn on October 23 by troops landed from *HMS Teazer* and the Greek destroyer *Navarinon*.

On October 24 the U.S. Destroyer *Woolsey* carried out a successful bombardment of enemy road transport near the Franco-Italian frontier. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 26 — Today's communique:

Land:

Alllied forces are fighting in Hertogenbosch, here they have driven the enemy from the north and east sections of the town.

Boxtel has been freed, and gains have taken us several miles to the northwest.

On the Girschot-Tilburg Road, we have reached the area of Moergestel.

There has been general progress northward in the area east of the Antwerp-Breda Road.

On the approach to Zuid Beveland, we have taken the village of Rilland and have moved forward three miles west along the south side of the isthmus.

Further ground has been gained in the area between Pindorp and Woendsdrecht.

In the Schelde pocket, Allied forces have made progress in the direction of Poldertje.

Fort Frederik Hendrik, from which we withdrew after the initial entry four days ago, has been taken.

Farther south, we reached the outskirts of Groede.

We also gained some ground west and northwest of Schoondijke.

Northeast of Epinal, our advance was slowed by stiffened resistance.

In the Vosges Mountains sector, farther south, counter-attacks were thrown back with severe losses to the enemy.

Air:

Fighters and fighter-bombers gave support over the battle zones, and went for road and rail transport in western Germany.

In daylight, heavy bombers in very great strength, escorted by fighters, attacked Essen and a synthetic oil plant at Hamburg. Four bombers are missing.

More than 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by some 500 fighters, again in daylight attacked railway yards at the Hamm oil refinery in the Hamburg area, and other military targets in northwestern Germany. (PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 26 — Tonight's communique:

During today, troops of the Karelian Front continued their advance fighting, in the course of which they occupied on the territory of Petsamo Region the populated localities of Vuhtalanvikulye, Kehtpikalo, Heiskari, Meniko, Piktajarvi, and Hehenyarvi.

In East Prussia, our troops meeting increasing resistance of the enemy, captured in stiff fighting the powerfully fortified strongpoints of Shwirgalen, Omalenhof, Gudzen, and Grunwanshtein.

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front today captured, on the territory of the Czechoslovakian Republic, the industrial center of the Carpathian Ukraine, the town of Mukacevo, important communication center and strongpoint of the enemy defenses in the southern branch of the Carpathians, and also occupied in fighting on the Czechoslovakian territory over 60 other populated localities, including Velkeberezne, Chernogulovo, Semerekovo, Turitsa, Turyan-Remeti, Turya-

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 26 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots operating in the northern Appennines replied courageously and promptly to the appeals issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies. In spite of the scarcity of armaments and difficulties created by the bad weather, their contribution continues to be very effective.

In Bergamo Province, Patriots disarmed a German garrison in the sector between Lovere and Sarnico, taking many prisoners and seizing a notable quantity of war booty.

Bitter fighting took place in the Friuli sector, which is among the most active centers of the fight against the Nazi-Fascists.

Patriots succeeded in gaining control over the Tramonti sector, but were forced to yield the village of Claut because of the strong numerical preponderance of the enemy.

Latest particulars are available on the actions of Treviso Patriots during the month of September. On the night of the 10th, they disarmed a detachment of the Fascist Navy at Vedelago, taking 20 prisoners. On the night of the 12th, they disarmed the German garrison of Nervesa, killing two soldiers and wounding three. On the night of the 18th, Patriots destroyed a bridge near Cornuda. As a result of the activities of Patriot patrols, two German vehicles were burned and two captured. Six Germans and five Fascists were killed. In addition, Patriots caused 50 disruptions of railway lines and carried off the tracks. Six telephone lines were rendered unserviceable. On the night of October 3, on the line between Motta, Livenza, and Portoguaro, Patriots stopped a train transporting war matériel to Germany. All the war matériel was destroyed, including new airplane motors and several tons of oil and gasoline. Five Germans were killed during the course of the struggle. (UNN)

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET

PEARL HARBOR, October 26 — Today's communique:

On October 24 (west longitude date), the enemy carrier task force which had been sighted in the Philippine Sea on the previous afternoon, approaching from Japanese home waters, was attacked by a concentration of aircraft, surface ships, and submarines of the Pacific Fleet during the day and the following night.

Despite their support by enemy aircraft from Luzon, the following damage was inflicted, with no damage to our ships involved in this action:

One large carrier was exploded and sunk; one large carrier was severely damaged by bombers and torpedoes, and is believed to have been sunk; one light carrier was definitely sunk; two battleships were probably sunk; two light cruisers were definitely sunk; and two battleships, three cruisers, and a number of destroyers withdrew to the north in a damaged condition.

On October 24, a carrier task group of the 3rd Fleet assisted units of the 7th Fleet in striking a force of enemy battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, which had sortied through San Bernardino Strait and was attacking escort carriers of the 7th Fleet in the Leyte Gulf.

Fragmentary reports available indicate that, in cooperation with the aircraft from the escort carriers, the following damage was inflicted on this enemy force:

One heavy cruiser was seen to sink; four battleships were heavily damaged by bombs and left the scene at low speed, trailing oil; one destroyer was left dead in the water.

About midnight October 24/25, this enemy force withdrew to the San Bernardino Strait in a badly-damaged condition. During the night, surface ships of the Pacific Fleet sank a cruiser of this enemy force. Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft on October 25 were continuing to attack this force during this retirement through the Sibuyan Sea.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

west along the south side of the isthmus.

Further ground has been gained in the area between Pindorp and Woendsdrecht.

In the Scheldt pocket, Allied forces have made progress in the direction of Poldertje.

Fort Frederik Hendrik, from which we withdrew after the initial entry four days ago, has been taken.

Farther south, we reached the outskirts of Groede.

We also gained some ground west and northwest of Schoondijke.

Northeast of Epinal, our advance was slowed by stiffened resistance.

In the Vosges Mountains sector, farther south, counter-attacks were thrown back with severe losses to the enemy.

Air:

Fighters and fighter-bombers gave support over the battle zones, and went for road and rail transport in western Germany.

In daylight, heavy bombers in very great strength, escorted by fighters, attacked Essen and a synthetic oil plant at Hamburg. Four bombers are missing.

More than 1,200 heavy bombers, escorted by some 500 fighters, again in daylight attacked railway yards at the Hamm oil refinery in the Hamburg area, and other military targets in northwestern Germany. (PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 26 — Tonight's communique:

During today, troops of the Karelian Front continued their advance fighting, in the course of which they occupied on the territory of Petsamo Region the populated localities of Vahtalanvikulye, Kehtpikalo, Heiskari, Meniko, Piktajarvi, and Hehenyarvi.

In East Prussia, our troops meeting increasing resistance of the enemy, captured in stiff fighting the powerfully fortified strongpoints of Shwirgalen, Omalenhof, Gudzen, and Grunwanshtein.

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front today captured, on the territory of the Czechoslovakian Republic, the industrial center of the Carpathian Ukraine, the town of Mukacevo, important communication center and strongpoint of the emeny defenses in the southern branch of the Carpathians, and also occupied in fighting on the Czechoslovakian territory over 60 other populated localities, including Velkeberezne, Chernogulovo, Semerekovo, Turitsa, Turyan-Remeti, Turyapatika, Poroshkov, Nizhnya-Grabovnitsa, Klucharka, Ramocheritsa, Dorobratovo, Makarevo, Sivyach, Salank, Verbovets, and Vilok, and the railway stations of Velkeberezno, Chenaygievo, Podgoryani, Sevlush, and Vilok.

During the advance battles from October 20 to 26, troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front captured 11,230 officers and men of the enemy, and seized the following trophies: 73 guns of various caliber, 53 mortars, 372 machineguns, over 5,000 rifles and sub-machineguns, and 47 warehouses containing ammunition, armaments, clothes, and provisions.

Northwest and west of Satu-Mare, our troops, as a result of advanced battles, occupied on Hungarian territory over 40 populated localities, including Ustse, Senkat, Botspulot, Chavolch, Majgish, Geudye, Chengyer, Porchalma, Chiokot, Sabe-Haze, and Vallay, and the railway stations of Gachali, Jank, Chenger, and Porchalma.

During the battles on the territory of northern Transylvania, from October 21 to 25, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured 6,700 officers and men of the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 25, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 83 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 37 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio-Moscow)

the activities of Patriot patrols, two German vehicles were burned and two captured. Six Germans and five Fascists were killed. In addition, Patriots caused 50 disruptions of railway lines and carried off the tracks. Six telephone lines were rendered unserviceable. On the night of October 3, on the line between Motta, Livenza, and Portogiaro, Patriots stopped a train transporting war materiel to Germany. All the war materiel was destroyed, including new airplane motors and several tons of oil and gasoline. Five Germans were killed during the course of the struggle. (UNN)

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET

PEARL HARBOR, October 26 — Today's communique:

On October 24 (west longitude date), the enemy carrier task force which had been sighted in the Philippine Sea on the previous afternoon, approaching from Japanese home waters, was attacked by a concentration of aircraft, surface ships, and submarines of the Pacific Fleet during the day and the following night.

Despite their support by enemy aircraft from Luzon, the following damage was inflicted, with no damage to our ships involved in this action:

One large carrier was exploded and sunk; one large carrier was severely damaged by bombers and torpedoes, and is believed to have been sunk; one light carrier was definitely sunk; two battleships were probably sunk; two light cruisers were definitely sunk; and two battleships, three cruisers, and a number of destroyers withdrew to the north in a damaged condition.

On October 24, a carrier task group of the 3rd Fleet assisted units of the 7th Fleet in striking a force of enemy battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, which had sortied through San Bernardino Strait and was attacking escort carriers of the 7th Fleet in the Leyte Gulf.

Fragmentary reports available indicate that, in cooperation with the aircraft from the escort carriers, the following damage was inflicted on this enemy force:

One heavy cruiser was seen to sink; four battleships were heavily damaged by bombs and left the scene at low speed, trailing oil; one destroyer was left dead in the water.

About midnight October 24/25, this enemy force withdrew to the San Bernardino Strait in a badly-damaged condition. During the night, surface ships of the Pacific Fleet sank a cruiser of this enemy force. Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft on October 25 were continuing to attack this force during this retirement through the Sibuyan Sea.

This incomplete report will be amplified as further details become available. (OWI)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 26 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In western Holland, our strongpoints astride the West Schelde and east of it continued to keep the enemy from access to the port of Antwerp.

Strong Canadian attacks on the causeway to the Zuid Beveland Peninsula collapsed in our defensive fire, after a small penetration.

Counter-measures against a local landing in the southern part of the peninsula are in progress.

Concentric attacks on the Tilburg-Hertogenbosch sector from a southerly and easterly direction were halted, and numerous enemy tanks were destroyed. In Hertogenbosch, grim street fighting is in full swing.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In the Bruyères sector, our attacks gained some kilometers of ground westward, in the face of fierce enemy resistance. The important Col du Munil, south of Cornimont, was recaptured in grim fighting.

The garrison of St. Nazaire liquidated an enemy observation post.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

Yesterday, in central Italy, the fighting was limited to isolated enemy attacks, west and southwest of Imola, which were, in part, frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy. [*Translator's note:* May perhaps read: 'which were frustrated, with sometimes heavy losses for the enemy'].

Eastern Front:

In the mountain valleys of the central Balkans, grim fighting developed. East and northeast of Skoplje, Bulgarian thrusts were repulsed.

In the western part of the Morawa Valley, and at Krajevo, grim Bolshevik attacks also were frustrated.

In southern Hungary, German and Hungarian troops launched successful thrusts, and frustrated enemy attempts at crossing the lower Tisa.

In the Debrecen sector, the grim fighting continues.

In the eastern Beskides, our grenadiers again repulsed fierce Bolshevik attacks, and destroyed 12 tanks. At one point, the fighting is still in full swing.

In and near Augustow, our troops are engaged in grim fighting. In the battle in the frontier area of East Prussia, southeast of Gumbinnen, German tank formations again frustrated attempts of fresh Soviet forces at breaking through. The Bolsheviks lost more than 295 tanks and 102 guns during the fighting of the last four days. *Volkssturm* battalions, in protection of the Fatherland, gallantly fought side-by-side with our divisions.

In other sectors of this theater of war, fierce enemy attacks were repulsed or halted in grim fighting.

In the evening the Bolsheviks, after fierce house-to-house fighting which lasted for the whole day, penetrated into Ebenrode.

In Kurland, some local Soviet attacks were repulsed.

On the Sworbe Peninsula, 11 Bolshevik tanks were destroyed in the defense against enemy attacks.

In the Gulf of Finland, German submarines sank six transport vessels laden with ammunition and other supplies, and four Bolshevik escort vessels.

In the Norwegian waters, patrol vessels of the Navy sank two enemy submarines.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers, favoured by low clouds, dropped bombs on Hamburg, Essen, Neumünster, Münster, and Hamm. They also attacked other localities in the Rhineland, Westphalia, and southeastern Germany.

Twelve bombers, 11 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Wilhelmstrasse on Spain: « Berlin political circles, » according to DNB, are devoting « considerable attention » to the clashes now taking place at the Spanish border between the forces of the Franco Government and the Maquis forces of what the German spokesman calls « Soviet Spaniards. » An official Wilhelmstrasse statement characterizes these events as meaning that « Moscow has decided to make a thrust against Spain. » In pursuance of the long-established

Germans Fight Back in East Prussia: German reports from the eastern front today are replete with a tone and terminology of relative calmness, apparently calculated to counteract panic regarding the invasion of East Prussia. Colonel von Olberg reports: « In the battle for East Prussia, the situation on the whole has eased off somewhat... The Soviet Russian command has obviously discovered that the Germans had sufficient reserves in the south of East Prussia so that they not only could ward off an offensive thrust, but could also drive it back to the position whence it had started. »

REPUBLICAN FASCIST

Lull on Italian Front: The weather and difficulties of terrain have apparently brought temporary quiet to the entire Italian front. The Fascist radio also credits « determined German resistance » as contributing to the stalemate. The « reappearance » of Polish units amongst the Allied Adriatic forces is noted as indicative of « depleted » Allied ranks.

Togliatti and Nenni: Unity or Discord?: The point of departure being Socialist leader Nenni's recent speech-making tour, in which he stated that complete harmony exists between Communists and Socialists, a Fascist radio commentary attempts to reveal the essential divergence between the two parties. In reality, says the commentator, Togliatti is the direct tool of « Slav Imperialism, » while Nenni is « harnessed to the chariot of free-masonic democracy and to British labor, and strongly collaborates with plutocratic capitalism. » In both cases, the purported aim is the enslavement of Italy to foreign interets. Bonomi, as usual, dominates the landscape of treasonable culpability for this state of affairs.

Emergency Measures in Rome: Topping off their almost daily charge sheet of the « deplorable » situation in Rome, the Fascist radios today tell of the supposed existence of a state of near-emergency in the capital. The Bonomi Government, together with Allied authorities, are said to have instituted numerous *in extremis* measures, including special mobile emergency squads, elaborately equipped.

Further Attack on Vatican: An article in the *Osservatore Romano*, which in context appears to be a harmless salute to the Allied recognition of France, is interpreted by the Fascist radio as yet further proof that the Vatican is not neutral.

Attacks on the Vatican, like those against the Monarchy, appear with almost daily regularity, and prismatic variety of pretext.

The Phenomenon of Rebellion: Such is the title of Roland Ricci's editorial in the *Corriere della Sera* which is developed, along with similar commentaries, into the keynote of the day.

Contending that the Partisans and other types of revoltees throughout Italy have been unmasked and the population at the same time disabused of any further admiration for them, the commentator, with comprehensive denigration, labels the rebels as « criminal puppets of traitors and of enemy propaganda ».

It is then lamented that the bravery, cleverness, and industry of the rebels was not directed into channels of true patriotism, which, had it been so, would have saved Italy from shameful « betrayal ».

The article ends on a note of pride, inasmuch as the « Black Brigade » and other Fascist punitive units are supposed to have been very effective in frustrating Partisan activity.

Gory examples of Partisan atrocities are sprinkled liberally.

Milan Mourns Allied Raid Victims: Enormous and indignant crowds are reported to have filled the Cathedral of Milan today to mourn the « hundreds of women and children » supposedly killed in a recent Allied air raid.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

In southern Hungary, German and Hungarian troops launched successful thrusts, and frustrated enemy attempts at crossing the lower Tisa.

In the Debrecen sector, the grim fighting continues.

In the eastern Beskides, our grenadiers again repulsed fierce Bolshevik attacks, and destroyed 12 tanks. At one point, the fighting is still in full swing.

In and near Augustow, our troops are engaged in grim fighting. In the battle in the frontier area of East Prussia, southeast of Gumbinnen, German tank formations again frustrated attempts of fresh Soviet forces at breaking through. The Bolsheviks lost more than 295 tanks and 102 guns during the fighting of the last four days. *Volkssturm* battalions, in protection of the Fatherland, gallantly fought side-by-side with our divisions.

In other sectors of this theater of war, fierce enemy attacks were repulsed or halted in grim fighting.

In the evening the Bolsheviks, after fierce house-to-house fighting which lasted for the whole day, penetrated into Ebenrode.

In Kurland, some local Soviet attacks were repulsed.

On the Sworbe Peninsula, 11 Bolshevik tanks were destroyed in the defense against enemy attacks.

In the Gulf of Finland, German submarines sank six transport vessels laden with ammunition and other supplies, and four Bolshevik escort vessels.

In the Norwegian waters, patrol vessels of the Navy sank two enemy submarines.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers, favoured by low clouds, dropped bombs on Hamburg, Essen, Neumünster, Münster, and Hamm. They also attacked other localities in the Rhineland, Westphalia, and southeastern Germany.

Twelve bombers, 11 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN

Wilhelmstrasse on Spain: «Berlin political circles,» according to DNB, are devoting «considerable attention» to the clashes now taking place at the Spanish border between the forces of the Franco Government and the Maquis forces of what the German spokesman calls «Soviet Spaniards.» An official Wilhelmstrasse statement characterizes these events as meaning that «Moscow has decided to make a thrust against Spain.» In pursuance of the long-established propaganda trend of endeavoring to encourage dissension among the Allies, the Wilhelmstrasse comment goes on to indicate that this supposed Soviet interference, not merely in the Balkans, but in the western sphere proves that the «division of Europe into spheres of influence did not take place at all in Moscow,» and that Stalin does not want to limit his «free hand.»

Blocking Antwerp Harbor: In contrast to Allied claims, the Transocean correspondent Sertorius maintains that the Allies' «tenacious effort to break German resistance in Hertogenbosch has not yielded any appreciable result.» As the opening item of his long analysis of the western front, Sertorius shifts attention to the German defensive success of keeping the Allies from using Antwerp:

«South of the Schelde Estuary, the Canadians, who broke into the German bridgehead about three weeks ago, are gaining ground only by metres. Even in its present 'split-up condition, this bridgehead is still fulfilling its task: namely, to block, together with the German batteries of Walcheren, the access to Antwerp harbor.»

four, in which he stated that complete harmony exists between Communists and Socialists, a Fascist radio commentary attempts to reveal the essential divergence between the two parties. In reality, says the commentator, Togliatti is the direct tool of «Slav Imperialism,» while Nenni is «harnessed to the chariot of free-masonic democracy and to British labor, and strongly colloborates with plutocratic capitalism.» In both cases, the purported aim is the enslavement of Italy to foreign interets. Bonomi, as usual, dominates the landscape of treasonable culpability for this state of affairs.

Emergency Measures in Rome: Topping off their almost daily charge sheet of the «deplorable» situation in Rome, the Fascist radios today tell of the supposed existence of a state of near-emergency in the capital. The Bonomi Government, together with Allied authorities, are said to have instituted numerous *in extremis* measures, including special mobile emergency squads, elaborately equipped.

Further Attack on Vatican: An article in the *Osservatore Romano*, which in context appears to be a harmless salute to the Allied recognition of France, is interpreted by the Fascist radio as yet further proof that the Vatican is not neutral.

Attacks on the Vatican, like those against the Monarchy, appear with almost daily regularity, and prismatic variety of pretext.

The Phenomenon of Rebellion: Such is the title of Roland Ricci's editorial in the *Corriere della Sera* which is developed, along with similar commentaries, into the keynote of the day.

Contending that the Partisans and other types of revoltees throughout Italy have been unmasked and the population at the same time disabused of any further admiration for them, the commentator, with comprehensive denigration, labels the rebels as «criminal puppets of traitors and of enemy propaganda».

It is then lamented that the bravery, cleverness, and industry of the rebels was not directed into channels of true patriotism, which, had it been so, would have saved Italy from shameful «betrayal».

The article ends on a note of pride, inasmuch as the «Black Brigade» and other Fascist punitive units are supposed to have been very effective in frustrating Partisan activity.

Gory examples of Partisan atrocities are sprinkled liberally.

Milan Mourns Allied Raid Victims: Enormous and indignant crowds are reported to have filled the Cathedral of Milan today to mourn the «hundreds of women and children» supposedly killed in a recent Allied air raid.

JAPANESE

Leyte Landings: Domei, the official Japanese news agency, says of the American landings on the island of Leyte: «President Roosevelt, Admiral King, Admiral Nimitz, and General MacArthur may temporarily deceive the eyes and ears of the world with their lies. But in the meanwhile, the people of the world should focus their attention on Leyte Island, and watch the fate of the United States landing forces, which number four divisions.»

Domei foreshadows a grim fate for these divisions, and alleges that Japan has «already completely cut off their rear supply lines by delivering crushing blows against the enemy task force.»

Hence, these American forces are supposedly «isolated» on Leyte Island, and will soon be dealt with in a fashion which will make the deceived «peoples of the world see for themselves to what extent there is truth in American announcements.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Anterior SC

26 OCT 1944 INFORMATION DIVISION ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 26 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Jap fleet suffers crushing defeat in Philippines area. American losses slight: Russians in Norway, capture Kirkenes: Hertogenbosch captured, 60,000 Germans threatened: Monte Belmonte taken on eighth day of battle: Americans advance on all Philippine fronts: All of Transylvania is liberated: British patrols enter Dhomokos in Greece.

LIBERATED ITALY — U. S. and U. K. resume diplomatic relations with Italy: Italian soldiers help in liberation of Belgrade: New electricity rationing plan for Rome announced: Italy almost self-sufficient in vaccines and sera: ACC aids Government olive-oil drive.

UNITED NATIONS — Unconditional surrender still British policy, Churchill says: France wants part in administration of Reich, De Gaulle states: Dewey pledges non-partisan peace program.

NEUTRAL — More Spanish Maquis activity reported.

WAR FRONTS

JAPANESE FLEET SUFFERS CRUSHING DEFEAT AMERICAN LOSSES SLIGHT

PEARL HARBOR, October 25 — In a three-day naval battle described as the greatest of the war, the Japanese fleet has suffered a «most crushing defeat,» General Douglas MacArthur declared in a special broadcast from field press headquarters on Leyte Island today.

General MacArthur added that «the future efforts» of the Japanese Navy «can only be on a dwindling scale.»

Three forces of the Japanese fleet fought the 3rd and 7th U. S. Fleets in Philippine waters in which air action played an important part.

Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, later told reporters in Washington that virtually the entire Japanese fleet participated in the sea and air

Late Monday afternoon, the communique added, a third enemy force was located southeast of Formosa, approaching from Japanese home waters.

Action continued against the enemy forces yesterday, and one of the large carriers was sunk and two others seriously damaged.

The *Princeton* was sunk Monday as a result of an attack by shore-based Japanese planes. After the ship's magazine exploded, she was sunk by U. S. naval fire. Her captain, 133 officers, and 1,227 enlisted men were saved. «Casualties were light,» the communique said.

In addition to sinking a large Japanese carrier and damaging two or more large carriers, five or six battleships and one cruiser, aircraft of the U. S. 3rd Fleet have shot down 150 Japanese planes.

A later communique from General MacArthur's headquarters at Leyte said that the Japanese Air Force Tuesday attempted a large-scale attack on shipping in the Leyte Gulf, but was broken up by U. S. carrier fighters. Fifty-six Japanese planes were destroyed.

Australian Squadron

Early Tuesday, the Japanese Fleet in force converged upon Allied forces in Leyte Gulf, but the U. S. 7th Fleet, with an Australian squadron and with surface forces supported by escort carriers, intercepted the attackers.

The Japanese southern force, including two battleships, two cruisers, and four destroyers, was completely routed and fled through the Suritao Straits under air attacks. Every ship was either sunk or heavily damaged, the communique continued.

The Allies incurred extremely light losses.

The Japanese northern force, consisting of four battleships, several cruisers, and eight destroyers, made contact with the Allied escort carrier group east of Samar, but was forced to retire to the north.

The communique reported that the Japanese lost several cruisers and destroyers, and that three battleships, two cruisers, and additional destroyers were badly damaged. Allied losses consisted of one escort carrier sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

Admiral King told his press conference that one of the three Japanese naval divisions engaged had been so seriously damaged that it was forced to turn back as it moved toward the central Philippines.

LATE BULLETINS

JAPANESE FLEET CRUSHED

WASHINGTON, October 25 — President Roosevelt announced today at a special press conference that he had received a report from Admiral Halsey which said that the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

day of battle: Americans advance on all Philippine fronts: All of Transylvania is liberated: British patrols enter Dhomokos in Greece.

LIBERATED ITALY — U. S. and U. K. resume diplomatic relations with Italy: Italian soldiers help in liberation of Belgrade: New electricity rationing plan for Rome announced: Italy almost self-sufficient in vaccines and sera: ACC aids Government olive-oil drive.

UNITED NATIONS — Unconditional surrender still British policy, Churchill says; France wants part in administration of Reich. De Gaulle states: Dewey pledges non-partisan peace program.

NEUTRAL — More Spanish Maquis activity reported.

WAR FRONTS

JAPANESE FLEET SUFFERS CRUSHING DEFEAT AMERICAN LOSSES SLIGHT

PEARL HARBOR, October 25 — In a three-day naval battle described as the greatest of the war, the Japanese fleet has suffered a «most crushing defeat,» General Douglas MacArthur declared in a special broadcast from field press headquarters on Leyte Island today.

General MacArthur added that «the future efforts» of the Japanese Navy «can only be on a dwindling scale.»

Three forces of the Japanese fleet fought the 3rd and 7th U. S. Fleets in Philippine waters in which air action played an important part.

Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, later told reporters in Washington that virtually the entire Japanese fleet participated in the sea and air battle.

Japanese air resistance was repulsed by carrier-based American planes which inflicted heavy damage. U. S. Fleet losses consisted of one light carrier, *Princeton*, several cruisers, and destroyers.

Three-Pronged Battle

The story of the three-pronged battle was told earlier in a special communique from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters.

Planes of the U. S. 3rd Fleet located two enemy forces headed eastward through the Philippine archipelago on Monday, the communique said. The first Japanese force consisted of three or four battleships, 10 cruisers, and about 13 destroyers and was sighted south of Mindanao Island and later moving eastward through the Sibuyan Sea. It was attacked repeatedly by carrier aircraft, and incomplete reports indicated that all battleships were damaged by bombs, at least one was hit by a torpedo, and one cruiser was torpedoed, the communique added.

The second enemy force was sighted in the Sulu Sea southwest of Negros Island, and consisted of two battleships, one cruiser, and four destroyers. Both battleships were damaged by bombs, and the lighter vessels were severely strafed.

damaged ... and one cruiser, aircraft of the U. S. 3rd Fleet ... down 150 Japanese planes.

A later communique from General MacArthur's headquarters at Leyte said that the Japanese Air Force Tuesday attempted a large-scale attack on shipping in the Leyte Gulf, but was broken up by U. S. carrier fighters. Fifty-six Japanese planes were destroyed.

Australian Squadron

Early Tuesday, the Japanese Fleet in force converged upon Allied forces in Leyte Gulf, but the U. S. 7th Fleet, with an Austrialian squadron and with surface forces supported by escort carriers, intercepted the attackers.

The Japanese southern force, including two battleships, two cruisers, and four destroyers, was completely routed and fled through the Suritao Straits under air attacks. Every ship was either sunk or heavily damaged, the communique continued.

The Allies incurred extremely light losses.

The Japanese northern force, consisting of four battleships, several cruisers, and eight destroyers, made contact with the Allied escort carrier group east of Samar, but was forced to retire to the north.

The communique reported that the Japanese lost several cruisers and destroyers, and that three battleships, two cruisers, and additional destroyers were badly damaged. Allied losses consisted of one escort carrier sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

Admiral King told his press conference that one of the three Japanese naval divisions engaged had been so seriously damaged that it was forced to turn back as it moved toward the central Philippines.

LATE BULLETINS

JAPANESE FLEET CRUSHED

WASHINGTON, October 25 — President Roosevelt announced today at a special press conference that he had received a report from Admiral Halsey which said that the Japanese Navy in the Philippine area has been «defeated, seriously damaged, and routed» by the United States Navy in that area. (OWI - Reuter)

AMERICANS LAND ON SAMAR IN PHILIPPINES

AFHQ, LEYTE, October 25 — General MacArthur announced tonight that American cavalry troops have landed on the island of Samar, at a point 90 miles southeast of the main Philippine island of Luzon.

General MacArthur's communique confirms the press report of the landing last night that tanks were ferried across the narrow strait separating Leyte from Samar. (OWI)

CANADIANS GAIN MILE IN SCHELDE POCKET

SHAEF, October 25 — After capturing the German strongpoint of Fort Frederik Hendrik at the mouth of the Schelde River, Canadian troops advanced one mile and captured Waterloo, a late dispatch said tonight.

At Fort Frederik Hendrik, the Canadians captured eight big coastal guns pointing out over the Schelde, poised to smash Allied attempts to use the port of Antwerp. (Reuter)

3986

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

«The fact that this force has turned back does not mean that it is going to stay turned back,» he added.

That the Japanese fleet should have brought surface units through the narrow waters of the straits where the maneuvering area is restricted was described by the Admiral as «quite remarkable.»

«There is something behind all this that we have not been able to fathom yet,» he concluded. (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIANS IN NORWAY; CAPTURE KIRKENES

MOSCOW, October 25 — Under difficult Arctic conditions, Russian troops today crossed the frontier into Norway, captured the important seaport town of Kirkenes, on the Barents Sea, as well as 30 other inhabited localities on Norwegian territory.

The German News Agency DNB admitted the loss of Kirkenes, vital evacuation base for their northern forces, but reported that all military installations there had been destroyed.

General Meretskov's Karelian troops were aided by units of the Russian Navy, Marshal Stalin's order of the day said. Moscow saluted the victory with 20 salvos from 224 guns.

Kirkenes is important because of its strategic location and its 400,000 tons a year of iron ore exports. Considerable iron smelters are near the town, employing most of the Norwegians who live there.

The border which was crossed is part of the new frontier between Soviet Russia and Norway, which was established by the armistice agreement between Russia and Finland, according to which the whole Petsamo area was ceded to the Soviets.

The Associated Press said that the capture of Kirkenes indicated the Red Army's intention of marching through Norway in pursuit of 25,000 German troops driven out of northern Finland in the battle for Petsamo, 30 miles from Kirkenes. (OWI-Reuter)

HERTOGENBOSCH CAPTURED 60,000 GERMANS THREATENED

SHAEF, October 25 — With the capture of the important road and rail junction city of Hertogenbosch today by British 2nd Army troops, 60,000 Germans in western Holland south of the Meuse (Maas) River are threatened. There is only one undamaged bridge over which they can escape to join the main German army.

While one British column stormed through Hertogenbosch with flamethrowers to burn out German positions, a fourth attack was launched toward Tilburg, to the east of the Allied held town of Boxtel. Late reports tonight stated that this new drive has brought Allied troops to within 3,000 yards of Tilburg. Another force thrusting up from the south has reached Goirle. The Germans are believed to be pulling out of the town.

At the base of widening Dutch corridor, Canadian 1st Army troops completely cut the Woensdrecht causeway from the islands of Walcheren and Beveland to the Dutch mainland, and drove 2,000 yards to the north, isolating 11,000 Germans on the islands. Another Canadian force is swinging eastward to join Allied forces advancing on Roosendaal.

Press dispatches said that the Germans below the Meuse River are known to include patched-up units of eight divisions — the 85th, 59th, 245th, 256th 346th, 711th, 712th, and the 719th. The 1,400 Germans captured in the Hertogenbosch area were all from the 712th Division.

Canadian forces driving northward in the southern Schelde pocket have cleared Fort Frederik Hendrik, west of Breskens, and are now in control of the Schoondijke-Oostburg Road. They are pushing ahead in cold rain and

Monte Belmonte, secured despite heavy enemy counter-attacks, is about eight miles south of Bologna's outskirts. It was the controlling feature in the rock wall defenses atop which enemy forces fought an all-out defense of the Bologna approaches along the Bologna-Florence Road. Fanatically resisting Nazi forces had driven back first American assaults on the rocky cliff face on October 17, and in the subsequent period had further fortified their positions by planting huge minefields, interspersed with demolitions and barbed-wire entanglements, on all the approaches to their mountain fortress.

The frontal assault on the German positions south of Bologna, coupled with the deep salient thrust into the Sillaro River Valley on the right flank of the American forces to within four miles of the Rimini-Bologna Highway, constitute «a serious threat» to the enemy defenses of the Po Valley, and may force a «major adjustment» of the German strategy, today's official reports declared. It was emphasized, however, that German resistance on the 5th Army front is still heavy, and that «only slow progress» can be anticipated in the drive on Bologna.

8th Army Gains

On the Adriatic front, where 8th Army forces are fanning out across the lowlands at the southeastern edge of the Plain of the Po, patrol forces yesterday pushed four miles north of the resort town of Cervia to cross the mouth of the swollen Savio River, and enter the village of Savio, nine miles south of Ravenna. No contact with enemy troops was reported by these forces, despite the fact that the Germans have erected a strong defensive belt west of the stream in the area of Castiglione, four miles farther inland.

Enemy opposition was reported to be lessening around the rims of Canadian and British bridgeheads across the Savio north and west of Cesena, and Canadian forces deepened their hold on the west banks by an additional 1,500 yards yesterday. British troops gained some 2,000 yards in a night action on Monday, it was reported. The heavy enemy shelling which had made the river crossings impassable except by armored vehicles slackened yesterday, and reinforcements of both armor and self-propelled guns were ferried across the Savio to strengthen the twin thrust.

Pratically all enemy resistance to the east of the Savio River has now been overcome, and British forces, supported by tanks, were reported to be advancing astride the Cesena-Forli Highway toward the Bevano River, a secondary stream only six miles east of Forli.

The combined British-American thrust into the Sillaro River Valley toward Castel San Pietro has created a salient which is now within four miles of the Po Valley and the road and rail lines linking its principal cities from Milan eastward to Rimini.

American forces were reported today to be engaged in fierce fighting near Vedriano, a hill village two miles west of the Sillaro River. These forces, the northernmost Allied troops anywhere along the Italian front, are at the rim of a hill area which directly overlooks the broad plain 1,000 feet below.

Some four miles due south, and in the mountains east of the Sillaro River, British forces yesterday captured Monte Spaduro after a night-long attack. German counter-attacks were beaten back, and the British infantrymen reported their positions firmly held.

In the mountain sector between the foremost elements of the 5th Army, south and southeast of Bologna, and 8th Army forces in the southeastern end of the Po Valley, British, Indian, and Polish troops continued to push back the sagging bulge in the German line. Indian troops of the 5th Army captured Monte Serra, 15 miles from Faenza in the Monveno River Valley, while British troops, pushing up the Montone River Valley, established forward elements at Monte Proveccio, a high feature just 18 miles south of Forli.

Polish forces with the 8th Army were also pressing

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Kirkenes is important [illegible] and its 400,000 tons a year of iron ore exports. Considerable iron smelters are near the town, employing most of the Norwegians who live there.

The border which was crossed is part of the new frontier between Soviet Russia and Norway, which was established by the armistice agreement between Russia and Finland, according to which the whole Petsamo area was ceded to the Soviets.

The Associated Press said that the capture of Kirkenes indicated the Red Army's intention of marching through Norway in pursuit of 25,000 German troops driven out of northern Finland in the battle for Petsamo, 30 miles from Kirkenes. (OWI-Reuter)

HERTOGENBOSCH CAPTURED 60,000 GERMANS THREATENED

SHAEF, October 25 — With the capture of the important road and rail junction city of Hertogenbosch today by British 2nd Army troops, 60,000 Germans in western Holland south of the Meuse (Maas) River are threatened. There is only one undamaged bridge over which they can escape to join the main German army.

While one British column stormed through Hertogenbosch with flamethrowers to burn out German positions, a fourth attack was launched toward Tilburg, to the east of the Allied held town of Boxtel. Late reports tonight stated that this new drive has brought Allied troops to within 3,000 yards of Tilburg. Another force thrusting up from the south has reached Goirle. The Germans are believed to be pulling out of the town.

At the base of widening Dutch corridor, Canadian 1st Army troops completely cut the Woensdrecht causeway from the islands of Walcheren and Beveland to the Dutch mainland, and drove 2,000 yards to the north, isolating 11,000 Germans on the islands. Another Canadian force is swinging eastward to join Allied forces advancing on Roosendaal.

Press dispatches said that the Germans below the Meuse River are known to include patched-up units of eight divisions — the 85th, 59th, 245th, 256th, 346th, 711th, 712th, and the 719th. The 1,400 Germans captured in the Hertogenbosch area were all from the 712th Division.

Canadian forces driving northward in the southern Schelde pocket have cleared Fort Frederik Hendrik, west of Breskens, and are now in control of the Schoondijke-Oostburg Road. They are pushing ahead in cold rain and deep mud.

On the American 7th Army and the French 1st Army front, units of the German SE — Volks Grenadier — division have been identified. It is believed that this is the first appearance in the west of the German „people's army." They are led by experienced officers and NCO's, and may contain remnants of regular army formations.

In the Vosges Mountains, Allied forces have improved their positions and are making slow but steady progress in persisting bad weather. The towns of Mortagne and Bifontaine, eight miles southwest of the communications center of St. Die, were captured after house-to-house fighting.

The Germans launched an attack during the night against advanced French detachments, but were repelled with heavy losses inflicted by artillery and mortar fire.

Five miles southwest of Baccarat, American 3rd Army troops captured the village of Menarmont. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

MONTE BELMONTE TAKEN ON EIGHTH DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 25 — American troops of the 5th Army yesterday captured, on the eighth day of bloody assault, lofty Monte Belmonte, key height of the enemy mountain defenses guarding the Savena River Valley south of Bologna, it was announced today.

[illegible] north of the resort town of Cervia to cross the mouth of the swollen Savio River, and enter the village of Savio, nine miles south of Ravenna. No contact with enemy troops was reported by these forces, despite the fact that the Germans have erected a strong defensive belt west of the stream in the area of Castiglione, four miles farther inland.

Enemy opposition was reported to be lessening around the rims of Canadian and British bridgeheads across the Savio north and west of Cesena, and Canadian forces deepened their hold on the west banks by an additional 1,500 yards yesterday. British troops gained some 2,000 yards in a night action on Monday, it was reported. The heavy enemy shelling which had made the river crossings impassable except by armored vehicles slackened yesterday, and reinforcements of both armor and self-propelled guns were ferried across the Savio to strengthen the twin thrust.

Pratically all enemy resistance to the east of the Savio River has now been overcome, and British forces, supported by tanks, were reported to be advancing astride the Cesena-Forli Highway toward the Bevano River, a secondary stream only six miles east of Forli.

The combined British-American thrust into the Sillaro River Valley toward Castel San Pietro has created a salient which is now within four miles of the Po Valley and the road and rail lines linking its principal cities from Milan eastward to Rimini.

American forces were reported today to be engaged in fierce fighting near Vedriano, a hill village two miles west of the Sillaro River. These forces, the northernmost Allied troops anywhere along the Italian front, are at the rim of a hill area which directly overlooks the broad plain 1,000 feet below.

Some four miles due south, and in the mountains east of the Sillaro River, British forces yesterday captured Monte Spaduro after a night-long attack. German counter-attacks were beaten back, and the British Infantrymen reported their positions firmly held.

In the mountain sector between the foremost elements of the 5th Army, south and southeast of Bologna, and 8th Army forces in the southeastern end of the Po Valley, British, Indian, and Polish troops continued to push back the sagging bulge in the German line. Indian troops of the 5th Army captured Monte Serra, 15 miles from Faenza in the Monveno River Valley, while British troops, pushing up the Montone River Valley, established forward elements at Monte Proveccio, a high feature just 18 miles south of Forli.

Polish forces with the 8th Army were also pressing northward toward Forli along the Bidente River Valley, while Gurkha forces captured the hilltop village of Formignano, two miles west of the Savio River, and five miles southwest of Cesena.

On the western sectors of the Italian front, South African troops of the 5th Army consolidated their positions on Monte Salvaro and Monte Termine, three and four miles northeast of Vergato, German strongpoint on the Pistoia-Bologna Road.

In the areas still farther west, Allied troops maintained pressure on enemy positions and engaged in aggressive patrolling. (PRO)

AMERICANS ADVANCE ON ALL PHILIPPINE FRONTS JAPS LOSE 56 PLANES IN ATTACK ON LEYTE

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 25 — American ground forces continued their advance on all fronts in the Philippines and Japanese forces are disintegrating in at least one sector, a special communique said tonight.

Americans have seized hills west of Palo and have captured Ponauan, 10 miles to the south. The road center of Burauen, nine miles inland from Tulau, was also taken. Allied troops have thrust forward north of Tacloban.

Fifty-six Japanese planes were destroyed yesterday when a Japanese air force, in a combined operation with a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Japanese fleet, attempted a large-scale daylight attack on shipping in Leyte Gulf and were intercepted by United States carrier fighters. Fifty-three planes were shot down in air combat and anti-aircraft fire destroyed three others.

This Japanese fleet — one of three fleets in action today — consisted of two battleships, two cruisers, and four destroyers. It was completely routed by the U.S. 7th Fleet, supported by an Australian squadron and escort carriers. Every enemy ship was either sunk or damaged.

General MacArthur's regular communique today reported that forward patrols and armored units of the 7th Division penetrated an enemy covering screen to seize San Pablo, and fanned out to the north toward Dagami. Elements of the 96th Division, advancing on the right from Tanghas, nine miles north of Dulag, enveloped the Catmon Hills, and are approaching Tabontabon.

Carrier aircraft of the 7th U. S. Fleet executed close supporting missions, attacking enemy ground installations, supply dumps, and line communications.

Japanese installations on Mindanao Island, south of Leyte and now cut off from the main Japanese base at Manila, continued to be attacked by American planes. Sixty-four enemy planes were destroyed or severely damaged on a Mindanao airfield. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered, and six American aircraft were lost.

Another Superfortress Attack

The Omura aircraft factory at Omura, on the island of Kyushu, Japan, was the object of a ladeling attack today by a medium-sized force of American Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command from its bases in China, a 20th USAAF communique said tonight.

The aircraft plant, including assembly, repair, and training installations, comprises 75 buildings and is one of the largest of its kind in Japan, the communique said. The Superforts' targets are situated on the east coast of Omura Bay, 12 miles northeast of Nagasaki.

The bombers encountered some fighter resistance, while anti-aircraft fire over the target was moderate. One of the bombers failed to return.

The raid is the 13th mission for the big four-motored bombers, and the fifth attack against Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands. The B-29's were last reported in action shortly before the landings in the Philippines, when they teamed up with Admiral Halsey's carrier planes to hit Formosa, key Japanese base off the China coast.

The Japanese news agency admitted yesterday that USAAF attacks on the island of Formosa, carried out from October 12 to 14, had caused the destruction of 1,949 buildings, in addition to military and railway installations and shipping.

Continued air attacks were carried out today in support of the American landings in the Philippines. Mindanao came in for the heaviest attack, when land-based planes dropped 58 tons on airdromes, shipping, highways, troop concentrations, and buildings. In long-range support, American planes carried widespread attacks on Japanese supply lines, communications, and enemy installations from the Solomons to Borneo. (OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE RECAPTURE SINNING

CHUNGKING, October 25 — Chinese troops have recaptured Sinning, an important point on the enemy right flank 90 miles north of Kweilin, the Chinese High Command communique announced today.

Beaten Japanese retreated toward Tungan on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Chinese units continued to engage the Japanese about 12 miles west of Hingan, a Hunan-Kwangsi railway town,

all spiritual and material support that my limited resources would permit.

«Through the assistance of our Navy, I was able to send in by submarines arms, ammunition, and medical supplies. The news of the supplies electrified the Filipinos into full returning consciousness that America had neither abandoned nor forgotten them».

MacArthur then told how supplies continued to increase, and that eventually four submarines were committed to the exclusive task of taking them in.

He told how the Patriots obtained the secret defensive plans and instructions of the commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet. In addition, the Americans gained possession of complete information on the strength and distribution of enemy fleets.

«Our plans of campaign have benefitted from the hazardous labors of a vast network of agents numbering into hundreds of thousands,» he said, adding that they provided precise, accurate, and detailed information on major enemy moves and installations throughout the Philippines.

Every major island of the Philippines had one or more completely equipped and staffed weather observatories, he stated. Full weather data were flashed three times daily to his headquarters.

A vast radio network reported all Japanese moves — which aided military operations and contributed to the sinking of an enormous tonnage of enemy shipping.

An air-warning system affording visual observation of the air over nearly every square foot of Philippine soil was established for the purpose of flashing immediate warning of enemy aircraft movement throughout the same vast network of radio communications, he said.

MacArthur disclosed that the commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleets was a prisoner of one of the Patriot units prior to his death from injuries received in an airplane accident.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the admiral probably referred to by General MacArthur was Admiral Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, who was killed in April, 1943. (OWI-Reuter)

ALL OF TRANSYLVANIA IS LIBERATED

MOSCOW, October 25 — While Red Army forces under General Meretskov in pursuit of 23,000 fleeing Germans in Norway captured the seaport of Kirkenes, on the Barents Sea, Marshal Malinovsky's troops in Transylvania today took by storm the strongholds of Satu-Mare and Carei, and completed the liberation of Transylvanian territory.

Gun salvos were fired in Moscow tonight to celebrate these two victories, announced in two orders of the day by Marshal Stalin.

In East Prussia, battles rage for the Insterburg Gap, key to the control of this German territory. General Chernyakovsky's armies, surging westward through the Germans' long-prepared defense line, are meeting powerful resistance from the enemy trying to seal the breach. The Russians are countering this with unrelenting pressure, and tonight's Soviet communique said that more strongpoints have been captured.

Along East Prussia's northern frontier, General Bagramyan's artillery is pouring shells across the River Niemen into the German defenses covering Tilsit.

(On the approaches to the southern frontier, the German High Command said, a major Soviet offensive between Warsaw and the Narev bridghead was launched yesterday.)

Soviet air fleets are bombing German strongpoints, con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ered, and six American aircraft were lost.

Another Superfortress Attack

The Omura aircraft factory at Omura, on the island of Kyushu, Japan, was the object of a ladeling attack today by a medium-sized force of American Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command from its bases in China, a 20th USAAF communique said tonight.

The aircraft plant, including assembly, repair, and training installations, comprises 75 buildings and is one of the largest of its kind in Japan, the communique said. The Superforts' targets are situated on the east coast of Omura Bay, 12 miles northeast of Nagasaki.

The bombers encountered some fighter resistance, while anti-aircraft fire over the target was moderate. One of the bombers failed to return.

The raid is the 13th mission for the big four-motored bombers, and the fifth attack against Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands. The B-29's were last reported in action shortly before the landings in the Philippines, when they teamed up with Admiral Halsey's carrier planes to hit Formosa, key Japanese base off the China coast.

The Japanese news agency admitted yesterday that USAAF attacks on the island of Formosa, carried out from October 12 to 14, had caused the destruction of 1,949 buildings, in addition to military and railway installations and shipping.

Continued air attacks were carried out today in support of the American landings in the Philippines. Mindanao came in for the heaviest attack, when land-based planes dropped 58 tons on airdromes, shipping, highways, troop concentrations, and buildings. In long-range support, American planes carried widespread attacks on Japanese supply lines, communications, and enemy installations from the Solomons to Borneo. (OWI - Reuter)

CHINESE RECAPTURE SINNING

CHUNGKING, October 25 — Chinese troops have recaptured Sinning, an important point on the enemy right flank 90 miles north of Kweilin, the Chinese High Command communique announced today.

Beaten Japanese retreated toward Tungan on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Chinese units continued to engage the Japanese about 12 miles west of Hingan, a Hunan-Kwangsi railway town, 31 miles north of Kweilin, said the communique.

About 12 miles southwest of Hingan, and 21 miles north of Kweilin, the Chinese made further progress. (OWI)

MACARTHUR TELLS OF PRE-LANDING MOVEMENT

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 25 — How a weak signal from a radio set on the island of Panay heard in the late fall of 1942 set in motion machinery to aid the Patriots — aid which culminated in full-scale landings in the Philippines — was told today by General MacArthur in a special communique broadcast in English to the Philippines.

Describing the secret preparations for the landings, and paying tribute to the Patriots, MacArthur said, in part:

"Following the disaster which, in the face of overwhelming superior enemy power, overtook our gallant forces, a deep, impenetrable silence engulfed the Philippines. Through that silence no news concerning the fate of the Filipino people reached the outside world until broken by a weak signal from a radio set in the island of Panay, which was picked up in the late fall of the same fateful year.

"The lifting of the curtain of silence and uncertainty disclosed the start of a human drama with few parallels in military history. I recognized the spontaneous movement of the Filipino people to resist, and I gave this movement stated. Full weather data were hashed thrice times daily to his headquarters.

A vast radio network reported all Japanese moves — which aided military operations and contributed to the sinking of an enormous tonnage of enemy shipping.

An air-warning system affording visual observation of the air over nearly every square foot of Philippine soil was established for the purpose of flashing immediate warning of enemy aircraft movement throughout the same vast network of radio communications, he said.

MacArthur disclosed that the commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleets was a prisoner of one of the Patriot units prior to his death from injuries received in an airplane accident.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the admiral probably referred to by General MacArthur was Admiral Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, who was killed in April, 1943. (OWI-Reuter)

ALL OF TRANSYLVANIA IS LIBERATED

MOSCOW, October 25 — While Red Army forces under General Meretskov in pursuit of 25,000 fleeing Germans in Norway captured the seaport of Kirkenes, on the Barents Sea, Marshal Malinovsky's troops in Transylvania today took by storm the strongholds of Satu-Mare and Carei, and completed the liberation of Transylvanian territory.

Gun salvos were fired in Moscow tonight to celebrate these two victories, announced in two orders of the day by Marshal Stalin.

In East Prussia, battles rage for the Insterburg Gap, key to the control of this German territory. General Chernyakovsky's armies, surging westward through the Germans' long-prepared defense line, are meeting powerful resistance from the enemy trying to seal the breach. The Russians are countering this with unrelenting pressure, and tonight's Soviet communique said that more strongpoints have been captured.

Along East Prussia's northern frontier, General Bagramyan's artillery is pouring shells across the River Niemen into the German defenses covering Tilsit.

(On the approaches to the southern frontier, the German High Command said, a major Soviet offensive between Warsaw and the Narev bridgehead was launched yesterday.)

Soviet air fleets are bombing German strongpoints, concentrating particularly on the Gumbinnen area, where the enemy had massed his best divisions. Railway junctions and ports feeding East Prussian battlefronts were heavily attacked last night. Among them were Insterburg and Darkehmen in East Prussia, and the Latvian ports of Libau and Windau, north of Memel, where transport vessels at anchor and military trains were hit. Tonight's Soviet communique said repeated German infantry and tank attacks were repelled in the Libau area in Latvia.

Königsburg Evacuated

Königsburg, capital and main port of East Prussia, is reported to be evacuating its civilian population. Air reconnaissance photographs show that the evacuation has been going on for several days, a Red Army dispatch said today.

Meanwhile, in the occupied areas of East Prussia, the Russians have set up a Soviet Military Administration.

Northwest of Warsaw, Soviet troops operating in conjunction with units of the Polish 1st Army occupied several places in the vicinity of Praga.

The liberation of Transylvania was completed with the occupation of 500 inhabited places, including Satu-Mare and Carei. Satu-Mare, a city of 15,000 is the junction for the main trans-Carpathian rail line from southeast Poland and the main line from Rumania across northern Transylvania.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Carei lies between Debrecen and Satu-Mare. Both places are about seven miles from the Hungarian border.

The Russians have also made advances in Ruthenia, and took 50 towns and villages fortified and defended by the enemy. Advanced units are within nine miles of Mukacevo, key communications center of Ruthenia.

Combined Red Army and Yugoslav National Liberation forces today captured Novisad, important rail junction on the Danube River 44 miles northwest of Belgrade. They also took Petvaradin, on the southern bank of the Danube.

Marshal Tito also announced the liberation of Pazova, Petrinci, and Pecinci, in Srem, in conjunction with Russian troops.

Tito's troops have reached the approaches to Zagreb, capital of Croatia, the Free Yugoslav Radio said today, and have brought the city under artillery fire.

Again the Red Army on all fronts disabled or destroyed over 100 German tanks. Sixty-seven German planes were destroyed during yesterday's fighting. Radio Moscow reported today that the «Normandie» squadron of French airmen flying with the Red Air Force shot down 83 German planes for the loss of one of their own in the first four days of fighting over East Prussia. (OWI - Reuter)

TITO'S FORCES LIBERATE MORE TOWNS

LONDON, October 25 — Marshal Tito's communique today confirmed the capture of Novi Sad on the Danube, and added that Yugoslav troops continued to chase the enemy westward.

Over 800 enemy troops were killed and three tanks and 40 vehicles destroyed in fierce fighting on the approaches to Uznice and Vishegrad, southwest of Belgrade, where Russian and Yugoslav units are closing in on the towns themselves.

In Herzegovina, the town of Krupovo, west of Koter, has been occupied by Tito's forces, which also liberated Traunik, on the approaches to Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. (OWI)

RUSSIANS WILL METE OUT JUSTICE

MOSCOW, October 25 — «The Red Army entering East Prussia is not coming to exact vengeance, but to mete out justice,» Ilya Ehrenburg wrote recently in the Soviet army newspaper, *Red Star*.

«For 40 months,» Ehrenburg continued, «the Russian people have awaited this day. We have looked at the ruins of our cities, our villages reduced to ashes, and have wondered impatiently when, at last, the time would come.

«Today it is at hand. The Red Army has entered Germany. Hitler and his accomplices put their faith in their fortifications... but there is anger that breaks down stone walls, fury that melts steel. No fortifications were able to stop us. We are on German soil. Now justice has begun.

«We are not killers of children. But woe betide those Germans who have killed children, those who ordered it, those who collaborated in it, and those who carried it out! They shall not escape!» (OWI)

LAW ON TITO-BULGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, October 25 — The British Government have no knowledge of negotiations between Marshal Tito and Bulgarian politicans regarding the use of Bulgarian troops in Yugoslavia, Richard Law, British Minister of State, said in Commons today in reply to a question.

The negotiations are of a military character, he said.

To another question as to whether Tito's action was not [illegible] armistice terms, Law replied:

large fires with smoke rising to over 10,000 feet. Four RAF bombers are missing.

The 8th USAAF bombers, escorted by more than 500 fighters of the same force, carried out their bombing through cloud by instruments. Their targets at Hamm and in the Hamburg sector were attacked many times previously by this force in its relentless campaign to immobilize the German Army and Air Force.

Great quantities of war supplies from the industrial areas of northwestern Germany flow to the battlefront through the Hamm yards, while in the reverse direction raw materials from the Ruhr are fed into those industrial regions.

The Hamburg area was also under attack yesterday from 400 American fighter planes, which struck at German transport between the western front and Berlin over a 200-mile zone from Hamburg to south of Kassel. They hit 150 locomotives, destroyed or damaged 483 rail cars, and gunned steamboats, staff cars, troop formations, and barrage balloons.

The Hanover area was attacked by the RAF last night after the American planes had strafed and set ablaze barges, oil cars, and gun emplacements south of the city, in daylight.

Some areas offered intense ack-ack defense. Eighteen American planes failed to return.

Selected military targets at Dordrecht, in Holland were blasted during an hour-long attack yesterday by the 2nd TAF, and large buildings were obliterated after 20 tons of bombs had been dropped and the target subjected to intense rocket fire.

At Hulhuizen, five miles northwest of Nijmegen, a factory converted by the Germans into a fortress was bombed.

RAF Coastal Command Mosquitoes yesterday destroyed three enemy fighters off the Norwegian coast.

More flying bombs fell in southern England and the London area last night, causing slight damage, but no casualties. (OWI - Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS ENTER DHOMOKOS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 25 — British patrols of Land Forces Greece have entered the town of Dhomokos, 18 miles north of Lamia on the Athens-Thessulonika Highway, it was announced here today.

Today's communique also stated that German forces had evacuated the port of Volos after suffering heavy casualties as a result of clashes with guerrilla forces.

Additional Allied troops have been landed at the port of Piraeus, it was said. (PRO)

TWO BRIDGES, RAIL LINES DESTROYED BY M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 25 — Fighters, fighter-bombers, and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday slashed enemy rail lines in 14 different places and destroyed a road and a rail bridge in attacks carried out despite bad weather which grounded all medium and heavy bombers, it was announced here today.

Planes of the Desert Air Force carried out concerted attacks on enemy gun, mortar, and troop concentrations four miles west of Cesena along the main Rimini-Bologna Highway.

In one mission, Spitfires struck one of the lock gates controlling the inland waterways south of Venice. (PRO)

FAMOUS PADUA CHURCHES UNDAMAGED

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 25 — The famous Padua churches, Basilica di Santo Antonio and the Chapel of the Scrovigni, have not been damaged by Allied bombs, a UNN correspondent reported today. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

TITO'S FORCES LIBERATE MORE TOWNS

LONDON, October 25 — Marshal Tito's communique today confirmed the capture of Novi Sad on the Danube, and added that Yugoslav troops continued to chase the enemy westward.

Over 800 enemy troops were killed and three tanks and 40 vehicles destroyed in fierce fighting on the approaches to Uznice and Vishegrad, southwest of Belgrade, where Russian and Yugoslav units are closing in on the towns themselves.

In Herzegovina, the town of Krupovo, west of Kotor, has been occupied by Tito's forces, which also liberated Traunik, on the approaches to Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. (OWI)

RUSSIANS WILL METE OUT JUSTICE

MOSCOW, October 25 — «The Red Army entering East Prussia is not coming to exact vengeance, but to mete out justice,» Ilya Ehrenburg wrote recently in the Soviet army newspaper, *Red Star*.

«For 40 months,» Ehrenburg continued, «the Russian people have awaited this day. We have looked at the ruins of our cities, our villages reduced to ashes, and have wondered impatiently when, at last, the time would come.

«Today it is at hand. The Red Army has entered Germany. Hitler and his accomplices put their faith in their fortifications... but there is anger that breaks down stone walls, fury that melts steel. No fortifications were able to stop us. We are on German soil. Now justice has begun.

«We are not killers of children. But woe betide those Germans who have killed children, those who ordered it, those who collaborated in it, and those who carried it out! They shall not escape!» (OWI)

LAW ON TITO-BULGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, October 25 — The British Government have no knowledge of negotiations between Marshal Tito and Bulgarian politicans regarding the use of Bulgarian troops in Yugoslavia, Richard Law, British Minister of State, said in Commons today in reply to a question.

The negotiations are of a military character, he said.

To another question as to whether Tito's action was not in conflict with the proposed armistice terms, Law replied: «No. I think Marshal Tito's action is not in conflict with anything, except in the purely technical sense. In this case, it is obviously desirable... that the greatest possible pressure be brought to bear on the enemy. That is the main consideration.»

Law answered in the negative when he was asked if the British and Soviet governments had come to any decision at the Moscow Conference to establish separate British and Russian zones of influence in the Balkan countries at the end of the war. (Reuter)

ESSEN, HAMM, AND HAMBURG BOMBED

LONDON, October 25 — Two great bomber forces, one RAF the other 8th USAAF attacked industrial and communications targets in western Germany today, after being hampered by bad flying weather for 48 hours.

More than 1,000 RAF planes delivered the main weight of their attack on the armament and rail center of Essen for the second time in 40 hours, while 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked Germany's largest railway yards at Hamm and oil refineries in the Hamburg-Harburg area. Synthetic oil plants at Hamburg also were bombed by part of the RAF force.

The attack on Essen lasted about half an hour, and left

Selected military targets at Dordrecht, in Holland were blasted during an hour-long attack yesterday by the 2nd TAF, and large buildings were obliterated after 20 tons of bombs had been dropped and the target subjected to intense rocket fire.

At Hulhuizen, five miles northwest of Nijmegen, a factory converted by the Germans into a fortress was bombed.

RAF Coastal Command Mosquitoes yesterday destroyed three enemy fighters off the Norwegian coast.

More flying bombs fell in southern England and the London area last night, causing slight damage, but no casualties. (OWI - Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS ENTER DHOMOKOS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 25 — British patrols of Land Forces Greece have entered the town of Dhomokos, 18 miles north of Lamia on the Athens-Thessalonika Highway, it was announced here today.

Today's communique also stated that German forces had evacuated the port of Volos after suffering heavy casualties as a result of clashes with guerrilla forces.

Additional Allied troops have been landed at the port of Piraeus, it was said. (PRO)

TWO BRIDGES, RAIL LINES DESTROYED BY M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 25 — Fighters, fighter-bombers, and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday slashed enemy rail lines in 14 different places and destroyed a road and a rail bridge in attacks carried out despite bad weather which grounded all medium and heavy bombers, it was announced here today.

Planes of the Desert Air Force carried out concerted attacks on enemy gun, mortar, and troop concentrations four miles west of Cesena along the main Rimini-Bologna Highway.

In one mission, Spitfires struck one of the lock gates controlling the inland waterways south of Venice. (PRO)

FAMOUS PADUA CHURCHES UNDAMAGED

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 25 — The famous Padua churches, Basilica di Santo Antonio and the Chapel of the Scrovigni, have not been damaged by Allied bombs, a UNN correspondent reported today. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY

U.K. REESTABLISHES DIRECT RELATIONS

LONDON, October 25 — The British Foreign Office announced today that direct relations have been reestablished between the British and Italian Governments.

The announcement added that Sir Noel Charles, British High Commissioner in Rome, has received the personal rank of ambassador.

The British Government have accepted the nomination of Count Carantini as the Italian representative in London. (Reuter)

U. S. RESUMES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY

WASHINGTON, October 26 (Thursday) — The United States will resume diplomatic relations with Italy within the next few weeks, it was announced early this morning by Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius. The announcement added that President Roosevelt would nominate the Hon. Alexander C. Kirk as ambassador, submitting his

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

name for approval to the U. S. Senate after November 14, when that body reconvenes.

Mr. Stettinius' statement said the action was taken after consultation with other American republics, as provided in the resolutions of Rio De Janeiro of January, 1942. Great Britain and the Soviet Union were also consulted.

Mr. Kirk is at present U. S. representative on the Advisory Council for Italy. (UNN)

ITALIAN SOLDIERS HELP IN BELGRADE LIBERATION

ROME, October 25 — Two battalions of Italian soldiers of the Garibaldi Division took part in the liberation of Belgrade, Mario Palermo, Italian Under Secretary for War, said here today on his return from a 13-day trip through Montenegro and Bosnia.

The battalions, the Under Secretary said, are part of the Division which was formed from Italian units refusing to comply with Army Corps General Roncaglia's orders to go over to the Germans after the armistice. Beside these wholly Italian units, he added, there are thousands of former Italian soldiers in Yugoslav Army formations.

Palermo said that in his contacts with Yugoslav officials and with the various elements of the population, he found evidence of comprehension and good will toward democratic Italy, although, he added, he also derived the impression that the delay in the punishment of Fascists is not helping to eliminate the memory of the lootings and destruction caused in Montenegro and other Yugoslav regions. (UNN)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATIONING FOR ROME

ROME, October 25 — Allied military technicians and directors of Rome electric companies today explained a new plan for the rationing of the city's electric power.

According to the plan, which will be effective November 1, Rome will be divided into four zones. Each zone will have a continuous flow of electricity for a period of one week, 24 hours a day. During this time, the other three zones will have electric power every three days for 24 hours daily.

The quantity available to each consumer will be strictly limited. Each private apartment will have 10 kilowatt hours of electricity for each month, a quantity sufficient to keep two small 25 kilowatt bulbs burning for 200 hours.

A special provision will be made for newspaper offices, hospitals, schools, boarding schools, colleges, government ministries, municipal offices, and other indispensable institutions.

Theaters and cinema houses will have only one-quarter of the electric power used during the first two months of the current year.

Each consumer will be informed through the press of how to make the best use of available electricity.

Consumers who use more than their ration of power will have their electricity discontinued for a month. Recurrence of this offense will result in suspension of power for six months.

Allied and Italian authorities said that if citizens make judicious use of their quota of electric power, there may be continuous distribution of electricity for each day of the month.

Discussing the new plan, Brig. Gen. Thoburn Brown, Allied Military Commander for Rome, pointed out today at a press conference, that only 25 per cent of the quantity of electricity sufficient to meet the normal needs of the city is now available, as a result of German destruction, and that the consumption of electric power must be proportionately reduced.

General Brown asked for the patriotic cooperation of the public, who must realize that the authorities understand

The problem of restarting the institute began almost immediately after Allied troops liberated Siena. While the storage boxes had some biologicals available, there was danger that the materials already processed would be lost for lack of electric refrigeration. The institute was among the first places in Siena to receive electricity. Soon after, AMG officials assisted in the opening of a cardboard-making factory nearby, to pack the vaccines and sera, and in the reopening of a Naples glass factory to manufacture the vials to hold the medical fluids.

As the packing of these remaining biologicals began, AMG public health experts obtained discarded mules and horses from the Allied armies for continued production of such sera as anti-diphtheria. In addition, Allied transport was provided for feed for horses, mules, bulls, rabbits, guinea pigs, and monkeys, all used for the manufacture of the sera and vaccines, or for experiment purposes.

Employees in the Siena plant now total about 300, mostly young women. There are also four physicians, who are in charge of the manufacture and experimental laboratories.

The laboratory in Siena has sufficient sera and vaccines on hand to take care of the normal needs of most sections of northern liberated Italy. Some of the biologicals immediately available are 2,500,000 doses of anti-smallpox vaccine; 60,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine; 50,000 doses of anti-typhus vaccine; 20,000 doses of anti-whooping cough vaccine; and 30,000 doses of anti-dysentery vaccine. (UNN)

A.C.C. AIDS GOVERNMENT OIL DRIVE

ROME, October 25 — Appointment of 25 Allied officers to assist the Italian Government's campaign to collect the 1944 olive-oil crop was announced today by the Allied Control Commission.

Like the *Granai del Popolo* (Granaries of the People) campaign in the wheat harvest — now nearly completed — the *Oliari del Popolo* campaign was designed as liberated Italy's newest functioning of democratic methods. On basis of communal sharing it would enable all citizens in town and country to receive a reasonable olive oil ration at a controlled price.

The Allied officers assigned today are all convalescing after illness or wounds. As oil or grain harvest-control officers, they will assist Italian agricultural officials for 30 days.

Because the bulk of the olives is grown in territory under control of the Italian Government, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture will have entire direction of the *Oliari del Popolo* drive as part of the plan for rehabilitation of Italian industry, the ACC's Agricultural Sub-Commission said today.

Plans for the drive being developed by the Italian Government include an important role for the communal committees that played such a successful part in each village and province in the *Granai del Popolo* campaign this year.

These communal committees will shoulder the same democratic responsibility for seeing that the olive oil comes into *Oliari del Popolo*, instead of being deteured into the black market, officials asserted today.

Allied armies consume little or no olive oil, Lieut Col. W. A. Hartman, director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, said. They will not confiscate oil as the Germans did. Hence, all oil amassed will go to feed the people of liberated Italy. (UNN)

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN ARRIVES

VATICAN CITY, October 25 — Mauricio Nabuco, new Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See arrived in Rome today, it was announced from Vatican City. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Palermo said that in his contacts with Yugoslav officials and with the various elements of the population, he found evidence of comprehension and good will toward democratic Italy, although, he added, he also derived the impression that the delay in the punishment of Fascists is not helping to eliminate the memory of the lootings and destruction caused in Montenegro and other Yugoslav regions. (UNN)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATIONING FOR ROME

ROME, October 25 — Allied military technicians and directors of Rome electric companies today explained a new plan for the rationing of the city's electric power.

According to the plan, which will be effective November 1, Rome will be divided into four zones. Each zone will have a continuous flow of electricity for a period of one week, 24 hours a day. During this time, the other three zones will have electric power every three days for 24 hours daily.

The quantity available to each consumer will be strictly limited. Each private apartment will have 10 kilowatt hours of electricity for each month, a quantity sufficient to keep two small 25 kilowatt bulbs burning for 200 hours.

A special provision will be made for newspaper offices, hospitals, schools, boarding schools, colleges, government ministries, municipal offices, and other indispensable institutions.

Theaters and cinema houses will have only one-quarter of the electric power used during the first two months of the current year.

Each consumer will be informed through the press of how to make the best use of available electricity.

Consumers who use more than their ration of power will have their electricity discontinued for a month. Recurrence of this offense will result in suspension of power for six months.

Allied and Italian authorities said that if citizens make judicious use of their quota of electric power, there may be continuous distribution of electricity for each day of the month.

Discussing the new plan, Brig. Gen. Thoburn Brown, Allied Military Commander for Rome, pointed out today at a press conference, that only 25 per cent of the quantity of electricity sufficient to meet the normal needs of the city is now available, as a result of German destruction, and that the consumption of electric power must be proportionately reduced.

General Brown asked for the patriotic cooperation of the public, who must realize that the authorities understand their situation, and are proceeding to solve the problem. (UNN)

ITALY ALMOST SELF-SUFFICIENT IN VACCINES

SIENA, October 25 — Liberated Italy is today almost completely self-sufficient in the manufacture of nearly all sera and vaccines, following the reopening here of the *Istituto Sieroterapico e Vaccinogeno Toscano* with the assistance of the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission.

The Allies are continuing to supply those biologicals not yet made in Liberated Italy.

Production at the institute here in addition to that of laboratories in Palermo and Naples, also opened with Allied assistance, is, in the opinion of medical authorities attached to ACC's Public Health Sub-Commission, sufficient to take care of all the needs for biologicals by the people of liberated Italy.

The Siena laboratories, as modern scientifically as any in The United States and Great Britain, now are producing the vaccines in increasing numbers of units. With materials provided by the Allied armies, an anti-typhoid vaccine is being prepared at the rate of 6,000 doses an hour.

All production is exclusively for civilian use.

Immediately available are 2,500,000 doses of anti-smallpox vaccine; 60,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine; 50,000 doses of anti-typhus vaccine; 20,000 doses of anti-whooping cough vaccine; and 30,000 doses of anti-dysentery vaccine. (UNN)

A.C.C. AIDS GOVERNMENT OIL DRIVE

ROME, October 25 — Appointment of 25 Allied officers to assist the Italian Government's campaign to collect the 1944 olive-oil crop was announced today by the Allied Control Commission.

Like the *Granai del Popolo* (Granaries of the People) campaign in the wheat harvest — now nearly completed — the *Oliari del Popolo* campaign was designed as liberated Italy's newest functioning of democratic methods. On basis of communal sharing it would enable all citizens in town and country to receive a reasonable olive oil ration at a controlled price.

The Allied officers assigned today are all convalescing after illness or wounds. As oil or grain harvest-control officers, they will assist Italian agricultural officials for 30 days.

Because the bulk of the olives is grown in territory under control of the Italian Government, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture will have entire direction of the *Oliari del Popolo* drive as part of the plan for rehabilitation of Italian industry, the ACC's Agricultural Sub-Commission said today.

Plans for the drive being developed by the Italian Government include an important role for the communal committees that played such a successful part in each village and province in the *Granai del Popolo* campaign this year.

These communal committees will shoulder the same democratic responsibility for seeing that the olive oil comes into *Oliari del Popolo*, instead of being detoured into the black market, officials asserted today.

«Allied armies consume little or no olive oil,» Lieut Col. W. A. Hartman, director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, said. «They will not confiscate oil as the Germans did. Hence, all oil amassed will go to feed the people of liberated Italy.» (UNN)

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN ARRIVES

VATICAN CITY, October 25 — Mauricio Nabuco, new Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See arrived in Rome today, it was announced from Vatican City. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER STILL POLICY

LONDON, October 25 — Unconditional surrender of Germany, in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy, is still the British policy, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Churchill said that «the three-power declaration to Axis satellites of May 12 should also be borne in mind».

The Prime Minister was answering a question asked by Sir Thomas Moore (Conservative), who wanted to know if unconditional surrender was still the policy of the British Government and the United Nations, and how this policy was reconciled with the system by which former enemies, under military pressure, changed sides and were now apparently Allies. (OWI)

FRANCE WANTS PART IN REICH ADMINISTRATION

PARIS, October 25 — General Charles De Gaulle said today, at his first Allied press conference, that it is «inconceivable that the conditions of the occupation of Germany

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

should be settled without the agreement of France.» General De Gaulle said that French troops would occupy those parts of Germany they capture.

Speaking to over 100 Allied correspondents, General De Gaulle said that, given help, France could put a large new army into the field within six months.

«France,» he said, «is not only ready, but anxious to take her full share in the fight against Germany».

As French industry had been dislocated and drained of its reserve stocks by the Germans, he added, the Allies would have to supply most of the weapons the new army would need.

Questioned as to the French Government's view on the western alliance, De Gaulle said that Belgium and Holland are close neighbors, economically and politically, of France and England, and that these countries would want to see their mutual economic and political relations properly organized.

General De Gaulle noted that there are about 52,000 members of the French Forces of the Interior now fighting with General de Lattre de Tassigny's army in Lorraine. He added that no difficulty is being encountered in recruiting volunteers for an expeditionary corps for the liberation of Indo-China when the opportunity occurs. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ROOSEVELT ON FRANCE AND SECURITY TALKS

WASHINGTON, October 25 — President Roosevelt said at a press conference yesterday that he knew of no immediate plans to bring France into the post-war security talks to follow those at Dumbarton Oaks.

Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said at his press conference yesterday that it was too soon to express an opinion on the plans for including France in the world security organization, adding that he expected France would be a full and participating member of the next United Nations conference, which he indicated may be held next January. (OWI-Reuter)

DEWEY PLEDGES NON-PARTISAN PEACE PROGRAM

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, October 25 — The American people are united in their determination to carry through the war to swift and total victory, and to organize for world peace on a non-partisan basis, Governor Thomas Dewey, Republican Party candidate for President in the elections of November 7, said in a campaign speech here last night.

«On great objectives we, the American people, are wholly agreed», he said. «We are determined to carry this war through to swift and total victory. We are determined that the United States shall take the lead, even before victory in this war is won, on the establishment of a world organization to prevent future wars».

Dewey reaffirmed his belief that the U. S. delegate on the proposed International Council should have the power and authority to make decisions on using force to halt aggression. Expressing the view that formation of an international peace organization must not be delayed, Dewey said: «We must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and halt future aggressions». (OWI)

CANADA RELEASES FRENCH FUNDS

OTTAWA, October 25 — Following Canada's recognition of the French Provisional Government, the Canadian Government released 200,000,000 dollars in French funds, which have been frozen in the Bank of Canada since Canada broke off relations with Vichy almost two years ago. (PWB)

Spanish regular troops and opposition fighters. The Franco radio, however, refers to these engagements as «mere frontier skirmishes» in which the Maquis were decisively defeated, whereas Spanish Republican sources in London assert there is organized Republican activity in three major Spanish provinces: Galicia, in the northwest; Estramadura, in the southwest; and Andalusia, in the south.

The American Associated Press, warning that it still is not clear whether the present developments indicate an organized revolt against the régime of 'Generalissimo' Francisco Franco, said reports from Barcelona told of a spontaneous celebration there last Sunday growing out of unfounded reports that Germany had surrendered.

In Paris, the newspaper *Combat*, organ of the French Resistance Movement, charged that German units stranded inside Spain, numbering perhaps 40,000 men, had been regrouped «into a proper army perfectly equipped.» The charge contrasted with a statement by the Spanish Embassy at London that only about 1,200 Germans got into Spain after the German defeat in France, and that these had been interned in accordance with international law.

An American newspaperman said that on Friday he talked with some of the Maquis on duty on the Spanish side of the imaginary line separating the two countries. (The De Gaulle Government has clamped a tight control on the border.)

«This,» he says, «is their position:

«For years now we have been living as exiles in France with but one hope — to get back to our own country and live like free men...

«Now France has been liberated, thanks to the American and British Armies plus the work that the French and Spanish Maquis did — not only by sabotage, but in regular, pitched battles. We are proud of the part we played in the liberation, and our French Maquis comrades have shown us that they appreicate the work that we did.

«Now we want to do the same for our own country. Spain has been a Fascist country for more than five years, an enemy of democracy and an ally of Hitler.

«We have forgotten politics. The Spanish National Union, whose underground headquarters are in Madrid, includes Roman Catholics, Basques, Catalans, Republicans, Socialists, Communists — all the political parties of Spain except the Falange. We are... Spaniards who want to go back to our own country, drive out the Fascists, and then let the Spanish people in elections decide what kind of a government they want. (OWI-AP)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 25. — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

American and British troops of the 5th Army have made important gains, despite most determined enemy resistance.

American troops have taken Monte Belmonte, the scene of the most bitter fighting for the last few days, and held it against counter-attacks.

East of Monte Grande, American troops of the 5th Army are engaged in determined fighting for a key feature about five miles from the Bologna-Rimini Highway.

On their right, British troops of the 5th Army have captured the important height of Monte Spaduro, and held it against several strong counter-attacks.

Eighth Army troops have now virtually overcome all enemy resistance on the east bank of the River Savio, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ROOSEVELT ON FRANCE AND SECURITY TALKS

WASHINGTON, October 25 — President Roosevelt said at a press conference yesterday that he knew of no immediate plans to bring France into the post-war security talks to follow those at Dumbarton Oaks.

Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said at his press conference yesterday that it was too soon to express an opinion on the plans for including France in the world security organization, adding that he expected France would be a full and participating member of the next United Nations conference, which he indicated may be held next January. (OWI-Reuter)

DEWEY PLEDGES NON-PARTISAN PEACE PROGRAM

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, October 25 — The American people are united in their determination to carry through the war to swift and total victory, and to organize for world peace on a non-partisan basis, Governor Thomas Dewey, Republican Party candidate for President in the elections of November 7, said in a campaign speech here last night.

«On great objectives we, the American people, are wholly agreed», he said. «We are determined to carry this war through to swift and total victory. We are determined that the United States shall take the lead, even before victory in this war is won, on the establishment of a world organization to prevent future wars».

Dewey reaffirmed his belief that the U. S. delegate on the proposed International Council should have the power and authority to make decisions on using force to halt aggression. Expressing the view that formation of an international peace organization must not be delayed, Dewey said: «We must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and halt future aggressions». (OWI)

CANADA RELEASES FRENCH FUNDS

OTTAWA, October 25 — Following Canada's recognition of the French Provisional Government, the Canadian Government released 200,000,000 dollars in French funds, which have been frozen in the Bank of Canada since Canada broke off relations with Vichy almost two years ago. (PWB)

RUSSIAN UNION LEADERS TOUR BRITAIN

LONDON, October 25 — Russia is relying on Britain to supply part of the machinery which she lost in the devastation of many of her industrial areas by the Germans, V. Kuznetsov, the leader of eight Russian trade union delegates, said yesterday after a tour of Merseyside docks and factories in Britain.

Kuznetsov revealed that already one Liverpool factory had been given a million-pound order by the Soviet Government for telephone equipment.

The delegates will visit Manchester, Sheffield, and other manufacturing centers in England, so that they may become familiar with British production methods. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

MORE SPANISH MAQUIS ACTIVITY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, October 25 — Fresh reports of activity by the Spanish Maquis against the Franco regime coincide with an admission by the Spanish National Radio that clashes have taken place near the French frontier between [illegible] on the border.)

«This,» he says, «is their position:

«For years now we have been living as exiles in France with but one hope — to get back to our own country and live like free men...

«Now France has been liberated, thanks to the American and British Armies plus the work that the French and Spanish Maquis did — not only by sabotage, but in regular, pitched battles. We are proud of the part we played in the liberation, and our French Maquis comrades have shown us that they appreicate the work that we did.

«Now we want to do the same for our own country. Spain has been a Fascist country for more than five years, an enemy of democracy and an ally of Hitler.

«We have forgotten politics. The Spanish National Union, whose underground headquarters are in Madrid, includes Roman Catholics, Basques, Catalans, Republicans, Socialists, Communists — all the political parties of Spain except the Falange. We are... Spaniards who want to go back to our own country, drive out the Fascists, and then let the Spanish people in elections decide what kind of a government they want. (OWI-AP)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 25. — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

American and British troops of the 5th Army have made important gains, despite most determined enemy resistance.

American troops have taken Monte Belmonte, the scene of the most bitter fighting for the last few days, and held it against counter-attacks.

East of Monte Grande, American troops of the 5th Army are engaged in determined fighting for a key feature about five miles from the Bologna-Rimini Highway.

On their right, British troops of the 5th Army have captured the important height of Monte Spaduro, and held it against several strong counter-attacks.

Eighth Army troops have now virtually overcome all enemy resistance on the east bank of the River Savio, and have reached Savio village near the mouth of the river.

In the Cesena area, the bridgehead has been considerably enlarged and 8th Army infantry, supported by tanks, are advancing astride the main Bologna-Rimini Road toward the River Bevano.

Indian troops have made further progress south of Cesena and, in the Bidente Valley, Polish troops have made further gains.

Land Forces Greece:

Thirty miles north of Lamia, our forward patrols have entered Dhomokos.

German troops have evacuated Volos, and heavy casualties were inflicted on them by guerrilla forces as they retreated from the town.

At the Piraeus, additional troops have been unloaded.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather prevented both heavy and medium bombers from operating, but fighter-bombers and fighters gave very strong support to the land forces in the Bologna and Cesena areas by attacking supply dumps, troop concentrations, guns, and strongpoints, and also attacked bridges and rail communications in the Po Valley.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Coastal and Balkan Air Force aircraft attacked shipping in the Adriatic, and rail and road traffic in Albania and Yugoslavia.

Nine of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew approximately 850 sorties.

Navy:

On the night of 20/21 October, Allied light coastal forces operating in the Gulf of Genoa met three heavily armed enemy vessels. Our forces attacked three times under heavy fire and illumination by star shell, but the results were inconclusive. At one period, the enemy ships were seen to be firing at each other. A similar indecisive engagement took place on the night of 21/22 October, in the same area, but later our forces attacked a convoy of « F » lighters southbound between Genoa and Spezia. One of the « F » lighters was sunk. In these two actions, our craft incurred some superficial damage.

On 23 October, aircraft of the Royal Navy from *HMS Attacker* operated all day against enemy landing craft, laden with motor transport, as well as against rail and road traffic in the Katerine area. On the west side of the Gulf of Salonica, 10 locomotives and 10 trucks were destroyed, and hits obtained on other truck concentrations. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 25 — Today's communique:

South of Breskens, the road from Schoondijke to Oostburg is in our hands, and Allied troops are on the edge of Oostburg.

South of Roosendaal, further gains brought us to the neighborhood of Pindorp.

Some progress has also been made north and northeast of Woensdrecht.

Our troops are fighting in the outskirts of Hertogenbosch, and have cut the main road and railway both north and a few miles south of the town.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in Zuid Beveland Peninsula, and hit military buildings at Dordrecht.

Other fighter-bombers attacked strongpoints northeast of Nijmegen.

Road and rail transportation targets in Holland and western Germany were attacked by fighter-bombers in strength. In the areas of Hanover and Kassel, more than 100 locomotives and many freight cars were destroyed. In the area north of Aachen and Lunéville, there were no substantial changes.

Patrol activity continued throughout the area in the Moselle Valley. Our units encountered sporadic artillery and small-arms fire.

In the Baccarat sector, Menarmont has been freed.

Northeast of Epinal, we made further gains and have taken the villages of Mortagne and Bifontaine in house-to-house fighting.

Our forces in the Vosges Mountains are improving their positions. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 25 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

Troops of the Karelian Front, pursuing German troops, today crossed the Norwegian border and in difficult trans-Arctic conditions captured the important port in the Barents Sea, the town of Kirkenes, and also occupied in fighting on Norwegian territory over 30 other populated localities, including Krov-Peterburg, Turbuk, Jartergoden, Ropolden, Jelobeng, Elvenes, Gjorheim, Hebukeen, Jergevag, Lord-

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainan Front, today captured by storm the important strongpoints of the enemy defenses and large railway junctions of northern Transylvania, the towns of Satu-Mare and Carei, and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Batavche, Halmeu, Purlun, Agrid, Pelishor, Lazur, Otvaru, Petish, Dare, Tashmero, Ilvachi, Kemin, Uzechen, and Staneslau, and the railway stations of Halmeu, Mihula, Otvareu, Lazur, Shehmerel, Ilvachi, and Staneslau. Thus, our troops completed the liberation of Transylvania from the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 24, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 112 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 67 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 24/25, our long-range Air Force carried out raids on the ports of Libau and Windau, and on the railway junctions of East Prussia, Insterburg and Darkemen. A few German transports were at the Port of Libau at the time of the raid. As a result of bombardment, 14 fires broke out. Especially large fires were seen at the eastern part of the port, in the area of hangars and the station. Five explosions were noted at the port, of which one was of high magnitude.

At the port of Windau, several fires broke out, followed by explosions.

At the railway junctions of Insterburg and Darkemen, bomb explosions were noted amongst the enemy trains. At Darkemen, by direct bomb hits, one ammunition train was blown up. A large part of the junction was enveloped by flames. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Several groups of Patriots are active behind German lines on the 8th Army front.

In the Ravenna sector, the inundation of the terrain caused by the rains favors Patriot activity, although living conditions are rendered extremely difficult because of the nature of the place.

To the northwest of Cividale del Friuli, the enemy, employing several thousands of men in a mopping-up operation, succeeded in reoccupying a large sector, where he immediately took to fierce reprisals, killing civilians and devastating homes.

Toward the beginning of October, about 30 Garibaldi Patriots attacked a depot of war materiel at Visco, in Udine Province. After disarming the guards, commanded by a German non-commissioned officer, Patriots captured 1,000 rifles, 30 machine guns, and four mortars.

German military authorities have undertaken a vast offensive against several localities occupied by the Patriots, particularly in the Sabbia and Trombia valleys, where the Wehrmacht is seeking to overwhelm the daring « Green Flames. » Up until now, the Patriots, though yielding terrain here and there, have succeeded in containing the advance of the enemy, who has superior resources at his disposal.

Another battle which lasted a little more than a week took place north of Turin.

In spite of the mopping-up operations carried out by the Fascists, the Patriots of Brescia are holding their positions in a vast sector comprising a part of the Province of Bergamo, and a few valleys of the Trentino and Lake Garda regions.

Nazi-Fascist troops, approximately 3,000 strong, with almost 50 armored vehicles, have launched an attack against a Patriot brigade between Lake d'Iseo and Lake di Idro.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 25 — Today's communique:

South of Breskens, the road from Schoondijke to Oostburg is in our hands, and Allied troops are on the edge of Oostburg.

South of Roosendaal, further gains brought us to the neighborhood of Pindorp.

Some progress has also been made north and northeast of Woensdrecht.

Our troops are fighting in the outskirts of Hertogenbosch, and have cut the main road and railway both north and a few miles south of the town.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in Zuid Beveland Peninsula, and hit military buildings at Dordrecht.

Other fighter-bombers attacked strongpoints northeast of Nijmegen.

Road and rail transportation targets in Holland and western Germany were attacked by fighter-bombers in strength. In the areas of Hanover and Kassel, more than 100 locomotives and many freight cars were destroyed. In the area north of Aachen and Lunéville, there were no substantial changes.

Patrol activity continued throughout the area in the Moselle Valley. Our units encountered sporadic artillery and small-arms fire.

In the Baccarat sector, Menarmont has been freed.

Northeast of Epinal, we made further gains and have taken the villages of Mortagne and Bifontaine in house-to-house fighting.

Our forces in the Vosges Mountains are improving their positions. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 25 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

Troops of the Karelian Front, persuing German troops, today crossed the Norwegian border and in difficult trans-Arctic conditions captured the important port in the Barents Sea, the town of Kirkenes, and also occupied in fighting on Norwegian territory over 30 other populated localities, including Krov-Peterburg, Turbuk, Jartergoden, Ropolden, Jakobsen, Elvensen, Giorgheim, Hebuksen, Jorgnevan, Lord-Forbodon, Mihot, Potsbord, Langli, and Dvalvik.

In the direction of Libau, our troops beat back repeated strong infantry and tank counter-attacks of the enemy, and inflicted on him heavy losses in men and material.

In East Prussia, our troops continued their offensive and, surmounting resistance and counter-attacks of the enemy, in stiff fighting captured a line of powerfully-fortified strongpoints of the Germans, including Balden, Peteraichen, Bistishen, Grosten, Parashkenen, Lavishkenen, Pabalen, Gross-Strukenen, Matsukenen, Aldehuspen, Gross-Krakishken, Shulten, and Klaikumeshnen.

Northwest of Praga, suburb of Warsaw, our troops, jointly with units of the Polish 1st Army, fought engagements of local importance, in the course of which they occupied the populated localities of Layski, Debishevo, Vingerski-Ponti, Rembelshizna, Rushkolye, Poshuke, Dombrushka, Pludy, Genrikho, Tarkomin, and Zheran.

On the territory of Czecho-Slovakia, northeast and southeast of Mukacevo, our troops, surmounting resistance and engineering obstacles of the enemy, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Izvor, Olenivo, Solochin, Patiki (14 kilometers northeast of Mukacevo), Duseno, Dobge, Veliki-Rakovets, and Rotoso, and the railway stations of Nelipino, Dobge, and Zatne.

station. Five explosions were noted at the port, of which one was of high magnitude.

At the port of Windau, several fires broke out, followed by explosions.

At the railway junctions of Insterburg and Darkemen, bomb explosions were noted amongst the enemy trains. At Darkemen, by direct bomb hits, one ammunition train was blown up. A large part of the junction was enveloped by flames. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Several groups of Patriots are active behind German lines on the 8th Army front.

In the Ravenna sector, the inundation of the terrain caused by the rains favors Patriot activity, although living conditions are rendered extremely difficult because of the nature of the place.

To the northwest of Cividale del Friuli, the enemy, employing several thousands of men in a mopping-up operation, succeeded in reoccupying a large sector, where he immediately took to fierce reprisals, killing civilians and devastating homes.

Toward the beginning of October, about 30 Garibaldi Patriots attacked a depot of war materiel at Visco, in Udine Province. After disarming the guards, commanded by a German non-commissioned officer, Patriots captured 1,000 rifles, 30 machine guns, and four mortars.

German military authorities have undertaken a vast offensive against several localities occupied by the Patriots, particularly in the Sabbia and Trombia valleys, where the Wehrmacht is seeking to overwhelm the daring «Green Flames.» Up until now, the Patriots, though yielding terrain here and there, have succeeded in containing the advance of the enemy, who has superior resources at his disposal.

Another battle which lasted a little more than a week took place north of Turin.

In spite of the mopping-up operations carried out by the Fascists, the Patriots of Brescia are holding their positions in a vast sector comprising a part of the Province of Bergamo, and a few valleys of the Trentino and Lake Garda regions.

Nazi-Fascist troops, approximately 3,000 strong, with almost 50 armored vehicles, have launched an attack against a Patriot brigade between Lake d'Iseo and Lake di Idro. The Nazi-Fascists, informed by spies, were able to surround the Patriots of Corva sector, but the latter succeeded in retiring into the mountains through an almost inaccessible path. During the clash, the enemy suffered several losses in killed and wounded, including a high-ranking German officer. The Patriots lost only four killed and one prisoner.

This prisoner, whose name is Gaetano Castiglione, was hanged in the Collio Square, after barbarous torture.

The executioner, before tightening the string around his neck, asked him if he still felt himself a Patriot. Castiglione answered: «Always, for my Fatherland. Long live Italy!» (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 25 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Schelde Estuary, north of Antwerp and in the Hertogenbosch sector, the grim fighting increased in fury.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Formations of the Canadian 1st and British 2nd Armies, attacking with strong bomber support, made small gains after fierce fighting. They suffered heavy losses. The planned break-through was frustrated.

On the whole front from central Holland to the Lothringian frontiers, there was only local fighting.

In the upper reaches of the Mortagne and in the western Vosges, our troops offer a stubborn resistance to enemy formations which penetrated our main lines at some points.

In the Gironde Estuary, the fortress garrisons made further successful sorties into the forefield of their positions.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

Between Vergato and the region north of Loiano, in the Etruscan Apennines, our troops consolidated their positions. Northeast of the town, the Americans made unsuccessful attempts, with ground and air forces, at broadening a local penetration. The enemy shock troops were wiped out.

No major operations are reported from the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front:

From the Balkans, it is learned, that a small group of Partisans and Bulgarians was wiped out at the northeastern frontiers of Albania.

In the area of the western Morawa, fighting is in progress.

Between the Danube and the Tisa, Hungarian attacks were successful.

On the lower reaches of the Tisa and in the Szolnok sector, grim fighting is in full swing.

In the Debrecen sector, our tank units, effectively supported by the Air Force, wiped out the bulk of the Soviet 30th Cavalry Division and the 3rd Tank Brigade, which had been cut off from the rear.

South of Grosskarol, in the Szamos area, as well as in the eastern Beskides, several enemy thrusts and attacks failed.

Between Warsaw and the Bug, our troops repulsed attacking Bolshevik forces and inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

On the Narew, we are engaged in grim fighting against enemy divisions which launched an attack from their bridgehead. Their counter-attacks, which were preceded by a barrage and supported by bombers and tank forces, were halted in fierce forest-fighting. At several points, our tank troops drove back the enemy in counter-attacks. Many Soviet tanks were destroyed.

At Goldap and southeast of Gumbinnen, counter-attacks of our tank forces made gains eastward. In the other sectors of this theater of war, the enemy attacked at several points with strong forces. Some penetrations were sealed off.

In Kurland, German attacks resulted in rectifications of the front.

In the Sworbe Peninsula, the German positions were held in the face of extremely grim enemy attacks. Forces of the Navy and Air Force effectively supported the ground troops.

Yesterday, over East Prussia, the Soviets lost 46 bombers in grim dogfights, and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In northern Finland and on the Arctic Front, at Kirkenes, our grenadiers and mountain troops repulsed enemy reconnaissance thrusts.

Escort vessels of German convoys and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down eight enemy planes over the Norwegian coastal area.

Air:

Hertogenbosch: The strategic Dutch town of Hertogenbosch, of which the BBC broadcast of 2030 tonight said: « German resistance in the Dutch town of Hertogenbosch has apparently ended, » receives the following treatment from Transocean tonight: « The British succeeded in working themselves ahead with stronger tank forces between Hertogenbosch and the Meuse. Then they turned south, and finally entered the northern part, where grim house-to-house fighting is raging at present. »

Eastern Front: The phrase, «the battle for East Prussia,» now occurs in German descriptions of this front. Transocean admits that « Russian formations have broken through, » but adds that they are « being pushed back eastward » by newly-arrived German « reserves. » Aside from these « reserves, » the allegedly high losses of the Soviets is almost the only consoling note which the correspondent von Olberg has to offer on this front: « The major assault against the eastern border of East Prussia between Tilsit and Augustow is still raging in full fury, but the losses of the attackers are extremely high, and the resistance of German divisions is constantly strengthened by fresh forces. »

Kirkenes "Evacuated": A flash from DNB apparently admits the Soviet capture of the Norwegian town of Kirkenes: "The town and harbor of Kirkenes on the Arctic coast have been evacuated by German troops after the destruction of all military installations. » (This statement fails to mention the fact that the "evacuated" town is located inside Norway.)

Bolstering Vienna: German propaganda seems to be engaged in bolstering the Nazi loyalties of Vienna, to whose anti-Nazi underground the Allied news sources are currently giving prominence. As if in rebuttal of such Allied reports about the Viennese political situation, the Gauleiter of Austria, Baldur von Schirach, has addressed the Viennese *Volkssturm*, saying (according to the German Overseas Radio): "Of the Viennese and their behavior in present conditions, I can only say: 'I *believe* in the Viennese!' »

FASCIST PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Fall of Cesena: The Allied capture of Cesena, and other Allied successes in the Adriatic sector are admitted, but the Fascist radio minimises the over-all significance of these victories by inferring that the Allies have come just so far, and will go no farther. « Despite many months of fighting for the control of the Po Valley, it cannot yet be stated that the Anglo-Americans have achieved a real operational success. » It is predicted that strong German resistance forces at the mounth of the Savio River on the Adriatic will halt the Allied advance.

Bologna: Stating that the Allied offensive continues south of Bologna, the Fascist radio adds that « savage engagements took place around Monte Salvaro. »

American Economic Policy in Italy: It is alleged that the official United States economic policy for Italy involves Italy's abandonment of the policy of self-sufficiency prior to any influx of American capital. Concurrently, the warning signal is again given about coming expropriation of large estates in Italy, an allegation this time based on a recent speech made by the Bonomi Government's Minister of Labor.

Dissatisfaction in Invaded Italy: An additional element of the unrest in Sicily is suggested in today's assertion that there has been wholesale recalcitrance in the matter of turning over wheat to the people's granaries. Allied reprisals are said to take the form of huge fines and frequent confiscations.

The Fascist interpretation of the background of workers' demonstrations in « invaded » Italy is that employers have misinterpreted to their own advantage the Bonomi law which grants allowances to workers in addition to their salaries. While democratic procedure investigates, it is stated, « the workers wait and suffer ».

British Implication in Sicilian Disturbances: The accusing finger today shifts from America to England, in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

From the Bohinj [illegible] Partisans and Bulgarians was wiped out at the northeastern frontiers of Albania.

In the area of the western Morawa, fighting is in progress.

Between the Danube and the Tisa, Hungarian attacks were successful.

On the lower reaches of the Tisa and in the Szolnok sector, grim fighting is in full swing.

In the Debrecen sector, our tank units, effectively supported by the Air Force, wiped out the bulk of the Soviet 30th Cavalry Division and the 3rd Tank Brigade, which had been cut off from the rear.

South of Grosskarol, in the Szumos area, as well as in the eastern Beskides, several enemy thrusts and attacks failed.

Between Warsaw and the Bug, our troops repulsed attacking Bolshevik forces and inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

On the Narew, we are engaged in grim fighting against enemy divisions which launched an attack from their bridgehead. Their counter-attacks, which were preceded by a barrage and supported by bombers and tank forces, were halted in fierce forest-fighting. At several points, our tank troops drove back the enemy in counter-attacks. Many Soviet tanks were destroyed.

At Goldap and southeast of Gumbinnen, counter-attacks of our tank forces made gains eastward. In the other sectors of this theater of war, the enemy attacked at several points with strong forces. Some penetrations were sealed off.

In Kurland, German attacks resulted in rectifications of the front.

In the Sworbe Peninsula, the German positions were held in the face of extremely grim enemy attacks. Forces of the Navy and Air Force effectively supported the ground troops.

Yesterday, over East Prussia, the Soviets lost 46 bombers in grim dogfights, and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In northern Finland and on the Arctic Front, at Kirkenes, our grenadiers and mountain troops repulsed enemy reconnaissance thrusts.

Escort vessels of German convoys and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down eight enemy planes over the Norwegian coastal area.

Air:

Anglo-American bombers made low-level attacks on the civil population, particularly in the Rhenish area.

Our anti-aircraft batteries brought down 16 of these planes, which flew at a low level.

In the early evening hours, British planes dropped bombs on Hanover. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Western Front: For the present, the German position on the western front, though treated with seriousness, appears to be presented by the German Radio as less fluid and less endangered than on the eastern front, where a number of Soviet gains are being conceded.

Sertorius cites Holland, rather than the « calm » Aachen area, as the present focal point in the west: « The fighting in Holland is becoming ever more intensive... The centre of gravity of Eisenhower's expected large-scale offensive will be on the Allied left wing. »

falls to mention the fact that the evacuated town is located inside Norway.)

Bolstering Vienna: German propaganda seems to be engaged in bolstering the Nazi loyalties of Vienna, to whose anti-Nazi underground the Allied news sources are currently giving prominence. As if in rebuttal of such Allied reports about the Viennese political situation, the Gauleiter of Austria, Baldur von Schirach, has addressed the Viennese *Volkssturm*, saying (according to the German Overseas Radio): "Of the Viennese and their behavior in present conditions, I can only say: 'I believe in the Viennese!' »

FASCIST PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Fall of Cesena: The Allied capture of Cesena, and other Allied successes in the Adriatic sector are admitted, but the Fascist radio minimises the over-all significance of these victories by inferring that the Allies have come just so far, and will go no farther. « Despite many months of fighting for the control of the Po Valley, it cannot yet be stated that the Anglo-Americans have achieved a real operational success. » It is predicted that strong German resistance forces at the mouth of the Savio River on the Adriatic will halt the Allied advance.

Bologna: Stating that the Allied offensive continues south of Bologna, the Fascist radio adds that « savage engagements took place around Monte Salvaro. »

American Economic Policy in Italy: It is alleged that the official United States economic policy for Italy involves Italy's abandonment of the policy of self-sufficiency prior to any influx of American capital. Concurrently, the warning signal is again given about coming expropriation of large estates in Italy, an allegation this time based on a recent speech made by the Bonomi Government's Minister of Labor.

Dissatisfaction in Invaded Italy: An additional element of the unrest in Sicily is suggested in today's assertion that there has been wholesale recalcitrance in the matter of turning over wheat to the people's granaries. Allied reprisals are said to take the form of huge fines and frequent confiscations.

The Fascist interpretation of the background of workers' demonstrations in « invaded » Italy is that employers have misinterpreted to their own advantage the Bonomi law which grants allowances to workers in addition to their salaries. While democratic procedure investigates, it is stated, « the workers wait and suffer ».

British Implication in Sicilian Disturbances: The accusing finger today shifts from America to England, in the charge of interference in Sicily. Stating that British intervention resulted in the immediate release of the Separatists involved in the riots, the accusation is also made that the whole movement was secretly supported by British occupation authorities. The Communists, however, are reputedly twisting the lion's tail by exploiting the separatist movement.

Vatican Schemes for Temporal Power: From Rolandi Ricci's article on Vatican policy in the *Corriere della Sera*, several deductions are made, one of the most ominous being that the Vatican's hostile attitude towards Fascism and Nazism is closely linked to its growing hunger for a recapture of its former temporal power. The Vatican's more-or-less indirect indulgence of Partisan warfare and a general « plague » of revolt in Italy is severely criticised. Another article on the Vatican mentions its concern over losing, through depreciation of the lira, a great part of the money paid it by the Fascist state at the time of the Laterun Pact. The Vatican is then ironically warned that it should worry more about the increase of atheism in Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ADC
3 OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

Wednesday **25 October 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Russians capture fortress of Augustow in Poland, enter Huszt and Satu Mare in Hungary: New U. S. landing in Philippines reported: Krueger says all going according to plan: Three British columns drive on Hertogenbosch: Weather and stiff enemy resistance hold AAI to minor gains: 1,000 RAF heavies strike Essen: Lamia occupied by Land Forces Greece.

LIBERATED ITALY — Two agrarian reform decrees published: 28 Senators ousted: 540,000 Italians still in Germany: Florentines form self-help committee.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill to make statement on Moscow Conference Friday; Eden confers with King Farouk.

NEUTRAL — Maquis in action throughout Spain: Franco Government denies 15,000 Germans entered Spain.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE POLISH FORTRESS OF AUGUSTOW ENTER HUSZT AND SATU MARE IN HUNGARY

MOSCOW, October 24 — Russian armies fighting to extend the 90-mile gap in the German lines in East Prussia have captured a number of strongly fortified points. Simultaneously, Russian forces advancing from the southeast cut their way through the Augustow Forest and captured the great Polish fortress of Augustow, guarding the immediate approaches to East Prussia.

In Hungary, Red Army units have entered Huszt and Satu Mare.

Armies under Russia's youngest army general, 36-year-old General Chernyakovsky, are now about 60 miles from Königsberg, the East Prussian capital. Chernyakovsky is pouring more and more troops into the Insterburg Gap, while General Bagramyan masses his 1st Baltic Army on [illegible] the German left flank.

In Hungary, General Petrov's forces striking down through Czecho-Slovakia have entered the large railway junction of Huszt, 45 miles southeast of Mucacevo, while troops fighting their way up from northern Transylvania have broken into Satu Mare, and have engaged the enemy in street battles.

These rapid advances have increased the threat to the German and Hungarian troops.

Inside the Danube bend south of Budapest, both Soviet and Rumanian communiques report successful operations. Between the Danube and the Tisza, northwest of Szeged, the railway junctions of Kiskunhals, Janushalma, and Yamkocz were captured. Moscow reports place Red Army spearheads in southeast Hungary within 60 miles of Budapest.

For the third day running, the Red Army took a heavy toll of German tanks, knocking out 131 on all sectors of the front yesterday. Forty-seven planes were shot down.
(OWI-Reuter)

NEW U.S. LANDING IN PHILIPPINES REPORTED

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 24 — A new landing — on the island of Samar, whose northern tip is 15 miles south of the island of Luzon on which Manila is situated — was reported in a dispatch tonight by a correspondent of *The Melbourne Herald*.

The report said that American tanks were ferried across the narrow strait separating Leyte from Samar.

American Forces, it was said, are receiving air support both from carriers and from Southwest Pacific bases.

Lieut Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the U. S. 6th Army, said today: « Everything has gone according to plan, and a major threat from Japanese ground action on Leyte is growing more remote daily. »

A late dispatch tonight reported that more than 3,000 Japanese had been killed in the fighting on Leyte, as American liberating forces deepened the beachhead to seven miles on a front of nearly 25 miles. Eleven towns and three adjacent islands have been captured.

U. S. 7th Division troops, led by Sherman tanks, today took the San Pablo airfield, seven miles west and slightly north of the liberated coastal city of Dulag. The tanks led the troops, who marched 12 circuitous and perilous miles to reach the airfield.

The advance to San Pablo is aimed toward Burauen, communication junction for the north-south highway travers-

LATE BULLETINS

PACIFIC OPERATIONS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, October 24 — The [illegible] Pacific is ahead of schedule, and has reached a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

to plan: Three British columns drive on Hertogenbosch: Weather and stiff enemy resistance hold AAI to minor gains: 1,000 RAF heavies strike Essen: Lamia occupied by Land Forces Greece.

LIBERATED ITALY — Two agrarian reform decrees published: 28 Senators ousted: 540,000 Italians still in Germany: Florentines form self-help committee.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill to make statement on Moscow Conference Friday: Eden confers with King Farouk.

NEUTRAL — Maquis in action throughout Spain: Franco Government denies 15,000 Germans entered Spain.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE POLISH FORTRESS OF AUGUSTOW ENTER HUSZT AND SATU MARE IN HUNGARY

MOSCOW, October 24 — Russian armies fighting to extend the 90-mile gap in the German lines in East Prussia have captured a number of strongly fortified points. Simultaneously, Russian forces advancing from the southeast cut their way through the Augustow Forest and captured the great Polish fortress of Augustow, guarding the immediate approaches to East Prussia.

In Hungary, Red Army units have entered Huszt and Satu Mare.

Armies under Russia's youngest army general, 36-year-old General Chernyakovsky, are now about 60 miles from Königsberg, the East Prussian capital. Chernyakovsky is pouring more and more troops into the Insterburg Gap, while General Bagramyan masses his 1st Baltic Army on the River Niemen to threaten the German left flank.

Soviet long-range planes last night bombed Insterburg, vital rail center of East Prussia, ahead of the advancing armies. Soviet artillery on the north bank of the Niemen is engaged in a duel with German guns on the south bank.

Moscow dispatches say the hard crust of the German frontier fortifications has been decisively broken. The breakthrough was made just north of the Masurian Lake country, the classic battleground where Hindenburg and Ludendorf won the Battle of Tannenberg in 1914.

500 Guns to the Mile

The assault was preceded by 36 hours of intensive Soviet bombing and of shelling by guns mounted 500 to the mile. The bombardment shattered nine-foot-thick concrete pillboxes, three-story Maginot-type forts, minefields, and electrified obstacles. The Russians killed 4,000 Germans in only one day's fighting, and knocked out 111 tanks.

The Germans are fighting desperately to defend their home soil. Picked SS troops with the single order «Die where you stand» have been thrown into the battle. No civilians are encountered by the Red Army as they advance, but thousands of cattle wander on the roads, abandoned by their owners. Abandoned meals are found in cottages. Half-starved Russia «slaves» are emerging from wrecked German homes crammed with Russian loot.

the railway junctions of Kiskunhalas, [illegible] Kecskemet were captured. Moscow reports place Red Army spearheads in southeast Hungary within 60 miles of Budapest.

For the third day running, the Red Army took a heavy toll of German tanks, knocking out 131 on all sectors of the front yesterday. Forty-seven planes were shot down. (OWI-Reuter)

NEW U.S. LANDING IN PHILIPPINES REPORTED

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 24 — A new landing — on the island of Samar, whose northern tip is 15 miles south of the island of Luzon on which Manila is situated — was reported in a dispatch tonight by a correspondent of *The Melbourne Herald*.

The report said that American tanks were ferried across the narrow strait seperating Leyte from Samar.

American Forces, it was said, are receiving air support both from carriers and from Southwest Pacific bases.

Lieut Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the U. S. 6th Army, said today: «Everything has gone according to plan, and a major threat from Japanese ground action on Leyte is growing more remote daily.»

A late dispatch tonight reported that more than 3,000 Japanese had been killed in the fighting on Leyte, as American liberating forces deepened the beachhead to seven miles on a front of nearly 25 miles. Eleven towns and three adjacent islands have been captured.

U. S. 7th Division troops, led by Sherman tanks, today took the San Pablo airfield, seven miles west and slightly north of the liberated coastal city of Dulag. The tanks led the troops, who marched 12 circuitous and perilous miles to reach the airfield.

The advance to San Pablo is aimed toward Burauen, communication junction for the north-south highway travers-

LATE BULLETINS

PACIFIC OPERATIONS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, October 24 — The war in the Pacific is ahead of schedule, and has reached a point where the Allies can attack Japan at places of their own choosing, Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of U.S. naval personnel, declared here today. (OWI)

NEW NAVY PLANE DOWNS JAPS AT 31-1 RATIO

WASHINGTON, October 24 — It was revealed here tonight that the United States Navy has introduced a new-type of Hellcat fighter plane into action in the Pacific theater. The new plane has been shooting down Japanese planes at a 31-1 ratio, and is making a great contribution to the sweeping advances against the Japanese Empire. (BBC)

JAP NAVAL FORCES SIGHTED, U. S. PLANES ATTACK

PEARL HARBOR, October 24 — Japanese naval forces, including battleships and cruisers, were sighted moving into the central Philippines fighting area yesterday, and were attacked by carrier-based aircraft of the U. S. 3rd Fleet, Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced today.

The enemy vessels were moving eastward in the Sibuyan and Sulu Seas, the announcement added. The Sibuyan Sea is north of Panay Island and south of Luzon Island. The Sulu Sea is west of Mindanao and south of Panay Island. (OWI)

3985

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765621

ing Leyte Valley and the east-west road, an Associated Press dispatch said. San Pablo is about two-thirds of the way to this key town.

The offensive is aimed at bottling Japanese forces in the broad Leyte Valley.

General MacArthur reported today that American forces are pursuing Japanese troops three miles north of Tacloban, capital of Leyte, and among those towns mentioned in the communique as liberated.

A strong Japanese counter-attack north of Palo was beaten off in bloody fighting. An American press service reported troops of General Krueger's 6th Army, which is driving the Japanese from their prepared positions beyond Palo, are battling to seize the two ends of the Leyte Valley Highway, and deprive the Japanese of all effective road communications into the zone where the Americans landed.

A late Reuter dispatch tonight said that the Japanese near Palo are still resisting stubbornly, but their positions are gradually being reduced. Artillery near the beachhead is inflicting heavy casualties, piles of dead on the side of the Palo-Tacloban Highway indicating the accuracy of American fire. American dive-bombers are also participating in the attack.

American forces in the Dulag region are by-passing and engulfing enemy positions of «great natural strength» northeast of that town.

Twenty-seven tons of bombs were cascaded on Cagayan, on Mindanao Island, by American heavy bombers, destroying buildings, starting fires, and causing explosions. Night patrol planes attacked an airdrome on Davao, destroying buildings and starting fires.

William Dickinson, representing the combined American press here, said in a delayed dispatch received tonight that 4.000 armed and organized Patriots, and an American group, aided in the preparations for the landing of U. S. forces on Leyte.

He said that the Patriot Army of the Philippines, led by by a Filipino colonel, collected detailed information as to Japanese strength and dispositions before the landings, which they transmitted through secret channels to American headquarters.

General MacArthur said tonight that the organized Patriot Army will join the American Army now on Leyte.

(OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

BRITISH COLUMNS DRIVE ON HERTOGENBOSCH

SHAEF, October 24 — Three British columns of infantry and armor pushed on tonight to the cathedral city of Hertogenbosch, a main German communications hub in the area northeast of the port city of Antwerp. Reports early this evening said that advance patrols of General Sir Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army had entered the city and reached the banks of the canal running throught its center.

Another column was poised as a threat to the city when they advanced to within 4.000 yards of it.

A third column, composed of Scottish troops, wheeled around from the south and cut the road leading to Eindhoven, according to late front-line dispatches. Disclosure of this thrust by crack Scottish regiments was made by a spokesman at General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters soon after the penetration of the city was revealed here.

An Associated Press report said that the northernmost British unit had liberated Rosenmalen, a little over two miles northeast of the city, and smashed through the village of Hintham, and worked onto the solid ground between Orten and an artificial lake on the outskirts of Hertogenbosch.

The drive for Hertogenbosch also offered a new threat to the sister communications center of Tilburg. British troops fighting in this area are within five miles of the main road

firm astride the only overland supply route that had been left to the Germans on Walcheren, the South Beveland Islands.

The Associated Press said that strong Allied artillery support was given the Canadian forces as they advanced across the neck of Beveland Peninsula west of Woensdrecht, and cleared the area right to the banks of the east Schelde.

In the slowly shrinking Schelde pocket, bitter fighting was reported. The Canadians are digging the Germans out of a maze of underground fortifications and passages in the area of Fort Frederik Hendrik, just west of Breskens, which is still firmly held by Canadian troops.

Southwest of Breskens, Allied forces continued their thrust through water-logged terrain and reached points within a mile of Groede, located almost at the western tip of the Schelde pocket.

Activity on the American 1st Army front yesterday was limited to mopping up in the Würselen area northeast of Aachen.

To the south, troops of the U.S. 3rd Army fought their way into the village of Bezange la Petite, 19 miles east of Nancy, but were forced to withdraw in the face of heavy fire from dug-in German tanks. Other 3rd Army units now control two-thirds of the Moncourt Forest. The town of Moncourt has not yet been penetrated.

On the 6th Army Group front commanded by Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers, the tempo of battle is rising. German counter-attacks supported by tanks have been beaten off in the Forêt Parroy sector east of Nancy. Flooded areas are hampering the French armored units in their drive in the Vosges passes, and their tanks are unable to leave the valley floor.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

A.A.I. HELD TO MINOR GAINS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 24 — Renewed bad weather, which blunted the striking power of the Allied air and ground forces, yesterday again held the Allied Armies in Italy to minor gains, it was announced here today.

Although 8th Army forces pushed along the coast road north of Cervia for 1.000 yards against light enemy rearguards, elsewhere along the Adriatic front heavy rains made meadow-lands almost impassable, and savage enemy resistance, backed by heavy artillery barrages, still hemmed the two small Canadian and British bridgeheads across the main German defense line of the Savio River.

On the 5th Army front, enemy forces still clung fanatically to the three-to-four mile long mountain escarpment guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley, where for a week they have fought back almost continuous American assaults, and in a period of 11 days have yielded only two scant miles of the Florence-Bologna Highway leading up to their mountain wall defenses. Although American forces have driven forward over 25 miles since the beginning of their hard hitting offensive some 43 days ago, yesterday they were still 8½ miles from Bologna, and were still faced with a bitter, all-out enemy defense.

Monte Belmonte Slows Advance

Monte Belmonte, key bastion in the enemy's rocky fortress guarding the Bologna approaches, continued yesterday to be the center of most bitter fighting. Although American troops battled their way into the southern slopes of this precipitous mountain mass a week ago, subsequent official reports have made no mention of fighting on this sector, and today's dispatches said that extensive minefields, demolitions, and barbed-wire entanglements were impeding the American advance.

On the right flank of the American front pressing

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

American forces in the Dulag region are by-passing and engulfing enemy positions of "great natural strength" northeast of that town.

Twenty-seven tons of bombs were cascaded on Cagayan, on Mindanao Island, by American heavy bombers, destroying buildings, starting fires, and causing explosions. Night patrol planes attacked an airdrome on Davao, destroying buildings and starting fires.

William Dickinson, representing the combined American press here, said in a delayed dispatch received tonight that 4,000 armed and organized Patriots, and an American group, aided in the preparations for the landing of U. S. forces on Leyte.

He said that the Patriot Army of the Philippines, led by by a Filipino colonel, collected detailed information as to Japanese strength and dispositions before the landings, which they transmitted through secret channels to American headquarters.

General MacArthur said tonight that the organized Patriot Army will join the American Army now on Leyte.

(OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

BRITISH COLUMNS DRIVE ON HERTOGENBOSCH

SHAEF, October 24 — Three British columns of infantry and armor pushed on tonight to the cathedral city of Hertogenbosch, a main German communications hub in the area northeast of the port city of Antwerp. Reports early this evening said that advance patrols of General Sir Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army had entered the city and reached the banks of the canal running through its center.

Another column was poised as a threat to the city when they advanced to within 4,000 yards of it.

A third column, composed of Scottish troops, wheeled around from the south and cut the road leading to Eindhoven, according to late front-line dispatches. Disclosure of this thrust by crack Scottish regiments was made by a spokesman at General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters soon after the penetration of the city was revealed here.

An Associated Press report said that the northernmost British unit had liberated Rosenmalen, a little over two miles northeast of the city, and smashed through the village of Hintham, and worked onto the solid ground between Orten and an artificial lake on the outskirts of Hertogenbosch.

The drive for Hertogenbosch also offered a new threat to the sister communications center of Tilburg. British troops fighting in this area are within five miles of the main road leading from Tilburg through Hertogenbosch, 15 miles to the northeast.

12-Mile Nazi Line Crumbling

A staff officer at General Dempsey's headquarters reported late tonight that the whole of the 12-mile German line between Hertogenbosch and Best was crumbling. The Germans are retreating fast. Many towns and villages have fallen. They include Best and Oirschot, 10 miles east of Tilburg; Liempde, two miles southeast of Boxtel; Gemonde, two miles northeast of Boxtel; and Halder, situated on the River Dommel.

With the ring of steel poised around Hertogenbosch, long regarded as impregnable, staff officers and front-line correspondents expressed doubt that the Nazis had mustered sufficient strength to hold off the tremendous forces of infantry and armor that the Allies had massed for their assault against the city. It was noted also that there was a marked lack of German armor and heavy artillery in this area.

Fifty miles to the west, Canadian troops cut the causeway to the Schelde Estuary islands, where enemy cannon block the way to the great Belgian port of Antwerp. These forces have fought their way to within three to five miles of the strongholds of Roosendaal and Bergen op Zoom.

German artillery at Flushing, on the Island of Walcheren, is pounding the Canadians, whose positions remain

Moncourt has not yet been penetrated.

On the 6th Army Group front commanded by Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers, the tempo of battle is rising. German counter-attacks supported by tanks have been beaten off in the Forêt Parroy sector east of Nancy. Flooded areas are hampering the French armored units in their drive in the Vosges passes, and their tanks are unable to leave the valley floor.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

A.A.I. HELD TO MINOR GAINS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 24 — Renewed bad weather, which blunted the striking power of the Allied air and ground forces, yesterday again held the Allied Armies in Italy to minor gains, it was announced here today.

Although 8th Army forces pushed along the coast road north of Cervia for 1,000 yards against light enemy rear-guards, elsewhere along the Adriatic front heavy rains made meadow-lands almost impassable, and savage enemy resistance, backed by heavy artillery barrages, still hemmed the two small Canadian and British bridgeheads across the main German defense line of the Savio River.

On the 5th Army front, enemy forces still clung fanatically to the three-to-four mile long mountain escarpment guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley, where for a week they have fought back almost continuous American assaults, and in a period of 11 days have yielded only two scant miles of the Florence-Bologna Highway leading up to their mountain wall defenses. Although American forces have driven forward over 25 miles since the beginning of their hard hitting offensive some 43 days ago, yesterday they were still 8½ miles from Bologna, and were still faced with a bitter, all-out enemy defense.

Monte Belmonte Slows Advance

Monte Belmonte, key bastion in the enemy's rocky fortress guarding the Bologna approaches, continued yesterday to be the center of most bitter fighting. Although American troops battled their way into the southern slopes of this precipitous mountain mass a week ago, subsequent official reports have made no mention of fighting on this sector, and today's dispatches said that extensive minefields, demolitions, and barbed-wire entanglements were impeding the American advance.

On the right flank of the American front pressing northward along the Bologna-Po Valley approaches, only limited gains were reported yesterday, despite bitter fighting. American infantrymen yesterday occupied the small settlement of Frassineto, 5½ miles from Castel San Pietro, and captured Monte Caldesaro, one-half mile northwest of Monte Grande, and another hill a mile northwest.

The advance enlarged slightly the wedge driven into the Sillaro River Valley as a result of a three-day full-scale air and land attack which began last Thursday.

To the southwest of the 15-mile wide American front south of Bologna, South African troops yesterday pushed up onto the slopes of Monte Salvaro, three miles northeast of Vergato, German strongpoint on the Pistoia-Bologna Road.

British and Indian elements to the southeast of the American forces also made limited progress along the Santerno, Camone, and Montone river valleys leading into the Plain of the Po from Imola southeast to Forli. Enemy forces, holding a deep salient between the two-pronged Allied offensive are being slowly pressed back in this area.

On the Ligurian coastal sector of the 5th Army's front, American Negro troops of the 92nd Division were reported to be engaged in a battle for Monte Strettola, a height dominating Highway 1 some 3½ miles southeast of the town of Massa.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

On the low ground of the Adriatic coast crossed by innumerable watercourses, 8th Army forces were reported to be «squaring up» to the Savio River defenses held by strong enemy forces. Allied troops had cleared the village of Pisignano, 20 miles northwest of Rimini, and were facing the two enemy strongpoints of Mensa and Castiglione on the west banks of this principal Romagno stream.

British and Canadian troops now hold two bridgeheads across the Savio, one at Cesena, and the other two miles to the north.

Enemy forces yesterday counter-attacked with tank and infantry formations in an effort to prevent the enlarging and strengthening of Canadian forces holding the northernmost of these two footholds, while extremely heavy shelling made the task of supplying British troops west of Cesena so difficult that tanks had to be employed to ferry across provisions and stores for themselves and for infantry forces on the west bank.

Farther inland, and at the 8th Army edge of the sagging enemy salient in the area south of Imola, Faenza, and Forli, Indian troops captured Monte Cavallo, the highest point in the hill masses between the Ronco and the Savio river valleys, and within 11 miles of Forli. (PRO)

TITO BLOCKS GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTES

LONDON, October 24 — German troops in central Yugoslavia, attempting to break through to the west, were checked in heavy fighting with Yugoslav units, Marshal Tito's communique reported today.

One German column retreating from Albania was routed by Yugoslav and Albanian troops, the communique said, and 150 Nazis were killed. In central Bosnia, a key German strongpoint protecting important communications was captured after a two-day battle.

FINNS CAPTURE SWEDISH FRONTIER TOWN

HELSINKI, October 24 — Finnish forces have liberated Kolari, on the Swedish frontier, after heavy fighting, and inflicted considerable losses on the Germans, a Finnish communique said today.

The Germans offered tenacious resistance, backed by artillery and armored support.

Kolari is 110 miles north of Tornia on the Gulf of Bothnia.

The communique added that the advance continues on other sectors. (OWI)

FINNS MAKE WAR CRIMES ARRESTS

HELSINKI, October 24 — Finnish authorities have arrested several persons charged by the Allies with war crimes, the Finnish radio said today.

The majority of the arrests have been carried out in eastern Karelia, and several of those taken into custody are accused of crimes in treatment of war prisoners, the broadcast added.

The arrests are made in accordance with the armistice agreement. (OWI)

SOVIET ADMINISTRATOR FOR EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN

MOSCOW, October 24 — The first appointment of a Soviet administrator for a captured German town was announced today by the Soviet Government newspaper *Isvestia*. The town is Eydtkuhnen, in East Prussia. (Reuter)

RED ARMY CAPTURES GOERING'S LODGE

MOSCOW, October 24 — The Red Army [illegible]

KING GEORGE GREETS KING PETER

LONDON, October 24 — In a message to King Peter of Yugoslavia today, King George of Britain said that he hoped «the day will soon dawn when, once again, after their years of darkness, all Yugoslavia and Yugoslavs can truly call themselves free.

«The freeing of the first city of Yugoslavia — Belgrade — will, I trust, be followed by the expulsion of our common enemy from the rest of Yugoslav soil.» (Reuter)

U.S.A.A.F. RANGES WIDE IN PACIFIC
JAPS REPORT RAID ON PARAMUSHIRO

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 24 — In support of the American landings in the Philippines, American bombers ranged from the Solomons to Borneo today hitting Japanese supply lines, installations, airdromes, and oil storage depots, a communique from here announced.

According to a Japanese broadcast, American bombers today attacked Paramushiro and another island in the Kuriles, the northernmost of the Japanese home islands. There has been no confirmation of this attack from any Allied source.

Among the Philippine Islands, Mindanao and Davao were singled out as targets. Twenty-seven tons of bombs crashed down on buildings and enemy installations on Mindanao, starting many fires. On Davao, an airdrome was hit.

Reconnaissance units destroyed a 1,000-ton enemy freighter off the north coast of Borneo, while night patrol planes bombed Balikpapan. Enemy installations and an airdrome at Halmahera were hit by medium bombers.

In New Guinea, airdromes, defense positions, and troop concentrations at Vogelkop were hit by attack bombers and fighters with 50 tons. At Wewak, escorted heavy, medium, and attack bombers dropped 49 tons on enemy concentrations in support of ground troops. (OWI)

11 MORE MILES OF TIDDIM ROAD CLEARED
1,300 JAPS KILLED IN CHINA

KANDY, CEYLON, October 24 — Eleven miles of the Tiddim-Fort White road in Burma have been cleared by troops of the 5th Indian Division, who are now within two miles of Kennedy Peak, a Japanese strongpoint, a communique from the Southeast Asia Command said today.

In Arakan, eastern Burma, West African troops are now operating on both sides of the Kaladan River. The communique reported bombing of bridges on a branch line of the Mandalay-Rangoon railway Sunday, with a large oil fire started in an enemy position at Myingyen.

A communique from General Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking reported today that the Salween front and the Burma Road were bombed by units of the 14th AAF.

Stilwell also reported that 1,300 Japanese troops were killed in operations by the 14th AAF near Kweiping and targets on the Yellow River. All planes returned safely from these operations. (OWI - Reuter)

MARTIAL LAW ENDS IN HAWAII

WASHINGTON, October 24 — President Roosevelt today ordered the end of martial law, and the restoration of habeas corpus, in Hawaii.

He also directed Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, to designate a military commander for Hawaii to set up military areas to take precautions against attacks on the territory.

Military law became effective in Hawaii immediately after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

TITO BLOCKS GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTES

LONDON, October 24 — German troops in central Yugoslavia, attempting to break through to the west, were checked in heavy fighting with Yugoslav units, Marshal Tito's communique reported today.

One German column retreating from Albania was routed by Yugoslav and Albanian troops, the communique said, and 150 Nazis were killed. In central Bosnia, a key German strongpoint protecting important communications was captured after a two-day battle.

FINNS CAPTURE SWEDISH FRONTIER TOWN

HELSINKI, October 24 — Finnish forces have liberated Kolari, on the Swedish frontier, after heavy fighting, and inflicted considerable losses on the Germans, a Finnish communique said today.

The Germans offered tenacious resistance, backed by artillery and armored support.

Kolari is 110 miles north of Tornia on the Gulf of Bothnia.

The communique added that the advance continues on other sectors. (OWI)

FINNS MAKE WAR CRIMES ARRESTS

HELSINKI, October 24 — Finnish authorities have arrested several persons charged by the Allies with war crimes, the Finnish radio said today.

The majority of the arrests have been carried out in eastern Karelia, and several of those taken into custody are accused of crimes in treatment of war prisoners, the broadcast added.

The arrests are made in accordance with the armistice agreement. (OWI)

SOVIET ADMINISTRATOR FOR EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN

MOSCOW, October 24 — The first appointment of a Soviet administrator for a captured German town was announced today by the Soviet Government newspaper *Isvestia*. The town is Eydtkuhnen, in East Prussia. (Reuter)

RED ARMY CAPTURES GOERING'S LODGE

MOSCOW, October 24 — The Red Army has captured Göring's favorite hunting lodge, near Goldap in the forests of East Prussia, the Exchange Telegraph reported today. (EX TEL)

BULGARIANS CONFISCATE FASCIST PUBLICATIONS

MOSCOW, October 24 — Confiscation of all Fascist and pro-Fascist publications in schools, libraries, and bookshops in Bulgaria has begun under order of the Bulgarian Government, Radio Moscow said tonight. (OWI)

RUSSIANS TREATING RUMANIANS WELL

ISTANBUL, October 24 — The behavoir of the Red Army in Rumania has been excellent—remarkably so in view of Rumanian atrocities in the Ukraine and Crimea, a recent dispatch from *The New York Times* correspondent said here.

The correspondent wrote: «While advancing from the Volga into Rumania, Russian troops passed through their home towns where some of them found their families had been murdered, all their possessions carried off, and their homes destroyed by Rumanian troops. Russian soldiers were ordered by their commanders to control their feelings when they entered Rumania. They obeyed, and are continuing to obey.» (OWI)

Among the Philippine Islands, Mindanao and Davao were singled out as targets. Twenty-seven tons of bombs crashed down on buildings and enemy installations on Mindanao, starting many fires. On Davao, an airdrome was hit.

Reconnaissance units destroyed a 1,000-ton enemy freighter off the north coast of Borneo, while night patrol planes bombed Balikpapan. Enemy installations and an airdrome at Halmahera were hit by medium bombers.

In New Guinea, airdromes, defense positions and troop concentrations at Vogelkop were hit by attack bombers and fighters with 50 tons. At Wewak, escorted heavy, medium, and attack bombers dropped 49 tons on enemy concentrations in support of ground troops. (OWI)

11 MORE MILES OF TIDDIM ROAD CLEARED 1,300 JAPS KILLED IN CHINA

KANDY, CEYLON, October 24 — Eleven miles of the Tiddim-Fort White road in Burma have been cleared by troops of the 5th Indian Division, who are now within two miles of Kennedy Peak, a Japanese strongpoint, a communique from the Southeast Asia Command said today.

In Arakan, eastern Burma, West African troops are now operating on both sides of the Kaladan River. The communique reported bombing of bridges on a branch line of the Mandalay-Rangoon railway Sunday, with a large oil fire started in an enemy position at Myingyen.

A communique from General Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking reported today that the Salween front and the Burma Road were bombed by units of the 14th AAF.

Stilwell also reported that 1,300 Japanese troops were killed in operations by the 14th AAF near Kweiping and targets on the Yellow River. All planes returned safely from these operations. (OWI - Reuter)

MARTIAL LAW ENDS IN HAWAII

WASHINGTON, October 24 — President Roosevelt today ordered the end of martial law, and the restoration of habeas corpus, in Hawaii.

He also directed Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, to designate a military commander for Hawaii to set up military areas to take precautions against attacks on the territory.

Military law became effective in Hawaii immediately after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. (OWI)

HONOLULU-PELELIU AIR SERVICE

HONOLULU, October 24 — The establishment of a regular naval air transport cargo and passenger service from here to Peleliu, in the Palau Islands, was announced yesterday, according to the Associated Press. (OWI)

U.S.N. MAY HAVE TO DIG OUT JAP FLEET

NEW YORK, October 24 — The American fleet «may have to go in and dig out» the Japanese fleet, Admiral Halsey told an American correspondent, a delayed dispatch announced today.

«It won't make any difference now whether the Jap fleet does finally decide to come out and fight. I used to think they would risk a showdown sometime or another. Now I am not so sure,» Admiral Halsey said.

«We may have to go in and dig them out. If necessary, we will do just that.» (OWI)

1,000 R.A.F. HEAVIES STRIKE ESSEN

LONDON, October 24 — The Ruhr city of Essen, home of the Krupp armament works and center of a vast railway network, got its heaviest attack of the war last night by more than 1,000 RAF heavy bombers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Six previous attacks early this year and last year were believed to have destroyed two-thirds of the Krupp works, and last night's bombing was carried out to smash the repairs which had been made since the last attack, last April.

Large fires were burning in Essen after last night's attack, which was made against heavy anti-aircraft fire. The RAF bombers were forced to fly through a heavy snowstorm. Pathfinder planes circled the city and illuminated the target with flares before the arrival of the heavy bombers.

A dispatch from the U.S. 1st Army revealed today that four Rhineland cities — Cologne, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and one not identified — have been mysteriously lighted up in the blackout period on four nights recently.

Allied pilots first observed the lights on October 11. In Cologne they stretched the whole length of the city, and were accompanied by unexplained flashes in the streets. They were on again on October 12 and 13, and then went off for several nights, returning about October 16.

RAF 2nd TAF headquarters reported tonight that repairs by German Army engineers are failing to keep pace with railway destruction carried out by Allied aircraft. Rail-cutting and the destruction of rolling stock, combined with close support of the Army, have been the main tasks of TAF since its aircraft began operating in Belgium and Holland.

The enemy sent more flying bombs against southern England, including the London area, last night, the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced today. Damage and casualties have been reported. Several flying bombs were destroyed. The raiders again met a heavy barrage, and night fighters were active. (OWI-Reuter)

COMMANDER U.S. 19TH CORPS NAMED

U.S. 1ST ARMY HQ, October 24 — Major General Raymond S. McClain of Oklahoma City has been given command of the U.S. 19th Army Corps, it was announced tonight. (OWI)

NAZI OFFICER CADETS SURRENDER

U.S. 3RD ARMY HQ, October 24 — German officer cadets fighting frantically in the Metz area surrendered voluntarily yesterday to U.S. 3rd Army troops after being subjected to a leaflet barrage promising them safe conduct. (OWI)

BELGIANS WARNED OF FLYING BOMBS

LONDON, October 24 — An official warning to the Belgian people to take precautions against flying bombs was broadcast today by Radio Brussels. The announcement said that a warning system has been established throughout the country, and cautioned the people that they should take cover at once and keep away from glass when the sirens sound. (PWB)

WHOLE BLOOD FLOWN TO PARIS

WASHINGTON, October 24 — Nearly two tons of whole blood are being flown to Paris daily by USAAF planes, Reuter reported last night.

These shipments direct to the Continent reflect the fierceness of the fighting for Europe, since whole blood is administered only to the most serious casualties.
(OWI - Reuter)

LAMIA OCCUPIED BY LAND FORCES GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 24 — British forces

feet above the ground to carry out their extremely low-level attacks.

Yesterday fighters and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force, although squally weather limited their sorties to 163 flights, destroyed over 100 freight cars, 23 locomotives, and 16 motor vehicles in strafing and bombing attacks on enemy transport in the northern edge of the Po Valley, it was announced here today. Enemy transport damaged in the attacks totaled 159 railway cars, 13 locomotives, and 26 trucks. (PRO)

CESENA CEMETERY TARGET FOR GERMAN GUNS

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 24 — Cesena cemetery was the target for German artillerymen Sunday night as nearly 100 graves were hit, dispersing the coffins in all directions. Cesena Partisans immediately undertook voluntary work to restore the graves smashed by the shells.

Meanwhile, news-hungry people of Cesena were most excited yesterday as Allied Military representatives provided them with factual newspapers and magazines, the first they had seen in years. Mobs at distribution centers indicated how starved for news the citizens were. (PRO)

LIBERATED ITALY

TWO DECREES ON AGRARIAN REFORM IN ITALY

ROME, October 24 — Designed as a measure to ease the lot of landless peasants, a decree establishing a new relationship between landowners and tenants has been approved by the Italian Council of Ministers, and will be published shortly in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, it was announced here today.

Henceforth, the products of the land will be divided in the ratio of two-fifths for the landowner and three-fifths for the farm worker, with all expenses, including outside labor, split evenly between the two parties. In localities where soil productivity is above average, partition of crops will be decided by special regional commissions, and, in any case, will not go beyond the 50-50 basis in favor of the landowner. Appeal against decisions of these regional commissions may be made by either party to a national central committee having power to hand down final decisions.

Another decree in course of publication governs the distribution of lands owned by municipalities, agrarian universities, and other public bodies, to landless farmers banded together in cooperatives or other collective groups. The measure is a temporary one, and will be in force for a year after the signing of the peace.

Last week, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi issued a circular to all liberated Italy prefects, urging their cooperation in the enforcement of this decree, which, he pointed out, is a measure of urgent necessity for at least a partial solution of the Italian food, unemployment, and land problems. (UNN)

28 SENATORS OUSTED

ROME, October 24 — Twenty-eight Fascist Senators were today removed from office by decision of the Italian High Court of Justice, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today.

Among the senators ousted are Luigi Aldovrandi, former Ambassador to Berlin; Count Volpi di Misurata and Antonio Mosconi, former Finance Ministers; Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Senate; Carlo Schanzer, ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy; Vittorio Cini, Communications Minister; Gia-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

since its aircraft began operating in Belgium and Holland.

The enemy sent more flying bombs against southern England, including the London area, last night, the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced today. Damage and casualties have been reported. Several flying bombs were destroyed. The raiders again met a heavy barrage, and night fighters were active. (OWI-Reuter)

COMMANDER U.S. 19TH CORPS NAMED

U.S. 1ST ARMY HQ, October 24 — Major General Raymond S. McClain of Oklahoma City has been given command of the U.S. 19th Army Corps, it was announced tonight. (OWI)

NAZI OFFICER CADETS SURRENDER

U.S. 3RD ARMY HQ, October 24 — German officer cadets fighting frantically in the Metz area surrendered voluntarily yesterday to U.S. 3rd Army troops after being subjected to a leaflet barrage promising them safe conduct. (OWI)

BELGIANS WARNED OF FLYING BOMBS

LONDON, October 24 — An official warning to the Belgian people to take precautions against flying bombs was broadcast today by Radio Brussels. The announcement said that a warning system has been established throughout the country, and cautioned the people that they should take cover at once and keep away from glass when the sirens sound. (PWB)

WHOLE BLOOD FLOWN TO PARIS

WASHINGTON, October 24 — Nearly two tons of whole blood are being flown to Paris daily by USAAF planes, Reuter reported last night.

These shipments direct to the Continent reflect the fierceness of the fighting for Europe, since whole blood is administered only to the most serious casualties. (OWI - Reuter)

LAMIA OCCUPIED BY LAND FORCES GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 24 — British forces have occupied the town of Lamia, on the Athens-Thessalonika Highway some 93 miles northwest of Greece's capital, it was announced here today.

A communique of Land Forces Greece said that patrols have already pushed on north of the town, although no mention was made of contact with enemy forces, which have been withdrawing at an accelerated pace owing to the pressure of Greek Partisan forces.

Air forces operating from Greece, however, have subjected the retreating German columns to strafing and bombing attacks. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. CONTINUES ATTACKS ON TRANSPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 24 — Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today continued their attacks on enemy rail transport in the Po Valley, despite stormy weather which grounded both medium and heavy bombers, it was announced here late this afternoon.

By mid-afternoon an incomplete tally showed that 154 freight cars and 19 locomotives had been destroyed.

Spitfires and Kitty Hawks attacking in close support of ground forces struck enemy-occupied strongpoints in buildings in the Cesena and Forli areas.

The fighters and fighter-bombers, out from early morning, flew at times through cloud formations only 100

LIBERATED ITALY

TWO DECREES ON AGRARIAN REFORM IN ITALY

ROME, October 24 — Designed as a measure to ease the lot of landless peasants, a decree establishing a new relationship between landowners and tenants has been approved by the Italian Council of Ministers, and will be published shortly in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, it was announced here today.

Henceforth, the products of the land will be divided in the ratio of two-fifths for the landowner and three-fifths for the farm worker, with all expenses, including outside labor, split evenly between the two parties. In localities where soil productivity is above average, partition of crops will be decided by special regional commissions, and, in any case, will not go beyond the 50-50 basis in favor of the landowner. Appeal against decisions of these regional commissions may be made by either party to a national central committee having power to hand down final decisions.

Another decree in course of publication governs the distribution of lands owned by municipalities, agrarian universities, and other public bodies, to landless farmers banded together in cooperatives or other collective groups. The measure is a temporary one, and will be in force for a year after the signing of the peace.

Last week, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi issued a circular to all liberated Italy prefects, urging their cooperation in the enforcement of this decree, which, he pointed out, is a measure of urgent necessity for at least a partial solution of the Italian food, unemployment, and land problems. (UNN)

28 SENATORS OUSTED

ROME, October 24 — Twenty-eight Fascist Senators were today removed from office by decision of the Italian High Court of Justice, the Under Secretariat for Press and Information announced today.

Among the senators ousted are Luigi Aldovrandi, former Ambassador to Berlin; Count Volpi di Misurata and Antonio Mosconi, former Finance Ministers; Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Senate; Carlo Schanzer, ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy; Vittorio Cini, Communications Minister; Giacomo Suardo, last Fascist President of the Senate; Emilio Bodrero; and Giuseppe Bevione.

Proceedings against seven other Senators were dropped. (UNN)

540,000 ITALIANS STILL IN GERMANY

ROME, October 24 — An official Italian Government announcement, issued here today said that 540,000 Italians, including forced labor drafts and civilians, are still in Germany.

In announcing the return of 1,500 prisoners of war to Italy during the past few days, the Government revealed also that 640,000 men are still held as prisoners of the Allies. The United States is holding 110,000; the British, 350,000; and the Russians 70,000. An estimated 110,000 are either in French prisoner camps, or are unaccounted for. (UNN)

FLORENTINES FORM SELF-HELP COMMITTEE

FLORENCE, October 24 — Florentine citizens have formed the AMG Assistance Committee, which is now distributing food and medicines, provided by the Allies, to the city's sick and needy. Already about 500 persons a day are being helped.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Operating as an adjunct of the AMG's Public Health office in Florence, the citizen committee, a volunteer organization, has been given complete control of investigating recipients and distributing the supplies given by the Allies.

The Committee was launched by prominent women of Florence, who enlisted the aid of citizens in every walk of life. Headed by Marchesa Clarissa Torrigiani, the group is fulfilling its objective of distributing food and medicines to the sick and indigent in Florence, regardless of social, religious, or political beliefs.

The city has been divided into four zones, one of which is the headquarters zone with offices in the Piazza San Giovanni. Each zone is headed by a woman committee-member, through whom all requests for assistance pass. A personal visit is made to the home of every applicant by a committee member, who makes her report immediately, so that assistance can be given without delay. If the applicant or any member of the family is found in need of medical attention, one of the volunteer doctors attached to the committee responds at once.

Distribution of food is made every two weeks by the zone system, the recipient calling for the food and transporting it to his home. Recipients are divided into eight categories, ranging from persons requiring only food to families needing special food for sick persons and nursing babies.

The committee has received the following food from AMG to carry out its work (Figures given are kilograms): flour, 27,000; pasta, 2,000; soup, 1,584; dehydrated vegetables, 7,000; pork sausage 7,000 tins; milk, 672 tins; oil, 1,800; sugar, 1,200; salt, 700; soap, 405. (UNN)

U.S. TAKES PART IN ITALY'S REHABILITATION

NEW YORK, October 24 — «It would be impossible to exaggerate the amount of work and assistance that will be necessary to make up for the havoc of war and what the Germans have despoiled, robbed, and destroyed in Italy,» said the editorial in Sunday's *Il Progresso*, an Italian-language American newspaper.

The editorial pointed out that all Americans who have recently returned from liberated Italy are agreed on two things: the grave economic hardships besetting the Italian people, and their intense faith in America's determination to help them survive and rehabilitate themselves.

President Roosevelt has taken a number of measures to help Italy help herself. The Treasury Department has eased the restrictions under the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the Italian Government has been enabled to establish a dollar-fund in The United States with which to buy supplies to supplement American aid. This Italian Government credit for relief has already passed the hundred-million dollar mark.

«Though our Government needs every possible ton of shipping for transporting troops and equipment, ships laden with scores of thousands of tons of food, medicines, clothing, and machinery are now bound for liberated Italy,» the paper continued. «President Roosevelt has arranged for the early arrival of a delegation of supply officers from Italy to insure a regular and adequate flow of necessary materials to the Italian People.»

The editorial pointed out in conclusion that the President had instructed the Postmaster General to hasten facilities for individual Italo-Americans' mailing food packages directly to their relatives and friends in Italy. Such measures as these have led Pope Pius to thank The United States, and to praise the «able and enlightened leadership» of America's efforts to help the Italian people. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

Nations conference in January on world peace security problems.

The January conference, Stettinius speculated, may be preceded by a Pan-American meeting for the purpose of discussing hemispheric questions raised by the proposed conversion of the United Nations into a peace-preserving league. (OWI-Reuter)

FREEDOM DEPENDS UPON COOPERATION

NEW YORK, October 24 — The freedom and well-being of nations and peoples, hand-in-hand with security itself, must be advanced by international coöperation, rather than by national action alone, Edward Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, said here today after receiving an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from New York University. (PWB)

«MANCHESTER GUARDIAN» ON ROOSEVELT SPEECH

MANCHESTER, October 24 — President Roosevelt's statement that the «German people are not going be enslaved, because the United Nations do not traffic in slavery» is the best answer to the Goebbels' lie that Allied victory would mean extinction of the German people, *The Manchester Guardian* said in commenting on the President's speech last Saturday night.

Pointing out that German propaganda has been hammering away at the theme of enslavement for the past several weeks, the paper said: «The Germans have many reasons for believing it. Their own treatment of the foreign workers and prisoners of war has given them an object-lesson in practical enslavement which they must have constantly before their minds... But there is also evidence that the belief that this fate awaits them is not easy to instill, especially among the older population.

«The tradition of British and American decency and justice is not extinct... We must continue to threaten the severest punishments, reassert our outlawry of the Nazis and their system of government, and demand the unconditional surrender of armed Germany. But we shall be politically wise if, at the same time, we hold out to the German people, as a people, the promise of survival.» (OWI)

BELGIAN CABINET REJECTS MEMORANDUM

BRUSSELS, October 24 — The Belgian Prime Minister, Hubert Pierlot, announced here today that the Belgian Cabinet had rejected the Communists' memorandum accusing his administration of failure to fulfill its promises.

Pierlot told members of his Cabinet that he was not prepared to deal in public with these accusations. (Reuter)

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

BRUSSELS, October 24 — With hundreds of thousands of American and British troops fighting the Germans on Belgian soil, the Belgian people «must accept sacrifices, however great the burden,» Belgian Foreign Minister Spaeht said today in answering charges of inefficient handling of the food situation.

According to BBC, there is a rift between the Pierlot Government and Belgian Left-Wing parties because of alleged failing of the Government in the distribution of food.

The miners' organization — one of the strongest workers' groups in the country — has urged that food distribution be nationalized, while criticism by the Socialist, Communist, and other Left-Wing groups mounts. According to Reuter, many groups think that the food question should be removed entirely from the political sphere and left to Allied

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

egories, ranging from persons requiring only food to families needing special food for sick persons and nursing babies.

The committee has received the following food from AMG to carry out its work (Figures given are kilograms): flour, 27,000; pasta, 2,000; soup, 1,584; dehydrated vegetables, 7,000; pork sausage 7,000 tins; milk, 672 tins; oil, 1,300; sugar, 1,200; salt, 700; soap, 405. (UNN)

U.S. TAKES PART IN ITALY'S REHABILITATION

NEW YORK, October 24 — «It would be impossible to exaggerate the amount of work and assistance that will be necessary to make up for the havoc of war and what the Germans have despoiled, robbed, and destroyed in Italy,» said the editorial in Sunday's *Il Progresso*, an Italian-language American newspaper.

The editorial pointed out that all Americans who have recently returned from liberated Italy are agreed on two things: the grave economic hardships besetting the Italian people, and their intense faith in America's determination to help them survive and rehabilitate themselves.

President Roosevelt has taken a number of measures to help Italy help herself. The Treasury Department has eased the restrictions under the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the Italian Government has been enabled to establish a dollar-fund in The United States with which to buy supplies to supplement American aid. This Italian Government credit for relief has already passed the hundred-million dollar mark.

«Though our Government needs every possible ton of shipping for transporting troops and equipment, ships laden with scores of thousands of tons of food, medicines, clothing, and machinery are now bound for liberated Italy,» the paper continued. «President Roosevelt has arranged for the early arrival of a delegation of supply officers from Italy to insure a regular and adequate flow of necessary materials to the Italian People.»

The editorial pointed out in conclusion that the President had instructed the Postmaster General to hasten facilities for individual Italo-Americans' mailing food packages directly to their relatives and friends in Italy. Such measures as these have led Pope Pius to thank The United States, and to praise the «able and enlightened leadership» of America's efforts to help the Italian people. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL TO MAKE MOSCOW STATEMENT FRIDAY

LONDON, October 24 — Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons today that he will be ready to make a short statement on his Moscow visit at the beginning of business on Friday. (Reuter)

EDEN CONFERS WITH KING FAROUK

CAIRO, October 24 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who remained behind when Prime Minister Winston Churchill left Moscow following their conferences with Premier Joseph Stalin, has conferred here with King Farouk of Egypt and Ahmed Maher Pasha, Egyptian Premier, it was announced here late tonight.

Mr. Eden also held consultations with Lord Moyne, British resident minister in the Middle East, on current problems of supply and other official matters. (Reuter)

NEXT SECURITY CONFERENCE EXPECTED JANUARY

WASHINGTON, October 24 — Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius declared at a press conference here today that The United States Government hopes for a United

would mean extinction of the German people, *The Manchester Guardian* said in commenting on the President's speech last Saturday night.

Pointing out that German propaganda has been hammering away at the theme of enslavement for the past several weeks, the paper said: «The Germans have many reasons for believing it. Their own treatment of the foreign workers and prisoners of war has given them an object-lesson in practical enslavement which they must have constantly before their minds... But there is also evidence that the belief that this fate awaits them is not easy to instill, especially among the older population.

«The tradition of British and American decency and justice is not extinct... We must continue to threaten the severest punishments, reassert our outlawry of the Nazis and their system of government, and demand the unconditional surrender of armed Germany. But we shall be politically wise if, at the same time, we hold out to the German people, as a people, the promise of survival.» (OWI)

BELGIAN CABINET REJECTS MEMORANDUM

BRUSSELS, October 24 — The Belgian Prime Minister, Hubert Pierlot, announced here today that the Belgian Cabinet had rejected the Communists' memorandum accusing his administration of failure to fulfill its promises.

Pierlot told members of his Cabinet that he was not prepared to deal in public with these accusations. (Reuter)

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

BRUSSELS, October 24 — With hundreds of thousands of American and British troops fighting the Germans on Belgian soil, the Belgian people «must accept sacrifices, however great the burden,» Belgian Foreign Minister Spacht said today in answering charges of inefficient handling of the food situation.

According to BBC, there is a rift between the Pierlot Government and Belgian Left-Wing parties because of alleged failing of the Government in the distribution of food.

The miners' organization — one of the strongest workers' groups in the country — has urged that food distribution be nationalized, while criticism by the Socialist, Communist, and other Left-Wing groups mounts. According to Reuter, many groups think that the food question should be removed entirely from the political sphere, and left to Allied authorities.

Miners have urged also that coal mines be put back into operation at once, and that industries owned by collaborationists be taken over by the Government.

(Reuter - BBC)

FRANCE WILL HELP WIN WAR, BIDAULT SAYS

PARIS, October 24 — «Our chief efforts will be directed to helping win the war, in which we are prepared to make the maximum effort within our power,» George Bidault, French Foreign Minister, said yesterday after The United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Canada had presented letters of recognition of the De Gaulle Administration.

Bidault told the ambassadors of the four Allied nations involved, «we will contribute as many men as we have rifles available.»

«France today enters the circle of great nations with head raised high,» he asserted. He urged that France have an equal place with other powers in all future negotiations regarding Germany and world affairs.

The brief ceremony of recognition at the Quai D'Orsay had Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador, as senior representative of the group, speaking for the four diplomats. The others were Jefferson Caffrey, American Ambassador;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

Alfred Duff Cooper, British Ambassador; and M. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador.

Bidault said he visited General De Gaulle immediately after receiving the Allied ambassadors, and added that the French leader was «gratified.» (OWI)

MORE REPUBLICS RECOGNIZE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

PARIS, October 24 — Additional republics which have joined Brazil in recognizing the French Provisional Government include Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, according to press dispatches received today.

Also, China today recognized the De Gaulle regime. (OWI-AP)

SURVEY SHOWS MILLION FRENCH HOMELESS

PARIS, October 24 — More than one million French civilians have been left homeless, the homes of nearly four million others have been damaged as the result of the war, and figures are not yet complete. Structural damage has been estimated at 100 million dollars, according to a press dispatch yesterday, quoting an «authoritative survey.»

The dispatch said that such towns as Caen, Falaise, Brest, St. Lô, Le Havre, Dunkirk and Calais lie in ruins, and that, except for Bordeaux, installations in nearly every port have been destroyed by the Germans. It added that American engineers are rebuilding Cherbourg for war use, but that complete reconstruction will take years of post-war work. (OWI)

FRENCH JOURNALIST APPEALS DEATH SENTENCE

PARIS, October 24 — Georges Suarez, widely-known journalist who was convicted yesterday for collaborating with German occupation forces, has appealed his death sentence to the Court of Cassation. If this fails he can still appeal to General Charles De Gaulle.

Suarez was convicted on five counts yesterday at the opening of the French purge trials. He was found guilty of (1) making use of his editorial position to preach total collaboration with Germany; (2) continually inveighing against the Allies, especially Britain; (3) urging ruthless suppression of the Partisans; (4) abusing General De Gaulle as an adventurer; and (5) declaring the execution of hostages to be legal.

For the first time in French history, four women were among the 20 jurors.

Boris Theodossienko, a former colonel in General Wrangel's army, was sentenced today to seven years' solitary confinement for collaboration with the Germans. He supplied secret reports to the head of the SS in France, and denounced Russian prisoners of war.

Louis Renault, French automobile manufacturer, who was arrested October 16 on charges of collaboration with the Germans, died today of a heart ailment, the British United Press reported. He was 67 years old.

The French pilot, Michel Detroyat, has been arrested under a warrant signed by the French Air Minister, Charles Tillon, Reuter reported today. Detroyat was pilot to Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval.

The sale of Pierre Laval's property in the vicinity of Clermont Ferand began yesterday, Radio Paris said today. The first day's sale realized 1,100,000 francs. (OWI-Reuter)

PRINCESS BEATRICE IS SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, October 24 — Princess Beatrice, the youngest and last surviving child of Queen Victoria, is seriously ill, according to an official bulletin issued tonight. (Reuter)

The Franco-controlled Spanish National Radio, in one of its first admissions of any widespread conflict inside the country, said the fighting was centered in Navarra, on the Spanish French frontier.

The entire Spanish-French border has been closed by order of the De Gaulle Government, an Associated Press dispatch said. (OWI)

FRANCO DENIES 15,000 GERMANS ENTERED SPAIN

LONDON, October 24 — The Spanish Embassy here issued a statement today that 1,200 Germans, including civilians and civil servants, entered Spain after the withdrawal from France of the German forces.

The statement emphatically denied the report that as many as 15,000 Germans crossed the border into Spain.

All of the 1,200 have been interned in strict accordance with international law, the statement claimed. (Reuter-BBC)

SWEDEN TO RECOGNIZE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT

STOCKHOLM, October 24 — The Swedish Government has decided to recognize the Provisional French Government of General Charles De Gaulle. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NEW NAZI ATROCITIES IN HOLLAND UNCOVERED

BRUSSELS, October 24 — Fresh evidence of new German atrocities committed during their four-year occupation rule of France and The Netherlands is being uncovered daily as the Allied front lines advance, a Reuter correspondent reported from here in a special dispatch today.

Today, Allied authorities, in close coöperation with Belgian, Dutch, and French officials, are bringing to light overwhelming proof of the systematic torture and other barbarous crimes committed against the citizenry of these countries.

The correspondent reported a special tour of Fort Breendonck, which is situated 14 miles north of this city. This building is being preserved by the Belgian government as a permanent chamber of horrors.

Belgian civilians questioned during the investigation into the German torture chamber revealed that an average of 60 coffins a week were taken out of the fort to German incinerators.

Suspects brought to the fort endured a variety of torture. In one room, prisoners were made to stand rigidly at attention under blazing lights a few inches away from a whitewashed wall. If they weakened or faltered and touched the wall, the tell-tale whitewash mark immediately earned them a severe whipping.

Another form of punishment used in an attempt to make prisoners talk was to have them stand in the ice-cold water of the moat which surrounded the fort — in the dead of winter — until their resistance cracked.

Other forms of torture consisted of chaining people to the walls of a room, and then filling it to a point where the prisoner, by standing on his tiptoes, could barely keep his nostrils above water. Or, they were strapped to a table and scrubbed with an electrically-charged steel brush.

The doors of all torture rooms were always left open, so that the screams of the victims could be heard by other prisoners in their cells.

Belgian authorities are now compiling a complete and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The dispatch said that such towns as Caen, Falaise, Brest, St. Lô, Le Havre, Dunkirk and Calais lie in ruins, and that, except for Bordeaux, installations in nearly every port have been destroyed by the Germans. It added that American engineers are rebuilding Cherbourg for war use, but that complete reconstruction will take years of post-war work. (OWI)

FRENCH JOURNALIST APPEALS DEATH SENTENCE

PARIS, October 24 — Georges Suarez, widely-known journalist who was convicted yesterday for collaborating with German occupation forces, has appealed his death sentence to the Court of Cassation. If this fails he can still appeal to General Charles De Gaulle.

Suarez was convicted on five counts yesterday at the opening of the French purge trials. He was found guilty of (1) making use of his editorial position to preach total collaboration with Germany; (2) continually inveighing against the Allies, especially Britain; (3) urging ruthless suppression of the Partisans; (4) abusing General De Gaulle as an adventurer; and (5) declaring the execution of hostages to be legal.

For the first time in French history, four women were among the 20 jurors.

Boris Theodossienko, a former colonel in General Wrangel's army, was sentenced today to seven years' solitary confinement for collaboration with the Germans. He supplied secret reports to the head of the SS in France, and denounced Russian prisoners of war.

Louis Renault, French automobile manufacturer, who was arrested October 16 on charges of collaboration with the Germans, died today of a heart ailment, the British United Press reported. He was 67 years old.

The French pilot, Michel Detroyat, has been arrested under a warrant signed by the French Air Minister, Charles Tillon, Reuter reported today. Detroyat was pilot to Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval.

The sale of Pierre Laval's property in the vicinity of Clermont Ferand began yesterday, Radio Paris said today. The first day's sale realized 1,100,000 francs. (OWI-Reuter)

PRINCESS BEATRICE IS SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, October 24 — Princess Beatrice, the youngest and last surviving child of Queen Victoria, is seriously ill, according to an official bulletin issued tonight. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

MAQUIS IN ACTION THROUGHOUT SPAIN

LONDON, October 24 — Organized Spanish Maquis' action against the government of General Francisco Franco is spreading throughout Spain, the Associated Press reported Spanish Republican circles as saying here today.

A dispatch from Lerida, Spain, said Government troops were gathered for a battle with Maquis forces which had infiltrated into the Aran Valley in the eastern Pyrenees, west of Andorra. The Government forces were reported to have reestablished communications yesterday with Viella, the largest town in the valley. Regular Army units were also reported to have recaptured the southern mouth of the tunnel of the main road leading into the valley from Lerida, which is 90 miles west of Barcelona.

Republican sources in London stated that the revolt against Franco began some months ago on a small scale, and now involves several thousand men, and additional troops are being added daily.

Spanish Maquis operations were said to be concentrated in the three major provinces of Spain — Galicia, bordering on Portugal; Estramuadura, in the southwest; and Andalusia, in the extreme south.

STOCKHOLM, October 24 — The Swedish Government has decided to recognize the Provisional French Government of General Charles De Gaulle. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NEW NAZI ATROCITIES IN HOLLAND UNCOVERED

BRUSSELS, October 24 — Fresh evidence of new German atrocities committed during their four-year occupation rule of France and The Netherlands is being uncovered daily as the Allied front lines advance, a Reuter correspondent reported from here in a special dispatch today.

Today, Allied authorities, in close coöperation with Belgian, Dutch, and French officials, are bringing to light overwhelming proof of the systematic torture and other barbarous crimes committed against the citizenry of those countries.

The correspondent reported a special tour of Fort Breendonck, which is situated 14 miles north of this city. This building is being preserved by the Belgian government as a permanent chamber of horrors.

Belgian civilians questioned during the investigation into the German torture chamber revealed that an average of 60 coffins a week were taken out of the fort to German incinerators.

Suspects brought to the fort endured a variety of torture. In one room, prisoners were made to stand rigidly at attention under blazing lights a few inches away from a whitewashed wall. If they weakened or faltered and touched the wall, the tell-tale whitewash mark immediately earned them a severe whipping.

Another form of punishment used in an attempt to make prisoners talk was to have them stand in the ice-cold water of the moat which surrounded the fort — in the dead of winter — until their resistance cracked.

Other forms of torture consisted of chaining people to the walls of a room, and then filling it to a point where the prisoner, by standing on his tiptoes, could barely keep his nostrils above water. Or, they were strapped to a table and scrubbed with an electrically-charged steel brush.

The doors of all torture rooms were always left open, so that the screams of the victims could be heard by other prisoners in their cells.

Belgian authorities are now compiling a complete and accurate list of the crimes committed by the Germans and names of the persons responsible for the crimes. (Reuter)

DUTCH RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES

LONDON, October 24 — The railway strike in Holland called by the Netherlands Government-in-London on September 18, continues and the transport system for the Germans in Holland has been almost paralyzed, *The London Herald* said today.

In an early effort to persuade the 30,000 Dutch strikers to return to work, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German commissioner for the occupied Netherlands, promised German coal for Holland. The offer had no effect. Hundreds of arrests have been made. Many of the strikers have been shot. In at least one case, the threat that their houses would be burned was carried out. But the strike continues, the newspaper said. (OWI)

NAZIS USE NEW MEASURES AGAINST DANES

WASHINGTON, October 24 — The Germans have carried out further drastic measures against the Danes, the Swedish radio reported yesterday. The chief of the Copenhagen police has been arrested, along with 24 other persons, who were later shot.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Meanwhile, the German-controlled Danish radio stated that in the area of Aalbaek, in northern Denmark, the Red Cross had established 30 first-aid stations in case of what the radio termed «major incidents or unrest» in the town. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 24 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In spite of bad weather, further gains have been made by both 5th and 8th Armies.

South of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army have further improved their positions by taking a number of sub-features north of Monte Grande in a day of heavy fighting. The most bitter fighting continues to be centered about the key feature of Monte Belmonte.

On their right flank, British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have captured several important features, while, on their left flank, South African troops of the 5th Army seized a hill, northeast of Vergato, which dominates the Prato-Bologna Road.

On the Adriatic coast, progress has been made by 8th Army troops in the marshy country north and west of Cervia.

North of Cesena, the bridgehead over the Savio has been enlarged, despite a number of counter-attacks by the enemy which cost him considerable casualties.

South of Cesena, Indian troops have captured Monte Cavallo, a key feature on the watershed west of the River Savio.

Farther south, British and Polish troops of the 8th Army have made local gains.

Land Forces Greece:

Lamia has been occupied by our forces, and patrols have already pushed north of the town.

Additional successes have been scored by our air forces against the Germans withdrawing in the north.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, and northern Italy.

Despite poor weather north of the battle area, fighters and fighter-bombers inflicted considerable damage on enemy supply transport, destroying locomotives, rail cars, motor vehicles, and barges.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy shipping in the Adriatic.

From these operations, 14 of our heavy bombers and 14 other aircraft are missing. No enemy aircraft were destroyed.

MAAF flew approximately 1,450 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 24 — Today's communique:

In the area south of Breskens, Allied troops continued to make progress, in spite of water-logged country.

We are within one mile of the village of Groede.

North of Antwerp, gains were made west of the Roosendaal-Antwerp railway, and a fresh advance into Holland was made in this area.

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 24 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, in East Prussia, our troops surmounted resistance and counter-attacks of enemy infantry and tanks, and captured in stiff fighting a row of powerful enemy strong-points, including Jordzen, Dagutsen, Vertchen, Ibarten, Schilinghen, Petraukhen, Strouhen, Schilupenen, Trakehnen, Iyentunen, Zhurgukhen, Tevelln, Burnen, Regelan, and Bithkoven.

South and southeast of Suwalki, our troops surmounted Augustowo Woods, captured the town and large railway station of Augustow, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Lipovo, Fedori, Sobolyevo, Gavrikhura, Uzepovo, Rudniki, Alshanka, Atony, Kopunitsa, Strekovizna, and Lipovets, and the railway stations of Podgube, Platichno, and Tshepki.

On Czecho-Slovakian territory, east and southeast of Mukacevo, our troops captured in fighting the town and large railway station of Chust, and also occupied the following large populated localities: Volove, Polana, Valava, Sinemir, Nizhnya-Kolochava, Dragovo, Nankovo, Iza, Soldrnitse, and Vitkovo.

In northern Transylvania, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Kenerzana, Trud, Gertsemane, Gertsenike, Keleneshki, Livade, Moderazh, Maremoskimul, Genk, Sopreshti, Retsige, and the railway stations of Pauleshki, Aminas, Ludoveni, and Piyat.

Our troops broke into the town of Satu-Mare, and engaged the enemy in its streets.

Northwest of Szeged, our troops captured on Hungarian territory the town and railway junction of Kiskunhalas and the town and railway station of Jaroshalma (Jankovats).

On the other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 23, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 131 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 47 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 23-24, our long-range Air Force carried out raids on the railway junctions of Darkenen, Gumbinen, and Insterburg, in East Prussia. As a result of bombardment, huge fires broke out, and enemy railway trains were left burning. The fires were followed by huge explosions. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 24 — A group of Patriots has operated effectively against the Germans in the Cesena area. When the Allies liberated the city, the Patriots turned in 80 prisoners taken in various localities and kept under lock and key in the cellars of homes. Elsewhere also, front-line Allied troops received valuable aid from Patriots during recent operations.

On October 9, the Biellese region *Giustizia e Libertà* Brigade carried out a daring attack against a heavily-escorted auto convoy of German officers. Fifteen Germans, including a senior officer, were killed.

A Ligurian Garibaldi Brigade has repulsed a German attack near Pigna, in Imperia Province.

In Val Scrivia, a Patriot brigade is continuing its attacks on enemy transports on the Genoa-Serravalle Road.

The Germans are concerned with the threat to their communication lines in the Aemilia and Veneto regions,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

seized a hill, northeast of Vergato, which dominates the Prato-Bologna Road.

On the Adriatic coast, progress has been made by 8th Army troops in the marshy country north and west of Cervia.

North of Cesena, the bridgehead over the Savio has been enlarged, despite a number of counter-attacks by the enemy which cost him considerable casualties.

South of Cesena, Indian troops have captured Monte Cavallo, a key feature on the watershed west of the River Savio.

Farther south, British and Polish troops of the 8th Army have made local gains.

Land Forces Greece:

Lamia has been occupied by our forces, and patrols have already pushed north of the town.

Additional successes have been scored by our air forces against the Germans withdrawing in the north.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday bombed targets in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, and northern Italy.

Despite poor weather north of the battle area, fighters and fighter-bombers inflicted considerable damage on enemy supply transport, destroying locomotives, rail cars, motor vehicles and barges.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy shipping in the Adriatic.

From these operations, 14 of our heavy bombers and 14 other aircraft are missing. No enemy aircraft were destroyed.

MAAF flew approximately 1,450 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 24 — Today's communique:

In the area south of Breskens, Allied troops continued to make progress, in spite of water-logged country.

We are within one mile of the village of Groede.

North of Antwerp, gains were made west of the Roosendaal-Antwerp railway, and a fresh advance into Holland was made in this area.

West of Woensdrecht, we have again crossed the road and railway leading to Beveland and Walcheren.

Weather restricted air operations yesterday, but during the afternoon our heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked gun emplacements on Walcheren Island. Four of our bombers are missing.

Allied forces reached the edge of Hertogenbosch. South of the town, we have reached Saint Michielsgestel, and are within a mile of Boxtel. There have been no major changes along our front from Aachen to the Upper Moselle Valley.

In Maizières les Metz, house-to-house fighting continues, with the enemy holding approximately one-fourth of the town.

Northeast of Lunéville, our forces are consolidating the gains made in the push to the immediate vicinity of Moncourt. Several tank-supported counter-attacks were repulsed by our units in Lunéville sector.

Northeast of Brouvelieures, our forward elements forced the crossing of the Mortagne River at several points, and continued to push eastward.

Gains were made in the Vosges Mountains against stiff resistance.

Last night, heavy bombers in great strength attacked Essen. (Reuter)

mitse, and Vitkovo.

In northern Transylvania, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Kenerzana, Trud, Gertsemane, Gertsenike, Keleneshki, Livade, Moderuzh, Maremoskinul, Genk, Sopreshti, Retsige, and the railway stations of Pauleshki, Amnas, Ludoveni, and Pirvat.

Our troops broke into the town of Satu-Mare, and engaged the enemy in its streets.

Northwest of Szeged, our troops captured on Hungarian territory the town and railway junction of Kiskunhalas and the town and railway station of Janoshalma (Jankovats).

On the other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 23, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 131 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 47 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 23/24, our long-range Air Force carried out raids on the railway junctions of Darkonen, Gumbinen, and Insterburg, in East Prussia. As a result of bombardment, huge fires broke out, and enemy railway trains were left burning. The fires were followed by huge explosions. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 24 — A group of Patriots has operated effectively against the Germans in the Cesena area. When the Allies liberated the city, the Patriots turned in 80 prisoners taken in various localities and kept under lock and key in the cellars of homes. Elsewhere also, front-line Allied troops received valuable aid from Patriots during recent operations.

On October 9, the Biellese region *Giustizia e Libertà* Brigade carried out a daring attack against a heavily-escorted auto convoy of German officers. Fifteen Germans, including a senior officer, were killed.

A Ligurian Garibaldi Brigade has repulsed a German attack near Pigna, in Imperia Province.

In Val Scrivia, a Patriot brigade is continuing its attacks on enemy transports on the Genoa-Serravalle Road.

The Germans are concerned with the threat to their communication lines in the Aemilia and Veneto regions, where they are compelled to dispatch an increasingly greater number of troops to protect such lines against the action of Patriots.

The enemy is at present directing special efforts, in the Aemilia Region, on Route 63.

From October 5 to October 7, a Garibaldi Brigade killed 42 Germans and wounded many others near Scurano, in Parma Province.

On October 10, following a counter-attack, the brigade withdrew to the mountains. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

WEHRMACHT COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 24 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

For some days, the focal point of the fighting in the west lay on the German right wing in Holland.

North of Antwerp and east of Hertogenbosch, our divisions frustrated grim and concentric English-Canadian

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

attacks. The bulk of the enemy tanks which had penetrated our lines at some points were destroyed.

East of Luneville and in the Bruyères sector, German counter-attacks met grim enemy resistance.

In the forest land, there is grim figting on the part of both sides.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

In central Italy, the enemy, under the shock of yesterday's losses, launched only minor and generally unsuccessful attacks. The fighting flared up in the evening hours. Enemy attempts at exerting pressure with strong forces proceeding from the Cesena bridgehead failed. On the Adriatic Sea, sub-chasers sank six British motor assault boats, set one on fire, and seriously damaged two others. Our ships suffered only small damage.

Eastern Front:

In northern Greece, our movements are being carried out according to plans.

In Serbia, grim fighting is in progress against bands, Bulgarians, and Bolsheviks.

East of Szolnok, the grim fighting continues.

In the Debrecen sector and north of Nyiregyhaza, the war of movement is in full swing, with no decision for either side.

In some sectors of the eastern Beskides, seriously mauled Soviet formations launched minor and unsuccessful attacks.

In the Seroc sector, troops on the Army and the Waffen SS made powerful counter-thrusts, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the battle continues with extreme fury, with German bombers effectively joining in the fighting. Enemy vanguards were cut off and attacked from the rear.

At Goldap and south of Gumbinnen, the Bolsheviks were also repulsed in counter-attacks.

In the other front sectors, fresh attempts at breaking through made by Soviet reinforcements were frustrated or checked.

Yesterday, the Soviets lost a total of 176 tanks in East Prussia, 61 of which were destroyed by one Army corps alone.

At Memel, German naval artillery successfully fights the enemy. There was only minor fighting in the northern sector.

Yesterday, the defenders of the Sworbe Peninsula, supported by light naval forces and armed ferry boats, again repulsed Bolshevik attacks.

Anti-aircraft batteries of the Navy brought down seven Soviet bombers over the coast of Kurland, bringing the Soviet losses of the last two days to 80.

In northern Finland, the enemy continues to exert strong pressure in a southerly and easterly direction towards Kirkenes. A certain number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

USAAF terror bombers, favoured by weather conditions unfavourable for the defence, made daylight attacks on Augsburg, Regensburg, and other towns in southern and southeastern Germany.

In the early evening hours, Essen was the target of a British terror attack. Other enemy planes dropped bombs on the Reich capital.

Thirty-one planes, 22 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Dittmar Commentary: General Dittmar, the leading German military analyst, has delivered his weekly radio broadcasts. On the contrary, he admits some of its disadvantages in comparison with professional armies. However, he hopes that « fanaticism » will make up for lack of training, and draws a hope from a comparison of present-day Germany with the Germany of 1813, when, in his opinion, a popular national uprising saved the day in the war against France. In line with the trend of identifying the Nazi regime with the nation as a whole, General Dittmar endeavors at length to refute Allied arguments that this new reserve army is a mere Nazi strategem, rather than a spontaneous popular reaction to danger on the part of the German people as a whole.

Western Front: The pessimism which might be expected to follow the admission of the fall of Aachen is being countered by an optimistic trend toward certain aspects of the western theatre. The military correspondent Alex Schmalfuss reports via DNB that « enemy attacks in the area northwest of Aachen have temporarily lessened in intensity... British tank thrusts, although making some headway on both sides of the road from Nijmegen to Hertogenbosch, failed to reach Hertogenbosch itself. » Two other claims of success are: « East of Luneville, the Americans in extremely bloody forest-fighting were ousted from the ground they had gained at Embermenil. In the area of Bruyères, the enemy had to evacuate Bellefontaine. »

Eastern Front: On this front also, the treatment is slightly more optimistic than was the case in yesterday's gloomy admission of Russia's punching « major gaps » into German defenses in East Prussia. The Transocean correspondent, von Olberg, notes with satisfaction that « after the initial success scored by the Soviets in their breakthrough toward Goldap, on the East Prussian frontier, their assault has now been checked. German counter-attacks have been ruthlessly launched... cutting off the communication lines of the Soviet columns, which had invaded East Prussia. » It is claimed that this caused « Goldap to be practically evacuated » by the Russian invaders.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Savio River Sector: The Savio River bridgehead area is admittedly the "centre of a great struggle".

A slight German retreat followed upon British tank attacks along the Lamone river.

Bologna: South of Bologna, an eight-hour struggle for possession of Mount Salvaro netted the Allied troops nothing.

Living Conditions in Rome: A gloomy dossier of Allied-induced conditions in Rome is extracted from an alleged dispatch by a Swedish correspondent in Rome. Crime and the black market are depicted as interdependent: « Police superintendents are interested only in thefts whose value exceeds 200,000 lire. » There is, reputedly, widespread indignation over the Azzolini sentence, and the King and Badoglio are impaled as the real culprits.

Still on the subject of the situation in Rome, but with the broader implications of the entirety of invaded Italy, the idea is advanced that liberty therein is a vast mirage: liberty to do without essential utilities, to suffer semi-starvation, to undergo the humiliation of « multi-colored troops, » etc. As for the liberty to criticize and quibble, this is shown as the revival of a destructive and fruitless, above all indigenous, Italian trait, which the discipline of Fascism had succeeded in eradicating.

Positive Black Brigade Activities: Black Brigades, as well as other Fascist and German units, have carried out further « large scale mopping-up operations in the Rovigo Province ». The motive is that of retaliation for Partisan brigandage and assassinations.

British Cynicism Towards Italy: From an alleged incident in the British Commons, involving slander of Italian Patriots fighting with the Allies, capital is made of Britain's eternal animadversion toward Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

In the Debrecen sector and north of Nyiregyhaza, the war of movement is in full swing, with no decision for either side.

In some sectors of the eastern Beskides, seriously mauled Soviet formations launched minor and unsuccessful attacks.

In the Seroc sector, troops on the Army and the Waffen SS made powerful counter-thrusts, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the battle continues with extreme fury, with German bombers effectively joining in the fighting. Enemy vanguards were cut off and attacked from the rear.

At Goldap and south of Gumbinnen, the Bolsheviks were also repulsed in counter-attacks.

In the other front sectors, fresh attempts at breaking through made by Soviet reinforcements were frustrated or checked.

Yesterday, the Soviets lost a total of 178 tanks in East Prussia, 61 of which were destroyed by one Army corps alone.

At Memel, German naval artillery successfully fights the enemy. There was only minor fighting in the northern sector.

Yesterday, the defenders of the Sworbe Peninsula, supported by light naval forces and armed ferry boats, again repulsed Bolshevik attacks.

Anti-aircraft batteries of the Navy brought down seven Soviet bombers over the coast of Kurland, bringing the Soviet losses of the last two days to 80.

In northern Finland, the enemy continues to exert strong pressure in a southerly and easterly direction towards Kirkenes. A certain number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

USAAF terror bombers, favoured by weather conditions unfavourable for the defence, made daylight attacks on Augsburg, Regensburg, and other towns in southern and southeastern Germany.

In the early evening hours, Essen was the target of a British terror attack. Other enemy planes dropped bombs on the Reich capital.

Thirty-one planes, 22 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Dittmar Commentary: General Dittmar, the leading German military analyst, has delivered his weekly radio address. Tonight, his important speech climaxes the leading German propaganda trend of the past week: the incitement of enthusiasm for and faith in the *Volkssturm*.

Dittmar's address is, above all, an appeal for ever greater German «fanaticism,» a word which he himself uses several times.

Dittmar, who has long had a reputation for greater pessimism and greater understatement than the spokesmen of the Goebbels propaganda ministry, does not treat the *Volkssturm* in the inflated, miracle-expecting manner with which it was treated in some of yesterday's propaganda

Eastern Front. On this front also, the treatment is slightly more optimistic than was the case in yesterday's gloomy admission of Russia's punching «major gaps» into German defenses in East Prussia. The Transocean correspondent, von Olberg, notes with satisfaction that «after the initial success scored by the Soviets in their breakthrough toward Goldap, on the East Prussian frontier, their assault has now been checked. German counter-attacks have been ruthlessly launched... cutting off the communication lines of the Soviet columns, which had invaded East Prussia.» It is claimed that this caused «Goldap to be practically evacuated» by the Russian invaders.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Savio River Sector: The Savio River bridgehead area is admittedly the "centre of a great struggle".

A slight German retreat followed upon British tank attacks along the Lamone river.

Bologna: South of Bologna, an eight-hour struggle for possession of Mount Salvaro netted the Allied troops nothing.

Living Conditions in Rome: A gloomy dossier of Allied-induced conditions in Rome is extracted from an alleged dispatch by a Swedish correspondent in Rome. Crime and the black market are depicted as interdependent: «Police superintendents are interested only in thefts whose value exceeds 200,000 lire.» There is, reputedly, widespread indignation over the Azzolini sentence, and the King and Badoglio are impaled as the real culprits.

Still on the subject of the situation in Rome, but with the broader implications of the entirety of invaded Italy, the idea is advanced that liberty therein is a vast mirage: liberty to do without essential utilities, to suffer semi-starvation, to undergo the humiliation of «multi-colored troops,» etc. As for the liberty to criticize and quibble, this is shown as the revival of a destructive and fruitless, above all indigenous, Italian trait, which the discipline of Fascism had succeeded in eradicating.

Punitive Black Brigade Activities: Black Brigades, as well as other Fascist and German units, have carried out further «large scale mopping-up operations in the Rovigo Province». The motive is that of retaliation for Partisan brigandage and assassinations.

British Cynicism Towards Italy: From an alleged incident in the British Commons, involving slander of Italian Patriots fighting with the Allies, capital is made of Britain's eternal animadversion toward Italy.

Communist Double-Dealing in Italy: It is theorized that the presumedly numerous Communist cells in «invaded» Italy are carrying out an effective policy designed to discredit the Anglo-Americans in Italy. The Allies, in turn, alert with counter-slander, are alleged to have refused passage through the Dardanelles of 10 Russian ships laden with food for the people in invaded Italy.

Sicilian Riots: The disorder and tenseness in Sicily continue to receive attention. Accusation and suggested reasons range far and wide, contradicting and conflicting with each other.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
20 OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

Tuesday — **24 October 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Army captures 400 places in East Prussia: British 2½ miles from Hertogenbosch: 8th Army liberates Cervia, 13 miles from Ravenna: Jap Leyte defenses crumble. Palo captured: British patrols land on Evvoia: British advance six miles in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — LaGuardia urges status of ally for Italy: Punishment demanded for Palermo rioters: Cesena recovers from German domination.

UNITED NATIONS — De Gaulle Administration recognized as French Provisional Government.

NEUTRAL — Clashes continue on Spanish border.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 400 PLACES IN EAST PRUSSIA LIBERATE NICKEL MINING AREA IN FINLAND

MOSCOW, October 23 — Red Army forces under General Chernyakovsky have invaded East Prussia to a depth of 19 miles on an 80-mile front and have captured 400 towns, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

The East Prussian towns of Gumbinnen, Goldap, Rominten, Eydtkau, Scherwandt, and Stallupönen are in Russian hands. In addition, 500 towns have been taken in the adjoining Lithuanian border areas, and yet another 500 in the Memel region.

Marshal Stalin's order disclosed that Soviet troops of the 3rd White Russian Front were supported by artillery and aircraft in their break through the deeply staggered German defenses which had been constructed over a long period and covered the frontiers of East Prussia.

(The German radio stated tonight that the «bridgehead of Tilsit had been evacuated, and German troops taken back to the south bank of the river.»)

In an earlier order of the day, Marshal Stalin announced the liberation of the entire nickel mining area in the Arctic Petsamo region.

General Meretskov's forces advanced west and southwest of Belgrade, battles continued for the extension of the bridgehead on the western bank of the Sava River. Russian and Yugoslav units took the towns of Azanja and Zemunsko Polje, while Bulgarian troops combined with Yugoslavs to take Kocana, together with a number of other places.

Inside the Danube bend, Backa Topola was captured yesterday, Marshal Tito announced today. Backa Palanka, on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway, also fell to Tito's troops.

On all fronts yesterday 187 German tanks were destroyed or disabled, and 31 planes were shot down, tonight's Soviet communique reported. (OWI - Reuter)

BRITISH 2½ MILES FROM HERTOGENBOSCH

SHAEF, October 23 — The new British drive on the western flank of the Dutch salient, coördinated to relieve German pressure on Canadian troops clearing the approaches to the port of Antwerp, brought Allied troops to within 2½ miles of Hertogenbosch. A third British column went into action on the 12-mile-front late last night south of the Zuidwillemsvaart Canal, in support of the two columns converging on the rail junction town southwestward from Oss and northwest from Veghel.

The third column is now in the vicinity of Schijndel, after cutting the Uden-Boxtel rail line. The middle column is meeting heavy German fire on the northern side of the Zuidwillemsvaart Canal, and vanguards are now in the vicinity of Berlicum after clearing Middelrode. The northern column is astride the Hertogenbosch-Oss railroad, and is within 2½ miles of the town at Rosmalen. Troops are advancing over heavily-mined areas, and are facing little or no German artillery fire.

At the southwestern base of the Dutch salient, Canadian troops, after capturing Esschen last night, advanced to within four miles of Roosendaal, rail center feeding German troops at the neck of the Beveland Peninsula. German paratroops in this sector are attacking without success. Two other Canadian columns driving on Breda have made progress north of Wuestwezel and Achterbroek.

Canadian troops clearing the Germans out of the pocket on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary captured Fort Frederik after clearing the port city of Breskens last night. They had to cross anti-tank ditches more than eight yards wide before investing Breskens. The German guns still in commission on the flooded island of Walcheren, resumed their shelling of Canadian troops pushing toward the coastal towns of Heyst and Knocke.

LATE BULLETINS

TWO U.S. SUBMARINES LOST

WASHINGTON, October 23 — Two American submarines, the *Herring* and the *Golet*, have been lost, the Navy Department announced tonight. Each submarine carried a [illegible] complement added.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

volia; British advance six miles in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — LaGuardia urges status of ally for Italy; Punishment demanded for Palermo rioters; Cesena recovers from German domination.

UNITED NATIONS — De Gaulle Administration recognized as French Provisional Government.

NEUTRAL — Clashes continue on Spanish border.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 400 PLACES IN EAST PRUSSIA LIBERATE NICKEL MINING AREA IN FINLAND

MOSCOW, October 23 — Red Army forces under General Chernyakovsky have invaded East Prussia to a depth of 19 miles on an 80-mile front and have captured 400 towns, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

The East Prussian towns of Gumbinnen, Goldap, Romintern, Eydtkau, Scherwindt, and Stallupönen are in Russian hands. In addition, 500 towns have been taken in the adjoining Lithuanian border areas, and yet another 500 in the Memel region.

Marshal Stalin's order disclosed that Soviet troops of the 3rd White Russian Front were supported by artillery and aircraft in their break through the deeply staggered German defenses which had been constructed over a long period and covered the frontiers of East Prussia.

(The German radio stated tonight that the bridgehead of Tilsit had been evacuated, and German troops taken back to the south bank of the river.)

In an earlier order of the day, Marshal Stalin announced the liberation of the entire nickel mining area in the Arctic Petsamo region.

General Meretskov's forces advanced west and southwest of Petsamo under difficult Arctic conditions, and battled their way into Salmijarvi, Nickel, and Ahmalahti.

Northwest of Petsamo, in Varanger Fjord, Soviet torpedo boats sank two enemy transports, two minesweepers, and a patrol vessel.

Advance Toward Budapest

The sickle-shaped front moving on Budapest has been extended. Russian forces have reached the southern bank of the River Tisa northwest of Nyiregyhaza, and have taken a number of towns and villages, including Iszalyok. The Red Army now occupies three-quarters of the Hungarian plain containing the densest network of roads and railways.

Southeast of Mukacevo, key communications point in Ruthenia, Russian forces battled their way into Dubovete-reblja and Nizna-Novoselica, and drew nearer to the Red Army units pushing down from northern Ruthenia. The direct traffic lines from Hungary to Mucacevo are cut, and the encirclement threat to the German and Hungarian divisions to the east has been increased.

In joint operations with Rumanian forces, Russian troops occupied more than 50 places in Transylvania, including Ville-Detmariui.

tonight's Soviet communique reported. (OWI — Hecter)

BRITISH 2½ MILES FROM HERTOGENBOSCH

SHAEF, October 23 — The new British drive on the western flank of the Dutch salient, coördinated to relieve German pressure on Canadian troops clearing the approaches to the port of Antwerp, brought Allied troops to within 2½ miles of Hertogenbosch. A third British column went into action on the 12-mile-front late last night south of the Zuidwillemsvaart Canal, in support of the two columns converging on the rail junction town southwestward from Oss and northwest from Veghel.

The third column is now in the vicinity of Schijndel, after cutting the Uden-Boxtel rail line. The middle column is meeting heavy German fire on the northern side of the Zuidwillemsvaart Canal, and vanguards are now in the vicinity of Berlicum after clearing Middelrode. The northern column is astride the Hertogenbosch-Oss railroad, and is within 2½ miles of the town at Rosmalen. Troops are advancing over heavily-mined areas, and are facing little or no German artillery fire.

At the southwestern base of the Dutch salient, Canadian troops, after capturing Esschen last night, advanced to within four miles of Roosendaal, rail center feeding German troops at the neck of the Beveland Peninsula. German paratroops in this sector are attacking without success. Two other Canadian columns driving on Breda have made progress north of Wuestwezel and Achterbroek.

Canadian troops clearing the Germans out of the pocket on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary captured Fort Frederik after clearing the port city of Breskens last night. They had to cross anti-tank ditches more than eight yards wide before investing Breskens. The German guns still in commission on the flooded island of Walcheren, resumed their shelling of Canadian troops pushing toward the coastal towns of Heyst and Knocke.

LATE BULLETINS

TWO U.S. SUBMARINES LOST

WASHINGTON, October 23 — Two American submarines, the *Herring* and the *Golet*, have been lost, the Navy Department announced tonight. Each submarine carried a normal complement of 65 men, the announcement added. (PWB)

CANADIANS WITHDRAW FROM BRESKENS

SHAEF, October 23 — Canadian troops have withdrawn from the Schelde port city of Breskens, which was captured last night, a late Reuter dispatch reported tonight.

The Allied position is uncertain, the report said, and a see-saw battle is apparently in progress. It is not known whether Allied troops have withdrawn from Fort Frederik Hendrik, reported captured today. (Reuter)

VOLCANO AND YAP ISLANDS BOMBED

PEARL HARBOR, October 23 — Liberators of the 7th USAAF bombed the Volcano Islands, about 750 miles southeast of Tokyo, a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters said tonight. They dropped 49 tons of bombs on airfield installations, and shot down three Japanese fighter planes.

The communique added that Japanese positions on Yap Island, 900 miles east of Leyte in the Philippines, were bombed Friday and Saturday. (OWI)

3984

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

In the center of the pocket, the town of Schoondijke has been taken.

The Canadian Government announced today that Lieut. General H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the Canadian 1st Army, has been ill in Great Britain for the last three weeks, but will return to his post in the next few days.

East of Aachen, American 1st Army troops have been making a series of thrusts designed to keep the Germans off balance until a major offensive is launched toward Cologne. A spokesman here stated today that the progress toward Cologne was bound to be slow, due to three main natural barriers — the fortified town of Juelich, northeast of Aachen; the Erft Canal, 12 miles beyond Juelich; and the Rhine River, 14 miles farther to the east.

In the center of the 475-mile eastern front, American 3rd Army troops have cleared the town of Bezange la Petite, 19 miles east of Nancy, but fighting still continues in nearby Moncourt. Allied aircraft supported ground operations, destroying eight locomotives, 64 rail cars and 33 trucks in advance of infantry troops.

American 7th Army troops in a general offensive against German positions in the Vosges Mountains captured the town of Brouvelieures, north east of Epinal, and have entered the towns of Domfuing, Vervezelle, and Belmont. French reconnaissance patrols continued to probe German positions in this sector. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

8TH LIBERATES CERVIA, 13 MILES FROM RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Eighth Army forces, after forced marches through coastal boglands, have captured the town of Cervia, only 13 miles by main highway from the key communications city of Ravenna ,it was announced here today.

German troops, withdrawing from the coastal sector under the threat of Allied thrusts across higher ground inland, had apparently withdrawn from the bathing resort town before it was entered by 8th Army forces. Although official reports made no mention of enemy resistance along the coastal highway, Route Number 16, clashes between German paratroopers and New Zealand armored forces were reported in the meadowlands lying between the salt flats just west of Cervia and the lower reaches of the Savio River, main German defense line in this sector.

Canadian troops yesterday forced a second crossing of the Savio River, at a point two miles north of Cesena, and by nightfall had consolidated their hold on a mile-wide and 1,000-yard-deep strip of the heavily defended west bank of this stream.

British troops, holding a bridgehead across the Savio west of Cesena, yesterday further expanded their grip on the eastern end of the 11-mile strip of Highway 9 stretching from Cesena to the town of Forli, one of the principal towns of the Romagno district. Despite flood current now racing in the swollen Savio, engineers have bridged the stream to move forward tanks to support the bridgehead forces, it was reported today.

Despite a sudden renewal of bad weather which had the threefold effect of restricting artillery observation, grounding the air support which has proved one of the most effective aids in attacking the German mountain defenses, and softening roads into almost impassable quagmires American troops of the 5th Army by yesterday had made gains of up to half a mile in their slow and strenuous advance toward Bologna.

Americans near Pianora

Leading American forces were reported to be within a mile of Pianora, a small town on the Savena River 7½ miles south of Bologna, in the first gain reported in this sector in three days. The advance, made on both sides of the road,

The advance to Cervia by 8th Army forces yesterday marked a gain of four miles in the direction of Ravenna, and places these troops some 18 miles northwest of Rimini, in the third day of renewed movement along a sector which remained without change for over three weeks, during most of which the 8th Army troops were held south of the swollen lower stretches of the Fiumicino River.

Despite rainy weather, which flooded the low marshlands, these troops pushed forward more than eight miles in little over four days. Reports from Cervia indicated that the Germans had dismantled the local wireless station, although no other demolition was mentioned.

On the extreme southwestern flank of the 8th Army line, British and Indian troops attacked across the Borello River to storm Monte Cavallo, 11 miles southeast of Forli, while other troops crossed the Rabbi River some 15 miles south of this important Romagna town. (PRO)

JAP LEYTE DEFENSES CRUMBLE: PALO CAPTURED

AFHQ, LEYTE, October 23 — Palo, last Japanese stronghold on the west coast of Leyte Island, was captured by American troops today while in other sectors of the landings area enemy defense positions cracked wide open and the Japanese were in retreat, it was officially announced.

Two and a half-miles inland, and virtually in the center of the 20-mile front secured by the landing troops, Palo fell to the 24th Division of the U.S. 10th Army Corps only a few hours after an assault began on the town's outer defenses.

On the southern front of Leyte, American troops also successfully stormed Japanese strongholds and forced the enemy to retreat hurriedly in an attempt to avoid a trap being set in the Leyte Valley.

The Japanese were reported moving back to the hills in the face of a push by 7th Infantry Division troops, led by tanks which were moving inland from Dulag, where one of the first American beachheads were established. The terrain northwest of Dulag is flat and ideal for tank warfare.

As they retreated into their hideouts, however, the Japanese were threatened with an acute supply problem. Allied bombers are in position to pounce on the slighest sight of a Japanese concentration of either troops or materials, and infantry troops are moving swiftly to cut off all enemy supply routes.

Further to aggravate the enemy position, American engineers are readying captured airfields and ports for use soon as springboards for greater air and sea attacks.

Constitutional Government Restored

Meanwhile, Tacloban, provincial capital above Palo, became the site of the first constitutional government in the Philippines since the islands were occupied by the Japanese more than 2½ years ago.

General MacArthur's communique reported today that the Japanese had made minor air raids on American shipping in the Gulf of Leyte. A correspondent noted, however, that the few enemy planes that have appeared over the Leyte landing areas have been chased hurriedly by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Allied ground forces in some areas continue to receive support from Navy units cruising near the shore, another correspondent said. Big naval guns have concentrated on enemy resistance pockets, and have wiped out small isolated groups of Japanese, he added.

Allied troops are still landing on the east coast, and equipment continued to be unloaded through the night, with barges emptying their cargoes under bright lights, it was reported.

Allied bombers were active also in bombing Japanese bases in the Philippines and other southwest Pacific areas today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

reconnaissance patrols continued to probe German positions in this sector. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

8TH LIBERATES CERVIA, 13 MILES FROM RAVENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Eighth Army forces, after forced marches through coastal boglands, have captured the town of Cervia, only 13 miles by main highway from the key communications city of Ravenna ,it was announced here today.

German troops, withdrawing from the coastal sector under the threat of Allied thrusts across higher ground inland, had apparently withdrawn from the bathing resort town before it was entered by 8th Army forces. Although official reports made no mention of enemy resistance along the coastal highway, Route Number 16, clashes between German paratroopers and New Zealand armored forces were reported in the meadowlands lying between the salt flats just west of Cervia and the lower reaches of the Savio River, main German defense line in this sector.

Canadian troops yesterday forced a second crossing of the Savio River, at a point two miles north of Cesena, and by nightfall had consolidated their hold on a mile-wide and 1,000-yard-deep strip of the heavily defended west bank of this stream.

British troops, holding a bridgehead across the Savio west of Cesena, yesterday further expanded their grip on the eastern end of the 11-mile strip of Highway 9 stretching from Cesena to the town of Forli, one of the principal towns of the Romagno district. Despite flood current now racing in the swollen Savio, engineers have bridged the stream to move forward tanks to support the bridgehead forces, it was reported today.

Despite a sudden renewal of bad weather which had the threefold effect of restricting artillery observation, grounding the air support which has proved one of the most effective aids in attacking the German mountain defenses, and softening roads into almost impassable quagmires American troops of the 5th Army by yesterday had made gains of up to half a mile in their slow and strenuous advance toward Bologna.

Americans near Pianora

Leading American forces were reported to be within a mile of Pianora, a small town on the Savena River 7½ miles south of Bologna, in the first gain reported in this sector in three days. The advance, made on both sides of the road, places the American forces within a few hundred yards of the crossroads at Zala, but still south of the rocky escarpment guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley.

Although enemy forces have been considerably reinforced by fresh troops in an effort to check the 5th Army's drive toward Bologna, American forces have now consolidated their recently captured positions on the broken hill masses of the Apennines fringe against possible German counter-attacks, today's reports stated.

On the right flank of the 15-mile-wide front south of Bologna, where American forces yesterday expanded to a depth of two miles their salient into the western edge of the Sillaro River Valley, heavy fighting was reported today in the outskirts of Frassineto, a small settlement a mile north of the river and 5½ miles southwest of Castel San Pietro, on the Rimini-Bologna Highway.

Midway between these forces and those engaged along the Florence-Bologna Road south of Pianoro, other American infantrymen were fighting their way along both sides of the Idice River, in the vicinity of the villages of Pizzano and Chiusura.

British troops reported progress in their thrust northward through the hill country between the Sillaro and the Santerno Rivers, while patrol forces reached Fontanelice, 9½ miles southwest of Imilo.

Two and a half miles inland, [illegible] of the 20-mile front secured by the landing troops, Palo fell to the 24th Division of the U.S. 10th Army Corps only a few hours after an assault began on the town's outer defenses.

On the southern front of Leyte, American troops also successfully stormed Japanese strongholds and forced the enemy to retreat hurriedly in an attempt to avoid a trap being set in the Leyte Valley.

The Japanese were reported moving back to the hills in the face of a push by 7th Infantry Division troops, led by tanks which were moving inland from Dulag, where one of the first American beachheads were established. The terrain northwest of Dulag is flat and ideal for tank warfare.

As they retreated into their hideouts, however, the Japanese were threatened with an acute supply problem. Allied bombers are in position to pounce on the slighest sight of a Japanese concentration of either troops or materials, and infantry troops are moving swiftly to cut off all enemy supply routes.

Further to aggravate the enemy position, American engineers are readying captured airfields and ports for use soon as springboards for greater air and sea attacks.

Constitutional Government Restored

Meanwhile, Tacloban, provincial capital above Palo, became the site of the first constitutional government in the Philippines since the islands were occupied by the Japanese more than 2½ years ago.

General MacArthur's communique reported today that the Japanese had made minor air raids on American shipping in the Gulf of Leyte. A correspondent noted, however, that the few enemy planes that have appeared over the Leyte landing areas have been chased hurriedly by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Allied ground forces in some areas continue to receive support from Navy units cruising near the shore, another correspondent said. Big naval guns have concentrated on enemy resistance pockets, and have wiped out small isolated groups of Japanese, he added.

Allied troops are still landing on the east coast, and equipment continued to be unloaded through the night, with barges emptying their cargoes under bright lights, it was reported.

Allied bombers were active also in bombing Japanese bases in the Philippines and other southwest Pacific areas today.

Heavy bombers unloaded 94 tons of explosives on Mindanao Island to the south of the Leyte fighting, smashing buildings and other installations. Among the targets was Cacayan, principal communications center in the northern part of Mindanao. Fighters destroyed 23 trucks on a highway in Mindanao, and two small vessels were destroyed off its coast.

Medium bombers, hitting the Visyan Islands in the central Philippines, sank three more small freighters. Four other freighters probably were sunk.

Night reconnaissance planes continued to harass the vital oil center of Balikpapan, on Borneo. (OWI)

YUGOSLAVS LIBERATE MOST OF ZEMUN

LONDON, October 23 — Liberation of a number of towns in widely separated regions of Yugoslavia was reported in yesterday's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

Crossing the Sava River near Belgrade, Soviet and Yugoslav troops captured the airdomes and most of the town of Zemun, three miles northwest of Belgrade.

To the south, in northern Serbia, the ring around the German troops at Krusevac was drawn tighter and the enemy pressed back toward Pristina, 65 miles to the south.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In Slovenia, 500 enemy troops were killed when seven railway trains were derailed.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy by Yugoslav troops in heavy fighting on the Bregalnica River in Macedonia.

The communique also reported the liberation of Drnis, 30 miles northwest of the Dalmatian port of Split.

Omis, important strongpoint and harbor southeast of Split, has been liberated by Yugoslav forces, today's communique said.

Near the Hungarian border, units of the Yugoslav National army of Liberation continued to advance westward, freeing the town of Topola on the main railway from Belgrade to Budapest and only 20 miles from the important rail center of Subotica, on the Hungarian frontier.

Farther southwest, in the rear of German troops, other Yugoslav troops liberated Backa Palanka, on the main Zagreb-Belgrade line, 24 miles east of the railway junction of Novisud. (OWI)

STALIN ON RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

MOSCOW, October 23 — In a message to Paasikivi, chairmen of the newly-formed Finnish-Soviet Committee, Marshal Stalin, according to Radio Moscow today, said: «I have no doubt that friendly relations based on mutual respect and collaboration will be established between Finland and the Soviet Union..» (PWB)

«VOLKSSTURM» UNITS FAIL IN COMBAT

STOCKHOLM, October 23 — The first *Volkssturm* units to be thrown into battle on the Eastern Front have failed, reports to the *Stockholms Tidningen* stated here last night.

In no instance did they offer effective resistance. In many cases entire groups hid in the forests until the front had passed and then threw away their sleeve insignia and weapons and returned to their homes. (OWI)

2,500 PLANES ATTACK REICH WITHOUT LOSS

LONDON, October 23 — RAF bombers and fighters this afternoon attacked gun emplacements on Walcheren Island, while Halifaxes and Mosquitoes swooped on shipping off Norway.

Two merchant ships, one escort vessel, and a flak ship were set on fire. The attacks on shipping were made without loss, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The 2,500 British and American planes which flew hundreds of miles into Germany yesterday attacked six separate targets with complete mastery of the air, and returned without a single loss. This is the first time an armada of this size had escaped at least some minor casualties.

Only one enemy aircraft was seen, and it was destroyed. Ack-ack fire generally was moderate and inaccurate.

The bombers worked in three waves, two in daylight and one at night, attacking German industries and communications in the Hamm, Münster, Hanover, and Brunswick areas. Returning, they passed a formation of RAF Lancasters with strong fighter escort going out for a night attack on the inland port and railway center of Neuss, near Düsseldorf.

A small force of British Mosquitoes also attacked Hamburg and other objectives in western Germany last night.

Mustangs strafing the Hanover vicinity knocked out 13 locomotives and 25 railroad cars, wrecked five barges and five small steamboats in a Holland inlet, and shot up gas works installations.

The Germans have used flying bombs for the first time against Americans on the western front, the BBC reported today.

demolitions which have hampered their advance, today's communique from Land Forces Greece declared.

Intermittent bad weather has also hampered the action of air forces now operating from the Greek mainland, but whenever possible, these fighters have coursed ahead to harry retreating enemy forces.

A naval announcement today said that unloading of supplies and stores at the port of Piraeus is proceeding satisfactorily. Minesweepers are still at work removing the extensive minefields put down by the enemy in the harbor approaches. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. STRIKES IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, GERMANY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF, flying through stormy skies, today struck at strategic targets in Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, and Italy, by means of recently developed instrument bombing techniques, it was announced here late this afternoon. The targets attacked in Germany were located in the Munich, Augsburg, and Regensburg areas, while the Italian targets were along the Brenner Pass route, main rail link between Germany and the Balkan and Italian fronts.

Fighter-bombers were also out despite the day's unfavorable weather, and skimmed below low-lying clouds to strafe enemy road, rail, and water transport from the battle area as far north as Savona in the Gulf of Genoa. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. OPERATIONS SLOWED BY WEATHER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Squally weather yesterday grounded all heavy and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, and restricted fighters and fighter-bombers to a few hundred sorties, mainly against rail and road transport north of the battle areas, it was announced here today.

Coastal and Balkan Air Force carried out strafing sweeps against enemy transport in Albania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. (PRO)

10 CRAFT DESTROYED OR CAPTURED IN ADRIATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — At least 10 enemy craft have been captured or destroyed and 123 crewmen taken prisoner in actions in the past two days in the Adriatic following the German evacuation by sea of the ports of Dubrovnik and Slano in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

Four of the enemy craft were captured, one laden with stores and deserted in waters off the island of Pelagosa in mid-Adriatic.

The other craft were either sunk in action with British motor gunboats and motor torpedo craft, or scuttled. (PRO)

CHURCHILL IN ITALY ON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill stopped off in Italy for a night on his return to England from his recent talks with Premier Joseph Stalin, it was announced here today.

The Prime Minister, who arrived in England yesterday afternoon, was the guest of Supreme Allied Commander General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson during his overnight stay. (PRO)

MCNAUNEY GIVEN MEDITERRANEAN POST

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Marshal Stalin, according to Radio Moscow today, said: "I have no doubt that friendly relations based on mutual respect and collaboration will be established between Finland and the Soviet Union." (PWB)

"VOLKSSTURM" UNITS FAIL IN COMBAT

STOCKHOLM, October 23 — The first *Volkssturm* units to be thrown into battle on the Eastern Front have failed, reports to the *Stockholms Tidningen* stated here last night.

In no instance did they offer effective resistance. In many cases entire groups hid in the forests until the front had passed and then threw away their sleeve insignia and weapons and returned to their homes. (OWI)

2,500 PLANES ATTACK REICH WITHOUT LOSS

LONDON, October 23 — RAF bombers and fighters this afternoon attacked gun emplacements on Walcheren Island, while Halifaxes and Mosquitoes swooped on shipping off Norway.

Two merchant ships, one escort vessel, and a flak ship were set on fire. The attacks on shipping were made without loss, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The 2,500 British and American planes which flew hundreds of miles into Germany yesterday attacked six separate targets with complete mastery of the air, and returned without a single loss. This is the first time an armada of this size had escaped at least some minor casualties.

Only one enemy aircraft was seen, and it was destroyed. Ack-ack fire generally was moderate and inaccurate.

The bombers worked in three waves, two in daylight and one at night, attacking German industries and communications in the Hamm, Münster, Hanover, and Brunswick areas. Returning, they passed a formation of RAF Lancasters with strong fighter escort going out for a night attack on the inland port and railway center of Neuss, near Düsseldorf.

A small force of British Mosquitoes also attacked Hamburg and other objectives in western Germany last night.

Mustangs strafing the Hanover vicinity knocked out 13 locomotives and 25 railroad cars, wrecked five barges and five small steamboats in a Holland inlet, and shot up gas works installations.

The Germans have used flying bombs for the first time against Americans on the western front, the BBC reported today.

The British Air Ministry announced last night that the Air Defense of Great Britain, established less than a year ago, will reassume its original name, the RAF Fighter Command, as in the days of the Battle of Britain.

Further reductions in civil defence personnel in southern and southeastern England were announced today by the Ministry of Home Security. The progress of the war has made the former large-scale preparation for air attacks no longer necessary. (OWI - Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS ENTER EVVOIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — British patrols of Land Forces Greece have landed on the island of Euboea [Evvoia] to the east of Attica, and have reported the more than 200-square-mile isle clear of the enemy, it was announced here today.

Official reports gave no indication where the patrols had landed on the island, although its principal city, Chalkis, is only a few miles across from the Greek mainland at a point some 30 miles north of Athens.

The patrols which were pushing along the main Athens-Thessaloniki Highway and nearing Lamia, some 93 miles northwest of Greece's capital, have met numerous road

Fighter-bombers were also out despite the day's unfavorable weather, and skimmed below low-lying clouds to strafe enemy road, rail, and water transport from the battle area as far north as Savona in the Gulf of Genoa. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. OPERATIONS SLOWED BY WEATHER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Squally weather yesterday grounded all heavy and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, and restricted fighters and fighter-bombers to a few hundred sorties, mainly against rail and road transport north of the battle areas, it was announced here today.

Coastal and Balkan Air Force carried out strafing sweeps against enemy transport in Albania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. (PRO)

10 CRAFT DESTROYED OR CAPTURED IN ADRIATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — At least 10 enemy craft have been captured or destroyed and 123 crewmen taken prisoner in actions in the past two days in the Adriatic following the German evacuation by sea of the ports of Dubrovnik and Slano in Yugoslavia, it was announced here today.

Four of the enemy craft were captured, one laden with stores and deserted in waters off the island of Pelagosa in mid-Adriatic.

The other craft were either sunk in action with British motor gunboats and motor torpedo craft, or scuttled. (PRO)

CHURCHILL IN ITALY ON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill stopped off in Italy for a night on his return to England from his recent talks with Premier Joseph Stalin, it was announced here today.

The Prime Minister, who arrived in England yesterday afternoon, was the guest of Supreme Allied Commander General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson during his overnight stay. (PRO)

MCNARNEY GIVEN MEDITERRANEAN POST

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 23 — Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney, United States Army, today assumed his duties as Deputy Commander of the Mediterranean Theater under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

He succeeds Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers now commanding the 6th Army Group in France.

General McNarney will also hold the title of Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, until November 1, when this organization of American forces will be known as the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U. S. A.

As former Deputy Chief of Staff under General George Marshall, 51-year old General McNarney has played a leading rôle in the planning of operations by U. S. forces all over the world.

He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1915 as an infantry officer, but later transferred to the air service and became one of the pioneers in army aviation. He is a graduate of the Army War College, the Air Service Field Officers' School, and an honor graduate of the Command and General Staff School.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Kandy succeeds General McNarney as Deputy Chief of Staff under General Marshall. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ITALIAN ARMY UNITS SPED ALLIED SUCCESSES

HQ, AAI, October 23 — Allied military successes would not have been so quickly realized but for the work of Italian Army pioneer units working behind the 5th and 8th Armies, Allied military officials here reported, paying the highest tribute to these units which currently are delivering ammunition and supplies to Allied mountain fighters, rebuilding military bridges, and keeping the Allied supply lifeline open.

Today, high in the mountain battlefront, Italian soldiers and their mule teams are carrying artillery shells, food, water, and medical supplies to Allied soldiers. It has been impossible to measure the tonnage these Italian units have delivered, but they have kept the supply line open, and have paid a price in performing their duties. Battle casualties among these units have not been light.

On the 5th Army Front, there is a full Italian Infantry Division performing vital duties. They have been with the 5th Army all the way up the Italian mainland, beating a path to forward positions where Allied troops have set up mountain mortar, machine-gun, and artillery positions.

These units have moved supplies to the front, kept supply lines open, built bridges, sometimes under heavy enemy fire; rebuilt railroads destroyed by the retreating Germans; built jeep tracks into the mountain frontlines, rebuilt roads blasted by German demolition crews, loaded and unloaded military cargo from ships and trains, rebuilt wrecked port facilities.

On the 5th Army front, the Italian division attached to that army has 10 mule companies, three engineer battalions, and three other regiments assigned to supply duties. It is commanded by an Italian general, and has its own administration staff, all of whom wear 5th Army insignia patches.

The Italian units first joined the Allied troops with the 8th Army near Reggio Calabria more than a year ago. They followed the Army northward, performing their outstanding work at the crossing of the Sangro where under enemy fire, they built the bridges which made the Allied crossing and subsequent advance possible.

Later, they brought up the vast amount of supplies needed by the Allied armies to shatter the Gustav and Hitler lines south of Rome, and more recently the Goth line. Their bridge-building was outstanding, according to Allied military engineers. Their handling of one of the most valuable Allied engineering weapons — the Bailey Bridge — has brought praise from Allied engineer troops, who agreed that Italian engineering units were as good as British, American, Indian, Canadian, and New Zealand units. (UNN)

ITALIAN OFFICER LEADS ARTILLERY PARTY

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 23 — Today the amazing story of how an Italian Army officer and nine Canadians made an important contribution toward the Allied capture of Cesenatico may be told, now that the town is firmly in Allied hands and New Zealand troops are now pushing the enemy north of the town.

The name of the 19-year-old Italian second lieutenant who was chiefly responsible for the success of the mission cannot be told because of possible German reprisal against members of his family in northern Italy. But this deed may be related as another vital contribution which the Italian Army is making toward the Allied cause in Italy.

The lieutenant was chosen by high officers of the 8th Army to accompany an artillery spotting mission behind the enemy lines, to act as guide and interpreter to a group of nine Canadians, of which two were officers. The trip began in an Allied motor torpedo boat and ended in a rubber craft from which they were landed on an enemy-held coast. There was a mistake of calculation, and the party was put ashore in the wrong spot.

danger. Each day, their host handed them food through a small hole in the ceiling. With the food came important information about enemy concentrations in the vicinity. The Italian lieutenant translated the information.

The Germans must have wondered how a lucky hit from New Zealand artillery blew up an ammunition dump near the house. Their wonder must have turned to chagrin as the Allied artillery continued blowing up critical targets, such as supply convoys and gun positions.

On the ninth day, their host urged them to leave. The Germans were becoming suspicious of the almost uncanny accurancy of Allied artillery and the resulting «lucky» hits. He had heard German officers talk of a house-to-house search. That night, the party left and made for the coast. Soon they were back in Allied lines, and heard that their spotting had paved the way for the Allied advance. (UNN)

GERMANS IN ITALY OUTFLANKED BY RUSSIANS

NEW YORK, October 23 — Among the significant features of the Russian advance into Hungary and Yugoslavia, discussed by the informed military commentator Max Werner in yesterday's PM, is the outflanking of the German forces in Italy.

«With the Russian break-through into the middle Danube area,» wrote Werner, «the Balkan campaign is being brought to its final conclusion. Marshal Von Weich's Balkan armies cannot make a last stand in the Dinaric Alps or the Rhodope Mountains because they are outflanked and intercepted far to the north.

«German forces trying to escape through western Yugoslavia are squeezed between the Danube and the Adriatic, with Marshal Tito's forces holding exits from the trap. The German forces in Italy are outflanked too. The Alps are no longer a defensive barrier for Germany. Germany cannot be defended at the Brenner Pass, because the Red Army has access into southern Germany through the Danube Valley, an ideal avenue of invasion.»

Werner said the Russian southern front is no mere appendage to the front which runs from southwestern Poland to Memel, but is a new front, with objectives of its own. The strategic meaning of the battle for Hungary was the unleashing of a new avalanche of Allied forces in the Balkans who were gaining new Allies and becoming progressively stronger as the German retreat was disorganized and the Wehrmacht crippled.

«In the last few months,» he wrote, «the strategic space of the Wehrmacht has been steadily shrunk from „Fortress Europe" to „Fortress Central Europe" and now to „Fortress Germany".» (OWI)

EL ALAMEIN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN ACTION

LONDON, October 23 — Today, the second anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein, elements of the original British 8th Army are spearheading one of the prongs of General Sir Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army into western Holland.

El Alamein marked the first decisive battle lost by the Germans and Italians, and heralded a succession of Allied victories against vaunted German defense lines that have been smashed and broken from El Alamein back to the Siegfried Line, last barrier before Reich territory to topple.

Today, from his 21st Army Group headquarters, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery addressed an anniversary message to his old comrades of the «Original 8th,» now scattered to all corners of the globe.

«Today, our armies stand triumphant on the threshold of Germany,» Field Marshal Montgomery declared.

«The victory at El Alamein was the turning point of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Germans; built jeep tracks into the mountain frontlines, rebuilt roads blasted by German demolition crews, loaded and unloaded military cargo from ships and trains, rebuilt wrecked port facilities.

On the 5th Army front, the Italian division attached to that army has 10 mule companies, three engineer battalions, and three other regiments assigned to supply duties. It is commanded by an Italian general, and has its own administration staff, all of whom wear 5th Army insignia patches.

The Italian units first joined the Allied troops with the 8th Army near Reggio Calabria more than a year ago. They followed the Army northward, performing their outstanding work at the crossing of the Sangro where under enemy fire, they built the bridges which made the Allied crossing and subsequent advance possible.

Later, they brought up the vast amount of supplies needed by the Allied armies to shatter the Gustav and Hitler lines south of Rome, and more recently the Goth line. Their bridge-building was outstanding, according to Allied military engineers. Their handling of one of the most valuable Allied engineering weapons — the Bailey Bridge — has brought praise from Allied engineer troops, who agreed that Italian engineering units were as good as British, American, Indian, Canadian, and New Zealand units. (UNN)

ITALIAN OFFICER LEADS ARTILLERY PARTY

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 23 — Today the amazing story of how an Italian Army officer and nine Canadians made an important contribution toward the Allied capture of Cesenatico may be told, now that the town is firmly in Allied hands and New Zealand troops are now pushing the enemy north of the town.

The name of the 19-year-old Italian second lieutenant who was chiefly responsible for the success of the mission cannot be told because of possible German reprisal against members of his family in northern Italy. But this deed may be related as another vital contribution which the Italian Army is making toward the Allied cause in Italy.

The lieutenant was chosen by high officers of the 8th Army to accompany an artillery spotting mission behind the enemy lines, to act as guide and interpreter to a group of nine Canadians, of which two were officers. The trip begun in an Allied motor torpedo boat and ended in a rubber craft from which they were landed on an enemy-held coast. There was a mistake of calculation, and the party was put ashore in the wrong spot.

For two days they hid in the woods near the Adriatic shore. The Italian lieutenant, at the end of the second day, saw and spoke to an Italian civilian, who left at once. That night was a nightmare for the party. They did not know whether the civilian would carry out his promise to get them shelter and food. The party had but four days' rations.

On the third night, they heard footsteps and, from among the trees, another man emerged.

«You better come with me and stay at my house», he told the Italian lieutenant. «It is too dangerous here. The whole town knows you are here, but the Germans do not».

Hidden in Attic

The man led the party to his house, where he had a ladder prepared outside. He told the Italian officer to climb to the roof, remove tiles which had been carefully marked, and bring the party into the attic. Food, he assured them, would be provided.

The party climbed into the attic through the roof, replacing the tiles after them. They brought their wireless broadcasting equipment with them.

For nine days they remained cramped in the tiny attic, but their stay was more than worth their discomfort and

«With the Russian break-through into the middle Danube area,» wrote Werner, «the Balkan campaign is being brought to its final conclusion. Marshal Von Weich's Balkan armies cannot make a last stand in the Dinaric Alps or the Rhodope Mountains because they are outflanked and intercepted far to the north.

«German forces trying to escape through western Yugoslavia are squeezed between the Danube and the Adriatic, with Marshal Tito's forces holding exits from the trap. The German forces in Italy are outflanked too. The Alps are no longer a defensive barrier for Germany. Germany cannot be defended at the Brenner Pass, because the Red Army has access into southern Germany through the Danube Valley, an ideal avenue of invasion.»

Werner said the Russian southern front is no mere appendage to the front which runs from southwestern Poland to Memel, but is a new front, with objectives of its own. The strategic meaning of the battle for Hungary was the unleashing of a new avalanche of Allied forces in the Balkans who were gaining new Allies and becoming progressively stronger as the German retreat was disorganized and the Wehrmacht crippled.

«In the last few months,» he wrote, «the strategic space of the Wehrmacht has been steadily shrunk from „Fortress Europe" to „Fortress Central Europe" and now to „Fortress Germany".» (OWI)

EL ALAMEIN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN ACTION

LONDON, October 23 — Today, the second anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein, elements of the original British 8th Army are spearheading one of the prongs of General Sir Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army into western Holland.

El Alamein marked the first decisive battle lost by the Germans and Italians, and heralded a succession of Allied victories against vaunted German defense lines that have been smashed and broken from El Alamein back to the Siegfried Line, last barrier before Reich territory to topple.

Today, from his 21st Army Group headquarters, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery addressed an anniversary message to his old comrades of the «Original 8th,» now scattered to all corners of the globe.

«»Today, our armies stand triumphant on the threshold of Germany», Field Marshal Montgomery declared.

«»The victory at El Alamein was the turning point of the war for the Allies. Since then, the soldiers of the British Empire, America, and Russia have flung the enemy back on every front». (Reuter)

BRITISH ADVANCE SIX MILES IN BURMA

KANDY, October 23 — Troops of the British 36th Division, which recently captured Mohnyin in North Burma, have advanced six miles to the east, toward Kazu.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the advance promises to link the 36th with other Allied forces patrolling south of Kazu, 18 miles below Myitkyina.

Japanese ships in the South China Sea are racing northward to escape destruction from American planes, press dispatches from Chungking said today.

The dispatches, based on Chinese reports, said that many of the ships, steaming northward under emergency orders after the battering given seacraft in coordinated attacks by U. S. Navy planes and land planes of the 14th USAAF, have reached the coast of northern Fukien Province.

Meanwhile, a Chinese High Command communique announced that Chinese troops in Kwangsi Province, driving from two directions on the Japanese river supply

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

base at Pignan, have captured five points north and south of the town. Fighting also is in progress near Kweiping, 21 miles west of Pignan. (OWI)

MACARTHUR NULLIFIES JAP LAWS IN PHILIPPINES

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, October 23 — General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in the Pacific, proclaimed last night that all laws of the Japanese puppet Philippine government were nullified, and reintroduced the laws of the former Commonwealth in the freed territory.

It was against a background of anti-aircraft fire that General MacArthur announced establishment of the temporary seat of the Philippine Commonwealth government in this recaptured island capital. Philippine President Sergio Osmeno stood at his right as the Allied commander opened a dramatic ceremony with a brief radio speech to the Philippine people. He called the reestablished government one based on the «sacred right of self-rule.» (OWI - Reuter)

JEWISH BRIGADE COMMANDER APPOINTED

LONDON, October 23 — Brigadier E. F. Benjamin has been appointed commander of the recently-formed Jewish Brigade group, and is already in the Middle East, the War Office announced today. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

LAGUARDIA URGES ALLY STATUS FOR ITALY

NEW YORK, October 23 — In a broadcast to Italians over the Voice of America in which he gave data on supplies to be sent to Italy, Fiorello LaGuardia Mayor of New York City, yesterday urged that Italy be accepted as an ally since, he said, «the status of Italian cobelligerency has no reason to continue».

The mayor said 69,115 tons of food and other supplies had been scheduled for October shipment to Italy. Another 90,000 tons are earmarked for shipment during November, although it is possible that a total of 162,000 tons will be reached, he added.

A consignment on behalf of Great Britain will soon be effected from American ports, bringing the total of foodstuffs and other products destined for the civilian population of Italy to approximately 500,000 tons for the months of October and November, LaGuardia said.

LaGuardia revealed that the first Italian exports, amounting to 600,000 dollars, had arrived in New York, and added that a ready market would be found for these and other goods from Italy. (UNN)

PUNISHMENT DEMANDED FOR PALERMO RIOTERS

PALERMO, October 23 — The Palermo section of the Italian anti-fascist Center today demanded severe punishment for all persons found responsible for the disturbances which last week caused the death of 19 persons and injuries to 107 others.

These disturbances, according to a letter published today in the *Giornale di Sicilia* over the signature of the president of the Employees' and Pensioners' Union, were not the result of an organized effort, but were rather the consequence of a spontaneous strike of dissatisfied civic employees. (UNN)

CESENA RECOVERS FROM GERMAN DOMINATION

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 23 — Forced back from the Savio river, the Germans are now unable to post mortar

In recently liberated Cesenatico, the Germans took all the furniture from every home in the town, and when the civilians returned to their homes they were destitute. It was here the door frames were removed from the homes, the correspondent said.

Cesena, formerly a thriving industrial town, was severely damaged by the Germans who blew up factories, the railway station, and marshaling yard. Water supply systems were also destroyed. The correspondent said that everything of value was loaded on carts and vehicles and taken off by the Germans. Livestock was also taken. Even chickens were snatched away from the people, the correspondent added. (PWB)

A.R.C. OFFICIALS RECEIVED BY POPE

VATICAN CITY, October 23 — Basil O' Connor and Richard Allen, respectively president and assistant general manager of the American Red Cross, were today received in private audience by the Pope, to whom they were introduced by Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES CANADIAN K. OF C. GROUP

VATICAN CITY, October 23 — A group of Canadian officials of the Knights of Columbus, supervising that body's army assistance work for the Canadian forces in Italy, was presented to the Pope today by Francis Mathews, Supreme Knight of the K. of. C. and chairman of the executive board of the National Catholic Community Service. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

DE GAULLE ADMINISTRATION RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON, October 23 — The United States, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, and other United Nations today recognized the administration headed by General Charles De Gaulle as the provisional government of the French Republic.

Recognition of the De Gaulle administration was announced simultaneously in the capitals of eight United Nations, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Brazil.

Edward Stettinius U. S. Acting Secretary of State, issued a statement in which he recalled that General De Gaulle and other French leaders have asserted on several occasions their intentions to hold elections in France as soon as possible. It has been suggested that the elections be held when French prisoners of war and deportees in Germany are repatriated.

Mr. Stettinius added that pending «the expression of the will of the French people through the action of their duly elected representatives,» efforts of the provisional government to prosecute the war and begin rehabilitation of France will receive «continued full and friendly cooperation of The United States.»

In London, the British Foreign News Department said that the British Government has accorded recognition of the De Gaulle Government as the «central French authority» in accordance with an agreement made with the Allied Civil Affairs Administration on August 25.

A Soviet Government statement, citing its «unalterable friendship with democratic France,» declared that the action of Russia, Britain, and The United States on the status of the De Gaulle administration «will contribute to a yet firmer rallying of the French Nation» in its fight for victory over Germany.

The action by The United States will make it possible for the French authorities to lay claim to more than 1,000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

LONDON, October 23 — Brigadier E. F. Benjamin has been appointed commander of the recently-formed Jewish Brigade group, and is already in the Middle East, the War Office announced today. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

LAGUARDIA URGES ALLY STATUS FOR ITALY

NEW YORK, October 23 — In a broadcast to Italians over the Voice of America in which he gave data on supplies to be sent to Italy, Fiorello LaGuardia Mayor of New York City, yesterday urged that Italy be accepted as an ally since, he said, «« the status of Italian cobelligerency has no reason to continue ».

The mayor said 69,115 tons of food and other supplies had been scheduled for October shipment to Italy. Another 90,000 tons are earmarked for shipment during November, although it is possible that a total of 162,000 tons will be reached, he added.

A consignment on behalf of Great Britain will soon be effected from American ports, bringing the total of foodstuffs and other products destined for the civilian population of Italy to approximately 500,000 tons for the months of October and November, LaGuardia said.

LaGuardia revealed that the first Italian exports, amounting to 600,000 dollars, had arrived in New York, and added that a ready market would be found for these and other goods from Italy. (UNN)

PUNISHMENT DEMANDED FOR PALERMO RIOTERS

PALERMO, October 23 — The Palermo section of the Italian anti-fascist Center today demanded severe punishment for all persons found responsible for the disturbances which last week caused the death of 19 persons and injuries to 107 others.

These disturbances, according to a letter published today in the *Giornale di Sicilia* over the signature of the president of the Employees' and Pensioners' Union, were not the result of an organized effort, but were rather the consequence of a spontaneous strike of dissatisfied civic employees. (UNN)

CESENA RECOVERS FROM GERMAN DOMINATION

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 23 — Forced back from the Savio river, the Germans are now unable to pour mortar fire and shrapnel on the heads of Cesena civilians, said a dispatch from the front. But the people's troubles are not yet over, for the enemy is shelling the town regulary with long-range guns.

Nevertheless, the dispatch said, the people of Cesena are contented and in good spirits, now that the German menace and domination has ended for them.

The food question is being rapidly solved, and although the population now numbers 15,000, AMG officials are confident that there is enough grain to last at least two months ,and extra supplies like sugar and edible oils are being rushed in. Water is plentiful from wells, although the regular supply was destroyed by the Germans.

The new mayor is Sigfrido Sozzi, who has worked for many years in the interests of the Italian people. His brother is famous in the annals of Italian democracy — he was murdered by the Fascists in Perugia in 1928. (PRO)

GERMANS LOOT NORTH ITALY TOWNS

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 23 — The Germans evacuating towns in northern Italy have gone to new extremes in looting, even taking the doors and door frames from houses, a United Nations News correspondent said in a dispatch today.

POPE RECEIVES CANADIAN K. OF C. GROUP

VATICAN CITY, October 23 — A group of Canadian officials of the Knights of Columbus, supervising that body's army assistance work for the Canadian forces in Italy, was presented to the Pope today by Francis Mathews, Supreme Knight of the K. of C. and chairman of the executive board of the National Catholic Community Service. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

DE GAULLE ADMINISTRATION RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON, October 23 — The United States, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, and other United Nations today recognized the administration headed by General Charles De Gaulle as the provisional government of the French Republic.

Recognition of the De Gaulle administration was announced simultaneously in the capitals of eight United Nations, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Brazil.

Edward Stettinius U. S. Acting Secretary of State, issued a statement in which he recalled that General De Gaulle and other French leaders have asserted on several occasions their intentions to hold elections in France as soon as possible. It has been suggested that the elections be held when French prisoners of war and deportees in Germany are repatriated.

Mr. Stettinius added that pending «the expression of the will of the French people through the action of their duly elected representatives,» efforts of the provisional government to prosecute the war and begin rehabilitation of France will receive «continued full and friendly cooperation of The United States.»

In London, the British Foreign News Department said that the British Government has accorded recognition of the De Gaulle Government as the «central French authority» in accordance with an agreement made with the Allied Civil Affairs Administration on August 25.

A Soviet Government statement, citing its «unalterable friendship with democratic France,» declared that the action of Russia, Britain, and The United States on the status of the De Gaulle administration «will contribute to a yet firmer rallying of the French Nation» in its fight for victory over Germany.

The action by The United States will make it possible for the French authorities to lay claim to more than 1,000 million dollars which have been tied up in The United States since the Germans occupied France in June, 1940.

With the announcements of the recognition of the De Gaulle administration, appointment of ambassadors to France by The United States, Britain, and Russia was made known.

Alfred Duff Cooper, currently British representative in Paris with personal status of ambassador, now becomes British Ambassador Plenipotentiary to France.

Jefferson Caffery, American representative in Paris, has been nominated as United States Ambassador to France.

Alexander M. Bogomolov, former Soviet Ambassador to Vichy and later Soviet delegate to the French Committee of National Liberation and the Allied Council for Italy, has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to France. (OWI)

FRENCH JOURNALIST SENTENCED TO DEATH

PARIS, October 23 — George Suarez, veteran French journalist, was sentenced to death here today in the first of a series of collaboration trials which began today.

He was charged with intelligence with the enemy during the German occupation, and with having received 15,000 dollars monthly for serving as the director of the Nazi-sponsored *Aujourdhui*.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A French news agency dispatch stated that of an estimated 115,000 persons scheduled to be tried in France, 15,000 of the accused were in the Paris area. The courts are to sit five days a week, and are expected to pass on cases at the average rate of three per day. The report said that it was hoped the whole agenda will be disposed of in about six months.

Regional courts, the dispatch said, are scheduled to be at work in two weeks, and appeals to the high court, which have been suspended due to difficult communications, will be restored through the country from November 5.

(OWI - AP)

500 VEHICLES ARRIVE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

WITH 6TH ARMY GROUP, October 23 — More than 500 Allied military vehicles have arrived in southern France for use by French Civil authorities, Col. Henry Parkman, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 6th Army Group, announced yesterday. Two hundred tons of spare parts have also arrived for use by the French authorities in this Allied action to help the French solve their transportation problem. (PRO)

NEW GUATEMALA REGIME PLEDGES COOPERATION

GUATEMALA CITY, October 23 — The triumvirate of two army officers and a civilian which overthrew the government of provisional President Federico Ponce Friday in Guatemala announced today the formation of a new cabinet, an American Press service reported.

The presidential triumvirate has reiterated its intention to rule democratically and to pursue a policy of coöperation with the United Nations, the press service continued, and added that the revolt was precipitated by Ponce's failure to enforce the constitution as promised when he took over the presidency from General Jorge Ubico on July 1.

Discontent was brought to a climax, the press service continued, by the recent assassination of the publisher of the newspaper *El Imparcial*, and an attack on Doctor Juan Jose Arevalo, one of the most popular presidential candidates.

President Ponce and his aides, who have taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala City, will leave for Mexico shortly, Guatemalan Ambassador Eduardo Mayora said today in Mexico City. (OWI)

OSMENA SAYS FILIPINOS HAVE TRUST IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, October 23 — The Philippine people, by their ceaseless resistance to the Japanese, have shown that their trust in The United States never weakened, Philippine President Osmena said in a message to President Roosevelt today from Leyte.

The message was sent to President Roosevelt in reply to a message addressed to Osmena at the time he landed in the Philippines with General MacArthur.

Osmena said that «the name of America will be blessed by a grateful peoples for the advent of a new age of freedom and security which was begun for the races of the Pacific area.»

He said that «the forces of tyranny and barbarism in the Far East have been broken, along with their evil plans for slavery, exploitation, and domination, as a result of the assertion of power of The United States.» (OWI)

GREEK JEWS' PROPERTY TO BE RETURNED

ATHENS, October 23 — All property seized from Jews during the German occupation of Greece will be restored to the, w ers, the Greek Finance Ministry announced today.

cans, who raided Spanish territory in the Roncesvalles Valley near the frontier village of Valcarlos last Saturday night, withdrew later to France leaving a number of dead, wounded, and prisoners in the hands of the Spanish border guards.

Another press service, in a dispatch from Barcelona, said fighting is in progress in the Aran Valley of northeast Spain, where Spanish Maquis gained control of four villages after four days of skirmishing with regular Spanish troops. The villages were identified as Alos, Selard, Bosos, and Canejan, in Lerida Province which borders France and the independent Catalan Republic of Andorra. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 23 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy rain has again hampered large-scale operations.

On the 5th Army front, the recent gains have been still further consolidated, and some local improvements in the forward positions have been made.

On the 8th Army front, the town of Cervia has been occupied, and the bridgehead over the Savio River, north of Cesena, has been enlarged against stiff enemy opposition.

In the mountainous sector, our troops have crossed the Rabbi River in the vicinity of Strada, and have made progress into the high ground immediately beyond.

Land Forces Greece:

Evvoia [Euboea] has been entered by our patrols, and is now clear of the enemy.

Our patrols have met many road demolitions in their advance toward Lamia, and these have hampered the movement of heavy transport.

Whenever weather conditions permit, our air forces continue to operate effectively against withdrawing enemy units.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday severely limited air operations; fighters and fighters-bombers, however, attacked enemy positions in Northern Italy and road traffic in Yugoslavia, while shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by coastal aircraft.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations, and four heavy bombers are missing from the operations on the night of october 21-22.

Naval:

On 20 October, while carrying out mine-sweeping operations near the Franco-Italian frontier, the French destroyer *Forbin* was fired upon by enemy batteries. She returned the fire, destroying one battery and blowing up an ammunition dump. On the same day, the U. S. Destroyer *Eberle* was again in action in this area.

On the morning of 21 October a force of British motor gun boats and motor torpedo boats met four enemy «I» boats off the Yugoslavian coast near Zara. In the engagement that ensued, two of these «I» boats were sunk, and the other two captured. Ninety-five prisoners were taken. On the same day, another «I» boat laden with stores and ammunition was found north of Pelagosa Island in the mid-Adriatic. There were no signs of her crew. She was boarded and taken into the harbor. It appears that all these craft had sailed from Dubrovnik and Slano before the occupation of Dubrovnik by the Partisans. One lighter, one «I» boat, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

GUATEMALA CITY, October 23 — The triumvirate of two army officers and a civilian which overthrew the government of provisional President Federico Ponce Friday in Guatemala announced today the formation of a new cabinet, an American Press service reported.

The presidential triumvirate has reiterated its intention to rule democratically and to pursue a policy of coöperation with the United Nations, the press service continued, and added that the revolt was precipitated by Ponce's failure to enforce the constitution as promised when he took over the presidency from General Jorge Ubico on July 1.

Discontent was brought to a climax, the press service continued, by the recent assassination of the publisher of the newspaper *El Imparcial*, and an attack on Doctor Juan Jose Arevalo, one of the most popular presidential candidates.

President Ponce and his aides, who have taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala City, will leave for Mexico shortly, Guatemalan Ambassador Eduardo Mayora said today in Mexico City. (OWI)

OSMENA SAYS FILIPINOS HAVE TRUST IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, October 23 — The Philippine people, by their ceaseless resistance to the Japanese, have shown that their trust in The United States never weakened, Philippine President Osmena said in a message to President Roosevelt today from Leyte.

The message was sent to President Roosevelt in reply to a message addressed to Osmena at the time he landed in the Philippines with General MacArthur.

Osmena said that « the name of America will be blessed by a grateful peoples for the advent of a new age of freedom and security which was begun for the races of the Pacific area. »

He said that « the forces of tyranny and barbarism in the Far East have been broken, along with their evil plans for slavery, exploitation, and domination, as a result of the assertion of power of The United States. » (OWI)

GREEK JEWS' PROPERTY TO BE RETURNED

ATHENS, October 23 — All property seized from Jews during the German occupation of Greece will be restored to the owners, the Greek Finance Ministry announced today. (PWB)

EGYPTIAN PREMIER RELEASES HIS BROTHER

CAIRO, October 23 — Ali Maher Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister at the outbreak of war, has been released by the new Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha, his younger brother, after being interned in April 1942 by then Premier Nahas Pasha, it was officially announced here today. (PWB)

NEUTRAL

CLASHES CONTINUE ON SPANISH FRONTIER

PARIS, October 23 — Thousands of Spanish Republican refugees, most of them veterans of Maquis warfare against the Germans, are engaging in belligerent operations against Spanish regular troops along the Franco-Spanish frontier, Associated Press, quoting « Spanish Republican circles » reported here yesterday.

In a dispatch from San Sebastian, inside Spain, an Associated Press correspondent said that Spanish Republi-

further consolidated, and some local improvements in the forward positions have been made.

On the 8th Army front, the town of Cervia has been occupied, and the bridgehead over the Savio River, north of Cesena, has been enlarged against stiff enemy opposition.

In the mountainous sector, our troops have crossed the Rabbi River in the vicinity of Strada, and have made progress into the high ground immediately beyond.

Land Forces Greece:

Evvoia [Euboea] has been entered by our patrols, and is now clear of the enemy.

Our patrols have met many road demolitions in their advance toward Lamia, and these have hampered the movement of heavy transport.

Whenever weather conditions permit, our air forces continue to operate effectively against withdrawing enemy units.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday severely limited air operations; fighters and fighters-bombers, however, attacked enemy positions in Northern Italy and road traffic in Yugoslavia, while shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by coastal aircraft.

Four of our aircraft are missing from these operations, and four heavy bombers are missing from the operations on the night of october 21/22.

Naval:

On 20 October, while carrying out minesweeping operations near the Franco-Italian frontier, the French destroyer *Forbin* was fired upon by enemy batteries. She returned the fire, destroying one battery and blowing up an ammunition dump. On the same day, the U. S. Destroyer *Eberle* was again in action in this area.

On the morning of 21 October a force of British motor gun boats and motor torpedo boats met four enemy « I » boats off the Yugoslavian coast near Zara. In the engagement that ensued, two of these « I » boats were sunk, and the other two captured. Ninety-five prisoners were taken. On the same day, another « I » boat laden with stores and ammunition was found north of Pelagosa Island in the mid-Adriatic. There were no signs of her crew. She was boarded and taken into the harbor. It appears that all these craft had sailed from Dubrovnik and Slano before the occupation of Dubrovnik by the Partisans. One lighter, one « I » boat, and another craft had scuttled themselves at Slano, and another gun lighter sank on passage.

On 22 October, 29 German seamen were picked up from a broken-down « I » boat 30 miles east of Ancona.

The unloading of stores and supplies in the Piraeus is proceding satisfactorily. Minesweepers are successfully clearing the minefields in the approaches. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 23 — Today's communique:

Inside the Schelde pocket, Allied forces have taken Breskens and Fort Frederick Hendrick.

We also made progress from Aardenburg, in the vicinity of Draaibrug.

Units from the east have taken Schoondijke.

North of Antwerp, the enemy has been cleared from Esschen. We made gains on both sides of the railway to the southwest and along roads from Wuestweael and Achterbroek.

Early yesterday morning, an Allied attack was launched in the area of Hertogenbosch. The attack is continuing, and good progress is being made. Fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to our troops.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Forces are clearing the enemy from areas of Würselen, northeast of Aachen and continue to search for stragglers. Approximately 1,600 prisoners were taken when fighting in the city ceased.

Further south, we have made gains in the area of Bezange, Coincourt, and Embermenil northeast and east of Lunéville. Northeast of Epinal, gains were made against heavy resistance.

Brouvelieures was taken, and Domfaing, Vervezelle, and Belmont were entered by our forces.

East of Epinal, a concentration of enemy troops was hit by fighter-bombers.

Transportation targets were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers in the Metz sector in immediate support of operations by our ground forces. West of the Rhine in this region, fighter-bombers cut rail tracks in many places. Fighting is still in progress in Maizières Les Metz.

Heavy pressure was maintained by our forces against the enemy in the Vosges sector.

Industrial targets and communications in the Hamm, Münster, Hanover, and Brunswick areas were attacked in daylight by more than 1,100 heavy bombers escorted by some 750 fighters.

Other escorted heavy bombers, none of which is missing, made a heavy attack on the inland port and railway center of Neuss, near Düsseldorf. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 23 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive to the west and southwest of Petsamo, in the difficult conditions of the polar area, liberated from the German invaders the whole nickel industry area, and occupied in fighting the populated locality of Salmiarvi. Our troops cut the Rovaniem-Kirkenes Highway.

Troops of the 1st Pre-Baltic Front, as a result of successful advance battles, occupied on the territory of Klaipeda Region over 500 populated localities, including the town and large railway station of Shibben. Our troops completely cleared of the enemy the right bank of the River Nieman, from the estuary to the town of Jurbarkas (Jurburg); thus, in the whole territory of Klaipeda Region, only the town of Klaipeda (Memel), and a few populated localities in the vicinity of this town, remain in enemy hands.

Troops of the 3rd. White Russian Front, launching their offensive with the support of massive blows of artillery and aviation, broke through the permanent and deeply-echeloned German defenses covering the boundary of East Prussia, and invaded the Eastern Prussian boundary 30 kilometers in depth over a front of 140 kilometers. In the course of this offensive, troops of this front captured the following powerful strongpoints: Schilvin, Naumiestis (Vladislavov), Willuhnen, Virbalis, Ghibartary (Ghibarty), Eidkunnen, Stalufennen, Millunen, Walterkehmen, Pillipenen, Wistynie, Melkemen, Rominten, Gross-Rominten, Wissainy, Schipkenen, Schatzel, Goldap, Pillizu, and Suwalki, and occupied in fighting up to 900 other populated localities, of which over 400 are on the territory of East Prussia.

* * *

In Czecho-Slovakia, southeast of Mukacevo, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied several populated localities and the railway stations of Nizhnye-Novoselitse, Tachevo, and Bushtino.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the town and railway station of Villye-Deklarli, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities.

On Hungarian territory, north and northwest of Nyiregyhaza, our troops reached the south bank of the River Tisza, and occupied several populated localities.

At the port of Liebau, at the time of the raid, over 30 German transports were there. Bomb explosions were noted amongst the transports at the winter, the new, and the free ports, and also amongst the vessels at the piers. Many fires were started by the bombardment, amongst which there were seven powerful explosions; one explosion of great magnitude as noted at the fuel warehouses. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 23 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The dump located in the tunnel near La Lanterna, in Genoa, which Patriots blew up on October 10, contained a huge quantity of explosives which the Germans proposed to use for the destruction of the factories in the area at the time of their withdrawal. The explosion caused the destruction of two other tunnels at Calata Molo Nuovo and Calata della Sanità. Damage was also caused to two more tunnels farther distant. Three auxiliary navy ships were sunk and several escort vessels were damaged. About 200 Germans were killed. Repair work in the harbor is still in progress.

In Piedmont, the Nazi-Fascist forces which took part in the mopping up operations in Val di Lanzo and in the Canavese were withdrawn after they had suffered notable losses. Garrisons have been left only at Mathi, Lanzo, and Ciriè. Patriots immediately took advantage of the situation to carry out new attacks.

On October 12, a Garibaldi patrol captured a truck, along with its German occupants, which had to stop because of motor trouble while passing through the Susa Valley.

On October 14 two truckloads of Nazi-Fascists on their way to Susa and Turin were machine-gunned in the neighborhood of Novaretto. One truck was damaged. The number of enemy dead and wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The Fascists, who recently took 87 hostages at Vayer, in Turin Province, entered Almese, also in the Province of Turin, on October 15, and proceeded to carry out lootings in the manner of the German soldiers. Garibaldi Brigade members, advised of the situation, intervened to prevent looting and destruction. An engagement followed which lasted more than an hour. Sixteen Fascist militiamen were killed, and others were wounded or taken prisoner. Only six succeeded in escaping by swimming the Dora Riparia.

The enemy offensive in Carnia, carried out with great superiority of men and materiel, has resulted in the occupation of the Monte Croce Carnico Pass. Patriots resisted till their arms and ammunition gave out. After bitter fighting, they withdrew to the mountains.

Enemy rail traffic on the Genoa-Turin and Genoa-Milan lines was further curtailed by frequent acts of sabotage.

Outside a Turin restaurant, on October 9, a truck which had been used to transport personal baggage blew up while a group of Germans was busy unloading it. Twelve German soldiers were killed. Without even the formality of an investigation, the German command, believing it was faced with an assassination attempt, ordered nine hostages shot in the streets.

In the Ligurian countryside, the Germans are continuing to carry off livestock. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 23 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

North and northeast of Antwerp, our troops, by counter-attacks and a stubborn resistance, in general frustrated the Canadian attacks. The British divisions which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Other escorted heavy bombers, none of which is missing, made a heavy attack on the inland port and railway center of Neuss, near Düsseldorf. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 23 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive to the west and southwest of Petsamo, in the difficult conditions of the polar area, liberated from the German invaders the whole nickel industry area, and occupied in fighting the populated locality of Salmiarvi. Our troops cut the Rovaniem-Kirkenes Highway.

Troops of the 1st Pre-Baltic Front, as a result of successful advance battles, occupied on the territory of Klaipeda Region over 500 populated localities, including the town and large railway station of Shibben. Our troops completely cleared of the enemy the right bank of the River Nieman, from the estuary to the town of Jurbarkas (Jurburg); thus, in the whole territory of Klaipeda Region, only the town of Klaipeda (Memel), and a few populated localities in the vicinity of this town, remain in enemy hands.

Troops of the 3rd. White Russian Front, launching their offensive with the support of massive blows of artillery and aviation, broke through the permanent and deeply-echeloned German defenses covering the boundary of East Prussia, and invaded the Eastern Prussian boundary 30 kilometers in depth over a front of 140 kilometers. In the course of this offensive, troops of this front captured the following powerful strongpoints: Schilvin, Naumiestis (Vladislavov), Willuhnen, Virbalis, Ghibartary (Ghibarty), Eidkunnen, Stalufennen, Millunen, Walterkehmen, Pillipenen, Wistynie, Melkemen, Rominten, Gross-Rominten, Wissainy, Schipkenen, Schatzel, Goldap, Pillizu, and Suwalki, and occupied in fighting up to 900 other populated localities, of which over 400 are on the territory of East Prussia.

In Czecho-Slovakia, southeast of Mukacevo, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied several populated localities and the railway stations of Nizhnye-Novoselitse, Tachevo, and Bushtino.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the town and railway station of Villye-Deklarli, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities.

On Hungarian territory, north and northwest of Nyiregyhaza, our troops reached the south bank of the River Tisza, and occupied several populated localities.

West of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, continued fighting for expansion of their bridghead on the western bank of the River Sava, and captured the large populated locality of Bezanye.

Bulgarian troops operating against the Germans jointly with units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and our troops, occupied in fighting on the territory of Yugoslavia the town of Kochana, and several populated localities.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 22, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 187 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by antiaircraft fire, 31 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of October 22/23, our long-range Air Force bombed German transports at the ports of Windau and Liebau. At the time of the raid on the port of Windau, 10 enemy transports were there. As a result of bombardment at the piers and port, fires broke out, which were followed by explosions, especially strong ones in the area of the customs warehouse.

in the mopping up operations in Val di Lanzo and in the Canavese were withdrawn after they had suffered notable losses. Garrisons have been left only at Mathi, Lanzo, and Ciriè. Patriots immediately took advantage of the situation to carry out new attacks.

On October 12, a Garibaldi patrol captured a truck, along with its German occupants, which had to stop because of motor trouble while passing through the Susa Valley.

On October 14 two truckloads of Nazi-Fascists on their way to Susa and Turin were machine-gunned in the neighborhood of Novaretto. One truck was damaged. The number of enemy dead and wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The Fascists, who recently took 37 hostages at Vuyer, in Turin Province, entered Almese, also in the Province of Turin, on October 15, and proceeded to carry out lootings in the manner of the German soldiers. Garibaldi Brigade members, advised of the situation, intervened to prevent looting and destruction. An engagement followed which lasted more than an hour. Sixteen Fascist militiamen were killed, and others were wounded or taken prisoner. Only six succeeded in escaping by swimming the Dora Riparia.

The enemy offensive in Carnia, carried out with great superiority of men and materiel, has resulted in the occupation of the Monte Croce Carnico Pass. Patriots resisted till their arms and ammunition gave out. After bitter fighting, they withdrew to the mountains.

Enemy rail traffic on the Genoa-Turin and Genoa-Milan lines was further curtailed by frequent acts of sabotage.

Outside a Turin restaurant, on October 9, a truck which had been used to transport personal baggage blew up while a group of Germans was busy unloading it. Twelve German soldiers were killed. Without even the formality of an investigation, the German command, believing it was faced with an assassination attempt, ordered nine hostages shot in the streets.

In the Ligurian countryside, the Germans are continuing to carry off livestock. **(UNN)**

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 23 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

North and northeast of Antwerp, our troops, by counter-attacks and a stubborn resistance, in general frustrated the Canadian attacks. The British divisions which attacked east of Hertogenbosch also gained only little ground.

In the Würselen sector, the grim fighting in and for pillbox positions continued.

Yesterday, grim local fighting was in progress east of Lunéville and in the Bruyères sector.

German counter-attacks halted the enemy, who had advanced at some points, after small initial successes.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, the formations of the U. S. 5th Army launched several attacks which were frustrated.

On the Adriatic coast, our divisions smashed enemy formations which had been assailing our positions throughout the whole day.

Only north of Cesena, the enemy established a small bridgehead on the northern banks of the Savio.

In the Gulf of Genoa, armed ferry boats of the Navy sank a British motor assault boat, and damaged another one without suffering any damage.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, our troops who had held their positions in the Niso sector for days in the face of superior enemy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

attacks, beat off enemy encircling attempts, and linked up with our main forces.

In southern Hungary, the enemy increased his pressure toward the Danube.

Northwest of Szeged, German and Hungarian troops frustrated repeated Bolshevik attacks.

East of Szolnok, the annihilation of encircled Rumanian and Soviet divisions makes further progress. They were split up in single groups after a stubborn though unsuccessful defence.

North of Debrecen, our troops cut off the communications of Soviet formations which had advanced to the upper reaches of the Tisa, and inflicted heavy losses on them.

In the eastern Beskides, where the enemy again attacked unsuccessfully, our grenadiers ousted him from a penetration of the previous day.

In eastern Slovakia, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS, in some weeks of bitter mountain fighting, smashed strong groups of Partisans and captured a large booty.

In central Slovakia, further operations against bands, which were reinforced by Bolshevik parachutists, are in progress.

On both sides of the Serok, our formations are engaged in grim fighting against enemy divisions which attack with strong forces.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the battle extended southward to the Augusto sector. Between Sudauen and Goldap, the Bolsheviks punched major gaps into our lines. Goldap was captured by the enemy after fierce street fighting.

South of Gumbinnen, our grenadiers cut off the communications in the rear of the Soviets, who had advanced.

On both sides of Ebenrode, Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were frustrated with bloody losses for the enemy.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, bombers and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force successfully participated in the grim fighting, and smasher Soviet spearheads and destroyed many tanks. In this sector, 616 enemy tanks have so far been destroyed or captured in a seven-day battle.

Bolshevik attacks on the bridgehead of Memel failed.

In the neck of the Sworbe Peninsula, our grenadiers pushed back the enemy, who had penetrated, in a northerly direction. They were effectively supported by the fire of German light naval forces and armed ferry boats.

In the Arctic Zone, at Kolosjoki and the Arctic Road, the enemy continued his attacks with strong bomber support. Grenadiers and mountain troops repulsed the Bolshevik attacks, and frustrated encircling attempts of the enemy.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers, favored by an overcast sky, attacked Hanover, Münster, Brunswick, Neuss, and Hamburg. They dropped some bombs on western Germany.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMANY

Aachen: After having denied the fall of Aachen for two days after it was announced by the Allies, the German Radio, now admitting the city's capture, is engaged in building up Aachen as a symbol of German «heroism,» and as an object-lesson for the future. Thus an evening broadcast states:

«The heroic fighting of the garrison of Aachen went our country to fight until victory... With the heroism of Nibelungs, they did not lay down their weapons until the last man had been disabled.» Aachen is also treated as an object-lesson teaching the German people the strategic value of fighting to the end, in order to play for time. «If our units have been enabled to hold the enemy in new positions, then it is thanks to the men of Aachen,» who had thus gained the «necessary time.»

Eastern Front: Although the recent propaganda trend on the eastern front has been to present it as becoming stabilized in the East Prussian area, tonight's broadcasts, as well as those of yesterday, are notable for the candour with which Russian gains in this area are conceded. So strong a phrase as «major gaps» is used in today's Wehrmacht communique.

New Army of Fighting Fanatics: With this phrase, the German Radio characterizes the new reserve army, the *Volkssturm*. The major trend of today is the effort to instil into German audiences a faith in the efficacy of this new reserve army. The commentary of Dr. Semmler over the German Home Radio describes the *Volkssturm* in the strongest confidence-evoking terminology as the final bulwark of patriotic resistance. Meanwhile, the German Overseas Radio cites figures to show the supposed enthusiasm of the German people for the *Volkssturm*, to which huge numbers of Germans are flocking «voluntarily.»

ITALY

Bologna Front: Apparently Allied attacks between Bologna and Loiano were concentrated and intensive, yet fruitless, owing to «strong German resistance.»

Allied Advances on the Adriatic: In the Adriatic sector, the Allied push was admittedly successful, resulting in penetrations of the German line north of Cesena. The 8th Army bridgehead across the Savio River appears to have been sustained and widened, despite midday reports of fluctuations.

Palermo Incidents: The Palermo incident, (or incidents) has become a sustained theme. The origin of the riots is still said to be agrarian collapse in Sicily, abetted (with cynical intent) and embittered by the non-arrival of Anglo-Americano-Bonomi promised relief. An alternative to the Separatist Movement's complicity was offered tonight; namely, that «the official communiqués are mentioning radical Left Wing elements, which have arrived from abroad for the purpose.» The comprehensiveness and the urgency of the situation are proved by the alleged fact that students, state officials and other representative elements in Sicily have entered the fray. The implication here is that the Allies, unless they take extreme measures, will have an insuperable problem to face. In reporting the supposed widespread appearance of Allied warnings, threatening posters, etc., Freemasonry («international and secret») is blamed and condemned.

Anti-Fascism and Pro-Italianism: The day's strongest editorial note was struck on the theme of the Italian dilemma. The article makes anti-Fascists inevitably anti-nationalists, and postulates colony-losing subservience to the Allies as the result. The conclusion is that, perforce, the anti-Fascists will return to Fascism.

HUNGARY

Horthy: In answer to the conflicting rumors concerning the ex-Regent of Hungary, Radio Budapest shortly before midnight tonight issued the following statement concerning Horthy: «The fact that Admiral Horthy resides in Germany was revealed by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman... Horthy was forced to make certain decisions by certain people, decisions which he bitterly regretted a few hours later. With Horthy, the last visitor always was in the right... When Premier Lakatos asked for German protection for Horthy, ... he received the following answer on the Führer's orders: «Horthy may count on the chivalrous protection of Ger-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

strong forces.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, the battle extended southward to the Augusto sector. Between Sudauen and Goldap, the Bolsheviks punched major gaps into our lines. Goldap was captured by the enemy after fierce street fighting.

South of Gumbinnen, our grenadiers cut off the communications in the rear of the Soviets, who had advanced.

On both sides of Ebenrode, Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were frustrated with bloody losses for the enemy.

In the frontier area of East Prussia, bombers and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force successfully participated in the grim fighting, and smasher Soviet spearheads and destroyed many tanks. In this sector, 616 enemy tanks have so far been destroyed or captured in a seven-day battle.

Bolshevik attacks on the bridgehead of Memel failed.

In the neck of the Sworbe Peninsula, our grenadiers pushed back the enemy, who had penetrated, in a northerly direction. They were effectively supported by the fire of German light naval forces and armed ferry boats.

In the Arctic Zone, at Kolosjoki and the Arctic Road, the enemy continued his attacks with strong bomber support. Grenadiers and mountain troops repulsed the Bolshevik attacks, and frustrated encircling attempts of the enemy.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers, favored by an overcast sky, attacked Hanover, Münster, Brunswick, Neuss, and Hamburg. They dropped some bombs on western Germany.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMANY

Aachen: After having denied the fall of Aachen for two days after it was announced by the Allies, the German Radio, now admitting the city's capture, is engaged in building up Aachen as a symbol of German «heroism,» and as an object-lesson for the future. Thus, an evening broadcast states:

«The heroic fighting of the garrison of Aachen went down into history. It symbolizes the fanatic determination of

ITALY

Bologna Front: Apparently Allied attacks between Bologna and Loiano were concentrated and intensive, yet fruitless, owing to «strong German resistance.»

Allied Advances on the Adriatic: In the Adriatic sector, the Allied push was admittedly successful, resulting in penetrations of the German line north of Cesena. The 8th Army bridgehead across the Savio River appears to have been sustained and widened, despite midday reports of fluctuations.

Palermo Incidents: The Palermo incident, (or incidents) has become a sustained theme. The origin of the riots is still said to be agrarian collapse in Sicily, abetted (with cynical intent) and embittered by the non-arrival of Anglo-Americano-Bonomi promised relief. An alternative to the Separatist Movement's complicity was offered tonight; namely, that «the official communiques are mentioning radical Left Wing elements, which have arrived from abroad for the purpose.» The comprehensiveness and the urgency of the situation are proved by the alleged fact that students, state officials and other representative elements in Sicily have entered the fray. The implication here is that the Allies, unless they take extreme measures, will have an insuperable problem to face. In reporting the supposed widespread appearance of Allied warnings, threatening posters, etc., Freemasonry («international and secret») is blamed and condemned.

Anti-Fascism and Pro-Italianism: The day's strongest editorial note was struck on the theme of the Italian dilemma. The article makes anti-Fascists inevitably anti-nationalists, and postulates colony-losing subservience to the Allies as the result. The conclusion is that, perforce, the anti-Fascists will return to Fascism.

HUNGARY

Horthy: In answer to the conflicting rumors concerning the ex-Regent of Hungary, Radio Budapest shortly before midnight tonight issued the following statement concerning Horthy: «The fact that Admiral Horthy resides in Germany was revealed by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman... Horthy was forced to make certain decisions by certain people, decisions which he bitterly regretted a few hours later. With Horthy, the last visitor always was in the right... When Premier Lakatos asked for German protection for Horthy, ...he received the following answer on the Führer's orders: «Horthy may count on the chivalrous protection of Germany.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Interior S. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday 23 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Primary objectives secured in Philippines, 100,000 troops ashore; Soviets reach Norwegian frontier; 5th Army captures heights overlooking Po; 8th continues advance; British launch new offensive; 1,850 planes bomb western Germany.

UNITED NATIONS — Germany will not be enslaved, Roosevelt says no race eternally condemned; Churchill arrives in London.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sicily commissioner promises thorough investigation; Italy honors Allied officer; Proceedure outlined for return of Jewish property.

OCCUPIED TERRITORY — Austrians told to make choice now; Germans used Marseille hospital for fortifications; Confusion reigns among fascists in northern Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS — 1,000 killed in Guatemala revolution.

WAR FRONTS

100,000 TROOPS ASHORE IN PHILIPPINES PRIMARY OBJECTIVES SECURED

AFHQ, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 22 — More than 100,000 American troops are ashore on the island of Leyte in the central Philippines and many thousand more are disembarking, the BBC announced tonight.

Invading troops under the command of General Douglas MacArthur have already secured the first four primary objectives on the island and have advanced inland to a depth of four miles in their campaign to liberate the Philippines, it was officially announced.

Tacloban, the principal town and capital city of Leyte, was overrun in the first 24 hours of fighting by troops of the 1st Cavalry Division. The city's airfield was also taken in this drive with a loss of less than a dozen men. Allied forces are now in control of the San Joanico Straits between Leyte and the island of Samar.

The two other objectives were the town of Dulag and its airfield, 60 miles to the south, which were taken by the 96th

sels, large and small, were sunk or damaged and 50 Japanese aircraft were destroyed.

Further neutralization attacks against Japanese bases were reported. Halmahera, Ceram, Celebes, Timor, New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville were all hit. Japanese shipping, airfields, defense installations, troops concentrations and oil installations were the main targets.

Lieut. General George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the Pacific, inspected the Tacloban and Dulag airfields today and stated that while the airstrips were too short for use by American bombers, fighter planes will be operating from the fields in a few days, after American engineers put the fields into shape. (OWI)

PHILIPPINE PRISONERS RESCUED AFTER 2 1/2 YEARS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 22 — The dramatic story of 83 American officers and enlisted men who were rescued from the Philippines a few weeks ago after being held prisoner by the Japs for 2½ years was revealed here today by U. S. Army officials.

An Associated Press dispatch tells how the men, imprisoned in the hold of a Japanese prison ship, made their escape when the transport was torpedoed. Reaching the Philippine jungle, they were cared for by Filipino Patriots until American troops rescued them from the islands.

Many of their comrades did not escape and were shot by Japanese guards as they lay helpless in the hold of the ship or as they tried vainly to swim the two miles to shore. Others who managed to get into the water were picked up by enemy patrols and at least 30 of these were later executed, the Associated Press dispatch added. (OWI)

HERNANDEZ ASSUMES CHARGE OF PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, October 22 — Secretary of Finance Jaime Hernandez has been placed in charge of the Philippine government in the United States during the absence of President Sergio Osmena, who landed in the home islands with American forces, it was announced here tonight. (OWI)

"BATTLE OF PEAKS" BEGINS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, October 22 — British forces of the 5th Indian Division, pushing six miles beyond recently-captured Tiddim, are battling the Japanese on the road to

LATE BULLETINS

HIMMLER WOUNDED

STOCKHOLM, (Monday), October 23 — An attempt on [illegible] Chief Heinrich Himmler, Commander of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

British launch new offensive; 1,850 planes bomb western Germany.

UNITED NATIONS — Germany will not be enslaved. Roosevelt says no race eternally condemned; Churchill arrives in London.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sicily commissioner promises thorough investigation; Italy honors Allied officer; Proceedure outlined for return of Jewish property.

OCCUPIED TERRITORY — Austrians told to make choice now; Germans used Marseille hospital for fortifications; Confusion reigns among fascists in northern Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS — 1,000 killed in Guatemala revolution.

WAR FRONTS

100,000 TROOPS ASHORE IN PHILIPPINES PRIMARY OBJECTIVES SECURED

AFHQ, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 22 — More than 100,000 American troops are ashore on the island of Leyte in the central Philippines and many thousand more are disembarking, the BBC announced tonight.

Invading troops under the command of General Douglas MacArthur have already secured the first four primary objectives on the island and have advanced inland to a depth of four miles in their campaign to liberate the Philippines, it was officially announced.

Tacloban, the principal town and capital city of Leyte, was overrun in the first 24 hours of fighting by troops of the 1st Cavalry Division. The city's airfield was also taken in this drive with a loss of less than a dozen men. Allied forces are now in control of the San Joanico Straits between Leyte and the island of Samar.

The two other objectives were the town of Dulag and its airfield, 20 miles to the south, which were taken by the 96th Infantry Division of the 24th Corps after they repulsed two strong Japanese counter-attacks. This southern prong of the invasion forces is now pushing toward San Pablo in the Leyte Valley.

General MacArthur's communique tonight stated that the Japanese are already showing signs of a lack of maneuverable cohesion in the face of skillful attacks by local American commanders. General MacArthur credited these attacks, and the successful envelopment maneuvers which have by-passed well-equipped Japanese defense positions, with the small American casualties.

American forces are now consolidating the invasion perimeter and are fanning out to wipe out remaining Japanese resistance. Most of the Japanese pillboxes and gun emplacements are already knocked out and the few that remain cannot hope to hold out much longer.

Japanese air activity against the beachhead and shipping was officially announced as limited to dawn and dusk raids by small groups of aircraft. Three Japanese bombers were destroyed by ship anti-aircraft fire when they attempted to bomb the beachhead.

Meanwhile, carrier-based planes of the United States Pacific Fleet continued to support General MacArthur's ground forces with heavy attacks on Japanese shipping and aircraft throughout the Philippines. Eleven additional vessels were sunk and 17 damaged in the Philippines and Ryukyus, Admiral Nimitz announced today. Fifty-seven Japanese planes were destroyed in the air and 30 on the ground, he said. (OWI)

FIELDS ON LEYTE READY FOR AMERICAN PLANES

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, October 22 — Despite the fact that the fields on Leyte are still under fire from Japanese artillery and are too short for use by American bombers, fighter planes will be operating from the fields in a few days, after American engineers put the fields into shape. (OWI)

PHILIPPINE PRISONERS RESCUED AFTER 2 1/2 YEARS

LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, October 22 — The dramatic story of 83 American officers and enlisted men who were rescued from the Philippines a few weeks ago after being held prisoner by the Japs for 2½ years was revealed here today by U. S. Army officials.

An Associated Press dispatch tells how the men, imprisoned in the hold of a Japanese prison ship, made their escape when the transport was torpedoed. Reaching the Philippine jungle, they were cared for by Filipino Patriots until American troops rescued them from the islands.

Many of their comrades did not escape and were shot by Japanese guards as they lay helpless in the hold of the ship or as they tried vainly to swim the two miles to shore. Others who managed to get into the water were picked up by enemy patrols and at least 30 of these were later executed, the Associated Press dispatch added. (OWI)

HERNANDEZ ASSUMES CHARGE OF PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, October 22 — Secretary of Finance Jaime Hernandez has been placed in charge of the Philippine government in the United States during the absence of President Sergio Osmena, who landed in the home islands with American forces, it was announced here tonight. (OWI)

"BATTLE OF PEAKS" BEGINS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, October 22 — British forces of the 5th Indian Division, pushing six miles beyond recently-captured Tiddim, are battling the Japanese on the road to

---

LATE BULLETINS

HIMMLER WOUNDED

STOCKHOLM, (Monday), October 23 — An attempt on the life of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Commander of the German Home Army, was made Saturday in Budapest, it was disclosed here early this morning by a London Daily Mail correspondent. Himmler was only wounded, the dispatch said.

Himmler had gone to Budapest to take control of the Hungarian situation following Admiral Horthys announcement that he was suing for an armistice with the Allies.

There was no further confirmation or details available. (Reuter)

GERMANY'S FUEL PRODUCTION 25 PERCENT NORMAL

LONDON, October 22 — Lieut. General James H. Doolittle, commander of the 8th USAAF, declared here yesterday that the production of Germany's oil and gasoline refineries has been reduced to 25 per cent of normal.

General Doolittle stated that Bruex in western Czechoslovakia, is the site of the largest oil refinery left to the German war machine and that it has been bombed repeatedly recently with great success. The increased defenses of the refinery, he said, indicated the value of it to the Germans. At the start of the attacks, photographs showed 80 anti-aircraft guns guarding the refinery but now more than 200 of the heaviest caliber weapons are situated there. (OWI)

3983

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Fort White among the hills north of this road in what correspondents describe as the « battle of the peaks. »

Japanese troops in this region are reported to have prepared fortifications high among the mountains, some of which are 8,000 feet high.

British artillery of the 14th Army yesterday heavily shelled an enemy headquarters in Arakan, where West African troops have advanced from the Sangu Valley and reached the Kaladan River.

Fourteenth USAAF planes under the command of General Joseph Stilwell reported a concentration of bombing operations on river and shore installations and enemy shipping in the south China area as well as Japanese rail communications in central China and on the Salween River front.

The Chinese High Command announced in Chungking tonight that with the end of the monsoon season, a major battle for the re-opening of the Burma Road is expected to start any day now.

A Japanese strongpoint five miles south of Mangshih, on the Burma Road, has been captured by Chinese forces. (OWI-Reuter)

U.S. OFFICER GETS D.S.M. IN BURMA

WASHINGTON, October 22 — The War Department announced here yesterday that Colonel Philip D. Cochran has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for carrying out the first airborne operations in Burma. (OWI)

SOVIETS REACH NORWEGIAN FRONTIER CAPTURE HUNGARIAN STRONGHOLD

MOSCOW, October 22 — While Soviet units in Hungary moved nearer Budapest on a 170-mile arc, Russian forces in the extreme north of the front reached the Norwegian frontier.

Red Army units, including Don and Kuban Cossacks, today captured Nyireghaza in their drive northward from Debrecen, taken two days ago. Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day to Marshal Malinovsky, said this large communications center and German stronghold was taken as a result of a swift tank and cavalry blow.

The left wing of Marshal Malinovsky's army is now on the Danube bank at Baja, 85 miles south of the Hungarian capital, while his right wing is only 30 miles south of the Czechoslovak border. His front is developing a great sickle-like movement bringing Budapest under a double threat.

Soviet tank and storm troop spearheads are stabbing hard at keypoints along the curving front. Already the Red Army controls the only rail bridge across the Danube on a 90-mile stretch south of Budapest. The Soviet Danube flotilla is thrusting upstream from Belgrade to harry German shore positions, while the Red Air Force in lightning dawn and dusk raids has established air supremacy over the German supply lines.

The Russian bridgehead along the Tisza River established on Friday night has been expanded, despite furious German counter-attacks.

As a result of the latest Russian successes, the German and Hungarian troops in northern Transylvania are virtually cut off, and their only way of escape is by roundabout rough lanes and marshy roads.

West of Szeget, Russian troops occupied a number of towns in Hungary. In Yugoslav territory they captured the big rail junction of Sombor, the hub of a rail network connecting Hungary with Slovenia.

5TH ARMY CAPTURES HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING PO

AFHQ, ITALY, October 22 — American forces of the 5th Army have captured three key heights overlooking the approaches to Castel San Pietro and the valley of the Po, as a result of a large scale infantry, air and artillery attack launched on the right flank of the deadlocked battle front south of Bologna, it was announced here today.

While fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force shattered enemy gun positions and bombed and strafed German troop concentrations, American infantrymen rushed the slopes of the three hills at the western edge of the Silaro River Valley under cover of a heavy artillery barrage which pounded German troops and positions on the reverse slopes. The coordination of the air and artillery attack with the advance of American ground forces enabled forward elements to reach and hold the mountain crests while reinforcements and artillery were rushed up to consolidate the newly-won positions. Enemy forces launched two heavy counter-attacks in an almost immediate effort to win back their lost positions, but American troops repulsed them with heavy losses.

The three hill masses, Monte Cuccoli, Monte Grande and Monte Cerere, are all located within a two-mile-wide and two-mile-deep salient driven into the Apennines foothills at the extreme right of the 15-mile-wide front south of Bologna, as a result of a series of actions culminating in the large-scale assault which began late on the night of October 19. The foremost of the mountain positions in this salient, Monte Grande, is within five miles of the Rimini-Bologna Road at a point just northwest of Castel San Pietro.

Along the center and left flank of the American line south of Bologna the only advance reported yesterday was the capture of Castel De Zena, a hilltop castle converted into a stronghold by the enemy to bolster their mountain face defenses guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley.

Official reports for the second day made no mention of fighting on Monte Belmonte, center peak in the German mountain escarpment defenses, which American troops first attacked five days ago. Castel del Zena is fully a mile to the south of Monte Belmonte, on a lateral mountain road linking the Florence-Bologna road with secondary roads leading along the Idice River Valley and a tributary stream.

8th Continues Advance

On the 8th Army Front, Allied forces were yesterday continuing their advance through the marshlands north of Cesenatico, swimming, or crossing in flat-bottom boats, the deeper drainage streams, and pushing forward along the embankments and drier spots with bicycles and every other available means of transport. New Zealand armoured units on the left of these forces, yesterday crossed the Granarola River and despite the handicaps of marshy ground and frequent enemy demolitions, advanced to within a mile of the Savio River crossing at Mensa. These forces, furthest north of any pinpointed on the 8th Army Front, are within 13 miles of Ravenna, principal city of the Romagna district.

Eighth Army forces yesterday enlarged their small bridgehead across the Savio River west of Cesena, despite extremely heavy enemy shelling and nebelwerfer mortar fire. Eighth Army troops are now along the east bank of the Savio River for a distance of more than four miles, as a result of advances made through thickly mined approaches. German forces are entrenched in strength on the west bank of this river, manning defensive positions originally constructed to contain a possible sea-borne landing north of Rimini.

Eighth Army patrol forces which crossed the Savio River, north of the bridgehead at Cesena yesterday, were subjected to heavy enemy shelling which prevented rein-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763521

U.S. OFFICER GETS D.S.M. IN BURMA

WASHINGTON, October 22 — The War Department announced here yesterday that Colonel Philip D. Cochran has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for carrying out the first airborne operations in Burma. (OWI)

SOVIETS REACH NORWEGIAN FRONTIER CAPTURE HUNGARIAN STRONGHOLD

MOSCOW, October 22 — While Soviet units in Hungary moved nearer Budapest on a 170-mile arc, Russian forces in the extreme north of the front reached the Norwegian frontier.

Red Army units, including Don and Kuban Cossacks, today captured Nyireghaza in their drive northward from Debrecen, taken two days ago. Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day to Marshal Malinovsky, said this large communications center and German stronghold was taken as a result of a swift tank and cavalry blow.

The left wing of Marshal Malinovsky's army is now on the Danube bank at Baja, 85 miles south of the Hungarian capital, while his right wing is only 30 miles south of the Czechoslovak border. His front is developing a great sickle-like movement bringing Budapest under a double threat.

Soviet tank and storm troop spearheads are stabbing hard at keypoints along the curving front. Already the Red Army controls the only rail bridge across the Danube on a 90-mile stretch south of Budapest. The Soviet Danube flotilla is thrusting upstream from Belgrade to harry German shore positions, while the Red Air Force in lightning dawn and dusk raids has established air supremacy over the German supply lines.

The Russian bridgehead along the Tisza River established on Friday night has been expanded, despite furious German counter-attacks.

As a result of the latest Russian successes, the German and Hungarian troops in northern Transylvania are virtually cut off, and their only way of escape is by roundabout rough lanes and marshy roads.

West of Sziget, Russian troops occupied a number of towns in Hungary. In Yugoslav territory they captured the big rail junction of Sombor, the hub of a rail network connecting Hungary with Slovenia.

In the Belgrade area, Russian and Yugoslav units forced the River Temes and captured the town of Semlin, as well as three other places south and southwest of Belgrade.

German troops of the Belgrade garrison, falling back westward across Yugoslavia, retreated 40 miles in 48 hours, according to the German news commentator von Hammer, and have reached the Save River in the Sabac area.

Tonight's Soviet communique lists the prisoners and war material taken during the fighting for Kragujevac, south of Belgrade, which fell yesterday. The bag included seven aircraft, 13 tanks, 200 guns, 150 machine guns, 1,000 wagons with military supplies, 19 trains, 900 horses and 25 ammunition dumps. More than 4,000 enemy dead were left on the battlefield.

On the Arctic front Soviet troops advancing in the Petsamo area to reach the Norwegian frontier captured some nickel mines in addition to a number of inhabited places.

A Finnish communique said tonight that the Germans are fighting delaying actions in their retreat northward. Finnish troops are advancing along the eastern bank of the Vammas River after breaking through German defense positions at Marrasjaervi.

Russian troops disabled or destroyed 79 German tanks and shot down 26 planes on all fronts during yesterday's fighting. (OWI - Reuter)

at the extreme right of the 15-mile-wide front south of Bologna, as a result of a series of actions culminating in the large-scale assault which began late on the night of October 19. The foremost of the mountain positions in this salient, Monte Grande, is within five miles of the Rimini-Bologna Road at a point just northwest of Castel San Pietro.

Along the center and left flank of the American line south of Bologna the only advance reported yesterday was the capture of Castel De Zena, a hilltop castle converted into a stronghold by the enemy to bolster their mountain face defenses guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley.

Official reports for the second day made no mention of fighting on Monte Belmonte, center peak in the German mountain escarpment defenses, which American troops first attacked five days ago. Castel del Zena is fully a mile to the south of Monte Belmonte, on a lateral mountain road linking the Florence-Bologna road with secondary roads leading along the Idice River Valley and a tributary stream.

8th Continues Advance

On the 8th Army Front, Allied forces were yesterday continuing their advance through the marshlands north of Cesenatico, swimming, or crossing in flat-bottom boats, the deeper drainage streams, and pushing forward along the embankments and drier spots with bicycles and every other available means of transport. New Zealand armoured units on the left of these forces, yesterday crossed the Granarola River and despite the handicaps of marshy ground and frequent enemy demolitions, advanced to within a mile of the Savio River crossing at Mensa. These forces, furthest north of any pinpointed on the 8th Army Front, are within 13 miles of Ravenna, principal city of the Romagna district.

Eighth Army forces yesterday enlarged their small bridgehead across the Savio River west of Cesena, despite extremely heavy enemy shelling and nebelwerfer mortar fire. Eighth Army troops are now along the east bank of the Savio River for a distance of more than four miles, as a result of advances made through thickly mined approaches. German forces are entrenched in strength on the west bank of this river, manning defensive positions originally constructed to contain a possible sea-borne landing north of Rimini.

Eighth Army patrol forces which crossed the Savio River, north of the bridgehead at Cesena yesterday, were subjected to heavy enemy shelling which prevented reinforcements from reaching them. The patrol was finally withdrawn. In other fighting further inland along the line of the Savio, Indian troops fought a sharp engagement at San Carlo, on the western banks of the river four miles southwest of Cesena. Polish troops captured the height of Monte Grosso, between the Bidente and the Rabbi Rivers, and within 14 miles of the town of Forli, next town to the northwest of Cesena on the Rimini-Bologna road. Other Troops captured several mountain features in this same general area, after sharp clashes with German troops believed to be preparing to hold the line of the Rabbi River in strength.

British troops of the 5th Army, fighting on the right of the American forces thrusting toward Castel San Pietro, yesterday captured Monte dell'Acqua, a hill mass west of the Santerno River and within eight and a half miles of the Rimini-Bologna road northwest of Imola. (PRO)

FIGHTERS ATTACK BRIDGE WEST OF VENICE

AFHQ, Italy, October 22 — Marauder bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked a bridge across the Piave River near Neversa, west of Venice, while fighters and fighter-bombers supported Allied ground troops in Italy, it was announced here today.

In addition to their attacks on enemy gun positions and troop concentrations, fighter-bombers struck a flotilla

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

of enemy barges unloading ammunition at Porto Corsini, near Ravenna, and blew up large stores of munitions piled along the beach.

Strategic Air Force fighters, in sorties over Hungary, destroyed and damaged a score of enemy planes at Seregeyles and Szombathely airdromes, as well as several hundred freight cars, locomotives and motor vehicles. In an offensive sweep over the Lake Largo area, RAF Spitfires encountered eight enemy intereeptors, one of which was shot down, one probably destroyed, and two others damaged. (PRO)

ALLIES LAND ON ISLE OF LEMNOS

AFHQ, ITALY, October 22 — Allied troops have landed on the Isle of Lemnos, in the Aegean, 40 miles southwest of the straits of the Dardanelles, and the islands' biggest town, Mudros, has been captured along with over 400 enemy prisoners, a naval announcement said here today.

After sharp fighting, enemy forces attempted to withdraw by sea but naval gunfire set one boat ablaze and drove several others ashore. Casualties were inflicted on the German troops in the remaining craft. The original landing on the island was made at dawn, October 16, and the port of Mudros, was occupied the following day.

In other naval actions in the Aegean, the British cruiser *Argonaut* destroyed a large enemy tank landing craft off Lemnos on October 18, while on the following night, the British destroyers *Termagant* and *Tuscan* intercepted and engaged an enemy destroyer, forcing it aground at the entrance to the Gulf of Salonika where it was destroyed by gunfire. Naval aircraft bombed the Isle of Kos and continued attacks on the port of Volos. (PRO)

780,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR GREECE

AFHQ, Italy, October 22 — Military Liaison Force, Greece, the organization created for aid to liberated Greece, has ready some 780,000 tons of supplies, including food, medical supplies and clothing — enough for six months' needs, it was announced here today.

The stockpiles, created as a result of findings by relief agents sent into Greece while it was under enemy occupation, have already begun to arrive at the port of Piraeus, it was said. The Military Liaison Force, Greece, is a part of Allied Force Headquarters, created to perform a civil relief task, which, because of unstable conditions and crucial needs of Greece, required an army organization. It has been entrusted with a variety of tasks, from the restoration of public utilities to the cataloguing and recovery of archeological treasures which have been removed by the enemy. (PRO)

450 GREEK TRAITORS ARRESTED IN ATHENS AREA

ATHENS, October 22 — Already 300 officers and 150 civilians have been arrested in the Athens area out of a provisional list of 750 charged with treason, the Exchange Telegraph reported yesterday. (OWI)

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE CANADIANS GAIN GROUND

SHAEF, October 22 — British 2nd Army troops launched two new attacks this morning on the northern and western flanks of their Netherlands corridor.

West of Nijmegen, between the Waal and the lower Rhine Rivers, the British thrust forced the Germans out of the towns of Ophuesden and Dodewaard. Both villages were left heavily mined and booby-trapped but they have been occupied by Allied forces.

[illegible] launched this morning

Progress of the two forces driving toward Breda along the east and west side of the Breda-Antwerp road was unreported late tonight.

The port of Breskens on the seaward side of the southern Schelde pocket was captured by Canadian troops tonight as the remaining German troops pulled out to take up positions on the western side of the river which bisects the town. To the north across the Schelde Estuary, German gun positions on Walcheren Island have been silent since yesterday's attack by 120 RAF Lancaster bombers.

Following the breaching of the dam two miles southeast of Dieuze, the American 3rd Army attacked German positions south of the town and threw the German forces back two miles. The towns of Bezange la Petite and Moncourt, southwest of Dieuze, have been cleared. The 10-mile expanse from Dieuze to Vic sur Seille has been submerged and the River Seille has risen, flooding Pettoncourt, 15 miles west of Dieuze.

To the south, six German counter-attacks east of the Moselotte River failed to halt the progress of French troops of the 7th Army toward the Alsatian plain. Allied troops are within seven miles of Bussang Pass, which leads to the big communications center of Mulhouse. (OWI-BBC-Reuter-AP)

1,850 AMERICAN PLANES BOMB WEST GERMANY

LONDON, October 22 — More than 1,100 heavy bombers of 8th USAAF escorted by 750 fighter planes today attacked industrial and communications targets in the Hamm, Munster, Hannover and Brunswick areas of Germany.

Meawhile, RAF bombers carried our a heavy attack this afternoon on Neuss, the German inland port and rail center near Dusseldorf.

These daylight attacks followed night sorties by RAF Mosquito bombers into western Germany. No bombers are missing from either today's or last night's RAF attacks on Germany.

German citizens arriving in Stockholm testify to the effectiveness of Allied bombing. A woman from Stuttgart said only one house in every 25 is left standing. Berlin householders have been warned that there will be no central heating this winter.

This afternoon, rocket-firing Mosquitos and Beaufighters of the RAF Coastal Command, weaving through fierce anti-aircraft fire, attacked shipping in Haugesund harbor, on the southwest coast of Norway. They set two medium merchant vessels afire and hit an armed trawler. One Mosquito bomber is missing.

A Canadian bombardier returning from the bomber attack on enemy gun positions near Flushing reported that he saw one stick of explosives fall right across the target, an Associated Press dispatch said. Other crew members saw ships docked at Flushing hit and set afire, the dispatch added.

Fighter-bombers of 9th USAAF, operating 500 strong from Aachen down the Rhine Valley to the U. S. 3rd Army front yesterday, shot down 22 German aircraft, destroyed two on the ground, and damaged 15 against a loss of three fighter-bombers.

The 9th USAAF planes also destroyed rail cars, motor trucks and locomotives and cut railway track in 24 places.

Suspected Nazi headquarters buildings near Breskens in the Schelde pocket were attacked yesterday evening by 2nd TAF planes, and 12 hits were scored. Mosquitoes of the 2nd TAF also bombed and strafed road and rail crossings in northwestern Holland and the Ruhr district of Germany, despite very bad weather.

Flying bombs were sent against the southern counties of England, including London, last night, causing damage and casualties. (Reuter-OWI)

THUNDERBOLTS CARRY 2500 POUNDS OF BOMBS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

the port of Mudros, was occupied the following day.

In other naval actions in the Aegean, the British cruiser *Argonaut* destroyed a large enemy tank landing craft off Lemnos on October 18, while on the following night, the British destroyers *Termagant* and *Tuscan* intercepted and engaged an enemy destroyer, forcing it aground at the entrance to the Gulf of Salonika where it was destroyed by gunfire. Naval aircraft bombed the Isle of Kos and continued attacks on the port of Volos. (PRO)

780,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR GREECE

AFHQ, Italy, October 22 — Military Liaison Force, Greece, the organization created for aid to liberated Greece, has ready some 780,000 tons of supplies, including food, medical supplies and clothing — enough for six months' needs, it was announced here today.

The stockpiles, created as a result of findings by relief agents sent into Greece while it was under enemy occupation, have already begun to arrive at the port of Piraeus, it was said. The Military Liaison Force, Greece, is a part of Allied Force Headquarters, created to perform a civil relief task, which, because of unstable conditions and crucial needs of Greece, required an army organization. It has been entrusted with a variety of tasks, from the restoration of public utilities to the cataloguing and recovery of archeological treasures which have been removed by the enemy. (PRO)

450 GREEK TRAITORS ARRESTED IN ATHENS AREA

ATHENS, October 22 — Already 300 officers and 150 civilians have been arrested in the Athens area out of a provisional list of 750 charged with treason, the Exchange Telegraph reported yesterday. (OWI)

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE CANADIANS GAIN GROUND

SHAEF, October 22 — British 2nd Army troops launched two new attacks this morning on the northern and western flanks of their Netherlands corridor.

West of Nijmegen, between the Waal and the lower Rhine Rivers, the British thrust forced the Germans out of the towns of Ophuesden and Dodewaard. Both villages were left heavily mined and booby-trapped but they have been occupied by Allied forces.

Another two-pronged attack was launched this morning against Hertogenbosch, a junction for roads to Utrecht and Nijmegen on the western flank of the British salient in Holland.

The northern thrust was made from the area of Oss and by late today British troops were astride the Hertogenbosch-Nijmegen rail line at Heeseind and Helzenhoek, five miles from the city.

The southern thrust was made from the area of Veghel and progress along this road was slow. Remnants of the German garrison at Middlerode, five miles from Hertogenbosch, are outflanked on both sides and are facing a frontal attack.

The offensive was begun after a massed artillery barrage smothered all known German gun emplacements and concentration points in advance of British troops. The entire area is unsuitable for tank operation, as rain has made a swampland of the sector and it is criss-crossed by numerous canals.

North of Antwerp, troops of the Canadian 1st Army driving on Roosendaal captured the border city of Esschen and have continued to gain ground. The Germans have thrown in tanks and paratroops in an attempt to halt the drive, which is advancing slowly over booby-trapped and mined roads.

1,850 AMERICAN PLANES BOMB WEST GERMANY

LONDON, October 22 — More than 1,100 heavy bombers of 8th USAAF escorted by 750 fighter planes today attacked industrial and communications targets in the Hamm, Munster, Hannover and Brunswick areas of Germany.

Meawhile, RAF bombers carried our a heavy attack this afternoon on Neuss, the German inland port and rail center near Dusseldorf.

These daylight attacks followed night sorties by RAF Mosquito bombers into western Germany. No bombers are missing from either today's or last night's RAF attacks on Germany.

German citizens arriving in Stockholm testify to the effectiveness of Allied bombing. A woman from Stuttgart said only one house in every 25 is left standing. Berlin householders have been warned that there will be no central heating this winter.

This afternoon, rocket-firing Mosquitos and Beaufighters of the RAF Coastal Command, weaving through fierce anti-aircraft fire, attacked shipping in Haugesund harbor, on the southwest coast of Norway. They set two medium merchant vessels afire and hit an armed trawler. One Mosquito bomber is missing.

A Canadian bombardier returning from the bomber attack on enemy gun positions near Flushing reported that he saw one stick of explosives fall right across the target, an Associated Press dispatch said. Other crew members saw ships docked at Flushing hit and set afire, the dispatch added.

Fighter-bombers of 9th USAAF, operating 500 strong from Aachen down the Rhine Valley to the U. S. 3rd Army front yesterday, shot down 22 German aircraft, destroyed two on the ground, and damaged 15 against a loss of three fighter-bombers.

The 9th USAAF planes also destroyed rail cars, motor trucks and locomotives and cut railway track in 24 places.

Suspected Nazi headquarters buildings near Breskens in the Schelde pocket were attacked yesterday evening by 2nd TAF planes, and 12 hits were scored. Mosquitoes of the 2nd TAF also bombed and strafed road and rail crossings in northwestern Holland and the Ruhr district of Germany, despite very bad weather.

Flying bombs were sent against the southern counties of England, including London, last night, causing damage and casualties. (Reuter-OWI)

THUNDERBOLTS CARRY 2500 POUNDS OF BOMBS

LONDON, October 22 — Thunderbolt fighter-bombers in action over the Siegfried Line now carry 2500 pounds of bombs, an Exchange Telegraph correspondent reported today. One 500-pound bomb is carried under the fuselage of the plane, and two 1000-pounders are placed under each wing. (OWI)

RETURNING FRENCH CHILD EVACUES WELCOMED

PARIS, October 22 — Few civilians are permitted to travel in France, but one recent trainload of them arrived here from Nancy recently, and they received a tremendous welcome. The travelers were 1,000 children who had been evacuated to the country during the German occupation, said the Associated Press. (AP)

TWO VICHY MINISTERS EXECUTED

PARIS, October 22 — Rear Admiral Charles Platon, a former Vichy cabinet minister, was sentenced to death and executed by an FFI court in the Gironde department of Southern France on August 16, for communicating with the enemy, Minister of Justice François de Menthon officially confirmed here yesterday.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Platon kidnapped by the FFI, at his Puhole Estate in Gironde on July 21, was tried by a secret resistance Military Court, and was executed after he was allowed to write a letter to his wife announcing his condemnation, Minister de Menthon revealed. Former Secretary of State for Navy and Air in the Vichy regime, Platon was later Secretary of State to Petain until March 1943.

After the fall of France, he cooperated with the Nazis, and broadcast an appeal to French troops in North Africa, asking them to resist their «felonous leaders» and the Allies. Six months earlier he had urged the French to collaborate with the Germans in order to «avoid misfortune which would be worse than defeat.»

Darquier de Pellepoix, former Vichy Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, whose death was previously reported at the same time as that of Platon, also was executed in Gironde, amid circumstances still unknown, de Menthon added. A newspaper report said the two men were executed together. (OWI)

PETAIN HOME HOUSES NAZI MURDER ORPHANS

PARIS, October 22 — Petain's country estate, Villeneuve Loubet, has been taken over for the nation by the Marseilles Regional commissioner, and is being turned into a home for the children of people shot by the Germans, the newspaper *Laube* said last week, quoting Minister of Public Health Francois Billoux. (PWB)

DE GAULLE TO INSPECT ARMY

PARIS, October 22 — General Charles De Gaulle left here yesterday to inspect divisions of the 1st French Army at the front, Radio Paris said today. (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

GERMANY WILL NOT BE ENSLAVED - ROOSEVELT SAYS — NO RACE ETERNALLY CONDEMNED

NEW YORK, October 22 — «The German people are not going to be enslaved — because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery,» said President Roosevelt in his major foreign policy speech before the Foreign Policy Association here last night.

The speech was briefly reported yesterday, but the full text is now available.

President Roosevelt said that it will be necessary for Germany to earn her way back into the fellowship of peace-loving and law-abiding nations and that in her climb up that steep road, we shall have to see to it that she is not encumbered by having to carry guns.

«We bring no charge against the German race as such, for we cannot believe that God has eternally condemned any race of humanity,» he said, «for we know in our own land how many good men and women with German ancestry have proved loyal, freedom-loving, peace-loving citizens.»

Describing Germany as «that tragic nation which has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind,» the President said: «We and our Allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators or leave them a shred of control, open or secret, of the instruments of government.

«But I should be false to the very foundations of my religious and political convictions if I should ever relinquish the hope — and even the faith — that in all peoples without exception there live some instinct for truth, some attraction toward justice and some passion for peace — buried as they may be in the German case under a brutal

The President said that he did not exaggerate the mission. He said that we shall not achieve the Utopia. «Indeed in our own lands the work to be done is never finished,» the President added.

United Nations Power to Act

Referring to the recent recomendations made at the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference, President Roosevelt said that the council of the United Nations must have the power to act quickly and decisively and keep the peace by force if necessary.

«If we do not catch the international felon when we have our hands on him, and if we let him get away with his loot because the town council has not passed an ordinance authorizing his arrest, then we are not doing our share to prevent another world war,» the President said.

«The people of the nation want their government to act, and not merely to talk, whenever of wherever there is a threat to world peace.»

The President said that America cannot attain her great objective by herself.

«Never again after cooperating with other nations in a world war to save our way of life, can we wash our hands of maintaining the peace for which we fought,» he said.

«The Dumbarton Oaks conference did not spring up overnight. It was called by Secretary Hull and me after years of thought, discussion, preparation and consultation with our Allies. Our State Department did a splendid job in preparing for the conference and leading it to a successful termination. It was another chapter in the long process of cooperation with other peace-loving nations — beginning with the Atlantic Charter Conference, and continuing through conferences at Casablanca, Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec and Washington.»

Basis of Peace

Mr. Roosevelt said that the kind of world order which the peace-loving nations must achieve must depend essentially on friendly human relations, on tolerance, and on unassailable sincerity and goodwill.

«We have achieved that relationship,» he said «to a remarkable degree in our dealing with our Allies in this war — as the events of this war have proved. If we fail to maintain that relationship in the peace — if we fail to expand it and strengthen it — there will be no lasting peace.»

Mr. Roosevelt had said earlier: «When the first world war was ended I believed — and I believe it now — that enduring peace in the world has not a chance unless this nation is willing to cooperate in winning it and maintaining it. I thought that then — I now know that we have to back our words with deeds.

«All of our thinking about foreign policy in this war must be conditioned by the fact that millions of our American boys are today fighting many thousands of miles from home for the defense of our country and perpetuation of our American ideals.

«The leaders of this nation have always held that concern for our national security does not end at our borders. President Monroe and every American president following him, was prepared to use force if necessary to insure the independence of other American nations threatened by aggressors from across the sea. The principle has not changed, though the world has. It was in recognition of that fact that in 1933 we took as the basis for our foreign relations the good neighbor policy — the principle of a neighbor who resolutely respects himself and equally

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

soilles Regional commissioner, and is being turned into a home for the children of people shot by the Germans, the newspaper *Laube* said last week, quoting Minister of Public Health Francois Billoux. (PWB)

DE GAULLE TO INSPECT ARMY

PARIS, October 22 — General Charles De Gaulle left here yesterday to inspect divisions of the 1st French Army at the front, Radio Paris said today. (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

GERMANY WILL NOT BE ENSLAVED - ROOSEVELT SAYS — NO RACE ETERNALLY CONDEMNED

NEW YORK, October 22 — «The German people are not going to be enslaved — because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery,» said President Roosevelt in his major foreign policy speech before the Foreign Policy Association here last night.

The speech was briefly reported yesterday, but the full text is now available.

President Roosevelt said that it will be necessary for Germany to earn her way back into the fellowship of peace-loving and law-abiding nations and that in her climb up that steep road, we shall have to see to it that she is not encumbered by having to carry guns.

«We bring no charge against the German race as such, for we cannot believe that God has eternally condemned any race of humanity,» he said, «for we know in our own land how many good men and women with German ancestry have proved loyal, freedom-loving, peace-loving citizens.»

Describing Germany as «that tragic nation which has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind,» the President said: «We and our Allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators or leave them a shred of control, open or secret, of the instruments of government.

«But I should be false to the very foundations of my religious and political convictions if I should ever relinquish the hope — and even the faith — that in all peoples without exception there live some instinct for truth, some attraction toward justice and some passion for peace — buried as they may be in the German case under a brutal regime.»

No Easy Task

President Roosevelt said that the task ahead of us in relation to the handling of Germany will not be easy. «Indeed it will be as difficult and complex as any task that has ever faced an American administration,» he said.

«I will not say to you now or ever,» said the president, «that we of my party know all the answers. I am certain for myself that I do not know how all the unforseeable difficulties can be met. What I can say to you is this — that I have unlimited faith that the job can be done. And that faith is based on knowledge gained in the arduous practical and continuing experience of these past eventful years.

«I speak to the present generation of Americans with reverent participation in its sorrows and in its hopes. No generation has undergone a greater test, or has met that test with greater heroism and greater wisdom. This generation must act not only for itself, but as a trustee for all those who fell in the last war — a part of their mission unfulfilled.

«It must also act for all those who have paid the supreme price in this war — lest their mission too be betrayed.

«And finally it must act for the generations to come — which must be granted a heritage of peace.»

«Never again after [illegible] a world war to save our way of life, can we wash our hands of maintaining the peace for which we fought,» he said.

«The Dumbarton Oaks conference did not spring up overnight. It was called by Secretary Hull and me after years of thought, discussion, preparation and consultation with our Allies. Our State Department did a splendid job in preparing for the conference and leading it to a successful termination. It was another chapter in the long process of cooperation with other peace-loving nations — beginning with the Atlantic Charter Conference, and continuing through conferences at Casablanca, Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec and Washington.»

Basis of Peace

Mr. Roosevelt said that the kind of world order which the peace-loving nations must achieve must depend essentially on friendly human relations, on tolerance, and on unassailable sincerity and goodwill.

«We have achieved that relationship,» he said «to a remarkable degree in our dealing with our Allies in this war — as the events of this war have proved. If we fail to maintain that relationship in the peace — if we fail to expand it and strengthen it — there will be no lasting peace.»

Mr. Roosevelt had said earlier: «When the first world war was ended I believed — and I believe it now — that enduring peace in the world has not a chance unless this nation is willing to cooperate in winning it and maintaining it. I thought that then — I now know that we have to back our words with deeds.

«All of our thinking about foreign policy in this war must be conditioned by the fact that millions of our American boys are today fighting many thousands of miles from home for the defense of our country and perpetuation of our American ideals.

«The leaders of this nation have always held that concern for our national security does not end at our borders. President Monroe and every American president following him, was prepared to use force if necessary to insure the independence of other American nations threatened by aggressors from across the sea. The principle has not changed, though the world has. It was in recognition of that fact that in 1933 we took as the basis for our foreign relations the good neighbor policy — the principle of a neighbor who resolutely respects himself and equally respects the rights of others.

Universal Application of Goodwill Policy

«We and the other American Republics have made the good neighbor policy real in this hemisphere. It is my conviction that this policy can be and should be made universal.»

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the Philippines saying that the United States action with respect to the independence of that country was a step in making good the same philosophy which animated the good neighbor policy.

«I like to think,» he said, «that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last 44 years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations.»

Turning to Soviet Russia, the president said that he was proud of the recognition in 1933 of that country by the United States.

«For 16 years before them the American people and the Russian people had no practical means of communicating with each other. We reestablished those means. And today we are fighting with Russians against common foes, and we know that Russian contribution to victory has been, and will continue to be gigantic.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Praises Aid of Opposition Party

Mr. Roosevelt praised many distinguished men and women of vision and courage both in and out of public office who belonged to the Republican Party and who vigorously supported the aid America was giving to her Allies.

«These Republicans have rendered magnificent services to our country in this war. I am happy that one of these distinguished Americans is our great Secretary of War, Henry Stimson. Let us remember that this very war might have been averted if Mr. Stimson's views had prevailed when in 1931 the Japanese ruthlessly attacked Manchuria.»

The great national debates during the recent critical years through which the American people have gone were described by the president as «soul searching.» There were debates which reached from every city to every village and every home, he added.

«Obviously,» said the President, «we could have come to terms with Hitler and accepted a minor role in his totalitarian world. We rejected that!

«We could have compromised with Japan and bargained for a place in a Japanese-dominated Asia by selling out the heart's blood of the Chinese people. And we rejected that!

«The decision not to bargain with the tyrants rose from the hearts and the souls and the sinews of the American people. They faced reality. They appraised reality. And they knew what freedom meant.» (OWI)

CHURCHILL HOME FROM MOSCOW

LONDON, October 22 — Prime Minister Churchill, who returned to Britain from Moscow by air this afternoon, is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons this week, a Reuter dispatch stated.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who went to Moscow with the Prime Minister, did not return to London, the BBC reported tonight. The broadcast stated that Mr. Eden is undertaking certain discussions which can best be conducted on a personal basis.

The Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the other members of the Polish Government in London's delegation to Moscow also arrived here tonight.
(Reuter-BBC)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, October 22 — UNRRA resources will not absolve liberated countries from responsibilities to themselves, Morse Salisbury, director of the association's public relations, told a women's conference on international affairs here yesterday.

«It should be clearly understood,» he said, «that UNRRA's resources are not the only resources that will be drawn on to provide supplies for relief in liberated areas.

«During the period of military control the armies of liberation will provide for the relief of civilians, but when that military control ends and liberated peoples resume self-government each nation will, of course, do all it can to bring in supplies that are needed from outside, to reëstablish welfare services and to bring back farm production to its full volume.

Salisbury explained that in addition to feeding people, UNRRA services include the repatriation of displaced persons, health programms for stemming epidemics, and other social functions.

«But aside from these international services which will go on everywhere, the fundamental provisions of necessities of life will be drawn on most heavily by liberated nations which through Nazi looting have lost most of their foreign

been put on the list of blocked nationals — forbidden to trade with U. S. persons or firms — because of alleged or actual trading with Axis nationals.

A State Department cumulative supplement, announced yesterday, also reveals that 241 blacklisted persons and firms have been given a clean slate. (OWI)

POST-WAR MERCHANT SHIPPING

NEW YORK, October 22 — The American Merchant Marine Conference, in a resolution adopted at its closing session here yesterday, recommended steps to be taken «in the interest of restoring and maintaining an expanded American foreign trade and American merchant shipping after the war.»

The resolution called for the adoption of a comprehensive national program of port modernization and the formation of a special group from within the ranks of the shipping industry to confer with industrial companies or programs of foreign trade.

The U. S. State Department has authorized the initial steps toward formulating proposals to be submitted to an international maritime conference after the cessation of hostilities in the European theater, it was revealed.

Vice Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, said that a number of foreign nations undoubtedly will undertake new construction to replace their lost tonnage whenever that is practicable.

Another spokesman said trade opportunities for maritime and other forms of commerce will depend entirely on developing more trade and more production. «We must consciously invest in the production of other countries if we are to utilize fully our own productive capacity and our own transportation services,» he said. «If we do so, we can lay the foundation for many years of peaceful and expanding international development and trade.» (OWI)

AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND SETS RECORD

WASHINGTON, October 22 — A new record in operating a year without a single fatal accident was set by the Central African Division of the USAAF Air Transport Command, the War Department announced here yesterday.

Flying over the longest and most hazardous route flown by the command, the announcement said, this division carries personnel and supplies for the aid of China from Accra, on the West African Gold Coast, to Karachi, India, and operates more planes than any American airline.

The report pointed out that the route covered by the division carried them through areas where extreme heat made flying an actual physical hazard, and where treacherous coastlines and meager weather information added to the difficulties to be overcome. (OWI)

CANADIANS LAUNCH 1000TH SHIP

OTTAWA, CANADA, October 22 — Canada has launched the thousandth ship built in Canadian yards since the outbreak of war, Exchange Telegraph reported today. The ship, *HMS Myrmidon*, went down the ways at Toronto yesterday. (OWI)

14 TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, October 22 — Fourteen known terrorists, members of the Irgun Zvai, were arrested here today by police when they conducted a search of houses in the Jewish township of Petahikva near Tel Aviv.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

that!

« The decision not to bargain with the tyrants rose from the hearts and the souls and the sinews of the American people. They faced reality. They appraised reality. And they knew what freedom meant. » (OWI)

CHURCHILL HOME FROM MOSCOW

LONDON, October 22 — Prime Minister Churchill, who returned to Britain from Moscow by air this afternoon, is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons this week, a Reuter dispatch stated.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who went to Moscow with the Prime Minister, did not return to London, the BBC reported tonight. The broadcast stated that Mr. Eden is undertaking certain discussions which can best be conducted on a personal basis.

The Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the other members of the Polish Government in London's delegation to Moscow also arrived here tonight.
(Reuter-BBC)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, October 22 — UNRRA resources will not absolve liberated countries from responsibilities to themselves, Morse Salisbury, director of the association's public relations, told a women's conference on international affairs here yesterday.

« It should be clearly understood, » he said, « that UNRRA's resources are not the only resources that will be drawn on to provide supplies for relief in liberated areas.

« During the period of military control the armies of liberation will provide for the relief of civilians, but when that military control ends and liberated peoples resume self-government each nation will, of course, do all it can to bring in supplies that are needed from outside, to reëstablish welfare services and to bring back farm production to its full volume.

Salisbury explained that in addition to feeding people UNRRA services include the repatriation of displaced persons, health programms for stemming epidemics, and other social functions.

« But aside from these international services which will go on everywhere, the fundamental provisions of necessities of life will be drawn on most heavily by liberated nations which through Nazi looting have lost most of their foreign exchange resources, » he said. (OWI)

DUTCH MINISTER ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, October 22 — Doctor H. J. Van Mook, Minister for Overseas Territories of the Netherlands Government in London, has arrived in Australia, the Melbourne radio said today.

Van Mook is also Lieut. Gov. General of the Netherlands East Indies, the broadcast said, and he will hold this office as long as Governor General Stachouwer remains a prisoner of the Japanese. (OWI)

RUSSIA RECEIVING U.S. LOCOMOTIVES

PORTLAND, OREGON, October 22 — Railroad locomotives and tenders have been rolling out of Portland plants for seven and a half months for shipment to Russia, an Associated Press dispatch disclosed here yesterday.
(OWI)

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT REVISES « BLACK LIST »

WASHINGTON, October 22 — One hundred and thirty-six more firms and persons outside the United States have

international maritime conference after the cessation of hostilities in the European theater, it was revealed.

Vice Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, said that a number of foreign nations undoubtedly will undertake new construction to replace their lost tonnage whenever that is practicable.

Another spokesman said trade opportunities for maritime and other forms of commerce will depend entirely on developing more trade and more production. « We must consciously invest in the production of other countries if we are to utilize fully our own productive capacity and our own transportation services, » he said. « If we do so, we can lay the foundation for many years of peaceful and expanding international development and trade. » (OWI)

AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND SETS RECORD

WASHINGTON, October 22 — A new record in operating a year without a single fatal accident was set by the Central African Division of the USAAF Air Transport Command, the War Department announced here yesterday.

Flying over the longest and most hazardous route flown by the command, the announcement said, this division carries personnel and supplies for the aid of China from Accra, on the West African Gold Coast, to Karachi, India, and operates more planes than any American airline.

The report pointed out that the route covered by the division carried them through areas where extreme heat made flying an actual physical hazard, and where treacherous coastlines and meager weather information added to the difficulties to be overcome. (OWI)

CANADIANS LAUNCH 1000TH SHIP

OTTAWA, CANADA, October 22 — Canada has launched the thousandth ship built in Canadian yards since the outbreak of war, Exchange Telegraph reported today. The ship, *HMS Marmidon*, went down the ways at Toronto yesterday. (OWI)

14 TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, October 22 — Fourteen known terrorists, members of the Irgun Zvai, were arrested here today by police when they conducted a search of houses in the Jewish township of Petahikva near Tel Aviv.
(Reuter)

U.S. NAMES CONSUL GENERAL TO AMSTERDAM

WASHINGTON, October 22 — The State Department announced yesterday that Albert M. Doyle has been designated Consul General at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, pending the liberation of that city.

Doyle served as Vice Consul at Amsterdam in 1922 and also as consul at Rotterdam from 1926 to 1929. (OWI)

GERMAN HOPES FOR ALLIED SPLIT GONE

MOSCOW, October 22 — German hopes of a split between Great Britain, Russia and the United States burst like a bubble following the recent Moscow conference, the official Communist Party organ *Pravda* declared today.

The article stated:

« The results of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations bear witness to the further considerable advance in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations and the further consolidation of military and political collaboration between the three great powers. » (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

LIBERATED ITALY

"DICTATOR" PREMIERE BENEFITS ITALIAN RED CROSS

ROME, October 22 — Through the courtesy of the American Red Cross and the Film Section of PWB, Charlie Chaplin's film «The Great Dictator» was given its first Italian showing here today.

The entire proceeds of the première will be turned over to the Italian Red Cross. (PWB)

SICILY COMMISSIONER PROMISES INVESTIGATION

PALERMO, October 22 — The High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, declared here today that the inquiry into Thursday's demonstrations and killings will be conducted with strict objectivity, regardless of the position or influence of the persons responsible.

The results of the investigation, which is being supervised by an inspector general of the police and representatives of the Committee of National Liberation, will be made public immediately on completion.

Three students caught distributing separatist literature were arrested today and the headquarters of the separatist movement was searched by police, who announced the confiscation of illegally-printed material. The headquarters was later closed down. (PWB)

GRAIN VIOLATOR GIVEN STIFF PENALTY

CALTAGIRONE, October 22 — For failure to turn over 293,000 quintals of grain to the Granaries of the People, Isidoro Bonaccorsi has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined 5,880,000 lire by the Caltagirone Courts.

Seizure of the grain withheld was also ordered, in addition to the confiscation of the family allotment of grain. (PWB)

ITALY HONORS ALLIED OFFICER

NAPLES, October 22 — Colonel Francis H. Oxx, commanding officer of the Peninsular Base Section and head of the Logistics Service of the 5th Army, has been made a Commendatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The award was made personally by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. (PWB)

RETURN OF JEWISH PROPERTY

ROME, October 22 — The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* yesterday published a decree outlining the procedure to be followed by Italian Jews for the repossession of real estate confiscated by the Fascists or otherwise disposed of during the 1939-42 period of the Mussolini regime. (PWB)

OCCUPIED AREAS

AUSTRIANS TOLD TO MAKE THEIR CHOICE NOW

WASHINGTON, October 22 — Austrans were told today to «strike their final blow for liberation» in a broadcast from London by George Franckenstein, Austrian ambassador in London for 18 years prior to the German occupation of Austria.

«You have now to make the choice upon which your future will depend,» he said. «If you remain chained to Nazi Germany against the United Nations, you will share its fate. But if you break your bonds and support the oncoming armies which will soon liberate you, then Austria will rise again worthy of its great and honorable past and certain of a happier future.»

easy egress from Italy, it was reported yesterday by Edgar Rosen, international political commentator for the *Christian Science Monitor*.

The writer said that the struggle between Mussolini and Farinacci for the rather dubious power in the «social republican» government has precipitated a series of quarrels, during which the Germans threw their influence behind Mussolini. Commentator Rosen stated:

«For some time it was all quiet on the Fascist political front. Four weeks ago however, the Fascist press was compelled to deny reports... that clashes had broken out within the party. Yet a few days after the latter arrived unexpectedly in Milan, where he addressed a gathering of Fascists, Farinacci, in the newspaper *Regime Fascista*, launched violent attacks on the party secretary accusing him of not having removed officials who still had not sworn the prescribed oath of loyalty.

«Possibly the new flareup was occasioned by the increasingly critical military situation leading to an important discussion among Fascist leaders. In recent weeks there has been a number of meetings of the Fascist Council of Ministers presided over by Mussolini. On September 18, for example, there was a lengthy discussion about the attitude to be adopted when the Germans evacuate Liguria, Lombardy and Piedmont.

«An especially difficult problem is the fate of hundreds of Fascist hierarchy and Fascist troops in northern Italy.» (OWI)

MISCELLANEOUS

1,000 KILLED IN GUATEMALA REVOLUTION

MEXICO CITY, October 22 — Over 1,000 people are reported to have been killed or wounded in the revolution in Guatemala on Friday.

A Revolutionary Military Junta, consisting of Major Francisco Arana, Captain Jacobo Arbenz and Jorge Toriello, is heading the government, said the announcement. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS OPERATING IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, October 22 — No measures have yet been taken against Japanese newspapers published here, despite a recent Argentine decree banning Axis propaganda, a New York *Times* dispatch said today. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN ECONOMIC LOSSES IN AACHEN AREA LISTED

LONDON, October 22 — The appearance of Allied troops east of Aachen has caused almost the complete cessation of industrial activity in the surrounding areas, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare reported tonight. The report gave the following table of losses suffered by the German war machine:

In the Aachen area: Seven million tons of coal and three million tons of coke annually. A number of textile and cloth factories. The wagon-factory producer of heavy military trucks. The Schumacher Metal Works, makers of precision instruments. The German Electric Works, producers of electric machines.

In the Stolberg area: Some of the most important zinc mines and smelting industries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

confiscation of illegally-printed material. The headquarters was later closed down. (PWB)

GRAIN VIOLATOR GIVEN STIFF PENALTY

CALTAGIRONE, October 22 — For failure to turn over 293,000 quintals of grain to the Granaries of the People, Isidoro Bonaccorsi has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined 5,880,000 lire by the Caltagirone Courts.

Seizure of the grain withheld was also ordered, in addition to the confiscation of the family allotment of grain. (PWB)

ITALY HONORS ALLIED OFFICER

NAPLES, October 22 — Colonel Francis H. Oxx, commanding officer of the Peninsular Base Section and head of the Logistics Service of the 5th Army, has been made a Commendatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The award was made personally by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. (PWB)

RETURN OF JEWISH PROPERTY

ROME, October 22 — The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* yesterday published a decree outlining the procedure to be followed by Italian Jews for the repossession of real estate confiscated by the Fascists or otherwise disposed of during the 1939-42 period of the Mussolini regime. (PWB)

OCCUPIED AREAS

AUSTRIANS TOLD TO MAKE THEIR CHOICE NOW

WASHINGTON, October 22 — Austrans were told today to «strike their final blow for liberation» in a broadcast from London by George Franckenstein, Austrian ambassador in London for 13 years prior to the German occupation of Austria.

«You have now to make the choice upon which your future will depend,» he said. «If you remain chained to Nazi Germany against the United Nations, you will share its fate. But if you break your bonds and support the oncoming armies which will soon liberate you, then Austria will rise again worthy of its great and honorable past and certain of a happier future.»

Franckenstein paid high tribute to the efforts of Austria's Underground Resistance forces. (OWI)

GERMANS USED HOSPITAL FOR FORTIFICATION

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, October 22 —How the Germans used a Marseilles hospital as a fortification, in flagrant violation of international law, has been disclosed in an investigation by the Civil Affairs Headquarters of the Allied 6th Army group, and made public today.

A UNN correspondent wrote in a dispatch from here that the Germans had installed a full anti-aircraft battery, an elaborate trench system and other combat installations on the grounds of the former British Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital at Marseilles. The Nazis did the work under the protection of large Red-Cross signs painted on the hospital roof and gates.

Fortifications had been erected only 25 to 100 yards away from the main building, the correspondent said. (PWB)

CONFUSION AMONG FASCISTS IN NORTHERN ITALY

BOSTON, October 22 — Utmost political confusion is now reigning in northern Italy among the Fascists, many of whom have installed themselves in border regions for Lombardy and Piedmont.

«An especially difficult problem is the fate of hundreds of Fascist hierarchy and Fascist troops in northern Italy.» (OWI)

MISCELLANEOUS

1,000 KILLED IN GUATEMALA REVOLUTION

MEXICO CITY, October 22 — Over 1,000 people are reported to have been killed or wounded in the revolution in Guatemala on Friday.

A Revolutionary Military Junta, consisting of Major Francisco Arana, Captain Jacobo Arbenz and Jorge Toriello, is heading the government, said the announcement. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS OPERATING IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, October 22 — No measures have yet been taken against Japanese newspapers published here, despite a recent Argentine decree banning Axis propaganda, a New York *Times* dispatch said today. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN ECONOMIC LOSSES IN AACHEN AREA LISTED

LONDON, October 22 — The appearance of Allied troops east of Aachen has caused almost the complete cessation of industrial activity in the surrounding areas, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare reported tonight. The report gave the following table of losses suffered by the German war machine:

In the Aachen area: Seven million tons of coal and three million tons of coke annually. A number of textile and cloth factories. The wagon-factory producer of heavy military trucks. The Schumacher Metal Works, makers of precision instruments. The German Electric Works, producers of electric machines.

In the Stolberg area: Some of the most important zinc mines and smelting industries.

In the Dueren area (15 miles east of Aachen): The Dueren Metal Works, which produces 7,000 tons of aluminum alloys annually and great quantities of duralumin.

In the Weisweiler area (nine miles north of Aachen): The main plants of the Gesellschaft Fuer Electrometallurgie, manufacturers of 15,000 tons of ferro chrome annually. This represents one quarter of the total German production. They also produced ferro molybdenum, wolfram and silicon. (PWB)

«VOLKSSTURM» MAY SEE ACTION IMMEDIATELY

MOSCOW, October 22 — East Prussian units of the «Volkssturm» — the so-called German people's army — may see action without training, and immediately, Radio Tass said today, quoting Stockholm reports.

The Chief of the German Forces of the Interior, Heinrich Himmler, is said to have held a recent conference, somewhere in East Prussia, with German Army and Nazi leaders, to discuss measures for hastening the formation and training of the «Volkssturm» in East Prussia. It was emphasized at the conference, Tass reports, that upon the orders of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hilter, the «Volkssturm» units formed in that state would be hurled to the front at once, and could not afford to be given further training.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The Nazi and army officials attending the meeting were named as Fieldmarshal General Keitel; Chief of the General Staff of the German Army Guderian; Chief of the General Staff of the SA Detachments Schepmann; Commander of the Hitlerite Motorized Corps (NSKK) Kraus, and East Prussian Gauleiter Koch. (TASS)

GERMANS NOW PLUNDERING THEIR OWN PEOPLE

LONDON, October 22 — The German soldiers are plundering the homes of their own people in addition to their looting activity in occupied countries, a BBC correspondent reported tonight.

Evidence of this has been found in a document signed by Field Marshal Keitel and captured by the 1st Canadian Corps on the Adriatic front in Italy.

The order accused German soldiers of plundering the goods of evacuated German families, and said that even officers had taken part in what Keitel called «shameless behavior.»

The correspondent reported that the captured document had another order pasted on the back of it and was signed by the commander of the Panzer Grenadiers. This commander wrote: «It is the greatest shame for us that such an order was even necessary. Even here in Italy the looting of houses is so shameless that one must feel sick of the filthy state of mind of such soldiers.» (PWB-BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 22 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Troops of the 8th Army have given the enemy no respite in their withdrawal to the Savio River, which our troops have now reached on a considerably broader front, after having crossed many minor obstacles and much marshy ground, which the enemy has endeavoured to make impassable.

Cesena has been cleared of the enemy and a bridgehead established across the Savio River west of the town. Polish troops of the 8th Army have taken Monte Grosso and Monte delle Forche, North of Galeata.

On the 5th Army front Monte Grande, Monte Cuccoli and Monte Cevere have been taken and our positions on them have been consolidated. Active patrolling has been maintained on the remainder of the front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked marshaling yards in north-western Hungary. Strategic fighters conducted strafing attacks against airfields and motor and rail targets in Hungary with consideruble success.

Despite severe weather, which restricted most medium bomber activity, an attack was made against a northern Italian rail bridge.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force were out in strength and attacked supply trains, gun positions, and troop concentrations in support of the armies in Italy. Other fighters and light bombers attacked targets in Jugoslavia and Adriatic shipping.

Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail-yards at Maribor, Yugoslavia.

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 22 — Today's communique:

In the Breskens area Allied troops are fighting in the outskirts of the port. Fighter-bombers struck at the port installations there yesterday and attacked Fort Frederik-Hendrik and other military buildings west of Breskens. Heavy bombers, one of which is missing, bombed gun batteries near Flushing. Medium bombers hit gun positions at Cadzand.

Further good progress was made north of Antwerp. We have driven along the road from Wuestwezel and Achterbroek to within three miles of Esschen. Enemy forces in the wooded area north of the Wittehof area were bypassed and later mopped up. Our fighters and fighter-bombers gave full support to our troops.

The enemy's rail system serving the Dutch battle zone was again under attack. At Terheijden a bridge carrying the Breda-Dordrecht line over the river Mark was destroyed by fighter-bombers. Other fighter-bombers ranged over the frontier into Germany to strike at targets near Haldern and Vreden.

Last night light bombers struck at road and rail targets in Holland and Germany. In Aachen the commander of the German garrison surrendered the remainder of his forces at 1206 hours yesterday, after our troops had fought their way through the city to its western edge. Minor fighting continued in parts of the city for some time after the formal surrender, but by mid-afternoon resistance had ceased.

Fighter-bombers operating in the Aachen sector attacked fortified villages and bombed and strafed enemy artillery. Other fighter-bombers struck at railway targets from points near Aachen to the area east of Nancy, and also in the Rhine valley near Hermeskeil where a bridge was hit.

House to house fighting is still in progress in Maizieres Les Metz.

East of Epinal, activity increased in the area of Brouvelieures and Bruyères. Our troops made further gains against stiffening resistance. In the Bruyères area, fighters swept over the battle zone and fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations.

East of the Moselle River Bend, a lull has followed the heavy fighting of the past few days.

Enemy fighters were encountered in some strength yesterday over the Ruhr Valley, and in combat 21 enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of three fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 22 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive from the area of Petsamo (Pechenga), emerged on the SSR.-Norwegian boundry, in the area of Barents Sea to the Lake of Kuetsyarv, thus, occupied nickel mines, and populated localities of Vuoremi, Afanaseff Rova, Virtain, and Ahmalahti.

In northern Transylvania, our troops operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Remetsi, Cherteze, Negreshti, Seiny, Vinului, Dobra, Supru-Desus, Peke, Tir, and Selacha, and the railway station of Seiny.

Troops of the 2nd. Ukrainian Front, as result of a swift blow of cavalry and tank formations, today, captured the large communication center and important strong-point of enemy defenses on the Hungarian territory, the town of Nyiregyhaza, and also occupied the towns of Haiduobszormeny, Balmazujvaros, 5 large populated localities and the railway stations of Napkor, Demicher, and Kemeche.

North-west and west of Szeged, our troops as a result of advance battles, occupied on Hungarian territory the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

mander wrote: « It is the greatest shame for us that such an order was even necessary. Even here in Italy the looting of houses is so shameless that one must feel sick of the filthy state of mind of such soldiers. » (PWB-BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 22 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Troops of the 8th Army have given the enemy no respite in their withdrawal to the Savio River, which our troops have now reached on a considerably broader front, after having crossed many minor obstacles and much marshy ground, which the enemy has endeavoured to make impassable.

Cesena has been cleared of the enemy and a bridgehead established across the Savio River west of the town. Polish troops of the 8th Army have taken Monte Grosso and Monte delle Forche, North of Galesta.

On the 5th Army front Monte Grande, Monte Cuccoli and Monte Cerere have been taken and our positions on them have been consolidated. Active patrolling has been maintained on the remainder of the front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked marshaling yards in north-western Hungary. Strategic fighters conducted strafing attacks against airfields and motor and rail targets in Hungary with considerable success.

Despite severe weather, which restricted most medium bomber activity, an attack was made against a northern Italian rail bridge.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force were out in strength and attacked supply trains, gun positions, and troop concentrations in support of the armies in Italy. Other fighters and light bombers attacked targets in Jugoslavia and Adriatic shipping.

Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail-yards at Maribor, Yugoslavia.

During these operations four enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eleven of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,300 sorties.

Navy:

It is reported from the Aegean that a military force was landed by the Royal Navy on the west coast of Lemnos at dawn on 16 October, and that after fighting in the town, Mudros was occupied by 1300 hours on October 17. The enemy withdrew in a Siebel ferry and other craft. Several enemy craft were driven ashore by our fire, while one was set ablaze and casualties caused in others. Some 400 enemy troops were made prisoner.

Towards noon on 18 October, the British cruiser *Argonaut* destroyed a large enemy tank landing craft near Lemnos, while on the same day aircraft of the Royal Navy again attacked enemy rail transport in the Volos area, destroying one locomotive and damaging another and twenty trucks.

On 20 October, naval aircraft bombed the island of Kos. On the night of 19/20 October *HMS Termagant* and *Tuscan* intercepted and engaged an enemy destroyer southbound, on the western side of the entrance to the gulf of Salonika. She was driven ashore and destroyed. (PRO)

German garrison surrendered the remainder of the forces at 1206 hours yesterday, after our troops had fought their way through the city to its western edge. Minor fighting continued in parts of the city for some time after the formal surrender, but by mid-afternoon resistance had ceased.

Fighter-bombers operating in the Aachen sector attacked fortifield villages and bombed and strafed enemy artillery. Other fighter-bombers struck at railway targets from points near Aachen to the area east of Nancy, and also in the Rhine valley near Hermeskeil where a bridge was hit.

House to house fighting is still in progress in Maizieres Les Metz.

East of Epinal, activity increased in the area of Brouvelieures and Bruyères. Our troops made further gains against stiffening resistance. In the Bruyères area, fighters swept over the battle zone and fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations.

East of the Moselle River Bend, a lull has followed the heavy fighting of the past few days.

Enemy fighters were encountered in some strength yesterday over the Ruhr Valley, and in combat 21 enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of three fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 22 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Karelian Front, continuing their offensive from the area of Petsamo (Pechenga), emerged on the SSR.-Norwegian boundry, in the area of Barents Sea to the Lake of Kuetsyarv, thus, occupied nickel mines, and populated localities of Vuoremi, Afanaseff Rova, Virtain, and Anmalahti.

In northern Transylvania, our troops operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Remetsi, Cherteze, Negreshti, Seiny, Vinului, Dobra, Supru-Desus, Peke, Tir, and Selacha, and the railway station of Seiny.

Troops of the 2nd. Ukrainian Front, as result of a swift blow of cavalry and tank formations, today, captured the large communication center and important strong-point of enemy defenses on the Hungarian territory, the town of Nyiregyhaza, and also occupied the towns of Haiduobszormeny, Balmazujvaros, 5 large populated localities and the railway stations of Napkor, Demicher, and Kemeche.

North-west and west of Szeged, our troops as a result of advance battles, occupied on Hungarian territory the towns of Kiskunmajsa and Melykut; also the large populated localities of Palmonstora, Kempech, Kelebia, Tompa, Tatahaza, Chavol, Pyatenshtivan, Bachvashkut, Gara, Katmar, and Madarash.

On Yugoslavian territory, our troops captured the town and large railway junction of Sombor, and also occupied populated localities and railway stations of Riditsa, Stanishich, Gakovo, Svetozar-Miletich, Chonoplia, and Krniala.

In the area of Belgrade, our troops forced River Sava, and jointly with units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured the town Zemun.

South-west and south of Belgrade, Yugoslavian troops, with coöperation of our units, captured the towns and railway stations of Obrenovac, Lazarevac, and Knich.

In fighting for the town of Kragujevac, during October 21, our troops captured 1,300 German officers and men, and seized the following trophies: 7 aircraft, 13 tanks, 200 guns of various caliber, 150 machine-guns, 50 field kitchens, 1,000 carts with war material, 19 railway trains, 900 horses, 25 various dumps of which one is an artillery dump which included 420 forward gun parts and 200 muzzles for heavy artillery guns, and 2 warehouses which included 21,000 rifles. The enemy left on the battle field over 4,000 corpses of his officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

During October 21, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 79 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 26 enemy planes were shot down. (Moscow Radio)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 22 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Germans were forced to evacuate the Gran Sasso Bernardo Valley after destroying many highway communications. In Aosta, Fascist guards and police have been replaced by German soldiers, who, anticipating a new withdrawal, are beginning to carry off telephonic equipment.

In Liguria the Germans have carried out various troop movements to counter the Patriot offensive. In the Torriglia sector, in Genoa Province, 3000 Germans arrived to cover the line of retreat south of this district. During the month of September the Lunense Division inflicted the following losses on the enemy: 50 killed, including a general, 37 vehicles captured or destroyed, and 13 bridges destroyed.

Hard fighting took place in the Province of Parma, where a daring Garibaldi Division holds control over Lupazzano, Compora, Sasso and Ruzzano.

In the valley between Tolmezzo and Ampezzo the enemy is continuing his attempts to break down Patriot resistance in order to keep open the shortest route to Austria. Other clashes took place near Highway 52. The Germans have now been stopped before the destroyed bridge of Cedarchia, which they are trying to repair. The Patriot defense, although limited, because of the scarcity of weapons, is still vigorous. They carried out effective acts of sabotage against the fortifications built by the Fascists in the above-mentioned sector and succeeded in rendering them unserviceable.

In the Udine-Tarcento sector a train of 50 freight cars loaded with war materiel was derailed on the night of October 15. The locomotive and eight freight cars were upset. The line was interrupted for 24 hours. An interruption of the same length of time was caused on the line leading to Brianze, in Vercelli Province.

The attack against German troops on the Cavaglia-Ivrea highway was carried out by a group of Patriots of the Giustizia and Liberta Division. A group of the same division in the same sector occupied the station of San Germano, disarming the soldiers on guard there. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 22 — The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, yesterday, our troops which are for weeks being engaged in uninterrupted fighting prevented the enemy from punching major gaps into the bridgehead at the outer part of the Westerscheldt while he succeeded in penetrating the eastern part of Breskens.

North-east of Antwerp, the enemy continued his strong attacks. Fresh German units launched counter-attacks on the Canadians who had penetrated into our positions. Northwest of Turnhout, enemy attacks failed and thirteen tanks were destroyed.

In the Wuerselen sector, pillbox positions continue to be bitterly contested. The enemy was ousted from several pillbox groups by German counter-attacks, prisoners were taken and encircled German garrisons were extricated.

The sectors west of Luneville and of Bruyeres, in the western foothills of the northern Vosges continue to be focal points of grim fighting. Our advanced posts were pushed back by the attacks of enemy regiments at some points. At some points of penetration, counter-attacks are in progress. At Cornimont, a dominating height was recaptured.

In the western approaches to Dunkirk, some Canadian [illegible] and prisoners as well as booty cap-

forces. So far, 4,300 prisoners have been captured; among others the Commander of the Rumanian fourth infantry division and his staff. Two hundred and seventy guns, two hundred and ninety vehicles and several trains were captured or destroyed. The bloody losses of the enemy are high.

Between the central reaches of the Tisa and the Szamos, fierce fighting is in progress.

West of the Dukla pass, Bolshevik attacks were repulsed except for one penetration which was sealed off in the meantime.

In the Narew bridgehead, at Serok, our troops halted resumed enemy attacks and, at Rozan, cleared up penetration of the previous day in a counter-attack.

In the border area of East Prussia, on both sides of the Heath of Romintern, a fierce battle is in full swing. At Goldap and south of Gumbinnen, some isolated Soviet tanks which had broken through, were stopped.

On both sides of Ebenrode, enemy attempts at breaking through failed.

Bombers and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force inflicted serious losses on the attacking Soviet columns and destroyed 40 tanks.

On both sides of Tilsit, we withdrew to the southern banks of the Memel in fierce fighting in order to shorten the front.

In Kurland, also yesterday, all local enemy attacks failed. At the neck of the Sworbe Peninsula, the Bolsheviks gained a little ground after fluctuating fighting.

On both sides of the Arctic road and in the Norwegian frontier area, the fighting continues. Attempts at encircling our troops made by Soviet troops pressing hard on our heels were frustrated. Grim dogfights developed in the course of the defence against numerically superior bomber and fighter-bomber formations. Our fighters brought down 31 enemy planes.

In the Norwegian waters, escort vessels of German convoys set an enemy motor assault boat on fire and damaged several others in a grim encounter.

Air:

Last night, Anglo-American bombers dropped some bombs on south-eastern and western Germany. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

Aachen - A German success?! — Stiffening German resistance in the Aachen area compelled the British public to revise their belief in the early end of the war, writes the London correspondent of *Svenska Dagbladet*. London military circles believe it possible that German tenacity will turn every major German town into another Aachen. According to British war correspondents American soldiers no longer believe in an early end either.

Western Front — Correspondent Walter Plato states that main Allied efforts in this theatre culminate in the attempt to open the mouth of the Scheldt in order to get access to Antwerp, which is badly needed for bringing up heavy supplies for the offensive against Germany.

Eastern Front: For four weeks a German fighting group was completely isolated in the Belgrade area, getting its supplies by plane only; yet this determined group of men has prevented the Russians who had entered the Northern outskirts of Belgrade quite some time ago, from occupying the city before. They were claimed to have been annihilated by the Russians; in reality they fought their way back to the main bulk of the German Army, at the same time enabling the German bridgehead at Belgrade to withdraw to prepared positions.

President Roosevelt's address: Diplomatic Correspondent Siegfried Horn says the President's address was mainly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

In the valley between Tolmezzo and Ampezzo the enemy is continuing his attempts to break down Patriot resistance in order to keep open the shortest route to Austria. Other clashes took place near Highway 52. The Germans have now been stopped before the destroyed bridge of Cedarchia, which they are trying to repair. The Patriot defense, although limited, because of the scarcity of weapons, is still vigorous. They carried out effective acts of sabotage against the fortifications built by the Fascists in the above-mentioned sector and succeeded in rendering them unserviceable.

In the Udine-Tarcento sector a train of 50 freight cars loaded with war materiel was derailed on the night of October 15. The locomotive and eight freight cars were upset. The line was interrupted for 24 hours. An interruption of the same length of time was caused on the line leading to Brianze, in Vercelli Province.

The attack against German troops on the Cavaglia-Ivrea highway was carried out by a group of Patriots of the Giustizia and Libertà Division. A group of the same division in the same sector occupied the station of San Germano, disarming the soldiers on guard there. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 22 — The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, yesterday, our troops which are for weeks being engaged in uninterrupted fighting prevented the enemy from punching major gaps into the bridgehead at the outer part of the Westerscheldt while he succeeded in penetrating the eastern part of Breskens.

North-east of Antwerp, the enemy continued his strong attacks. Fresh German units launched counter-attacks on the Canadians who had penetrated into our positions. Northwest of Turnhout, enemy attacks failed and thirteen tanks were destroyed.

In the Wuerselen sector, pillbox positions continue to be bitterly contested. The enemy was ousted from several pillbox groups by German counter-attacks, prisoners were taken and encircled German garrisons were extricated.

The sectors west of Lunéville and of Bruyères, in the western foothills of the northern Vosges continue to be focal points of grim fighting. Our advanced posts were pushed back by the attacks of enemy regiments at some points. At some points of penetration, counter-attacks are in progress. At Cornimont, a dominating height was recaptured.

In the western approaches to Dunkirk, some Canadian tanks were destroyed and prisoners as well as booty captured. Successful shock detachment operations were also reported from Lorient.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

In Italy, in the Vergato sector, our troops frustrated again all U.S. attacks. North and east of Loiano, enemy attacks also failed.

On both sides of Cesena, British attacks on our new positions broke down in the defensive fire. Nine tanks were destroyed.

In Italy, during the last two days, anti-aircraft batteries shot down 25 Anglo-American planes while repelling enemy air attacks.

In the Gulf of Rapallo, patrol forces of the Navy sank a British motor assault boat and damaged two others.

Eastern Front:

South-east of Belgrade, a strong German formation broke through the Soviet ring and linked up with our lines, west of the city.

In southern Hungary, west of the Tisa, enemy spearheads advanced to Baja on the Danube.

East of Csolnok, German and Hungarian troops, in successful attacks, encircled strong Rumanian and Soviet

On both sides of Kiisi, we [illegible] banks of the Memel in fierce fighting in order to shorten the front.

In Kurland, also yesterday, all local enemy attacks failed. At the neck of the Sworbe Peninsula, the Bolsheviks gained a little ground after fluctuating fighting.

On both sides of the Arctic road and in the Norwegian frontier area, the fighting continues. Attempts at encircling our troops made by Soviet troops pressing hard on our heels were frustrated. Grim dogfights developed in the course of the defence against numerically superior bomber and fighter-bomber formations. Our fighters brought down 31 enemy planes.

In the Norwegian waters, escort vessels of German convoys set an enemy motor assault boat on fire and damaged several others in a grim encounter.

Air:

Last night, Anglo-American bombers dropped some bombs on south-eastern and western Germany.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

Aachen - A German success?! — Stiffening German resistance in the Aachen area compelled the British public to revise their belief in the early end of the war, writes the London correspondent of *Svenska Dagbladet*. London military circles believe it possible that German tenacity will turn every major German town into another Aachen. According to British war correspondents American soldiers no longer believe in an early end either.

Western Front — Correspondent Walter Plato states that main Allied efforts in this theatre culminate in the attempt to open the mouth of the Scheldt in order to get access to Antwerp, which is badly needed for bringing up heavy supplies for the offensive against Germany.

Eastern Front: For four weeks a German fighting group was completely isolated in the Belgrade area, getting its supplies by plane only; yet this determined group of men has prevented the Russians who had entered the Northern outskirts of Belgrade quite some time ago, from occupying the city before. They were claimed to have been annihilated by the Russians; in reality they fought their way back to the main bulk of the German Army, at the same time enabling the German bridgehead at Belgrade to withdraw to prepared positions.

President Roosevelt's address: Diplomatic Correspondent Siegfried Horn says the President's address was mainly meant for internal consumption for his election campaign. It contains, however, some astonishing confessions which are noted with interest by Berlin. Beside reiterating the unconditional surrender stunt, Roosevelt also confirms the Allied aim of breaking the backbone of Germany. His assertion that the German people as such is not to be enslaved is only a feeble attempt to veil the destruction plans already announced. Roosevelt believes that the way to Berlin will cost streams of Allied blood but he tries to make this more palpable to his voters by referring to the unique opportunity of America assuming leadership in a coming world coalition. Thus the President has at last dropped his disguise and revealed that he had rejected every possibility of understanding with Germany and Japan in order to gain world power by brute force.

English Disappointment on Moscow Negotiations: Correspondent Helmut Lindemann quotes various English dailies in stating that there is no illusion in that country about the Stalin-Churchill meeting solving the major problems of post-war co-operation between the two countries. Their differences centre mainly round the Polish question and the treatment of a defeated Germany, the greatest of all being the allocation of spheres of interests in the Balkans, especially as far as Yugoslavia is concerned, with the Soviet Union backing Tito and Great Britain King Peter and his emigre government.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interior A. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC. AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 22 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Aachen garrison capitulates; Canadians launch new offensive; Bruyères liberated; U.S. forces consolidate Leyte beachhead; 8th Army crosses Savio River at several points; Red Army Carpathian drive continues; British patrols approach Lamia; MAAF bombs Hungarian rail yards ahead of Russian drive.

LIBERATED ITALY — New Italian Army to enter battle; Ministers recommend grant of 2.000 million lire for Sicily; Eight arrested as collaborators; Trial of Naples generals postponed; Germans overlook 330 tons of leather; 130 tons of U.S. cotton for civilians arrive; AAI deliver 2,300,000 tons of relief supplies; Reconstruction begins at Civitavecchia; Soviet delegation visits Taranto; Florence doctor opens civilian first-aid stations behind front.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt calls for peace organization without delay; Allies turn over most of France to Committee; Harriman reports to Roosevelt on Moscow Conference; British T.U. Congress adopts six-point program; Popular sovereignty first aim of Greeks, Premier says; Guatemala government overthrown.

WAR FRONTS

AACHEN GARRISON CAPITULATES CANADIANS MAKE NEW OFFENSIVE

SHAEF, October 21 — Formal unconditional surrender of the German garrison at Aachen by its commander was officially announced tonight as all resistance ended in the first large German city to fall to the Allies.

Over 800 German troops laid down their arms and were added to the 2,000 soldiers who had been taken previously by the American 1st Army. American casualties in the battle for Aachen, begun on October 11 when the surrender ultimatum was rejected, were announced here as «relatively light.»

The Canadian 1st Army today launched a three-pronged flooding of the island by bomb breaks in the dikes has silenced most of the German artillery.

British 2nd Army troops in the Venraij area have been bogged down by extremely bad weather and rain-soaked ground. They are consolidating their positions and are advancing slowly on Venlo, communications center linking Duisberg, Essen, and Krefeld — all big Ruhr centers.

7th Liberates Bruyères

American troops of the 7th Army liberated Bruyères, northeast of Epinal, and continued to advance north and east of the town.

The Luftwaffe was increasingly active yesterday; between 150 and 200 German fighters were sighted in the American sector.

Heavy losses have forced the Germans to bring up reinforcements in the Bussang Pass area of the Vosges Mountains, where American and French troops continue to make limited gains. The Germans are directing heavy artillery fire on the Moselotte bridgehead and on Allied positions at Cornimont, and to the south at Ventron.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

U. S. FORCES CONSOLIDATE LEYTE BEACHHEADS MEN, EQUIPMENT CONTINUE TO POUR IN

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 21 — American ground forces have consolidated all beachheads on Leyte and are moving inland, General Douglas MacArthur announced today in the second communique on the landings in the Philippines.

Ground casualties in the preliminary stages of the operations have been light, although press dispatches from the front said that in some sectors there is hard fighting.

A brief but fierce counter-attack took place at Palo, just below Tacloban Bay in the northeastern sector of Leyte, a dispatch said.

The communique said that the Japanese Air Force, partly crushed by assaults on Luzon and the central Philippines, attacked in small numbers and succeeded in damaging one warship with an aerial torpedo. Another vessel was hit by shore fire. Japanese forces sank four landing ships.

A radio broadcast from the beachheads said tonight that landing craft continue to bring ashore men and mechanized equipment. Bulldozers, jeeps, tanks, and all implements of American mechanized warfare are being put ashore at a fast rate and are utilized immediately by the attacking U.S. 6th Army and some Australian troops.

LATE BULLETIN

JAP'S POSITION ON LEYTE HOPELESS

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 21 — «The posi-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

British patrols approach Lamia: MAAF bombs Hungarian rail yards ahead of Russian drive.

LIBERATED ITALY — New Italian Army to enter battle: Ministers recommend grant of 2.000 million lire for Sicily: Eight arrested as collaborators: Trial of Naples generals postponed: Germans overlook 330 tons of leather; 130 tons of U. S. cotton for civilians arrive; AAI deliver 2.300.000 tons of relief supplies: Reconstruction begins at Civitavecchia; Soviet delegation visits Taranto: Florence doctor opens civilian first-aid stations behind front.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt calls for peace organization without delay; Allies turn over most of France to Committee; Harriman reports to Roosevelt on Moscow Conference; British T.U. Congress adopts six-point program: Popular sovereignty first aim of Greeks, Premier says; Guatemala government overthrown.

WAR FRONTS

AACHEN GARRISON CAPITULATES CANADIANS MAKE NEW OFFENSIVE

SHAEF, October 21 — Formal unconditional surrender of the German garrison at Aachen by its commander was officially announced tonight as all resistance ended in the first large German city to fall to the Allies.

Over 800 German troops laid down their arms and were added to the 2,000 soldiers who had been taken previously by the American 1st Army. American casualties in the battle for Aachen, begun on October 11 when the surrender ultimatum was rejected, were announced here as «relatively light.»

The Canadian 1st Army today launched a three-pronged assault north of Antwerp on the road to Roosendaal and east and west of the Breda-Antwerp Road in an effort to relieve the pressure on Allied positions at Woensdrecht. Hundreds of RAF planes supported the attacks, hitting targets only a few hundred yards ahead of the troops.

The drive is rapidly developing in size, and Canadian troops have advanced to the area of Loenhout against fairly light resistance but over rain-soaked fields. On the western side of the Breda Road, Canadian troops advanced beyond Wuestwezel. In the drive toward Roosendaal, Canadian infantry and tanks captured Calmpthout, and are nearing the Roosendaal Canal.

New Leopold Canal Crossing

The drive to clear the southern side of the Schelde Estuary to open the harbor of Antwerp to Allied use continued to gain ground. The pocket is now 15 miles wide from Zeebrugge to Breskens, and seven miles deep from Aardenburg to the sea. Canadian forces made a new crossing of the Leopold Canal, on the western side of the pocket, north of Bruges, and captured the town of Oostkerke.

RAF Lancaster heavy bombers today struck at remaining gun positions near Flushing which have been harassing the Canadian advance on the southern Schelde pocket. The

northeast of Epinal, and continued to advance north and east of the town.

The Luftwaffe was increasingly active yesterday; between 150 and 200 German fighters were sighted in the American sector.

Heavy losses have forced the Germans to bring up reinforcements in the Bussang Pass area of the Vosges Mountains, where American and French troops continue to make limited gains. The Germans are directing heavy artillery fire on the Moselotte bridgehead and on Allied positions at Corniment, and to the south at Ventron.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

U. S. FORCES CONSOLIDATE LEYTE BEACHHEADS MEN, EQUIPMENT CONTINUE TO POUR IN

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 21 — American ground forces have consolidated all beachheads on Leyte and are moving inland, General Douglas MacArthur announced today in the second communique on the landings in the Philippines.

Ground casualties in the preliminary stages of the operations have been light, although press dispatches from the front said that in some sectors there is hard fighting.

A brief but fierce counter-attack took place at Palo, just below Tacloban Bay in the northeastern sector of Leyte, a dispatch said.

The communique said that the Japanese Air Force, partly crushed by assaults on Luzon and the central Philippines, attacked in small numbers and succeeded in damaging one warship with an aerial torpedo. Another vessel was hit by shore fire. Japanese forces sank four landing ships.

A radio broadcast from the beachheads said tonight that landing craft continue to bring ashore men and mechanized equipment. Bulldozers, jeeps, tanks, and all implements of American mechanized warfare are being put ashore at a fast rate and are utilized immediately by the attacking U.S. 6th Army and some Australian troops.

LATE BULLETIN

JAP'S POSITION ON LEYTE HOPELESS

MACARTHUR'S HQ, LEYTE, October 21 — «The position of the Japanese on Leyte Island in the Philippines is hopeless. They have no hope of reinforcements,» General Douglas MacArthur announced tonight. (Reuter)

50 JAP PLANES, 6 SHIPS DESTROYED

WASHINGTON, October 21 — American carrier-based planes battering Japanese shipping and airfields in the Philippines destroyed 50 more planes, an escort vessel, two cargo ships, and three boats in heavy attacks yesterday, a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz said tonight. (Reuter)

10 SICILIANS ARRESTED

PALERMO, October 21 — Ten persons were arrested here today as an aftermath of Thursday's riot in which 19 persons were killed and 107 injured, Carabinieri officials announced late tonight.

Employees of private concerns demonstrated here again today, milling through the downtown streets carrying banners and placards. The crowd demanded the closing of a theater in memory of the people killed Thursday. Police dispersed the mob. (UNN)

3982

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The landings in the Philippines caught the Japanese by surprise and have made the enemy jittery on all fronts in the Pacific and in southeast Asia, American correspondents commented today.

A dispatch by a *New York Times* correspondent, said today that when General MacArthur completes the severance of Japan's lifeline by pushing on toward Manila, all routes to Japan proper will be cut, the China coast laid open to assault, and Singapore isolated.

Supporting this view, a Chinese military spokesman in Chungking said today that as a result of the Allied landings in the Philippines, the Japanese are reported to be rushing preparations to meet any Allied landing on the China coast.

He added that Japanese are building submarine bases at Amoy, Foochow, and Wenchow, and are reinforcing the fortifications between Hengchow Bay and Shanghai.

Japanese Navy Challenged

While the Japanese Navy continued to avoid encounters with Allied sea forces, another invitation to the Japanese to come out and fight was contained in an announcement today in London by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, that part of the British Fleet is en route to the Pacific with the ultimate hope of engaging the Japanese fleet.

In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull reasserted President Roosevelt's pledge to the Filipino people that they will be liberated and their independence established.

Further details of the preparatory attacks which softened up Leyte for the American liberation forces were given in today's announcement. On October 18 and 19, carrier aircraft of the 7th Fleet ranged over Panay, Negros, and Cebu Islands, destroying 80 planes. At least 12 gun positions were hit and a truck convoy of 50 troop and supply vehicles was destroyed on Leyte. In the same action, a 5,000-ton naval craft and 11 barges and coastal vessels were sunk.

An airfield is known to be located on Leyte, near Tacloban, but as yet there has been no official confirmation of a correspondent's report that the field has fallen to the liberating troops.

Among the divisions participating in the landing was the United States 7th Division, which captured Attu.

Facing MacArthur forces on Leyte was the Japanese 16th Division. MacArthur told correspondents he was eager to get at the division, «because it was the outfit that did the dirty work on Bataan.»

MacArthur Goes Ashore

MacArthur returned to the Philippines aboard the United States Cruiser *Nashville*. An American correspondent in a beachhead broadcast described the general's return to the Philippine shore:

«MacArthur was in fine spirits as his barge headed toward the shore. The general fixed his eyes on the Leyte coast and said, 'Believe it or not, we are back.' Stepping out of the barge, escorting President Osmena, General MacArthur waded through the surf to the shore. The word of the general's arrival spread throughout the beachhead, and soon soldiers were rushing forward to greet him.»

The landings in the Philippines will be followed by accelerated and increasing pressure against Japan at a number of points, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said yesterday in New York.

«We have the power in the Pacific and, so far as the Navy is concerned, the unequivocal determination to wipe the Japanese shadow from the map once and for all,» Forrestal said. He added that «the mighty blow ... will be followed by others that will be planned and coordinated to occur in rapid sequence, and they will be delivered in many places, some of which will probably shock the Japanese as

Patrols which crossed the river farther to the south reported that enemy forces were drawn up in strength along this natural defense line.

For the second successive day, hard-fighting American forces were held without gain in their gruelling battle to drive the Germans from their mountain wall guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley along Route 65, south of Bologna.

Special reports today indicated that German resistance is still increasing in this grim battle, which is developing into one of the most savage engagements in the Italian campaign. Backed by murderous artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire, and with tanks and self-propelled guns, German forces are defending with fanatic determination the rocky escarpment lying athwart the main approach to Bologna.

American infantry forces yesterday captured the tiny hamlet of Pietrafitta, on the northern slopes of Monte Della Vigna — a southern spur of towering Monte Belmonte, center post of the enemy's rocky fortress — but there was no mention in today's official reports of fighting on Monte Belmonte itself, which American forces moved forward to storm some four days ago.

Although 5th Army forces were locked in a savage stalemate 9½ miles south of Bologna in the Apennines foothills rimming the southern edge of the Lombardy Plain, 8th Army forces, in more favorable terrain at the southeastern end of the valley itself, made swift advances almost everywhere along its front.

Three Mile Advance

Most spectacular of the 8th Army's gains was in the coastal sector, where for some weeks the swollen lower stretches of the Fiumicino and Pisciatello Rivers have held up any advance. Here, Allied forces pushed nearly three miles along the coast to occupy the town of Cesenatico, 13 miles northwest of Rimini. New Zealand armor and infantry forces farther inland pushed even farther northward to cross the Montaletta Creek and reach the southern banks of the Granarola, a stream emptying into marshlands north of Cesenatico and within 15 miles of Ravenna in this sector. Although no particulars were given of this swift advance, official reports stated that it had followed the crushing break-through past enemy rearguards.

Equally important gains were made in the Bidente River Valley, where Polish troops, reported back in the 8th Army line for the first time in over a month, captured the town of Civitella di Romagna, within 15 miles of the important Po Valley city of Forli. Galatea, a few miles to the south, and San Sofia, in the same area, were also captured. An enemy counter-attack against Galatea was repulsed.

Fifth Army forces, although held to a bitter standstill in their attack along the Florence-Bologna Highway, yesterday scored several minor gains to the east and west of this main sector. American forces captured some high ground just west of Monte Grande, key height north of the Silliaro River and only five miles from the Rimini-Bologna-Road, while Indian troops captured Pianoreno, on the Sintria River, 14 miles south of Castel Bolognese.

South African forces in the area of Monte Pezza, near Vergato on the Reno River, reported the capture of high ground overlooking this German stronghold on the Pistoia-Bologna Road. German counter-attacks failed to reestablish their lost positions. (PRO)

RUSSIAN CARPATHIAN DRIVE CONTINUES

MOSCOW, October 21 — The victorious troops who yesterday occupied Belgrade and Debreceen today swept forward to take more towns and villages in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the ultimate hope of engaging

In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull reasserted President Roosevelt's pledge to the Filipino people that they will be liberated and their independence established.

Further details of the preparatory attacks which softened up Leyte for the American liberation forces were given in today's announcement. On October 18 and 19, carrier aircraft of the 7th Fleet ranged over Panay, Negros, and Cebu Islands, destroying 80 planes. At least 12 gun positions were hit and a truck convoy of 50 troop and supply vehicles was destroyed on Leyte. In the same action, a 5,000-ton naval craft and 11 barges and coastal vessels were sunk.

An airfield is known to be located on Leyte, near Tacloban, but as yet there has been no official confirmation of a correspondent's report that the field has fallen to the liberating troops.

Among the divisions participating in the landing was the United States 7th Division, which captured Attu.

Facing MacArthur forces on Leyte was the Japanese 16th Division. MacArthur told correspondents he was eager to get at the division, «because it was the outfit that did the dirty work on Bataan.»

MacArthur Goes Ashore

MacArthur returned to the Philippines aboard the United States Cruiser *Nashville*. An American correspondent in a beachhead broadcast described the general's return to the Philippine shore:

«MacArthur was in fine spirits as his barge headed toward the shore. The general fixed his eyes on the Leyte coast and said, 'Believe it or not, we are back.' Stepping out of the barge, escorting President Osmena, General MacArthur waded through the surf to the shore. The word of the general's arrival spread throughout the beachhead, and soon soldiers were rushing forward to greet him.»

The landings in the Philippines will be followed by accelerated and increasing pressure against Japan at a number of points, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said yesterday in New York.

«We have the power in the Pacific and, so far as the Navy is concerned, the unequivocal determination to wipe the Japanese shadow from the map once and for all,» Forrestal said. He added that «the mighty blow ... will be followed by others that will be planned and coördinated to occur in rapid sequence, and they will be delivered in many places, some of which will probably shock the Japanese as much as MacArthur's landing in the Philippines.»

The Navy Secretary said the United States will «keep the Japanese Navy constantly off balance and guessing as to where the next blows will be struck.» (OWI)

8TH ARMY CROSSES SAVIO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Eighth Army forces have pressed forward to the line of the Savio River on a four-mile front north and south of Cesena, and have crossed the river at several points to establish a still-small bridgehead at the southwestern edge of this Po Valley town, it was announced here today.

The crossing of the Savio followed heavy fighting in the streets of Cesena, in which British and Canadian troops poured into the town from the south and north to aid British and Indian troops battling to drive German rearguards from the Emilia Highway town.

So hard-pressed were these German rearguards, that the demolition of the main highway bridge over the Savio, at the southern edge of the town, was undertaken only at the last moment, enabling forward elements of the 8th Army to seize their foothold on the western banks of the stream.

foothills rimming the southern edge of the Lombardy Plain, 8th Army forces, in more favorable terrain at the southeastern end of the valley itself, made swift advances almost everywhere along its front.

Three Mile Advance

Most spectacular of the 8th Army's gains was in the coastal sector, where for some weeks the swollen lower stretches of the Fiumicino and Pisciatello Rivers have held up any advance. Here, Allied forces pushed nearly three miles along the coast to occupy the town of Cesenatico, 13 miles northwest of Rimini. New Zealand armor and infantry forces farther inland pushed even farther northward to cross the Montaletta Creek and reach the southern banks of the Granarola, a stream emptying into marshlands north of Cesenatico and within 15 miles of Ravenna in this sector. Although no particulars were given of this swift advance, official reports stated that it had followed the crushing break-through past enemy rearguards.

Equally important gains were made in the Bidente River Valley, where Polish troops, reported back in the 8th Army line for the first time in over a month, captured the town of Civitella di Romagna, within 15 miles of the important Po Valley city of Forli. Galatea, a few miles to the south, and San Sofia, in the same area, were also captured. An enemy counter-attack against Galatea was repulsed.

Fifth Army forces, although held to a bitter standstill in their attack along the Florence-Bologna Highway, yesterday scored several minor gains to the east and west of this main sector. American forces captured some high ground just west of Monte Grande, key height north of the Sillaro River and only five miles from the Rimini-Bologna-Road, while Indian troops captured Pianoreno, on the Sintria River, 14 miles south of Castel Bolognese.

South African forces in the area of Monte Pezza, near Vergato on the Reno River, reported the capture of high ground overlooking this German stronghold on the Pistoia-Bologna Road. German counter-attacks failed to reëstablish their lost positions. (PRO)

RUSSIAN CARPATHIAN DRIVE CONTINUES

MOSCOW, October 21 — The victorious troops who yesterday occupied Belgrade and Debrecen today swept forward to take more towns and villages in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Kragujevac, a big railway junction 55 miles south of Belgrade, was liberated today by Red Army units in conjunction with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation. Yagodina, southeast of Belgrade, and Sivac, southwest of Subotica, were also among the towns freed today.

Mosquito boats of the Soviet Danube flotilla have tied up at Belgrade quays after taking part in the final stages of the battle for the liberation of the capital yesterday.

Marshal Tito in a special order of the day hailed the fighters of seven Yugoslav divisions who took part in the battle for the city.

In Hungary, Marshal Malinovsky's forces surging north and northeast of Debrecen today captured over 40 places. Meanwhile, other Soviet forces, operating with Rumanian troops in northern Transylvania, advanced despite apalling weather conditions to increase their threat to the German pocket in Ruthenia.

A new push is now developing against the border town of Satu-Mare, 55 miles northeast of Debrecen. The Germans in northern Transylvania are groping for a new main line of retreat after the loss of the Debrecen rail center.

More than 1,000 German and Hungarian prisoners were taken in the fighting for Debrecen, said tonight's Soviet communique. The booty captured included 12 aircraft, 157 guns, 13 locomotives, 23 trains, and 10 ammunition dumps.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

In a drive north and west of Szeged, near the Hungarian-Yugoslav border, some 30 towns were captured, including the Danube town of Baia, 85 miles south of Budapest.

The Germans continued their attacks in eastern and southeastern Slovakia, a Czecho-Slovak communique reported tonight. Clashes occurred in the areas of Vernar, Rijavska, Bana, and Kruplina.

In Finland, two parallel Finnish columns are racing nothward along the Polar Circle Highway toward a junction with the Russian forces driving down from Petsamo and along the Finnish-Swedish frontier, a communique from Helsinki announced today. Such a junction would cut off the German forces fleeing from Rovaniemi, the last large base in northern Finland, liberated on Tuesday.

Finnish troops today captured the important river and road center of Sodankylae, several miles northeast of Rovaniemi.

The destruction caused by the Germans there will «mean a big setback for Lapland country for many years to come,» the Swedish radio said yesterday.

Moscow is still silent on the Russian drive in East Prussia announced by the Germans. Berlin today admitted another retreat there, and said Russian tanks have driven a wedge 15 miles wide, with a maximum penetration of 16 miles, in the area of Gumbinnen.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported 91 enemy tanks destroyed or damaged on the Russian front. Commentators consider these high German tank losses as corroborating the German reports of furious fighting in East Prussia.
(OWI-Reuter)

FIGHTERS ACTIVE; DIEUZE DAM BREACHED

LONDON, October 21 — Eighteen German planes were shot down in dogfights over Cologne and Coblenz yesterday by 9th USAAF fighter-bombers. In all, 86 German aircraft challenged the fighters. Dive-bombers destroyed or damaged 228 railroad cars, disabled 15 locomotives, sank two barges, and shot up 21 trucks.

More than 1,100 sorties were flown yesterday by Continent-based American and RAF planes. Nine American and two British fighters are missing.

A group of 24 Thunderbolts blew a deep gap in an old earthen dam near Dieuze, 25 miles of Nancy, yesterday afternoon, to hamper German communications. Each plane carried two 1,000-pound bombs. Six direct hits made a breach 50 feet wide in the dam, which impounded a lake of 1,300 acres. Aerial photographs showed water spreading to a depth of two feet or more as far as Dieuze, an enemy supply center. The attack was made through intense flak, but none of the planes was lost.

Important war plants and vital communication points in the area of Mainz, on the west bank of the Rhine, were badly damaged in the attack by 8th USAAF bombers on Thursday, air reconnaissance photographs revealed today. Among the targets hit was a large armored combat vehicle plant at Gustavsburg, a few miles west of Mainz, which also produced Diesel submarine engines, structural steel, and other war supplies. Bombs blanketed the assembly and machine shops and administration buildings.

Parts of the ordnance plant at Mainz Castel were covered with incendiaries, and several buildings suffered direct hits. A road bridge over the Rhine was struck by high explosives, and several near hits were made on the Kaiserbrücke double track rail bridge connecting Mainz with Wiesbaden.

Flying bombs were directed against southern England and the London area early today. No casualties or damage have been reported.
(OWI-Reuter)

a Reuter correspondent with the British task force said in a delayed dispatch received today.

As the sea assault blasted the island, the correspondent said, there was not even one reply from the shore. Apparently shore batteries did not exist, he added, «so the Japanese had to sit helplessly for hours watching the warships take positions around them.»

The attack by the fleet climaxed three days of cruising by the fleet up and down the sea lanes which have been Japan's outer defenses covering the East Indies and Malaya, 300 miles east of the Nicobars.

Although the fleet sailed within easy reach of Japan's western bases, neither enemy submarines, ships, or planes appeared, and it was evident that Allied mastery in the Indian Ocean is firmly established, the correspondent said.

On three occasions, the fleet bombarded Car Nicobar. Two of the attacks were made in daylight without opposition. The next day, the main fleet returned and again bombarded the island, while planes blasted Nancowry. Japanese fighters offered light opposition in the third attack.

In land action, several successes also were registered by Allied forces in Burma. Haka, in the southern Chin Hills, of north Burma, was captured by the 14th Army as the Japanese garrison withdrew eastward. The railway center of Mobnyin, 10 miles south of Hopin and 89 miles southeast of Myitkyina, was occupied by the British 36th Division. Haka is 120 miles south of Imphal. (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS APPROACH LAMIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — British patrols are approaching the town of Lamia, 93 miles northwest of Athens, and just north of the famed Thermopylae Pass, it was announced here today in a communique of Land Forces Greece.

The official announcement said that German forces had been reported to have withdrawn from the town. German evacuation of all southern Greece has been accelerated by increased Greek Patriot activity, and enemy forces have been subject to air attack, as well, from air forces now operating from the Greek mainland.

Fresh stores and Allied troops are being landed daily at the harbor of Piraeus, it was stated.

Thermopylae, a narrow pass near the sea on the main road north from Athens to Thessalonika, was the scene of one of the most famed battles of ancient times, in which Leonidas, a Spartan general, with 300 brave men defended to the death the approaches to Attica against the Persian invaders.
(PRO)

MAAF BOMBS RAILYARDS AHEAD OF RUSSIAN DRIVE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Lightning and Mustang-escorted Liberators of the 15th USAAF today attacked the key Gyor and Szombathely rail yards in northwestern Hungary in support of the Russian drive on Budapest, it was announced here late this afternoon.

No enemy interceptors and little flak were encountered by the formations of heavy bombers, and escorting fighters ranged as far as the Czecho-Slovakian border in attacks on rail transport and other targets of opportunity, it was said.

The Gyor yards lie midway between Budapest and Vienna, while the Szombathely rail center is near the Austrian border, 30 miles south of Vienna, and is the hub for five major rail lines leading into Italy and the Balkans.
(PRO)

RAF HEAVY BOMBERS STRIKE HUNGARIAN AIRFIELD

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

miles, in the area of Gumbinnen.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported 91 enemy tanks destroyed or damaged on the Russian front. Commentators consider these high German tank losses as corroborating the German reports of furious fighting in East Prussia. (OWI-Reuter)

FIGHTERS ACTIVE; DIEUZE DAM BREACHED

LONDON, October 21 — Eighteen German planes were shot down in dogfights over Cologne and Coblenz yesterday by 9th USAAF fighter-bombers. In all, 36 German aircraft challenged the fighters. Dive-bombers destroyed or damaged 228 railroad cars, disabled 15 locomotives, sank two barges, and shot up 21 trucks.

More than 1,100 sorties were flown yesterday by Continent-based American and RAF planes. Nine American and two British fighters are missing.

A group of 24 Thunderbolts blew a deep gap in an old earthen dam near Dieuze, 25 miles of Nancy, yesterday afternoon, to hamper German communications. Each plane carried two 1,000-pound bombs. Six direct hits made a breach 50 feet wide in the dam, which impounded a lake of 1,500 acres. Aerial photographs showed water spreading to a depth of two feet or more as far as Dieuze, an enemy supply center. The attack was made through intense flak, but none of the planes was lost.

Important war plants and vital communication points in the area of Mainz, on the west bank of the Rhine, were badly damaged in the attack by 8th USAAF bombers on Thursday, air reconnaissance photographs revealed today. Among the targets hit was a large armored combat vehicle plant at Gustavsburg, a few miles west of Mainz, which also produced Diesel submarine engines, structural steel, and other war supplies. Bombs blanketed the assembly and machine shops and administration buildings.

Parts of the ordnance plant at Mainz Castel were covered with incendiaries, and several buildings suffered direct hits. A road bridge over the Rhine was struck by high explosives, and several near hits were made on the Kaiserbrücke double track rail brdge connecting Mainz with Wiesbaden.

Flying bombs were directed against southern England and the London area early today. No casualties or damage have been reported. (OWI-Reuter)

NICOBARS BLASTED: HAKA CAPTURED IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, October 21 — Airfields and harbors in the Japanese-held Nicobar Islands have been blasted by carrier planes and units of the British Far Eastern Fleet, which have been roaming the Indian Ocean off Malaya virtually without opposition, it was announced today.

The bombardment of the Nicobars, which guard the seaward approaches to Burma, began October 15, a special communique said today. The naval assault began with an attack on Car Nicobar, the most northerly island of the group, and an air attack on Nancowry harbor in the center of the Nicobar Group.

The communique added that in this action one medium-sized enemy ship was sunk and several small vessels damaged. Shore installations also were set afire.

The first attack evidently caught the Japanese by surprise, and no resistance was met, the announcement said. In a second assault, eight intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down. Four Allied aircraft failed to return, but the fleet suffered no damage or casualties.

The operation against Car Nicobar was deliberate and almost leisurely — spread over two hours — as British, Australian, and Dutch warships of the fleet sent more than 2,000 shells against every worthwhile target on the island, southeast of Myitkyina, was occupied by the British 36th Division. Haka is 120 miles south of Imphal. (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH PATROLS APPROACH LAMIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — British patrols are approaching the town of Lamia, 93 miles northwest of Athens, and just north of the famed Thermopylae Pass, it was announced here today in a communique of Land Forces Greece.

The official announcement said that German forces had been reported to have withdrawn from the town. German evacuation of all southern Greece has been accelerated by increased Greek Patriot activity, and enemy forces have been subject to air attack, as well, from air forces now operating from the Greek mainland.

Fresh stores and Allied troops are being landed daily at the harbor of Piraeus, it was stated.

Thermopylae, a narrow pass near the sea on the main road north from Athens to Thessalonika, was the scene of one of the most famed battles of ancient times, in which Leonidas, a Spartan general, with 300 brave men defended to the death the approaches to Attica against the Persian invaders. (PRO)

MAAF BOMBS RAILYARDS AHEAD OF RUSSIAN DRIVE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Lightning and Mustang-escorted Liberators of the 15th USAAF today attacked the key Gyor and Szombathely rail yards in northwestern Hungary in support of the Russian drive on Budapest, it was announced here late this afternoon.

No enemy interceptors and little flak were encountered by the formations of heavy bombers, and escorting fighters ranged as far as the Czecho-Slovakian border in attacks on rail transport and other targets of opportunity, it was said.

The Gyor yards lie midway between Budapest and Vienna, while the Szombathely rail center is near the Austrian border, 30 miles south of Vienna, and is the hub for five major rail lines leading into Italy and the Balkans. (PRO)

RAF HEAVY BOMBERS STRIKE HUNGARIAN AIRFIELD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Heavy and medium bombers of the Royal Air Force last night attacked an airfield and road junction at Szombathely, in Hungary, 75 miles south of Vienna, it was announced here today.

Fires and heavy explosions ripped a block of buildings struck by two-ton bombs, the announcement said.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked 10 Po River bridges, as well as storage facilities at Imola, while fighter-bombers battered enemy troop concentrations and defenses in both the Bologna and the Cesena area. (PRO)

BELGRADE KNOCKED OUT BY APRIL BOMBINGS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Belgrade, Capital of Yugoslavia, now liberated by Partisan and Russian forces, was strategically knocked out of the war when 15th USAAF heavy bombers destroyed the last remnants of the big aircraft factories in the city last April, a Mediterranean Allied Air Force announcement said this afternoon.

More than 2,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the Ikarus and Rogozarski aircraft components plants and the adjacent Zemun airfield, in a campaign which began in the middle of April and was completed before the end of the month, the announcement said.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Belgrade continued to be of tactical importance, the statement declared, because it formed a main link in German communications in the Balkans, the center of main lines radiating to Zagreb, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria. But constant 15th AAF attacks pounded the Pancevo bridge over the Danube and the Sava River bridge near the city, so that at no time during the critical phase of the campaign was this later span serviceable for enemy troop movements between Yugoslavia and the Russian front. (PRO)

SPAATZ CONGRATULATES 15TH U.S.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commanding General of U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, has sent a message of congratulation to personnel of the 15th U.S.A.A.F. for their outstanding strafing and bombing attacks on enemy transport and communications in the Budapest-Vienna area, which, the general said, had been «of the utmost assistance» to the advance of the Russian armies in the Balkans. (PRO)

NAZI PARTY OFFICIALS SENT INTO BATTLE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Nazi party officials, most of them old men, have been taken from party bureaus in Austria to reinforce German troops in the 5th Army front, according to the testimony of a prisoner of war released here today.

The captured German soldier said that when the officials, who were hoped to make up in fatanicism what they lacked in youthful vigor, left Austria, mockers had painted V-2 on their cars, and shouted that «these old monkeys» must be Hitler's newest weapon (*Die alten Affen sind die neuen Waffen*). (PRO)

TITO HAILS LIBERATION OF BELGRADE

TITO'S HQ, YUGOSLAVIA, October 21 — Marshal Tito's order of the day to Gen. Peko Dncevic on the liberation of Belgrade said:

«On 20 October 1944 after many days' fighting, our units together with the Red Army have liberated Belgrade, the main and harassed city of federated democratic Yugoslavia. This victory over the German invader is one of the greatest victories in the history of our nation.

«Especially important is the fact that for the liberation of Belgrade died the sons of the heroic Sumadija, brave Bosnia, courageous Montenegro, the sons of Lika, Dalmatia, Slovenia, Vojvodina, and Istria. This victory has a great importance also because it was effected together with the units of our brothers in the Red Army.

«I wish to express my gratitude for the extraordinary heroism in the struggle for the liberation of Belgrade, to all fighters, commanders, and commissars of the 1st, 5th, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 36th Divisions. This victory, which was achieved by the heroic sons of our nation, will be always esteemed by the whole nation. Commend the soldiers, commanders, and commissars who particularly distinguished themselves.» (PWB)

TITO SENDS GREETING TO STALIN

MOSCOW, October 21 — Following is the message sent yesterday by Marshal Tito to Marshal Stalin, on the liberation of Belgrade:

«With the liberation of the Yugoslavian Capital, Belgrade, allow me, on behalf of the National Liberation Army and all the people of Yugoslavia, to express gratitude to you, as Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the great liberation army, which, jointly with the National Liberation Army, with astonishing heroism liberated Belgrade.

«The liberation of Belgrade has for our people historical

King Peter expressed his deepest gratitude to the heroic Army of National Liberation, and to Marshal Tito, and to the fraternal Red Army and their great Marshal Stalin. He said he was convinced that the Army and the people would build up a better and happier future in the new free, democratic, and federal Yugoslavia. (OWI)

PRO-NAZI HUNGARIAN PREMIER WOUNDED

LONDON, October 21 — Ferenc Szalasi, pro-Nazi Regent-Premier of Hungary, was slightly wounded in an attempt on his life by an assailant who escaped after firing several shots, *The Daily Express* said today, quoting a Moscow broadcast.

Meanwhile, with Russian troops driving into Hungary, Szalasi has empowered a tribunal under his War Minister and Chief of General Staff, Colonel Beregffy, to impose the death sentence on anyone within the country «spreading news likely to cause panic,» according to a Budapest dispatch.

At the same time, Radio Paris reported that Hungarian Patriots have set up liberation committees in many towns and villages. (OWI)

BULGARIA TO TRY COLLABORATORS

SOFIA, October 21 — Bulgarian courts will shortly try 25 former ministers charged with declaring war on the Allies against the wishes of the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian radio said yesterday.

The courts also will try 67 police and administrative officials charged with committing atrocities in Greece and Yugoslavia during the Bulgarian occupation.

The Bulgarian Government will not leave unpunished, the radio added, any crimes committed in occupied territories, nor allow any criminal to escape just punishment, regardless of his status. (OWI)

U. S. WAR-RELIEF KITS ARRIVE IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 21 — A gift of clothing, food, and household utensils, the first shipment of three million standard war-relief kits to be sent from the United States to Russian families, arrived here today.

The first gift was sent by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and was received here by a 36-year-old wife of a Red Army soldier who drives an American-made truck at the front. The Soviet recipient is the mother of five children. (OWI)

GERMAN S.S. GENERAL KILLED

LONDON, October 21 — Lieut. General of the SS, and General of the Waffen SS Arthur Phelps was killed in action, the German news agency announced. He formerly commanded the Prinz Eugen Division, last reported fighting on the Yugoslav front. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

NEW ITALIAN ARMY TO ENTER BATTLE

ROME, October 21 — A new Italian Army will soon enter the field of battle to liberate its soil from the Nazis. The army has been in training for several months, Gene Rea, correspondent for *Il Progresso* of New York, revealed here today.

Because of military security reasons, the number of men who will shortly leave for the front cannot be revealed. The commanding general is a well known figure, and has had much battle experience. The formation of this new army was made possible through the cooperation of the British and American military leaders and most of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Nazi party officials, most of them old men, have been taken from party bureaus in Austria to reinforce German troops in the 5th Army front, according to the testimony of a prisoner of war released here today.

The captured German soldier said that when the officials, who were hoped to make up in fatalicism what they lacked in youthful vigor, left Austria, mockers had painted V-2 on their cars, and shouted that «these old monkeys» must be Hitler's newest weapon (*Die alten Affen sind die neuen Waffen*). (PRO)

TITO HAILS LIBERATION OF BELGRADE

TITO'S HQ, YUGOSLAVIA, October 21 — Marshal Tito's order of the day to Gen. Peko Dncevic on the liberation of Belgrade said:

«On 20 October 1944 after many days' fighting, our units together with the Red Army have liberated Belgrade, the main and harassed city of federated democratic Yugoslavia. This victory over the German invader is one of the greatest victories in the history of our nation.

«Especially important is the fact that for the liberation of Belgrade died the sons of the heroic Sumadija, brave Bosnia, courageous Montenegro, the sons of Lika, Dalmatia, Slovenia, Vojvodina, and Istria. This victory has a great importance also because it was effected together with the units of our brothers in the Red Army.

«I wish to express my gratitude for the extraordinary heroism in the struggle for the liberation of Belgrade, to all fighters, commanders, and commissars of the 1st, 5th, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 36th Divisions. This victory, which was achieved by the heroic sons of our nation, will be always esteemed by the whole nation. Commend the soldiers, commanders, and commissars who particularly distinguished themselves.» (PWB)

TITO SENDS GREETING TO STALIN

MOSCOW, October 21 — Following is the message sent yesterday by Marshal Tito to Marshal Stalin, on the liberation of Belgrade:

«With the liberation of the Yugoslavian Capital, Belgrade, allow me, on behalf of the National Liberation Army and all the people of Yugoslavia, to express gratitude to you, as Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the great liberation army, which, jointly with the National Liberation Army, with astonishing heroism liberated Belgrade.

«The liberation of Belgrade has for our people historical significance, especially because this country of the harassed people is the arena where, jointly, the sons of the great Soviet Union and the worthy sons of Yugoslavia shed their blood.

«By this is once more inculcated the brotherhood of Yugoslavia with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

«Long live the heroic Red Army! Long live the Great Soviet Union! Long live the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army, the great Stalin!

«Death to Fascism, and freedom to the People!» (Radio Moscow)

KING PETER THANKS TITO

LONDON, October 21 — King Peter of Yugoslavia, broadcasting from here tonight, said the liberation of Belgrade is the «symbol of victory over the enemy, the triumph of our people's heroism and patriotism, and the most evident proof of unity and Allied solidarity.»

The joint entry of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and the Red Army into the Yugoslav capital, coupled with British and American victories on other fronts, are «certain presages» of the liberation of all of Yugoslavia in the near future, he said.

BULGARIA TO TRY COLLABORATORS

SOFIA, October 21 — Bulgarian courts will shortly try 25 former ministers charged with declaring war on the Allies against the wishes of the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian radio said yesterday.

The courts also will try 67 police and administrative officials charged with committing atrocities in Greece and Yugoslavia during the Bulgarian occupation.

The Bulgarian Government will not leave unpunished, the radio added, any crimes committed in occupied territories, nor allow any criminal to escape just punishment, regardless of his status. (OWI)

U. S. WAR-RELIEF KITS ARRIVE IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 21 — A gift of clothing, food, and household utensils, the first shipment of three million standard war-relief kits to be sent from the United States to Russian families, arrived here today.

The first gift was sent by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and was received here by a 36-year-old wife of a Red Army soldier who drives an American-made truck at the front. The Soviet recipient is the mother of five children. (OWI)

GERMAN S.S. GENERAL KILLED

LONDON, October 21 — Lieut. General of the SS, and General of the Waffen SS Arthur Phelps was killed in action, the German news agency announced. He formerly commanded the Prinz Eugen Division, last reported fighting on the Yugoslav front. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

NEW ITALIAN ARMY TO ENTER BATTLE

ROME, October 21 — A new Italian Army will soon enter the field of battle to liberate its soil from the Nazis. The army has been in training for several months, Gene Rea, correspondent for *Il Progresso* of New York, revealed here today.

Because of military security reasons, the number of men who will shortly leave for the front cannot be revealed. The commanding general is a well known figure, and has had much battle experience. The formation of this new army was made possible through the coöperation of the British and American military leaders, and most of the equipment comes from Allied sources.

The Italian Army will be an integral part of the 5th and 8th Armies, now fighting the Nazis at the approaches of the Po Valley. The Italians have been especially trained for the type of warfare that is being waged in the mountainous country to the north. Each soldier was picked for the task.

When this new army enters the battle zone, it will add thousands of men to the Allied forces and will mark the first time that an Italian military force, especially trained and equipped with Allied arms, goes to the front.

In conformity with the declarations made by Roosevelt and Churchill, tens of thousands of other Italian troops will start active training for combat duty.

Conscription is now progressing throughout liberated Italy for the formation of a greater army, and it can now be revealed, for the first time, that several divisions of Italian troops are being activated for combat duty.

General Paolo Berardi, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, declared today that the troops in preparation for battle were in high physical and moral shape.

«We have waited for this opportunity to take our places alongside the Allies,» he said. «We want to share in the same sacrifices that our brothers-in-arms, the British,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the Americans, the Poles, the French, and the Greeks are now making to liberate our country. The Italian soldier is proud to fight with his gallant allies. We have a high stake to fight for. Many of our soldiers have families in northern Italy, and they will fight ferociously to drive the Nazis out so that they may free their parents, their sweethearts, their sisters, and wives.»

Some of the divisions now in training are formed from the nucleus of Italian units that fought with the 5th and 8th Armies and were sent back for reorganization and reëquipment. The battle-toughened men of the Legnano and Folgore are training the new troops in up-to-the-minute tactics which were employed successfully against the Nazis. (UNN)

2,000 MILLION LIRE FOR RECONSTRUCTION

ROME, October 21 — At a meeting today presided over by Minister without Portfolio Meuccio Ruini, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction agreed on a State appropriation of 1,000 million lire for industrial reconstruction and development in Sicily. The allocation of a further 1,000 million lire to compensate expropriated owners of large estates was also recommended.

The committee further drew up a program for carrying out public works in the island, dealing especially with the anti-malaria campaign, more intensive land cultivation, and the creation of a transport bureau.

All decisions formulated today will be submitted to the approval of the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.

ORDER RESTORED IN PALERMO

PALERMO, October 21 — The Commission of Inquiry investigating Thursday's riots here held a first meeting in the Prefecture yesterday amid reports that calm and quiet had returned to the city. Questioning of eye-witnesses and of suspects has already begun.

By 1500 hours yesterday, everything seemed to have returned to normal. Offices and shops were again doing business, although earlier in the day some attempts to reopen them were frustrated by angry remonstrances from people demanding that they remain closed in mourning for the persons killed during the violence.

There was no occasion either for a display of force or intervention by the police.

The High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, and the Palermo Prefect have each allotted the sum of 500,000 lire toward a fund now being subscribed by a local newspaper, business concerns, and private citizens for the families of the persons killed or injured during the rioting. (UNN)

EIGHT ARRESTED AS COLLABORATORS

ROME, October 21 — Paola Leonelli, who called herself Countess Di Monvallere, was arrested today by the political office of the Rome Questura on a charge of collaboration with the Nazis.

Seven other persons were also arrested for assisting the Germans.

The Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration today ordered the dismissal of four more officials, including the director of a Sassari jail.

The formation of commissions for the epuration of the Prime Minister's staff and the personnel of the Garibaldi Legions was also announced today. (UNN)

TRIAL OF NAPLES GENERALS POSTPONED

ROME, October 21 — The trial of Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore del Tetto, former generals of the Naples Ter-

A.A.I. DELIVER 2,300,000 TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, October 21 — In a review of the relief work done in Italy by the Allied armies, Col William Chanlor, Deputy Director of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department General Staff, today disclosed that they had delivered 2,300,000 tons of relief supplies to civilians since the beginning of the campaign in Italy.

«The Army has really done a big relief job in Italy,» he said, «in addition to fighting a stiff, winning campaign. The 2,300,000 tons of relief supplies required ocean tonnage equal to 250 Liberty-type freighters, as well as thousands of Army and Merchant Marine personnel engaged in handling the supplies.

«This vast amount of civilian assistance has been made available by the Army despite the pressing need for all-out military effort, and wrecked port, road, and railway facilities.

«But it is not the intention of the Army to continue relief work a minute longer than is necessary. A number of UNRRA people are now in Italy working with the Army to set up an UNRRA organization. As soon as the supply and transportation situation has improved, UNRRA will take over.» (OWI)

RECONSTRUCTION BEGINS AT CIVITAVECCHIA

ROME, October 21 — On his return here from a brief visit to Lanuvio and Civitavecchia, the Prefect of Rome, Giovanni Persico, said reconstruction work and the reorganization of public services in these towns is proceeding satisfactorily.

A third of the population of Civitavecchia has already returned to the war-stricken town, where roads, schools, hospitals, and sewage disposal facilities are being put back into service.

In these and other projects now under way in the two municipalities, local authorities are being assisted by the Allied Command, the Rome Prefecture, and the Ministry of the Interior, which have allotted them a special subsidy of 2,500,000 lire. (UNN)

SOVIET LABOR DELEGATION VISITS TARANTO

TARANTO, October 21 — The Soviet Trade Union delegation, which arrived here yesterday morning from Lecce, was given a civic reception at the City Hall today by municipal authorities and representatives of workers' organizations.

The delegation was accompanied by Giuseppe Di Vittorio, one of the secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. (UNN)

DOCTOR OPENS CIVILIAN FIRST-AID STATIONS

FLORENCE, October 21 — Three civilian first-aid stations, organized by Dr. Mario Danti, young Florentine physician, opened today behind the 5th Army's front lines to treat Italian civilians injured by German gunfire. The stations are being manned by volunteer Italian civilian doctors and Italian Red Cross nurses with supplies provided by Allied authorities.

Opening of the three stations in San Iacopino, Lecure, and Rifredi to bring speedy and expert medical treatment to Italian civilians without interference with Allied military operations marked another achievement for Dr. Danti. Since the days of Florence's liberation by the Allies he has been one of the city's most active participants in the Allied policy of helping liberated Italians to help themselves.

Here are some of the 31-year-old physician's achievements:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

The committee further drew up a program for carrying out public works in the island, dealing especially with the anti-malaria campaign, more intensive land cultivation, and the creation of a transport bureau.

All decisions formulated today will be submitted to the approval of the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.

ORDER RESTORED IN PALERMO

PALERMO, October 21 — The Commission of Inquiry investigating Thursday's riots here held a first meeting in the Prefecture yesterday amid reports that calm and quiet had returned to the city. Questioning of eye-witnesses and of suspects has already begun.

By 1500 hours yesterday, everything seemed to have returned to normal. Offices and shops were again doing business, although earlier in the day some attempts to reopen them were frustrated by angry remonstrances from people demanding that they remain closed in mourning for the persons killed during the violence.

There was no occasion either for a display of force or intervention by the police.

The High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, and the Palermo Prefect have each allotted the sum of 500,000 lire toward a fund now being subscribed by a local newspaper, business concerns, and private citizens for the families of the persons killed or injured during the rioting. (UNN)

EIGHT ARRESTED AS COLLABORATORS

ROME, October 21 — Paola Leonelli, who called herself Countess Di Monvaliere, was arrested today by the political office of the Rome Questura on a charge of collaboration with the Nazis.

Seven other persons were also arrested for assisting the Germans.

The Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration today ordered the dismissal of four more officials, including the director of a Sassari jail.

The formation of commissions for the epuration of the Prime Minister's staff and the personnel of the Garibaldi Legions was also announced today. (UNN)

TRIAL OF NAPLES GENERALS POSTPONED

ROME, October 21 — The trial of Riccardo Pentimalli and Ettore del Tetto, former generals of the Naples Territorial Command charged with collaborating with the Germans, has been postponed for a few days, the President of the High Court of Justice announced today. The postponement was made to allow for the examination of fresh witnesses. (UNN)

GERMANS OVERLOOK 330 TONS OF LEATHER

WITH 8TH ARMY, October 21 — When the Germans withdrew from the village of St. Mauro Pascoli, they overlooked a total of 330 tons of leather, which had been hidden by the villagers, a UNN correspondent said in a despatch yesterday.

The village is known for its shoe-making industry the correspondent said. Almost every house is a cobbler's shop, and almost every resident is a leather worker. (UNN)

130 TONS OF U. S. COTTON FOR CIVILIANS

ROME, October 21 — The arrival at Naples of 130 tons of American cotton the first of several expected shipments, was announced today by the Allied Control Commission.

It will be turned over to Italian textile mills for early manufacture into essential civilian cloth, ACC's Industry Sub-Commission said. (UNN)

RECONSTRUCTION BEGINS AT CIVITAVECCHIA

ROME, October 21 — On his return here from a brief visit to Lanuvio and Civitavecchia, the Prefect of Rome, Giovanni Persico, said reconstruction work and the reorganization of public services in these towns is proceeding satisfactorily.

A third of the population of Civitavecchia has already returned to the war-stricken town, where roads, schools, hospitals, and sewage disposal facilities are being put back into service.

In these and other projects now under way in the two municipalities, local authorities are being assisted by the Allied Command, the Rome Prefecture, and the Ministry of the Interior, which have allotted them a special subsidy of 2,500,000 lire. (UNN)

SOVIET LABOR DELEGATION VISITS TARANTO

TARANTO, October 21 — The Soviet Trade Union delegation, which arrived here yesterday morning from Lecce, was given a civic reception at the City Hall today by municipal authorities and representatives of workers' organizations.

The delegation was accompanied by Giuseppe Di Vittorio, one of the secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. (UNN)

DOCTOR OPENS CIVILIAN FIRST-AID STATIONS

FLORENCE, October 21 — Three civilian first-aid stations, organized by Dr. Mario Danti, young Florentine physician, opened today behind the 5th Army's front lines to treat Italian civilians injured by German gunfire. The stations are being manned by volunteer Italian civilian doctors and Italian Red Cross nurses with supplies provided by Allied authorities.

Opening of the three stations in San Iacopino, Lecure, and Rifredi to bring speedy and expert medical treatment to Italian civilians without interference with Allied military operations marked another achievement for Dr. Danti. Since the days of Florence's liberation by the Allies he has been one of the city's most active participants in the Allied policy of helping liberated Italians to help themselves.

Here are some of the 31-year-old physician's achievements:

1. Saved 95 per cent of the 6,000 skilled workmen at the Galileo precision instrument factory in Florence from deportation to Germany by convincing the Germans that most of the workmen were too ill to travel and work.

2. Organized and executed a campaign to hide the valuable Galileo machinary from the Germans, and devised the plan to fill packing boxes full of scrap metal instead of machinery. The Germans used 400 trucks to remove what they thought was the factory's precision machinery.

3. Organized the plan in Florence to hide medicines and foodstuffs when it became obvious that the Allies would liberate Florence and the Germans would begin a general looting spree. This move prevented an epidemic in Florence, because the doctor's plan sent all available vaccines, sera, and water-purifying chemicals into hiding from the Germans.

4. Hid three of the city's ambulances, which the Germans had planned to steal.

5. Set up 35 first-aid stations throughout Florence when the Germans turned the city into a battlefront.

6. Moved throughout the city during the crisis with his teams of nurses and doctors amid shellfire, German snipers' bullets, and German machine-gun fire to minister to the wounded and sick.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

7. Was wounded when he went to San Gervasio, a village near Florence, to attend 200 persons wounded in that village, where he performed 15 major operations despite the bullet wound in his left leg. During his trip his car was destroyed by German machine-gun fire, although he had allegedly received « safe conduct » under the Red Cross flag from the Germans. He brought the wounded out with the assistance of American Field Service volunteers and ambulances.

8. Broke into the « Parterre, » which the Germans had used as a food warehouse for their army, and took out flour and canned milk for the sick and wounded and for babies.

9. Nipped the beginning of a cholera epidemic on the south bank of the Arno by rushing vaccines to those stricken.

10. Traced a supply of milk from the shop of a black market ice-cream seller to nearby farms. He persuaded the farmers to sell only to his coöperative to provide fresh milk to maternity hospitals. Between five and six quintals a day are now reaching these hospitals.

Two weeks ago, officials arranged a small ceremony at the Palazzo Vecchio to voice the city's appreciation of the doctor's efforts. The doctor failed to appear. He returned two days later, and reported he had heard of some sick and wounded civilians north of Florence and was too busy treating them to attend the ceremony. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR PEACE ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, October 21 — President Roosevelt called tonight for completion of a United Nations peace organization « without delay and before hostilities actually cease. »

In his major foreign-policy speech of his campaign, the President said that peace is possible « only where there is a will to enforce it and where there is available power to enforce it. »

He reasserted the agreed policy of the United Nations that « we shall not bargain with Nazi conspirators, » adding that not a single element of military power or potential military power is to be left in Germany after her defeat.

President Roosevelt said that the German people would not be plunged into enslavement, but that there would be stern punishment for those Germans « directly responsible for this agony of mankind. » He added that world peace is not possible unless The United States coöperates in winning and maintaining it.

Words must be backed by action, Mr. Roosevelt continued, as he cited failure in the last 23 years to organize a world in which future generations would live in freedom.

« Opportunity knocks again, » he said. « There is no guarantee that it will knock a third time. »

President Roosevelt added:

« Today, Hitler and the Nazis continue to fight — desperately, inch-by-inch — and may continue to do so all the way to Berlin.

« We have another important engagement in Tokyo. No matter how long or how hard a road we must travel, our forces will fight their way under the leadership of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz. » (Reuter)

DEWEY SAYS U. S. WILL TAKE LEAD FOR PEACE

PITTSBURGH, October 21 — The United States is going to take the lead in building a world organization for lasting peace, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Presidential Candidate of the Republican Party, said in a campaign speech here yesterday. He also said « We are

President a report on the Churchill-Stalin conferences, which closed Thursday, and at which the Ambassador acted in the capacity of observer.

Important progress was made toward the solution of the Polish question, the communique said, and consultations were held with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Government-in-London, and with the President of the National Council and the Chairman of the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin.

Agreement was reached on the remaining points in the Bulgarian armistice terms.

The British and Soviet governments agreed to bring about a solution of the Yugoslav internal difficulties and to concentrate all energies against the Germans by a union between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Liberation Movement. They recognized the inalienable right of the Yugoslav people to settle their future constitution for themselves after the war. (OWI - Reuter)

« PRAVDA » ON STALIN-CHURCHILL TALKS

MOSCOW, October 21 — The Churchill-Stalin talks just concluded here are of immense international significance, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said today.

« These meetings constitute a new stage of Anglo-Soviet collaboration, thus favoring an extension of the scope of the anti-Hitlerite coalition of freedom-loving peoples headed by the great Allied powers, » the newspaper stated.

« The military decisions taken in Moscow, closely following those taken in Quebec by the British and American leaders, will no doubt have a beneficial effect on future military operations on all fronts. The strength and unanimity of the Allies in these questions are the most important conditions of a future, lasting peace in Europe.

« With regard to the political questions, the all-important significance of the Polish question is no secret. The rise of the Soviet Union in the place of Czarist Russia, with the consequent policy of peace and friendship among the nations, has created the indispensable pre-conditions for a more propitious solution of the Polish question, » the article concluded. (OWI)

RUSSIANS REFUTE ALLEGATIONS

MOSCOW, October 21 — The official Soviet news agency TASS announced today that recent reports of the Russian Government's attitude toward France « are mendacious, and absolutely do not correspond to the attitude of the Soviet Government. »

The reports in question alleged that the Soviet Union maintains that France should not be admitted to participation in the military occupation of Germany, and that she maintains a similar attitude toward small countries whose troops fight against Germany. (TASS)

T. U. CONGRESS ADOPTS SIX-POINT PROGRAM

BLACKPOOL, October 21 — The British Trades Union Congress, which is meeting here, yesterday empowered its general council to put into effect a six-point program designed « to assist the working people to secure their appropriate share of economic progress and technological development. »

The six points follow:

1. To develop a policy that will enable the British trade union movement to play its full part in the re-establishment of the international working-class movement.

2. To promote the creation of a trade union international, embracing all bona-fide trade union organizations.

3. To explore, in the forthcoming world trade union conference, the political, economic, and social aspects of post-war problems which are of common concern.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

two days later, and reported he had heard of some sick and wounded civilians north of Florence and was too busy treating them to attend the ceremony. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR PEACE ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, October 21 — President Roosevelt called tonight for completion of a United Nations peace organization «without delay and before hostilities actually cease.»

In his major foreign-policy speech of his campaign, the President said that peace is possible «only where there is a will to enforce it and where there is available power to enforce it.»

He reasserted the agreed policy of the United Nations that «we shall not bargain with Nazi conspirators,» adding that not a single element of military power or potential military power is to be left in Germany after her defeat.

President Roosevelt said that the German people would not be plunged into enslavement, but that there would be stern punishment for those Germans «directly responsible for this agony of mankind.» He added that world peace is not possible unless The United States coöperates in winning and maintaining it.

Words must be backed by action, Mr. Roosevelt continued, as he cited failure in the last 25 years to organize a world in which future generations would live in freedom.

«Opportunity knocks again,» he said. «There is no guarantee that it will knock a third time.»

President Roosevelt added:

«Today, Hitler and the Nazis continue to fight — desperately, inch-by-inch — and may continue to do so all the way to Berlin.

«We have another important engagement in Tokyo. No matter how long or how hard a road we must travel, our forces will fight their way under the leadership of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.» (Reuter)

DEWEY SAYS U. S. WILL TAKE LEAD FOR PEACE

PITTSBURGH, October 21 — The United States is going to take the lead in building a world organization for lasting peace, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Presidential Candidate of the Republican Party, said in a campaign speech here yesterday. He also said «We are going forward to swift ,total victory over our enemies abroad.» (OWI)

MOST OF FRANCE TURNED OVER TO COMMITTEE

PARIS, October 21 — An agreement has been reached between the French Committee and the Allied Command dividing France into two zones, said a communique, broadcast last night by Radio Paris after a French Cabinet meeting.

These zones will be the «Army» zone, and the «Zone of the Interior.» The latter will be under full French authority. The demarcation line stretches from Boulogne-sûr-Mer to the Ardennes, and from there to the Valley of the Rhone, and on to Marseilles. Paris lies within this zone.

General Edgar de Larminant has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French forces fighting against the last pockets of German resistance in the Atlantic region. (Reuter)

HARRIMAN REPORTS TO ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, October 21 — The U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Averell Harriman, arrived here today from Moscow for consultations with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Harriman will give the collaboration, thus favoring an extension of the scope of the anti-Hitlerite coalition of freedom-loving peoples headed by the great Allied powers,» the newspaper stated.

«The military decisions taken in Moscow, closely following those taken in Quebec by the British and American leaders, will no doubt have a beneficial effect on future military operations on all fronts. The strength and unanimity of the Allies in these questions are the most important conditions of a future, lasting peace in Europe.

«With regard to the political questions, the all-important significance of the Polish question is no secret. The rise of the Soviet Union in the place of Czarist Russia, with the consequent policy of peace and friendship among the nations, has created the indispensable pre-conditions for a more propitious solution of the Polish question,» the article concluded. (OWI)

RUSSIANS REFUTE ALLEGATIONS

MOSCOW, October 21 — The official Soviet news agency TASS announced today that recent reports of the Russian Government's attitude toward France «are mendacious, and absolutely do not correspond to the attitude of the Soviet Government.»

The reports in question alleged that the Soviet Union maintains that France should not be admitted to participation in the military occupation of Germany, and that she maintains a similar attitude toward small countries whose troops fight against Germany. (TASS)

T. U. CONGRESS ADOPTS SIX-POINT PROGRAM

BLACKPOOL, October 21 — The British Trades Union Congress, which is meeting here, yesterday empowered its general council to put into effect a six-point program designed «to assist the working people to secure their appropriate share of economic progress and technological development.»

The six points follow:

1. To develop a policy that will enable the British trade union movement to play its full part in the reëstablishment of the international working-class movement.

2. To promote the creation of a trade union international, embracing all bona-fide trade union organizations.

3. To explore, in the forthcoming world trade union conference, the political, economic, and social aspects of post-war problems which are of common concern.

4. To work out the principles of a just treatment of the German people.

5. To apply these principles in the settlement of Germany's future, under conditions which will help to bring into being a genuinely democratic trade union movement, and help to found and fortify all the institutions of free citizenship.

6. To formulate for incorporation in the peace settlement a social charter setting forth the social ideals and objectives to which the International Labor Conference at Philadelphia in April and May, 1944, gave expression, and to which the governments there represented gave their adherence. (PWB)

GREEK CABINET MEETS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, October 21 — The Greek Cabinet, which met here yesterday for the first time since 1941, discussed food, currency, and general reconstruction in Greece, the Greek radio said today. (OWI)

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY FIRST AIM OF GREEKS

ATHENS, October 22 — Establishment of the people's sovereignty is the first and fundamental purpose of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Greek Government, Prime Minister Papandreou told a throng in Constitution Square yesterday.

«The people are regaining their freedom and are becoming masters in their own country,» the Prime Minister added. «The Government of National Unity intends to proceed without delay to a plebiscite, the election of a constitutional assembly, and to county and municipal elections. It is a point of honor for the Government that the peoples' will should be expressed in an absolutely genuine manner.»

The Greek Information Minister said last night that the Government has decided to remit death sentences and reduce other sentences on members of the Greek armed forces who mutinied in Egypt last April. Forty were reported to have been sentenced to death at that time. (OWI-Reuter)

GUATEMALA GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN

WASHINGTON, October 21 — The Guatemalan Government under Provisional President General Federico Ponce was overthrown today and replaced by a military triumvirate after 12 hours of street fighting in Guatemala City, press dispatches reported.

The revolt was led by officers of the Guatemala Army and university students, dispatches said. It was the second revolt to break out in the Central American republics within four months.

The new government, pending elections, consists of Captain Jacobo Arben, Major Arana, and Jorge Toriello. Ponce and his cabinet have fled the country. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

FOUR RUHR INDUSTRIALISTS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, October 21 — Four of the most prominent industrialists in the Ruhr district, where a powerful anti-Hitler movement is developing «from below as well as from above,» have been taken into Gestapo custody and «accused of fostering defeatism and recommending surrender,» a *New York Times* dispatch from Stockholm said today.

They were identified as Herman N. Köchling, head of the Reich's iron and steel cartel; Albert Vögler, scientist and director of the German steel trust; Friedrich Flick, inventor and advisor to the steel trust; and Doctor Klöchner. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Considerable progress has been made by troops of the 8th Army in the Po Valley, north of the Rimini-Bologna Road. Cesenatico has been occupied and the enemy has been driven from all but the western edge of Cesena, and our troops are now up to the Savio River on a front of some four miles north of the town.

On the 5th Army front, east of route 65, more important hill features have been taken and held against enemy counter-attacks. Fierce fighting continues in this sector of the front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Navy:

Naval gunfire support continues to be given to the Army near the Franco-Italian frontier.

On October 18 the U.S.N. destroyer *Eberle* bombarded enemy guns and occupied buildings in the Ventimiglia area, obtaining several direct hits. Fire was returned by a shore battery, but she suffered neither damage nor casualties.

In this same area sweepers are still at work clearing the enemy minefields, although during the last few days their operations have been hindered by a high wind and rough sea. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 21 — Today's communique:

In an attack which began yesterday morning north of Antwerp, Allied forces advanced more than three miles to the area of Loenhout.

West of Calmpthout we made good gains, and southeast of the village we advanced on both sides of Antwerp-Roosendaal Road.

In the Schelde pocket, more ground was taken south of Schoondijke, and the original bridgehead was merged with the main westward drive.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked fortifications in the Breskens area, and continued their close support of our ground forces. Other attacks were carried out in the neighborhood of Bergen-Op-Zoom, Esschen, Giesbeek, Steeg, and Maashees.

Fighter-bombers attacked transportation targets, cutting rail lines and attacking trains and motor transport in Holland and western Germany in the areas of Zoelle, Zutphen, Amersfoort, Neus, Krefeld, Hamm, and Lissendorf.

Medium bombers, none of which is missing, hit a railroad bridge at Moerdijk, 15 miles southeast of Rotterdam, and a road bridge at Geertruidenberg, 10 miles further east.

Most of Aachen is in our hands. Our forces have fought their way through the main part of the city, and are now encountering resistance on its outskirts.

Fighting continues in Maizières les Metz.

Some 25 miles east of Nancy, our fighter-bombers successfully attacked the dam at Dieuze. Other formations attacked enemy troop concentrations and rail supply lines along this sector.

We have made gains east and north of Bruyères, following the capture of that stubbornly defended strongpoint. Counter-attacks were thrown back.

In the Vosges foothills farther south, reinforced enemy units counter-attacked in vain attempts to halt our advance east of the Moselotte Bend area. Opposition is being rapidly cleared from the forests in this sector.

During the day, 18 enemy aircraft were shot down and two were destroyed on the ground.

Eleven of our aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 21 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in north Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Sepenka, Jaka, Derbeshki, Zhuleshki, Deteshti, Blidar, Ilba, Mereush, Komeraultezhog, Sheaurshia, Peutiu, and Kesh, and the railway station of Chikirlau.

In Hungary, north and northeast of Debrecen, our troops, as a result of advance fighting, occupied over 40 populated localities, including the large ones and railway stations of Hajdusamson, Hajdukadhaz, Nyiradony, Virmohalidi, Balkany, Kenno-Shemsen and Nagykalo.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and university students, dispatches said. It was the second revolt to break out in the Central American republics within four months.

The new government, pending elections, consists of Captain Jacobo Arbenz, Major Arana, and Jorge Toriello. Ponce and his cabinet have fled the country. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

FOUR RUHR INDUSTRIALISTS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, October 21 — Four of the most prominent industrialists in the Ruhr district, where a powerful anti-Hitler movement is developing «from below as well as from above,» have been taken into Gestapo custody and «accused of fostering defeatism and recommending surrender,» a *New York Times* dispatch from Stockholm said today.

They were identified as Herman N. Röchling, head of the Reich's iron and steel cartel; Albert Vögler, scientist and director of the German steel trust; Friedrich Flick, inventor and advisor to the steel trust; and Doctor Klöchner. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 21 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Considerable progress has been made by troops of the 8th Army in the Po Valley, north of the Rimini-Bologna Road. Cesenatico has been occupied and the enemy has been driven from all but the western edge of Cesena, and our troops are now up to the Savio River on a front of some four miles north of the town.

On the 5th Army front, east of route 65, more important hill features have been taken and held against enemy counter-attacks. Fierce fighting continues in this sector of the front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, medium forces of heavy escorted bombers attacked oil refineries, storage plants, and rail facilities in Germany, and munition plants in northern Italy.

Medium bombers concentrated their effort on the bridges over the River Po with considerable success, while fighter-bombers and fighters made attacks on gun positions, road traffic, and strong points in direct support of the ground forces in the Bologna area.

In Yugoslavia, our aircraft attacked roads and railways.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the airfield at Szombathely, in Hungary, and a bridge at San Benedetto, in Italy.

During these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed; 12 of our heavy bombers and seven other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew nearly 2150 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

Lamia, from which the enemy reportedly has withdrawn, is being approached by British patrols.

Offensive operations by our air forces based in Greece are now being carried out.

Additional troops and supplies have been landed.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked fortifications in the Breskens area, and continued their close support of our ground forces. Other attacks were carried out in the neighborhood of Bergen-Op-Zoom, Esschen, Giesbeek, Steeg, and Maashees.

Fighter-bombers attacked transportation targets, cutting rail lines and attacking trains and motor transport in Holland and western Germany in the areas of Zoolle, Zutphen, Amersfoort, Neus, Krefeld, Hamm, and Lissendorf.

Medium bombers, none of which is missing, hit a railroad bridge at Moerdijk, 15 miles southeast of Rotterdam, and a road bridge at Geertruidenberg, 10 miles further east.

Most of Aachen is in our hands. Our forces have fought their way through the main part of the city, and are now encountering resistance on its outskirts.

Fighting continues in Maiziéres les Metz.

Some 25 miles east of Nancy, our fighter-bombers successfully attacked the dam at Dieuze. Other formations attacked enemy troop concentrations and rail supply lines along this sector.

We have made gains east and north of Bruyères, following the capture of that stubbornly defended strong-point. Counter-attacks were thrown back.

In the Vosges foothills farther south, reinforced enemy units counter-attacked in vain attempts to halt our advance east of the Moselotte Bend area. Opposition is being rapidly cleared from the forests in this sector.

During the day, 18 enemy aircraft were shot down and two were destroyed on the ground.

Eleven of our aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 21 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in north Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Sepenka, Jaka, Derbeshki, Zhuleshki, Deteshti, Blidar, Ilba, Mereush, Komeraultezhog, Sheaursha, Peutlu, and Kesh, and the railway station of Chikirlau.

In Hungary, north and northeast of Debrecen, our troops, as a result of advance fighting, occupied over 40 populated localities, including the large ones and railway stations of Hajdusamson, Hajdukadhaz, Nyiradony, Virmohalidi, Balkany, Konno-Shemgen, and Nagykalo.

In fighting for the possession of Debrecen during October 20, our troops captured over 1,000 German and Hungarian officers and men, and seized the following trophies: 12 aircraft, 157 guns of various caliber, 13 locomotives, 23 railway trains, and 10 warehouses with ammunition, armament, provisions, and other war supplies.

North and west of Szeged, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied on Hungarian territory the towns and large railway stations of Csongrad, Kistelek, and Bacsbokod; the town and railway junction of Baja; and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Tenhut, Shandorfalva, Porashku, Geblerad, Pushtanertesh, and Jamoshtaresh.

On Yugoslavian territory, southwest of Subotican, our troops captured the town and railway station of Sivac, and the large populated localities of Tevichka and Krvenka.

South and southeast of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured the town and large railway station of Kragуevac; the town and railway station of Jagodina, and also occupied in fighting the large populated localities of Varalevo, Bednovitsa, Gorny-Milonova, Prisionitsa, Vrba, Metzedzha, and Velikaya-Drenova.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

During October 20, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 91 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 44 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The attacks of Nazi-Fascist troops against positions defended by the Patriots in Udine Province and in several regions of the northern Apennines continue.

After winning a battle in Liguria, Patriots took prisoner and disarmed 400 Fascists, and went on to occupy Santo Stefano d'Aveto. Enemy traffic on the Genoa-Campo line has been considerably reduced following continued Patriot attacks. The same has happened on the Genoa-Serravalle line. In order to protect traffic the enemy was forced to construct fortifications along tracks of strategic importance on the main communication lines from Genoa.

Patriots have extended their control over large zones of Piacenza Province. On October 8, German troops supported by tanks attacked Patriot-held positions east of Borghetto di Borbera, near Arquata Scrivia, in Alessandria Province. The enemy was thrown back after hard fighting. Losses were heavy on both sides. On Via Emilia, German tanks and armored vehicles were captured.

A large group of Patriots is now operating successfully in several zones north of the Po.

Venetian Patriots damaged a rail bridge on the Venice-Padua line, interrupting traffic for seven days. On September 15, Piedmontese Patriots attacked a troop-laden armored vehicle on the Cavaglia-Ivrea Road. Four Germans and two Fascists were killed and two machine-guns and other arms and munitions captured. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 21 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, in the Breskens bridgehead as well as east of Helmond, enemy attacks broke down under the fire of our defensive weapons.

Northeast of Antwerp, the Canadians attacked on a broad front. They were halted after some minor initial successes. Yesterday, in Holland, 20 enemy tanks were destroyed.

After 90 days of bloody fighting and a huge use of material in a narrow sector, the gallant but numerically reduced defenders of Aix la Chapelle again yesterday repelled strong attacks on the northern fringe of the town, which suffered extensive damage in weeks of U. S. artillery fire and fierce raids. Fierce fighting at close quarters is still in progress for single groups of buildings. Since October 10, the garrison destroyed 25 tanks.

Northeast and east of Luxemburg, on the frontier, attacking U. S. battalions were repulsed by our advanced posts, or driven back over the Moselle.

In the Bruyères and Cornimont sectors, enemy attacks also broke down in front of our main positions.

Yesterday, German fighters brought down 18 Anglo-American fighters in grim dogfights over the western theater of war.

A German shock detachment captured prisoners at the approaches to Dunkirk.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

In central Italy, the focal point of the fighting lay in the Vergate sector where all enemy attacks were repulsed. East of Loiano, our troops captured booty and prisoners in counter-attacks.

Eastern Front:

On the reaches of the western Morawa, our divisions frustrated Bolshevik outflanking attacks.

The town of Belgrade was left to the enemy after fierce street fighting and the destruction of all installations of military importance.

In the Danube-Save bend, our troops continue to resist the enemy stubbornly.

In southern Hungary, west of the Tisa Estuary, the enemy continued to advance toward the Danube.

On both sides of Szolnok, the attack of German-Hungarian troops, which were supported by formations of the Air Force, made further progress.

In the Debrecen sector, and on both sides of the Szamos, our divisions opposed a stubborn resistance to the Soviets, who attacked in a northerly direction. They repulsed the enemy at several points, and inflicted heavy losses on him.

In the Forest Carpathians, west of the Uszok Pass, the Honved cleared up a penetration, which had been left over, in a determined counter-attack.

West of the Dukla Pass, our troops, though hampered by extremely hard weather conditions, smashed Bolshevik attacks which were launched in four waves.

On the lower reaches of the Narew, on both sides of Serok, strong attacks were frustrated. So were minor attacks at Rozan. In the course of the last two days, the enemy lost 89 tanks in these bridgeheads.

Between Sudauen and Schirwindt, fierce fighting was again in progress on the fifth day of the battle in the frontier area of East Prussia. The enemy, who attacked with fresh forces, was repulsed, except for a tank breakthrough north of the Heath of Romintern. The enemy tank spearhead suffered heavy losses through the action of our bombers. Further counter-attacks are in progress. Yesterday's destruction of 109 tanks by troops of the Army and bombers brought the total of tanks destroyed in this battle to 463.

Between Moschaiken and the Gulf of Riga, as well as on the Sworbe Peninsula, numerous Bolshevik attacks failed. Twenty-one tanks were destroyed. In northern Finland and on the Arctic Coast, enemy encircling attempts also were frustrated yesterday.

Air:

USAAF terror bombers attacked Regensburg and other localities in southern Germany. Ten four-engined bombers were brought down.

Planes flying at a low level continued their attacks on the civil population in west and southwestern German territory. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

were heavy on both sides. On Via Emilia, German tanks and armored vehicles were captured.

A large group of Patriots is now operating successfully in several zones north of the Po.

Venetian Patriots damaged a rail bridge on the Venice-Padua line, interrupting traffic for seven days. On September 15, Piedmontese Patriots attacked a troop-laden armored vehicle on the Cavaglia-Ivrea Road. Four Germans and two Fascists were killed and two machine-guns and other arms and munitions captured. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 21 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, in the Breskens bridgehead as well as east of Helmond, enemy attacks broke down under the fire of our defensive weapons.

Northeast of Antwerp, the Canadians attacked on a broad front. They were halted after some minor initial successes. Yesterday, in Holland, 20 enemy tanks were destroyed.

After 90 days of bloody fighting and a huge use of material in a narrow sector, the gallant but numerically reduced defenders of Aix la Chapelle again yesterday repelled strong attacks on the northern fringe of the town, which suffered extensive damage in weeks of U. S. artillery fire and fierce raids. Fierce fighting at close quarters is still in progress for single groups of buildings. Since October 10, the garrison destroyed 25 tanks.

Northeast and east of Luxemburg, on the frontier, attacking U. S. battalions were repulsed by our advanced posts, or driven back over the Moselle.

In the Bruyères and Cornimont sectors, enemy attacks also broke down in front of our main positions.

Yesterday, German fighters brought down 18 Anglo-American fighters in grim dogfights over the western theater of war.

German troops, which were supported by formations of the Air Force, made further progress.

In the Debrecen sector, and on both sides of the Szamos, our divisions opposed a stubborn resistance to the Soviets, who attacked in a northerly direction. They repulsed the enemy at several points, and inflicted heavy losses on him.

In the Forest Carpathians, west of the Uszok Pass, the Honved cleared up a penetration, which had been left over, in a determined counter-attack.

West of the Dukla Pass, our troops, though hampered by extremely hard weather conditions, smashed Bolshevik attacks which were launched in four waves.

On the lower reaches of the Narew, on both sides of Serok, strong attacks were frustrated. So were minor attacks at Rozan. In the course of the last two days, the enemy lost 89 tanks in these bridgeheads.

Between Sudauen and Schirwindt, fierce fighting was again in progress on the fifth day of the battle in the frontier area of East Prussia. The enemy, who attacked with fresh forces, was repulsed, except for a tank breakthrough north of the Heath of Romintern. The enemy tank spearhead suffered heavy losses through the action of our bombers. Further counter-attacks are in progress. Yesterday's destruction of 109 tanks by troops of the Army and bombers brought the total of tanks destroyed in this battle to 463.

Between Moschaiken and the Gulf of Riga, as well as on the Sworbe Peninsula, numerous Bolshevik attacks failed. Twenty-one tanks were destroyed. In northern Finland and on the Arctic Coast, enemy encircling attempts also were frustrated yesterday.

Air:

USAAF terror bombers attacked Regensburg and other localities in southern Germany. Ten four-engined bombers were brought down.

Planes flying at a low level continued their attacks on the civil population in west and southwestern German territory. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
18 OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I.N.C., A.F.H.Q. — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A.P.O. 512

Saturday — 21 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Belgrade liberated. Debrecen captured by Red Armies; Allies land on Leyte coast in Philippines, make "splendid" progress with slight losses; Japs on Mindanao cut off; Allies capture Aachen; British launch new drive near Antwerp; British and Indian troops enter Cesena; Roosevelt calls Leyte only a stop on road to Tokyo; 1,000 bombers attack Stuttgart and Nuremberg; British advanced forces occupy Thebes.

LIBERATED ITALY — Cabinet discusses Sicily problems; Palermo commission to investigate riot; ACI holds 23rd meeting.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden leave Moscow; PCNL sends envoy to London; War costs Britain 23,893 million pounds; Laval sentenced to death; Hurricane hits Florida.

NEUTRAL — Sweden ejects pro-Nazi attaches.

WAR FRONTS

BELGRADE LIBERATED, DEBRECEN CAPTURED

MOSCOW, October 20 — Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia and 10th European capital to be freed from the Nazis, was liberated by Russian and Yugoslav forces today. Simultaneously, Debrecen, third-largest city of Hungary, was captured by Red Army troops advancing over the Hungarian plain toward Budapest, 116 miles farther west.

Gun salvoes here tonight celebrated the double victory, announced in two orders of the day by Marshal Stalin, and marked the end of savage street fighting in Belgrade.

Southeast of Belgrade, the liquidation of the enclosed German force was completed. About 8,000 German prisoners were captured, and up to 3,000 German dead were left on the battlefield. Booty captured included 3,000 lorries, 2,260 trucks loaded with war supplies, 3,500 horses, 22 tanks and 20 armored troop carriers, 214 guns, 150 motor cycles, 24 tractors, and 20 ammunition dumps.

A communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters this morning announced that the Yugoslavs alone had killed 5,000 Germans in Belgrade.

The importance of the link-up between Marshal Malinovsky's forces in Transylvania with General Petrov's army from Ruthenia on Wednesday was stressed by the *The Times*' Moscow correspondent today:

"Petrov, famous defender of Sevastopol, chose the moment to advance over the Carpathians when the defection of Hungarian units was causing Germany unwn embarrassment in Carpatho-Ruthenia. The attack was launched from the mountains at a time when it is most likely to have rapid results. Transylvania has been virtually cleared of the enemy, and the serious Russian threat to communications through northeastern Hungary has placed the Ruthenian garrisons in a highly dangerous salient."

In the far north, Finnish forces today drove the Germans to Sodankyla, 68 miles above Rovaniemi in north central Finland. Today's Finnish communique said the retreating Germans, supported by artillery and aircraft, are putting up stiff resistance.

Near the Swedish-Finnish border approximately due west of Sodankyla, the Finns have reached Kolari, 105 miles along the Germans' last main escape highway to Norway.

In Latvia, Soviet forces continue to eliminate German resistance pockets along the Gulf of Riga coast. Yesterday they captured the town of Ragaciems, 20 miles west of Riga.

There still is no Soviet confirmation of the German report of the fall of the East Prussian town of Eydtkau to the Red Army. (OWI - Reuter)

ALLIES LAND ON LEYTE COAST IN PHILIPPINES PROGRESS IS SPLENDID; LOSSES SLIGHT

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 20 — Allied landings were made yesterday on the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines in an amphibious and air operation described by eye-witness reporters as the greatest of the war.

A message to light from General Douglas MacArthur to President Roosevelt said that there were extremely light losses, that all operations had proceeded according to schedule, and that progress is "splendid."

A MacArthur communique today said that the area of Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, has been secured, and ground troops are rapidly extending their positions. It said that the Japanese were caught "strategically unaware," because the enemy anticipated an attack more to the south.

Dispatches from curve residents said tonight that landings were made at five points along a front varying from 33 to 20 miles on the Leyte coast. They reported that the landing troops were meeting stiffening resistance from the enemy about three miles south of the most northerly enclosed on Leyte.

Japanese reports yesterday of Allied landings in the Philippines gave further proof of the fact that the enemy

LATE BULLETIN

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

Allies capture Aachen; British launch new drive near Antwerp; British and Indian troops enter Cesena; Roosevelt calls Leyte only a stop on road to Tokyo; 1,000 bombers attack Stuttgart and Nuremberg; British advanced forces occupy Thebes.

LIBERATED ITALY — Cabinet discusses Sicily problems; Palermo commission to investigate riot; ACI holds 23rd meeting.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden leave Moscow; PCNL sends envoy to London; War costs Britain 23,893 million pounds; Laval sentenced to death; Hurricane hits Florida.

NEUTRAL — Sweden ejects pro-Nazi attaches.

WAR FRONTS

BELGRADE LIBERATED; DEBRECEN CAPTURED

MOSCOW, October 20 — Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia and 10th European capital to be freed from the Nazis, was liberated by Russian and Yugoslav forces today. Simultaneously, Debrecen, third-largest city of Hungary, was captured by Red Army troops advancing over the Hungarian plain toward Budapest, 116 miles farther west.

Gun salvoes here tonight celebrated the double victory, announced in two orders of the day by Marshal Stalin, and marked the end of savage street fighting in Belgrade.

Southeast of Belgrade, the liquidation of the encircled German force was completed. About 8,000 German prisoners were captured, and up to 9,000 German dead were left on the battlefield. Booty captured included 3,000 lorries, 2,260 trucks loaded with war supplies, 3,500 horses, 20 tanks and 20 armored troop carriers, 318 guns, 150 motor cycles, 24 tractors, and 26 ammunition dumps.

A communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters this morning announced that the Yugoslavs alone had killed 5,000 Germans in Belgrade.

In his order of the day to Marshal Malinovsky, Stalin described Debrecen as a large industrial and communications center and a powerful center of enemy resistance. It was captured, he said, as the result of an outflanking maneuver carried out by cavalry troops and tank formations, combined with a frontal attack.

Among the troops who took part in the assault on the city were Kuban and Don Cossacks, and a Rumanian infantry division, henceforth to be known as Debrecen troops.

Soviets Leaving Mountains

On the Carpathian front, the Red Army is leaving the mountains and is breaking into easier country of the western Carpathians, where the terrain is more favorable to battles of maneuver.

Tonight's Soviet communique reported the capture of the town and railway junction of Backalmas, in Hungary. In Yugoslav Transylvanian territory, Russian troops fought their way into a number of towns and railway stations, including Bajmok, Backa-Topola, Novi-Vrbac, and Thor-Ban.

Russian spearheads converging on Mucsceva, a junction of roads to Budapest and Bratislava, are within 18 miles of the city. They are meeting very fierce resistance here.

communications through northeastern Hungary has placed the Ruthenian garrisons in a highly dangerous salient.»

In the far north, Finnish forces today drove the Germans to Sodankyla, 68 miles above Rovaniemi in north central Finland. Today's Finnish communique said the retreating Germans, supported by artillery and aircraft, are putting up stiff resistance.

Near the Swedish-Finnish border approximately due west of Sodankyla, the Finns have reached Kolari, 105 miles along the Germans' last main escape highway to Norway.

In Latvia, Soviet forces continue to eliminate German resistance pockets along the Gulf of Riga coast. Yesterday they captured the town of Ragaciems, 20 miles west of Riga.

There still is no Soviet confirmation of the German report of the fall of the east Prussian town of Eydtkau to the Red Army. (OWI — Reuter)

ALLIES LAND ON LEYTE COAST IN PHILIPPINES PROGRESS IS SPLENDID; LOSSES SLIGHT

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 20 — Allied landings were made yesterday on the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines in an amphibious and air operation described by eye-witness reporters as the greatest of the war.

A message tonight from General Douglas MacArthur to President Roosevelt said that there were extremely light losses, that all operations had proceeded according to schedule, and that progress is «splendid.»

A MacArthur communique today said that the area of Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, has been secured, and ground troops are rapidly extending their positions. It said that the Japanese were caught «strategically unaware,» because the enemy anticipated an attack more to the south.

Dispatches from correspondents said tonight that landings were made at five points along a front varying from 3 to 20 miles on the Leyte coast. They reported that the landing troops were meeting stiffening resistance from the enemy about three miles south of the most northerly beachhead on Leyte.

Japanese reports yesterday of Allied landings in the Philippines gave further proof of the fact that the enemy

LATE BULLETIN

TACLOBAN AIRFIELD IS CAPTURED

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20 — Capture by American landing forces of the airfield at Tacloban, capital of Leyte in the central Philippines, was reported tonight in a broadcast from the scene by a reporter for the Mutual Broadcasting System. (OWI)

57 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED

PEARL HARBOR, October 20 — Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced today that carrier-based Navy planes, in strikes at the Philippines coordinated with the landings by General MacArthur's forces, sank or damaged 57 more Japanese ships and small craft and 87 enemy planes from Manila to Leyte. Installations in the Philippines were also damaged, the announcement added. (OWI)

PROGRESS IN POLISH TALKS ANNOUNCED

LONDON, October 21 (Saturday) — Important progress was made toward the solution of the Polish question at the Churchill-Stalin talks in Moscow, said a communique issued here this morning. Conversations are continuing on outstanding points. (Reuter)

3981

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

was caught by surprise by the action on the Leyte coast. The Japanese reports had said that the landings were made at Suluan, in the Sulu Archipelago at the southwest corner of the Philippines, whereas the actual landings were made about 600 miles to the northwest.

Leyte is about 335 miles southeast of Manila and is just north of Mindanao Island, one of the largest in the Philippines group. There are more than a million persons on the island, which is the eighth largest in the Philippines.

Japs on Mindanao Cut Off

President Roosevelt announced at a press conference in Washington that the landings had eliminated Japanese forces on Mindanao as a threat, because Mindanao had been cut off. He asserted that «Leyte is only a waystation on the road to Japan,» and that «now we are going to teach Japan her lesson.»

In the tremendous operation, which was made under a terrific air and naval bombardment, General MacArthur was among the first to make a landing. He returned to the islands which he left under order in March, 1942, with the promise: «I will be back.» In a broadcast today from Philippine soil over the «Voice of Freedom» radio, MacArthur told the Filipino people: «We have returned.»

Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippines, made the landing with General MacArthur, and read a message from President Roosevelt to the Filipinos, in which President Roosevelt said:

«We promised to return. We have returned.

«We have landed in the Philippines to redeem the pledge that we made over two years ago, when the last American troops surrendered.»

Correspondents accompanying the landing troops said that the huge landing fleet, described as «the greatest ocean-going amphibious armada in history,» sailed from New Guinea on October 13, and the trip was made without interference. They said the convoy of ships stretched as far as the eye could see.

Participating in the landings by the 6th U.S. Army was every available man who escaped from Corregidor before it fell two years and seven months ago, and some Australian troops. Before the troops went ashore, the Leyte coast was pounded by a barrage of 16-inch shells from warships of the 3d and 7th Fleets, and fighter planes of the Far Eastern Air Force raked the shore with machinegun fire.

The landing operation on Leyte climaxed a three-day assault by air and sea on the central Philippines.

As the troops established beachheads, heavy artillery, tanks, and flame-throwers quickly followed the assault troops. Naval planes provided cover, dive-bombing Japanese positions and strafing areas of great concentrations. There was some moderate fire from the Japanese, who scored four hits on landing ships, according to radio reporters, but the Americans smashed through Japanese resistance with bayonet charges.

There was a complete lack of Japanese naval resistance, not a single Japanese ship appearing as the armada travelled across the ocean; nor was there any evidence of Japanese vessels as the push ashore began.

Reports tonight from the Leyte beachheads said that reinforcements and supplies were pouring ashore in an unending stream, and that ships still are entering Leyte Gulf.

Landings at 5 Points

A Reuter dispatch said that the landings were made at five points simultaneously. One force seized beachheads at San Ricardo, the nearest point to Tacloban, and at Palo, three miles south. About 12 miles south of that point, a force landed at San Jose, also at Dulag, to open the way to the

«The 250,000 men will be cut of without hope of support and faced with ultimate destruction as the Allies advance in broad, strategical conception.

«The defensive line of the Japanese — which extends along the coast of Asia from the Japanese Islands through Formosa, the Philippines, and the East Indies to Singapore and Burma — will be pierced in the center, permitting an envelopment to the south and north. Either flank will be vulnerable, and can be rolled up at will.»

Leyte Island is irregularly shaped, its greatest length being 120 miles from northwest to southwest. It is mountainous, the principal plains lying on the northeast side, where the American troops landed. (OWI - Reuter - CBS)

ALLIES CAPTURE AACHEN AND BRESKENS BRITISH LAUNCH NEW DRIVE NEAR ANTWERP

SHAEF, October 29 — The city of Aachen has fallen. American 1st Army troops completed the capture of their first major German town at 1530 hours this afternoon, when the last big stronghold, defended by 100 SS men, was knocked out by direct fire. Tonight, General Hodges' men are mopping up the last remnants of the German garrison trapped on the city's outskirts.

Aachen, gateway to the industrial Ruhr Valley and burial place of Charlemagne, is today a mass of wreckage, as the Germans were warned it would be in an Allied ultimatum issued 10 days ago, demanding its surrender or total destruction.

The Germans turned their own artillery on the city during the night. They fired from positions northeast of Verlautenheide in a fanatical attempt to delay the fall of the city.

There are over 10,000 German prisoners. Allied casualties in taking the city were very light — probably among the lightest ever sustained in an operation of this kind.

Simultaneously with the fall of Aachen, a new British and Canadian offensive was launched today north of Antwerp. A report from General Eisenhower's headquarters said the drive was opened on a 2,000-to-3,000 yard front 14 miles northeast of Antwerp, in the vicinity of St. Leonard Brecht.

The drive, which is going well, is made by two columns pushing northward toward the German defense line 20 miles north of Antwerp, running from Bergen op Zoom on the coast to Roosendaal, 10 miles inland.

If successful, the drive will protect the flank of the Allied troops at Woensdrecht, dominating the isthmus to Beveland and Walcheren, and will eliminate elements of at least two German divisions concentrated there.

Canadian tanks and flame-throwing infantry began pushing forward on both sides of the main road and railway to Roosendaal, through wooded country, at dawn today. At the same time, a British column jumped forward from the Brecht area further east, in a parallel drive on the Canadians' right flank.

Allied tanks and infantry are supported by fighter-bombers roaring overhead, ready to bomb and strafe German positions on call from the ground forces. The German line is reported to be protected with a thick screen of paratroopers operating with S.S. troops.

At the extreme west of the Scheldt Estuary, Canadian troops last night entered Breskens, opposite Flushing. The capture of Breskens is expected to be effected before the Germans can complete the demolition of the port facilities. Already the Germans are deprived of Breskens as a means of evacuation by sea.

Scheldt Pocket Compressed

[illegible] pushed the Germans further

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

Filipino people: «We have returned.»

Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippines, made the landing with General MacArthur, and read a message from President Roosevelt to the Filipinos, in which President Roosevelt said:

«We promised to return. We have returned.

«We have landed in the Philippines to redeem the pledge that we made over two years ago, when the last American troops surrendered.»

Correspondents accompanying the landing troops said that the huge landing fleet, described as «the greatest ocean-going amphibious armada in history,» sailed from New Guinea on October 13, and the trip was made without interference. They said the convoy of ships stretched as far as the eye could see.

Participating in the landings by the 6th U.S. Army was every available man who escaped from Corregidor before it fell two years and seven months ago, and some Australian troops. Before the troops went ashore, the Leyte coast was pounded by a barrage of 16-inch shells from warships of the 3d and 7th Fleets, and fighter planes of the Far Eastern Air Force raked the shore with machinegun fire.

The landing operation on Leyte climaxed a three-day assault by air and sea on the central Philippines.

As the troops established beachheads, heavy artillery, tanks, and flame-throwers quickly followed the assault troops. Naval planes provided cover, dive-bombing Japanese positions and strafing areas of great concentrations. There was some moderate fire from the Japanese, who scored four hits on landing ships, according to radio reporters, but the Americans smashed through Japanese resistance with bayonet charges.

There was a complete lack of Japanese naval resistance, not a single Japanese ship appearing as the armada travelled across the ocean; nor was there any evidence of Japanese vessels as the push ashore began.

Reports tonight from the Leyte beachheads said that reinforcements and supplies were pouring ashore in an unending stream, and that ships still are entering Leyte Gulf.

Landings at 5 Points

A Reuter dispatch said that the landings were made at five points simultaneously. One force seized beachheads at San Ricardo, the nearest point to Tacloban, and at Palo, three miles south. About 12 miles south of that point, a force landed at San Jose, also at Durag, to open the way to the Leyte Valley airfields.

Another force landed on Panaon Island, to dominate the Panaon Straits leading to the west coast of Leyte Island, virtually giving the landing troops positions along a wide front of the east coast of Leyte.

Tanks and guns fanned out rapidly inland as beachheads were established, but were slowed down at the northern beachheads, where bitter fighting was said to be developing in Japanese effort to prevent consolidation of the salients.

An American radio commentator said in a broadcast from one of the beachheads that three days before the landings, combat-team elements of the 6th Army landed on Leyte, and that several days before that, minesweepers and Navy demolition squads began clearing the Leyte Gulf of mines and other obstructions, making a channel through which the convoy, said to be upward of 600 ships, passed with relative safety.

A communique today said that the «strategic results of capturing the Philippines will be decisive» because it will cut in halves the enemy's so-called «co-prosperity sphere,» which Japan has depended on for vital war supplies. The communique explained:

«The islands and the atolls to the south, comprising the Dutch East Indies and the British possessions of Borneo, Malaya, and Burma, will be severed from Japan proper, and the great flow of transportation and supply upon which Japan's vital war industries depend will be cut.

Aachen, gateway to the industrial Ruhr Valley and burial place of Charlemagne, is today a mass of wreckage, as the Germans were warned it would be in an Allied ultimatum issued 10 days ago, demanding its surrender or total destruction.

The Germans turned their own artillery on the city during the night. They fired from positions northeast of Verlautenheide in a fanatical attempt to delay the fall of the city.

There are over 10,000 German prisoners. Allied casualties in taking the city were very light — probably among the lightest ever sustained in an operation of this kind.

Simultaneously with the fall of Aachen, a new British and Canadian offensive was launched today north of Antwerp. A report from General Eisenhower's headquarters said the drive was opened on a 2,000-to-3,000 yard front 14 miles northeast of Antwerp, in the vicinity of St. Leonard Brecht.

The drive, which is going well, is made by two columns pushing northward toward the German defense line 20 miles north of Antwerp, running from Bergen op Zoom on the coast to Roosendaal, 10 miles inland.

If successful, the drive will protect the flank of the Allied troops at Woensdrecht, dominating the isthmus to Beveland and Walcheren, and will eliminate elements of at least two German divisions concentrated there.

Canadian tanks and flame-throwing infantry began pushing forward on both sides of the main road and railway to Roosendaal, through wooded country, at dawn today. At the same time, a British column jumped forward from the Brecht area further east, in a parallel drive on the Canadians' right flank.

Allied tanks and infantry are supported by fighter-bombers roaring overhead, ready to bomb and strafe German positions on call from the ground forces. The German line is reported to be protected with a thick screen of paratroopers operating with S.S. troops.

At the extreme west of the Scheldt Estuary, Canadian troops last night entered Breskens, opposite Flushing. The capture of Breskens is expected to be effected before the Germans can complete the demolition of the port facilities. Already the Germans are deprived of Breskens as a means of evacuation by sea.

Scheldt Pocket Compressed

Allied gains today have pushed the Germans further back into the Scheldt pocket. South of Breskens, Canadian troops from the original Leopold Canal bridgehead have now linked up with another force from Biervliet. The junction was made a mile south of Oostburg, the local point of German resistance in the Scheldt area.

The Canadians, fighting in mud, floods, and ceaseless rain, have taken more than 500 prisoners in the past 24 hours. Middelbourg and Aardenburg were overrun in their advance. The Germans are making no effort to evacuate their troops, although any evacuation at this stage would be difficult.

British 2nd Army troops south of Venraij, advancing toward Amerika, made only slight progress in the face of the heaviest enemy resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken yesterday, raising the total to 1,700 since the British drive began a week ago.

On the American 3rd Army front, roads are deep in mud after a long period of bad weather. One dispatch said American doughboys there are living in some of the same trenches the Americans used in that sector in the last war.

In the Belfort Area, where for the time being the heavily fortified gap appears to be sealed by the enemy, French 1st Army troops repelled six German counter-attacks and improved their positions in some places. Forward elements came within three miles of Alsace.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

French units supported by tanks reached the entrance to the Bussang Pass, a vital road through the Vosges. More than 350 prisoners were taken in this sector in the past 24 hours. (OWI - Reuter)

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS ENTER CESENA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — British and Indian troops of the 8th Army yesterday entered the town of Cesena, 17 miles northwest of Rimini in the Po Valley, and have cleared all German resistance from the main part of this ancient town east of the Savio River, it was announced here today.

The capture of the substantial part of this town of nearly 35,000 inhabitants, the first of the string of 11 important Po Valley towns stretched out along the Emilia Highway from Rimini through Bologna to Milan in the heart of industrial North Italy, came as 8th Army troops expanded their bridgehead across the Pisciatello River to a width of more than three miles and a depth of more than a mile and a half.

With 10 German divisions, supported by tanks and formidable concentrations of heavy artillery, massed south of Bologna, American troops of the 5th Army yesterday were unable to make any further gains in their push along the Florence-Bologna Road toward the Po Valley.

Enemy forces holding Monte Belmonte, center peak in the three-to-four-mile rocky escarpment guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley, launched heavy counter-attacks spearheaded by tanks and with covering mortar and artillery fire, with undisclosed results. Monte Belmonte, key to the enemy's all-out defense of the Bologna approaches, has been under American attack for several days, with leading American forces reported at one point to have reached the southern slopes of the towering escarpment.

Bologna Defences Tripled

German troop concentrations defending the Bologna approaches to the Po Valley have increased nearly threefold since the beginning of the 5th Army offensive on September 10, it was announced today. In this period of nearly 40 days, bitter enemy resistance has held 5th Army gains in this sector to some 25 miles. In the last half of this period, stiffening German opposition cut American advances to less than nine miles in this area.

Eighth Army forces pushing into the southeastern end of the Po Plain have met equally heavy enemy resistance. In their battle to stem this advance, German forces have made maximum use of the numerous rivers in this area, swollen now with autumn rains, as defensive lines. New Zealand troops first reached the canalized Pisciatello River on October 16, and it was not until two days later that British, Indian, and Canadian forces were able to establish themselves in strength across this narrow stream.

After consolidating, British and Indian forces thrust westward to enter Cesena. Here again, the Germans have fallen back to behind another river line, that of the Savio, one of the principal streams at this edge of the Po Plain.

According to latest reports today, 8th Army troops approaching Cesena from the south had not yet entered the town, but had reached high ground immediately to the south after capturing the village of Celincordia, one mile south of Cesena. Considerable numbers of prisoners were being taken in this sector, it was said.

American forces of the 5th Army, battling slowly forward in the most heavily defended sector of the German lines, were reported today to be engaged in heavy fighting just north of Poggioli, some 9½ miles south of Bologna's outskirts. For the past several days, gains in this crucial sector have been measured in yards, and during the entire [illegible] counter-attacking as they fall back, reports today said. Main positions in this sector remained substantially unchanged, it was stated. (PHO)

TITO'S FORCES LIBERATE DUBROVNIK

LONDON, October 20 — Dubrovnik, an important port on the Adriatic, has been liberated by Marshal Tito's forces and the Germans' entire southeastern Balkan formation has accordingly been cut off from further retreat to the north or west, the Yugoslav communique said today. The German garrison in the town was annihilated.

In Zagreb, capital of puppet Croatia, electric power works have been destroyed by shellfire from Free Yugoslav artillery.

Tito's units, in conjunction with Red Army units, continued their destruction of the German garrison in Kragujevac, an important industrial center in central Serbia. (Reuter)

HORTHY TAKEN TO SOUTHERN GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, October 20 — Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Hungarian regent, has been taken to southern Germany and General Lakatos, ex-premier of Hungary, has been taken to Vienna, according to information received here today by *Svenska Dagbladet*.

Meanwhile, *The New York Times* reported that the Nazi Puppet Premier Szalasi has flown to Germany to make a final appeal to Hitler for help in his efforts to consolidate his position in Hungary.

Widespread resistance to the Nazi regime in Hungary was indicated in reports reaching neutral countries. German soldiers and motor cars are frequently attacked, and the railway strike is said to have cut off material and reinforcements for the German divisions in Hungary.

According to an admission of the German-controlled Hungarian radio, fighting broke out in northwest Hungary when workers were ordered to return to their jobs on threat of martial law.

The critical hour for the Hungarian Nazi Government is impending, said a Moscow broadcast, which reported resistance has reached such proportions that German SS troops are using tanks in the fighting. Ten divisions of the Hungarian 1st Army, which refused to recognize the puppet government, are reported to be closing in on the capital. (Reuter)

14TH U.S.A.A.F. BOMBER SINKS JAP DESTROYER

CHUNGKING, October 20 — A Japanese destroyer of the Mutsuki class was sunk Wednesday night, 90 miles southwest of Hong Kong, by a 14th USAAF Liberator, a communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters said today.

Inland fighting continued in Kwangsi Province, both east and west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, with Chinese troops holding the Japanese above Kweiling. Two Japanese strongpoints west of Hengyang had been recaptured by the Chinese. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT CALLS LEYTE ONLY A WAY-STATION

WASHINGTON, October 20 — In his statement today announcing the Allied landings on the Philippines, President Roosevelt said also that Leyte is another rung in the long ladder which General MacArthur's men have been climbing for two years.

"Starting on the under side of New Guinea in the autumn of 1942, when Australia herself was in danger, pushing over the Owen Stanley Mountains, burning and blasting the Japanese from Buna and Gona, digging them [illegible] at Hollandia — the advance

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

unable to make any further gains in their push along the Florence-Bologna Road toward the Po Valley.

Enemy forces holding Monte Belmonte, center peak in the three-to-four-mile rocky escarpment guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley, launched heavy counter-attacks spearheaded by tanks and with covering mortar and artillery fire, with undisclosed results. Monte Belmonte, key to the enemy's all-out defense of the Bologna approaches, has been under American attack for several days, with leading American forces reported at one point to have reached the southern slopes of the towering escarpment.

Bologna Defenses Tripled

German troop concentrations defending the Bologna approaches to the Po Valley have increased nearly threefold since the beginning of the 5th Army offensive on September 10, it was announced today. In this period of nearly 40 days, bitter enemy resistance has held 5th Army gains in this sector to some 25 miles. In the last half of this period, stiffening German opposition cut American advances to less than nine miles in this area.

Eighth Army forces pushing into the southeastern end of the Po Plain have met equally heavy enemy resistance. In their battle to stem this advance, German forces have made maximum use of the numerous rivers in this area, swollen now with autumn rains, as defensive lines. New Zealand troops first reached the canalized Pisciatello River on October 16, and it was not until two days later that British, Indian, and Canadian forces were able to establish themselves in strength across this narrow stream.

After consolidating, British and Indian forces thrust westward to enter Cesena. Here again, the Germans have fallen back to behind another river line, that of the Savio, one of the principal streams at this edge of the Po Plain.

According to latest reports today, 8th Army troops approaching Cesena from the south had not yet entered the town, but had reached high ground immediately to the south after capturing the village of Celincordia, one mile south of Cesena. Considerable numbers of prisoners were being taken in this sector, it was said.

American forces of the 5th Army, battling slowly forward in the most heavily defended sector of the German lines, were reported today to be engaged in heavy fighting just north of Poggioli, some 9½ miles south of Bologna's outskirts. For the past several days, gains in this crucial sector have been measured in yards, and during the entire past week, American forces have wrested only a mile and a half from the fanatic German defenders.

To the east of these forces, other American infantrymen — meeting equally savage resistance — finally captured Monte Della Vigna, a spur extending some miles to the south of key Monte Belmonte. Five miles farther east, American troops captured the tiny hamlet of Lorenzone, midway between the Idice and the Sillaro rivers, and two miles northwest of San Clement, a village on the Sillaro River. These troops are now the closest 5th Army units to the Valley of the Po, being only 5½ miles from the Rimini-Bologna Highway.

Official dispatches for the first time mentioned American armored units advancing along the Pistoia-Bologna Road, within six miles of Vergato, German strongpoint on the Reno River, 18 miles from Bologna.

British forces on the right flank of the 5th Army yesterday captured several objectives in the area of Monte la Pieve, in the Santerno River Valley some nine miles from the Emilia Highway.

In the Bidente River Valley farther to the east, 8th Army forces reported the capture of hill features a mile and a half south and four miles southeast of Galatea, 17 miles southwest of Forli.

Along the coastal sector of the 8th Army front, north of Rimini, German parachute troops are withdrawing slowly,

been taken to Vienna, according to information received here today by *Svenska Dagbladet*.

Meanwhile, *The New York Times* reported that the Nazi Puppet Premier Szalasi has flown to Germany to make a final appeal to Hitler for help in his efforts to consolidate his position in Hungary.

Widespread resistance to the Nazi régime in Hungary was indicated in reports reaching neutral countries. German soldiers and motor cars are frequently attacked, and the railway strike is said to have cut off material and reinforcements for the German divisions in Hungary.

According to an admission of the German-controlled Hungarian radio, fighting broke out in northwest Hungary when workers were ordered to return to their jobs on threat of martial law.

The critical hour for the Hungarian Nazi Government is impending, said a Moscow broadcast, which reported resistance has reached such proportions that German SS troops are using tanks in the fighting. Ten divisions of the Hungarian 1st Army, which refused to recognize the puppet government, are reported to be closing in on the capital. (Reuter)

14TH U.S.A.A.F. BOMBER SINKS JAP DESTROYER

CHUNGKING, October 20 — A Japanese destroyer of the Matsuki class was sunk Wednesday night, 90 miles southwest of Hong Kong, by a 14th USAAF Liberator, a communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters said today.

Inland fighting continued in Kwangsi Province, both east and west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, with Chinese troops holding the Japanese above Kweiling. Two Japanese strongpoints west of Hengyang had been recaptured by the Chinese. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT CALLS LEYTE ONLY A WAY-STATION

WASHINGTON, October 20 — In his statement today announcing the Allied landings on the Philippines, President Roosevelt said also that Leyte is another rung in the long ladder which General MacArthur's men have been climbing for two years.

«Starting on the under side of New Guinea in the autumn of 1942, when Australia herself was in danger, pushing over the Owen Stanley Mountains, burning and blasting the Japanese from Buna and Gona, digging them from Wewak, starving them at Hollandia — the advance has been a slow and tough struggle by our jungle fighters,» the Chief Executive said.

«Now they have reached Leyte.

«In the six years before the war broke out, the Philippine government, acting in harmonious accord with The United States, made great strides toward the complete establishment of her sovereignty.

«The United States promised to help to build a new nation in the Pacific, a nation whose ideals, like our own, were liberty and equality and the democratic way of life — a nation which in the shortest time would join the friendly family of nations on equal terms.

«We are keeping that promise. When the war came and our work was wrecked, we pledged to the peoples of the Philippines that their freedom would be redeemed, and that their independence would be established and protected.

«We are fulfilling that pledge now. When we have finished the job of driving the Japanese from the island, the Philippines will be a free and independent republic.

«We are glad to be back in the Philippines, but we do not intend to stop there.

«Leyte is only a way-station on the road to Japan,» Mr. Roosevelt added. «It is 700 miles from Formosa and 850 miles from China.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

• We are astride the lifeline of the war lords' empire—we are severing that lifeline.

• Our bombers, our ships, and our submarines are cutting off the ill-gotten conquests from the homeland.

• From our new base, we shall quicken the assault.

• Our attacks of last week have been destructive and decisive, but now we shall strike an even more devastating blow at Japan.

• We have learned our lesson about Japan. We trusted her and treated her with the decency due to a civilized neighbor.

• We were betrayed. The price of the lesson was high. Now we are going to teach Japan her lesson.

• We have the will and the power to teach her the cost of treachery and deceit, and the cost of stealing from her neighbors.

• With our steadfast Allies, we shall teach this lesson so that Japan will never forget it. • (OWI)

AIR BLOWS PRECEDED LANDINGS

PEARL HARBOR, October 20 — For three days preceding the Allied landings in the Central Philippines, carrier planes from Admiral William Halsey's 3rd U. S. Fleet levelled attack after attack against the Japanese base at Manila, virtually neutralizing this key defense position with the destruction or damage of 29 Japanese ships and 119 planes, a U. S. Pacific Fleet communique announced last night.

General MacArthur's communique last night reported that air activity was widespread over the entire southwest Pacific area, in a bombing arc extending from Bougainville to Borneo. One of the heaviest blows against Mindanao in the southern Philippines, resulted in heavy damage to enemy oil cargo ships, dock installations, buildings, and barracks. More than 50 Liberators flew through heavy anti-aircraft fire to drop 106 tons of bombs on the area.

Other escorted heavy units struck again at Balikpapan, the blasted oil center of Borneo, while Hainanera, enemy base by-passed by the Allies, was again hit. Oil storage tanks at Boela, Ceram, and adjacent Amboina Island were attacked, while more than 100 Dauntless dive-bombers and Corsairs attacked enemy airbases and troop concentrations in the by-passed island of New Britain.

Manado, enemy air and supply base at the northernmost end of Celebes Island was blasted with 58 tons of bombs, while light and medium bombers hit targets in the New Ireland area.

All major Japanese air repair, assembly, and modification centers on Formosa have been levelled as a result of the recent U. S. Superfortress B-29 bombings of this island, Major General Curtis Le May, commander of the 20th U. S. Bomber Command in the China-Burma-India theater, said yesterday. General LeMay said the destruction of the installations would at least temporarily curtail the range and scope of enemy air activity in the South China Sea area. (OWI-Reuter)

NIMITZ SATIRIZES JAPANESE CLAIMS

PEARL HARBOR, October 20 — In a satirical comment on Japanese claims of having sunk a great part of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, Admiral Chester Nimitz, U.S. Commander in the Pacific, announced today he had received from Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the 3rd Fleet, « the comforting assurance that he is now retiring toward the enemy following the salvage of all the 3rd Fleet ships recently sunk by Tokyo. » (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT TO MACARTHUR, NIMITZ, HALSEY

« The country has followed with pride the magnificent speed of your fleet in enemy waters. In addition to the gallant fighting of your flyers, we appreciate the endurance and superb seamanship of your forces.

« Your fine cooperation with General MacArthur furnishes another example of teamwork and effective and intelligent use of all weapons. » (Reuter)

1,000 BOMBERS ATTACK STUTTGART, NUREMBERG

LONDON, October 20 — More than 1,000 RAF bombers attacked the important German engineering centers of Stuttgart and Nuremburg last night. RAF planes also bombed Wiesbaden and objectives in western Germany.

Stuttgart, one of Germany's important aircraft and submarine industry centers, was hit twice and the pilots reported many fires after their first visit. Also an important rail hub, it lies on the main railroads connecting Germany's industrial Ruhr and Rhineland with northern Italy and southern France.

Fires and large explosions were noted in Nuremburg, which is situated 60 miles to the north, at the crossing of the route from the Ruhr to Vienna and the line from Berlin to Munich. It is a vital engineering and transportation center.

Night fighters of the Bomber Command supported the bombers and attacked airfields. At least four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Nine aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, a correspondent with the British forces said that the day-to-day bombing attacks are systematically cutting the enemy's road and rail communications in Holland and those in Germany leading to Holland. Forming part of a very careful plan, he said, they are preventing the movement of enemy troops and are starving enemy units of supplies and reinforcements. (OWI-Reuter)

BELFAST AIR RAID CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

BELFAST, October 20 — Civilian casualties from air raids in Belfast and its approaches total 955 killed and 2,439 injured since the raids began, the Northern Ireland Ministry of Home Affairs announced today. A total of 3,295 houses were demolished, 3,906 seriously damaged, and 49,864 slightly damaged, it added.

Several flying bombs were destroyed last night before reaching the English coast, in the ninth successive attack.

Flying bombs shot over southern Sweden yesterday for the second consecutive day, according to a Swedish Defense Staff announcement reported by Reuter.

(OWI - Reuter)

VOLKSSTURM ORDER STUPEFIES GERMANS

STOCKHOLM, October 20 — Hitler's expedient of mobilizing the *Volkssturm* to defend the Reich has stupefied the Germans, not exalted them, according to all messages reaching Sweden from Germany.

It has brought home to the Germans, as no other news has yet done, the weakness of the Reich and the imminence of the Allied onrush across German territory, reports said. The people of Germany believe that the invasion may break on them at any moment, and the news that the *Volkssturm* is expected to try to stem the onrush while regular troops take up defense positions has had a depressing effect. (OWI)

BRITISH ADVANCE ELEMENTS OCCUPY THEBES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — Advanced elements of British Land Forces Greece have occupied the city of Thebes, 32 miles northwest of Athens, as German

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ing the Allied landings in the Central Philippines, [illegible] planes from Admiral William Halsey's 3rd U. S. Fleet levelled attack after attack against the Japanese base at Manila, virtually neutralizing this key defense position with the destruction or damage of 26 Japanese ships and 110 planes, a U. S. Pacific Fleet communique announced last night.

General MacArthur's communique last night reported that air activity was widespread over the entire southwest Pacific area, in a bombing arc extending from Bougainville to Borneo. One of the heaviest blows against Mindanao in the southern Philippines resulted in heavy damage to enemy oil cargo ships, dock installations, buildings, and barracks. More than 50 Liberators flew through heavy anti-aircraft fire to drop 106 tons of bombs on the area.

Other escorted heavy units struck again at Balikpapan, the blasted oil center of Borneo, while Halmahera, enemy base by-passed by the Allies, was again hit. Oil storage tanks at Boela, Ceram, and adjacent Amboina Island were attacked, while more than 100 Dauntless dive-bombers and Corsairs attacked enemy airstrips and troop concentrations in the by-passed island of New Britain.

Manado, enemy air and supply base at the northernmost end of Celebes Island was blasted with 58 tons of bombs, while light and medium bombers hit targets in the New Ireland area.

All major Japanese air repair, assembly, and modification centers on Formosa have been levelled as a result of the recent U. S. Superfortress B-29 bombings of this island, Major General Curtis Le May, commander of the 20th U. S. Bomber Command in the China-Burma-India theater, said yesterday. General LeMay said the destruction of the installations would at least temporarily curtail the range and scope of enemy air activity in the South China Sea area.
(OWI-Reuter)

NIMITZ SATIRIZES JAPANESE CLAIMS

PEARL HARBOR, October 26 — In a satirical comment on Japanese claims of having sunk a great part of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, Admiral Chester Nimitz, U.S. Commander in the Pacific, announced today he had received from Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the 3rd Fleet, « the comforting assurance that he is now retiring toward the enemy following the salvage of all the 3rd Fleet ships recently sunk by Tokyo. »
(Reuter)

ROOSEVELT TO MACARTHUR, NIMITZ, HALSEY

WASHINGTON, October 20 — President Roosevelt told General MacArthur today that the American nation is praying for success « as you and your men fight your way back to Bataan. »

In messages to Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Fleet operations, and Admiral Halsey, Commander of the 3d Fleet, which participated in the landing operations at Leyte, President Roosevelt lauded the « teamwork » of American forces.

President Roosevelt's message to General MacArthur said:

« The whole nation today exults at the news that gallant men under your command have landed on Philippine soil.

« I know well what this means to you. I know what it cost you to obey my order that you leave Corregidor in February, 1942, and proceed to Australia.

Since then, you have planned and worked and fought with whole-souled devotion for the day when you would return with powerful forces to the Philippine Islands. That day has come. You have the nation's gratitude and the nation's prayers for success as you and your men fight your way back to Bataan. »

President Roosevelt's messages to Admirals Nimitz and Halsey said:

tion center.

Night fighters of the Bomber Command supported the bombers and attacked airfields. At least four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Nine aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, a correspondent with the British forces said that the day-to-day bombing attacks are systematically cutting the enemy's road and rail communications in Holland and those in Germany leading to Holland. Forming part of a very careful plan, he said, they are preventing the movement of enemy troops and are starving enemy units of supplies and reinforcements.
(OWI-Reuter)

BELFAST AIR RAID CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

BELFAST, October 20 — Civilian casualties from air raids in Belfast and its approaches total 900 killed and 2,426 injured since the raids began, the Northern Ireland Ministry of Home Affairs announced today. A total of 3,200 houses were demolished, 3,995 seriously damaged, and 46,664 slightly damaged, it added.

Several flying bombs were destroyed last night before reaching the English coast, in the ninth successive attack.

Flying bombs shot over southern Sweden yesterday for the second consecutive day, according to a Swedish Defense Staff announcement reported by Reuter.
(OWI — Reuter)

VOLKSSTURM ORDER STUPEFIES GERMANS

STOCKHOLM, October 20 — Hitler's expedient of mobilizing the Volkssturm to defend the Reich has stupefied the Germans, not exalted them, according to all messages reaching Sweden from Germany.

It has brought home to the Germans, as no other news has yet done, the weakness of the Reich and the imminence of the Allied onrush across German territory, reports said. The people of Germany believe that the invasion may break on them at any moment, and the news that the Volkssturm is expected to try to stem the onrush while regular troops take up defense positions has had a depressing effect. (OWI)

BRITISH ADVANCE ELEMENTS OCCUPY THEBES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — Advanced elements of British Land Forces Greece have occupied the city of Thebes, 32 miles northwest of Athens, as German forces have begun to fall back rapidly from southern Greece under increased Partisan pressure, it was announced here today.

Measures for the relief of the civilian population of Athens and its environs are now under way, today's communique of Land Forces Greece also declared, although heavy enemy demolitions in Piraeus harbor have seriously delayed the unloading of relief ships.

Thebes in ancient times was the chief city of one of the most powerful of the Greek states.
(PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES HIT CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, GERMANY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today attacked strategic targets in Czecho-Slovakia and southern Germany, including oil storage depots on the Danube at Regensburg, 60 miles north of Munich, and railyards and an airdrome north and south of this Bavarian capital, it was announced here late this afternoon.

The Isotta-Fraschini tank components factory, the Miride Motor Works, and Breda armament shops in Milan, Italy, were also attacked.

Tactical Air Force medium bombers continued their attacks on Po Valley road and rail bridges.
(PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

FIRST ENEMY FIGHTERS IN FOUR MONTHS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — German fighter planes appearing over Italy for the first time in four months lost nearly half their number when they attacked formations of unescorted medium bombers in the area north of the Po River, it was announced here today.

Up to five enemy planes were shot down and two others damaged in the aerial combat between the bombers, attacked as they entered their bomb run over communications targets in the Mantua-Brescia-Verona area. Two formations of the German interceptors slashed at the unescorted Marauder bombers. Two of the medium bombers were reported missing. (PRO)

ADMIRAL DAVIDSON AWARDED GOLD STAR TO D.S.M.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — Rear Admiral Lyal A. Davidson, U. S. Navy commander of gunfire support forces during the campaigns in Sicily, Salerno, and Anzio, and the landing in Southern France, has been presented with a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal by Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of U. S. Naval Forces Mediterranean, it was announced here today.

Awards were also made to eight other American naval officers in recent exercises at Naples, it was said. (PRO)

HOME OF FORMER GREEK DICTATOR STORMED

LONDON, October 20 — The Athens home of General Pangalos, dictator of Greece in 1925 and 1926, was stormed yesterday by a few hundred members of EAM, Greek Liberation Front, who tried to arrest him because of alleged German sympathies. Troops guarding the house opened fire and in the ensuing clash a few people were killed. Only after the arrival of British forces did the crowd leave the area. (Reuter)

GREEKS COMPILE LIST OF GERMAN CRIMES

ATHENS, October 17 (Delayed) — The record of wanton destruction by the Germans during their 3½-year occupation of Greece is now being officially compiled and full justice will be demanded, Themistocles Tsatsos, Minister of Justice in the Greek Government, told the press today.

At least 1,200 Greek villages are known to have been destroyed by the Germans; more than 200,000 houses were burned or otherwise demolished in reprisal for Patriot activities. On numerous occasions, German troops put the torch to villages on mere rumors that Greek Patriots were hiding in them.

Vast forest areas have been set afire. The Corinth Canal is in ruins, and the great port of Piraeus has been destroyed.

The Germans shipped foodstuffs and livestock out of the country, despite the International Red Cross agreement which Germany had signed. A total of 450,000 died from starvation during the German and Italian occupation, most of them during the critical winter of 1941. Since that time, the situation steadily improved, due to the work of the International Red Cross, which brought in supplies of food, medicine, and clothing from Canada, The United States, and Britain.

One of the most disastrous effects of the occupation was the destruction of the Greek currency. The Germans flooded the country with new and valueless drachma, which they printed at will. As a result, the drachma is without value to all practical purposes, and an ordinary purchase entails billions. A single cigarette costs about 50 million drachma.

«We expect that the Germans will be made to pay for these crimes,» M. Tsatsos said, «and we count on our great Allies to help us see that justice is done.» (UNN)

«They gave as the excuse that Allied submarines were sinking the food ships. Or they said that the stores were at Trieste, and they could not get them through. Frequently we were told that the supplies were at some distant place, and we were told to go and fetch them: we were without any means of transport.

«It must be said, however, that the Germans did not touch the supplies that the Red Cross imported, although there was widespread belief among the people that this was the case.

«But they did take everything they could from the land, despite the agreement. Olive oil and currants, for example, which are among our chief products, had to be imported by the Red Cross. These are facts which cannot be controverted.

«Despite these activities, the I. R. C. managed to do its work well, and it is due to its efforts that mass starvation such as we experienced in the winter of 1941 was prevented. The Swiss did magnificent work».

An I. R. C. inquiry disclosed that the Germans were issuing thousands of food cards under fictitious names as bribes or as rewards for services. This situation persisted until the end, despite numerous official protests from the I. R. C.

«There are many more examples I could give you,» the official continued, «but they are in the same vein. We Greeks have learned much about the Germans in the past 3½ years». (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY

CABINET DISCUSSES SICILY PROBLEMS

ROME, October 20 — Particular attention was devoted to the present situation in Sicily and to yesterday's outbreak of violence in Palermo at today's meeting of the Italian Council of Ministers.

The meeting, presided over by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, heard the Sicily High Commissioner attribute unrest in the island to shortage of food and to dissatisfaction with the scope of cost-of-living allowances measures.

A law was passed which ratifies the agreement reached a few days ago between employers and workers covering cost-of-living bonuses. A similar law was adopted granting improved financial treatment to personnel belonging to local administrations.

Agreements leading to these measures had previously been reached between the Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, Giovanni Grouchi, and representatives of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. (UNN)

PALERMO COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE RIOTS

ROME, October 20 — Following yesterday's riots in Palermo, Sicily, which resulted in 19 deaths and 107 persons being injured, it was announced here tonight that a special commission has been set up to investigate and fix responsibility for the demonstration.

Speaking at a press conference here today, the High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, said that he had little to add to the Government's statement of last night.

The Commissioner said the trouble started when employees of local concerns decided to go on strike when they realized that they were not included in the recent cost-of-living measures passed by the Government.

The latest information from Palermo, the Commissioner pointed out, indicated that the private employees insisted on bank, postal, and other government employees' joining the strike.

It would also seem, the Commissioner continued, that

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 928027

Awards were also made to eight other American naval officers in recent exercises at Naples, it was said. (ERS)

HOME OF FORMER GREEK DICTATOR STORMED

LONDON, October 20 — The Athens home of General Pangalos, dictator of Greece in 1925 and 1926, was stormed yesterday by a few hundred members of EAM, Greek Liberation Front, who tried to arrest him because of alleged German sympathies. Troops guarding the house opened fire and in the ensuing clash a few people were killed. Only after the arrival of British forces did the crowd leave the area. (Reuter)

GREEKS COMPILE LIST OF GERMAN CRIMES

ATHENS, October 17 (Delayed) — The record of wanton destruction by the Germans during their 3½-year occupation of Greece is now being officially compiled and full justice will be demanded, Themistocles Tsatsos, Minister of Justice in the Greek Government, told the press today.

At least 2,300 Greek villages are known to have been destroyed by the Germans; more than 200,000 houses were burned or otherwise demolished in reprisal for Patriot activities. On numerous occasions, German troops put the torch to villages on mere rumors that Greek Patriots were hiding in them.

Vast forest areas have been set afire. The Corinth Canal is in ruins, and the great port of Piraeus has been destroyed.

The Germans shipped foodstuffs and livestock out of the country, despite the International Red Cross agreement which Germany had signed. A total of 450,000 died from starvation during the German and Italian occupation, most of them during the critical winter of 1941. Since that time, the situation steadily improved, due to the work of the International Red Cross, which brought in supplies of food, medicine, and clothing from Canada, The United States, and Britain.

One of the most disastrous effects of the occupation was the destruction of the Greek currency. The Germans flooded the country with new and valueless drachma, which they printed at will. As a result, the drachma is without value to all practical purposes, and an ordinary purchase entails billions. A single cigarette costs about 50 million drachmas.

«We expect that the Germans will be made to pay for these crimes,» M. Tsatsos said, «and we count on our great Allies to help us see that justice is done.» (UNN)

GERMAN SABOTAGE OF I.R.C. IN GREECE DESCRIBED

ATHENS, October 18 (Delayed) — The story of how German and Italian occupation officials in Greece obstructed the relief program of the International Red Cross was told today to a United Nations News correspondent by a former I. R. C. executive.

The German-Italian behavior was superficially correct, he said, but through numerous subterfuges they effectively impeded a good part of the program.

Through the intercession of Sweden, the occupying nations signed an agreement whereby the International Red Cross undertook to import 15,000 tons of cereals and other foods per month from Allied countries. The Germans and Italians agreed to supply an equivalent amount for the Greek population. The agreement also stipulated that the occupying nations would requisition foodstuffs in the country only to the extent that they were in excess of the normal consumption.

The committee to administer the agreement arrived here in August, 1942. It consisted of Germans, Italians, Swiss, and Greeks.

«The Germans did not by any means fulfill their agreement,» he said. «What food they supplied was on a most irregular basis. There were many months when they supplied nothing.

«There are many more examples I could give,» the official continued, «but they are in the same vein. We Greeks have learned much about the Germans in the past 3½ years.» (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY

CABINET DISCUSSES SICILY PROBLEMS

ROME, October 20 — Particular attention was devoted to the present situation in Sicily and to yesterday's outbreak of violence in Palermo at today's meeting of the Italian Council of Ministers.

The meeting, presided over by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, heard the Sicily High Commissioner attribute unrest in the island to shortage of food and to dissatisfaction with the scope of cost-of-living allowances measures.

A law was passed which ratifies the agreement reached a few days ago between employers and workers covering cost-of-living bonuses. A similar law was adopted granting improved financial treatment to personnel belonging to local administrations.

Agreements leading to these measures had previously been reached between the Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, Giovanni Gronchi, and representatives of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. (UNN)

PALERMO COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE RIOTS

ROME, October 20 — Following yesterday's riots in Palermo, Sicily, which resulted in 19 deaths and 107 persons being injured, it was announced here tonight that a special commission has been set up to investigate and fix responsibility for the demonstration.

Speaking at a press conference here today, the High Commissioner for Sicily, Salvatore Aldisio, said that he had little to add to the Government's statement of last night.

The Commissioner said the trouble started when employees of local concerns decided to go on strike when they realized that they were not included in the recent cost-of-living measures passed by the Government.

The latest information from Palermo, the Commissioner pointed out, indicated that the private employees insisted on bank, postal, and other government employees' joining the strike.

It would also seem, the Commissioner continued, that irresponsible provocateurs who intermingled with the crowd were responsible for the attempt to loot stores and stocks of flour which were being hauled through the district where the rioting took place.

When the crowd, which gathered in front of his office, assumed a threatening attitude, Aldisio said, and also in view of the fact that the police guard on duty there was considered insufficient to cope with the situation, a truck-load of Italian infantry was called out as a precautionary measure.

The soldiers were met by the hurling of a bomb, which hit the truck, and by pistol shots. Nine soldiers were injured.

The soldiers replied with bombs and rifle shots.

Commissioner Aldisio said he was leaving immediately for Palermo, adding that it was particularly disheartening that such disturbing events should take place just at the time the Government was discussing measures essential to the revival of Sicily. (UNN)

A.C.I. HOLDS 23RD MEETING

ROME, October 20 — Representatives of six Allied nations — Greece, Russia, Great Britain, The United States, Yugoslavia, and the F.C.N.L. — attended the 23rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held here today under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, U.S. representative.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A report on recent political events in Liberated Italy was presented by Commodore Ellery Stone, USN, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission. (PRO)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL, EDEN LEAVE MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 20 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden left here yesterday and were personally seen off from the airport by Marshal Stalin, with whom they have been in conference, it was announced tonight.

Before leaving Mr. Churchill said: «We have worked very hard. We have been a council of workmen and soldiers.»

He spoke also of the pleasure and honor it had been to have had so many long and intimate talks «with my friend and war comrade, Marshal Stalin.»

«The generous hospitality and cordial friendship with which we have been welcomed and sustained has left me and my friend and colleague, Foreign Secretary Eden, with most pleasant memories of these crowded and serious days,» the Prime Minister added.

«I hope, most earnestly, and I believe, with deep conviction, that the warrior statesman at the head of Russia will lead the Russian peoples through these years of storm and tempest into a broader and happier age for all, and that with him in this task will march the British Commonwealth of Nations and the mighty United States of America.» (Reuter)

P.C.N.L. SENDS WILANOWSKI TO LONDON

MOSCOW, October 20 — The Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin has appointed Stefan Wilanowski as its representative in Britain, it was announced here today.

Wilanowski is a member of the Polish Peasant Party and vice chairman of the «All Slav Committee in London.» (OWI-Reuter)

U.S.-U.S.S.R. CULTURAL TIES GROWING STRONGER

NEW YORK, October 20 — The tendency of the peoples of The United States and the Soviet Union to study each other's culture and scientific achievements will grow stronger and stronger, said Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to The United States, before a gathering at the American-Russian Institute last night.

«The intelligentsia of both our countries,» Gromyko asserted, «as well as the intelligentsia of all freedom-loving countries, will have to face the serious work of ridding science and culture in general of everything pseudo-scientific and false that the Fascist obscurantists tried to bring into it.» (OWI)

WAR COSTS BRITAIN 23,893 MILLION POUNDS

LONDON, October 20 — The first five years of the war cost Great Britain 23,893 million pounds sterling, it was announced in the House of Commons today.

The average daily cost for the eight weeks ending last Saturday was nearly 14 million pounds sterling.

The House was asked to vote a further war credit of 1,250 million pounds sterling to last until about the end of January. (OWI)

Also sentenced to death was Jean Gaillard, former editor of the *Petit Marseillais*. Gaillard's whereabouts is also unknown.

Camille Chautemps, twice premier of France, and Jean Prouvost, former owner of the newspaper *Paris Soir*, will be brought before a court of justice, the official French news agency, AFP, said yesterday. (OWI)

HURRICANE HITS FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, October 20 — A tropical hurricane has swept across Florida from Havana, Cuba causing citrus crop damage estimated at 20 million dollars, and extending into south Georgia, where heavy damage is reported to the sugar-cane and other crops, Exchange Telegraph said last night.

Hurricane warnings have been posted as far north as Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. (PWB)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN EJECTS PRO-NAZI MILITARY ATTACHES

LONDON, October 20 — Two military attachés of the Hungarian Legation in Sweden, who had shown their loyalty to the pro-Nazi régime set up in Hungary, have been deprived of all diplomatic privileges by the Swedish Government, said a BBC correspondent in a dispatch today.

The two Hungarians were ejected from the legation by the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires on Thursday, with official Swedish support, the dispatch stated. (BBC)

HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATS ENDORSE HORTHY

LONDON, October 20 — The Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey and other officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Ankara have announced their support of the Regent Horthy in opposition to the new Nazi puppet régime, Turkish Radio said yesterday. Officials of the Hungarian Consulate General in Istanbul are reported to share this view, the broadcast added.

The staffs of the Hungarian legations in Denmark and Switzerland also have announced their support of Horthy. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES SABOTAGE COPENHAGEN ROLLING STOCK

LONDON, October 20 — Danish Patriots continue to sabotage factories and transport serving the Germans, the German-controlled Danish radio announced today.

An engine shed at Copenhagen was damaged Tuesday; 15 locomotives were derailed, blocking 23 others so that goods trains were unable to leave the capital that night. Two major fires destroyed valuable Nazi military equipment.

The Maglekilde machine factory and iron foundry, near Roskilde, was ravaged by fire on Tuesday destroying many valuable casting models, a German-controlled Jutland paper announced yesterday.

In another machine factory, three Patriots armed with tommy guns forced their way inside, sent workers to the shelters, and placed bombs under a 15-ton swing crane and a large excavator just ready for delivery. The total damage was estimated at a quarter of a million kroner. (OWI)

MIKAILOVICH LEAVES FOR NORTHERN ITALY

LONDON, October 20 — General Dragomir Mikailovich,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and my friend and colleague Foreign Secretary Eden, with most pleasant memories of these crowded and serious days,» the Prime Minister added.

«I hope, most earnestly, and I believe, with deep conviction, that the warrior statesman at the head of Russia will lead the Russian peoples through these years of storm and tempest into a broader and happier age for all, and that with him in this task will march the British Commonwealth of Nations and the mighty United States of America.» (Reuter)

P.C.N.L. SENDS WILANOWSKI TO LONDON

MOSCOW, October 20 — The Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin has appointed Stefan Wilanowski as its representative in Britain, it was announced here today.

Wilanowski is a member of the Polish Peasant Party and vice chairman of the «All Slav Committee in London.» (OWI-Reuter)

U.S.-U.S.S.R. CULTURAL TIES GROWING STRONGER

NEW YORK, October 20 — The tendency of the peoples of The United States and the Soviet Union to study each other's culture and scientific achievements will grow stronger and stronger, said Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to The United States, before a gathering at the American-Russian Institute last night.

«The intelligentsia of both our countries,» Gromyko asserted, «as well as the intelligentsia of all freedom-loving countries, will have to face the serious work of ridding science and culture in general of everything pseudo-scientific and false that the Fascist obscurantists tried to bring into it.» (OWI)

WAR COSTS BRITAIN 23,893 MILLION POUNDS

LONDON, October 20 — The first five years of the war cost Great Britain 23,893 million pounds sterling, it was announced in the House of Commons today.

The average daily cost for the eight weeks ending last Saturday was nearly 14 million pounds sterling.

The House was asked to vote a further war credit of 1,250 million pounds sterling to last until about the end of January. (OWI)

T. U. COUNCIL SAYS JAPAN, GERMANY MUST ATONE

LONDON, October 20 — Defeat for Japan, as well as for Germany, must mean restitution and atonement, the British Trade Union Council said today in a special resolution.

The resolution affirmed an earlier resolution that the German people cannot be absolved from all responsibility for war crimes, and stated that reparations must be paid in full. (Reuter)

DEWEY WARNS NAZIS AGAINST ATROCITIES

ALBANY, N. Y. October 20 — Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, last night expressed support of the recent U. S. State Department warning to Nazi leaders. The State Department warned the Nazis against murdering Poles, Jews, and other non-German nationals now in concentration camps. (OWI)

LAVAL SENTENCED TO DEATH

PARIS, October 20 — Pierre Laval, former Vichy premier now believed to be in Germany, today was sentenced to death in absentia by the Marseilles Court of Justice on a charge of «intelligence with the enemy.»

LONDON, October 20 — Two military attachés of the Hungarian Legation in Sweden, who had shown their loyalty to the pro-Nazi régime set up in Hungary, have been deprived of all diplomatic privileges by the Swedish Government, said a BBC correspondent in a dispatch today.

The two Hungarians were ejected from the legation by the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires on Thursday, with official Swedish support, the dispatch stated. (BBC)

HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATS ENDORSE HORTHY

LONDON, October 20 — The Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey and other officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Ankara have announced their support of the Regent Horthy in opposition to the new Nazi puppet regime, Turkish Radio said yesterday. Officials of the Hungarian Consulate General in Istanbul are reported to share this view, the broadcast added.

The staffs of the Hungarian legations in Denmark and Switzerland also have announced their support of Horthy. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES SABOTAGE COPENHAGEN ROLLING STOCK

LONDON, October 20 — Danish Patriots continue to sabotage factories and transport serving the Germans, the German-controlled Danish radio announced today.

An engine shed at Copenhagen was damaged Tuesday, 15 locomotives were derailed, blocking 25 others so that goods trains were unable to leave the capital that night. Two major fires destroyed valuable Nazi military equipment.

The Maglekilde machine factory and iron foundry, near Roskilde, was ravaged by fire on Tuesday destroying many valuable casting models, a German-controlled Jutland paper announced yesterday.

In another machine factory, three Patriots armed with tommy guns forced their way inside, sent workers to the shelters, and placed bombs under a 15-ton swing crane and a large excavator just ready for delivery. The total damage was estimated at a quarter of a million kroner. (OWI)

MIKAILOVICH LEAVES FOR NORTHERN ITALY

LONDON, October 20 — General Dragomir Mikailovich, former Yugoslavian minister, has left Yugoslavia «in the direction of northern Italy,» the Free Yugoslavia Radio announced today. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 20 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

East of Cesena, Dominion troops of the 8th Army have enlarged their bridgehead over the River Pisciatello and are continuing their advance toward the River Savio.

On their left, British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have entered Cesena, and cleared all resistance east of the River Savio.

In the central sector, 8th Army troops have made local gains south of Galeata.

South of Bologna, heavy fighting continues.

British troops of the 5th Army have captured several important features on the right flank of the American drive.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

American troops of the 5th Army continued to make progress against undiminished resistance, and have cleared the town of Lorenzone.

Land Forces Greece:

As a result of pressure being exerted by Greek Guerrilla forces, the withdrawal of the Germans from Southern Greece is continuing with increased speed.

British advanced elements have occupied Thebes.

Although heavy demolitions at the Piraeus are delaying the unloading of ships, measures for the relief of the civilian population are now being started.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although weather restricted air activity yesterday, medium bombers bombed roads, rail lines, and bridges in the Po Valley.

Fighter-bombers and fighters supported the ground troops in Italy, attacking bridges and rail and road traffic north of the battle area.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the operations.

Five of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew more than 900 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 20 — Today's communique:

Land:

Good progress has been made south of Breskens, and our troops are now within two miles of Schoondijke and Oostburg.

Other units advancing from the original bridgehead over the Leopold Canal took the villages of Middelburg and Aardenburg.

Patrols from two forces made contact in the area south of Oostburg.

Fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters supporting our operations in the Breskens sector attacked communications and strongpoints and hit supply dumps at Fort Frederik Hendrik.

In the area south of Venraij, some progress was made against determined resistance west and southwest of Overbroek.

Our units made gains in fighting inside Aachen. We continued to mop up the area north of the city.

The enemy reoccupied several pillboxes in the Haaren area, but was later driven out.

A fairly strong counter-attack with tanks and infantry north of Haaren was broken up by our artillery during the afternoon.

In the Moselle Valley, fighting continues in Malzieres les Metz.

East of Luneville, a concentration of enemy tanks was attacked by fighter-bombers.

Other formations striking across the German frontier to the east, went for rail targets at Kaiserslautern.

In the Epinal sector, we made gains near Bruyeres, and occupied high ground just north of the town.

Further progress was made in the Vosges foothills.

Six enemy counter-attacks were thrown back northeast of Le Thillot, and more prisoners were taken.

Air:

Heavy bombers in very great strength and with strong fighter escort attacked in daylight military targets in the Mainz, Ludwigshafen, and Mannheim areas of southwest

ritory, they occupied in fighting the towns and railway stations of Bajmok, Topola, Novy-Vrbas, and Srbobran, and the large populated localities of Zhednik, Dushanovat, Novo-Selo, Pachir, Staraya-Maravitsa, Bajsa, Elusit, Maleidor, Sekish, and Seketich.

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, jointly with the troops of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, as a result of stiff fighting, concluded the annihilation of the German garrison in Belgrade, and today liberated the capital of the our Yugoslav Allies from the German invaders.

Southeast of Belgrade, our troops completed liquidation of the encircled groups of the enemy. During the fighting in this area, from October 18 to 20, our troops captured 8,147 German officers and men, and seized the following trophies: 20 tanks and self-propelled guns, 318 guns of various caliber, 94 mortars, 320 machine-guns, over 6,000 rifles and submachine guns, 20 armored transports, 76 radio stations, 3,000 trucks, 2,250 carts with war material, 3,500 horses, 150 motorcycles, 24 tow-cars, 26 warehouses of ammunition, armament, and other war material. The enemy left on the battlefield nearly 9,000 corpses of his officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 189 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 40 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Due to the mopping-up operations undertaken by the Germans on October 6 in the mountainous sector to the west of the Tagliamento River, it was learned that Patriots refused the ultimatum to lay down their arms and abandon the sector. If the ultimatum is not accepted, the Germans threaten to set fire to the villages of the vicinity.

In the fighting that followed the Patriots' refusal the enemy lost 220 men. Patriots captured six machine guns, four vehicles, and a large quantity of war materiel. In spite of the use of tanks and armored cars, the enemy did not succeed in overpowering the Patriots. On October 4, groups of Patriots of the Veneto sector disrupted the highway to the south of Pontebba for a stretch of two kilometers, and on October 7 captured two large vehicles full of arms and munitions in the vicinity of Casarsa.

The highway which leads to the Monte Croce Carnico Pass, on the Italian-Austrian border, was interrupted for about 10 days. The bridge on the Canova highway, in Udine Province, was destroyed.

On a highway south of Modena, groups of Patriots ambushed four German motor columns. The results of the daring undertaking have not yet been ascertained. It is confirmed that in this sector from September 18 to October 2, the Patriots killed eight German officers and 35 soldiers, took 16 German prisoners, destroyed five vehicles, and captured much war materiel.

In Canonica Valley, Patriots attacked a Fascist garrison, capturing about 100 prisoners and taking possession of arms and ammunition.

From September 10 on, only very few trains were able to make the trip between Turin and Pinerolo because of the continual acts of sabotage carried out by Patriots along the line.

The Committees of Liberation of Aemilia and Romagna denounced the atrocities committed by the Germans during their retreat from the Apennines. The town of Vad, to the south of Bologna, was destroyed, and approximately

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3-3/NND No. 785021

MAAF flew more than 900 sorties. (PRC)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 20 — Today's communique:

Land:

Good progress has been made south of Breskens, and our troops are now within two miles of Schoondijke and Oostburg.

Other units advancing from the original bridgehead over the Leopold Canal took the villages of Middelburg and Aardenburg.

Patrols from two forces made contact in the area south of Oostburg.

Fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters supporting our operations in the Breskens sector attacked communications and strongpoints and hit supply dumps at Fort Frederik Hendrik.

In the area south of Venraij, some progress was made against determined resistance west and southwest of Overbroek.

Our units made gains in fighting inside Aachen. We continued to mop up the area north of the city.

The enemy reoccupied several pillboxes in the Haaren area, but was later driven out.

A fairly strong counter-attack with tanks and infantry north of Haaren was broken up by our artillery during the afternoon.

In the Moselle Valley, fighting continues in Metzieres les Metz.

East of Lunéville, a concentration of enemy tanks was attacked by fighter-bombers.

Other formations striking across the German frontier to the east, went for rail targets at Kaiserslautern.

In the Epinal sector, we made gains near Bruyères, and occupied high ground just north of the town.

Further progress was made in the Vosges foothills.

Six enemy counter-attacks were thrown back northeast of Le Thillot, and more prisoners were taken.

Air:

Heavy bombers in very great strength and with strong fighter escort attacked in daylight military targets in the Mainz, Ludwigshafen, and Mannheim areas of southwest Germany.

Last night, heavy bombers again in very great strength struck at Stuttgart and Nuremberg.

A lighter attack was made in Wiesbaden, in the Rhineland.

Nine of our aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 20 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in northern Transylvania, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which, they captured the populated localities of Perne-Desuf, Ratsior, Egerishke, Ilie, Sekonsol, Orny, Hodod, Babulia, Cehal, Izer, and Izeu.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, today, as a result of a turn maneuver of cavalry and tank formations and frontal attack, captured by storm the large industrial center of Hungary, the city of Debrecen, important communications center and powerful strongpoint of the enemy defenses.

West and south of the Yugoslavian town of Subotica, our troops on the Hungarian territory captured the town and railway junction of Bacsalmas. On Yugoslavian ter-

During October 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 189 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 40 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Due to the mopping-up operations undertaken by the Germans on October 6 in the mountainous sector to the west of the Tagliamento River, it was learned that Patriots refused the ultimatum to lay down their arms and abandon the sector. If the ultimatum is not accepted, the Germans threaten to set fire to the villages of the vicinity.

In the fighting that followed the Patriots' refusal the enemy lost 220 men. Patriots captured six machine guns, four vehicles, and a large quantity of war materiel. In spite of the use of tanks and armored cars, the enemy did not succeed in overpowering the Patriots. On October 4, groups of Patriots of the Veneto sector disrupted the highway to the south of Pontebba for a stretch of two kilometers, and on October 7 captured two large vehicles full of arms and munitions in the vicinity of Casarsa.

The highway which leads to the Monte Croce Carnico Pass, on the Italian-Austrian border, was interrupted for about 10 days. The bridge on the Canova highway, in Udine Province, was destroyed.

On a highway south of Modena, groups of Patriots ambushed four German motor columns. The results of the daring undertaking have not yet been ascertained. It is confirmed that in this sector from September 18 to October 2, the Patriots killed eight German officers and 35 soldiers, took 16 German prisoners, destroyed five vehicles, and captured much war materiel.

In Camonica Valley, Patriots attacked a Fascist garrison, capturing about 100 prisoners and taking possession of arms and ammunition.

From September 10 on, only very few trains were able to make the trip between Turin and Pinerolo because of the continual acts of sabotage carried out by Patriots along the line.

The Committees of Liberation of Aemilia and Romagna denounced the atrocities committed by the Germans during their retreat from the Apennines. The town of Vad, to the south of Bologna, was destroyed, and approximately 250 civilians were killed. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 20 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, in the bridgehead of Breskens, which was narrowed down, as well as at the neck of the Zuid Beveland Peninsula, our troops repulsed all Canadian attacks with heavy losses for the enemy.

West of Helmond, a British attempt at smashing our bridgehead west of the Maas was frustrated by the concentrated fire of all arms, a stubborn resistance, and determined counter-attacks. A certain number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

The battle of material for Aix la Chapelle continues to rage. The gallant garrison of the town inflicted heavy losses on the Americans in fierce street fighting. Counter-attacks from an easterly direction relieved the defenders.

In the slopes of the Bruyeres sector, attacking enemy battalions broke down under our fire or were repelled in counter-attacks. In the upper reaches of the Moselotte, fresh

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3/NND No. 787127

attacks of Algerian infantry and Moroccan mountain troops failed after small gains of ground. An enemy formation which had been encircled yesterday was wiped out.

No special events, except for artillery fire and shock detachment operations, are reported from the strong points of the Atlantic coast.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, our troops frustrated all attempts of the Americans and their auxiliaries at breaking through our mountain positions south of Bologna and forcing the issue from the mountains. The fighting extended to the Vergate sector.

On the Adriatic coast, the British unsuccessfully continued their attacks, with the support of numerous bombers, on a broad front.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in Belgrade and south of it, our troops are engaged in fierce fighting against the Bolsheviks, who attack from many sides.

In southern Hungary, southeast of Szolnok, the German troops, together with Hungarian formations, repelled the enemy and advanced to Mezoeir.

In the Debrecen sector, yesterday, fierce fighting was in progress. The town was evacuated after a grim defence by our troops. Since October 8th up to now, 427 enemy tanks were destroyed in the battle.

In the Forest Carpathians, there were but minor operations owing to rain and snow.

In the Dukla Pass region, the enemy launched numerous unsuccessful attacks.

North of Warsaw and at the Narew bridgeheads, at Serok and Rozan, the Bolsheviks resumed their attacks. They were repulsed and 33 tanks were destroyed.

In the frontier area between Suduwen and Schirwindt, and particularly between the Heath of Rominten and Goldap, bitter fighting is in progress. Fourty-two tanks were destroyed in the sector of a people's grenadier division alone.

Southeast of Libau and south of the Gulf of Riga, troops of the Army, as well as formations of the Germanic and Latvian SS volunteers, repeatedly frustrated enemy attacks and destroyed 29 tanks.

Soviet battalions which attacked at the Arctic road were smashed. The enemy pressure exerted on our positions west of Petsamo increased.

Air:

USAAF terror squadrons made daylight attacks on southwestern German territory and dropped bombs, particularly on the towns of Mainz, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Karlsruhe, and Wiesbaden.

Last night, the British made terror attacks on Stuttgart and Nürnberg.

Anti-aircraft artillery of the Air Force and night-fighters brought down 27 Anglo-American planes, 16 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Western Front: The most striking trend in the presentation of news from this front is that the German Radio continues to play up the presumed continuation of resistance at Aachen at a time when the Allied Radio has already announced the complete capture of Aachen. Although Allied sources claim the capture of Aachen during the afternoon, a German broadcast for German home consumption at 2000 hours, which said that the Allies had pushed to within nine miles of Bologna, the Fascist Radio late broadcast referred to the situation south of Bologna as « unchanged. »

Bologna: Contrary to the BBC broadcast of 1900 hours, which said that the Allies had pushed to within nine miles of Bologna, the Fascist Radio late broadcast referred to the situation south of Bologna as « unchanged. »

Badoglio and Azzolini Compared: Particular emphasis and ironic contrasts were established between the relative financial records of Badoglio and Azzolini. Drawing inspiration from a Radio London broadcast which had revealed the Azzolini misappropriations, the Fascist Radio bears down heavily on the reputed fact that Badoglio, during the 45 day period of his regime, withdrew nearly 4 ½ million lire from Il Duce's fund for charitable and public works. The figures and dates of withdrawal are presented in detail, and the inference is that the money was disposed of in two ways: to sustain Badoglio's family in Switzerland and, more significantly, to effect Badoglio's own escape.

Sicilian Riots: Radio Tevere and other Fascist radios, relaying London sources, mention popular riots in Palermo. Radio Tevere attributes them to « extremely poor living conditions, which lead to seizure of foodstuffs. » The casualty figures given were 19 dead and some 160 wounded, which is higher than the German figures. It is notable, however, that the German radio gave more space to the incidents than the Italian Fascist broadcasts.

Soviet Industrial Council Tours Italy: The lengthiest, and most emphatic commentary of the day is found in the Fascist Radio broadcast of 1300 hours. *A propos* the comprehensive tour of the Soviet labor committee through southern Italy, the article draws a sharp contrast between war-heightened misery and collapse in Allied-occupied Italy, and the social and economic conditions in Communist-dominated Russia. Both sides are depicted with heavy, sustained irony; the penury in Italy admitted, but blamed on the Allies, and the idea of an « ideal » Russia discredited. Stating mockingly that « the invaders aim at obtaining a progressive increase in the cultural and professional level of the Italians, » the article presumes that the task has been divided, the Anglo-Americans seeing to the instructive, educational side, the Russians shouldering the

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Southern Front: According to the Fascist Radio, the focal point of today's fighting remains in the Monterenzio area; fierce fighting is admitted. Both in the Tuscan Apennines and in the Adriatic sector, particularly in the latter, the Allied pressure is admittedly strong. However, any Allied advances are said to have been made with heavy sacrifices.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799021

troops, together with Hungarian formations, repulsed the enemy and advanced to Mezoetli.

In the Debrecen sector, yesterday, fierce fighting was in progress. The town was evacuated after a grim defence by our troops. Since October 6th up to now, 427 enemy tanks were destroyed in the battle.

In the Forest Carpathians, there were but minor operations owing to rain and snow.

In the Dukla Pass region, the enemy launched numerous unsuccessful attacks.

North of Warsaw and at the Narew bridgeheads, at Serok and Rozan, the Bolsheviks resumed their attacks. They were repulsed and 33 tanks were destroyed.

In the frontier area between Sudauen and Schirwindt, and particularly between the Heath of Pommern and Goldap, bitter fighting is in progress. Fourty-two tanks were destroyed in the sector of a people's grenadier division alone.

Southeast of Libau and south of the Gulf of Riga, troops of the Army, as well as formations of the Germanic and Latvian SS volunteers, repeatedly frustrated enemy attacks and destroyed 29 tanks.

Soviet battalions which attacked at the Arctic road were smashed. The enemy pressure exerted on our positions west of Petsamo increased.

Air:

USAAF terror squadrons made daylight attacks on southwestern German territory and dropped bombs, particularly on the towns of Mainz, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Karlsruhe, and Wiesbaden.

Last night, the British made terror attacks on Stuttgart and Nürnberg.

Anti-aircraft artillery of the Air Force and night-fighters brought down 27 Anglo-American planes, 16 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Western Front: The most striking trend in the presentation of news from this front is that the German Radio continues to play up the presumed continuation of resistance at Aachen at a time when the Allied Radio has already announced the complete capture of Aachen. Although Allied sources claim the capture of Aachen during the afternoon, a German broadcast for German home consumption at 2000 hours claims that «despite a continuous heavy barrage, the Americans could not make one step forward (in Aachen). Offers of surrender from the enemy were left without reply».

Belgrade: In the case of the fall of Belgrade, however, the German sources are admitting the Allied claim. «The

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Southern Front: According to the Fascist Radio, the focal point of today's fighting remains in the Monterenzio area; fierce fighting is admitted both in the Tuscan Apennines and in the Adriatic sector, particularly in the latter, the Allied pressure is admittedly strong. However, any Allied advances are said to have been made with heavy sacrifices.

Bologna: Contrary to the BBC broadcast of 1900 hours, which said that the Allies had pushed to within nine miles of Bologna, the Fascist Radio late broadcast referred to the situation south of Bologna as «unchanged.»

Badoglio and Azzolini Compared: Particular emphasis and ironic contrasts were established between the relative financial records of Badoglio and Azzolini. Drawing inspiration from a Radio London broadcast which had revealed the Azzolini misappropriations, the Fascist Radio bears down heavily on the reputed fact that Badoglio, during the 45 day period of his regime, withdrew nearly 4½ million lire from Il Duce's fund for charitable and public works. The figures and dates of withdrawal are presented in detail, and the inference is that the money was disposed of in two ways: to sustain Badoglio's family in Switzerland and, more significantly, to effect Badoglio's own escape.

Sicilian Riots: Radio Tevere and other Fascist radios, relaying London sources, mention popular riots in Palermo. Radio Tevere attributes them to «extremely poor living conditions, which lead to seizure of foodstuffs.» The casualty figures given were 19 dead and some 100 wounded, which is higher than the German figures. It is notable, however, that the German radio gave more space to the incidents than the Italian Fascist broadcasts.

Soviet Industrial Council Tours Italy: The lengthiest, and most emphatic commentary of the day is found in the Fascist Radio broadcast of 1300 hours. *A propos* the comprehensive tour of the Soviet labor committee through southern Italy, the article draws a sharp contrast between war-heightened misery and collapse in Allied-occupied Italy, and the social and economic conditions in Communist-dominated Russia. Both sides are depicted with heavy, sustained irony; the penury in Italy admitted, but blamed on the Allies, and the idea of an «ideal» Russia discredited. Stating mockingly that «the invaders aim at obtaining a progressive increase in the cultural and professional level of the Italians,» the article presumes that the task has been divided, the Anglo-Americans seeing to the instructive, educational side, the Russians shouldering the technical aspects. After revealing a panorama of enthusiastic reception of the «Red» emissaries, the article adds that the latter did not dare reveal true conditions in Russia. Conclusion: ideal labor conditions exist in northern, Fascist Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday 20 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Soviets capture first East Prussian town; Two Red armies linked on Czech border; Japs report Allied landings in Philippines; Bitter resistance limits AAI gains; AEF prepares for final assault on Rhine; Indian troops of 14th Army capture Tiddim; Mannheim hit in day-and-night assault; U. S. casualties in West total 174,780; Germans admit losing 50,000 officers.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sixteen killed, 104 wounded in Sicilian riot; Ministries to finance Sicilian reconstruction; Azzolini's property to be confiscated; Perugia Province reconstruction progressing; Revocation of a royal pardon proposed; New concessions made to Jewish students.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Liberation Committee ready for agreement; Russia to pay Canada for mines in Finland; State Department denies Dewey statement on Rumanian armistice; Dewey calls for complete victory.

NEUTRAL — Swedes predict revolt in Spain.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE FIRST EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN TWO RED ARMIES LINKED ON CZECH BORDER

MOSCOW, October 19 — The deepest penetration into German territory was made today by Russian troops who captured Eydtkau, inside the East Prussia border, and pushed ahead several miles in what the German News Agency reported as one of the most furious battles of the war.

The fall of Eydtkau to the Russians was reported by the German agency, but no confirmation was received from Allied sources. Eydtkau is an important communications center through which main line traffic between Germany and the Baltic states passes. It is 31 miles east of the important center of Insterburg.

It is the first time in this war that the Germans have admitted the fall of a town in East Prussia.

Other Soviet troops, striking from the Carpathian mountains, linked up with Red forces in Slovakia, 15 miles from the Czech border, and captured Svidnik, 30 miles southeast of Bardejov, Moscow announced tonight.

Soviet troops in Hungary, meanwhile, launched a terrific onslaught tonight as the Red drive gained momentum in all sectors. A Yugoslav communique today said that southeast of Belgrade, two German divisions have been encircled, halved, and faced with annihilation. Strongpoint after strongpoint was reported being reduced by Yugoslav and Soviet troops tightening the grip around Belgrade. An announcement tonight by the German News Agency said that the Germans' position at Belgrade had become acute in the last 24 hours, and that «the sector is under continuous air bombardment.»

A Russian offensive with the ultimate aim of reaching Danzig began this morning, according to a German broadcast. It said that the assault was concentrated on a 60-mile front between Serek and Nevograd, with the purpose of severing the German front there by simultaneous blows from the right and left. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPS REPORT ALLIED PHILIPPINES LANDING

WASHINGTON, October 19 — A major Allied land, sea, and air offensive in the Philippines was reported today by the Japanese News Agency Domei in the wake of Allied operations which resulted in heavy destruction and damage to enemy installations, ships, and planes in the last week.

Japanese reports said that Allied landings have been made at Suluan in the Sulu Archipelago at the southwest corner of the Philippines, and that warships are bombarding the coast in Leyte Gulf, about 350 miles south of Manila. Enemy reports added that the landings at Suluan began Tuesday morning, but there has been no Allied confirmation.

A Tokyo broadcast said today that an Allied task force was conducting a naval and air bombardment against Car Nicobar, northernmost island in the Japanese-held Nicobar Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Car Nicobar is 400 miles south of Burma and about 200 miles northeast of the northern tip of Sumatra. The broadcast added that the attack began last night and was still continuing tonight. Car Nicobar was seized by the Japanese in 1942. There was no confirmation either of this report.

An announcement from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters at Pearl Harbor, however, said that new U. S. carrier-borne raids on enemy shipping, installations, and defense plants in the Luzon area of the Philippines are under way. Earlier, the Japanese-controlled Radio Manila reported that 270 carrier-based planes attacked Manila and nearby Clark Airfield this morning.

The Nimitz announcement reported that in the latest attacks on Formosa and nearby areas, 915 Japanese planes were destroyed from October 7 to 15, and that reports of the tremendous toll were not yet completed. A third of the aircraft were destroyed on the ground, indicating the swiftness of the American attacks which evidently caught the Japanese unawares in many instances.

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied aircraft under General MacArthur's command continued to search out Japanese ships and installations throughout the Celebes, New Guinea,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

troops of 14th Army capture Tiddim; Mannheim hit in day-and-night assault; U. S. casualties in West total 174,780; Germans admit losing 50,000 officers.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sixteen killed, 104 wounded in Sicilian riot; Ministries to finance Sicilian reconstruction; Azzolini's property to be confiscated; Perugia Province reconstruction progressing; Revocation of a royal pardon proposed; New concessions made to Jewish students.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Liberation Committee ready for agreement; Russia to pay Canada for mines in Finland; State Department denies Dewey statement on Rumanian armistice; Dewey calls for complete victory.

NEUTRAL — Swedes predict revolt in Spain.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE FIRST EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN TWO RED ARMIES LINKED ON CZECH BORDER

MOSCOW, October 19 — The deepest penetration into German territory was made today by Russian troops who captured Eydtkau, inside the East Prussia border, and pushed ahead several miles in what the German News Agency reported as one of the most furious battles of the war.

The fall of Eydtkau to the Russians was reported by the German agency, but no confirmation was received from Allied sources. Eydtkau is an important communications center through which main line traffic between Germany and the Baltic states passes. It is 31 miles east of the important center of Insterburg.

It is the first time in this war that the Germans have officially admitted loss of a German town to the Red Armies. A German military commentator said in a Berlin broadcast that a battle is raging in East Prussia of «unprecedented fury,» and that Red troops have numerical superiority.

11,000 Prisoners Taken

On the Czecho-Slovakian border, the Red Armies also registered important military successes today when troops of Marshal Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army and General Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army linked up near Sighet, and began a gigantic pincer movement on the Slovak and upper Hungarian fronts. Petrov's troops occupied Sighet, and Malinovsky's forces moved up from the south near the Transylvanian frontier to entrap the Germans in the northwest corner of Transylvania, while the Russians poured through the key passes to the north and northeast.

The Soviet communique tonight reported that Red forces fighting on the Hungarian plain south of Debrecen captured 11,000 German and Hungarian officers and men from October 13 to 18. London commentators said today that it has been reported that the commander of the Hungarian 1st Army and most of his men surrendered after the Russian penetration of the Carpathian passes yesterday.

German positions along the eastern front were facing Danzig began this morning, according to a German broadcast. It said that the assault was concentrated on a 60-mile front between Serek and Novograd, with the purpose of severing the German front there by simultaneous blows from the right and left. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPS REPORT ALLIED PHILIPPINES LANDING

WASHINGTON, October 19 — A major Allied land, sea, and air offensive in the Philippines was reported today by the Japanese News Agency Domei in the wake of Allied operations which resulted in heavy destruction and damage to enemy installations, ships, and planes in the last week.

Japanese reports said that Allied landings have been made at Suluan in the Sulu Archipelago at the southwest corner of the Philippines, and that warships are bombarding the coast in Leyte Gulf, about 350 miles south of Manila. Enemy reports added that the landings at Suluan began Tuesday morning, but there has been no Allied confirmation.

A Tokyo broadcast said today that an Allied task force was conducting a naval and air bombardment against Car Nicobar, northernmost island in the Japanese-held Nicobar Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Car Nicobar is 400 miles south of Burma and about 200 miles northeast of the northern tip of Sumatra. The broadcast added that the attack began last night and was still continuing tonight. Car Nicobar was seized by the Japanese in 1942. There was no confirmation either of this report.

An announcement from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters at Pearl Harbor, however, said that new U. S. carrier-borne raids on enemy shipping, installations, and defense plants in the Luzon area of the Philippines are under way. Earlier, the Japanese-controlled Radio Manila reported that 270 carrier-based planes attacked Manila and nearby Clark Airfield this morning.

The Nimitz announcement reported that in the latest attacks on Formosa and nearby areas, 915 Japanese planes were destroyed from October 7 to 15, and that reports of the tremendous toll were not yet completed. A third of the aircraft were destroyed on the ground, indicating the swiftness of the American attacks which evidently caught the Japanese unawares in many instances.

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied aircraft under General MacArthur's command continued to search out Japanese ships and installations throughout the Celebes, New Guinea, the Bismarcks, and the Solomons.

Allied night patrols started a large fire at Balikpapan in Borneo, in Darvel Bay, and at Halmahera; a freighter was left burning in each place. (Reuter-BBC)

LATE BULLETIN

GERMAN MINISTER TO HUNGARY COMMITS SUICIDE

MOSCOW, October 19 — Moscow Radio tonight announced that the German Minister to Hungary had committed suicide. (CBS)

3980

ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACK MINDANAO

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 20 (Friday) — More than 50 Allied heavy bombers dropped 106 tons of explosives in an intensive aerial assault on Mindanao in the southern Philippines yesterday, General MacArthur announced early today. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

BITTER RESISTANCE LIMITS A.A.I. GAINS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — Fierce German resistance, utilizing to the utmost terrain obstacles such as mountains and rivers, and in some sectors strengthened by reinforcements of troops and heavy guns, yesterday held both the 5th and 8th Armies to limited gains in their two-pronged drive into the Valley of the Po.

Eighth Army forces, closing in on the former German headquarters town of Cesena at the southeastern edge of the Po Valley, yesterday forced a crossing of the Pisciatello River to establish a small bridgehead on the low ground a mile and a half east of this Emilia Highway town.

But on the 5th Army front, the American troops battling northward toward Bologna made only the slightest gains in their furious assault on the German mountain-face defenses guarding the entry into the Savena River Valley.

In all vital sectors of the Italian front, German resistance has stiffened to fanatic intensity, which has contested every yard of Allied progress in an all-out stand to hold the Lombardy Plain and industrial north Italy.

Pisciatello River Crossed

Canadian troops forced the crossing of the narrow, canalized Pisciatello River, at a point due east of Cesena and north of the main Po Valley railway line which links the string of important industrial cities between Milan, Bologna, and Rimini. The crossing was made in the face of the heaviest opposition, and only a small foothold was obtained on the west banks of the waterrourse at latest reports today.

Due south of Cesena, British troops were fighting fiercely at the edges of the village of Celincordia, one mile from Cesena, to draw tighter the arcing 8th Army front closing in on the Po Valley town from the east 90° around the compass to the south.

On the northern fringes of this quadrant facing Cesena, New Zealand troops occupied the village of Ruffio, just east of the Pisciatello River and 14 miles northwest of Rimini, while, on the southern edges, troops of an Indian division captured the hamlet of Acquarola, a mile and a half southwest of Celincordia, and cleared remaining enemy resistance from the village of Roversano, on the east banks of the Savio River, four miles south of Cesena.

Fighting on the 5th Army front south of Bologna yesterday focussed on the approaches to two important crossroads along routes leading to Bologna through the Savena and the Idice river valleys. A three to four-mile-long mountain escarpment east of the Florence-Bologna Road dominates the entrance to the Savena River Valley, and runs eastward almost to the Idice River, and it is this towering mountain face with Monte Belmonte in its center, that the Germans have chosen as the backbone of their all-out defense of Bologna's approaches.

Struggle for Monte Belmonte

The bitter fight for Monte Belmonte, whose southern slopes were reached Tuesday by American forces, continued unabated and without decision yesterday, although American forces captured the tiny hamlet of Poggio la Fabbrica, within a mile of the key crossroads of Zola, within the Savena Valley itself.

Just southeast of Monte Belmonte, leading elements of American troops reached the hamlet of Corce, increasing their hold on the lateral road winding along the base of the enemy-held escarpment to join Highway 65 at Zola.

Other American forces yesterday were slowly converging on the second of the two key crossroads, that at Monte Armato in the Idice River Valley.

On October 17, naval aircraft destroyed six enemy craft and set a merchant vessel afire in waters off the Isle of Lemnos, only 40 miles from the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The communique added that some 15 or 20 smaller craft had also been disposed of in these waters.

The destroyer *HMS Argonaut* sank an armored enemy caique containing 200 infantrymen in waters offshore from the island of Psathura, in the northern Sporades Group, while *HMS Termagant* sank a Siebel ferry laden with valuable enemy equipment. Some survivors were picked up.

The enemy garrison of the island of Santorin, in the Cyclades Group north of Crete, surrendered to the crew of the cruiser *HMS Ajax*. (PRO)

A.E.F. PREPARES FOR FINAL ASSAULT ON RHINE

SHAEF, October 19 — The military operations on the western front were viewed tonight by Allied staff officers as a build-up for one of the war's decisive battles. Preparations for a large-scale and sustained Allied jump-off toward the Rhine are now approaching an end, they declared, adding that the start will depend upon two major factors — favorable weather and the establishment of a shorter route of supply.

Meanwhile, the battle to open the undamaged docks of Antwerp to Allied shipping is moving into the final phase. Canadian 1st Army troops have squeezed the Germans in the south Schelde pocket into an area 12 miles wide and 10 miles deep. German guns, however, still command both sides of the 50-mile stretch of the Schelde Estuary guarding Antwerp down to the sea.

Canadian forward elements advanced through mud and driving rain to within less than a mile of Breskens, German strongpoint on the northern flank of their line. Some advance Allied units were reported late tonight to have entered the town. Part of the city is under heavy mortar bombardment, and the Germans appear to be preparing to evacuate after the demolition of the port facilities is completed.

In the center of the pocket, Canadian troops have thrust to within one-half mile of Oostburg, pivot town in the center of the new German defense line, and tonight Allied troops are preparing for an assault of the town. To the southwest of the pocket, German resistance appears to be slackening.

Allied forces holding the town of Woensdrecht, dominating the road and rail line leading from Walcheren and Beveland Islands, are consolidating their positions for a thrust westward to clear the northern side of the Schelde Estuary. Aerial reconnaissance photos show that Walcheren is successfully flooded, and that German gun positions have been moved to higher ground.

Venraij Captured

British 2nd Army troops struck swiftly after capturing Venraij on the eastern flank of the Dutch salient, and pushed 3½ miles southward toward the railroad town of Amerika, upon which an American armored column is converging. The British drive linked with another armored column which cut across the Deurne Canal.

This advance is taking Allied forces along roads and a railway toward the Dutch communication center of Venlo, on the far side of the Meuse (Maas) River, and they have less than six miles to go. Fighter-bombers are attacking a wide area ahead of the ground forces.

American 1st Army troops are pushing into Aachen from all sides and almost half the town is in Allied hands. They are advancing on the last German stronghold inside Aachen.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

Pisciatello River Crossed

Canadian troops forced the crossing of the narrow, canalized Pisciatello River, at a point due east of Cesena and north of the main Po Valley railway line which links the string of important industrial cities between Milan, Bologna, and Rimini. The crossing was made in the face of the heaviest opposition, and only a small foothold was obtained on the west banks of the watercourse at latest reports today.

Due south of Cesena, British troops were fighting fiercely at the edges of the village of Celincordia, one mile from Cesena, to draw tighter the arcing 8th Army front closing in on the Po Valley town from the east 90° around the compass to the south.

On the northern fringes of this quadrant facing Cesena, New Zealand troops occupied the village of Ruffio, just east of the Pisciatello River and 14 miles northwest of Rimini, while, on the southern edges, troops of an Indian division captured the hamlet of Acquarola, a mile and a half southwest of Celincordia, and cleared remaining enemy resistance from the village of Roversano, on the east banks of the Savio River, four miles south of Cesena.

Fighting on the 5th Army front south of Bologna yesterday focussed on the approaches to two important crossroads along routes leading to Bologna through the Savena and the Idice river valleys. A three to four-mile-long mountain escarpment east of the Florence-Bologna Road dominates the entrance to the Savena River Valley, and runs eastward almost to the Idice River, and it is this lowering mountain face, with Monte Belmonte in its center, that the Germans have chosen as the backbone of their all-out defense of Bologna's approaches.

Struggle for Monte Belmonte

The bitter fight for Monte Belmonte, whose southern slopes were reached Tuesday by American forces, continued unabated and without decision yesterday, although American forces captured the tiny hamlet of Poggio la Fabbrica, within a mile of the key crossroads of Zala, within the Savena Valley itself.

Just southeast of Monte Belmonte, leading elements of American troops reached the hamlet of Corce, increasing their hold on the lateral road winding along the base of the enemy-held escarpment to join Highway 65 at Zala.

Other American forces yesterday were slowly converging on the second of the two key crossroads, that at Monte Armato in the Idice River Valley.

American troops were located today at three points all within two miles of Monte Armato, and roughly a mile and a half apart. Castel Rocco, westernmost of the three points, is located on one of the roads leading to Monte Armato, while Castelvecchio, the easternmost point, is astride the other. Castel Vaglie, a third point captured by the Americans south of Monte Armata, is located midway between Castel Rocco and Castelvecchio.

Castel Rocco, nearest of the three points to the road leading along the Idice River Valley to the plain of the Po, is only eight miles south of the Emilia Highway.

Throughout this area, enemy resistance was heavy, and gained ground was retained only after sharp German counter-attacks had been repulsed.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, South African forces captured Monte Fezza, a height 2½ miles east of Vergato, German stronghold along the Pistoia-Bologna Road some 18 miles southwest of Bologna. In the coastal sector, troops of the 92nd Division, an American Negro unit, captured Monte Castiglione, some nine miles north of Viareggio and just west of Seravezza.

On the western flank of the 8th Army's front, Allied troops were engaged in renewed fighting in the Galatea sector, 17 miles southwest of Forli on the Bidente River.

ding that the start will depend upon two major factors — favorable weather and the establishment of a shorter route of supply.

Meanwhile, the battle to open the undamaged docks of Antwerp to Allied shipping is moving into the final phase. Canadian 1st Army troops have squeezed the Germans in the south Schelde pocket into an area 12 miles wide and 10 miles deep. German guns, however, still command both sides of the 50-mile stretch of the Schelde Estuary guarding Antwerp down to the sea.

Canadian forward elements advanced through mud and driving rain to within less than a mile of Breskens, German strongpoint on the northern flank of their line. Some advance Allied units were reported late tonight to have entered the town. Part of the city is under heavy mortar bombardment, and the Germans appear to be preparing to evacuate after the demolition of the port facilities is completed.

In the center of the pocket, Canadian troops have thrust to within one-half mile of Oostburg, pivot town in the center of the new German defense line, and tonight Allied troops are preparing for an assault of the town. To the southwest of the pocket, German resistance appears to be slackening.

Allied forces holding the town of Woensdrecht, dominating the road and rail line leading from Walcheren and Beveland Islands, are consolidating their positions for a thrust westward to clear the northern side of the Schelde Estuary. Aerial reconnaissance photos show that Walcheren is successfully flooded, and that German gun positions have been moved to higher ground.

Venraij Captured

British 2nd Army troops struck swiftly after capturing Venraij on the eastern flank of the Dutch salient, and pushed 3½ miles southward toward the railroad town of Amerika, upon which an American armored column is converging. The British drive linked with another armored column which cut across the Deurne Canal.

This advance is taking Allied forces along roads and a railway toward the Dutch communication center of Venlo, on the far side of the Meuse (Maas) River, and they have less than six miles to go. Fighter-bombers are attacking a wide area ahead of the ground forces.

American 1st Army troops are pushing into Aachen from all sides and almost half the town is in Allied hands. They are advancing on the last German stronghold inside Aachen.

Fighters and fighter-bombers pin-pointed strongpoints ahead of the ground forces as they moved toward the northwestern quarter.

Five German counter-attacks to break the American lines to the east were held last night. They succeeded, however, in retaking a road block. Inside the city, the Germans have massed tanks, self-propelled guns, and mortars to make a last stand.

Infantry of the American 3rd Army made a gain of one mile in their new offensive north of Metz while to the southeast, around Baccarat, the Germans are trying to halt the Allied advance.

American troops are advancing in the vicinity of Bruyères, northeast of Epinal, but are being slowed down by heavy fire from small arms, grenades, and mortars.

Positions in the Vosges slopes are holding firm. Lively patrolling and frequent raiding parties constitute the activity in the higher Alps, where the Germans are meeting French ski troops and are suffering considerable losses.

Farther south, the French repelled six German counter-attacks against their deepened bridgehead over the Moselotte River, where the French are probing the approaches to the Schlucht Pass. (OWI-Reuter-AP-BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INDIAN 14TH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURE TIDDIM.

KANDY, October 19 — Tiddim, Japanese base in north Burma, has been captured by Indian troops of the British 14th Army, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

British troops had been closing in slowly on Tiddim for several weeks after pursuing the retreating Japanese 100 miles southward from Imphal in northeastern Burma, which the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to seize.

The fate of the Japanese garrison at Tiddim was not immediately disclosed, the Associated Press reported. Small British forces have been reported operating along the Japanese escape route to the south after filtering through the jungles.

Capture of Tiddim brings the winding road from Imphal completely under 14th Army control, and opens the way for further operations against the Japanese line running east and west from Tiddim through a series of strongly-fortified positions along the road to Kalewa and Chindwin.

Japanese defenses covering the northern approaches to Tiddim collapsed under heavy air attack and the Indian troops pushed into the town from two directions.

Tiddim was taken by the Japanese in 1942, and it was from there that the Japanese launched their attack into Manipur State, India. Tiddim is at the southern end of the important road to Imphal and Kohima, and is 20 miles from the India-Burma frontier. It marks the first gain of strategic importance since the monsoon season ended and the new campaign began.

In the drive on the Burma Road, a Chinese High Command communique said today that Chinese troops on Monday captured Yangkungyilen, five miles southwest of the Burma Road town of Mangshih, in Yunnan Province. American planes continued to hammer enemy positions along the Burma Road. A strong force of planes of the Eastern Air Command attacked airfields in the Rangoon area yesterday.

On the central China front, Japanese troops reached points 12 miles southwest of Hingan to put them approximately 19 miles northeast of the major Chinese base of Kweilin in south central China, a Chinese communique said.

Aircraft of the 14th USAAF destroyed eight Japanese steamers and barges and damaged at least 20 others in strafing attacks on river shipping in the Wuchow, Taihing, and Tunchuk areas. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

MAAF FIGHTERS GLIDE-BOMB VINKOVCI RAILYARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — A small force of Lightning fighter-bombers yesterday carried out a glide-bombing attack on the Vinkovci railyards, 85 miles northwest of Belgrade, in direct support of Russian forces in this area, it was announced here today.

A train and 10 tank cars were set afire, and several other fires resulted in the vicinity. RAF bombers had previously attacked the yards Tuesday night.

Medium bombers, fighters, and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out close-support attacks in the Cesena area, in northern Italy, and struck at enemy communications along the lower edge of the Po Plain.

Bad weather canceled the flights of the heavy bombers. (PRO)

NAZIS THREATENING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — German troops have been warned that their entire families will be imprisoned in concentration camps and their belongings confiscated, if they desert, according to a German non-commissioned officer captured by the 5th Army. It was stated here today.

The newest German threat has been put into effect to

German transport near the Port of Volos, 105 miles northwest of Athens and at the head of the Gulf of Volos, and destroyed four armored cars, three ammunition trucks, and 27 other motor vehicles. An ammunition ship in the harbor and a coastwise vessel were also hit and set afire.

In other attacks near Volos, three locomotives and 36 trucks were destroyed, and four armored cars and three barges were damaged. (PRO)

8TH ARMY BRIGADIER DECORATED

LONDON, October 19 — Brigadier Kenneth Ray, CBE, DSO, an engineer with the British 8th Army in Italy, has been made Commander of the Bath in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy, it was announced here today. (Reuter)

CONGRESSWOMAN VISITS 5TH ARMY FRONT

FLORENCE, October 19 — Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts, member of The United States Congress since 1925, visited the 5th Army front yesterday and today. It was reported. Mrs. Rogers was also in Italy during the last war. (UNN)

THANKSGIVING FOR GREECE IN LONDON

LONDON, October 19 — King George of Greece, members of the Greek Cabinet in London, and the British Duchess of Kent attended a joint thanksgiving service for the liberation of Greece in St. Paul's Cathedral here today. The service was conducted in English and Greek. (PWB)

MANNHEIM HIT IN DAY AND NIGHT ASSAULT

LONDON, October 19 — More than 1,000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by more than 700 fighters, today attacked important military targets in southwestern Germany at Mainz and in the areas of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim. The three Rhineland cities have large railyards and numerous war industries including armored vehicle works, ordnance and oil depots, and chemical plants.

The daylight operation in which headquarters said 11 bombers and 11 fighters were lost was the first time in six days that the 8th USAAF attacks have been directed beyond the Rhineland city of Cologne, news dispatches said.

Mannheim was also hit last night by the RAF, which attacked objectives in western Germany, including Hanover.

Mustangs of the Air Defense of Great Britain, on patrol off Denmark, yesterday afternoon destroyed six enemy aircraft according to an Air Ministry communique which said that one Mosquito is missing from the operation.

Spitfires and Typhoons of the 2nd TAF pounded enemy installations near The Hague yesterday and supported by ground operations, the planes cut enemy routes between the Ruhr and Holland. In the Breskens area, a German headquarters building was hit by four 500-pound bombs.

Rail lines from the Ruhr to German garrisons in Holland were cut in five places yesterday by Norwegian, Polish, British, and Dominion aircraft which flew 400 sorties in unfavorable weather and lost five planes.

In yesterday's American assault on Cologne and Kassel a communique from 8th USAAF headquarters today announced that 10 heavy bombers and 23 fighters are missing.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency here said today that the RAF heavy bomber attack on the German U-boat base at Bergen, Norway, on October 4, sank two floating dry docks and wrecked other important enemy loca-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

from there that the Japanese launched their attack into Manipur State, India. Tiddim is at the southern end of the important road to Imphal and Kohima, and is 20 miles from the India-Burma frontier. It marks the first gain of strategic importance since the monsoon season ended and the new campaign began.

In the drive on the Burma Road, a Chinese High Command communique said today that Chinese troops on Monday captured Yangkungyifen, five miles southwest of the Burma Road town of Mangshih, in Yunnan Province. American planes continued to hammer enemy positions along the Burma Road. A strong force of planes of the Eastern Air Command attacked airfields in the Rangoon area yesterday.

On the central China front, Japanese troops reached points 12 miles southwest of Hingan to put them approximately 10 miles northeast of the major Chinese base of Kweilin in south central China, a Chinese communique said.

Aircraft of the 14th USAAF destroyed eight Japanese steamers and barges and damaged at least 20 others in strafing attacks on river shipping in the Wuchow, Taklung, and Tanchuk areas. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

MAAF FIGHTERS GLIDE-BOMB VINKOVCI RAILYARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — A small force of Lightning fighter-bombers yesterday carried out a glide-bombing attack on the Vinkovci railyards, 85 miles northwest of Belgrade, in direct support of Russian forces in this area, it was announced here today.

A train and 10 tank cars were set afire, and several other fires resulted in the vicinity. RAF bombers had previously attacked the yards Tuesday night.

Medium bombers, fighters, and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out close-support attacks in the Cesena area, in northern Italy, and struck at enemy communications along the lower edge of the Po Plain.

Bad weather cancelled the flights of the heavy bombers. (PRO)

NAZIS THREATENING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — German troops have been warned that their entire families will be imprisoned in concentration camps and their belongings confiscated, if they desert, according to a German non-commissioned officer captured by the 8th Army, it was stated here today.

The newest German threat has been put into effect to stiffen enemy resistance, now endeavoring to make an all-out stand in defense of the Po Valley, and to counter-attack the demoralization caused by the preponderance of Allied artillery, the statement said. (PRO)

GREEK PRIME MINISTER WELCOMED AT PIRAEUS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — The Greek Prime Minister, M. George Papandreou, and his cabinet landed at the Piraeus yesterday and rode into Athens past cheering and enthusiastic crowds, it was announced here today in the second communique issued by Land Forces Greece, the British force now in charge of the campaign in Greece.

No details of further military operations on the peninsula were contained in the brief announcement. It added, however, that the unloading of troops and stores was continuing, and that operations were proceeding according to plan.

Naval reports today contained news of a number of actions taking place in the northern Aegean in the three-day period from October 15 to 17.

Naval aircraft from a fleet of British escort carriers under command of Commodore Geoffrey N. Oliver attacked

reported. Mrs. Rogers was also in Italy during the last war. (UNS)

THANKSGIVING FOR GREECE IN LONDON

LONDON, October 19 — King George of Greece, members of the Greek Cabinet in London, and the British Duchess of Kent attended a joint thanksgiving service for the liberation of Greece in St. Paul's Cathedral here today. The service was conducted in English and Greek. (PWB)

MANNHEIM HIT IN DAY AND NIGHT ASSAULT

LONDON, October 19 — More than 1,000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by more than 700 fighters, today attacked important military targets in southwestern Germany at Mainz and in the areas of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim. The three Rhineland cities have large railyards and numerous war industries including armored vehicle works, ordnance and oil depots, and chemical plants.

The daylight operation in which headquarters said 11 bombers and 11 fighters were lost was the first time in six days that the 8th USAAF attacks have been directed beyond the Rhineland city of Cologne, news dispatches said.

Mannheim was also hit last night by the RAF, which attacked objectives in western Germany, including Hanover.

Mustangs of the Air Defense of Great Britain, on patrol off Denmark, yesterday afternoon destroyed six enemy aircraft according to an Air Ministry communique which said that one Mosquito is missing from the operation.

Spitfires and Typhoons of the 2nd TAF pounded enemy installations near The Hague yesterday and supported by ground operations, the planes cut enemy routes between the Ruhr and Holland. In the Breskens area, a German headquarters building was hit by four 500-pound bombs.

Rail lines from the Ruhr to German garrisons in Holland were cut in five places yesterday by Norwegian, Polish, British, and Dominion aircraft which flew 400 sorties in unfavorable weather and lost five planes.

In yesterday's American assault on Cologne and Kassel a communique from 8th USAAF headquarters today announced that 10 heavy bombers and 23 fighters are missing.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency here said today that the RAF heavy bomber attack on the German U-boat base at Bergen, Norway, on October 4, sank two floating dry docks and wrecked other important enemy locations. About 17 U-boats were said to have been in the pens at the time of the attack and the report said two surface ships were sunk, and that a third vessel loaded with aircraft and other war material was severely damaged.

To counter German attempts to supply U-boat bases and the German land forces in Norway by sea at night, the RAF Coastal Command has formed a new anti-shipping wing, composed of RAF, Canadian, and Norwegian squadrons, which are already playing havoc with enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast.

For the eighth successive night, flying bombs came in over the east coast of England last night. They were met by a heavy barrage. Some were intercepted at sea, and others crashed in southern England, causing some damage and casualties. Almost 600 flying bombs have been destroyed by British Tempest fighters, according to an official announcement today.

During the blitz in Britain, the Germans dropped 2,600 high explosive bombs on the south coast of Southhampton as well as 32,000 incendiary bombs and 36 parachute mines, it has been revealed. The figures disclosed that 633 civilians were killed, nearly 2,000 injured; 4,269 houses were destroyed and, altogether, more than 43,000 properties were destroyed or damaged. (OWI - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

GERMAN SHIPPING HIT OFF TRONDHEIM

LONDON, October 19 — Carrier-borne aircraft of the British Home Fleet struck at German shipping and shore installations at Trondheim on the Norwegian coast, an Admiralty communique stated tonight. Hits were scored on a medium-sized supply ship, and two anti-aircraft ships were hit and left burning fiercely.

A number of shore batteries and other installations were attacked, and mines were laid in coastal waters, the communique said.

The attacking forces of planes and ships suffered no damage or casualties. (Reuter)

GERMAN SOLDIERS HINDER NAZI EVACUATION

LONDON, October 19 — Several German soldiers have been shot for telling Rhineland civilians they would come to no harm in Allied hands, a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* said today in a despatch from Aachen.

Thousands of civilians — who took the soldiers' advice and went into hiding after the police had issued orders to leave — caused hindrance in the Nazis' evacuation plans, the correspondent continued.

A clash between the Nazi leaders and the war-weary Rhineland people is coming to a head, and a steam may break over the question of evacuation, the correspondent said.

The German commander at Aachen has ordered his soldiers to shoot civilian men and women trying to reach Allied lines, the correspondent concluded. (Reuter)

108 AIRFIELDS BUILT IN FRANCE SINCE D-DAY

WASHINGTON, October 19 — Approximately 108 airfields were constructed in France between D-Day and October 12 by the U. S. Air Force Engineer command, it was disclosed here today.

This record was made possible by the development of a prefabricated surfacing, first conceived by Canadian and British engineers, and later improved by American manufacturers, a USAAF spokesman said.

Lighter than the steel landing mat, the new surfacing is consequently easier to transport in large quantities. After grading off the soil, the process takes about 15 hours to construct a runway 120 feet by 3,600 feet, and makes a landing field that carries military planes up to the fighter-bomber class. (OWI)

NEW BELGIAN ARMY BEING FORMED

WASHINGTON, October 19 — A new Belgian Army will be trained as speedily as possible and provided with modern equipment, said Belgian Defense Minister Fernand Demets last night in a broadcast over Radio Brussels. The army will «take part with the least delay in the victorious fight being waged by our glorious allies,» he said.

The new Army would be purged of all «undesirable elements» and given the task of «avenging the defeat of 1940,» the minister added. (OWI)

FINNISH DISARMAMENT OF GERMANS LAGS

MOSCOW, October 19 — The Finnish Government has carried out all provisions of the Soviet-Finnish armistice

GERMAN GENERALS DENOUNCE THE VOLKSSTURM

MOSCOW, October 19 — Because Himmler and Hitler must perish, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler is asking the German people to commit national suicide.

That accusation was broadcast over Radio Moscow today by the Free German Committee — an organization of captured German generals and German political refugees now living in Russia.

Analyzing the Hitler proclamation calling for organization of the *Volkssturm* — a People's Army to stay the Allied invasion — and also analyzing the Himmler recruiting speech made in East Prussia yesterday, the committee declared:

First, that defeat and collapse of Germany are certainties in the eyes of every person capable of reasoning.

Second, that the call-up of men from 16 to 60 years of age, to take up arms in the countryside, is an indication that the Wehrmacht has been drained of its blood.

Third, that the selection of Nazi Party men as commanders of the *Volkssturm* clearly indicates that the war is a Party war — continued to safeguard its members and its organizations.

Fourth, that Himmler now attempts to recruit everyone into a Party-controlled *Volkssturm* to head off the possibility of a mass uprising against Hitler.

Reuter dispatches from London recalled today that the idea of a *Volkssturm* has been mulled over by the Nazis for some time. Policy has varied. Hitler was once said to have been fearful of creating a force against himself, were the people of the countryside trained in the use of arms.

Army commanders were opposed, holding that a true People's Army could be effective only if it were composed of volunteers; and Hitler's own *Volkischer Beobachter* said at the time that the German national character is «not easily excitable,» and unlikely to rise up unguided.

But now, said Reuter today, the reason for risking the outcome of the formation of a Volkssturm is obviously that Germany's regular forces could not be increased sufficiently to cope with the immediate danger of an encircling Allied onslaught on the Reich.

Radio Moscow had this to say:

«There is nothing that Hitler, Himmler, or Goering can possibly do to stop the final Allied onslaught against the Reich. The German nation is being called to arms solely for the purpose of facilitating the escape of high Nazi officials. Germany will be a battlefield.» (Reuter)

AUSTRALIAN ROLE IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN

CANBERRA, October 19 — Australia has been organizing for months to serve as a base for extensive operations against Japan, Prime Minister John Curtin said yesterday.

Curtin said that under present plans, Australia will play much the same role as England had during preparations for the invasion of Europe. He said that Australia is supplying food to Allied forces based in Australia, to the British Admiralty, and to British forces overseas.

Australian munitions production has been redirected, he said, and is now supplying United States forces with machine tools, engineering equipment, and radio equipment. (OWI)

U. S. CASUALTIES IN WEST TOTAL 174,780

WASHINGTON, October 19 — American casualties on the western land front from June 6 through October 3 numbered 174,780, the War Department announced here today. The total does not include Air Force casualties.

Of the total, 29,842 were killed, 130,227 were wounded,

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

leave — caused hindrance in the Nazis' evacuation plans, the correspondent continued.

A clash between the Nazi leaders and the war-weary Rhineland people is coming to a head, and a storm may break over the question of evacuation, the correspondent said.

The German commander at Aachen has ordered his soldiers to shoot civilian men and women trying to reach Allied lines, the correspondent concluded. (Reuter)

108 AIRFIELDS BUILT IN FRANCE SINCE D-DAY

WASHINGTON, October 19 — Approximately 108 airfields were constructed in France between D-Day and October 12 by the U. S. Air Force Engineer command, it was disclosed here today.

This record was made possible by the development of a prefabricated surfacing, first conceived by Canadian and British engineers, and later improved by American manufacturers, a USAAF spokesman said.

Lighter than the steel landing mat, the new surfacing is consequently easier to transport in large quantities. After grading off the soil, the process takes about 15 hours to construct a runway 120 feet by 3,600 feet, and makes a landing field that carries military planes up to the fighter-bomber class. (OWI)

NEW BELGIAN ARMY BEING FORMED

WASHINGTON, October 19 — A new Belgian Army will be trained as speedily as possible and provided with modern equipment, said Belgian Defense Minister Fernand Demets last night in a broadcast over Radio Brussels. The army will «take part with the least delay in the victorious fight being waged by our glorious allies,» he said.

The new Army would be purged of all «undesirable elements» and given the task of «avenging the defeat of 1940,» the minister added. (OWI)

FINNISH DISARMAMENT OF GERMANS LAGS

MOSCOW, October 19 — The Finnish Government has carried out all provisions of the Soviet-Finnish armistice agreement except for a satisfactory disarmament of German soldiers, Radio Moscow said yesterday.

The broadcast said that only a small part of the available Finnish Army is being used in operations against the Germans still remaining in the country.

The broadcast said that among obligations fulfilled were the transfer of airdromes in southern Finland to Allied control, breaking of relations with former German satellites, liberation of war and political prisoners, dissolution of Fascist-type organizations, and handing over of German military property.

The Finnish Radio said yesterday that 15 British members of the Allied Armistice Control Commission have arrived in Helsinki.

The broadcast said the British were met by Soviet members of the committee and by officials of the Finnish Foreign Ministry. (OWI)

THREE BULGARIAN JUDGES DISMISSED

SOFIA, October 19 — Three judges of the Bulgarian Supreme Court and 74 other persons in the Bulgarian judicial service have been dismissed for Fascist activities, the Bulgarian Radio said today. (PWB)

of a mass uprising against Hitler.

Reuter dispatches from London recalled today that the idea of a *Volkssturm* has been mulled over by the Nazis for some time. Policy has varied. Hitler was once said to have been fearful of creating a force against himself, were the people of the countryside trained in the use of arms.

Army commanders were opposed, holding that a true People's Army could be effective only if it were composed of volunteers; and Hitler's own *Volkischer Beobachter* said at the time that the German national character is «not easily excitable,» and unlikely to rise up unguided.

But now, said Reuter today, the reason for risking the outcome of the formation of a Volkssturm is obviously that Germany's regular forces could not be increased sufficiently to cope with the immediate danger of an encircling Allied onslaught on the Reich.

Radio Moscow had this to say:

«There is nothing that Hitler, Himmler, or Goering can possibly do to stop the final Allied onslaught against the Reich. The German nation is being called to arms solely for the purpose of facilitating the escape of high Nazi officials. Germany will be a battlefield.» (Reuter)

AUSTRALIAN ROLE IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN

CANBERRA, October 19 — Australia has been organizing for months to serve as a base for extensive operations against Japan, Prime Minister John Curtin said yesterday.

Curtin said that under present plans, Australia will play much the same role as England had during preparations for the invasion of Europe. He said that Australia is supplying food to Allied forces based in Australia, to the British Admiralty and to British forces overseas.

Australian munitions production has been redirected, he said, and is now supplying United States forces with machine tools, engineering equipment, and radio equipment. (OWI)

U. S. CASUALTIES IN WEST TOTAL 174,780

WASHINGTON, October 19 — American casualties on the western land front from June 6 through October 3 numbered 174,780, the War Department announced here today. The total does not include Air Force casualties.

Of the total, 29,842 were killed, 130,227 were wounded, and 14,711 are missing. The casualties include those of the American 7th Army which landed in southern France.

Since the start of the war, the combined Army and Navy casualty total is 453,375, of which Army casualties in all theaters through October 6 were 384,895. Navy casualties were 68,480 including 27,046 killed, 27,368 wounded, 9,586 missing, and 4,480 prisoners of war. (OWI)

GERMAN GENERAL DIES

LONDON, October 19 — General Walter Schroth, one of the members of the Court of Honor named to find out who took part in the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, died in an accident, Radio Berlin announced tonight.

Schroth was commander-in-chief at Wiesbaden. (OWI)

GERMANS LOSE 50,000 OFFICERS

LONDON, October 19 — The German Transocean news agency said yesterday that 50,000 officers of the German Army, including 138 generals, have been killed on the various fronts in this war. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

LIBERATED ITALY

16 KILLED, 104 WOUNDED IN SICILIAN RIOT

ROME, October 19 — Sixteen people were killed and 104 wounded in a riot at Palermo, Sicily, today when Italian troops fired on a crowd of workers demanding an improvement of their living conditions, a Reuter dispatch reported tonight. (Reuter)

MINISTRIES TO FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION

ROME, October 19 — At a meeting at the Viminal this morning, presided over by Meuccio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio, the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction decided to allocate funds for the reconstruction and industrial development of Sicily. Plans for organization of land and sea transport and for coördination of colonization and charitable works in the island were also discussed.

The committee will meet Saturday to formulate the decisions reached today. (UNN)

AZZOLINI'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED

ROME, October 19 — On instructions from the Finance Superintendent, the Rome Tribunal has ordered the confiscation of all property of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, it was announced today.

Other Fascist officials whose property will be confiscated are Raffaello Riccardi, former Minister of Currency and Exchange; Giovanni Marinelli, former Administrative Secretary of the Fascist Party and Undersecretary for Communications; Antonio Le Pera, former Prefect and Director General for Vital Statistics, and Professor Giovanni Balella, former President of the Confederation of Industry. (UNN)

PERUGIA REPORTS RECONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

PERUGIA, October 19 — The grain harvest of the liberated Perugia Province will reach 1,800,000 quintals, it was announced today by officials of Region IV of the Allied Control Commission, which arranged for the distribution of the harvest surplus.

The ACC officials set up a province pool of 160 trucks and arranged for petrol.

The harvest will provide for all the grain needs of 600,000 people of the province, besides making it possible to bolster the food needs of Rome with daily shipments of 250 to 300 tons of grain.

Grain for Rome is being shipped south by rail over track rehabilitated under plans devised by ACC officials and the Military Railway Service.

In addition to the grain harvest, sufficient olives are being gathered to make 16,850 quintals of olive oil, an increase of five to 10 per cent over the usual crop in peacetime. Plenty of rain is responsible for this excellent crop.

ACC agricultural experts are also arranging for the export to other provinces of liberated Italy of about 60,000 suckling pigs out of a total of more than 180,000 which will be produced in the province by livestock farmers.

An additional 6,000 to 7,000 hogs will also be dressed for export. These figures represent a loss of less than 20 per cent from peacetime, although the province suffered a 15 to 20 per cent loss of its livestock during the fighting there.

Reconstruction work in the province is proceeding [illegible] cement factors, three

of Justice by the Deputy Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, it was announced today.

The proposal suggested the revocation of the royal pardon granted in 1926 to Bartolomeo Carta, who two years before had been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for homicide, committed apparently for Fascist motives. (UNN)

NEW CONCESSIONS TO JEWISH STUDENTS

ROME, October 19 — The Minister of Education, Guido De Ruggiero, has notified directors of universities and colleges that the law of last January recognizing school examinations passed abroad by Jewish students after 1938, when the Fascist Regime introduced racial descrimination, is to be extended to university examinations.

Studies completed after 1938 in Pontifical Institutes inside and outside of Vatican territory and in the Hebrew Schools of Rome and Milan will likewise be recognized, the minister added. (UNN)

TAYLOR, POLETTI VISIT SUPPLY CENTER

VATICAN CITY, October 19 — Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and Colonel Charles Poletti, AMG Commissioner for the Rome region, this morning visited the Vatican Supply Center in the Oratorium of St. Peter's, the Vatican Press Service reported. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

P.C.N.L. READY FOR AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, October 19 — The Polish Committee of National Liberation which has been taking part in the conferences here, officially announced tonight that it was ready to come to an agreement with the Polish Government-in-London.

Radio Moscow, broadcasting the announcement, said the basis for the agreement will be the acceptance by the Polish Government-in-London of the 1921 Constitution and the rejection of the 1935 Constitution.

The Polish Liberation Committee delegation returned to Lublin today after conferences with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. Premier Stanislaw Mikoljaczyk of the Polish Government-in-London was afterward informed of Lublin's Committee's proposal. He stated that he must consult with his government in London, and seek authorization to continue the talks in the near future. (OWI)

CHURCHILL DINED AT THE KREMLIN

MOSCOW, October 19 — Marshal Stalin gave a dinner at the Kremlin last night in honor of Prime Minister Churchill and British Foreign Minister Eden.

Ambassadors Averell Harriman of The United States and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr of Great Britain were also present, along with military staff representatives of both nations, and diplomatic, army, and naval men of the Soviet Union.

Soviet news agency TASS said the dinner passed «in friendly atmosphere, and in animated talk between Soviet leaders and their guests». (TASS)

RUSSIA TO PAY CANADA FOR MINES IN FINLAND

[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

AZZOLINI'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED

ROME, October 19 — On instructions from the Finance Superintendent, the Rome Tribunal has ordered the confiscation of all property of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, it was announced today.

Other Fascist officials whose property will be confiscated are Raffaello Riccardi, former Minister of Currency and Exchange; Giovanni Marinelli, former Administrative Secretary of the Fascist Party and Undersecretary for Communications; Antonio Le Pera, former Prefect and Director General for Vital Statistics, and Professor Giovanni Balella, former President of the Confederation of Industry. (UNN)

PERUGIA REPORTS RECONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

PERUGIA, October 19 — The grain harvest of the liberated Perugia Province will reach 1,800,000 quintals, it was announced today by officials of Region IV of the Allied Control Commission, which arranged for the distribution of the harvest surplus.

The ACC officials set up a province pool of 160 trucks and arranged for petrol.

The harvest will provide for all the grain needs of 600,000 people of the province, besides making it possible to bolster the food needs of Rome with daily shipments of 250 to 300 tons of grain.

Grain for Rome is being shipped south by rail over track rehabilitated under plans devised by ACC officials and the Military Railway Service.

In addition to the grain harvest, sufficient olives are being gathered to make 16,000 quintals of olive oil, an increase of five to 10 per cent over the usual crop in peacetime. Plenty of rain is responsible for this excellent crop.

ACC agricultural experts are also arranging for the export to other provinces of liberated Italy of about 60,000 suckling pigs out of a total of more than 100,000 which will be produced in the province by livestock farmers.

An additional 6,000 to 7,000 hogs will also be dressed for export. These figures represent a loss of less than 20 per cent from peacetime, although the province suffered a 15 to 20 per cent loss of its livestock during the fighting there.

Reconstruction work in the province is proceeding speedily with local materials from a cement factory, three brick factories, and two quarries which the ACC arranged to reopen.

These materials are now being used to rebuild 367 bridges blown up by the Germans and the buildings laid waste by them.

Of the 367 destroyed by the Germans, 12 bridges have been rebuilt, 88 are under construction, and the plans completed for the remainder. Local labor and material are used under the supervision of ACC and Italian Government engineers.

ACC reported that the capacity of the cement factory is 400 quintals a day; of the brick factories, 182,000 bricks a day, and the two quarries about 80 cubic metres a day.

Another agricultural achievement of the farmers of the Perugia Province is the development, treatment, and preparation for shipment of 2,000 quintals of seed wheat of the Roma and Virgilio strain, for distribution in other provinces where it is needed. This seed wheat is now being distributed. (UNN)

REVOCATION OF A ROYAL PARDON PROPOSED

ROME, October 19 — A proposal for the first application of the article of law providing for the revocation of royal pardons already granted has been forwarded to the Ministry

VATICAN CITY, October 19 — Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and Colonel Charles Poletti, AMG Commissioner for the Rome region, this morning visited the Vatican Supply Center in the Gratorium of St. Peter's, the Vatican Press Service reported. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

P.C.N.L. READY FOR AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, October 19 — The Polish Committee of National Liberation which has been taking part in the conferences here, officially announced tonight that it was ready to come to an agreement with the Polish Government-in-London.

Radio Moscow, broadcasting the announcement, said the basis for the agreement will be the acceptance by the Polish Government-in-London of the 1921 Constitution and the rejection of the 1935 Constitution.

The Polish Liberation Committee delegation returned to Lublin today after conferences with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government-in-London was afterward informed of Lublin's Committee's proposal. He stated that he must consult with his government in London, and seek authorization to continue the talks in the near future. (OWI)

CHURCHILL DINED AT THE KREMLIN

MOSCOW, October 19 — Marshal Stalin gave a dinner at the Kremlin last night in honor of Prime Minister Churchill and British Foreign Minister Eden.

Ambassadors Averell Harriman of The United States and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr of Great Britain were also present, along with military staff representatives of both nations, and diplomatic, army, and naval men of the Soviet Union.

Soviet news agency TASS said the dinner passed «in friendly atmosphere, and in animated talk between Soviet leaders and their guests». (TASS)

RUSSIA TO PAY CANADA FOR MINES IN FINLAND

LONDON, October 19 — The Soviet Union is to pay the Canadian government 20 million United States dollars as full and final compensation for two Canadian nickel companies which operated mines in the Petsamo area of Finland which has been returned to Russia, it was announced tonight.

The payments will be made in equal installments over the next six years. Russia, Britain and Canada agreed that, for purposes of payment, the United States dollar will be valued at 35 dollars to one ounce of gold. (OWI)

STATE DEPARTMENT DENIES DEWEY'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, October 19 — The State Department tonight issued a statement in reply to Governor Thomas Dewey's assertion that the Rumanian armistice was «not a military armistice» because it dealt with future frontiers and economic matters, and also in reply to Governor Dewey's assertion that Secretary Cordell Hull had not received the terms from Moscow in time for study.

The official Government statement declared that the Rumanian armistice was a «military document and not a peace settlement» — which was the reason why a Russian official signed it on behalf of The United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The State Department announcement also declared that the United States Government had participated in all stages of the armistice negotiations.

Referring to Governor Dewey's statement that the pact «disposed of Bessarabia and Transylvania,» the State Department said that the armistice «merely restores» the Bessarabian frontier as established by the Soviet-Rumanian agreement of 8 June 1940, and that the disposition of Transylvania would depend on «confirmation at the time of the general peace settlement.» (OWI)

DEWEY CALLS FOR COMPLETE VICTORY

NEW YORK, October 19 — Governor Thomas Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, last night called for complete and absolute defeat and disarmament of Germany and Japan as a prerequisite for a post-war world freed of the threat of future wars.

The Dumbarton Oaks conference, Dewey declared, represents a good start toward full partnership of small as well as big nations in planning for future peace but, he warned, the building of a world organization for peace must not await final victory.

«A beginning has been made,» he declared. «It is imperative that the small nations of the world be brought into full partnership in this work... The treatment of small nations is the test of the conscience of civilization... No single nation can make itself impregnable to attack... We can and must have a world organization to prevent future wars. We must have two unities on which to build. One is unity of the United Nations. The other is the unity of the American people. With that unity, we can give leadership in bringing a lasting peace to a stricken world.»

Dewey proposed a post-war international organization to include a general assembly of all peace-loving nations of the world, and a council small enough for almost continuous meetings and prompt action.»

«This world organization must be enabled, through the use of force where necessary, to prevent or repel military aggression,» he said. «It must be supplemented by a World Court to deal with international disputes.»

Stating that an improvised administration had been set up in Italy, Dewey maintained that in the 15 months since Italy's surrender, not enough has been done to relieve the Italian people.

Post-war treatment of Germany may require the prohibition of an aircraft industry within the Reich, Dewey said. He advocated the internationalization of the Ruhr, and also demanded that the war criminals be brought to justice.

«The people of Germany and Japan must be taught, once and for all, that war does not pay,» he declared. (OWI)

BELGIANS ASK FOR BIGGER RATIONS

BRUSSELS, October 19 — Thousands of Belgian women and children marched through the main boulevards here today and demonstrated outside of the Ministry of Food.

Despite persistent rain squalls, they stood shouting slogans demanding immediate action in the deteriorating food situation.

A communique issued after a special cabinet meeting said: «The Government will make severe use of the very wide powers it possesses to improve the food situation as soon as possible.» (Reuter)

RESTORATION OF JEWISH PROPERTY BEGINS

WASHINGTON, October 19 — The process of restoring [illegible] taken from Jews by the Germans in

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA DIES

LONDON, October 19 — Colonel Deneys Reitz, High Commissioner for South Africa, died today. He was 62 years old. (Reuter)

LABOR DELEGATION PRESENTS AWARD

WASHINGTON, October 19 — A delegation including Luigi Antonini, Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (American Federation of Labor Affiliate) and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today made a personal presentation of the Italian-American Labor Council's Four Freedoms Award to President Roosevelt at the White House. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDES PREDICT REVOLT IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, October 19 — The Swedish newspaper *Goteborgs-Posten* said yesterday that Fascist Spain has but a slight chance of survival in a Europe under the influence of the western democracies and Soviet Russia.

Noting the violent clashes between Spanish Republican Maquis and General Francisco Franco's forces along the Spanish frontier, the newspaper said:

«The end of the war in Europe will bring Spain's internal and political crisis to a head. The events along the Spanish frontier are the first warning signals.»

(OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS RESUME MASS-MURDER OF POLES

LONDON, October 19 — The Germans have again begun the mass murder of Poles in the gas chambers of the notorious concentration camp of Oswiecim, the Polish Government-in-London announced today.

Among those in danger are 12,400 civilians driven there from Warsaw, the announcement continued. Many more thousands are being left in the capital by the Germans without food or shelter. Men between 16 and 40 years of age have been carried off to Germany.

Earlier this month, the Germans were given clear warning by the Allied governments that everybody involved, from the highest to the lowest, would be held responsible if the planned mass executions were carried out. (Reuter)

DUTCH URGED TO SHARE FOOD, CLOTHING, FUEL

LONDON, October 19 — Dutch people who still have foodstuff, clothing, and fuel of any kind were urged yesterday by their Government in London to share these things with those who have lost everything. Only mutual help may save Holland from ultimate destruction, the Dutch people were told in a radio broadcast from here.

With only five per cent of Holland yet liberated from Nazi occupation, a dreadful famine is ravaging the rest of the country.

The Dutch Government announced a few days ago that if the present situation continues even for a few more weeks, it will cause such a collapse in the population's physical resistance that the strength of the nation will be endangered for decades.

Germany has taken away from Holland, the most

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

[illegible] await final victory.

«A beginning has been made,» he declared. «It is imperative that the small nations of the world be brought into full partnership in this work. The treatment of small nations is the test of the conscience of civilization. No single nation can make itself impregnable to attack. We can and must have a world organization to prevent future wars. We must have two unities on which to build. One is unity of the United Nations. The other is the unity of the American people. With that unity, we can give leadership in bringing a lasting peace to a stricken world.»

Dewey proposed a post-war international organization to include a general assembly of all peace-loving nations of the world, and a council small enough for almost continuous meetings and prompt action.»

«This world organization must be enabled, through the use of force where necessary, to prevent or repel military aggression,» he said. «It must be supplemented by a World Court to deal with international disputes.»

Stating that an improvised administration had been set up in Italy, Dewey maintained that in the 15 months since Italy's surrender, not enough has been done to relieve the Italian people.

Post-war treatment of Germany may require the prohibition of an aircraft industry within the Reich, Dewey said. He advocated the internationalization of the Ruhr, and also demanded that the war criminals be brought to justice.

«The people of Germany and Japan must be taught, once and for all, that war does not pay,» he declared. (OWI)

BELGIANS ASK FOR BIGGER RATIONS

BRUSSELS, October 19 — Thousands of Belgian women and children marched through the main boulevards here today and demonstrated outside of the Ministry of Food.

Despite persistent rain squalls, they stood shouting slogans demanding immediate action in the deteriorating food situation.

A communique issued after a special cabinet meeting said: «The Government will make severe use of the very wide powers it possesses to improve the food situation as soon as possible.» (Reuter)

RESTORATION OF JEWISH PROPERTY BEGINS

WASHINGTON, October 19 — The process of restoring property and rights seized from Jews by the Germans in Europe has begun in countries liberated by the Allies, Overseas News Agency reports from Bucharest and Luxembourg said today.

A dispatch from Bucharest said that William Filderman, Jewish leader in Rumania, revealed that the Rumanian Government has promised to reemploy 20,000 Jews who were dismissed from government service by the pro-German régime. Salaries will be retroactive to the time of their dismissal from service.

In Luxembourg, restitution of property confiscated from Jews is already under way. The Luxembourg Government has decreed that persons who bought Jewish property from the Nazis have no right to such holdings, but may demand a refund of the purchase price from the Germans after the war. (OWI)

SPELLMAN CONFERS WITH ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, October 19 — Archbishop Francis Spellman, of New York, Vicar-General of the U.S. Armed Forces, was President Roosevelt's luncheon guest at the White House yesterday when he discussed his recent 19,000-mile tour of the European fighting fronts. (OWI)

a slight chance of survival in a Europe under the influence of the western democracies and Soviet Russia.

Noting the violent clashes between Spanish Republican Maquis and General Francisco Franco's forces along the Spanish frontier, the newspaper said:

«The end of the war in Europe will bring Spain's internal and political crisis to a head. The events along the Spanish frontier are the first warning signals.» (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS RESUME MASS-MURDER OF POLES

LONDON, October 19 — The Germans have again begun the mass murder of Poles in the gas chambers of the notorious concentration camp of Oswiecim, the Polish Government-in-London announced today.

Among those in danger are 12,400 civilians driven there from Warsaw, the announcement continued. Many more thousands are being left in the capital by the Germans without food or shelter. Men between 16 and 40 years of age have been carried off to Germany.

Earlier this month, the Germans were given clear warning by the Allied governments that everybody involved, from the highest to the lowest, would be held responsible if the planned mass executions were carried out. (Reuter)

DUTCH URGED TO SHARE FOOD, CLOTHING, FUEL

LONDON, October 19 — Dutch people who still have foodstuff, clothing, and fuel of any kind were urged yesterday by their Government in London to share these things with those who have lost everything. Only mutual help may save Holland from ultimate destruction, the Dutch people were told in a radio broadcast from here.

With only five per cent of Holland yet liberated from Nazi occupation, a dreadful famine is ravaging the rest of the country.

The Dutch Government announced a few days ago that if the present situation continues even for a few more weeks, it will cause such a collapse in the population's physical resistance that the strength of the nation will be endangered for decades.

Germany has taken away from Holland, the most densely populated country of Europe, all staple foods in order to make up for the loss of so many agricultural regions liberated by Allied victories. (ANETA)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 19 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the low ground east of Cesena, 8th Army troops have forced a bridgehead over the River Pisciatello against strong opposition. In the foothills southwest of Cesena, further gains have been made, and Indian troops of the 8th Army have captured Acquarola and Roversano.

In a day of extremely heavy fighting, American troops of the 5th Army have continued to press forward against determined resistance. Monte Belmonte continues to be the center of the most bitter fighting. On their left, South African troops of the 5th Army have captured Monte Pezza after a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

hard fight and on the west coast, Negro troops of the 5th Army have captured Monte Castiglione, an important feature dominating the coast road.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday considerably curtailed operations, but fighter-bombers attacked rail yards at Vinkovci, Yugoslavia and gave close support to the land forces in attacks on bridges near Bologna and on the rail yards at Modena.

Medium bombers hit Padua rail bridge.

Shipping in the bay of Salonika was attacked.

From the day's operations, one of our aircraft is missing.

MAAF flew nearly 800 sorties.

Navy:

It is reported from the Aegean that on October 15 naval aircraft working from a force of escort carriers under the command of Commodore Geoffrey N. Oliver made low-flying attacks on enemy transport inland off Volos. Four armoured cars, three ammunition trucks, and 27 other motor vehicles were destroyed, and more than 30 damaged. Naval aircraft also attacked an ammunition ship, which blew up after being hit, and set a coaster on fire.

On October 16, northeast of Psathura in the northern Sporades, *HMS Argonaut* sank an armed caique containing 200 enemy infantry, while the destroyer *Termagant* sank a Siebel ferry laden with valuable equipment. Some enemy survivors were rescued.

On October 17 off Lemnos, naval aircraft destroyed six enemy craft and set a merchant vessel on fire. Between 15 and 20 smaller craft were also disposed of.

Near Volos, three locomotives and 36 trucks were destroyed, while one locomotive, four armored cars, and three barges were damaged.

Yesterday, October 18, the garrison of Santorin, to the north of Crete, surrendered to *HMS Ajax*.

Land Forces Greece:

Today, the Greek Prime Minister and the Greek cabinet landed at Piraeus and proceeded by road to Athens along a route lined by cheering and enthusiastic crowds.

The unloading of troops and stores continues most satisfactorily, and operations are proceeding according to plan.
(PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 18 — Today's communique:

In south Schelde, the Allies made progress westward to within 3,000 yards of Breskens.

We made good gains east of Schoondijke and southwards to Ijzendijke.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, we captured Venraij yesterday.

To the southwest, our forces are now two miles south of the Venraij-Deurne Road.

Gains were also made along the north side of the railway east of Duren.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in Holland. Other fighter-bombers, striking at enemy supply routes to Holland, attacked railway targets north and west of the Ruhr.

Our units continuing the battle of Aachen are meeting stubborn resistance in house-to-house fighting. Fighters and fighter-bombers made concentrated attacks on buildings in the northwest section of the city, where the enemy forces are holding out. Just to the northwest of Aachen, our forces destroyed a large number of pillboxes, and made gains against strong opposition.

On Czecho-Slovakian territory, north of the Rumanian town of Sighet, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Kobiletska-Polyana, Vizhna-Apsha, Nizhna-Apsha, Srednya-Apsha, Maly-Pochkov, Vdoli, Bitserika-Albi, and Platino-Selo.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the town and railway junction of Baia-Mare, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Baia-Sprie, Teushi, Peitea, Odeshki, Trentai, Viarsat, Tarnashak, Karastelik, Kamar, and Markat, and the railway stations of Baia-Sprie, Shaturi, Vulshak, Tarnashak, and Bots.

In Hungary, south of Debrecen, our troops fought advance battles in the course of which they captured the town of Berettyoujfalu, and the populated localities of Natleta, Vetegh, Hoidusharye, Sharan, Baraner, Ulivate, and Haidu-Vannsperes.

In this area, in battles from October 13 to 18, our troops captured more than 11,000 German and Hungarian officers and men. Our troops seized the following trophies: 91 aircraft, 29 tanks and self-propelled guns, and 222 guns of various caliber.

Our troops, jointly with units of National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, continued fighting to clear the enemy from Belgrade.

Southeast of Belgrade, our troops fought successful battles for annihilation of encircled groups of enemy troops. In the course of fighting in this area, our troops seized the following trophies: 13 tanks and self-propelled guns, over 300 guns of various caliber, 20 armored carriers, 175 machine-guns, 75 radio stations, over 2,000 trucks, over 1,200 carts with war material, 500 horses, 26 various warehouses, and captured 5,700 German officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 35 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 50 enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Aemilia region, the enemy launched a violent attack against the Patriots in an effort to reopen the highway between Castelnuovo and San Polo d'Enza. The Germans suffered heavy losses totalling 150 dead without gaining full control of the highway artery. More fighting took place in Reggio Emilia Province, where the enemy reoccupied Minozzo and Villaminozzo.

Patriots are holding firm at Ornavasso and Finero in Novara Province, which continues to be one of the most active centers of the clandestine struggle. A victorious counter-attack took place at Candoglia, forcing the Nazi-Fascists to withdraw.

In Liguria, three Fascist battalions met with groups of Patriots in the Torriglia, Rezzoglio, and Favaro di Malvaro sectors. Patriots lost approximately 100 men, the Fascists about 150.

On the border between Liguria and Tuscany, the Nazi-Fascists last week started mopping-up operations in the Mulazzo and Suvero sectors. As a result of the violent reaction of the Patriots, the enemy had to retire to Val di Magra, after having burned houses and killed civilians in reprisal. The Patriots have regained control of the situation in this sector.

The German offensive against the Patriots of the Carnia sector entered its third phase on October 13, when the enemy marched on Amperzo. Patriots with their tactics of movement are compelling the Germans to move from one sector to another with an expenditure of men and materials

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Sporades, *HMS Argonaut* sank an armed caique containing 200 enemy infantry, while the destroyer *Termagant* sank a Siebel ferry laden with valuable equipment. Some enemy survivors were rescued.

On October 17 off Lemnos, naval aircraft destroyed six enemy craft and set a merchant vessel on fire. Between 15 and 20 smaller craft were also disposed of.

Near Volos, three locomotives and 36 trucks were destroyed, while one locomotive, four armored cars, and three barges were damaged.

Yesterday, October 18, the garrison of Santorin, to the north of Crete, surrendered to *HMS Ajax*.

Land Forces Greece:

Today, the Greek Prime Minister and the Greek cabinet landed at Piraeus and proceeded by road to Athens along a route lined by cheering and enthusiastic crowds.

The unloading of troops and stores continues most satisfactorily, and operations are proceeding according to plan. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 19 — Today's communique:

In south Schelde, the Allies made progress westward to within 3,000 yards of Breskens.

We made good gains east of Schoondijke and southwards to Ijzendijke.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, we captured Venraij yesterday.

To the southwest, our forces are now two miles south of the Venraij-Deurne Road.

Gains were also made along the north side of the railway east of Düren.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in Holland. Other fighter-bombers, striking at enemy supply routes to Holland, attacked railway targets north and west of the Ruhr.

Our units continuing the battle of Aachen are meeting stubborn resistance in house-to-house fighting. Fighters and fighter-bombers made concentrated attacks on buildings in the northwest section of the city, where the enemy forces are holding out. Just to the northwest of Aachen, our forces destroyed a large number of pillboxes, and made gains against strong opposition.

Units which closed the gap northeast of the city repulsed two counter-attacks by infantry and tanks.

Railway targets along the Düsseldorf-Düren-Aachen line and elsewhere on lines leading westward to Aachen were attacked by fighter-bombers. Small counter-attacks were repulsed.

We consolidated and improved our positions at several points in the Vosges foothills, where the enemy continued to oppose our advances stubbornly and made more vain counter-attacks. Two hundred enemy prisoners were taken in a series of successful local actions southeast of Cornimont.

A strong force of heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked industrial targets and railway yards in the Cologne-Kassel areas. Other escorted heavy bombers struck at the railway center of Bonn. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 19 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northwest of Jelgava (Metava), our troops, as a result of advance fighting, captured the following populated localities: Bigaunsiens, Platnesiens, Ragasiens, Iskupi, Iertzes, Siluni, and Pragouli.

Southeast of Belgrade [illegible] battles for annihilation of encircled groups of enemy troops. In the course of fighting in this area, our troops seized the following trophies: 18 tanks and self-propelled guns, over 300 guns of various caliber, 20 armored carriers, 175 machine-guns, 75 radio stations, over 2,000 trucks, over 1,200 carts with war material, 500 horses, 26 various warehouses, and captured 5,700 German officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 35 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 50 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ AAI, October 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Aemilia region, the enemy launched a violent attack against the Patriots in an effort to reopen the highway between Castelnuovo and San Polo d'Enza. The Germans suffered heavy losses totalling 150 dead without gaining full control of the highway artery. More fighting took place in Reggio Emilia Province, where the enemy reoccupied Minozzo and Villaminozzo.

Patriots are holding firm at Ornavasso and Finero in Novara Province, which continues to be one of the most active centers of the clandestine struggle. A victorious counter-attack took place at Candoglia, forcing the Nazi-Fascists to withdraw.

In Liguria, three Fascist battalions met with groups of Patriots in the Torriglia, Rezzoaglio, and Favaro di Malvaro sectors. Patriots lost approximately 100 men, the Fascists about 150.

On the border between Liguria and Tuscany, the Nazi-Fascists last week started mopping-up operations in the Mulazzo and Suvero sectors. As a result of the violent reaction of the Patriots, the enemy had to retire to Val di Magra, after having burned houses and killed civilians in reprisal. The Patriots have regained control of the situation in this sector.

The German offensive against the Patriots of the Carnia sector entered its third phase on October 13, when the enemy marched on Ampezzo. Patriots with their tactics of movement are compelling the Germans to move from one sector to another with an expenditure of men and materials.

Many acts of sabotage were carried out by Patriots of the Vicenza sector. On September 5, a locomotive was destroyed at Vicenza; on September 9 a bridge was blown up on the Vicenza-Verona line near Olmo and a signal tower was destroyed at Vicenza. A trainload of ammunition was blown up at Dueville. Two trains were destroyed on the Vicenza-Padua line.

Other groups of Patriots carried out attacks against the Turin-Milan railway line. Four locomotives and 13 freight cars were destroyed. The rails were cut four times, causing the interruption of traffic for a total of 96 hours. A train transporting German troops was derailed, causing the death of many persons and wounding 24. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 19 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, east of Helmond, our troops smashed enemy attempts at breaking through which were made with extremely strong artillery forces and bomber support.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Southwest of Wurselen, in the bitter battle for Aix la Chapelle, our tank grenadiers frustrated enemy attacks and seized a certain number of pillboxes, which had been temporarily lost, from the Americans. Every house on the fringe of Aix la Chapelle was bitterly contested against the enemy, who attacked from the north, east, and south.

Fast German day and night bombers attacked enemy supply centers in this sector with good success.

In the Rotgen Forest, the positional warfare goes on. Northwest of Epinal, in the Bruyères sector, fierce fighting has been in progress for some days.

Southeast of Remiremont, counter-attacks by our troops ousted the enemy from his positions. Our artillery set an enemy fuel dump on fire.

London continues to be harassed by "V-1".

Italy:

In central Italy, the attacks of the U. S. 5th Army grew in intensity during the day. Some minor penetrations were cleared up by determined German counter-attacks. An important height was recaptured.

At dusk, at the Bologna Road, the enemy achieved some minor penetrations. He suffered losses. In the Cesena sector, the strong British pressure continues.

Numerous bands were smashed in the course of mopping up operations in the Italian rear. We captured a large booty found in their camps.

Eastern Front:

In central Greece, the town of Theben was evacuated in the course of our withdrawal.

In Serbia there is fighting, particularly in the sectors east of Krajevo and Kragujevac, as well as southeast of Belgrade.

At Debrecen, our troops are engaged in grim fighting against the enemy, who advances in a northerly direction. German bomber squadrons destroyed more than 100 Soviet vehicles and numerous guns.

On the front of the forest Carpathians, west of the Verecker and Dukla passes, local fighting is in progress.

West of the Dukla pass, strong enemy attacks were repulsed.

On the borders of East Prussia, between Sudauen and Schirwindt, the battle goes on with growing intensity. Eydtkau was lost, but our gallant troops prevented the Soviets from breaking through.

Thus far, 250 enemy tanks were destroyed during the three-day battle.

Southeast of Libau, as well as between Doblen and the Gulf of Riga, the Bolsheviks continued their strong attacks. They were repulsed and 38 tanks were destroyed.

In central Finland, our withdrawal in a northerly and northwesterly direction is being carried out according to plan.

Bolshevik attacks on the Arctic Sea road and north of it having failed, the enemy attacked again this morning. The fighting is in full swing.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers made an attack on Bonn and seriously hit the town area. The University, many cultural institutions, and 16 hospitals also fell victim to the bombs.

Further terror attacks were launched on Kassel and Cologne.

Last night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Hanover and Mannheim. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Rundstedt Speaks at Rommel Funeral: Berlin: «A state burial has taken place for the great German soldier, Field Marshal Rommel... General Field Marshal von Rundstedt, as commander-in-chief in the west and representative of the Fuhrer, was present. In his memorial speech he recalled the unequalled performances of the great fighter and commander. Von Rundstedt stressed that Rommel's deeds in Africa attracted the eyes of the whole world... The efforts made by Rommel in the days of the invasion of the west can serve as a model.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: The hard struggle for the Scheide Estuary is continuing with undiminished violence. Despite increased use of artillery, the Canadian 1st Army failed to force a breakthrough to the Beveland Peninsula. The situation at Aachen, as well as on the whole western front to the south of it, has remained unchanged.

Tense Situation at Belgrade: «In the bridgehead of Belgrade, which is continuously exposed to attacks from the air, the situation grew more tense yesterday... West of the Morava Valley, the German troops repulsed weak Soviet thrusts at Jagodina.»

FASCIST RADIO

Southern Front: In the Adriatic sector, all attacks launched by the British 8th Army were today checked south of Cesena. In the central sector of the front, the American 5th Army was forced to make its offensive thrusts in entirely new directions. German resistance was, as usual, extremely stubborn, and the attacking forces, despite their artillery and air support, were compelled to withdraw to the starting points.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Numerous bands were smashed in the course of mopping up operations in the Italian rear. We captured a large booty found in their camps.

Eastern Front:

In central Greece, the town of Theben was evacuated in the course of our withdrawal.

In Serbia there is fighting, particularly in the sectors east of Krajevo and Kragujevac, as well as southeast of Belgrade.

At Debrecen, our troops are engaged in grim fighting against the enemy, who advances in a northerly direction. German bomber squadrons destroyed more than 100 Soviet vehicles and numerous guns.

On the front of the forest Carpathians, west of the Verecke and Dukla passes, local fighting is in progress.

West of the Dukla pass, strong enemy attacks were repulsed.

On the borders of East Prussia, between Sudauen and Schirwindt, the battle goes on with growing intensity. Eydtkau was lost, but our gallant troops prevented the Soviets from breaking through.

Thus far, 250 enemy tanks were destroyed during the three-day battle.

Southeast of Libau, as well as between Doblen and the Gulf of Riga, the Bolsheviks continued their strong attacks. They were repulsed and 38 tanks were destroyed.

In central Finland, our withdrawal in a northerly and northwesterly direction is being carried out according to plan.

the Führer, was present. In his memorial speech he recalled the unequalled performances of the great fighter and commander. Von Rundstedt stressed that Rommel's deeds in Africa attracted the eyes of the whole world... The efforts made by Rommel in the days of the invasion of the west can serve as a model. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: The hard struggle for the Scheldt Estuary is continuing with undiminished violence. Despite increased use of artillery, the Canadian 1st Army failed to force a breakthrough to the Beveland Peninsula. The situation at Aachen, as well as on the whole western front to the south of it, has remained unchanged.

Tense Situation at Belgrade: » In the bridgehead of Belgrade, which is continuously exposed to attacks from the air, the situation grew more tense yesterday... West of the Morava Valley, the German troops repulsed weak Soviet thrusts at Jagodina. «

FASCIST RADIO

Southern Front: In the Adriatic sector, all attacks launched by the British 8th Army were today checked south of Cesena. In the central sector of the front, the American 5th Army was forced to make its offensive thrusts in entirely new directions. German resistance was, as usual, extremely stubborn, and the attacking forces, despite their artillery and air support, were compelled to withdraw to the starting points.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 19 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Hitler orders creation of «people's army» under Gestapo control; 5th Army battles on key height of Monte Belmonte; Red Army breaks through Carpathians on wide front; Canadians make slight gains on static west front; Manila raided; Seven Carolines islands captured; MAAF raids Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak airfields; Athens landings continue; Military liaison organization to aid Greece; Greeks seize 2,000 Italian Fascists; Status of Dodecanese in abeyance, British minister says; Heavies attack Cologne, Kassel, Bonn; 103,342 British casualties in West in 12 weeks; Hungarian 1st Army joins Russians; Jodl replaces Guderian.

LIBERATED ITALY — Marchisio asks for increased aid to Italy; Ex-director of ministry arrested; Graziani's property confiscated; Soviet U. U. delegation in Brindisi; Federation of Europe key to peace, Silone says; Florence Archbishop commemorates Allied dead, asks for Italian unity; Head of Knights of Columbus in Rome.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Stalin confer again; U. U. Congress indicts German people; Eisenhower agrees to increased French civil control.

NEUTRAL — Argentine Government bans two pro-Axis newspapers.

WAR FRONTS

HITLER ORDERS CREATION OF «PEOPLES ARMY» UNDER GESTAPO CONTROL

LONDON, October 18 — Adolf Hitler revealed over Radio Berlin today that all German men between the ages of 16 and 60 are to be recruited into a Volkssturm — a «People's Army» — for final defense of the streets and the

Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief and leader of the German home forces, has been given the job of organizing the Volkssturm, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the German Forces of the Interior.

The Hitler proclamation decreed that members of the People's Army would be soldiers under the army code; that they would not wear uniforms, but would wear identifying arm bands.

Later today the deputy chief of the Nazi press section Helmut Sundermann announced formation of the *Volkssturm*, and said all men «at home» would take up arms just as soon as the areas in which they live are threatened.

The statement instructed the German people to join the combatant forces, and explained that they would defend German soil in accordance with the Hague Convention regulations for land war. Sundermann likened the organization to the British Home Guard, to which he said it will «correspond roughly».

(OWI-Reuter)

5TH ARMY BATTLES ON MONTE BELMONTE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — American troops of the 5th Army, closely supported by fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, yesterday fought their way into the steep mountain face of 1250 foot-high Monte Belmonte, towering center position of the German defenses guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley leading to Bologna and the Plain of the Po, it was announced here today.

Fierce fighting for control of the mountain height, only a mile and a half east of the Florence-Bologna Road and just 8½ miles south of Bologna's outskirts, continued yesterday, according to latest reports. German resistance was unrelenting, and several fierce counter-attacks were staged in enemy efforts to hold this dominating central height in the three-mile-long escarpment northeast of Livergnano, which the Germans have made into a fortress wall to halt the American drive toward the Po Plain.

Near Emilia Highway

On the right flank of the American advance toward Bologna and the Po Plain, other troops captured high ground to the north of the Sillaro River to approach within 6½ miles of the Emilia Highway, the main traffic link connecting the string of cities across the southern edge of the Po Valley. In this sector also, German forces fought back savagely, to hold the growing threat to this vital supply link, already under American artillery fire.

Along the Florence-Bologna Road, where German resistance has been vicious and determined, American troops yesterday were able to advance only 500 yards, to a point less than a mile north of Livergnano, captured Sunday after a four-day battle. But, considering the heavy enemy resistance and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's evident intent of making an all-out stand south of Bologna, even so small a gain must be regarded as «encouraging,» official reports today stressed.

At the southeastern end of the Po Valley, 8th Army forces yesterday were closing in on Cesena, a city of more

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

west front; Manila raided; Seven Carolines islands captured; MAAF raids Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak airfields; Athens landings continue; Military liaison organization to aid Greece; Greeks seize 2,000 Italian Fascists; Status of Dodecanese in abeyance, British minister says; Heavies attack Cologne, Kassel, Bonn; 103,842 British casualties in West in 12 weeks; Hungarian 1st Army joins Russians; Jodl replaces Guderian.

LIBERATED ITALY — Marchisio asks for increased aid to Italy; Ex-director of ministry arrested; Graziani's property confiscated; Soviet T. U. delegation in Brindisi; Federation of Europe key to peace, Silone says; Florence Archbishop commemorates Allied dead, asks for Italian unity; Head of Knights of Columbus in Rome.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Stalin confer again; T. U. Congress indicts German people; Eisenhower agrees to increased French civil control.

NEUTRAL — Argentine Government bans two pro-Axis newspapers.

WAR FRONTS

HITLER ORDERS CREATION OF «PEOPLES ARMY» UNDER GESTAPO CONTROL

LONDON, October 18 — Adolf Hitler revealed over Radio Berlin today that all German men between the ages of 16 and 60 are to be recruited into a *Volkssturm* — a «People's Army» — for final defense of the streets and the hedgerows of the Reich.

The Reichsführer's announcement was issued in a broadcast proclamation in which he told the German people — in effect — that every man capable of lifting his hands would be expected to fight against Allied invasion in an effort to force Russia, Great Britain, and The United States into an act of compromise with the Nazi warlords.

Hitler recalled that the German people were first mobilized on a large scale in the autumn of 1939, and declared:

«We are now resolved to carry out a second large-scale mobilization. We must, and we shall succeed, not only in breaking the enemy's determination to destroy us, but in driving the hostile forces back, and in keeping them clear of the Reich until a peace is guaranteed which safeguards the future of Germany and her allies — and thereby Europe».

This proclamation followed by less than 24 hours the Soviet Government's reiteration of the Red Army's unswerving determination that «German Fascism must be wiped off the face of the earth». This was broadcast over Radio Moscow, which added:

«The Hitlerite regime and its instigators must be exterminated».

The statement instructed the German people to join the combatant forces, and explained that they would defend German soil in accordance with the Hague Convention regulations for land war. Sundermann likened the organization to the British Home Guard, to which he said it will «correspond roughly».

(OWI-Reuter)

5TH ARMY BATTLES ON MONTE BELMONTE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — American troops of the 5th Army, closely supported by fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, yesterday fought their way into the steep mountain face of 1,250 foot-high Monte Belmonte, towering center position of the German defenses guarding the entrance into the Savena River Valley leading to Bologna and the Plain of the Po, it was announced here today.

Fierce fighting for control of the mountain height, only a mile and a half east of the Florence-Bologna Road and just 8½ miles south of Bologna's outskirts, continued yesterday, according to latest reports. German resistance was unrelenting, and several fierce counter-attacks were staged in enemy efforts to hold this dominating central height in the three-mile-long escarpment northeast of Livergnano, which the Germans have made into a fortress wall to halt the American drive toward the Po Plain.

Near Emilia Highway

On the right flank of the American advance toward Bologna and the Po Plain, other troops captured high ground to the north of the Sillaro River to approach within 6½ miles of the Emilia Highway, the main traffic link connecting the string of cities across the southern edge of the Po Valley. In this sector also, German forces fought back savagely, to hold the growing threat to this vital supply link, already under American artillery fire.

Along the Florence-Bologna Road, where German resistance has been vicious and determined, American troops yesterday were able to advance only 500 yards, to a point less than a mile north of Livergnano, captured Sunday after a four-day battle. But, considering the heavy enemy resistance and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's evident intent of making an all-out stand south of Bologna, even so small a gain must be regarded as «encouraging,» official reports today stressed.

At the southeastern end of the Po Valley, 8th Army forces yesterday were closing in on Cesena, a city of more than 22,000 inhabitants, from the east and from the south, and had expanded their hold on the eastern banks of the Pisciatello River to a four-mile front from the Emilia Highway northward to the village of Macerone.

Eighth Army forces, although in considerable strength and supported by tank units, have not yet forced a crossing

LATE BULLETIN

SEVEN SHIPS SUNK OR FIRED IN LUZON RAID

PEARL HARBOR, October 18 — Carrier-based aircraft attacked targets in northern Luzon in the Philippines yesterday, sinking or firing seven ships and destroying 19 Japanese planes, Admiral Nimitz's communique announced tonight.

American ground forces occupied, over slight Japanese resistance, the Ngulu Atoll, forming the southwest arm of an envelopment movement on Yap Island, the outlying Japanese naval base in the Western Carolines. (OWI)

3979

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

of the Pisciatello River, whose canalized course the Germans have utilized as an anti-tank moat and defense line just a mile and a half from Cesena's outskirts. But other 8th Army troops, pushing up along the Savio River Valley from the south toward the ancient town, yesterday captured hilly ground within two miles of Cesena and west of the Pisciatello at its lower stretches. Eighth Army forces are also across the Savio River farther south, and yesterday they occupied the village of Tombetta and the nearby height of Monte di Vecchiano, overlooking the Borello River, a western tributary of the Savio, main stream in this area.

Slight gains along the Setta, Idice, and Sillaro River Valley routes into the Po Plain south of Bologna were reported by 5th Army forces, in addition to their main thrust northward toward the Savena Valley. American troops were nearing Monteramici, 12 miles southwest of Bologna and just east of the Setta River, in extremely heavy fighting, while other forces captured the village of Santa Anna, only two miles south of the important crossroads at Monte Armata, on the Idice River.

Still other American forces took the hamlet of Trepo and a hill feature, on opposite sides of the Sillaro River some 11 miles southeast of Bologna. (PRO)

RED ARMY BREAKS THROUGH CARPATHIANS

MOSCOW, October 18. — The Russians broke through the Carpathian ridges today, capturing seven mountain passes in advance from 12 to 30 miles into Czecho-Slovakia on a 170-mile front.

An order of the day by Marshal Stalin announced also the liberation of 14 towns and villages in Czecho-Slovakia and capture of the town of Sighet and 50 villages in northern Transylvania.

Russian troops have been battling through the Carpathians for weeks, finding strong German resistance in the wedge-like passes through the hills. Earlier Moscow dispatches revealed that strong Russian tank armies were bringing up the rear of the infantry push, waiting for a front on plains country from which to strike at German and Hungarian forces holding this eastern end of Slovakia.

The Soviet communique said that six major passes through the Carpathians are now firmly in Russian hands — giving the Red Army broad highways over which they can bring their tanks into battle.

This push over the mountains from southern Poland constitutes a northern attack on German-held territory now under assault by Russian armies coming up through northern Transylvania.

Strategically, it is closely associated with the drive on Budapest. This push for the Hungarian capital has been diverted for the moment into a drive on Debrecen, in eastern Hungary, a rail-junction city controlling the routes of escape for enemy forces now in danger of entrapment in Slovakia.

In northern Transylvania, Russian forces continued their advance through 50 small towns and villages, including several rail junctions.

Further gains were made on the Riga front also, where trapped German forces are delaying the opening of the full offensive against East Prussia.

Planes of the Red Air Force last night carried out a heavy raid on the East Prussian rail-junction city of Goldap, about eight miles from the East Prussian-Polish border. Several large fires were started in the rail yards. Several military trains were in the yards at the time.

Battle-line dispatches told of continued heavy street fighting in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade. Southwest of the city, Red Army units encircled what was described as a considerable number of important German units.

The German news agency, DNB, revealed today that another German general has died on the German eastern front. He was identified as Major General Count Bothlay

On the eastern flank of the Dutch salient, British 2nd Army troops with bayonets and grenades today cleared Venraij, junction of five main roads, and continued to advance south and southeast of the town. Three British forces linked up along the Deurne-Venraij Road and hold a firm line to the south.

The Germans are falling back in good order to the Meuse (Maas) River under heavy pressure but they have continued to shell the town. Both forces have suffered heavy casualties. Fighter-bombers are giving close support to ground troops despite heavy rain, and are attacking German gun positions. British troops have taken about 800 prisoners since the battle for Venraij began a week ago.

The armored ring around Aachen is tightening, and inside the city American troops are blasting open pillboxes and strongpoints as they advance toward its core. Some 3,500 German civilians have evacuated the city, but reports stated that about 10,000 still remain. House-to-house fighting continues, and troops are mopping up sections of the Siegfried Line.

The Germans threw in their first counter-attack in 30 hours early today when infantry, supported by a few tanks, assaulted Allied positions south of Wurselen. The counter-attack was not made on a large scale, and Allied infantry and artillery fire forced the Germans back.

East of Aachen, reinforced German troops are battling hard to break up Allied preparations for a drive on Cologne, the metropolis of the industrial Ruhr, which has been heavily bombed three times in four days.

American 3rd Army troops, in a 1,500-yard advance along the Moselle River in the southern sector of the Allied front, have reached a point four miles from Metz. On the western side of the river, heavy mobile guns have been brought up, including 240-millimeter howitzers, to bombard the fortresses guarding the city, which have so far withstood all attacks.

American 7th Army troops in the Vosges foothills near Belfort have made a substantial advance south of the road junction of Bruyères and northeast of Le Thillot. The advance was made despite stubborn German resistance and strong counter-attacks.

It was officially announced today that 610,541 prisoners have been taken since D-Day, representing an increase of nearly 4,000 since the total of 606,666 was announced yesterday. (OWI-Reuter)

MANILA RAIDED; 7 CAROLINES ISLANDS CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, October 18 — The air assault on the Philippines continued today when 30 carrier-based planes struck at Manila, the capital of the islands. The planes raided the city this morning in three waves, while other aircraft attacked Clark Airfield and Legaspi, about 200 miles from Manila.

A few hours earlier, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal told a press conference that recent operations against the Philippines, Formosa, Palau, the Ryukyus, and the Marianas were the opening moves in an unremitting pressure that would be applied against Japan.

"No one of these operations is in itself an overwhelming victory," he said, "but the steady accumulation of these blows is steadily and relentlessly crowding back the Japanese into their own corner."

Further evidence of the intensive drive to chase the Japanese back into their "own corner" was contained last night in a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, which revealed that on September 20 and 21 American Army troops occupied Ulithi Atoll and six neighboring islands in the western Carolines, to put American forces within easy striking power of Yap, a Japanese stronghold 100 miles from the Ulithi Group and 1,150 miles from Manila.

The Ulithi Atoll and six neighbor islands were captured

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RED ARMY BREAKS THROUGH CARPATHIANS

MOSCOW, October 18 — The Russians broke through the Carpathian ridges today, capturing seven mountain passes to advance from 12 to 30 miles into Czecho-Slovakia on a 170-mile front.

An order of the day by Marshal Stalin announced also the liberation of 14 towns and villages in Czecho-Slovakia and capture of the town of Sighet and 50 villages in northern Transylvania.

Russian troops have been battling through the Carpathians for weeks, finding strong German resistance in the wedge-like passes through the hills. Earlier Moscow dispatches revealed that strong Russian tank armies were bringing up the rear of the infantry push, waiting for a front on plains country from which to strike at German and Hungarian forces holding this eastern end of Slovakia.

The Soviet communique said that six major passes through the Carpathians are now firmly in Russian hands — giving the Red Army broad highways over which they can bring their tanks into battle.

This push over the mountains from southern Poland constitutes a northern attack on German-held territory now under assault by Russian armies coming up through northern Transylvania.

Strategically, it is closely associated with the drive on Budapest. This push for the Hungarian capital has been diverted for the moment into a drive on Debrecen, in eastern Hungary, a rail-junction city controlling the routes of escape for enemy forces now in danger of entrapment in Slovakia.

In northern Transylvania, Russian forces continued their advance through 50 small towns and villages, including several rail junctions.

Further gains were made on the Riga front also, where trapped German forces are delaying the opening of the full offensive against East Prussia.

Planes of the Red Air Force last night carried out a heavy raid on the East Prussian rail-junction city of Goldap, about eight miles from the East Prussian-Polish border. Several large fires were started in the rail yards. Several military trains were in the yards at the time.

Battle-line dispatches told of continued heavy street fighting in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade. Southwest of the city, Red Army units encircled what was described as a considerable number of important German units.

The German news agency, DNB, revealed today that another German general has died on the German eastern front. He was identified as Major General Count Bogislav von Schwerin, commander of a division which fought in Estonia.
(Reuter)

CANADIANS MAKE SLIGHT GAINS; FRONT STATIC

SHAEF, October 18 — Canadian 1st Army troops today continued to contract the German pocket south of the Scheldt in an effort to free the approaches to the intact harbor of Antwerp, which would shorten the main Allied supply lines by 500 miles. There has been a decrease in German resistance on the eastern edge of the pocket, but to the north, fairly heavy fighting is going on in the Hoofdplaat area.

After capturing the town of Ijzendijke, Canadian troops resumed their advance and forward elements are now less than six miles from Breskens, terminal of the Flushing ferry and main German port of escape. Press reports stated that the Germans are demolishing the Breskens port facilities.

At the neck of the Beveland Peninsula, Canadian troops firmly hold the town of Woensdrecht, dominating the escape corridor leading out of Walcheren and Beveland Islands, north of the Scheldt. The Germans have repeatedly counter-attacked with tanks from the direction of Bergen op Zoom and have suffered severe casualties.

and artillery fire forced the Germans back.

East of Aachen, reinforced German troops are battling hard to break up Allied preparations for a drive on Cologne, the metropolis of the industrial Ruhr, which has been heavily bombed three times in four days.

American 3rd Army troops, in a 1,500-yard advance along the Moselle River in the southern sector of the Allied front, have reached a point four miles from Metz. On the western side of the river, heavy mobile guns have been brought up, including 240-millimeter howitzers, to bombard the fortresses guarding the city, which have so far withstood all attacks.

American 7th Army troops in the Vosges foothills near Belfort have made a substantial advance south of the road junction of Bruyères and northeast of Le Thillot. The advance was made despite stubborn German resistance and strong counter-attacks.

It was officially announced today that 610,541 prisoners have been taken since D-Day, representing an increase of nearly 4,000 since the total of 606,680 was announced yesterday.
(OWI-Reuter)

MANILA RAIDED; 7 CAROLINES ISLANDS CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, October 18 — The air assault on the Philippines continued today when 80 carrier-based planes struck at Manila, the capital of the islands. The planes raided the city this morning in three waves, while other aircraft attacked Clark Airfield and Legaspi, about 260 miles from Manila.

A few hours earlier, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal told a press conference that recent operations against the Philippines, Formosa, Palau, the Ryukyus, and the Marianas were the opening moves in an unremitting pressure that would be applied against Japan.

«No one of these operations is in itself an overwhelming victory,» he said, «but the steady accumulation of those blows is steadily and relentlessly crowding back the Japanese into their own corner.»

Further evidence of the intensive drive to chase the Japanese back into their «own corner» was contained last night in a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, which revealed that on September 20 and 21 American Army troops occupied Ulithi Atoll and six neighboring islands in the western Carolines, to put American forces within easy striking power of Yap, a Japanese stronghold 100 miles from the Ulithy Group and 1,150 miles from Manila.

The Ulithi Atoll and six neighbor islands were captured in an amphibious operation in which not a shot was fired. A small Japanese garrison had fled several weeks ago.

The communique also disclosed that heavy bombers since Saturday have attacked the Pagan Island in the Marianas, Wake Island, the Eten Islands in the Truk Atoll, and Haha Jima, in the Bonin Islands.

New Assessment of Damage

Accounts today of the damage inflicted in the Superfortress attack on Formosa on October 14, and of the coordinated mission against Japanese shipping at Hong Kong on October 16, revealed that the enemy received heavier blows than at first reported.

A communique tonight from Pearl Harbor said that 37 ships and 68 small craft were sunk or damaged in the raid on Formosa, in addition to those previously announced. A supplementary 14th USAAF communique today from Chungking showed that eight enemy ships totaling more than 40,000 tons were sunk, seven ships totaling more than 23,000 tons were damaged, and five probably were damaged. In addition, bombers sank two ships, destroyed five vessels, and damaged six ships.

The heavy toll of Japanese shipping has been inflicted not only by aircraft and sea power, but also by American submarines, Secretary Forrestal said at his conference.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

He disclosed that in the latest action, American submarines destroyed 32 Japanese vessels, including seven warships, one of the most successful submarine operations reported by the Navy Department since 7 December 1941. The total of Japanese shipping casualties, by submarine action, now exceeds 804.

Forrestal also announced that the U.S. 3d and 5th Fleets in the Pacific since June have sunk or damaged 995 Japanese ships, while planes and flak weapons of the two fleets shot down 1,827 planes and destroyed 1,253 planes on the ground in the last 4½ months.

Another blow to the Japanese Navy was reported by the German radio today quoting a Tokyo dispatch that three more Japanese admirals have died. The broadcast said two «died in battle», and the other «died of illness at the front.»

Allied artillery has shelled Japanese positions near Buthidaung on the Arakan front in Burma for the second consecutive day. An ammunition dump was among targets hit. Despite bad weather, aircraft of the Eastern Air Command successfully attacked enemy concentrations in the same region. (OWI-Reuter)

HIMMLER MAKES RECRUITING SPEECH

LONDON, October 18 — Heinrich Himmler, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces of the Interior, broadcast a speech delivered before a mass meeting in East Prussia today, in which he pleaded for German resistance until the Allied armies become tired and give the order to cease fire.

Himmler's radio address — his first nation-wide broadcast since 1937 — was made immediately after Hitler's proclamation had announced the formation of the Volkssturm today.

Himmler, who is probably the number-two man on the Allied list of war criminals, pleaded with the German people to take up scythes and pitchforks — in emulation of the forces which contributed to the German victory over Napoleon at Leipzig in 1813.

The Gestapo chief painted pictures for his radio audience. He foresaw men and boys, women and girls, fighting for every farmstead in the countryside, every tenement house in the cities, as Allied armies advanced through rivers of blood.

He told his prospective recruits that their service in the line was necessary to give the Wehrmacht time to organize its «oncoming offensive» and its rearmament program.

«Every house, every ditch, every bush, every tree,» said Himmler, «will have to be defended by our men, our lads, and our aged people, and, if necessity arises — by our women.

«Hard trials are ahead in the weeks and months to come. But we shall go on fighting until our enemies realize the invincibility of the German people, and give the sign: 'Cease fire.'» (Reuter)

NAZI HOME GUARD FORMED TOO LATE

LONDON, October 18 — Reuter dispatches reflecting military opinion here in London said today that Hitler has left formation of his home guard until too late.

The dispatch pointed out that street-fighting tactics of a home defense army require long training, and said that, unless the Germans are able to hold off Allied advances into the heart of the Reich for another full year, the Himmler forces of the interior «are likely to remain ineffectual — and not at all comparable to the highly-trained British Home Guard».

The Sundermann statement said the importance of the German People's Army becomes obvious «when one considers the possibility of break-throughs on the fighting

law making the Nazi flag the official German flag will be abrogated. Cruel and unusual punishments will be prohibited. Political parties other than the National Socialist Party may be created.

General Eisenhower has intended that severe but just treatment shall be meted out to the German people, and a fair and equitable control will be set up during the rough-and-tumble period preceding the cessation of hostilities.

The Allied governments will establish machinery designed to solve long-range economic, social, industrial, and political problems in conquered Germany. A vast organization of trained British and Americans has been set up. The plans will also be enforced by the French.

The lives and well-being of all foreigners in Germany will be protected. German laws discriminating against race, religion, and political opinion will be abrogated. Firearms and wireless-transmitting equipment must be surrendered. The handling of property within and without Germany will be controlled.

No fraternization between Allied troops and the German people will be tolerated.

But any Germans — including Nazis — who are arrested in the territories occupied by the armies under the command of General Eisenhower will be given a fair trial. The Germans will not be permitted to conduct their own shooting campaign against the Nazis. (Reuter)

ENEMY BATTLES IN «DESPERATION»

NEW YORK, October 18 — «We are opposed by an enemy battling with utter desperation. There will be bitter fighting ahead.»

These words were contained in a message cabled yesterday by General Dwight Eisenhower to the *Herald Tribune* Forum on Current Affairs.

The message added, in part:

«I assure you that the American and British fighting forces are a strong unity tempered and hardened by the ordeal of sacrifice, combat, and victory. Your own American soldiers, sailors, and airmen are seasoned, tough, and resolute fighters. They can be counted on in any crisis. They will not fail you.» (OWI)

HUNGARIAN, CZECHO-SLOVAK AIRFIELDS RAIDED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — Fast Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force struck at dawn yesterday at German airfields and other objectives in Hungary and central and eastern Czecho-Slovakia, in deep intruder attacks helping to snuff out the rekindled German interceptor activity around central European targets, it was announced here today.

At least three enemy planes were destroyed, two in the air, and several others were severely damaged in the low-level strafing attacks.

Planes escorting heavy bombers of the 15th AAF met scores of German fighters on Monday — larger numbers than have been encountered at any time in the past month. (PRO)

PORT OF PATRAS OPEN TO ALLIED SHIPPING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — The port of Patras is now open to Allied shipping bringing supplies into Greece, a special naval announcement here stated this afternoon.

Minesweepers of the 13th Minesweeping Flotilla of the Royal Navy cleared approach channels through closely-sown enemy mine fields, the statement said. (PRO)

ATHENS LANDINGS CONTINUE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

LONDON, October 18 — Reichsführer Himmler, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces of the Interior, broadcast a speech delivered before a mass meeting in East Prussia today, in which he pleaded for German resistance until the Allied armies become tired and give the order to cease fire.

Himmler's radio address — his first nation-wide broadcast since 1937 — was made immediately after Hitler's proclamation had announced the formation of the Volkssturm today.

Himmler, who is probably the number-two man on the Allied list of war criminals, pleaded with the German people to take up scythes and pitchforks — in emulation of the forces which contributed to the German victory over Napoleon at Leipzig in 1813.

The Gestapo chief painted pictures for his radio audience. He foresaw men and boys, women and girls, fighting for every farmstead in the countryside, every tenement house in the cities, as Allied armies advanced through rivers of blood.

He told his prospective recruits that their service in the line was necessary to give the Wehrmacht time to organize its «oncoming offensive» and its rearmament program.

«Every house, every ditch, every bush, every tree,» said Himmler, «will have to be defended by our men, our lads, and our aged people; and, if necessity arises — by our women.

«Hard trials are ahead in the weeks and months to come. But we shall go on fighting until our enemies realize the invincibility of the German people, and give the sign: 'Cease fire.'» (Reuter)

NAZI HOME GUARD FORMED TOO LATE

LONDON, October 18 — Reuter dispatches reflecting military opinion here in London said today that Hitler has left formation of his home guard until too late.

The dispatch pointed out that street-fighting tactics of a home defense army require long training, and said that unless the Germans are able to hold off Allied advances into the heart of the Reich for another full year, the Himmler forces of the interior «are likely to remain ineffectual — and not at all comparable to the highly-trained British Home Guard».

The Sundermann statement said the importance of the German People's Army becomes obvious «when one considers the possibility of break-throughs on the fighting front, or parachute landings behind the German lines.»

Talk of taking youngsters into the German regular army has been bruited for weeks. Yesterday, *The Times* received dispatches from Stockholm saying that Nazi authorities have completed preparations for conscripting 15-year-old boys, and that pre-induction medical examination of these youngsters would be completed this month. (OWI-Reuter)

S.H.A.E.F. PLANS FOR GERMANY COMPLETED

SHAEF, October 18 — Allied plans to govern Germany until organized resistance ceases have been completed and already enforced in German towns now in Allied hands.

A SHAEF spokesman said tonight that the plans provide the death penalty for any German who carries on partisan warfare against the Allies, or who makes any effort to interfere with the progress of the Allied armies in Germany.

Announcing the plans, Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, deputy chief of the U.S. Army's Civil Affairs Division at SHAEF, emphasized that there will be a German surrender, and no armistice. Drastic steps will be taken to obliterate the Nazi Party and to prevent its emerging again. Its records, property, and funds will be seized, and Nazis will not be allowed to work with the Allied administration except in exceptional cases.

campaign against the Nazis. (Reuter)

ENEMY BATTLES IN «DESPERATION»

NEW YORK, October 18 — «We are opposed by an enemy battling with utter desperation. There will be bitter fighting ahead.»

These words were contained in a message cabled yesterday by General Dwight Eisenhower to the *Herald Tribune* Forum on Current Affairs.

The message added, in part:

«I assure you that the American and British fighting forces are a strong unity tempered and hardened by the ordeal of sacrifice, combat, and victory. Your own American soldiers, sailors, and airmen are seasoned, tough, and resolute fighters. They can be counted on in any crisis. They will not fail you.» (OWI)

HUNGARIAN, CZECHO-SLOVAK AIRFIELDS RAIDED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — Fast Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force struck at dawn yesterday at German airfields and other objectives in Hungary and central and eastern Czecho-Slovakia, in deep intruder attacks helping to snuff out the rekindled German interceptor activity around central European targets, it was announced here today.

At least three enemy planes were destroyed, two in the air, and several others were severely damaged in the low-level strafing attacks.

Planes escorting heavy bombers of the 15th AAF met scores of German fighters on Monday — larger numbers than have been encountered at any time in the past month. (PRO)

PORT OF PATRAS OPEN TO ALLIED SHIPPING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — The port of Patras is now open to Allied shipping bringing supplies into Greece, a special naval announcement here stated this afternoon.

Minesweepers of the 13th Minesweeping Flotilla of the Royal Navy cleared approach channels through closely-sown enemy mine fields, the statement said. (PRO)

ATHENS LANDINGS CONTINUE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — British troops are continuing to pour into the Athens area from sea and by parachute, a special communique issued by Land Forces Greece, under command of Lt. Gen. Richard Scobie, stated today.

The communique, first to be issued independently by the British Forces which have been sent in to aid in the policing and restauration of Greece subsequent to the German evacuation of the peninsula, stated that many of the public services of Athens are now functioning satisfactorily, due, in part, to effective counter-sabotage measures by Greek Patriot forces.

The dock areas of Piraeus, harbor section of Athens, have been severely damaged by German demolitions, the communique said. Supplies, stores, and troops are, nonetheless, being disembarked according to plan, the communique declared.

A naval announcement today reported that the British destroyers *HMS Terpsichore* and *Cleveland* had landed naval shore forces yesterday on the Dodecanese Island of Scarpanto, across the straits of the same name from the Isle of Rhodes. The Greek population of the island, roughly 200 square miles, and long and narrow, was already in control of the small German garrison.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The naval announcement said that the island, «ex-enemy territory,» was taken over «in the name of the United Nations,» and that the populace had given the unopposed landing party a hearty welcome. Scarpanto, like the other Dodecanese Islands, has been Italian territory since the Turco-Italian war of 1911.

Previous communiques relating to operations in Greece have been made by the Balkan Air Force, which was the coordinating unit of the combined land, sea, and air forces which carried out the original landings on the Peloponnese late in September. The issuance of today's reports by the Land Forces Greece evidently indicates a transition to predominantly ground force operations in the area.

(PRO)

MILITARY LIAISON ORGANIZATION TO AID GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — A military liaison headquarters, under command of British Major General I. T. Hughes, has been established in Athens to organize delivery of food, stores, and drugs for distribution by Greek authorities, it was announced here today.

The organization, begun over a year ago by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, comprises both British and American personnel. It will distribute, through existing Greek governmental and local authorities, supplies, seed, agricultural implements, motor transport, post and telegraph equipment, fishing gear, and other necessary items to restore the Greek economy, as well as temporary relief commodities such as food, medicinals, and clothing. Stockpiles have been built up, insofar as shipping space and other European demands have allowed, of medicines for six months and food until Christmas.

As part of its preparations for its formidable task, the organization carried out practice landings at Tripoli, in which the procedure now being followed in Greece was tried out.

Although Military Liaison Headquarters, Greece, is a Military organization, functioning under Allied Force Headquarters, it incorporates both civilian volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Friends' Committee, and other charitable organizations, and UNRRA, which in time is expected to take over the main task of supplying Greece when the immediate emergency is past. The Swedish and Swiss Red Cross, which have performed invaluable work in Greece during the years of German occupation, will also continue their help under the new organizations.

Meeting Emergency Needs

A spokesman for the organization stated that, although available supplies were not as large as had been hoped, and that much of the arrangements for bringing in more materials had been upset by demands of northwestern France and Italy and other liberated countries, Military Liaison Headquarters expects to be able to provide for most of Greece's emergency requirements.

Famine, the spokesman said, was not rife in Greece, despite exaggerated reports to that effect. Clothing was scarce, he declared, and at the moment this need could not be met, except to about 10 per cent of requirements, because of shortage of materials.

The Military Liaison headquarters spokesman, one of the highest-placed officials in the organization, also said that German atrocities, though widespread in the mountain communities of the peninsula, had not seriously affected the great mass of the Greek population. Athens, with its population swollen to an estimated million and a half, and Salonika, with an equally expanded population, represented the principal relief problems.

Currency inflation, which has now reached the fantastic figure of 350,000,000 drachmas per pound BMA, was present-

KING GEORGE PRAISES ATHENS' RESISTANCE

LONDON, October 18 — King George of Great Britain, in a message to King George of the Hellenes expressed his joy at learning that, after 3½ years of enemy rule, German tyranny had been broken and Athens had regained her freedom.

«During these dark years of oppression and suffering,» said the King, «the people of Athens, in common with all Greeks, never lost faith in victory, and have given a shining example of courage and steadfastness.

«I trust that the early liberation of all Greece will bring relief to the tribulations of the Greek people, and that after the final defeat of all our enemies, Greece will enjoy peace and prosperity, which her people's valour has so well deserved.»

(Reuter)

CHURCHILL SENDS GREETINGS TO GREEKS

MOSCOW, October 18 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today sent greetings to Prime Minister George Papandreou of Greece, expressing Britain's joy in the liberation of Athens.

«The liberation of Athens, the city in which democracy was born, is a fitting symbol of the resurgence of security throughout oppressed Europe,» the Prime Minister said.

(Reuter)

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PROMISES FREEDOM

LONDON, October 18 — «We promise the people of Greece freedom and law,» said Prime Minister George Papandreou as he stepped ashore at the liberated port of Piraeus in Greece today. The Prime Minister arrived on board the flagship of the Greek fleet, together with members of his Government.

«We guarantee them a free and fair election, and will hold a plebiscite on the return of the King from exile,» he stated.

After being enthusiastically greeted, Papandreou left later for Athens, accompanied by Greek Army and Navy commanders.

(CWI)

STATUS OF DODECANESE IN ABEYANCE

LONDON, October 18 — The post-war status of the Dodecanese Islands cannot be decided at present, but the islands' inhabitants will be treated as friends, Richard Law, British Minister of State, said in the House of Commons today, according to BBC.

Replying to a question by a member of Commons, Mr. Law also said that there is no question of maintaining or reimposing Italian administration in the interim period before the future of the islands has been decided.

Referring to inhabitants of the islands, he said: «I can certainly give the assurance that after liberation and until the settlement is reached, they will be treated not as ex-enemies, but as friends.»

(BBC)

HEAVIES ATTACK COLOGNE, KASSEL, BONN

LONDON, October 18 — Allied heavy bombers today made a three-pronged air assault on German rail and supply centers behind the west front. They bombed Cologne, Kassel, and Bonn after the Reich had had its second raid-free night in a month.

For Cologne it was the seventh attack in seven days. A fleet of 550 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 450 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, concentrated on this Rhine city's industrial targets and freight yards, where 1,300 bombers had dropped 3,000 tons of bombs only 24 hours earlier.

Both Cologne and Kassel were bombed through instruments, on account of cloud over the targets.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Mediterranean, comprises both British and American personnel. It will distribute, through existing Greek governmental and local authorities, supplies, seed, agricultural implements, motor transport, post and telegraph equipment, fishing gear, and other necessary items to restore the Greek economy, as well as temporary relief commodities such as food, medicinals, and clothing. Stockpiles have been built up, insofar as shipping space and other European demands have allowed, of medicines for six months and food until Christmas.

As part of its preparations for its formidable task, the organization carried out practice landings at Tripoli, in which the procedure now being followed in Greece was tried out.

Although Military Liaison Headquarters, Greece, is a Military organization, functioning under Allied Force Headquarters, it incorporates both civilian volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Friends' Committee, and other charitable organizations, and UNRRA, which in time is expected to take over the main task of supplying Greece when the immediate emergency is past. The Swedish and Swiss Red Cross, which have preformed invaluable work in Greece during the years of German occupation, will also continue their help under the new organizations.

Meeting Emergency Needs

A spokesman for the organization stated that, although available supplies were not as large as had been hoped, and that much of the arrangements for bringing in more materials had been upset by demands of northwestern France and Italy and other liberated countries, Military Liaison Headquarters expects to be able to provide for most of Greece's emergency requirements.

Famine, the spokesman said, was not rife in Greece, despite exaggerated reports to that effect. Clothing was scarce, he declared, and at the moment this need could not be met, except to about 10 per cent of requirements, because of shortage of materials.

The Military Liaison headquarters spokesman, one of the highest-placed officials in the organization, also said that German atrocities, though widespread in the mountain communities of the peninsula, had not seriously affected the great mass of the Greek population. Athens, with its population swollen to an estimated million and a half, and Salonika, with an equally expanded population, represented the principal relief problems.

Currency inflation, which has now reached the fantastic figure of 550,000,000 drachmas per pound BMA, was presently under study by Sir Francis Rugman, financial expert serving with the headquarters.

The spokesman said that, although the majority of the personnel of the organization were British, most of the supplies were expected to come from the United States.

He declared that the Dodecanese Islands, the first of which, Scarpanto, between Crete and Rhodes, has been occupied in the name of the United Nations, were not included under the authority, but would be handled by an organization working from the Middle East. (PRO)

GREEKS SEIZE 2,000 ITALIAN FASCISTS

LONDON, October 18 — Greek Patriots in Athens have seized 2,000 Italian Fascists who collaborated with the Nazis but were left behind when the Germans evacuated the city, Radio London said today.

Meanwhile, *New York Times* correspondent, A. C. Sedgwick, in a delayed dispatch, reported that two former Greek Premiers, both of them alleged quislings, had been arrested by the police along with several other Greek collaborators. Two ex-premiers, Maj. Gen. George Tsolakoglou and Jean Rhallis, were seized before the liberation of the city and lodged in a prison previously used by the Germans.

(OWI - Reuter)

was born, is a fitting symbol of the resurgence of [illegible] throughout oppressed Europe," the Prime Minister said.

(Reuter)

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PROMISES FREEDOM

LONDON, October 18 — "We promise the people of Greece freedom and law," said Prime Minister George Papandreou as he stepped ashore at the liberated port of Pireus in Greece today. The Prime Minister arrived on board the flagship of the Greek fleet, together with members of his Government.

"We guarantee them a free and fair election, and will hold a plebiscite on the return of the King from exile," he stated.

After being enthusiastically greeted, Papandreou left later for Athens, accompanied by Greek Army and Navy commanders. (OWI)

STATUS OF DODECANESE IN ABEYANCE

LONDON, October 18 — The post-war status of the Dodecanese Islands cannot be decided at present, but the islands' inhabitants will be treated as friends, Richard Law, British Minister of State, said in the House of Commons today, according to BBC.

Replying to a question by a member of Commons, Mr. Law also said that there is no question of maintaining or reimposing Italian administration in the interim period before the future of the islands has been decided.

Referring to inhabitants of the islands, he said: "I can certainly give the assurance that after liberation and until the settlement is reached, they will be treated not as ex-enemies, but as friends." (BBC)

HEAVIES ATTACK COLOGNE, KASSEL, BONN

LONDON, October 18 — Allied heavy bombers today made a three-pronged air assault on German rail and supply centers behind the west front. They bombed Cologne, Kassel, and Bonn after the Reich had had its second raid-free night in a month.

For Cologne it was the seventh attack in seven days. A fleet of 550 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 450 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, concentrated on this Rhine city's industrial targets and freight yards, where 1,300 bombers had dropped 8,000 tons of bombs only 24 hours earlier.

Both Cologne and Kassel were bombed through instruments, on account of cloud over the targets.

The attack on Bonn, 20 miles south of Cologne, was carried out by fighter-escorted RAF Lancasters.

Reconnaissance photographs taken after last Saturday's attack showed four large marshalling yards and the Cologne-Mulheim railway station damaged, in addition to a number of hits on the Imbert Plant, manufacturing producer-gas units for German transport, and on the Klockner-Humbolt Deutz motor transport and engine plant.

Meanwhile, 9th USAAF aircraft attacked without loss the Euskirchen railway bridge, about 32 miles southeast of Aachen — an important link in enemy communications behind the Siegfried Line.

Spitfires of the 2nd TAF, operating between Dusseldorf and the German Army in Holland, cut railway supply lines in nine places yesterday. Allied pilots, including Norwegian airmen, hit communication targets at Kempen, Venlo, Neuss, and Munchen-Gladbach, east of Dusseldorf, with 500-pound bombs.

Other aircraft bombed and strafed road and rail transport, strongpoints, and petrol dumps in the Breskens pocket. Rocket-firing Typhoons hit farm buildings used as an enemy headquarters near Sluis.

Six German aircraft were destroyed by Allied aircraft on patrol off Denmark this afternoon, while yesterday RAF

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Mosquitoes set fire to an armed enemy trawler off the Norwegian coast.

Flying bombs again were launched against the east coast of England last night for the seventh consecutive night. There were big explosions along the shores and over the London areas as ack-ack gunners raked the path of the bombs and blew up a number of them in flight.

The benefits to Allied air striking power which have resulted from the Allied land advance to the borders of Germany were outlined by a BBC commentator today.

Western Europe has been virtually cleared of bombing targets, he said. Allied bomb loads can now be dropped almost entirely on Germany. This has more than doubled the capacity of Allied heavy bomber forces in one month alone.

In addition, enormous numbers of medium and light bombers, fighter-bombers, and rocket fighters of the British 2nd TAF and the 9th USAAF are assembled on the fringes of the Reich and are striking with great power at its western provinces.

Moreover, the commentator said, bombing tactics have so improved this summer that comparatively small forces numerically have been able to do as much damage as much larger forces a year ago.

Another improvement, he added, is that Germany has lost much of the territory from which her advance warning system worked, so that Allied planes now load straight into unprepared defenses, since their approach is now over friendly territory.

This, in turn, has reduced the casualties to about a quarter of the rate suffered in the past.

At the same time, the commentator pointed out, strategical and tactical aims are blending, so that one bombing attack can now do two jobs. Bombers can strike blows at Germany's long-term war potential, while at the same time striking in tactical support of the Allied armies on the Reich border. Of such a kind was the attack on Duisburg recently — the climax of the war in heavy bombing so far. (OWI-Reuter-MOI)

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUING IN AACHEN

WITH U. S. IST ARMY, October 18 — American infantry troops are continuing to clear the city of Aachen in difficult house-to-house fighting, Drew Middleton said in a dispatch to *The New York Times*. His dispatch stated:

«With the strengthening of American lines east of Aachen and the failure of the first phase of the German counter offensive to relieve the garrison, this shell of a city has once more become a most active sector.

«American infantry is pouring into the city. There is no such thing as light resistance in Aachen. Every position has to be taken by assault. German prisoners are being taken, but they are taken with a foot of steel against their bellies or when a hand grenade is about to be tossed at them.

«As the American soldiers move through the streets ducking from doorway to doorway to escape snipers, they poke their rifles through holes blown in walls by bombs and shells and play a nightmarish game of hide and seek with German snipers. If the Germans are holding out in a civilian air raid shelter, an American self-propelled gun will rumble up to blast the garrison out with short-range fire.

«But the usual end comes after a few minutes of silence. An American voice shouts 'Let's go!' and soldiers dash forward with grenades and bayonets. A few minutes later, some grimy, dirty, unkempt German soldiers emerge. About 150 of them have been brought out by this method.» (OWI)

103,842 BRITISH CASUALTIES IN 12 WEEKS

LONDON, October 18 — Casualties suffered by British

The Gestapo-controlled Radio Budapest appealed to members of the Hungarian armed forces to return immediately to their barracks or their homes. Later, a musical program broadcast was interrupted by a Hungarian Partisan, who stated: «Hungarians, Partisans! You are in the hands of traitors. Don't despair — we are only 55 miles away.» The broadcast was then jammed and the program was inaudible.

Continued street fighting in Budapest, and Hungarian resistance to curfew restrictions, have forced the Minister of Home Affairs to modify the newly-established regulations by extending the curfew to 2200 hours.

The situation in Hungary is serious, the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, Count Palffy, said over Radio Budapest. «Lightning and earthquakes are shaking Hungarian life,» he said. «It is not our neighbor's house that is ablaze, but our own.»

The new Foreign Minister of the Fascist Arrow Cross regime proclaimed that the party intended to carry on the fight at the side of Germany. He paid abject tribute to Hitler, to the Japanese rulers, and to Hitler's puppets in northern Italy.

The German news agency announced that Arrow Cross members have been put in charge of the Hungarian National Bank, and that the Arrow Cross Party was exempted from the earlier ban on party activity. Confiscated property of its members has been returned, said another German broadcast.

The Hungarian Legation in Copenhagen, the Finnish radio stated, supports the regime of Admiral Horthy, and approves his request for armistice terms. (OWI)

ALLIES RULE AIR OVER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

NEW YORK, October 18 — A military-political mission of the Slovak National Council reported yesterday in London that Allied freedom of the air is now complete over liberated areas of Czecho-Slovakia, a London dispatch in the *Herald-Tribune* said today.

The mission presented its report to Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czecho-Slovakia. (OWI)

JODL REPLACES GUDERIAN

LONDON, October 18 — Colonel General Heinz Guderian, Chief of the German General Staff, has been replaced by Colonel General Alfred Jodl, according to reports from Stockholm quoted yesterday by Radio Moscow.

General Guderian, known as an adroit military technician, and neither an all-out Nazi nor an old-line Prussian officer, was appointed by Hitler in a panic of fear following his attempted assassination. On the other hand, General Jodl, who was injured in the attempt on Hitler's life, has always been a political general. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

AMERICAN PLEA FOR INCREASED AID TO ITALY

NEW YORK, October 18 — An alarming picture of food, health, and mortality conditions in Italy was painted yesterday by Justice Juvenal Marchisio, President of American Relief for Italy.

He declared that American relief to Italy was inadequate, and urged greater assistance.

«Italy,» he said, «offers a challenge to the intelligent men and women of America. Reduced to poverty and in many cases famine, the population is in a state of helpless confusion.»

Marchisio said the entire test of democracy was involved in the manner in which the first liberated territory in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

larger forces a year ago.

Another improvement, he added, is that Germany has lost much of the territory from which her advance warning system worked, so that Allied planes now lead straight into unprepared defenses, since their approach is now over friendly territory.

This, in turn, has reduced the casualties to about a quarter of the rate suffered in the past.

At the same time, the commentator pointed out, strategical and tactical aims are blending, so that one bombing attack can now do two jobs. Bombers can strike blows at Germany's long-term war potential, while at the same time striking in tactical support of the Allied armies on the Reich border. Of such a kind was the attack on Duisburg recently — the climax of the war in heavy bombing so far. (OWI-Reuter-MOI)

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUING IN AACHEN

WITH U. S. 1ST ARMY, October 18 — American infantry troops are continuing to clear the city of Aachen in difficult house-to-house fighting, Drew Middleton said in a dispatch to *The New York Times*. His dispatch stated:

« With the strengthening of American lines east of Aachen and the failure of the first phase of the German counter offensive to relieve the garrison, this shell of a city has once more become a most active sector.

« American infantry is pouring into the city. There is no such thing as light resistance in Aachen. Every position has to be taken by assault. German prisoners are being taken, but they are taken with a foot of steel against their bellies or when a hand grenade is about to be tossed at them.

« As the American soldiers move through the streets ducking from doorway to doorway to escape snipers, they poke their rifles through holes blown in walls by bombs and shells and play a nightmarish game of hide and seek with German snipers. If the Germans are holding out in a civilian air raid shelter, an American self-propelled gun will rumble up to blast the garrison out with short-range fire.

« But the usual end comes after a few minutes of silence. An American voice shouts 'Let's go!' and soldiers dash forward with grenades and bayonets. A few minutes later, some grimy, dirty, unkempt German soldiers emerge. About 150 of them have been brought out by this method. » (OWI)

103,842 BRITISH CASUALTIES IN 12 WEEKS

LONDON, October 18 — Casualties suffered by British Imperial Forces from D-Day in western Europe until the end of August were 103,842. They comprised:

Killed: 20,735; wounded: 63,193; missing or prisoner: 19,854.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, announcing the figures in the House of Commons today, explained that they included casualties to Dominion forces and other overseas personnel serving in United Kingdom forces. (Reuter)

100 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK BY MINES

LONDON, October 18 — One hundred enemy warships, auxiliary vessels, and merchant ships were sunk or severely damaged by special types of mines developed for the landings in Normandy, a combined Admiralty and Air Ministry communique said last night.

Royal Navy minelayers and the RAF Bomber Command were responsible for the successful operation against the enemy ships, the communique added. (OWI)

HUNGARIAN 1ST ARMY JOINS RUSSIANS

WASHINGTON, 18 October — Quoting Radio Moscow, a Cairo dispatch stated that the Hungarian 1st Army has joined the Russian forces, who were last reported to be 50 miles southeast of Budapest.

members have been put in charge of the National Bank, and that the Arrow Cross Party was exempted from the earlier ban on party activity. Confiscated property of its members has been returned, said another German broadcast.

The Hungarian Legation in Copenhagen, the Finnish radio stated, supports the régime of Admiral Horthy, and approves his request for armistice terms. (OWI)

ALLIES RULE AIR OVER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

NEW YORK, October 18 — A military-political mission of the Slovak National Council reported yesterday in London that Allied freedom of the air is now complete over liberated areas of Czecho-Slovakia, a London dispatch in the *Herald-Tribune* said today.

The mission presented its report to Dr. Edvard Benes, President of Czecho-Slovakia. (OWI)

JODL REPLACES GUDERIAN

LONDON, October 18 — Colonel General Heinz Guderian, Chief of the German General Staff, has been replaced by Colonel General Alfred Jodl, according to reports from Stockholm quoted yesterday by Radio Moscow.

General Guderian, known as an adroit military technician, and neither an all-out Nazi nor an old-line Prussian officer, was appointed by Hitler in a panic of fear following his attempted assassination. On the other hand, General Jodl, who was injured in the attempt on Hitler's life, has always been a political general. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

AMERICAN PLEA FOR INCREASED AID TO ITALY

NEW YORK, October 18 — An alarming picture of food, health, and mortality conditions in Italy was painted yesterday by Justice Juvenal Marchisio, President of American Relief for Italy.

He declared that American relief to Italy was inadequate, and urged greater assistance.

« Italy, » he said, « offers a challenge to the intelligent men and women of America. Reduced to poverty and in many cases famine, the population is in a state of helpless confusion. »

Marchisio said the entire test of democracy was involved in the manner in which the first liberated territory in Europe was assisted by the United Nations, and declared it was the hope and belief of the Italian people that President Roosevelt and the people of America would, in the humane and charitable spirit of their objective, afford today to the unfortunate and misled Italian people the opportunity to receive relief from their suffering. (OWI)

EX-DIRECTOR OF MINISTRY ARRESTED

ROME, October 18 — Ercole Villani, ex-Director General of the Ministry for Italian Possessions in Africa, has been arrested by order of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, it was announced today. (UNN)

GRAZIANI'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED

ROME, October 18 — The property of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, now Chief of Staff of the Republican Fascist Army, has been confiscated by the State under a decree of the Frosinone Tribunal, it was announced today.

The decree was obtained by the Superintendent of Finance of Frosinone, acting under instructions from the Finance Minister.

The property consists of rural and urban real estate and goods in the communes of Anagni, Piglio, and Filettino, in Frosinone Province. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ALLEGED COLLABORATOR TO BE TRIED

NAPLES, October 18 — The Assistant Crown Attorney yesterday ruled that the case of Domenico Tilena, charged with organizing the Fascist Republican Party here after the armistice, would be heard before the Court of Assizes. (UNN)

CATANZARO BLACK MARKETERS ARRESTED

CATANZARO, October 18 — The Catanzaro police have arrested Giuseppe Macri and Santo Vito for black market dealings in oil, it was reported today. Luigi Linares and Pasquale Stara were arrested for illegal traffic in drug supplies. (UNN)

SOVIET T. U. DELEGATION IN BRINDISI

BRINDISI, October 18 — Michael Tarasov, head of the Soviet trade union delegation, which arrived in Brindisi today, said in a speech before a group of workers that German propaganda completely failed to undermine the friendship existing between the Russian and Italian peoples. (UNN)

MONUMENT FOR CASSINO DEAD PLANNED

ROME, October 18 — The daily newspaper, *Il Tempo*, today opened subscriptions for the erection at Cassino of a monument to receive the bodies of Allied soldiers who fell in the liberation of Italy. (UNN)

EUROPE FEDERATION FOR PEACE, AUTHOR SAYS

ROME, October 18 — The key to world peace is the federation of European nations, Ignazio Silone, anti-Fascist author who lived in exile for 15 years, told a UNN correspondent today.

Silone said certain of the sovereign rights of the states must be given up in order to form the federal union, but that the union must not encroach upon the right of each member to solve its own problems.

Security will be in permanent danger, he said, if the states do not cede to the federation the defense of their territory, their diplomatic relations with other continents, and international communications.

In regard to the problem of Germany, Silone declared that German chemical and heavy industries must be taken out of the hands of capitalistic monopolies and out of the control of the military caste. The centralized state, he asserted, must be destroyed, otherwise, the education of German youth toward peace will be futile.

Failure to punish war criminals, he concluded, would be both an insult to the war dead and a threat to the future. (UNN)

ARCHBISHOP COMMEMORATES ALLIED DEAD

VATICAN CITY, October 18 — At a requiem mass for war dead held recently in Santa Maria del Fiore and reported today by the Vatican Press Service, Cardinal Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, asked his congregation to pray particularly for the Allied fallen, and called for Italian unity to complete the salvation of Italy which the Allies began.

«The Allies,» said the Archbishop, «delivered us from an oppressive, torturing, and unbearable yoke.» Italians, he added, must be united and abandon party strife, in order that Italy shall not again fall into the chaos from which she was rescued by the powerful hand of the Allies. (UNN)

T. U. CONGRESS INDICTS GERMAN PEOPLE

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, October 18 — The Anglo-Soviet Trades Unions Congress decided today, by a decisive majority vote, that the German people must share responsibility for the crimes of the Nazis, a Reuter dispatch said.

Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Congress, said that at the very least, the German people have been «acquiescent,» and that German troops have been active «accessories.» He added that it would be a generation before Russia resumed the place she occupied at the outbreak of the war.

Russian and British speakers joined in opposing any «appeasement» policy, and a fraternal delegate from the Russian Trade Unions said the German invaders must be forced to replace everything they destroyed. (Reuter)

INCREASED FRENCH CIVIL CONTROL

NEW YORK, October 18 — General Eisenhower has agreed to relinquish a larger measure of control over civil affairs in France to General Charles de Gaulle's *de facto* authority, a Washington dispatch to *The New York Times* said today. The agreement, it added, was conditioned upon a pledge of full cooperation in the war against Germany.

Heretofore, the French authority has had control of civil affairs in Normandy and certain other liberated areas, but subject to the over-all powers of General Eisenhower. Now, for the first time, the dispatch said, an agreement has been reached for the Allied commander-in-chief to step aside and permit the control to be exercised in full by General de Gaulle. (GWI)

FRENCH ARMY-F.F.I. MERGER FORESHADOWED

NEW YORK, October 18 — The French Army of the future will be composed of FFI units, trained French soldiers from outside France, and the regular French Army, and a gradual synthesis will result which will be important both psychologically and militarily, recently declared Rene Payot, editor of the *Journal de Geneve*.

Already more than 50,000 members of the FFI have joined the French Army, and more than 10,000 are already in the front lines, he said, after visiting French military headquarters.

A dispatch from Paris to *The New York Times* reported last night that an agreement had been reached between the French Minister of War and the Committee of Military Action (which heads the French Forces of the Interior), concerning the amalgamation of the FFI and the regular Army.

The Committee and the National Council of Resistance announced last night that they had informed FFI units of the agreement, but the Government has not yet announced it.

The Committee says it will act as an «Army Committee» in the War Ministry, and will be consulted on all important questions, besides being represented in all departments of the General Staff.

French Government circles express the hope that an early recognition of the de Gaulle Government by the Allies will strengthen its hand inside France.

It is pointed out that de Gaulle enjoys great prestige in France, and has a vast majority behind him, but he lacks the aid of local political leaders, who have been sidetracked by the FFI and other new groups which took charge during the uprising against the Germans.

The FFI problem, which is basically a conflict between the regular Army and the Communist-influenced committee representing the FFI, is probably the main problem for General de Gaulle's authority. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

MONUMENT FOR CASSINO DEAD PLANNED

ROME, October 18 — The daily newspaper, *Il Tempo*, today opened subscriptions for the erection at Cassino of a monument to receive the bodies of Allied soldiers who fell in the liberation of Italy. (UNN)

EUROPE FEDERATION FOR PEACE, AUTHOR SAYS

ROME, October 18 — The key to world peace is the federation of European nations, Ignazio Silone, anti-Fascist author who lived in exile for 15 years, told a UNN correspondent today.

Silone said certain of the sovereign rights of the states must be given up in order to form the federal union, but that the union must not encroach upon the right of each member to solve its own problems.

Security will be in permanent danger, he said, if the states do not cede to the federation the defense of their territory, their diplomatic relations with other continents, and international communications.

In regard to the problem of Germany, Silone declared that German chemical and heavy industries must be taken out of the hands of capitalistic monopolies and out of the control of the military caste. The centralized state, he asserted, must be destroyed; otherwise, the education of German youth toward peace will be futile.

Failure to punish war criminals, he concluded, would be both an insult to the war dead and a threat to the future. (UNN)

ARCHBISHOP COMMEMORATES ALLIED DEAD

VATICAN CITY, October 18 — At a requiem mass for war dead held recently in Santa Maria del Fiore and reported today by the Vatican Press Service, Cardinal Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, asked his congregation to pray particularly for the Allied fallen, and called for Italian unity to complete the salvation of Italy which the Allies began.

«The Allies,» said the Archbishop, «delivered us from an oppressive, torturing, and unbearable yoke.» Italians, he added, must be united and abandon party strife, in order that Italy shall not again fall into the chaos from which she was rescued by the powerful hand of the Allies. (UNN)

HEAD OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN ROME

VATICAN CITY, October 18 — Francis Matthews, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, has arrived in Rome, the Vatican Press Service announced today.

This morning he visited Monsignor Tardini, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL AND STALIN CONFER AGAIN

MOSCOW, October 18 — Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill conferred again last night.

A luncheon in honor of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was given yesterday by Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the Polish Prime Minister, and Tadeuz Romer, Polish Foreign Minister, conferred this morning with Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, and informed him of the progress of the negotiations now taking place. (TASS-Reuter)

Heretofore, the French authority has had control of civil affairs in Normandy and certain other liberated areas, but subject to the over-all powers of General Eisenhower. Now, for the first time, the dispatch said, an agreement has been reached for the Allied commander-in-chief to step aside and permit the control to be exercised in full by General de Gaulle. (OWI)

FRENCH ARMY-F.F.I. MERGER FORESHADOWED

NEW YORK, October 18 — The French Army of the future will be composed of FFI units, trained French soldiers from outside France, and the regular French Army, said a gradual synthesis will result which will be important both psychologically and militarily, recently declared Rene Payot, editor of the *Journal de Geneve*.

Already more than 50,000 members of the FFI have joined the French Army, and more than 10,000 are already in the front lines, he said, after visiting French military headquarters.

A dispatch from Paris to *The New York Times* reported last night that an agreement had been reached between the French Minister of War and the Committee of Military Action (which heads the French Forces of the Interior), concerning the amalgamation of the FFI and the regular Army.

The Committee and the National Council of Resistance announced last night that they had informed FFI units of the agreement, but the Government has not yet announced it.

The Committee says it will act as an «Army Committee» in the War Ministry, and will be consulted on all important questions, besides being represented in all departments of the General Staff.

French Government circles express the hope that an early recognition of the de Gaulle Government by the Allies will strengthen its hand inside France.

It is pointed out that de Gaulle enjoys great prestige in France, and has a vast majority behind him, but he lacks the aid of local political leaders, who have been sidetracked by the FFI and other new groups which took charge during the uprising against the Germans.

The FFI problem, which is basically a conflict between the regular Army and the Communist-influenced committee representing the FFI, is probably the main problem for General de Gaulle's authority. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BRITISH PRISONERS KILLED IN GERMAN CAMPS

LONDON, October 18 — A number of British prisoners of war have been killed in Allied air raids on the continent, Minister of State Richard Law said today replying to a question in the House of Commons.

«Some German prisoner-of-war camps have been or are situated near legitimate military targets, in contravention of Article 9 of the Geneva Convention,» the Minister continued. «The British Government made strong representations to Germany, but in several cases the German authorities have not complied with these demands.»

Law added that there was no evidence to show that casualties in prisoner-of-war camps said to be due to bombing were, in fact, executions. (Reuter)

KOCH KILLED BY PATRIOT'S MACHINE-GUN FIRE

ROME, October 18 — Pietro Koch, ill-famed Italian torturer, was killed with three other Fascist agents by machine-gun fire in mid-July, while speeding through Turin by car on his way to Milan, a United Nations News Service correspondent reported today in giving the first full details of Koch's death.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A day before Koch made his last ride, a Patriot leader in Turin obtained information that included the type, color, and number of the car, the hour it would leave, and the route chosen — the Autostrada. On the road between Turin and Chivasso, he had organized an observation post and an ambush for the attack. Early the next morning, the car carrying Koch and three compatriots was barraged by hand grenades and machine-gun fire. All four occupants were killed instantly.

Born in Benevento in 1915, Koch was a former resident of Florence. During the Nazi domination of Rome he was at the disposal of the German SS. He set up his premises first in the «Oltremare» boarding house, then in the «Jaccarino» boarding house — both of which became notorious.

His cooperation with the German SS was so effective that their treacherous commander, Colonel Kappler, considered him as his best aide. Koch was paid enormous wages for his tortures of anti-Fascists.

Koch had a big part in the massacre of «Fosse Ardeatine», giving Kappler the names of several innocent people murdered on that occasion. He often boasted of having killed, with his own hands, several hundred anti-Fascists. (UNN)

PATRIOTS EXECUTE TWO GERMAN OFFICIALS

LONDON, October 18 — Patriot action in Norway is increasing against both quislings and German agents, the Stockholm correspondent of *The Times* said today.

«Recently, Patriots shot Rolf Schilttauf, described as one of the worst Gestapo bandits in Norway,» the writer reported.

«A similar fate befell Major Ernst Gilbert, who was considered on of the most dangerous of the German spies in Denmark.»

A further example of Danish Patriot action was admitted by the German radio last night. It said that three men had broken into the town hall at Odense on Fyn Island and set fire to the registry office, destroying important records of labor mobilization and other Nazi measures. (OWI)

SWEDES SAY NAZIS GUARD ESCAPE ROUTES

STOCKHOLM, October 18 — Germans are guarding their escape routes from Scandinavia with anxiety as a result of growing Patriot resistance, the Swedish radio said today.

«German police in occupied Denmark have carried out a raid on the center of Grindsted, in central Jutland, arresting 50 people, among them some of the town's most prominent personalities,» the broadcast said.

It said also: «A total of 1250 Danes, both men and women, are now in the Frolley Nazi concentration camp in southern Jutland. A number of Danish Nazis are living in one part of the camp. They have asked the Germans to take them into protective custody.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL

ARGENTINA BANS TWO PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPERS

BUENOS AIRES, October 18 — The Argentine Government banned two pro-Axis newspapers last night in a decree issued after a cabinet meeting here. All the ministers signed this order empowering the neutralization of the last strongholds of Axis propaganda in South America.

The German language newspaper *La Plata Zeitung* and the Italian daily *Mattino d'Italia* were affected by the decree, which prohibits all propaganda in favor of Germany and Japan.

right flank, British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have advanced and cleared the enemy from several heights.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery in eastern Germany, industrial objectives, and rail targets in the Vienna area.

Although tactical activity was restricted by weather, fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to the armies in Italy, particularly in the Adriatic sector.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Adriatic, in Greece, and in Yugoslavia. Light bombers attacked rail targets and German strong points.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers bombed the Vinkovci marshalling yards in Yugoslavia.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed in yesterday's operations. Our losses were 18 heavy bombers and six other aircraft.

MAAF flew approximately 1500 sorties.

Land Forces Greece:

The disembarkation at Athens of troops and stores continues according to plan. Further drops by parachute troops were successfully carried out in the Athens area.

The troops have had a great welcome from the civil population.

Although the main harbor installations at the Piraeus have been severely damaged by German demolition, many of the public services are functioning satisfactorily. This is due in some cases to successful counter-sabotage action by Greek Partisans.

Navy:

The garrison of Scarpanto, having been contained by the Greek population, two British destroyers, *HMS Terpsichore* and *HMS Cleveland*, arrived at dawn on October 17.

The naval landing party, which took over the island in the name of the United Nations, landed unopposed, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the people. Scarpanto, like other islands in the Dodecanese, is ex-enemy territory.

On October 14, the French destroyer *Le Fortune* successfully bombarded buildings housing enemy quarters and transport near the Franco-Italian frontier. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 18 — Today's communique:

In the Schelde pocket, Allied units reached the area of Ijzendijke North of the town we advanced westward about a mile. Good progress is also being made farther south.

Fighter-bombers gave support to our ground forces which repulsed counter-attacks against the neck of the Zuid Beveland Peninsula. Escorted heavy bombers, none of which is missing, attacked the sea dyke at West Kapelle on the Island of Walcheren.

In the Breskens sector, supply dumps, strongpoints, and road transport were hit by fighter-bombers. Our forces have reached the outskirts of Ventral, where heavy fighting continues. In another thrust to the southwest, our units have crossed the Ventral-Bourne Road.

Rail targets were hit over a wide area in Holland and western Germany by fighter-bombers. Attacks were made in the areas of Venlo and Kempen, east of the Dutch salient, at Neuss, near Düsseldorf at Bad Kreuznach, Bellheim, and Rheinzabern in the Rhineland and at Münster.

Our troops are mopping up northeast of Aachen and are maintaining lines completely encircling the city, where house-to-house fighting continues. Northwest of Aachen, we mopped up segments of the Siegfried Line.

Light bombers, without loss, attacked a railway bridge at Euskirchen.

In the Moselle Valley, fighting continues in Metz [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PATRIOTS EXECUTE TWO GERMAN OFFICIALS

LONDON, October 18 — Patriot action in Norway is increasing against both quislings and German agents, the Stockholm correspondent of *The Times* said today.

«Recently, Patriots shot Rolf Schuttauf, described as one of the worst Gestapo bandits in Norway,» the writer reported.

«A similar fate befell Major Ernst Gilbert, who was considered on of the most dangerous of the German spies in Denmark.»

A further example of Danish Patriot action was admitted by the German radio last night. It said that three men had broken into the town hall at Odense on Fyn Island and set fire to the registry office, destroying important records of labor mobilization and other Nazi measures. (OWI)

SWEDES SAY NAZIS GUARD ESCAPE ROUTES

STOCKHOLM, October 18 — Germans are guarding their escape routes from Scandinavia with anxiety as a result of growing Patriot resistance, the Swedish radio said today.

«German police in occupied Denmark have carried out a raid on the center of Grindsted, in central Jutland, arresting 40 people, among them some of the town's most prominent personalities,» the broadcast said.

It said also: «A total of 1,250 Danes, both men and women, are now in the Fröiley Nazi concentration camp in southern Jutland. A number of Danish Nazis are living in one part of the camp. They have asked the Germans to take them into protective custody.» (OWI)

NEUTRAL

ARGENTINA BANS TWO PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPERS

BUENOS AIRES, October 18 — The Argentine Government banned two pro-Axis newspapers last night in a decree issued after a cabinet meeting here. All the ministers signed this order empowering the neutralization of the last strongholds of Axis propaganda in South America.

The German language newspaper *La Plata Zeitung* and the Italian daily *Mezzogiorno d'Italia* were affected by the decree, which prohibits all propaganda in favor of Germany and Japan.

Simultaneously, an American press service said, informed quarters here reported the decree also will be applied to curb anti-Allied propaganda carried out by several local newspapers such as *El Federal*, *La Fronda*, and *Cabildo*. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 18 — Today's communiques:

Allied Armies in Italy:

North of the Bologna Road, troops of the 8th Army have reached the River Pisciatello on a broad front and are now two miles from the industrial town of Cesena. Good progress has also been made in the foothills south of this road, and the important feature of Monte Reale has been occupied.

In the central sector, American troops of the 5th Army, in their drive toward Bologna, have made further gains in a day of intense fighting. American troops have reached Monte Belmonte, where fierce fighting continues. On their troops were successfully carried out in the Aegean.

The troops have had a great welcome from the civil population.

Although the main harbor installations at the Piraeus have been severely damaged by German demolition, many of the public services are functioning satisfactorily. This is due in some cases to successful counter-sabotage action by Greek Partisans.

Navy:

The garrison of Scarpanto, having been contained by the Greek population, two British destroyers, *HMS Terpsichore* and *HMS Cleveland*, arrived at dawn on October 17.

The naval landing party, which took over the island in the name of the United Nations, landed unopposed, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the people. Scarpanto, like other islands in the Dodecanese, is ex-enemy territory.

On October 14, the French destroyer *Le Fortune* successfully bombarded buildings housing enemy quarters and transport near the Franco-Italian frontier. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 18 — Today's communique:

In the Schelde pocket, Allied units reached the area of Ijzendijke. North of the town we advanced westward about a mile. Good progress is also being made farther south.

Fighter-bombers gave support to our ground forces which repulsed counter-attacks against the neck of the Zuid Beveland Peninsula. Escorted heavy bombers, none of which is missing, attacked the sea dyke at West Kapelle on the island of Walcheren.

In the Breskens sector, supply dumps, strongpoints, and road transport were hit by fighter-bombers. Our forces have reached the outskirts of Venraij, where heavy fighting continues. In another thrust to the southwest, our units have crossed the Venraij-Deurne Road.

Rail targets were hit over a wide area in Holland and western Germany by fighter-bombers. Attacks were made in the areas of Venlo and Kempen, east of the Dutch salient, at Neuss, near Düsseldorf, at Bad Kreuznach, Bellheim, and Rheinzabern in the Rhineland, and at Munster.

Our troops are mopping up northeast of Aachen and are maintaining lines completely encircling the city, where house-to-house fighting continues. Northwest of Aachen, we mopped up segments of the Siegfried Line.

Light bombers, without loss, attacked a railway bridge at Euskirchen.

In the Moselle Valley, fighting continues in Malaseres Les Metz.

Military targets at Cologne were attacked in daylight by more than 1,300 heavy bombers escorted by 800 fighters. Thirteen bombers and three fighters are missing.

In the Vosges foothills, despite stubborn resistance and strong enemy counter-attacks, in several areas our troops made substantial advances just south of a road junction at Bruyeres and northeast of Le Thillot. Hard fighting continues in both of these areas.

The village of Laval, near Bruyeres, was taken. Counter-attacks were repulsed in the Luneville-Epinal sector. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 18 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, northwest of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops fought advanced battles in the course of which they forced the River Lielupe and captured the populated localities of Bistulyeki, Temeri, Grunsiens, Targusiens, Valgusiens, Daylishi, Lazcimuze, and Vangane, and the railway stations of Temeri and Libverze-Budak.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, surmounted the Carpathian Ridge and captured the following mountain passes: Lupkovsky, Russky, Ushovsky, Velevsky, Vyshkovsky, Jablonovsky, and Tolarsky; and advanced into the Czecho-Slovakian territory from 20 to 50 kilometers, on a front 275 kilometers in length. In the course of their offensive, troops of this front captured the following towns of Czecho-Slovakia: Koromego (Jasina) and Rabo; the populated localities of Chertizhye, Velke-Polyana, Rudke, Ruta, Ushov, Nizhnye-Dereshke, Zalovitse, Filipeth, Zolyatin, Porana, and Nadzbochko, and, in northern Transylvania, occupied the town of Sighet.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the town and railway junction of Valea-lui-Mihai; the town and railway station of Simleul-Silvaniei; and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities: Ocna-Sugatag, Budesti, Ratesti, Dombravitse, Ormeni, Mereseul-Mare, Taleoara, Boksa, Galoshpoty, and Shyor; and the railway stations of Ocna-Sugatang, Terpic, Meresul-Mare, and Tring.

Our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, continued fighting to clear the enemy from Belgrade.

Southeast of Belgrade, our troops encircled a considerable number of German units and fought successful battles for their annihilation.

Bulgarian troops fighting against the Germans, together with units of the People's Liberation Army and our troops, occupied in fighting the large populated localities of Blatse and Kurshumle.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 17, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 58 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire 49 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 17/18, our long-range Air Force carried out a raid on the railway junction of Goldap (East Prussia). At the time of the raid, there were several German military trains at the junction. As a result of the bombardment, fires broke out, especially large ones at the southwest part of the junction. Railway cars, platforms, and oil tanks were left burning. Explosions of high magnitude were observed in the northeast part of the junction.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The enemy is at the present time concentrating his efforts on wresting control of some important highways in the Veneto sector from the Patriots. Attacks are being launched against Patriot positions, in order to reopen traffic through the Monte Crove Carnico and Sappada passes. On October 12, after four days of fighting, the Germans occupied Highway 52 from Tolmezzo to Timau, in Udine Province. Advancing from Tolmezzo toward the north and from Pontebba to Paularo, they succeeded in regaining possession of the localities held by the Garibaldi Brigades. But in spite of the large deployment of forces, the use of armor and the heavy losses sustained, the enemy did not succeed in reaching his preestablished positions.

Patriots of the Veneto sector, besides maintaining their positions firmly, continue their attacks without respite.

In the Emilia region, two railway bridges were blown up and four trains were attacked along the Parma-Spezia and Parma-Piacenza lines.

Twelve German motor columns and 25 isolated vehicles were damaged or dispersed on the road leading to Cisa Pass.

In the battle of Aix la Chapelle, superior Anglo-American infantry and tank forces succeeded in two weeks of bloody fighting in closing the ring southwest of Aix la Chapelle and approaching to the borders of the town from a southeasterly direction. East of Epinal, and southeast of Remiremont, intensified American attacks did not achieve particular successes.

Yesterday, London was again harassed by «V-1».

Italy:

South of Bologna, yesterday, our troops also repelled extremely heavy attacks which the enemy, in some sectors, resumed up to nine times, despite heavy losses.

In the Cesena sector, the enemy also attacked our positions unsuccessfully.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, west of Kosovac, German counter-attacks make good progress.

The interior of Belgrade, which is being cleared of bands and Bolsheviks, is quiet.

South and southeast of Debrecen, strong Bolshevik attacks were repulsed in fierce fighting, with German bombers joining in the battle.

Between Trestenburg and the southern part of the Forest Carpathians, our troops, according to orders received, withdrew in a northwesterly direction to shorten the front. In the Cziroka Valley and in the Dukla Pass, all Bolshevik attacks launched with strengthened forces failed.

In the central sector of the eastern front, yesterday, the Soviets, after some unsuccessful attempts at breaking through, made only minor attacks at Rozan.

On the frontiers of East Prussia, the enemy, having extended his attack from the Kalvarja-Schirwindt front southward, continued his major attack with strong tank and bomber formations. He was halted in fierce fighting, and 41 tanks were destroyed. Wirballen was captured by the enemy after a stubborn defense.

In Kurland, at yesterday's points of penetration, the Bolsheviks were repulsed by counter-attacks of our tanks. Twenty-nine enemy tanks were destroyed, bringing the total enemy losses in the period from October 1 to October 16, in the Baltic sector, to 558 tanks.

In central Finland, our troops, although hampered by the bad conditions of the roads, reached their daily objectives with the Finns continually pressing on their heels.

On the Arctic Front, our mountain troops frustrated large-scale Bolshevik encircling attempts in grim fighting.

In the course of the last two days, the Soviets lost 180 planes, 156 of them in dogfights, the others by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, patrol vessels, and anti-aircraft guns of the Navy.

USAAF terror flyers attacked Cologne, Vienna, and upper Silesian territory. Anti-aircraft guns of the Air Force brought down 34 planes, for the most part four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Aaland Islands: A section of the Bolshevik committee for subjugating Finland has arrived in the Aaland Islands, situated in the immediate vicinity of Sweden. The Aaland Islands are to be used as bases by the Bolsheviks.

Hungary Fights On: The new Hungarian Minister of the Interior declares: «In the most fateful crisis of our nation, it has become evident that Hungary's faith and will is stronger than cowardly servility. We owe to the Honved and to the German Wehrmacht the fact that Hungary is not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

for their annihilation.

Bulgarian troops fighting against the Germans, together with units of the People's Liberation Army and our troops, occupied in fighting the large populated localities of Blatse and Kurshunlie.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 17, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 58 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 49 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 17/18, our long-range Air Force carried out a raid on the railway junction of Goldap (East Prussia). At the time of the raid, there were several German military trains at the junction. As a result of the bombardment, fires broke out, especially large ones at the southwest part of the junction. Railway cars, platforms, and oil tanks were left burning. Explosions of high magnitude were observed in the northeast part of the junction.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The enemy is at the present time concentrating his efforts on wresting control of some important highways in the Veneto sector from the Patriots. Attacks are being launched against Patriot positions, in order to reopen traffic through the Monte Croce Carnico and Sappada passes. On October 12, after four days of fighting, the Germans occupied Highway 52 from Tolmezzo to Timau, in Udine Province. Advancing from Tolmezzo toward the north and from Pontebba to Paularo, they succeeded in regaining possession of the localities held by the Garibaldi Brigades. But in spite of the large deployment of forces, the use of armor and the heavy losses sustained, the enemy did not succeed in reaching his preestablished positions.

Patriots of the Veneto sector, besides maintaining their positions firmly, continue their attacks without respite.

In the Emilia region, two railway bridges were blown up and four trains were attacked along the Parma-Spezia and Parma-Piacenza lines.

Twelve German motor columns and 25 isolated vehicles were damaged or dispersed on the road leading to Cisa Pass.

On the Emilia Highway, five attacks were carried out against enemy traffic. In this region Patriots carried out 25 actions, some on a large scale, against well defended positions, besides daring surprise attacks against isolated patrols. In all 84 Germans were killed and 80 taken prisoner.

Mopping-up operations on a large scale, undertaken by the Nazi-Fascists on the mountains east of Genoa, encountered the strenuous resistance of Patriots.

A tunnel in Genoa in the vicinity of Lanterna, destined as a munitions depot, was destroyed October 10 by Patriots. Many German soldiers perished in the ruins. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 18 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Scheldt Estuary, every inch of ground is being bitterly contested. East of Helmond, the British attacked with strong forces and bomber support. Our troops checked the enemy attacks and recaptured temporarily lost ground. The enemy suffered bloody losses and lost 47 tanks.

Between Tarnopol and the southern part of the Forest Carpathians, our troops, according to orders received, withdrew in a northwesterly direction to shorten the front. In the Czerona Valley and in the Dukla Pass, all Bolshevik attacks launched with strengthened forces failed.

In the central sector of the eastern front, yesterday, the Soviets, after some unsuccessful attempts at breaking through, made only minor attacks at Rezan.

On the frontiers of East Prussia, the enemy, having extended his attack from the Kalvarija-Schirwindt front southward, continued his major attack with strong tank and bomber formations. He was halted in fierce fighting, and 41 tanks were destroyed. Wirballen was captured by the enemy after a stubborn defense.

In Kurland, at yesterday's points of penetration, the Bolsheviks were repulsed by counter-attacks of our tanks. Twenty-nine enemy tanks were destroyed, bringing the total enemy losses in the period from October 1 to October 16, in the Baltic sector, to 558 tanks.

In central Finland, our troops, although hampered by the bad conditions of the roads, reached their daily objectives with the Finns continually pressing on their heels.

On the Arctic Front, our mountain troops frustrated large-scale Bolshevik encircling attempts in grim fighting.

In the course of the last two days, the Soviets lost 130 planes, 156 of them in dogfights, the others by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force, patrol vessels, and anti-aircraft guns of the Navy.

USAAF terror flyers attacked Cologne, Vienna, and upper Silesian territory. Anti-aircraft guns of the Air Force brought down 34 planes, for the most part four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Aaland Islands: «A section of the Bolshevik committee for subjugating Finland has arrived in the Aaland Islands, situated in the immediate vicinity of Sweden. The Aaland Islands are to be used as bases by the Bolsheviks».

Hungary Fights On: The new Hungarian Minister of the Interior declares: «In the most fateful crisis of our nation, it has become evident that Hungary's faith and will is stronger than cowardly servility. We owe to the Honved and to the German Wehrmacht the fact that Hungary is not governed today by the agents of the Soviet Union».

TRANSOCEAN AND D. N. B.

Western Front: According to the war correspondent Gunter Weber, «It is easy to answer the question of why a major Allied offensive against the Ruhr territory of Germany has not yet begun from the deployment area between the Maas and the Waal. The Allied command wants to avoid a second Arnhem. It is, therefore, making preparations which doubtless represent the most gigantic enterprise of the entire invasion battle».

FASCIST RADIO:

War in Italy: According to the Fascist Radio, Anglo-American pressure continued today in Italy. By carrying out a double attack south of Bologna and south of Cesena, the Allies are attempting to open their way toward the north. Enemy losses were very heavy. Prisoners captured in the Lugano region stated that the Allied Command is employing new divisions.

Fascist troops particularly distinguished themselves during the fighting in progress between Imola and Faenza. Reginaldo was recaptured by Kesselring's troops.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
OCT

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Wednesday — 18 October 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Formosa battered; Jap cruiser blown up; Japs strike for another China airbase; 5th Army gains mile against "all-out" defense of Bologna approaches; Allies increase pressure on 50-mile front in France; 10,000 Germans in Schelde Pocket; Moscow vows annihilation of Nazis; Belgrade battle rages; MAAF heavies attack Austrian targets for second successive day; 150 Allied warships in Aegean operation; Cologne again heavily bombed; Hungary described as collapsing; Nazi paratroops fail to capture Tito.

LIBERATED ITALY — Details of U. S. trade ban revision announced; Senator and admiral arrested; Rehabilitation progress in liberated Italy called noteworthy; Sardinia and Corsica malaria control effective; Publishers of unauthorized papers sentenced; Italian civilians help recondition 5th Army transport; Russian "heroic cities" exhibition opens; Soviet delegate describes land productivity.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill confers with Polish representatives; Parachutists arrested on Palestine border; American citizenship rule eased; French Communists try to bring back Thorez; French Socialists urge nationalization of German industries.

WAR FRONTS

FORMOSA BATTERED; JAP CRUISER BLOWN UP

CHUNGKING, October 17 — Bombers of the 14th USAAF joined in the continued, widespread attacks on the Formosa area yesterday with a heavy raid on Japanese shipping which had sought refuge in Hong Kong harbor.

As a result of the raids on Formosa, continued today with still another assault by 11-29 Superfortresses, Radio Tokyo warned ships in the South China Sea to speed for the shelter of the one-time British Crown Colony.

American bombers early yesterday caught a convoy in the war's one 5,000-ton Japanese cruiser was blown up, west end of Formosa contains the island's most concentrated industrial developments. Takao, according to last available reports, was being improved as a large navy and seaplane base. Its harbor is a convoy assembly point.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, on a statement released from Pacific Fleet headquarters today, said that his task force groups operating off Formosa have been under day and night attack by Japanese aircraft since Friday.

The Nimitz statement said also that Japanese Fleet units have approached the Formosa attacking forces, but that they fled when American warcraft steamed off to intercept them.

In a special broadcast from Pearl Harbor last night, Admiral Nimitz said American forces in the Pacific have destroyed an average of 100 Japanese planes and 10 ships each day since October 9.

"These results would have been much greater, except for the scarcity of profitable targets," Nimitz said. The total score of the American forces since October 9 reaches 73 Japanese ships sunk and 670 planes destroyed.

Attack on Luzon Continuing

Shortly after the admiral's broadcast, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced that carrier-based planes of the U. S. 3rd Fleet, in the second attack in three days, swept across Luzon to bomb airfields in the Manila Bay area. A communique this morning said the attack was continuing.

Today's communique revealed also that the three days' air attacks on Formosa centered on the towns of Taihan, Takao, Okayama, and Heito. These towns, scattered over all of Formosa, indicate the comprehensive nature of the assault.

Thirty warehouses were destroyed at Takao, the communique said. Fourteen buildings were wrecked at Heito, and at Taihan seven hangars were destroyed and several barracks demolished.

Reconnaissance photos of damage resulting from Saturday's Superfortress attack on Formosa revealed that at least 50 Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 37 buildings wrecked.

A large group of carrier aircraft which attacked Manila Bay Sunday was intercepted by 50 Japanese aircraft, of which 30 to 40 were shot down. Another 15 to 20 were destroyed on the ground at Nichols, Nielsen, and Mariveles airfields in the bay area.

Admiral Nimitz also revealed that minor damage has been suffered by surface units of his attacking task forces.

The Japanese radio said tonight that other aircraft of the 14th USAAF carried out strong attacks on the Canton port area of China today. The airfields around Canton have repeatedly been targets for General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing.

The Chinese communique reported that General Chennault's airmen were extremely active during the past week over all the Japanese-held areas of the old Burma Road. Almost every Japanese-occupied town on the old supply route is said to have been hit, with resultant large fires.

(OWI - Reuter)

JAPS STRIKE FOR ANOTHER CHINA AIRBASE

Strongly reinforced

Schelde Pocket; Moscow vows annihilation of Nazis; Belgrade battle rages; MAAF heavies attack Austrian targets for second successive day; 150 Allied warships in Aegean operation; Cologne again heavily bombed; Hungary described as collapsing; Nazi paratroops fail to capture Tito.

LIBERATED ITALY — Details of U. S. trade ban revision announced; Senator and admiral arrested; Rehabilitation progress in liberated Italy called noteworthy; Sardinia and Corsica malaria control effective; Publishers of unauthorized papers sentenced; Italian civilians help recondition 5th Army transport; Russian «heroic cities» exhibition opens; Soviet delegate describes land productivity.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill confers with Polish representatives; Parachutists arrested on Palestine border; American citizenship rule eased; French Communists try to bring back Thorez; French Socialists urge nationalization of German industries.

WAR FRONTS

FORMOSA BATTERED; JAP CRUISER BLOWN UP

CHUNGKING, October 17 — Bombers of the 14th USAAF joined in the continued, widespread attacks on the Formosa area yesterday with a heavy raid on Japanese shipping which had sought refuge in Hong Kong harbor.

As a result of the raids on Formosa, continued today with still another assault by B-29 Superfortresses, Radio Tokyo warned ships in the South China Sea to speed for the shelter of the one-time British Crown Colony.

American bombers early yesterday caught a convoy on the way in. One 5,000-ton Japanese cruiser was blown up, and a Japanese destroyer probably was sent to the bottom.

In addition, in Hong Kong harbor itself, 14th USAAF bombers sank two oil tankers, three freighters, and one other large cargo vessel, an estimated total displacement of 48,000 tons.

Hong Kong's Kowloon docks were also heavily damaged by close bombing. Large fires and secondary explosions were observed. The cruiser and the destroyer were targets of a single B-24 Liberator.

Bombs Pierced Decks

The aircraft's bombs apparently penetrated the cruiser's decks and exploded in the magazine. The warship jackknifed, rising fore and aft as her middle burst with a tremendous explosion that shot shattered armorplate and other debris high in the air.

The Superfortress attack on Formosa again today was carried out from bases in western China. They struck Japanese installations at Taihan, on the southwest coast of the island, even as lighter bombers struck at several targets on the northern end of the island.

The huge heavies hit Kinancho airbase, a defensive field for the heavily fortified naval port at Takao. This south-

intercept them.

In a special broadcast from Pearl Harbor last night, Admiral Nimitz said American forces in the Pacific have destroyed an average of 100 Japanese planes and 10 ships each day since October 9.

«These results would have been much greater, except for the scarcity of profitable targets,» Nimitz said. The total score of the American forces since October 9 reaches 73 Japanese ships sunk and 650 planes destroyed.

Attack on Luzon Continuing

Shortly after the admiral's broadcast, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced that carrier-based planes of the U. S. 3rd Fleet, in the second attack in three days, swept across Luzon to bomb airfields in the Manila Bay area. A communique this morning said the attack was continuing.

Today's communique revealed also that the three days' air attacks on Formosa centered on the towns of Tainan, Takao, Okayama, and Heito. These towns, scattered over all of Formosa, indicate the comprehensive nature of the assault.

Thirty warehouses were destroyed at Takao, the communique said. Fourteen buildings were wrecked at Heito, and at Tainan seven hangars were destroyed and several barracks demolished.

Reconnaissance photos of damage resulting from Saturday's Superfortress attack on Formosa revealed that at least 50 Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 37 buildings wrecked.

A large group of carrier aircraft which attacked Manila Bay Sunday was intercepted by 50 Japanese aircraft, of which 30 to 40 were shot down. Another 15 to 20 were destroyed on the ground at Nichols, Nielsen, and Mariveles airfields in the bay area.

Admiral Nimitz also revealed that minor damage has been suffered by surface units of his attacking task forces.

The Japanese radio said tonight that other aircraft of the 14th USAAF carried out strong attacks on the Canton port area of China today. The airfields around Canton have repeatedly been targets for General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing.

The Chinese communique reported that General Chennault's airmen were extremely active during the past week over all the Japanese-held areas of the old Burma Road. Almost every Japanese-occupied town on the old supply route is said to have been hit, with resultant large fires.

(OWI - Reuter)

JAPS STRIKE FOR ANOTHER CHINA AIRBASE

CHUNGKING, October 17 — Strongly reinforced Japanese columns were reported by the Chinese High Command to be advancing tonight on the West River town of Pingnan, 80 miles southeast of the rail terminus of Liuchow, in lower Kwangsi Province.

Liuchow is the site of a strong United States airbase. It was indicated that Chinese defenses had failed to hold the initial assaults.

LATE BULLETIN

PATROLS RETURN FROM NORTHERN RHINE BANKS

SHAEF, October 17 — British reconnaissance patrols which last night crossed the lower Rhine in the Arnhem area have returned to their bases on the southern banks, a SHAEF dispatch reported tonight.

They confirmed the belief that the Germans have abandoned whatever offensive plans they might have had against the British salient between the Waal River and the lower Rhine.

(Reuter)

39778

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Heavy fighting continued north of Kweilin, capital city and defense hub of Kwangsi, at a point where Chinese troops were reported to have smashed a Japanese offensive two days ago.

On the Burma front, stiff opposition in the last two days is said to have limited the British 14th Army advance on Tiddim, Japanese base in the Chin Hills. Attacks on Tiddim continued with heavy air support. (OWI)

5TH ADVANCES MILE TOWARD BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — American forces of the 5th Army yesterday advanced more than a mile in their slow, hard-fought battle to reach Bologna and the Valley of the Po against German resistance that has now stiffened into an 'all-out' defense of the valley approaches south of the city, it was announced here today.

The American forces have now battled their way to the rim of the three-mile-long, heavily-defended mountain escarpment guarding the entry into the lower Savern River Valley, along which the main Florence-Bologna Highway winds down into the city at the edge of the broad Plain of the Po.

Leading American troops are now within 9½ miles of Bologna, while, on the extreme right flank of the 10-mile front on which they are advancing through the Apennines foothills, other American forces are only seven miles from the Emilia Highway cutting across the lower edge of the Lombardy Plain.

Eighth Army forces, pushing into the southeastern edge of the Po Plain, yesterday thrust westward to within a mile and a half of Cesena, the first of the important towns strung out along the Rimini-Bologna Road.

German Tactics Change

Official reports today stressed the change in German resistance south of Bologna. The enemy forces are no longer slowly falling back in stubborn delaying action, the reports stated, but now have stiffened their defense into an all-out stand atop the stone wall of the mountain escarpment stretching across the broken country northeast of Livergnano and guarding the main approach to Bologna.

To enable them to hold these key positions, the German forces have brought up hundreds of heavy guns, mostly concentrated in the area bordering the Florence-Bologna Road, and have launched frequent, costly counter-attacks in an effort to break the momentum of the 5th Army's avalanche-like advance northward. In a 12-hour period, reports today stated, more than 1,000 rounds of artillery fire fell in the forward lines of the American forces in this small sector.

New Zealand troops fighting with the 8th Army yesterday gained more than a mile in thrusts from their bridgehead across the heavily defended Scolo Rigossa Canal, and pushed along the axis of Highway 9, the Rimini-Bologna Road, to the eastern banks of the canalized Pisciatello River, a mile and a half east of Cesena. There are two main bridges, carrying the road and the highway across the river, in this vicinity.

Official reports gave no indication whether or not these bridges, or several other secondary bridges to the north and south, were blown up. The river, although narrow, would form an effective anti-tank moat until bridged.

Farther southwest, British infantry and armored forces consolidated their positions, while other troops stormed and captured Monte Romano, a high hill feature 2½ miles south of Cesena, and only a mile east of the Savio River, which flows through the Po Valley town. Farther south, patrols reached the Borello River, a tributary of the Savio.

The 5th Army's hard-fought gains came within 24 hours of their capture of the strongly-held enemy village of Livergnano, where German forces had held 5th Army leading troops to a standstill for four bitter days of battle. After clearing the village of remaining pockets of resistance, the

port of Antwerp, necessary to the supplying of Allied armies in northwestern Europe. At the mouth of the Scheldt Estuary, Canadian and British troops have constricted the pocket containing 10,000 Germans to an area 17 miles wide by 10 miles deep.

At the eastern edge of the pocket, where two Allied forces driving north and south joined two days ago, Canadian troops have advanced three miles westward to Ijzendijke. German troops in this area are falling back to a line from Breskens to Sluis.

On the southwestern flank of the pocket, other Allied forces, driving northward from their original bridgehead over the Leopold Canal, repulsed a German counter-attack and resumed their advance toward Sluis.

Meanwhile, another Canadian force is attempting to cut off 15,000 to 20,000 German troops on the islands of Walcheren and Beveland, heavily fortified positions guarding the northern side of the Scheldt Estuary. They hold the important town of Woensdrecht, junction of the only road and rail line leading to the two islands at the base of the Beveland Peninsula.

Strong German counter-attacks with tanks have failed to retake the town, and all attacks have been thrown back with heavy losses of men and material. Aerial reconnaissance photographs revealed that the Germans have blown up sections of the Beveland seawall, flooding large areas, in an attempt to prevent an Allied landing.

British 2nd Army troops, 75 miles to the east, advanced 5,000 yards against heavy German artillery fire and thick minefields, to cut the road from the vital communications center of Venraij to Deurne. Street-to-street fighting is raging in Venraij itself. East of the city, there is no defensible position in the five-mile stretch of flat country before the Meuse River.

A British armored column to the north in the Vierlingsbeek area is continuing its drive toward the Meuse and is pushing the Germans back to the border, four miles away.

Aachen Ring Tightened

American 1st Army troops tightened their ring around Aachen today, after smashing several German counter-assaults, which cost the Germans 25 per cent of their attacking force. German forces within the smouldering city were scantily reinforced with supplies dropped by parachute last night, and by a few German trucks which dashed through the American lines.

American troops in the city, backed up by self-propelled 155-millimeter guns, tank destroyers, and phosphorous-firing mortars, continued their task of methodically clearing the Germans out of their pillboxes and dug-in positions.

To the north, at Gellenkirchen, American troops underwent the heaviest barrage of German artillery fire seen in this sector. A German report stated that strong Allied reinforcements were seen moving up behind the lines here.

American 3rd Army troops who withdrew from Fort Driant, near Metz, now hold the German strongpoint in a state of seige. Action has been limited, rarely exceeding battalion strength. To the northeast, at Marrières les Metz, infantry troops continued to move slowly forward against German flame-throwers and small arms.

At the southern end of the 400-mile western front, the Germans counterattacked repeatedly in the Vosges foothills, where the American 7th Army is attempting to outflank the Belfort Gap in a drive to the north. The German thrusts were held, and the Allies made only slight gains.

It was officially announced that the total number of German prisoners captured in western Europe since D-Day is now 608,666. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

MOSCOW VOWS ANNIHILATION OF NAZIS BELGRADE BATTLE RAGES

MOSCOW, October 17 — Relatively unspectacular Red

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Bologna, while on the extreme right flank of the 10-mile front on which they are advancing through the Apennines foothills, other American forces are only seven miles from the Emilia Highway cutting across the lower edge of the Lombardy Plain.

Eighth Army forces, pushing into the southeastern edge of the Po Plain, yesterday thrust westward to within a mile and a half of Cesena, the first of the important towns strung out along the Rimini-Bologna Road.

German Tactics Change

Official reports today stressed the change in German resistance south of Bologna. The enemy forces are no longer slowly falling back in stubborn delaying action, the reports stated, but now have stiffened their defense into an all-out stand atop the stone wall of the mountain escarpment stretching across the broken country northeast of Livergnano and guarding the main approach to Bologna.

To enable them to hold these key positions, the German forces have brought up hundreds of heavy guns, mostly concentrated in the area bordering the Florence-Bologna Road, and have launched frequent, costly counter-attacks in an effort to break the momentum of the 5th Army's avalanche-like advance northward. In a 12-hour period, reports today stated, more than 1,000 rounds of artillery fire fell in the forward lines of the American forces in this small sector.

New Zealand troops fighting with the 8th Army yesterday gained more than a mile in thrusts from their bridgehead across the heavily defended Scolo Rigossa Canal, and pushed along the axis of Highway 9, the Rimini-Bologna Road, to the eastern banks of the canalized Pisciatello River, a mile and a half east of Cesena. There are two main bridges, carrying the road and the highway across the river, in this vicinity.

Official reports gave no indication whether or not these bridges, or several other secondary bridges to the north and south, were blown up. The river, although narrow, would form an effective anti-tank moat until bridged.

Farther southwest, British infantry and armored forces consolidated their positions, while other troops stormed and captured Monte Romano, a high hill feature 2½ miles south of Cesena, and only a mile east of the Savio River, which flows through the Po Valley town. Farther south, patrols reached the Borello River, a tributary of the Savio.

The 5th Army's hard-fought gains came within 24 hours of their capture of the strongly-held enemy village of Livergnano, where German forces had held 5th Army leading troops to a standstill for four bitter days of battle. After clearing the village of remaining pockets of resistance, the Americans pushed on northward to beyond the tiny hamlet of Lamma, and, east of the road, reached Casa di Bertignano, on the eastern flank of the American front south of Florence.

Other forces were at the foot of Santa Anna, a hilltop village some 10½ miles southeast of Bologna, and had entered the village of Baccanello, on the Idice River nearby.

(PRO)

ALLIES INCREASE PRESSURE ON 50-MILE FRONT 10,000 GERMANS IN SCHELDE POCKET

SHAEF, October 17 — British and American troops increased their pressure against the Germans on a 50-mile front from Venraij in Holland south to the German town of Aachen. The military situation along this sector is similar to the one preceding the Normandy breakthrough.

The present phase of the battle for Germany along the entire western front is not a period of lull, an Allied tactician said today, even though gains of only several hundred yards have been made. The Allies, he said, are keeping up the offensive, and are probing for a point where the German defense will yield.

The main forces of the Canadian 1st Army are now engaged in clearing the approaches to the great undamaged [illegible] up sections of the Beveland seawall, flooding large areas, in an attempt to prevent an Allied landing.

British 2nd Army troops, 75 miles to the east, advanced 5,000 yards against heavy German artillery fire and thick minefields, to cut the road from the vital communications center of Venraij to Deurne. Street-to-street fighting is raging in Venraij itself. East of the city, there is no defensible position in the five-mile stretch of flat country before the Meuse River.

A British armored column to the north in the Vierlingsbeek area is continuing its drive toward the Meuse and is pushing the Germans back to the border, four miles away.

Aachen Ring Tightened

American 1st Army troops tightened their ring around Aachen today, after smashing several German counter-assaults, which cost the Germans 25 per cent of their attacking force. German forces within the smouldering city were scantily reinforced with supplies dropped by parachute last night, and by a few German trucks which dashed through the American lines.

American troops in the city, backed up by self-propelled 155-millimeter guns, tank destroyers, and phosphorous-firing mortars, continued their task of methodically clearing the Germans out of their pillboxes and dug-in positions.

To the north, at Geilenkirchen, American troops underwent the heaviest barrage of German artillery fire seen in this sector. A German report stated that strong Allied reinforcements were seen moving up behind the lines here.

American 3rd Army troops who withdrew from Fort Driant, near Metz, now hold the German strongpoint in a state of seige. Action has been limited, rarely exceeding battalion strength. To the northeast, at Maizières les Metz, infantry troops continued to move slowly forward against German flame-throwers and small arms.

At the southern end of the 400-mile western front, the Germans counterattacked repeatedly in the Vosges foothills, where the American 7th Army is attempting to outflank the Belfort Gap in a drive to the north. The German thrusts were held, and the Allies made only slight gains.

It was officially announced that the total number of German prisoners captured in western Europe since D-Day is now 686,666.

(OWI-Reuter-BEC)

MOSCOW VOWS ANNIHILATION OF NAZIS BELGRADE BATTLE RAGES

MOSCOW, October 17 — Relatively unspectacular Red Army advances continued today on established salients of the long Russo-German front.

The Soviet communique reported street battles raging in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade.

The German pocket on the west bank of the Dvina River at Riga was further constricted as Russian troops advanced toward Sloka, on the Gulf of Riga, taking another rail station on the Sloka-Jelgava line.

Further gains were made in northern Transylvania and in Yugoslavia. On all fronts, 98 German tanks were destroyed and 73 Nazi aircraft were shot down.

Meantime, Radio Moscow tonight pledged the Red Army to the task of wiping out Hitler's armies on German soil. A Soviet commentator said:

«The Red Army is first and foremost an army of liberation. Together with its allies, it will completely rout and annihilate the Hitlerite army on German soil.

«Without that, victory will not be complete and final.

«German Fascism must be wiped off the face of the earth. The Hitlerite régime and its instigators must be exterminated. The Hitlerite army and its commanders must be wiped out. The Hitlerite 'new order' and its architects must be swept away from European soil. This is our task.»

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Radio Yugoslavia, speaking of the fighting in Belgrade, said the Germans "are apparently intending to do all they can to destroy our cities and our homes, even if they themselves are buried in the ruins." The radio said fighting in the capital was bitter, house-to-house.

Russian battle-line dispatches said Red Army units had driven a deep wedge into the German defenses along the Czech border, and that Russian pressure from the Carpathian salient was increasing along the Slovak frontier.

Only other front-line dispatches came from German sources which broadcast reports of continued fighting along the East Prussian border. The German radio said the Russians had driven through German defenses near Neustadt, directly on the frontier, but added that the breaches had been closed.

From the far northern front, Finnish headquarters reported further advances and the capture of several towns as they continued their fight to drive the Germans into captivity. Bitter fighting continued in the Tornio Valley. Finnish troops were reported crossing the Arctic Circle at several points in their push northward into Lapland.
(Reuter)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES ATTACK AUSTRIAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF, in unrevealed strength, today struck strategic targets in Austria for the second successive day, it was announced here late this afternoon. Liberator bombers which carried out the attacks on targets in the Vienna area were forced to bomb by instrument, due to heavy cloud formations, the announcement said.

Communications targets in southern Austria were also hit, as well as military targets in Upper Silesia, by Flying Fortresses.

Preliminary reports indicated that some enemy fighter opposition had been met again today, although no definite encounters were reported nor were bombing results yet available.

Other formations of heavy bombers today attacked communications in the Maribor area, and rail yards at Nagykanizsa, both in southern Hungary, as well as communications targets in northern Yugoslavia along the German escape route from the Balkans.
(PRO)

19 OF 100 GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — As strong formations of up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked Austrian railyards and aircraft factories, escorting fighters battled with formations of more than 100 German interceptors, largest number encountered in recent months, it was announced here today.

The Mustang escort planes shot down 19 of the German interceptors, after first mistaking the large formations of enemy planes for friendly bombers — so rare has the sight of the Luftwaffe in the skies over 15th AAF targets become.

The German fighter formations were encountered in the vicinity of Brux and Dresden, and in the brisk air battle, one American pilot, 2nd Lieutenant Sheldon K. Anderson, shot down five enemy aircraft in five minutes. Three of the German craft struck by the pilot's guns exploded in mid-air, while the others fell out of control, from dizzy heights of five miles to low altitude level.

In night missions, RAF planes bombed Zagreb railyards, key point in the German retreat lines from the Balkans.

Heavy bombers of the South African Air Force made a 1,800-mile round trip flight to Poland, to drop supplies to Patriot forces, a pre-sentence announcement this morning stated. Further particulars would be available later, the announcement declared.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out [illegible] close-support operations in front of both 5th and torpedoed, another beached and destroyed by gunfire, and a seventh lighter, of the fast F-type used for coastal supply purposes, was possibly sunk. Two PIL-boats, used for ferrying troops and small stores, were sunk, with a third possibly sunk. Only one British E-boat was sunk and one damaged.

Air crews of heavy bombers which attacked targets in the Bologna area on October 12 reported a naval engagement of some consequence in the northern Adriatic as they returned to their bases around noon. Photos were taken on the ships engaged, and two seemed to be sinking. At least two ships in the formation were still firing at that time, the air crews reported.
(PRO)

150 ALLIED WARSHIPS IN AEGEAN OPERATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — More than 150 warships of the British, Canadian, South African, Greek, French, and Polish Navies took part in the landings at Piraeus, Athens and in other recent actions in the Aegean, it was announced here today.

Included in the flotilla were four British escort aircraft carriers, *Stalker*, *Attacker*, *Hunter*, and *Emperor*; the Polish destroyer *Garland*, the Greek cruiser *Averof*, seven Greek destroyers, and French and Greek submarines.
(PRO)

BRITISH TROOPS DISEMBARK AT ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — The British troops carried to Athens by the force of cruisers and destroyers under command of Rear Admiral J. M. Mansfield were disembarked yesterday afternoon, it was announced here late this afternoon. Supplies and equipment are being unloaded swiftly, it was said, and it was hoped that the original schedule, delayed by difficulties encountered in negotiating minefields outside the Piraeus, would be resumed by this afternoon.

Members of the Greek Cabinet are expected to make their official arrival at Athens tomorrow, when they disembark from the Greek cruiser *Averof*. They will be accompanied by the Allied military and naval forces commanders, it was said.

Minesweepers continued their arduous work of clearing the enemy minefields from the Piraeus approaches.
(PRO)

R.A.F. REGIMENT RIOTOUSLY WELCOMED IN ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — The men of an R.A.F. armored car regiment, among the first Allied troops to enter Athens, were given a delirious two-day welcome Saturday and Sunday, it was announced here today.

The armoured car detachment, part of forces which were landed on the Peloponnesian Peninsula three weeks ago, made their way across the Corinth Canal and reached the Megara airfield, to hold it while British parachute forces were landed to reinforce them and threaten the German escape route northwest from Athens to Erithrai, it was said. Although enemy forces brought up artillery to shell this field and blow up all bridges on the road toward Athens, the paratroopers reached Athens Saturday night.

The city was glowing with illumination in celebration of the German departure, in the subsequent victory celebration, R.A.F. Spitfires flew in formation over the cheering city.

Only one action was reported in the drive on Athens. It occurred near Megara, when a German patrol of 20 men was wiped out as they crept forward into a house from which to open fire on landing paratroopers.
(PRO)

COLOGNE AGAIN HEAVILY BOMBED

LONDON, October 17 — More than 1,300 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 800 fighters, bombed the German city of Cologne for the sixth time in [illegible] days. Their assault followed on the heels of an attack

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — Escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF, in unrevealed strength, today struck strategic targets in Austria for the second successive day, it was announced here late this afternoon. Liberator bombers which carried out the attacks on targets in the Vienna area were forced to bomb by instrument, due to heavy cloud formations, the announcement said.

Communications targets in southern Austria were also hit, as well as military targets in Upper Silesia, by Flying Fortresses.

Preliminary reports indicated that some enemy fighter opposition had been met again today, although no definite encounters were reported nor were bombing results yet available.

Other formations of heavy bombers today attacked communications in the Maribor area, and rail yards at Nagykanizsa, both in southern Hungary, as well as communications targets in northern Yugoslavia along the German escape route from the Balkans. (PRO)

19 OF 100 GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — As strong formations of up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked Austrian railyards and aircraft factories, escorting fighters battled with formations of more than 100 German interceptors, largest number encountered in recent months, it was announced here today.

The Mustang escort planes shot down 19 of the German interceptors, after first mistaking the large formations of enemy planes for friendly bombers — so rare has the sight of the Luftwaffe in the skies over 15th AAF targets become.

The German fighter formations were encountered in the vicinity of Brux and Dresden, and in the brisk air battle, one American pilot, 2nd Lieutenant Sheldon K. Anderson, shot down five enemy aircraft in five minutes. Three of the German craft struck by the pilot's guns exploded in mid-air, while the others fell, out of control, from dizzy heights of five miles to low altitude level.

In night missions RAF planes bombed Zagreb railyards, key point in the German retreat lines from the Balkans.

Heavy bombers of the South African Air Force made a 1,500-mile round trip flight to Poland, to drop supplies to Patriot forces, a one-sentence announcement this morning stated. Further particulars would be available later, the announcement declared.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out extensive close-support operations in front of both 5th and 8th Army forces. Desert Air Force planes destroyed two German headquarters, north of Cesena and west of Meneo, near the Savio River on the 8th Army front. Other targets around Cesena were heavily bombed. Concentrated attacks were also carried out against German troop concentrations and guns in the area south of Bologna.

Reconnaissance and bomb-strike photos of yesterday's targets in Austria indicated that damage was caused to the Tiger tank factory at St. Valentine, near Linz, and at the Graz-Neudorf aircraft engine works. Other targets were either not hit at all or only slightly damaged, due to poor visibility. (PRO)

UP TO 10 GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK OR BEACHED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — Up to 10 enemy supply vessels were sunk or beached in a five-hour naval engagement in the northern Adriatic, it was announced here today.

The engagement, which took place in the early morning hours of October 12, resulted when a force of British light coastal craft met and engaged one or more enemy supply convoys off Vir Island in the northern Dalmatian Group. Three enemy fighters were sunk, two more beached and

BRITISH TROOPS DISEMBARK AT ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — The British troops carried to Athens by the force of cruisers and destroyers under command of Rear Admiral J. M. Mansfield were disembarked yesterday afternoon, it was announced here late this afternoon. Supplies and equipment are being unloaded swiftly, it was said, and it was hoped that the original schedule, delayed by difficulties encountered in negotiating minefields outside the Piraeus, would be resumed by this afternoon.

Members of the Greek Cabinet are expected to make their official arrival at Athens tomorrow, when they disembark from the Greek cruiser Averof. They will be accompanied by the Allied military and naval forces commanders, it was said.

Minesweepers continued their arduous work of clearing the enemy minefields from the Piraeus approaches. (PRO)

R.A.F. REGIMENT RIOTOUSLY WELCOMED IN ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — The men of an R.A.F. armored car regiment, among the first Allied troops to enter Athens, were given a delirious two-day welcome Saturday and Sunday, it was announced here today.

The armoured car detachment, part of forces which were landed on the Peloponnesian Peninsula three weeks ago, made their way across the Corinth Canal and reached the Megara airfield, to hold it while British parachute forces were landed to reinforce them and threaten the German escape route northwest from Athens to Erithrai, it was said. Although enemy forces brought up artillery to shell this field and blow up all bridges on the road toward Athens, the paratroopers reached Athens Saturday night.

The city was glowing with illumination in celebration of the German departure. In the subsequent victory celebration, R.A.F. Spitfires flew in formation over the cheering city.

Only one action was reported in the drive on Athens. It occurred near Megara, when a German patrol of 20 men was wiped out as they crept forward into a house from which to open fire on landing paratroopers. (PRO)

COLOGNE AGAIN HEAVILY BOMBED

LONDON, October 17 — More than 1,300 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 800 fighters, bombed the German city of Cologne for the sixth time in six days. Their assault followed on the heels of an attack last night by British Mosquitoes.

The daylight bombers dropped more than 8,000 tons of bombs on Cologne in an attack lasting about an hour. This latest bomb-load is greater than heavies have dropped in any comparable period on any other German city, and tops the 7,500 tons dumped on Munich in July.

Only 40 miles from surrounded Aachen, Cologne is a vital center for the assembly of German front-line reserves. Today's concentrated assault, coming immediately after the heavy battering of the week-end attacks, appears to be in support of the American armies thrusting toward the city.

When 8th USAAF heavies returned to Cologne today, many of the fires started on Saturday were still burning. Bombing was done by means of instruments.

Except for an attack on a straggling bomber separated from its formation, there was no enemy air opposition today, although some of the returning fighter pilots reported seeing a few jet-propelled enemy planes in the distance. Anti-aircraft fire varied "from meager to intense," 8th USAAF headquarters reported.

From this great 1,309-bomber attack, 13 bombers and three fighters are missing. The night attack was made without loss.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

London commentators draw attention to the new phase in heavy RAF and USAAF attacks on German cities close to the main battle areas. They pointed out that when strategic bombers are used against tactical targets, such as Duisburg or Cologne, the results are seen not only on the battlefield, but also in secondary results, such as the destruction of German industries and German power to continue the war.

This afternoon, a force of RAF Lancasters, escorted by Spitfires, again attacked the sea-dike at Walcheren Island, dropping a heavy bomb load.

The attack was made near West Kapelle to widen the breach made at the beginning of this month, and to increase the floods which had swept over the island from the west, the Air Ministry stated. Today's mission was carried out without loss.

Fighter-bomber of 2nd TAF yesterday staged a heavy attack on Oostburg in support of the advancing Canadian forces constricting the Scheldt pocket.

They dropped forty 1,000-pounders and nearly a hundred 100-pounders on German defense positions, gun batteries, and other strong points in the neighborhood of this key road center between Breskens and Sluis.

Other squadrons of the TAF strafed trains on both sides of the Dutch-German frontier. Two trains were wrecked, and another was hit South of Metz. Typhoons poured 36 rockets and many cannon shells into a German field gun battery.

A squadron of RAF Tempests and Lightnings — fast fighters which were first used to chase flying bombs — flew over Germany for the first time yesterday. They found two trains and set both on fire.

Flying bombs sent over Britain last night were shot down by anti-aircraft gunners and night fighters, both over the sea and in open country shortly after crossing the coast.

Kiel Canal Blocked

Some of the achievements of the Allied air forces in the west were revealed today by Allied and neutral sources. Danish shippers in Stockholm said their German agents informed them that the Kiel Canal between the Baltic and the North Sea has been blocked since Sunday, when a railway bridge collapsed into it. The canal will be useless for three or four months, the shippers were told.

The shippers said it was believed that time-bombs dropped by Allied planes in the canal during a daylight assault on Kiel blew up the bridge's supports.

A report of the 9th USAAF's achievements between October 1 and 15 revealed that their medium, light, and fighter-bombers flew 13,000 sorties in support of the American 1st and 3rd Armies and in attacks on enemy supply lines in the Rhine Valley.

More than 450 locomotives and 2,000 rail cars were disabled or destroyed; rail tracks were cut at more than 500 places, and more than 200 gun positions were put out of action. Hits were scored on 24 bridges in Holland and Germany in the fortnight, and 136 enemy planes were destroyed.

The 9th USAAF lost 87 planes during this period.

Air-Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory announced today the huge German losses in the Falaise pocket in August. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed 12,441 transport vehicles; 1,413 tanks; 3,025 railway wagons; and 400 river barges.

Sir Trafford said that about 7,000 German dead were found among the wrecked transports near the Seine crossings where 3,000 vehicles were hit in three days by the RAF.

(OWI-Reuter)

HUNGARY DESCRIBED AS COLLAPSING

Bela Miklos von Dalnok, commander-in-chief of the army, was the first to go, and that he was joined by his chief of staff.

Meanwhile, Russian forces battered with tank armies at the last German lines 50 miles from the capital city, and the Associated Press wrote:

«It is questionable whether the Germans can expect any further effective military assistance from this last remaining ally.»

The quisling Minister of War, General Karoly Barocky, was broadcasting from Radio Budapest an urgent plea for support of a vanishing cause. Said he: «We have lived for a thousand years in alliance with the Germans. We have them to thank for everything.»

Shortly before, the Gestapo-controlled transmitter had announced formation of a new government, under Szalasy as Prime Minister. Prime Minister Lakatos was said to have resigned.

According to the Geneva newspaper, *La Suisse*, all these events have caused panic in Austria — the next stop in the path of Russian invasion.

To the Austrians, Radio Moscow said:

«Let events in Hungary be a warning that the hour of decision for Austria has come.»

Austrians were called upon to rise — to make a contribution to their own liberation by cutting Fascist throats.

(OWI)

NAZI PARATROOPERS FAIL TO CAPTURE TITO

MOSCOW, October 17 — German paratroopers several days ago attempted to capture General Tito's headquarters, but the attempt was frustrated and two-thirds of the paratroopers were killed, Radio Moscow said today.

The broadcast said that a Soviet plane removed Marshal Tito and his staff to safety, and soldiers of the Yugoslav Peoples Army of Liberation then gave battle to the German paratroopers.

How Marshal Tito was rescued by a Red Army plane during a surprise German paratroops swoop on his headquarters in southwestern Serbia five months ago was also told today by Radio Moscow.

The Soviet pilot, Captain Kulinkin, said: «We took off at night from a base in Italy, heading for a secret base in Yugoslavia.

«The flight across the mountains was hazardous. The landing was a problem. Bonfires marked a small strip of level ground tucked away in the hills, and we nearly came to grief when we narrowly missed a cliff we had not noticed in the darkness.

«Tito boarded the plane. With him were his closest collaborators. We set off, swerving sharply at the end of a short runway to avoid crashing into a hill. We made another trip to rescue Marshal Tito's remaining aides».

(Radio Moscow)

LIBERATED ITALY

DETAILS OF U. S. TRADE BAN REVISION

WASHINGTON, October 17 — The United States Treasury Department, in an announcement yesterday, gave details of the easing of certain restrictions concerning business communications with Italy under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

The communications will be permitted without a Treasury license, the circular continued, so long as they are not actual business or financial transactions. For example, banks and other financial institutions may reply without a license to requests for information from their

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Other squadrons of the TAF strafed trains on both sides of the Dutch-German frontier. Two trains were wrecked, and another was hit. South of Metz, Typhoons poured 56 rockets and many cannon shells into a German field gun battery.

A squadron of RAF Tempests and Lightnings — fast fighters which were first used to chase flying bombs — flew over Germany for the first time yesterday. They found two trains and set both on fire.

Flying bombs sent over Britain last night were shot down by anti-aircraft gunners and night fighters, both over the sea and in open country shortly after crossing the coast.

Kiel Canal Blocked

Some of the achievements of the Allied air forces in the west were revealed today by Allied and neutral sources. Danish shippers in Stockholm said their German agents informed them that the Kiel Canal between the Baltic and the North Sea has been blocked since Sunday, when a railway bridge collapsed into it. The canal will be useless for three or four months, the shippers were told.

The shippers said it was believed that time-bombs dropped by Allied planes in the canal during a daylight assault on Kiel blew up the bridge's supports.

A report of the 9th USAAF's achievements between October 1 and 15 revealed that their medium, light, and fighter-bombers flew 13,000 sorties in support of the American 1st and 3rd Armies and in attacks on enemy supply lines in the Rhine Valley.

More than 450 locomotives and 2,000 rail cars were disabled or destroyed, rail tracks were cut at more than 500 places, and more than 200 gun positions were put out of action. Hits were scored on 24 bridges in Holland and Germany in the fortnight, and 158 enemy planes were destroyed.

The 9th USAAF lost 87 planes during this period.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory announced today the huge German losses in the Falaise pocket in August. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed 12,441 transport vehicles, 1,413 tanks, 5,026 railway wagons, and 306 river barges.

Sir Trafford said that about 7,000 German dead were found among the wrecked transports near the Seine crossing, where 3,000 vehicles were hit in three days by the RAF. (OWI-Reuter)

HUNGARY DESCRIBED AS COLLAPSING

WASHINGTON, October 17 — Internal Hungary was said to be in process of collapse today.

Clashes between Nazi forces and Hungarian peace elements were reported in the streets of Budapest.

The German news agency, *DNB*, admitted that Nazi machine guns have been mounted — and that blood of Hungarian mobs has run in the gutters.

Martial law has put the city in the hands of the Gestapo. Nazi Storm Troopers were erecting barricades, while tanks cruised the streets of the capital to enforce a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

The workers of the city have struck. The strike was reported by Radio Moscow tonight to have spread to municipal and state institutions. The peace movement, said Moscow, is spreading across the country. Said the Associated Press: «Hungary is in chaos.»

Radio London said Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler has flown to Budapest to take charge of the situation personally.

From many sources there was evidence that the Fascist attempt to set up a new government under Ferenc Szalasy has failed.

Workers everywhere, said Moscow, have clashed with Szalasy's guards of the «Arrow Cross.»

Troops and officers of the 1st Hungarian Army have gone over to the Russians. *DNB* said tonight that Maj. Gen. Austrians were called upon to rise — to make a contribution to their own liberation by cutting Fascist throats. (OWI)

NAZI PARATROOPERS FAIL TO CAPTURE TITO

MOSCOW, October 17 — German paratroopers several days ago attempted to capture General Tito's headquarters, but the attempt was frustrated and two-thirds of the paratroopers were killed, Radio Moscow said today.

The broadcast said that a Soviet plane removed Marshal Tito and his staff to safety, and soldiers of the Yugoslav Peoples Army of Liberation then gave battle to the German paratroopers.

How Marshal Tito was rescued by a Red Army plane during a surprise German paratroops swoop on his headquarters in southwestern Serbia five months ago was also told today by Radio Moscow.

The Soviet pilot, Captain Kalinkin, said: «We took off at night from a base in Italy, heading for a secret base in Yugoslavia.

«The flight across the mountains was hazardous. The landing was a problem. Bonfires marked a small strip of level ground tucked away in the hills, and we nearly came to grief when we narrowly missed a cliff we had not noticed in the darkness.

«Tito boarded the plane. With him were his closest collaborators. We set off, swerving sharply at the end of a short runway to avoid crashing into a hill. We made another trip to rescue Marshal Tito's remaining aides.» (Radio Moscow)

LIBERATED ITALY

DETAILS OF U. S. TRADE BAN REVISION

WASHINGTON, October 17 — The United States Treasury Department, in an announcement yesterday, gave details of the easing of certain restrictions concerning business communications with Italy under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

The communications will be permitted without a Treasury license, the circular continued, so long as they are not actual business or financial transactions. For example, banks and other financial institutions may reply without a license to requests for information from their depositors in liberated Italy; documents such as birth, death and marriage certificates and legal notices may also be transmitted.

The announcement further said that Italian and United States concerns may freely exchange business information and correspondence with respect to the resumption of business relationships, but no license will be granted for private trade transactions at the moment, since trade with Italy is now being carried on only through governmental agencies.

Treasury officials said that freezing regulations remain in effect with respect to Italian property in the United States, and that a license will continue to be required to effect any financial or property transactions on behalf of, or involving, persons in Italy.

It was emphasized that the status of Italian assets in the United States is not affected by today's action. (OWI)

ITALIAN SENATOR AND ADMIRAL ARRESTED

ROME, October 17 — By order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, seven persons were arrested today, including Maurizio Maraviglia, Fascist hierarch and member of the Grand Council, and Admiral Giulio Ingianni, former director-general of the Navy Min-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

istry, who issued a false requisitional order to Italian merchant ships at the time of the armistice in order to prevent their being turned over by General Franco to the Allies. (UNN)

REHABILITATION PROGRESS CALLED NOTEWORTHY

ROME, October 17 — Although decidedly heavy tasks remain, noteworthy progress has been accomplished in the rehabilitation of liberated Italy in the field of public works and utilities.

For example, mile upon mile of roads, sewer pipes, water mains, gas conduits, and electrical transmission-wires have been put back into service under direction of the Allied Control Commission.

Shackled by material shortages dovetailing so fantastically that an attempt even to list them would leave an economist dizzy, this reconstructive work has moved forward without a halt, reports of ACC's Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission showed today.

«House that Jack Built»

If arranged like the familiar «house that Jack built,» these shortages with which the Allied and the Italian engineering staffs have wrestled might be outlined like this:

First and above all, they lacked automobiles even to go out to find where and what repairs were needed.

Even if they had found cars, they could not find the simplest constructional materials like cement, timber, bricks, tile, and steel.

If they could have found power to string over to a factory to make cement, bricks, or tiles, they could not find kiln fuel to «burn» these products.

If these factories could have made cement, bricks, and tiles, they could not find lorries or trucks to haul them away.

If they did find trucks, they lacked tires and tubes and parts, and they still lacked crushed stone and asphalt to repair the cratered roads.

If they found an asphalt plant, they lacked belting to turn its wheels.

If they had a stone quarry, they had no quarrying machinery.

If they could have hauled the stone to the roads, they had no steam rollers.

And anyway, if they did find a power plant, they lacked simple castings to repair the power plant to run the factory to make the castings to repair the power plants, and so on, like the nursery rhyme.

«Immediately after the armistice in September, 1943, the Italian Public Work Department (Genio Civile) found itself almost completely without transport, plant, or equipment,» the report prepared recently by Lt. Col. I. A. Jenny (USA), the director of the P. W. and U. Sub-Commission, and Lt. Col. G. E. Rhodes (British), the deputy director, pointed out.

«The same applied to the Genio Civile's principal firms of contractors,» the report continued. «Almost everything had been either taken north by the Germans or (if they couldn't cart it away) destroyed by them.»

Being pushed so rapidly out of Sicily and southern Italy, the Germans did not have time to arrange as many demolition charges as they did in the winter of 1943-44, when they were able to complete a well-planned program of destruction in central Italy.

Power Stations Demolished

«This work was done by persons experienced in demolitions and likewise familiar with electrical power machinery,» the report revealed.

«In the liberation of Italy, electricity is the heart

Plans call for eventual repairs of many lines, this amount when large machinery, tailored to each task, can be designed and completed.

The Germans also carted off many copper «conductors» (wires) from the transmission lines. They likewise leveled about 60 per cent of the high voltage towers in central Italy.

Until now, more that 1,500 kilometers of high tension transmission lines have been repaired under Allied supervision.

Many castings, forgings, and machined parts have been needed for even a slight rehabilitation of the electrical power plants. But the lack of electrical energy for steel works and machine shops has delayed production of these parts needed to make electrical energy — the vicious circle again!

How Allied officers and their Italian colleagues have overcome handicaps in rehabilitation was illustrated in Sicily, where they salvaged most of the overhead trolley-wire of the city of Messina to repair the 70,000-volt electric trunk line connecting the east and the west sides of the island.

Submarines' Generators Used

Another improvisation was the use of submarines. In the early days of the liberation of Naples, the electrical generating equipment in submersibles in Naples harbor helped to produce enough power to get part of the water pumping system working and to supply water to some important establishments.

Lack of maintenance in power plants under Fascism in both Sicily and Sardinia, and even in Rome, also contributed to difficulty of rehabilitation.

As a part of the rehabilitation, rationing of the scant power obviously has been necessary.

«In southern Italy, as a result of controls maintained over use of the power, the levels of water in storage were improved until equal to the best year in the last four years,» the Sub-Commission's report said.

«This program has permitted the orderly resumption of some important industries, and has assured power to operate them would be available when needed.»

In the field of highways and bridges, systematic demolition by Germans again was found to be more serious in the whole area from Cassino to Florence than elsewhere.

«German destruction in central Italy was carried out in a methodical and scientific manner, and one cannot help wondering if that destruction has not been carried out to spite the Italian people, as well as to hinder Allied armies, or if it has been done as a part of the German love for destruction,» the Sub-Commission reported after an expert survey.

Under innumerable handicaps, 3,832 miles of roads nevertheless have been repaired or rebuilt under army engineers' or ACC supervision, plus several thousand miles of secondary roads requiring only minor repairs or maintenance, and many miles improved or repaired by ACC regional engineering staffs.

Bridges completed or under reconstruction on main roads now total 230, and on secondary roads they total hundreds more.

On highways of military importance alone, the average employment has been 23,500 workmen. Additional laborers employed on public works of all kinds under ACC supervision total about 50,000.

Further employment has been given to 4,000 civilians in clearing debris, dismantling machinery, and repairing electrical plants under ACC supervision.

In Naples, although throughout the last four years under Fascism maintenance was completely lacking, a number of the main roads have been put into better condition.

Work will be completed shortly on Naples main sewers, [illegible] in the ACC report as in «deplorable condition.»

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

these shortages with which the Allied and the Italian engineering staffs have wrestled might be outlined like this:

First and above all, they lacked automobiles even to go out to find where and what repairs were needed.

Even if they had found cars, they could not find the simplest constructional materials like cement, timber, bricks, tile, and steel.

If they could have found power to string over to a factory to make cement, bricks, or tiles, they could not find kiln fuel to «burn» these products.

If these factories could have made cement, bricks, and tiles, they could not find lorries or trucks to haul them away.

If they did find trucks, they lacked tires and tubes and parts, and they still lacked crushed stone and asphalt to repair the cratered roads.

If they found an asphalt plant, they lacked belting to turn its wheels.

If they had a stone quarry, they had no quarrying machinery.

If they could have hauled the stone to the roads, they had no steam rollers.

And anyway, if they did find a power plant, they lacked simple castings to repair the power plant to run the factory to make the castings to repair the power plants, and so on, like the nursery rhyme.

«Immediately after the armistice in September, 1943, the Italian Public Work Department (Genio Civile) found itself almost completely without transport, plant, or equipment,» the report prepared recently by Lt. Col. L. A. Jenny (USA), the director of the P. W. and U. Sub-Commission, and Lt. Col. G. F. Rhodes (British), the deputy director, pointed out.

«The same applied to the Genio Civile's principal firms of contractors,» the report continued. «Almost everything had been either taken north by the Germans or (if they couldn't cart it away) destroyed by them.»

Being pushed so rapidly out of Sicily and southern Italy, the Germans did not have time to arrange as many demolition charges as they did in the winter of 1943-44, when they were able to complete a well-planned program of destruction in central Italy.

Power Stations Demolished

«This work was done by persons experienced in demolitions and likewise familiar with electrical power machinery,» the report revealed.

In the rehabilitation of Italy, electricity is the heart of the problem. Italy lacks fuel for producing power. Hence, the whole life of the people is geared to hydroelectric power, both industrial and domestic.

Keeping this in mind, the Germans with ruthless cunning took care to demolish similar parts of machinery in each power station, so that one station could not «borrow» from another.

Factories, railroads, and food-processing plants have been unable to function, unemployment has resulted, and extra imports have been needed to keep the population alive, the report continued.

In central Italy, 94 per cent of the electric-generating facilities was destroyed intentionally by German expert demolition squads. The few plants left intact were either obsolete or in disrepair.

Repairs in the forward area normally have been done by Allied army engineers' units, which attempt to make electricity for army hospitals, water-pumping, army cooking, and living quarters, and the combat troops' other needs.

Farther back, army engineers' units also have furnished large amounts of materials for repair and reconstruction work done by ACC and the Italian electrical and other companies.

So far, small electrical generating plants, totaling about 18,000 kilowatts, have been repaired for service.

early days of the liberation of Naples, the electrical generating equipment in submersibles in Naples harbor helped to produce enough power to get part of the water pumping system working and to supply water to some important establishments.

Lack of maintenance in power plants under Fascism in both Sicily and Sardinia, and even in Rome, also contributed to difficulty of rehabilitation.

As a part of the rehabilitation, rationing of the scant power obviously has been necessary.

«In southern Italy, as a result of controls maintained over use of the power, the levels of water in storage were improved until equal to the best year in the last four years,» the Sub-Commission's report said.

«This program has permitted the orderly resumption of some important industries, and has assured power to operate them would be available when needed.»

In the field of highways and bridges, systematic demolition by Germans again was found to be more serious in the whole area from Cassino to Florence than elsewhere.

«German destruction in central Italy was carried out in a methodical and scientific manner, and one cannot help wondering if that destruction has not been carried out to spite the Italian people, as well as to hinder Allied armies, or if it has been done as a part of the German love for destruction,» the Sub-Commission reported after an expert survey.

Under innumerable handicaps, 3,832 miles of roads nevertheless have been repaired or rebuilt under army engineers' or ACC supervision, plus several thousand miles of secondary roads requiring only minor repairs or maintenance, and many miles improved or repaired by ACC regional engineering staffs.

Bridges completed or under reconstruction on main roads now total 230, and on secondary roads they total hundreds more.

On highways of military importance alone, the average employment has been 22,500 workmen. Additional laborers employed on public works of all kinds under ACC supervision total about 50,000.

Further employment has been given to 4,000 civilians in clearing debris, dismantling machinery, and repairing electrical plants under ACC supervision.

In Naples, although throughout the last four years under Fascism maintenance was completely lacking, a number of the main roads have been put into better condition.

Work will be completed shortly on Naples' main sewers, described in this ACC report as in «deplorable condition,» mainly through negligence under the last decade of Fascist rule.

Cooking Gas Restored

For preparing food, the importance of gas can be underlined by the fact that in Italy there is virtually no wood, no oil, no charcoal, no coal, and now no electricity.

At Messina, the gas works are gone beyond redemption, German mine squads having finished the damage done in combat operations.

But at Naples, Catania, Rome, and Palermo, repairs under ACC supervision have been attempted, to supply gas for a two-hour period a day to permit cooking of one hot meal at least.

Other cities, like Bari, also were receiving some gas under ACC rehabilitation plans.

In Rome, distribution of gas began on a limited and partial basis on August 29.

In Naples and Palermo, many miles of gas mains have put back into service.

Aqueducts at Rome, Naples, Bari, Florence, and Palermo, and reservoirs at Palermo, all have been rehabilitated after being smashed by German demolition mining. Similar

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

work is being accomplished at full speed in many places behind the front.

Repairs to canals and land-drainage systems wrecked by the German systematic demolitions also have been planned under direction of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission — known as «the handmaid of the army,» because every week this Sub-Commission takes over fresh tasks in heavy engineering (mainly bridge construction) from the army engineers.

One of these tasks is a 50,000,000-lire project to drain the Pontine Marshes, where the Germans flooded 12,000 hectares last March in a way calculated best to spread malaria.

One of the more spectacular projects being aided by ACC experts is a 120,000,000-lire scheme to build supporting walls to prevent landslides from the new cone on Mt. Vesuvius, which now is 10 to 20 times larger than it was before the violent eruption last March. (UNN)

SARDINIA, CORSICA MALARIA CONTROL EFFECTIVE

NEW YORK, October 17 — The control of malaria over great areas on the islands of Corsica and Sardinia which has saved the lives of hundreds of Italian and French people has been accomplished by American army malaria control units.

For the first time in their memory, native farmers remain in their homes, rather than retreat to the hills before darkness. Cattle have become fat. Great areas of plain-land have been reclaimed from stagnant waters. Waiting hospital beds have remained empty. Millions of man-hours of both the civilian population and the American armed forces on the islands have been saved.

American malaria control units, operating in coordination with the Army Air Forces, have made air base locations free of malaria. Entomologists analyzed the mosquitoes inhabiting the area. Engineers drained large sections of swampland breeding places for the mosquitoes. American pilots dusted entire areas with Paris green. Soldiers sprayed houses, barns, and buildings with the same material. Rain-pools were sanded or oiled.

In addition the report said, large quantities of atabrine and quinine were made available to the population as a preventive against malaria, and instructions were issued to keep well-clothed after dark. (OWI)

PUBLISHERS SENTENCED

NAPLES, October 17 — The Seventh Supreme Allied Military Court in Naples yesterday sentenced Vincenzo Palomba to one year in prison for unauthorized publication of the newspaper *La Voce del Popolo*.

Vincenzo Marra, publisher of the unauthorized paper *Il Proletario*, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. (UNN)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATIONING NOVEMBER 1ST

ROME, October 17 — A new electricity rationing scheme will come into force here November 1.

The SRE (*Societa Romana Elettricita*) and the ACEA (*Azienda Comunale Elettricita ed Acqua*) made the announcement in conjunction with Rome Allied Area Command.

Full details will be published October 26. The new plan is being designed to insure equitable distribution of power to all users, the companies' announcement said. (UNN)

CIVILIANS HELP RECONDITION TRANSPORT

RUSSIAN «HEROIC CITIES» EXHIBITION OPENS

ROME, October 17 — The photographic exhibition organized by VOKS (Soviet Society for Cultural Relations Abroad) in commemoration of the three «heroic cities» of Russia — Stalingrad, Leningrad, and Sevastopol — opened this afternoon in the Galleria di Roma in Via Sicilia. Photographs were shown depicting various moments in the cities' long struggle against the German invader.

Among those present were Russian Generals Vassiliev and Suslopozov; the Soviet representative in Rome, Rostilev; the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Vittorio Orlando; Minister without Portfolio, Togliatti; Minister of War, Gullo; and PWB representative, James L. Miniffe.

The exhibition will remain open about three weeks, and a book in which visitors are invited to record their impressions and comments will later be taken to Moscow. (UNN)

SOVIET DELEGATE DESCRIBES LAND PRODUCTIVITY

BARI, October 17 — Speaking to a public gathering at the important agricultural center of Minervino, P. V. Shuplatsov, President of the Agricultural Workers of the Ukraine and Moldavia, described the efforts made by the farm workers of the Soviet Republics to increase the productive capacity of their land.

The Soviet trade union delegation today began a survey of the larger industrial plants of Bari Province and in talks given at the various factories they visited drew comparisons between Soviet and Italian organization of labor. (UNN)

FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN DIES

VATICAN CITY, October 17 — Dr. Diego von Bergen, German Ambassador to the Vatican from 1916 to 1943, died in Wiesbaden on October 7, the Vatican Press Service learned today. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES SON OF BRITISH SCIENTIST

VATICAN CITY, October 17 — The Pope today received Lieutenant Colonel Whittaker, RAMC, commanding officer of a British Army hospital in Rome and son of Edmund Whittaker, prominent British mathematician and physicist and member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. Colonel Whittaker presented to the Pope some of his father's recent publications.

The Pope also received a group of Brazilian doctors and nurses, the Vatican Press Service announced. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL CONFERS WITH POLISH ENVOYS

MOSCOW, October 17 — Following his talks with Marshal Stalin, Premier Churchill conferred for three hours yesterday afternoon with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer of the Polish Government in London.

This was the fourth conference between the British and Polish Premiers. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had his sixth conference yesterday with Mikolajczyk and Romer. Earlier, the Polish Premier conferred with U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman. (OWI)

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP RULE EASED

ROME, October 17 — Any person who, through living abroad too long, would have lost his United States citizenship on 14 October 1944, will have until 14 October 1945, to return to The United States for permanent residence.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

has saved the lives of hundreds of Italian and French people has been accomplished by American army malaria control units.

For the first time in their memory, native farmers remain in their homes, rather than retreat to the hills before darkness. Cattle have become fat. Great areas of plain-land have been reclaimed from stagnant waters. Waiting hospital beds have remained empty. Millions of man-hours of both the civilian population and the American armed forces on the islands have been saved.

American malaria control units, operating in coordination with the Army Air Forces, have made air base locations free of malaria. Entomologists analyzed the mosquitoes inhabiting the area. Engineers drained large sections of swampland breeding places for the mosquitoes. American pilots dusted entire areas with Paris green. Soldiers sprayed houses, barns, and buildings with the same material. Rain-pools were sanded or oiled.

In addition the report said, large quantities of atabrine and quinine were made available to the population as a preventive against malaria, and instructions were issued to keep well-clothed after dark. (OWI)

PUBLISHERS SENTENCED

NAPLES, October 17 — The Seventh Supreme Allied Military Court in Naples yesterday sentenced Vincenzo Palomba to one year in prison for unauthorized publication of the newspaper *La Voce del Popolo*.

Vincenzo Marra, publisher of the unauthorized paper *Il Proletario*, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. (UNN)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATIONING NOVEMBER 1ST

ROME, October 17 — A new electricity rationing scheme will come into force here November 1.

The SRE (*Società Romana Elettricità* and the ACEA (*Azienda Comunale Elettricità ed Acque*) made the announcement in conjunction with Rome Allied Area Command.

Full details will be published October 26. The new plan is being designed to insure equitable distribution of power to all users, the companies' announcement said. (UNN)

CIVILIANS HELP RECONDITION TRANSPORT

WITH 5TH ARMY, October 17 — Over 2,000 Italian civilians, many of them skilled mechanics and artisans, are working side-by-side with 5th Army ordnance men in reconditioning and maintenance of transport and other equipment, a UNN correspondent reported today.

As a result of their efforts, 75 per cent of all transport used to maintain 5th Army communications is made up of battle-damaged vehicles rebuilt or refitted at salvage depots where the Italian workers are employed.

Not only Allied equipment goes through the reconditioning process. The workers have also had considerable success in working on captured enemy equipment, and for example, 5th Army units are now using against the Nazis rebuilt 88-mm. German guns.

The workers — including machinists, electricians, mechanics — work on all types of equipment in well organized industrial plants. Some of them are close to the front, working with 5th Army ordnance units.

In one month, Italian civilians in a single unit reclaimed 800 2½-ton trucks. Other items made suitable for combat include axle assemblies, generators, all kinds of small but essential mechanical items, heavy equipment, and machinery, and machine tools used in front-line maintenance work. (UNN)

productive capacity of their land.

The Soviet trade union delegation today began a survey of the larger industrial plants of Bari Province and in talks given at the various factories they visited drew comparisons between Soviet and Italian organization of labor. (UNN)

FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN DIES

VATICAN CITY, October 17 — Dr. Diego von Bergen, German Ambassador to the Vatican from 1916 to 1943, died in Wiesbaden on October 7, the Vatican Press Service learned today. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES SON OF BRITISH SCIENTIST

VATICAN CITY, October 17 — The Pope today received Lieutenant Colonel Whittaker, RAMC, commanding officer of a British Army hospital in Rome and son of Edmund Whittaker, prominent British mathematician and physicist and member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. Colonel Whittaker presented to the Pope some of his father's recent publications.

The Pope also received a group of Brazilian doctors and nurses, the Vatican Press Service announced. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL CONFERS WITH POLISH ENVOYS

MOSCOW, October 17 — Following his talks with Marshal Stalin, Premier Churchill conferred for three hours yesterday afternoon with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer of the Polish Government in London.

This was the fourth conference between the British and Polish Premiers. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had his sixth conference yesterday with Mikolajczyk and Romer. Earlier, the Polish Premier conferred with U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman. (OWI)

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP RULE EASED

ROME, October 17 — Any person who, through living abroad too long, would have lost his United States citizenship on 14 October 1944, will have until 14 October 1945, to return to The United States for permanent residence.

The U. S. Consulate-General in Italy announced the change today, which applies to some classes of those who became U. S. citizens by naturalization.

Section 409 of the Nationality Act of 1940 has been amended to postpone the operation of Sections 404 and 407 for a year, the U. S. Department of State in Washington informed the Consulate-General.

Under Sections 404 and 407, citizenship could be revoked. (UNN)

PARACHUTISTS ARRESTED ON PALESTINE BORDER

TEL AVIV, October 17 — An official Jerusalem announcement last night stated that important arrests had been made by the Transjordan frontier officials following combined military and police operations against parachutists dropped over the Jordan Valley last week. No further details were available. (Reuter)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS TRY TO BRING BACK THOREZ

PARIS, October 17 — French Communists have begun a campaign for the return to France of Maurice Thorez, their representative-designate to the Consultative Assembly.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Thorez, now in Moscow, has been refused a French visa on the ground of desertion from the French Army in 1939.

The Communists declare he remained secretly in France until 1943, and was one of the first resisters. (Reuter)

NATIONALIZATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES

PARIS, October 17 — The Secretary of the French Socialist Party, Daniel Mayer, suggested that the nationalization of Germany's mines, iron and steel works, and chemical industries, together with the reeducation of the German people, would prevent future German aggression.

Mayer's statement, issued in the Socialist party organ *Le Populaire*, said:

« When all traces of Nazism have been removed from Germany, we must stretch out our hand to the German people and permit republican Germany to enter the international community with the same equal rights as other nations.

« Any other measures, and in particular any policy of dismemberment of Germany, would provoke reactions dangerously threatening the peace of the world. » (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Following their capture of Gambettola, Dominion troops of the 8th Army have advanced on a broad front north of the Bologna Road, and are approaching the River Pisciatello.

South of this road, British and Indian troops have made good progress.

Monte Romano, a high feature three miles south of Cesena, has been captured, and 8th Army troops are now approaching the River Savio at many points.

South of Bologna, fierce fighting continues. American troops of the 5th Army have made significant gains of up to a thousand yards against desperate enemy resistance.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, strong forces of heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked oil refineries, airplane factories, and rail yards in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

Tactical medium bombers were grounded by weather, but fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to the land armies in attacks on troop concentrations, gun positions, and rail communications.

Shipping was attacked in the Adriatic, and offensive sweeps were carried out over Yugoslavia.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked the railyards at Zagreb.

Nineteen enemy aircraft were destroyed in these operations. Ten heavy bombers and six other of our aircraft are missing.

Of the heavy bombers reported missing from operations on October 13, four have now returned safely.

MAAF flew over 1,900 sorties.

Navy:

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 17 — Today's communique:

Steady progress continues north of the Leopold Canal. Gains up to 1,000 yards were made against somewhat decreased enemy opposition.

Small counter-attacks on Eede were repulsed. Fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces concentrated their attacks mainly on the Village of Oostburg. Many fortified buildings were destroyed. Strongpoints in Sluis and Schoondijke were also hit.

Enemy counter-attacks in the Woensdrecht area were held, and military targets at Bergen Op Zoom were bombed by fighters.

East of the Dutch salient, we made gains in the Venraij area. East of Venraij, an enemy battery of field guns was hit by rocket-firing fighters.

Fighters flew offensive patrols over battle zones in Holland.

Our units continued to make slow progress in Aachen in house-to-house fighting.

To the northeast, in the vicinity of Würselen, stiff opposition of all types is being met, and near Ofden we encountered heavy artillery and mortar fire.

East of Aachen, we repulsed several counter-attacks in the area of Verlautenheide with no loss of ground.

Southwest of Germeter, our forces mopped up pill-boxes with no substantial changes in line.

Our units met many enemy counter-attacks in the Vosges foothills, where our gains were mostly slight.

Two counter-attacks were repulsed in the Luneville sector.

Northeast of Le Thillot, further progress was made east of the Moselotte River. Fighting has been heavy at several points in this sector. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 17 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, west and southwest of Riga, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied the populated localities of Giras-Urmaie, Rizhskoye-Vzmorye, Sloka, Daugari, Datsiens, Usheniak, Silangeki, Vzvgoli, and Murmaye, and the railway stations of Meluzhi, Akari, and Sloka, completely clearing of the enemy the eastern bank of the River Lielupe on the sector of Sloka-Jelgava (Metava).

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting over 80 populated localities, including the town and railway station of Zalau; the large populated localities of Russ-Poliana, Petrovo, Polchelone, Romatek, Podzanpolu, Turda, Rozavalva, Dofize, Kukshen, Magureni, Prislok, Porteresh, Poila, Zhigou, Portilezh, Margzine, Margita, Perineu, Pishlak, Pituani, and Giosik, and the railway stations of Leordina, Petrovo, Vishovistra, Pensorone, Abram, Margita, Pechereni, and Geosik.

In Yugoslavia, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, engaged the enemy in the streets of Belgrade.

Bulgarian troops and our troops, operating together with the People's Liberation Army against the Germans, captured on Yugoslavian territory the town of Prokuplje, and the large populated localities of Kololyin and Medvedyev.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 16, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 48 German tanks. In aerial combats and by antiaircraft fire, 73 enemy planes were shot down.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Following their capture of Gambettola, Dominion troops of the 8th Army have advanced on a broad front north of the Bologna Road, and are approaching the River Fiscia-tello.

South of this road, British and Indian troops have made good progress.

Monte Romano, a high feature three miles south of Cesena, has been captured, and 8th Army troops are now approaching the River Savio at many points.

South of Bologna, fierce fighting continues. American troops of the 5th Army have made significant gains of up to a thousand yards against desperate enemy resistance.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, strong forces of heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked oil refineries, airplane factories, and rail yards in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

Tactical medium bombers were grounded by weather, but fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to the land armies in attacks on troop concentrations, gun positions, and rail communications.

Shipping was attacked in the Adriatic, and offensive sweeps were carried out over Yugoslavia.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked the railyards at Zagreb.

Nineteen enemy aircraft were destroyed in these operations. Ten heavy bombers and six other of our aircraft are missing.

Of the heavy bombers reported missing from operations on October 13, four have now returned safely.

MAAF flew over 1,900 sorties.

Navy:

It has been reported from the Adriatic that on the night of October 10/11, a force of British light coastal craft met and engaged one or more enemy convoys off Vir Island in the north Dalmatian Islands, to the northward of Zara. The fierce and spirited action which followed lasted five hours. Three "F" lighters were seen to sink, two "F" lighters were beached and torpedoed and another was beached and destroyed by gunfire, and a seventh was possibly sunk. Two "PIL" boats, used for carrying troops and stores, were also sunk, and a third possibly sunk. One "E" boat was sunk and another damaged.

Our casualties were one killed and three wounded, with minor damage to two boats. The next of kin are being informed.

British landing craft and a motor launch entered Corfu harbor in the late evening of October 12. They received a most friendly welcome from Greek troops. The few German soldiers that remained in the island are reported to have surrendered.

British minesweeping motor launches have given good service in the southern Dalmatian Islands. During these operations, more than one hundred mines have been disposed of. (PRO)

East of Aachen, we repulsed several counter-attacks in the area of Verlautenheide with no loss of ground.

Southwest of Germeter, our forces mopped up pill-boxes with no substantial changes in line.

Our units met many enemy counter-attacks in the Vosges foothills, where our gains were mostly slight.

Two counter-attacks were repulsed in the Luneville sector.

Northeast of Le Thillot, further progress was made east of the Moselotte River. Fighting has been heavy at several points in this sector. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 17 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, west and southwest of Riga, our troops fought advance battles, in the course of which they occupied the populated localities of Giras-Urmale, Rizhskoye-Vzmo-rye, Sloka, Daugari, Dotsiems, Usheniak, Silungeki, Vzvgull, and Murnaye, and the railway stations of Meluzhi, Akuri, and Sloka, completely clearing of the enemy the eastern bank of the River Lielupe on the sector of Sloka-Jelgava (Metava).

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting over 80 populated localities, including the town and railway station of Zalau; the large populated localities of Russ-Poliana, Petrovo, Polchelone, Romatek, Podzanpolu, Turda, Rozavolva, Dotize, Kukshen, Magurem, Prislok, Porteresh, Polla, Zhigou, Portilezh, Margina, Margita, Perineu, Pishlak, Pitsani, and Gusik, and the railway stations of Leordina, Petrovo, Visho-vistra, Pensorone, Abram, Margita, Pechereni, and Geosik.

In Yugoslavia, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, engaged the enemy in the streets of Belgrade.

Bulgarian troops and our troops, operating together with the People's Liberation Army against the Germans, captured on Yugoslavian territory the town of Prokuplje, and the large populated localities of Kololyin and Med-vedyev.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 16, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 48 German tanks. In aerial combats and by antiaircraft fire, 73 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 16/17, our long-range Air Force subjected to bombardment German transports in the Port of Vindava (Ventspils), and the railway junction in East Prussia of Insterburg, Gumbinnen, and Schakuhnen.

As a result of the raid on Vindava, large fires broke out in the area of port shops, the customs house, and on the warehouse territory of the enemy. At the port, two huge explosions were noted.

On the railway junction of Insterburg, fires broke out amongst German military trains, and cars and platforms were left burning.

By bombardment of the railway junction of Gumbinnen, over 30 fires were started. With direct bomb hits, two parked railway trains were blown up. Amongst the fires, huge explosions followed. From the large number of fires, at the end of the raid, all of the railway junction and the town were enveloped by thick smoke.

As a result of the well-aimed bombardment on the railway junction of Schakuhnen, a large number of fires flared up. One ammunition train was blown up. Explosions of high magnitude were noted all over the junction territory. (Radio Moscow)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 17 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In operations carried out between October 5 and 7 on the Vetto-Ciano d'Enza Road in Reggio Emilia Province, a Garibaldi Brigade killed 32 Germans, wounded many others, and captured important war booty. Patriot losses were insignificant.

Following this operation, the Germans launched an offensive against Patriot positions and occupied the Villa region after fierce house-to-house fighting. In this single operation, which resulted in an insignificant tactical gain for the enemy, the Germans suffered very severe losses in killed, and still higher losses in wounded.

The «Giustizia e Liberta» Division, which controls Route 45 between Genoa and Piacenza, took 400 Germans prisoner.

A captured enemy document reveals that the Fascist Major General Crisolli, commanding the 20th GAF Division, died as a result of wounds received in a battle with Patriots October 12.

The enemy, after crossing the Tagliamento River for an attack in strength against Venetian Patriots, reoccupied the villages of Trasaghis and Avasinis in Udine Province.

During the period from August 26 to September 11, Patriots of the Vicenza region carried out 137 surprise attacks on rail lines, derailing two trains and destroying five engines and eleven coaches. The same Patriots also blew up a munition depot.

In Piedmont, hard fighting continues in many valleys, where Patriots are holding their own against numerically superior enemy forces. It is calculated that in encounters which took place in this region during the second half of September, the Nazi-Fascists lost 250 dead and 350 wounded. On September 27, Piedmontese Patriots destroyed a munition depot three kilometers west of Pinerolo, damaging, among other things, two guns.

In a battle in Spezia Province, 32 Germans were killed. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 17 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The fierce fighting for the West Scheldet continues. In this sector, the general situation remained generally unchanged.

East of Bruges, strong enemy attacks were repulsed.

Patrol vessels sank a British motor assault boat and damaged another off the Dutch coast.

East of Belmond, an enemy penetration was cleared up.

At Aix la Chapelle, yesterday, the fierce battle of material reached a new peak. The Americans tried to complete the encirclement of the town with two fresh infantry divisions and one tank division, and with the support of bombers flying at a low level. They succeeded in narrowing down the corridor which connects Aix la Chapelle with our positions, but failed to cut it. Thirty Americans deserted to our troops.

For several weeks, the enemy has been making single attacks on our bridgehead at Metz, but achieved only little success.

The Fort Briant on the banks of the Moselle, southwest of the city, after a temporary enemy penetration, is again completely in our hands.

In the Parroy Forest, east of Epinal and on both sides of the Moselotte Valley, southeast of Remiremont, the fighting for forest land and high ground positions continues.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, fighting against Bulgarian and Soviet formations is reported from the Nis sector and from the region west of the lower reaches of the Morawa.

At Belgrade, the situation is consolidated.

On the lower reaches of the Tisa, a battle-proved Hungarian formation captured numerous heavy weapons and prisoners in a thrust.

South and southwest of Debreczen, the battle grew in intensity.

The defenders of a locality destroyed 28 tanks out of a force of 40.

On the front of the Forest Carpathians, west of the Cziroka Valley and the Dukla Pass, the enemy pressure on our mountain positions temporarily diminished.

North of Warsaw and at Seron, the Soviets, after the heavy losses suffered in the course of the previous fighting, made only minor and unsuccessful attacks. Proceeding from the Narew bridgehead, from Rozan, they continued their attempts at breaking through. In this sector, our stubborn troops achieved a complete defensive success.

On both sides of Wilowishken, the Bolsheviks, after a barrage of several hours, launched a major attack with numerous infantry and tank formations on a front 14 kilometers broad. They were supported by strong bomber formations. The frontier of East Prussia was reached at one point. One hundred and fourty-five enemy tanks were destroyed, 70 of which by a People's grenadier division. In this sector and on the Narew Front, the enemy lost 56 planes in grim dogfights and by the action of antiaircraft guns of the Air Force.

Southeast of Libau and at Doblen, the enemy also resumed his bitter attacks. He was repulsed in grim fighting. According to incomplete reports, the enemy lost 37 tanks in this sector.

On the Arctic Front, our mountain troops repulsed attacks with the enemy sometimes pressing hard on our heels.

Air:

USAAF terror flyers dropped bombs on several localities in southern Germany during the day. They also bombed the centre of Salzburg.

Fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 19 Anglo-American planes.

Last night, Soviet planes attacked Gumbinnen.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO.

Sector of Parroy Forest: « In the sector of Parroy Forest, the U.S. 79th Infantry Division stands opposite the German 15th Tank Grenadier Division. The German fighters are from the Rhenish Palatinate, and ferociously defend their own fatherland behind the front. In the forest of Parroy alone, the American troops, coming from Texas and the American Middle West, suffered more than 1,000 casualties and disabled wounded. »

Hungary: « The Honved armies are fighting on all their fronts, with the German troops assisting them. For example, a Hungarian tank division west of the lower Tisa has repelled Soviet forces by a determined defence. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Allied Claim of Cutting Off Aachen: « Contrary to Anglo-American reports, Aachen is still connected with the main German fighting line. Its true corridor, connecting the city with the front, has been further narrowed during the past 24 hours, but the encirclement of the city has not been accomplished. »

Eastern Front: Transocean reports: « German troops

villages of Trasaghis and Avesinis in Udine Province.

During the period from August 26 to September 11, Patriots of the Vicenza region carried out 197 surprise attacks on rail lines, derailing two trains and destroying five engines and eleven coaches. The same Patriots also blew up a munition depot.

In Piedmont, hard fighting continues in many valleys, where Patriots are holding their own against numerically superior enemy forces. It is calculated that in encounters which took place in this region during the second half of September, the Nazi-Fascists lost 250 dead and 350 wounded. On September 22, Piedmontese Patriots destroyed a munition depot three kilometers west of Pinerolo, damaging, among other things, two guns.

In a battle in Spezia Province, 32 Germans were killed. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 17 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The fierce fighting for the West Scheldet continues. In this sector, the general situation remained generally unchanged.

East of Bruges, strong enemy attacks were repulsed.

Patrol vessels sank a British motor assault boat and damaged another off the Dutch coast.

East of Helmond, an enemy penetration was cleared up.

At Aix la Chapelle, yesterday, the fierce battle of material reached a new peak. The Americans tried to complete the encirclement of the town with two fresh infantry divisions and one tank division, and with the support of bombers flying at a low level. They succeeded in narrowing down the corridor which connects Aix la Chapelle with our positions, but failed to cut it. Thirty Americans deserted to our troops.

For several weeks, the enemy has been making single attacks on our bridgehead at Metz, but achieved only little success.

The Fort Briant on the banks of the Moselle, southwest of the city, after a temporary enemy penetration, is again completely in our hands.

In the Parroy Forest, east of Epinal and on both sides of the Moselotte Valley, southeast of Remiremont, the fighting for forest land and high ground positions continues. Yesterday also, the stubborn enemy attacks broke down after small initial successes.

On the Western Front, 3,259 prisoners were taken during the first two weeks of October; 765 tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars, and 49 guns of all models, as well as numerous other weapons and war material, were either captured or destroyed. Our coastal strongpoints report continued enemy artillery fire.

London continues to be harassed by « V-1 ».

Four enemy motor assault boats were seriously damaged during the defense against repeated attacks on German convoys by enemy motor assault boats and bombers off the coast of northern Norway. Two of them were probably sunk. Ten attacking bombers were brought down. One German vessel was lost.

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, strong American forces after a barrage, again attacked our positions.

East of Verdato, our grenadiers frustrated the attacks.

North and northeast of Loiano, the enemy made some progress, but was checked in a counter-attack.

Southeast of Cesena, British attacks failed.

numerous infantry and [illegible] meters broad. They were supported by strong bomber formations. The frontier of East Prussia was reached at one point. One hundred and fourty-five enemy tanks were destroyed, 70 of which by a People's grenadier division. In this sector and on the Narew Front, the enemy lost 56 planes in grim dogfights and by the action of antiaircraft guns of the Air Force.

Southeast of Libau and at Doblen, the enemy also resumed his bitter attacks. He was repulsed in grim fighting. According to incomplete reports, the enemy lost 37 tanks in this sector.

On the Arctic Front, our mountain troops repulsed attacks with the enemy sometimes pressing hard on our heels.

Air:

USAAF terror flyers dropped bombs on several localities in southern Germany during the day. They also bombed the centre of Salzburg.

Fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 18 Anglo-American planes.

Last night, Soviet planes attacked Gumbinnen. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO.

Sector of Parroy Forest: « In the sector of Parroy Forest, the U.S. 79th Infantry Division stands opposite the German 15th Tank Grenadier Division. The German fighters are from the Rhenish Palatinate, and ferociously defend their own fatherland behind the front. In the forest of Parroy alone, the American troops, coming from Texas and the American Middle West, suffered more than 1,000 casualties and disabled wounded. »

Hungary: « The Honved armies are fighting on all their fronts, with the German troops assisting them. For example, a Hungarian tank division west of the lower Tesa has repelled Soviet forces by a determined defence. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Allied Claim of Cutting Off Aachen: « Contrary to Anglo-American reports, Aachen is still connected with the main German fighting line. Its true corridor, connecting the city with the front, has been further narrowed during the past 24 hours, but the encirclement of the city has not been accomplished. »

Eastern Front: Transocean reports: « German troops have completely cleared Belgrade of the enemy, and have fought to free the city as well as all its suburbs. » According to DNB, « Colonel General Miklos, hitherto commander of the Hungarian 1st Army, has joined the Soviets, taking along all the money of the Hungarian 1st Army. »

FASCIST RADIO

War in Italy: According to the Fascist Radio, the British 8th Army has intensified its pressure and violent fighting has taken place between the Rubicon and the Savio. The advance of the 8th Army's left flank, however, was checked by the strong German barrage position, which runs from southeast of Rocca San Casciano to Cesena.

The focal point of the struggle is still the region between Pistoia and Loiano, where the enemy renewed his recent attacks against German positions.

In the Adriatic sector, British forces repeatedly tried to achieve infiltrations in the main German defence line, but were repelled everywhere with heavy losses.

Radio Litorale Adriatica announces that the enemy attacked all day along the Loiano-Bologna Road, after having received new reinforcements. For the first time in many weeks, says the same radio, the enemy employed searchlights with the aim of hampering the German supply system.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND NN. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
1 OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday — 16 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Hungary asks for Armistice; Duisburg gets 10,000 tons of bombs in 18 hours; Rommel dead; Canadian bridgeheads join; U. S. ballots delivered by parachute in Holland; Formosa and Luzon struck again. Jap fleet joins battle; Offensive toward Bologna continues. 7,300 prisoners taken; RAF operating from Greek airfields; Petsamo falls to Red Army.

INSIDE GERMANY — Russian advance in Hungary will doom Germany; German forces fight for time; Nazi party and Wehrmacht clash over truces.

LIBERATED ITALY — Typhus prevention tour starts; Soviet Trade Union delegation in Bari.

UNITED NATIONS — Allied war chiefs confer in Moscow; U. S. develops new super fuel; New Syrian cabinet appointed; Red Cross distributes garments in France; Bretton Woods conference hailed; Early American agreement on German occupation forseen.

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES — Germans kill 700 Greeks; Danes force Germans to lift restrictions.

NEUTRALS — Spanish republicans attack Franco guards.

WAR FRONTS

HUNGARY ASKS FOR ARMISTICE

ROME, October 15 — Admiral Horthy, in a proclamation broadcast monitored here, announced that Hungary, Germany's last satellite, has asked for a «preliminary armistice» and has ordered Hungarian troops to cease fighting.

The Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, General V. «I have therefore informed Germany that we have asked for a preliminary armistice, and I have ordered my troops to cease fighting,» he declared.

«We hope to get from our enemies what we did not get otherwise, a continued peaceful future,» he continued. Quoting Bismarck, Horthy said no nation can sacrifice itself to its allies on the altar of loyalty.

The diplomatic correspondent of the London *Observer* wrote this morning that the Allied leaders now meeting in Moscow are believed to have approved the armistice terms to Hungary.

German spokesmen have been issuing assurances today that Hungary will be defended by the Wehrmacht as if she were German soil.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in a comment circulated by Transocean News Agency, said: «Hungary is militarily, geographically and politically part of the inner European fortress. She is of the same importance as East Prussia or the Rhineland.» (BBC)

DUISBURG GETS 10,000 TONS OF BOMBS

LONDON, October 15 — RAF night bombers returned to Duisburg in very great strength last night, in the wake of the daylight bombers which dropped the record weight of 4,500 tons of bombs on the city yesterday. The glow from burning Duisburg was visible 200 miles away, and bomber crews could distinguish the outlines of the city at 40 miles.

The bomb tonnage dropped into the flaming city last night brought the total weight in 18 hours to 10,000 tons. This weight of explosives is more than London got during the worst full month of Hitler's blitz.

The British Air Ministry announced that during the record assault on London by the German air force in September, 1940, German planes dropped just under 10,000 tons, but lost 1,124 aircraft. The RAF lost 18 aircraft in the two attacks delivered in 18 hours of this week-end.

When the last pilots left the target area at 0300 hours today, this great inland port at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr rivers was burning from end to end of its area of 45 square miles. Great explosions were still rocking the shattered city.

Air crews were met by moderate to intense flak over the target area and in a futile attempt to ward off the second attack the Germans put up night fighters.

In addition to Duisburg, Brunswick, Berlin, Mannheim, and Hamburg were attacked last night. It was Berlin's 175th attack of the war.

Another German city to suffer a repeat attack was Cologne, bombed three times in 36 hours. More than 1,200 American heavy bombers today attacked this Rhine River fortress with more than 3,500 tons of bombs.

Another force of American Liberators attacked oil plants at Monheim and Heischob, south and southwest of Dusseldorf, both within 50 miles of the Siegfried Line.

Although overcast at Cologne forced most American

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

battle; Offensive toward Bologna continues; 7,300 prisoners taken; RAF operating from Greek airfields; Petsamo falls to Red Army.

INSIDE GERMANY — Russian advance in Hungary will doom Germany; German forces fight for time; Nazi party and Wehrmacht clash over truces.

LIBERATED ITALY — Typhus prevention tour starts; Soviet Trade Union delegation in Bari.

UNITED NATIONS — Allied war chiefs confer in Moscow; U. S. develops new super fuel; New Syrian cabinet appointed; Red Cross distributes garments in France; Bretton Woods conference hailed; Early American agreement on German occupation forseen.

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES — Germans kill 700 Greeks; Danes force Germans to lift restrictions.

NEUTRALS — Spanish republicans attack Franco guards.

WAR FRONTS

HUNGARY ASKS FOR ARMISTICE

ROME, October 15 — Admiral Horthy, in a proclamation broadcast monitored here, announced that Hungary, Germany's last satellite, has asked for a «preliminary armistice» and has ordered Hungarian troops to cease fighting.

The Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, General V. Veres, in a later order of the day, denied that Hungary was laying down arms. Veres stated: «No one should infer from the recent radio speech of the Regent Admiral Horthy that Hungarian troops have ceased or will cease to fight.»

«Up to now,» Veres declared, «we can only speak about armistice negotiations, the outcome of which is as yet uncertain. All Hungarian units and formations will carry on the fight and defend themselves against any attack.»

Dispatches from Zurich reported, however, that as soon as the armistice negotiations became known, «large groups of Hungarian Army units laid down their arms.»

Count Michael Karolyi, 68-year old ex-President of Hungary in London, exiled since 1919 when the People's Republic was overthrown, said if the Hungarian people wanted him and the Allies raised no objection, he would return.

Hungary's reasons for deserting the Axis camp were explained in a proclamation by Horthy, broadcast by the Budapest radio.

Horthy accused Germany of failing to give the promised military help, and of intervening in internal affairs. The Gestapo had abducted the Commander of the Budapest Army Corps, Lt. Gen. Stiffard Bakkay, early in October. Furthermore the Germans had planned to take over the whole government, Horthy said.

German spokesmen have been issuing assurances today that Hungary will be defended by the Wehrmacht as if she were German soil.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in a comment circulated by Transocean News Agency, said: «Hungary is militarily, geographically and politically part of the Inner European fortress. She is of the same importance as East Prussia or the Rhineland.» (BBC)

DUISBURG GETS 10,000 TONS OF BOMBS

LONDON, October 15 — RAF night bombers returned to Duisburg in very great strength last night, in the wake of the daylight bombers which dropped the record weight of 4,500 tons of bombs on the city yesterday. The glow from burning Duisburg was visible 200 miles away, and bomber crews could distinguish the outlines of the city at 40 miles.

The bomb tonnage dropped into the flaming city last night brought the total weight in 18 hours to 10,000 tons. This weight of explosives is more than London got during the worst full month of Hitler's blitz.

The British Air Ministry announced that during the record assault on London by the German air force in September, 1940, German planes dropped just under 10,000 tons, but lost 1,125 aircraft. The RAF lost 18 aircraft in the two attacks delivered in 18 hours of this week-end.

When the last pilots left the target area at 0300 hours today, this great inland port at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr rivers was burning from end to end of its area of 45 square miles. Great explosions were still rocking the shattered city.

Air crews were met by moderate to intense flak over the target area and in a futile attempt to ward off the second attack the Germans put up night fighters.

In addition to Duisburg, Brunswick, Berlin, Mannheim, and Hamburg were attacked last night. It was Berlin's 175th attack of the war.

Another German city to suffer a repeat attack was Cologne, bombed three times in 36 hours. More than 1,200 American heavy bombers today attacked this Rhine River fortress with more than 3,500 tons of bombs.

Another force of American Liberators attacked oil plants at Monheim and Reischolz, south and southwest of Dusseldorf, both within 50 miles of the Siegfried Line.

Although overcast at Cologne forced most American bombardiers to work by instrument, at least two groups found openings in the clouds and dropped their 2,000 pound bombs squarely into the railroad yards that had been supplying the Germans at Aachen. Some 800 Mustang and

LATE BULLETINS

HUNGARY CAPITULATION ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED

LONDON, October 16 — The German controlled Budapest Radio said early this morning that Regent Horthy's attempt to take Hungary out of the war by capitulation had been frustrated.

The announcement presumably came from the radio station over which Horthy yesterday broadcast the Hungarian governments intention to send on armistice delegation to Moscow and indicated that the Germans may have seized complete control of communications facilities in the Hungarian capital.

The Nazi broadcast from Budapest said German authorities in Hungary «have been ordered to protect the Hungarian population.» (Reuter)

3977

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Thunderbolt fighters escorted the 1,200 bombers. Returning fighter pilots reported seven German planes shot down.

Three fighter groups strafed ground targets at Hanover, Brunswick and Kassel, and knocked out 54 locomotives, 125 freight cars an ammunition train, three troop carriers, one tank, a radar station and a barrage balloon.

Of the 2,000 American aircraft engaged in the attack on Cologne, 23 bombers and four fighters are missing.

Mosquitos of the 2nd TAF operating over northwest Germany and northern Holland last night, attacked over 50 barges near Dordrecht. Earlier in the day an important railway bridge over the River Zuthen was bombed by Mitchells and Bostons.

Some 450 sorties were flown throughout the day in support of front-line forces in the Breskens area and east of Beveland in Holland. The rail station at Woensdrecht received a 500-pounder bomb hit.

RAF bombers this morning struck at another German dam — the Sorpe Dam 20 miles southeast of Dortmund. They scored direct hits on the dam with 12,000-pound bombs without loss to themselves.

The recent bombing of the Kembs Dam on the upper Rhine by British Lancasters has reduced the former 20-foot water level behind the dam to a level where it now represents no serious threat to any crossing of the Rhine, Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, commander of the 12th Tactical Air Command, told a press conference yesterday. General Saville said it was unlikely that that dam could be quickly repaired.

Although the complete blockage of enemy transport movement which was achieved in some localities in Italy was not possible in the road networks of the highly industrialised areas east of the upper Rhine, the results of attacks on trains, motor transport and communications targets had been good, said General Saville.

Announcing the results of the Command's operations from D-Day to September 30, the general said 2,188 motor vehicles were destroyed and 1,555 damaged. The 12th TAC had also destroyed 400 locomotives and 1,311 rail cars, and damaged 142 locomotives and 2,387 rail cars. In addition, bridges, gun positions, road blocks, and naval vessels were attacked during this period, with excellent results, he said.

(Reuter-OWI)

'EARTHQUAKE BOMB' DETAILS RELEASED

LONDON, October 15 — Details of the 12,000-pound "earthquake bomb," the most destructive air weapon yet used, were given today by the British Air Ministry.

The "earthquake bomb" is the first to combine great blast effect with extraordinary penetrative power, even from moderate heights. It is fitted with a delayed-action fuse and has a thick casing, so that it does not explode until it is under the target.

During recent attacks on Brest submarine pens, four "earthquake bombs" penetrated 21-meter-thick concrete roofs, and exploded inside the pens.

(PWB-OWI)

ROMMEL DEAD, SAYS DNB

LONDON, October 15 — The German news agency today announced that Rommel is dead.

"General Field Marshal Rommel has died as a result of severe injuries to his head, which he received in a motorcar accident while Commander in Chief of the Army Group in the west," the announcement said.

Hitler has ordered a state funeral for Rommel, who was one of his most successful army commanders, remembered as the "Desert Fox." Rommel was 53 years old.

(Reuter)

At the base of the Beveland Peninsula, German troops made a strong counter-attack against Canadian forces, driving them back to the road and rail causeway south of Woensdrecht. The Allied forces, however, fell back to high ground, from which they can still dominate this last escape road from Walcheren and Beveland islands. The German counter-thrust was a delaying action, as neither supplies nor troops can be moved out.

Allied dive-bombers resumed their heavy attacks on Aachen today as American troops within the city continued their slow advance toward the center of the city in grim hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting. German troops within the city have been reinforced with food, water and ammunition, which was parachuted to them by six German planes last night.

Northeast of Aachen, the gap was narrowed to 300 yards as troops comprising the northern arm of the pincers slowly advanced against fire from dug-in tanks and light artillery guns. Over 570 prisoners were taken from the German forces attempting to hold open the gap.

The Germans, who have been massing reserves five miles north of Aachen, launched a strong armored and infantry attack southward from Weiden, on the main Aachen-Duesseldorf road. The German assault was the largest made since the beginning of the Aachen battle, and overran advanced American positions. American heavy artillery and anti-tank guns hurled a thunderous barrage against them, smashing the assault and forcing their armor back.

British Advance Continues

The British 2nd Army advance south of Overloon, on the eastern flank of the Dutch salient, continued on a 5,000 to 6,000-yard front despite rain and mud. They moved forward another 1,000 yards through thickly wooded and strongly defended country. A German observation point was destroyed by Allied aircraft.

American 3rd Army forces combed the Parroy forest for remaining German troops and advanced one mile beyond the forest to the east.

Northeast of Metz, fierce street fighting continues in the town of Malieres Les Metz, while at Metz itself the situation remains unchanged. The fortifications around the city are as intact and impenetrable as they were six weeks ago, when the siege began. The German garrison has been reinforced and trains move into the city daily from the east. Four double jet-propelled Messerschmidt 262 fighters were sighted high over the city, but they did not interfere with Allied planes active in the area.

(OWI-BBC-Reuter-AP)

FRENCH SET UP AIR CORPS FOR ALPS FRONT

WASHINGTON, October 15 — The commander of the French Forces of the Interior in the Lyons area has set up an air corps for operation on the Alps front, the Paris radio said today.

The broadcast said that the mission of this first air corps is to supply liaison and assistance to the FFI battalions fighting in the Alps.

(OWI)

FRENCH FINANCIER ARRESTED

PARIS, October 15 — Marcel Lehideux, French financier who was Vichy Secretary of State for Industrial Production and director of the automobile organization committee, has been arrested on the charge of collaborating with the enemy, Reuter said last night.

The French Minister of Production, Robert Lacoste, has taken steps to suspend from their functions all members of the administrative council of the automobile organization committee.

(Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

represents no serious threat to any crossing of the Rhine. Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, commander of the 12th Tactical Air Command, told a press conference yesterday. General Saville said it was unlikely that that dam could be quickly repaired.

Although the complete blockage of enemy transport movement which was achieved in some localities in Italy was not possible in the road networks of the highly industrialised areas east of the upper Rhine, the results of attacks on trains, motor transport and communications targets had been good, said General Saville.

Announcing the results of the Command's operations from D-Day to September 30, the general said 2,162 motor vehicles were destroyed and 1,555 damaged. The 12th TAC had also destroyed 400 locomotives and 1,311 rail cars, and damaged 142 locomotives and 2,387 rail cars. In addition, bridges, gun positions, road blocks and naval vessels were attacked during this period, with excellent results, he said.

(Reuter-OWI)

« EARTHQUAKE BOMB » DETAILS RELEASED

LONDON, October 15 — Details of the 12,000-pound « earthquake bomb, » the most destructive air weapon yet used, were given today by the British Air Ministry.

The « earthquake bomb » is the first to combine great blast effect with extraordinary penetrative power, even from moderate heights. It is fitted with a delayed-action fuse and has a thick casing, so that it does not explode until it is under the target.

During recent attacks on Brest submarine pens, four « earthquake bombs » penetrated 3½-meter-thick concrete roofs, and exploded inside the pens. (PWB-OWI)

ROMMEL DEAD, SAYS DNB

LONDON, October 15 — The German news agency today announced that Rommel is dead.

« General Field Marshal Rommel has died as a result of severe injuries to his head, which he received in a motorcar accident while Commander in Chief of the Army Group in the west, » the announcement said.

Hitler has ordered a state funeral for Rommel, who was one of his most successful army commanders, remembered as the « Desert Fox. » Rommel was 53 years old.

(Reuter)

CANADIAN BRIDGEHEADS JOIN

SHAEF, October 15 — Canadian 1st Army troops made a second crossing of the Leopold Canal and in 30 minutes drove two miles northward over heavily flooded land to Watervliet. The juncture on the eastern flank of the German pocket formed a new fighting front six miles long.

British and Canadian forces who were landed by sea now control an eight-mile stretch of the railway running from Biervliet, northwest to Breskens. Allied forces in the Breskens area have not been able to regain ground lost yesterday.

The original bridgehead over the Leopold Canal north of Maldegem has been extended. Allied troops are reported to be within two miles of effecting another junction with the amphibious forces, which would completely encircle the Germans south of the Schelde estuary. The Germans have so far lost three battalions in their effort to stem this advance. Sherman tanks swept around the perimeter of the German defenses and shot up their positions.

The Germans have apparently decided to shorten their line south of the Schelde and fall back on easily defended waterlines nearer the coast. Any attempt to escape to Walcheren Island over the estuary by barges, however, would be strongly opposed by Allied aircraft.

advanced American positions, American [illegible] anti-tank guns hurled a thunderous barrage against them, smashing the assault and forcing their armor back.

British Advance Continues

The British 2nd Army advance south of Overloon on the eastern flank of the Dutch salient, continued on a 5,000 to 6,000-yard front despite rain and mud. They moved forward another 1,000 yards through thickly wooded and strongly defended country. A German observation point was destroyed by Allied aircraft.

American 3rd Army forces combed the Parroy forest for remaining German troops and advanced one mile beyond the forest to the east.

Northeast of Metz, fierce street fighting continues in the town of Malzieres-les-Metz, while at Metz itself the situation remains unchanged. The fortifications around the city are as intact and impenetrable as they were six weeks ago, when the siege began. The German garrison has been reinforced and trains move into the city daily from the east. Four double jet-propelled Messerschmidt 262 fighters were sighted high over the city, but they did not interfere with Allied planes active in the area. (OWI-BBC-Reuter-AP)

FRENCH SET UP AIR CORPS FOR ALPS FRONT

WASHINGTON, October 15 — The commander of the French Forces of the Interior in the Lyons area has set up an air corps for operation on the Alps front, the Paris radio said today.

The broadcast said that the mission of this first air corps is to supply liaison and assistance to the FFI battalions fighting in the Alps. (OWI)

FRENCH FINANCIER ARRESTED

PARIS, October 15 — Marcel Lehideux, French financier who was Vichy Secretary of State for Industrial Production and director of the automobile organisation committee, has been arrested on the charge of collaborating with the enemy, Reuter said last night.

The French Minister of Production, Robert Lacoste, has taken steps to suspend from their functions all members of the administrative council of the automobile organization committee. (Reuter)

FRENCH ARREST ADMIRAL FOR COLLABORATION

PARIS, October 15 — Vice Admiral Marti, former Maritime Prefect of Toulon, has been arrested on a charge of collaboration with the enemy, according to an official announcement by the French Ministry for the Navy.

(OWI)

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR RENEWED EXERTION

PARIS, October 15 — Calling for a greater effort from the French people in a radio broadcast yesterday, General Charles de Gaulle said:

« In spite of the terrible reverses suffered by the enemy, he has been able to reestablish a front from Breda in the Netherlands to Belfort.

« The Germans are fighting hard in Italy so that new efforts are required. »

The enemy was crumbling, said de Gaulle, and had been forced out of French territory by the decisive action of the armies, the fleets and air forces of the Allies, and by the actions of the French people.

« But, » he warned, « Germany will be beaten only by renewed and bloody exertion, » adding:

« France wants to, and must, take the greatest part in this defeat. »

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

General de Gaulle said France had paid heavily during this war. She had suffered 300,000 casualties «on the battlefields and before the firing squads.» French ports had been destroyed, railways paralyzed and 4,000 bridges had been blown up. France was without coal or electricity and her mines were in a dreadful condition.

«In addition,» he said, «what rolling stock, ships and stores we still possess must, in most cases, be put at the disposal of the Allied high command for military purposes.»

Those who thought that Allied aid toward restoration and production would be rapid and powerful were deluded.

«The first task of the Allies,» he said, «is to feed a voracious war, a duty which imposes heavy burdens and vast problems even on France.

«For the present we have to take things as they are and recognize that in our present difficulties we must above all rely on ourselves and understand that our greatness will tomorrow, as in the past, spring not from the good will of others but only from our own endeavors.

«Though hard, these difficulties will not make the French people lose heart. On the contrary, we never underestimated the cost to us. Indeed, we have always known what trials we would have to overcome after liberation.»

«We welcome these trials because they give us a chance of demonstrating to ourselves and to the world what we are worth.» (OWI)

DUTCH DISMISS JUSTICES AS COLLABORATORS

LONDON, October 15 — The Netherlands Minister of Justice, G. J. Van Heuvan Goedhart, has announced the dismissal of the president and two members of the Supreme Court and the suspension of three others.

The Minister of Justice said the men had been appointed to their posts during the occupation and were collaborators. (OWI)

U. S. FOREIGN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, October 15 — The State Department announced yesterday the appointment of two additional foreign service officers to serve under Robert Murphy, political advisor to General Eisenhower.

The officers are Ware Adams, of Georgia, and Parker Buhrman, of Virginia. Other appointments announced by the State Department were:

Raymond F. Fernandez and Lawrence E. Haley are to serve with the representatives in Paris as economic analysts. Elim O. Shaughnessy has been appointed Secretary and Vice Consul in Paris.

Assignments in France have also been given to Frank Cussans and Raymond A. Styles, both to be Vice Consuls at Bordeaux. (PW)

U. S. BALLOTS DELIVERED BY PARACHUTE

PARIS, October 15 — Ballots for the coming United States Presidential election in November are being dropped by parachute to American airborne troops in Holland, Colonel Thomas R. Kerschner, coordinator of voting on the western front, disclosed here today.

The U. S. Army is making a strenuous effort all along the entire western front to facilitate the soldier vote, Kerschner said. (OWI)

FORMOSA, LUZON STRUCK AGAIN JAP FLEET JOINS BATTLE

PEARL HARBOR, October 15 — American carrier-based aircraft have struck again at Japanese positions on Formosa and on Luzon Island in the Philippines.

A communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's head-

On the Island of Timor, patrol planes bombed Cape Hero, Lautem and Guiloro, causing heavy explosions in «what was probably an ammunition dump.»

Southwest Pacific aircraft also have turned their attention again to the Japanese troops at Wewak in New Guinea. Troop concentrations have been attacked by heavy and medium bombers.

Other air operations covered a wide area ranging from the Solomons to the Philippines. Their targets included airdromes, oil storage depots, ammunition dumps and installations.

Super Fortresses in their first nine raids set the amazing record of not losing a single plane shot down by enemy fighters, Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay of the 20th Bomber Command was quoted as telling the Associated Press yesterday.

General Lemay said that B-29's had shot down 37 Japanese planes, probably destroyed 36, and damaged 59 others. Four Super Fortresses are still unreported following the Formosa attack. (OWI)

EISENHOWER'S AIR CHIEF GETS ASIA COMMAND

LONDON, October 15 — Air Chief Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Air Commander-in-Chief under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been appointed Allied Air Commander-in-Chief of the Southeast Asia theater, a Reuter dispatch said here today. (Reuter)

JAP KWEILIN DRIVES BROKEN

CHUNGKING, October 15 — The Chinese High Command said tonight that the Japanese offensives against the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin have been smashed.

Strong Chinese forces lying in wait for the oncoming Japs north and south of the city were said to have attacked with shattering results.

The Nipponese who approached the Kwangsi capital from Hunan Province to the north were said to have been routed. Chinese troops were reported rounding them up tonight.

The Jap column attacking the Kwangsi rail terminus city of Liu-chow, preparatory to a drive on Kweilin, were broken up by Chinese counter-attacks.

The Chinese operations were supported by aircraft of General Joseph Stilwell's 14th USAAF. They strafed and bombed motor pools and Japanese troop concentrations and scored three direct hits on a Jap headquarters.

These aircraft ranged far and wide over the face of China, striking at convoys, river shipping, airfields, supply and communications lines, and Japanese gun emplacements.

They hit river steamers and planes on the ground, sank small craft along the Jap-held river supply lines and left many craters on Jap air strips. All aircraft returned safely from the day's operations. (OWI)

OFFENSIVE TOWARD BOLOGNA CONTINUES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — The heavy offensive of 5th Army troops, moving on Bologna, went into its third day today, with local advances being made against strong German resistance. 7,300 prisoners were captured since the start of the forward push Friday.

Inching ahead on a front that stretched roughly 20 miles across the Florence-Bologna highway, from Vergato on the west to Gesso on the east, Allied troops were able to improve their positions in the Livergnano area, where strong German defenses have been encountered, and moved forward east of the city in bitter fighting.

Five miles to the east of Livergnano, in the Monterenzio area, about 14 miles from the outskirts of Bologna, American troops crossed the Castel nel Rio-Castel San Pietro road.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of demonstrating to ourselves and to the world what we are worth." (OWI)

DUTCH DISMISS JUSTICES AS COLLABORATORS

LONDON, October 15 — The Netherlands Minister of Justice, G. J. Van Heuvan Goedhart, has announced the dismissal of the President and two members of the Supreme Court and the suspension of three others.

The Minister of Justice said the men had been appointed to their posts during the occupation and were collaborators. (OWI)

U. S. FOREIGN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, October 15 — The State Department announced yesterday the appointment of two additional foreign service officers to serve under Robert Murphy, political adviser to General Eisenhower.

The officers are Ware Adams, of Georgia, and Parker Buhrman, of Virginia. Other appointments announced by the State Department were:

Raymond F. Fernandez and Lawrence B. Haley are to serve with the representatives in Paris as economic analysts; Elun O'Shaughnessy has been appointed Secretary and Vice Consul in Paris.

Assignments in France have also been given to Frank Cussans and Raymond A. Styles, both to be Vice Consuls at Bordeaux. (PW)

U. S. BALLOTS DELIVERED BY PARACHUTE

PARIS, October 15 — Ballots for the coming United States Presidential election in November are being dropped by parachute to American airborne troops in Holland, Colonel Thomas R. Kerschner, coordinator of voting on the western front, disclosed here today.

The U. S. Army is making a tremendous effort all along the entire western front to facilitate the soldier vote, Kerschner said. (OWI)

FORMOSA, LUZON STRUCK AGAIN JAP FLEET JOINS BATTLE

PEARL HARBOR, October 15 — American carrier-based aircraft have struck again at Japanese positions on Formosa, and on Luzon Island in the Philippines.

A communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters here said the attacks were carried out on Friday, and that at least 91 Japanese aircraft were destroyed.

(The Japanese news agency, *Domei*, said that the Manila area was hit today by American carrier-borne bombers, escorted by fighters. The Japs also reported earlier today that large-scale American attacks continued over the Formosa Island region, and that the Nipponese fleet had joined the battle.)

Late reports from headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet indicated a continuing battle around Formosa and the Philippines.

The Japs were described as putting up their heaviest defense since the attacks were begun, on Wednesday, with smashing assaults against Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. These attacks were continued yesterday by heavy formations of B-29 Superfortresses.

U.S. Navy patrol bombers continued the relentless pounding of Japanese bases by striking at the southern Philippines, causing large explosions at Sasa airdrome on Mindanao and sinking a 1,000-ton fuel-laden freighter-transport and a coastal vessel off Basilan Island, today's communique reported.

Two additional 1,000-ton enemy freighters were sunk by other patrol planes in the Makassar Straits between Borneo and Celebes.

in-Chief of the Southeast Asia theater, a Reuter dispatch said here today. (Reuter)

JAP KWEILIN DRIVES BROKEN

CHUNGKING, October 15 — The Chinese High Command said tonight that the Japanese offensives against the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin have been smashed.

Strong Chinese forces lying in wait for the oncoming Japs north and south of the city were said to have attacked with shattering results.

The Nipponese who approached the Kwangsi capital from Hunan Province to the north were said to have been routed. Chinese troops were reported rounding them up tonight.

The Jap column attacking the Kwangsi rail terminus city of Liu-chow, preparatory to a drive on Kweilin, were broken up by Chinese counter-attacks.

The Chinese operations were supported by aircraft of General Joseph Stilwell's 14th USAAF. They strafed and bombed motor pools and Japanese troop concentrations and scored three direct hits on a Jap headquarters.

These aircraft ranged far and wide over the face of China, striking at convoys, river shipping, airfields, supply and communications lines, and Japanese gun emplacements.

They hit river steamers and planes on the ground; sank small craft along the Jap-held river supply lines and left many craters on Jap air strips. All aircraft returned safely from the day's operations. (OWI)

OFFENSIVE TOWARD BOLOGNA CONTINUES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — The heavy offensive of 5th Army troops, moving on Bologna, went into its third day today, with local advances being made against strong German resistance. 7,800 prisoners were captured since the start of the forward push Friday.

Inching ahead on a front that stretched roughly 20 miles across the Florence-Bologna highway, from Vergato on the west to Gesso on the east, Allied troops were able to improve their positions in the Livergnano area, where strong German defenses have been encountered, and moved forward east of the city in bitter fighting.

Five miles to the east of Livergnano, in the Monterenzio area, about 14 miles from the outskirts of Bologna, American troops crossed the Castel del Rio-Castel San Pietro road.

The Germans threw in reinforcements in the Vergato sector, 20 miles southwest of Bologna astride the Bologna-Pistoia highway.

After several days of violent fighting in this area, South African troops recaptured Mt. Stanco and pressed forward towards Grizzana. A considerable number of Nazi prisoners was taken in the advance.

8th Meets Stubborn Resistance

Enemy troops are still keeping a tenacious hold in the Fiumicino line in the Adriatic coastal sector of the 8th Army front. Positions there, in the vicinity of the Bologna-Rimini railway, remained virtually unchanged during the day.

German resistance was particularly stubborn at San Angelo in Salute, two miles north of the railway line, but to the southwest Canadian units, in close contact with strongly-resisting Nazi troops, had moved up the Rimini-Bologna highway and are across the canal. Patrols of both sides were active in the flat country south of the road.

Elements converging on the key junction of Cesano were within three and a half miles of the town, at one point where British troops reached the Carpineta road junction west of Montiano and fought off strong enemy resistance to push beyond the junction.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

There were enemy counter-attacks in this area Friday night.

Tanks were thrown into the fighting at a point five miles southwest of Cesena and, moving across the upper reaches of the Rubicon, captured a strategic ridge beyond. German units are still holding out in Ardiano, in the same sector, but troops of an Indian division captured Mt. Bora, a dominating height.

Several fierce counter-attacks six miles south of Cesena were beaten off, and 8th Army troops consolidated their positions in this area, capturing Mt. Chicco, a 1,400-foot hill overlooking the Savio Valley.

Cerfoglio, three miles west of Mercato Saraceno on the main southern artery leading to Cesena, was also taken. (PRO)

FRENCH CASUALTIES IN ITALY

PARIS, October 15 — Five out of every seven men in the French Army in Italy were either killed or wounded, the French War Office revealed yesterday. Of the 70,000 men in the army, 50,000 were casualties before the army was reinforced for the landings in Southern France. (OWI)

R.A.F. OPERATING FROM GREEK AIRFIELDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — Royal Air Force planes landed this morning on an Athens airfield, and an advance echelon is already operating from the field, it was announced here this noon.

It was also announced that other RAF airfields have been established in Greece, one in the Peloponnesus having been in operation since the end of last month.

An unopposed paratroop landing yesterday afternoon at Megara and its airfield, about 28 miles from Athens, put the town and airport firmly in British hands, and preparations are now under way for making the field serviceable.

German troops had withdrawn from Megara on Thursday, but not before they had blown up all airfield installations and extensively mined the landing-ground area. Advance patrols of British troops, which had pushed on from Corinth, were on the field when the parachutists descended from Dakota carriers, and with a group of local inhabitants greeted the reinforcements.

On Thursday, it was announced, British glider-borne troops in very bad weather landed on a field west of Athens and cleared the area of mines in time for the landing of the main body of parachute troops yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, an eye-witness account of the liberation of Athens was given by an RAF officer who witnessed the scene from the first plane to fly over the capital yesterday after the Germans had been ousted.

"Thousands of men, women and children thronged the streets," he said. "We circled the town at 4,000 feet first of all, to see if there was any opposition, but as there was none, we came down to 200 feet. The people were very excited. The streets were decked with flowers of all sorts. There was a long procession, waving flags and banners, winding its way through the streets as we roared over the city." (PRO)

GULF OF PATRAS BEING CLEARED FOR SHIPPING

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 15 — In support of Allied operations in Greece, the Gulf of Patras is now being cleared of mines preparatory to the entry of Allied shipping, it was announced here this morning.

British minesweepers, working under what were described as dangerous and difficult conditions, have already cleared the channels in the southern Dalmatian Islands.

Reuter dispatches tonight declared that the Russian command was clearing up its southern salients, preparatory to an attack on Austria.

Reuter said also that Russian and Yugoslav troops were closing in on Belgrade from a well-established front on the fringes of the city.

Yesterday, 61 German aircraft were shot down by Russian pilots or by anti-aircraft fire on all sectors. (PWB)

YUGOSLAV DIPLOMATS RECALLED

LONDON, October 15 — The Yugoslav government has recalled all its ambassadors and consuls active in Allied and neutral countries, with the exception of the ambassadors to Moscow and Ankara, in an effort to clean out its diplomatic corps, the *Exchange Telegraph* reported today. Some of the diplomats will be retired. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

ADVANCE IN HUNGARY WILL DOOM GERMANY

BERNE, October 15 — A further large-scale Russian advance in Hungary would mean the end of Nazi-dominated Austria and the beginning of the end of Nazi Germany, two high Nazi officials in Austria said in a statement published here yesterday.

The statement, which was published and broadcast throughout Austria, was issued jointly by Baldur Von Schirach, Gauleiter of Vienna, and Hugo Jury, Gauleiter of the lower Danube. (OWI)

RADIO TELLS FORCES TO FIGHT FOR TIME

LONDON, October 15 — The German radio is telling German troops that they are now fighting for time.

The radio quoted a high German officer as saying that time is needed for the completion of total mobilization. This, the officer said, would give Germany a sixth winter of war, essential to prepare for a spring offensive. (PWB)

NAZI PARTY AND WEHRMACHT CLASH OVER TRUCES

STOCKHOLM, October 15 — The temporary truces on various west front sectors to allow fetching of dead and wounded, and removal of the civilian population, has resulted in a clash between the Nazy Party and the Wehrmacht, said the Swedish newspaper *Aftontidningen* yesterday.

The party leadership had demanded that such agreements be prohibited, even at the expense of the lives of the civil population, maintaining that every agreement with the Allies is against its directives. The population of Germany is warned by the Party that they must harbor only feelings of hatred and uncompromising fighting determination against the Allies, the newspaper said. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

TYPHUS PREVENTION TOUR STARTS

ROME, October 15 — Latest methods of typhus prevention will be demonstrated by teams starting from here today on a tour through all of liberated Italy, the Allied Control Commission announced.

Among the measures undertaken to safeguard the health of the Italian population during the coming winter, this demonstration will be conducted under the auspices of ACC's Public Health Sub-Commission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

R.A.F. OPERATING FROM GREEK AIRFIELDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — Royal Air Force planes landed this morning on an Athens airfield, and an advance echelon is already operating from the field, it was announced here this noon.

It was also announced that other RAF airfields have been established in Greece, one in the Peloponnesus having been in operation since the end of last month.

An unopposed paratroop landing yesterday afternoon at Megara and its airfield, about 28 miles from Athens, put the town and airport firmly in British hands, and preparations are now under way for making the field serviceable.

German troops had withdrawn from Megara on Thursday, but not before they had blown up all airfield installations and extensively mined the landing-ground area. Advance patrols of British troops, which had pushed on from Corinth, were on the field when the parachutists descended from Dakota carriers, and with a group of local inhabitants greeted the reinforcements.

On Thursday, it was announced, British glider-borne troops in very bad weather landed on a field west of Athens and cleared the area of mines in time for the landing of the main body of parachute troops yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, an eye-witness account of the liberation of Athens was given by an RAF officer who witnessed the scene from the first plane to fly over the capital yesterday after the Germans had been ousted.

"Thousands of men, women and children thronged the streets," he said. "We circled the town at 4,000 feet first of all, to see if there was any opposition, but as there was none, we came down to 200 feet... The people were very excited. The streets were decked with flowers of all sorts... There was a long procession, waving flags and banners, winding its way through the streets as we roared over the city." (PRO)

GULF OF PATRAS BEING CLEARED FOR SHIPPING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — In support of Allied operations in Greece, the Gulf of Patras is now being cleared of mines preparatory to the entry of Allied shipping, it was announced here this morning.

British minesweepers, working under what were described as dangerous and difficult conditions, have already cleared the channels in the southern Dalmatian Islands, north of Patras.

Meanwhile, it was reported today that the British cruiser Argonaut last Friday bombarded Phlevia, an off-shore island 10 miles southeast of Athens, in naval action preceding the liberation of the Greek capital. (PRO)

PETSAMO FALLS

MOSCOW, October 15 — Troops of the Russian Karelian front have taken Petsamo, large Finnish Arctic Ocean port, and last escape route for German forces trapped in Finland.

Russian aircraft last night laid down heavy raids on the German-held Baltic harbors of Memel and Libau, in Lithuania, and on the East Prussian rail city of Tilsit.

The fall of Petsamo followed swiftly on a breakthrough of Russian forces northwest of the Soviet port of Murmansk. Warships and landing craft of the Northern Russian fleet supported the assault on the Finnish city, described by the Soviet communique as an important naval base and powerful German stronghold.

Southwest of the Latvian capital of Riga, and in Yugoslavia, the communique spoke of minor Russian gains. Nothing was said of any further advances against the East Prussian defenses standing before Tilsit.

BERNE, October 15 — A further large-scale Russian advance in Hungary would mean the end of Nazi-dominated Austria and the beginning of the end of Nazi Germany, two high Nazi officials in Austria said in a statement published here yesterday.

The statement, which was published and broadcast throughout Austria, was issued jointly by Baldur Von Schirach, Gauleiter of Vienna, and Hugo Jury, Gauleiter of the lower Danube. (OWI)

RADIO TELLS FORCES TO FIGHT FOR TIME

LONDON, October 15 — The German radio is telling German troops that they are now fighting for time.

The radio quoted a high German officer as saying that time is needed for the completion of total mobilization. This, the officer said, would give Germany a sixth winter of war, essential to prepare for a spring offensive. (PWB)

NAZI PARTY AND WEHRMACHT CLASH OVER TRUCES

STOCKHOLM, October 15 — The temporary truces on various west front sectors to allow fetching of dead and wounded, and removal of the civilian population, has resulted in a clash between the Nazy Party and the Wehrmacht, said the Swedish newspaper *Aftontidningen* yesterday.

The party leadership had demanded that such agreements be prohibited, even at the expense of the lives of the civil population, maintaining that every agreement with the Allies is against its directives. The population of Germany is warned by the Party that they must harbor only feelings of hatred and uncompromising fighting determination against the Allies, the newspaper said. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

TYPHUS PREVENTION TOUR STARTS

ROME, October 15 — Latest methods of typhus prevention will be demonstrated by teams starting from here today on a tour through all of liberated Italy, the Allied Control Commission announced.

Among the measures undertaken to safeguard the health of the Italian population during the coming winter, this demonstration will be conducted under the auspices of ACC's Public Health Sub-Commission.

Dusting techniques that were so successful last winter in one of the greatest mass-control experiments in modern medical history will be shown at conferences beginning today at Naples and continuing at Bari, Taranto, Catanzaro, Catania, Palermo, Rome and Chieti.

On-the-spot methods of dusting will be demonstrated in prisons. Representatives from each province will be given a dustpump and a 10-pound can of DDT powder as emergency supplies.

The Allied Control Commission has stockpiled enough dusting powder — the most effective means of typhus control — to dust more than 500,000 persons, as part of a campaign to prevent recurrence of typhus epidemic such as broke out in Naples last year.

Because the health of the civilian population has a direct effect on the health of the military units stationed in Italy, Army stocks of powder sufficient to dust several hundred thousand other civilians will be accessible to ACC officers.

Start of the demonstration teams' tour coincided with a report on the Naples typhus epidemic, in which 429 persons died among the 2,020 cases recorded in the 17 months from January 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944.

This is approximately a 20 per cent mortality rate among typhus cases and contrasts significantly with the 50 to 70 per cent mortality rate in other epidemics. The energetic

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

measures undertaken by the Allied health authorities in giving 3,265,786 dusting treatments to the people of Naples and vicinity was the chief factor in keeping the epidemic under control, the report pointed out.

The role of the Allied Control Commission in taking the initial steps to suppress the typhus epidemic in Naples, the incorporation of the experience and scientific knowledge of the Rockefeller Foundation's typhus team into military government service, and the scope and complexity of modern measures to combat a dread epidemic are outlined in the report.

Epidemic Suppressed in Naples

Word was received on September 28, 1943, that typhus had been reported in Naples, which the 5th Army soon was to liberate. The next day, in North Africa, officials of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Public Health Sub-Commission hurriedly conferred to plan against the danger.

They decided to give control of the technical phases of the typhus battle to the Foundation's scientists, and to use the louse-powder disinfestation method to best guard the civilian population.

Requisitions for spray guns and 100 tons DDT powder were forwarded, and preparations were made to move into Italy as soon as military operations would permit.

Meanwhile, AMG public health officers of the 15th Army Group studied the situation daily as the disease began to spread. They took steps to energize the Italian health authorities, such as the warning they sounded on November 22, 1943, that an epidemic threatened.

A few days later (December 8, 1943,) the ACC typhus team arrived and went into action. The typhus specialists came with dusting powders developed at Orlando, Florida, by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation. They brought methods developed in tests upon thousands of Arabs in North Africa, and in Egypt and Persia.

The powders used for dusting — first MYL and then the sensationally-successful DDT — killed the lice that carried the typhus germs. These powders produced no toxic effects on the human skin.

The next big step was spraying the powder upon the skin and garments of men and women without need of disrobing them. This made the technique so simple that virtually anyone could handle it. Everybody liked the powder because it gave immediate relief in a convenient way.

The program was systematized down to the point where one pound of powder could be counted on to spray 15 to 20 persons.

Direction of typhus control from the liberation of Naples on October 1, 1943, until January 2, 1944, was by the 15th Army Group AMG. Then the United States Typhus Commission directed it until February 19, when the ACC Public Health Sub-Commission took it over.

But the overhead administrative changes did not affect in any way the program worked out in North Africa months earlier for the Italian typhus campaign.

Field work was under supervision of the public health officer for Region III, AMG.

The first group of dusters began their training on December 11. At first they were volunteers. But soon AMG found that paying workers was the only means of getting adequate personnel.

The requisitioned power and spray-guns had not arrived, so the Army's Peninsular Base Section came to the rescue with a loan of 20,000 two-ounce tins of MYL powder, and 100 dusting guns.

Allied Force headquarters sent in 400 pounds of DDT powder, and authorized ACC to draw on 500,000 tins of

The other main type infected were the mothers who nursed members of their families ill with typhus, and then fell ill themselves.

Most deaths occurred among the old.

An appalling handicap to control was the extraordinary migration and changes-of-address among the Neapolitan population. Often they gave the address of their bombed-out home from which they had shifted long before.

Or else they were so mixed up in the crowded air-raid shelters and tenements that to locate them for contact delousing was almost impossible.

Fear among populace was another handicap. It led to thousands of false alarms. More than 1,000 visits were made to places where no typhus was found.

Summary

Recorded cases for the 17 months from January 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944, were:

Classification	Illness	Death
Civilian in Naples	1,404	318
Civilian outside Naples	510	82
Italian military personnel	25	3
Italian civil prisoners	37	11
Others	46	15
Totals	2,020	429

The number of dustings given to persons by the typhus control teams up to May 31, 1944, were:

At mass delousing stations	2,625,193
Contact and block dusting service	471,572
Ricovero (air-raid shelter) service	112,284
Special services	56,725
Total dustings	3,265,786

This total indicates that for every case registered the teams had put an average of 1,675 persons through dusting treatment. (PWB-ACC)

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN BARI

BARI, October 15 — The Soviet trade union delegation was welcomed at the City Hall here today by Mayor Loiacono and later met with local Italian union leaders.

During the discussion which followed the meeting of the Soviet delegation with the Italian union leaders Michael Tarasov, the Russian group's leader, reiterated that the aim of his mission was to examine the conditions of Italian life and to get into contact with Italian Labor heads to establish fraternal relations between the two countries. (PWB)

TUPINI SPEAKS TO DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN PARTY

ROME, October 15 — In an address delivered today in Rome to a Democratic Christian Party gathering Umberto Tupini, Minister of Justice declared that the debacle of Fascism is still in progress, and that Roman citizens are just rising out of the abyss from which they were striving for so long to emerge.

After giving a picture of the moral, economic and industrial destruction suffered by Italy, Tupini said that in Rome there is a tendency to forget the present sorrowful state of affairs and that Italy is not yet completely liberated. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Italy as soon as military operations would permit.

Meanwhile, AMG public health officers of the 15th Army Group studied the situation daily as the disease began to spread. They took steps to energize the Italian health authorities, such as the warning they sounded on November 22, 1943, that an epidemic threatened.

A few days later (December 8, 1943) the ACC typhus team arrived and went into action. The typhus specialists came with dusting powders developed at Orlando, Florida, by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation. They brought methods developed in tests upon thousands of Arabs in North Africa, and in Egypt and Persia.

The powders used for dusting — first MYL and then the sensationally-successful DDT — killed the lice that carried the typhus germs. These powders produced no toxic effects on the human skin.

The next big step was spraying the powder upon the skin and garments of men and women without need of disrobing them. This made the technique so simple that virtually anyone could handle it. Everybody liked the powder because it gave immediate relief in a convenient way.

The program was systematized down to the point where one pound of powder could be counted on to spray 15 to 20 persons.

Direction of typhus control from the liberation of Naples on October 1, 1943, until January 2, 1944, was by the 15th Army Group AMG. Then the United States Typhus Commission directed it until February 19, when the ACC Public Health Sub-Commission took it over.

But the overhead administrative changes did not affect in any way the program worked out in North Africa months earlier for the Italian typhus campaign.

Field work was under supervision of the public health officer for Region III, AMG.

The first group of dusters began their training on December 11. At first they were volunteers. But soon AMG found that paying workers was the only means of getting adequate personnel.

The requisitioned power and spray-guns had not arrived, so the Army's Peninsular Base Section came to the rescue with a loan of 20,000 two-ounce tins of MYL powder, and 100 dusting guns.

Allied Force headquarters sent in 400 pounds of DDT powder, and authorized ACC to draw on 500,000 tins of MYL as needed, until ACC's supplies arrived.

Whole Blocks Deloused

The first move was the dusting of all sufferers and known associates on the spot. This was called delousing the "contacts" of the victims. Often whole blocks of homes were thus deloused.

The next step was delousing the masses as a preventive. For this the first station opened on December 28. About 50 stations were set up. This protection became popular overnight. Neapolitans stood around watching each other getting dusted. Families and friends gathered from blocks around to go for a dusting.

On one day more than 72,000 were dusted. In fact, officers had to discourage many persons from coming too often since one dusting was considered usually effective for two weeks.

On January 6, 1944, flying squadrons went into about 50 localities near Naples. Passengers on all trains leaving Naples were dusted also to keep the epidemic from spreading.

The epidemic touched its peak on January 6. After that the number of cases reported began to fall off. Boys between 15 and 19 were conspicuous among the ill, apparently because they were homeless or at least footloose, and made all sorts of contacts.

Italian civil prisoners	31	14
Others	46	15
Totals	2,020	429

The number of dustings given to persons by the typhus control teams up to May 31, 1944, were:

At mass delousing stations	2,625,195
Contact and block dusting service	471,572
Hitcovers (air-raid shelter) service	112,294
Special services	56,725
Total dustings	3,265,786

This total indicates that for every case registered the teams had put an average of 1,675 persons through dusting treatment. (PWB-ACC)

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN BARI

BARI, October 15 — The Soviet trade union delegation was welcomed at the City Hall here today by Mayor Loiacano and later met with local Italian union leaders.

During the discussion which followed the meeting of the Soviet delegation with the Italian union leaders Michael Tarasov, the Russian group's leader, reiterated that the aim of his mission was to examine the conditions of Italian life and to get into contact with Italian Labor heads to establish fraternal relations between the two countries. (PWB)

TUPINI SPEAKS TO DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN PARTY

ROME, October 15 — In an address delivered today in Rome to a Democratic Christian Party gathering Umberto Tupini, Minister of Justice declared that the debacle of Fascism is still in progress, and that Roman citizens are just rising out of the abyss from which they were striving for so long to emerge.

After giving a picture of the moral, economic and industrial destruction suffered by Italy, Tupini said that in Rome there is a tendency to forget the present sorrowful state of affairs and that Italy is not yet completely liberated. (PWB)

FORMER BBC COMMENTATOR SPEAKS TO ITALIANS

ROME, October 15 — In an address here today, Umberto Caloaso, former BBC radio commentator, suggested that the leaders of the new Italian democracy should come from the Committees of National Liberation, and urged that illicit Fascist gains be confiscated and turned over to the High Commissariat for Sanctions against Fascism. He said the money should be used for the organization of cooperatives. (BBC)

UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED WAR CHIEFS CONFER IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 15 — Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill conferred at the Kremlin for three hours last night, after they had attended the Russian ballet.

Their meeting was attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, American service chiefs and the American Ambassador.

This morning Mr. Churchill again met Polish Prime Minister Mikolajzck, who had a long talk last night with British Foreign Minister Eden. (BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

U. S. DEVELOPS NEW SUPER-FUEL

WASHINGTON, October 15 — A new super-fuel for carrier-borne combat planes and B-29 Super-fortresses is ready for production for the armed forces of the United Nations, Deputy U. S. Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies announced last night. Military sanction is awaited before the new fuel goes into production. Davies said the petrol would improve plane performance and permit greater cruising range. (OWI)

NEW SYRIAN CABINET APPOINTED

DAMASCUS, October 15 — A new Syrian cabinet has been appointed to succeed the cabinet that resigned Thursday, Reuter reported yesterday.

Fayez Khoury is the new Prime Minister and also assumes the Portfolio of the Interior and Public Works. The three other Ministers are Jamil Mardam Bey, Foreign Affairs, Defense and National Economy; Khaled Azm, Finance and Supplies, and Abdur Ahmar Fayad, Justice and Information. (OWI)

RED CROSS DISTRIBUTES GARMENTS IN FRANCE

PARIS, October 15 — The American Red Cross already has distributed a million garments in Southern France, primarily to war-destitute civilians, Basil O'Connor, national ARC chairman, told a press conference here yesterday. Another three and a half million garments, he said, are on their way from warehouses in Britain and the U. S. to civilians in other sectors of western Europe.

O'Connor said that the Red Cross would begin distribution of clothing in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg as soon as conditions permit. Approximately 14 million garments are stockpiled in warehouses in the U. S. and are rapidly being shipped to bases in Europe and Africa. Some 750,000, he said, are in Cairo awaiting shipment to Greece. (OWI)

BELGIANS COMPLETING SOCIAL SECURITY PLANS

BRUSSELS, October 15 — The Belgian government is officially decribed as completing plans for a vast social security program to go into effect in January.

Reuter said late last night that the plan calls for substantial grants to unemployed workers, for increased pensions to widows, orphans and maimed persons, for special grants to retired and ill miners, and for increased grants to victims of industrial accidents.

Meanwhile, the Government is said to have approved four major interim measures to offset distress resulting from the four years of German occupation. (Reuter)

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE HAILED

NEW YORK, October 15 — The monetary agreements reached by the 44 United Nations at the Bretton Woods Conference on July 1 is the first step toward post-war economic stability. This was stated in a bulletin published Friday by the Institute of International Finance, New York University.

Dean John Madden, director of the institute, prepared the bulletin, which said that the international monetary fund and the international bank for reconstruction and development proposals agreed on comprised a cooperative endeavor to bring order from the financial and economic chaos that may prevail at the end of the war in many parts of the world.

When various national legislative bodies consider the

AGREEMENT ON GERMAN OCCUPATION FORESEEN

WASHINGTON, October 15 — An early agreement of general American policy for the long-range control of Germany is foreseen by wellinformed United States officials, an Associated Press dispatch said today.

Several points reported to be generally acceptable to the officials are said to include:

The breaking up of large German estates and their conversion into small farms to be distributed among the German people and returning German soldiers.

The preservation, or restoration under rigid Allied control, of some industries and mining operations considered necessary to the economy of Europe as well as to the existence of the German people.

Strict policies in dealing with the German people, either individually or in political groups, but making provision for the relief of the people to prevent hunger and sickness.

The restoration of the transportation system to allow the exchange of products within Germany, to provide deficient areas lacking food with supplies from areas having surplus stocks.

The indefinite control of German industry, and to some extent economic organizations, in order to prevent cartels, as well as of political organizations, so that the old union of politics and industry can never be revived to start another war.

The degree in which major industries and transportation systems are maintained and restored in the period following the defeat of Germany the dispatch said, will have a direct bearing on the state of German industrial power in the long future. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS KILL 700 GREEKS

ATHENS, October 15 — The Germans yesterday killed 700 Greek hostages in the village of Kropo, near Marathon, in reprisal for the killing of seven Germans on Friday by Patriots, a Reuter dispatch reported here today. (Reuter)

PAPADAKIS TO BE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CRETE

CAIRO, October 15 — General Papadakis has been appointed Military Governor of Crete after its liberation. He will serve temporarily as representative of the Greek Government there, Radio Cairo said today, quoting a Greek announcement. (OWI)

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE IN SOFIA

CAIRO, October 15 — British, American and Russian representatives have arrived in Sofia to watch over the evacuation by Bulgarian forces of Greek and Yugoslav territories, Cairo radio said last night. (OWI)

DANES FORCE GERMANS TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS

STOCKHOLM, October 15 — Danish resistance to the German authorities has forced the Germans to lift the state of « police emergency » declared last September 19 when they disbanded the Danish police force of 12,000 men and deported a large number to Germany.

The Nazi authorities at that time ordered local municipal officials to reestablish the police force and hand over all « political offenders. » The Danes ignored the order and instead encouraged the establishment of a « volunteer emergency corps » which succeeded in restoring order.

The Nazi announcement lifting the emergency stated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 799021

RED CROSS DISTRIBUTES GARMENTS IN FRANCE

PARIS, October 15 — The American Red Cross already has distributed a million garments in Southern France primarily to war-destitute civilians, Basil O'Connor, national ARC chairman, told a press conference here yesterday. Another three and a half million garments, he said, are on their way from warehouses in Britain and the U. S. to civilians in other sectors of western Europe.

O'Connor said that the Red Cross would begin distribution of clothing in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg as soon as conditions permit. Approximately 14 million garments are stockpiled in warehouses in the U. S. and are rapidly being shipped to bases in Europe and Africa. Some 750,000, he said, are in Cairo awaiting shipment to Greece. (OWI)

BELGIANS COMPLETING SOCIAL SECURITY PLANS

BRUSSELS, October 15 — The Belgian government is officially decribed as completing plans for a vast social security program to go into effect in January.

Reuter said late last night that the plan calls for substantial grants to unemployed workers; for increased pensions to widows, orphans and maimed persons; for special grants to retired and ill miners, and for increased grants to victims of industrial accidents.

Meanwhile, the Government is said to have approved four major interim measures, to offset distress resulting from the four years of German occupation. (Reuter)

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE HAILED

NEW YORK, October 15 — The monetary agreements reached by the 44 United Nations at the Bretton Woods Conference on July 1 is the first step toward post-war economic stability. This was stated in a bulletin published Friday by the Institute of International Finance, New York University.

Dean John Madden, director of the institute, prepared the bulletin, which said that the international monetary fund and the international bank for reconstruction and development proposals agreed on comprised a cooperative endeavor to bring order from the financial and economic chaos that may prevail at the end of the war in many parts of the world.

When various national legislative bodies consider the acceptance, modification or rejection of proposals, the article contended, they should bear in mind the consequences of exchange controls, competitive currency depreciation, compensation agreements, import quotas and other trade impediments employed in the 1930's by almost all nations.

The institute as bulletin also expressed the belief that the proposed bank fund will have a chance of achieving its aims if the trade policies pursued by nations after the war are a liberal lead to increased exchange of goods services. (OWI)

ARCHBISHOP LAUDS DUMBARTON OAKS PLANS

LONDON, October 15. — The plans drafted at Dumbarton Oaks for safeguarding world peace were lauded today by the Archbishop of York, Doctor Garbett, as both practical and realistic.

In an imperfect world, the Archbishop pointed out, the threat of war can only be restrained by the rightful use of force.

The success of the scheme, he added, depends on the closest collaboration between the British Commonwealth, the United States and Russia. These three nations alone will have the material resources to preserve peace in the immediate post-war years, he said. (BBC)

as well as of political organizations, so that the old union of politics and industry can never be revived to start another war.

The degree in which major industries and transportation systems are maintained and restored in the period following the defeat of Germany the dispatch said, will have a direct bearing on the state of German industrial power in the long future. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS KILL 700 GREEKS

ATHENS, October 15 — The Germans yesterday killed 700 Greek hostages in the village of Kerope, near Marathon, in reprisal for the killing of seven Germans on Friday by Patriots, a Reuter dispatch reported here today. (Reuter)

PAPADAKIS TO BE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CRETE

CAIRO, October 15 — General Papadakis has been appointed Military Governor of Crete after its liberation. He will serve temporarily as representative of the Greek Government there, Radio Cairo said today, quoting a Greek announcement. (OWI)

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE IN SOFIA

CAIRO, October 15 — British, American and Russian representatives have arrived in Sofia to watch over the evacuation by Bulgarian forces of Greek and Yugoslav territories, Cairo radio said last night. (PW)

DANES FORCE GERMANS TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS

STOCKHOLM, October 15 — Danish resistance to the German authorities has forced the Germans to lift the state of « police emergency, » declared last September 19 when they disbanded the Danish police force of 12,000 men and deported a large number to Germany.

The Nazi authorities at that time ordered local municipal officials to reestablish the police force and hand over all « political offenders. » The Danes ignored the order and instead encouraged the establishment of a volunteer emergency corps, which succeeded in restoring order.

The Nazi announcement lifting the emergency stated that citizens would be permitted to carry arms or weapons or possess ammunition only if authorized to do so by the German police authorities.

The German-controlled Danish Radio reiterated the Nazi request to establish local Danish officials to a « watch corps » composed of « completely reliable persons. »

Eleven young Danish patriots who were tortured and murdered by the Gestapo in Copenhagen last August were honored yesterday in London at a commemoration service arranged by the World Youth Council in collaboration with the Danish Youth Council. (OWI)

4,000 DUTCHMEN WORK ON GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS

LONDON, October 15 — The Germans took 4,000 Netherlanders from their homes in Utrecht after throwing a cordon of troops around the city, the Netherlands radio in London reported yesterday. They have been forced to work on German defense installations.

The Germans have also compelled the entire male population of Groningen province in northeastern Holland to work on new German defenses along the Ijssel River. The towns of Zutphen and Deventer were especially combed for manpower, and will probably be forced to repair the railway bridge over the Ijssel River at Zutphen, which was damaged yesterday by Allied planes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Reports reaching Stockholm from German newspapers stated that the great bulk of men from Holland's eastern provinces have been forced to work on the German defense line running from the Rhine River along the Ijssel to the Zuider Zee.

Reinforced German security police arrested 200 persons in Amsterdam on October 5th and 6th and as a result of the continuing manhunt all able-bodied men have disappeared from the streets and have deserted their offices and workshops. The Germans are taking advantage of this to remove entire industrial installations. They are having difficulty moving the machinery, however, due to the continued Dutch railway strike. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SPANISH REPUBLICANS ATTACK FRANCO GUARDS

PARIS, October 15 — Spanish Republicans crossed the frontier from France Tuesday night and attacked Franco government guards at Figueras, 25 miles inside Spain, according to an Associated Press dispatch yesterday, quoting Spanish Republican sources here.

The dispatch said the Republicans liberated all political prisoners in Figueras and removed several Franco government guards to France as captives.

Spanish Republicans held a memorial service here yesterday for the late Luis Companys, president of Catalonia, who was killed by the Franco regime four years ago in Madrid. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In a day of heavy fighting, 8th Army troops in the central sector have made local gains against strong resistance.

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have made some progress in the high ground south of the Bologna-Rimini road.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday heavy bombers escorted by fighters made attacks on oil refineries in Germany and on rail facilities in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, road and rail traffic in the Bologna area, while others attacked airfields in Hungary and railways in Yugoslavia.

Shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by coastal aircraft.

Tactical medium bombers were grounded by weather conditions.

During the day's operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Seventeen of our heavy bombers and nine other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties.

Navy:

On October 12 enemy troops and transport near Bordighera were bombarded by the French destroyer *La Fortune*.

A force of small British minesweepers working under dangerous and difficult conditions have completed clearing the channels in the southern Dalmatian Islands, and have southward from the Biervliet area. Northeast of Arnhem medium and light bombers hit the railway bridge crossing the River Ijssel at Zutphens. Southeast of Overloon our forces advanced about 1,000 yards over a front of several miles, against stiff opposition.

Our hold on the neck of the Zuid Beveland Peninsula remained firm. Strongpoints, gun emplacements, and communications in the Breskens area and on Zuid Beveland Peninsula were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers. Fighters and fighter-bombers supported our ground forces in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked artillery positions northeast of Aachen, where our troops were subjected to heavy fire in the vicinity of Alsdorf. Near Aachen we continued to advance slowly against fierce resistance from pillboxes, dug-in tanks and artillery fire, and reached points one and one half miles south of Kohlscheid and Würselin. Our troops within the northeastern edge of the city of Aachen have made some progress in house-to-house fighting. In the Hurtgen area we have made gains against very heavy resistance.

Northeast of Le Thillot our units continued to advance over rugged country and took the village of Cornimont.

There was sharp fighting over the height just north of the town. The forest of Gehan south of Cornimont is also in our hands.

Gun batteries in the Cologne area and rail and river transportation targets at Düsseldorf and elsewhere in the Rhineland were hit by fighterbombers. Industrial buildings at Prum were also attacked.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers escorted by fighters dropped over 4,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the inland port and industries of Duisburg. Fourteen bombers are missing. Another force of over 1,000 heavy bombers with strong fighter escort struck at targets at Cologne, Saarbrucken and other objectives in western Germany.

During the night heavy bombers in very great strength again struck at Duisburg and attacked Brunswick. Objectives in Berlin and Hamburg were also bombed once more. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 15 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

Troops of the Karelian Front, broke-through the strongly fortified German defense, north-west of Murmansk, and today with the cooperation of the vessels and landing units of the «North» Fleet, captured the important naval base and mighty strong-point of the enemy defenses in the far north, the city of Petsamo (Pechenga), and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bolshaya Litsa, Bolshaya Zapadnaya Litsa, Pitovka Ostrov, Pitovka Reka, Orovare, Linapanari, Trifona, Parsina, Nyantsuka, Kakuri, Luotsari, Koltsatula, Peatsiniak, and Tilginiarva.

West of Riga, our troops continuing their offensive, occupied the populated localities of Bulli, Gulusien, Reodayne, Gultseny, and Pulte, and the railway stations of Babite and Reodayne.

In northern Transylvania, our troops operating jointly with the Rumanian troops, captured the town and railway junction of Dej, the town and railway station of Nasaud, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Pordo, Salva, Zagrad, Ishpaneze, Selet, Retek, Kuzdrioara, Okna-Bezului, Orman, Vultseleni, Bereddu, Ugrutsu, and Petrendu, and the railway stations of Ishrebro, Salva, Rakosh, and Okna-Bezului.

On Yugoslavian territory, our troops operating jointly with units of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied the towns of Kragujevac and Pozerevac.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

prisoners in Figueras and removed several Franco government guards to France as captives.

Spanish Republicans held a memorial service here yesterday for the late Luis Companys, president of Catalonia, who was killed by the Franco regime four years ago in Madrid. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 15 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In a day of heavy fighting, 5th Army troops in the central sector have made local gains against strong resistance.

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have made some progress in the high ground south of the Bologna-Rimini road.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday heavy bombers escorted by fighters made attacks on oil refineries in Germany and on rail facilities in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, road and rail traffic in the Bologna area, while others attacked airfields in Hungary and railways in Yugoslavia.

Shipping in the Adriatic was attacked by coastal aircraft.

Tactical medium bombers were grounded by weather conditions.

During the day's operations, three, enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Seventeen of our heavy bombers and nine other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties.

Navy:

On October 12 enemy troops and transport near Bordighera were bombarded by the French destroyer *La Fortune*.

A force of small British minesweepers working under dangerous and difficult conditions have completed clearing the channels in the southern Dalmatian islands, and have greatly assisted the operations now in progress. Farther south, minesweepers of the 13th Minesweeping Flotilla are clearing channels for the entry of shipping into the Gulf of Patras.

It is reported from the Aegean that on October 13 His Majesty's Ship *Argonaut* bombarded Phleva, an off-shore island about 10 miles south-southeast of Athens.

In addition to the losses inflicted on the enemy by naval aircraft mentioned in the naval communique of October 13, it is now learned that they set another small coaster on fire and sank five more caiques.

During the last few weeks, British minesweepers of the 5th and 162nd Flotillas, assisted by the 28th Flotilla of Motor Launches, with small Greek vessels of the 116th Flotilla, have been doing valuable work in clearing channels to allow Allied naval forces to operate in the Aegean. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 15 — Today's communique:

A further crossing of the Leopold Canal was made yesterday near Watervliet and our troops north of the canal have been reinforced. Further east we have advanced northwesterly around the southern end of Savojaargs Plaat toward other Allied units which have continued to move

also in our hands.

Gun batteries in the Cologne area and rail and river transportation targets at Dusseldorf and elsewhere in the Rhineland were hit by fighterbombers. Industrial buildings at Prum were also attacked.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers escorted by fighters dropped over 4,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the inland port and industries of Duisburg. Fourteen bombers are missing. Another force of over 1,000 heavy bombers with strong fighter escort struck at targets at Cologne, Saarbrucken and other objectives in western Germany.

During the night heavy bombers in very great strength again struck at Duisburg and attacked Brunswick. Objectives in Berlin and Hamburg were also bombed once more. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 15 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

Troops of the Karelian Front, broke-through the strongly fortified German defense, north-west of Murmansk, and today with the cooperation of the vessels and landing units of the «North» Fleet, captured the important naval base and mighty strong-point of the enemy defenses in the far north, the city of Petsamo (Pechenga), and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Bolshaya Litsa, Bolshaya Zapadnaya Litsa, Pitovka Ostrov, Pitovka Reka, Orovare, Linapanari, Trifona, Parsina, Nyantsuka, Kakuri, Luotsari, Koltsatula, Peatsiniak, and Tilguiarva.

West of Riga, our troops continuing their offensive, occupied the populated localities of Bulli, Gulusien, Reodayne, Gultseny, and Pulte, and the railway stations of Babite and Reodayne.

In northern Transylvania, our troops operating jointly with the Rumanian troops, captured the town and railway junction of Dej; the town and railway station of Nasaud, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Pordo, Salva, Zagrad, Ishpaneze, Selet, Retek, Kuzdrioara, Okna-Bezului, Orman, Vultseleni, Bereddu, Ugrutsu, and Petrendu, and the railway stations of Ishrebro, Salva, Rakosh, and Okna-Bezului.

On Yugoslavian territory, our troops operating jointly with units of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied the towns of Kragujevac and Pozerevac.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 14, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts, a total of 143 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 41 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of 14/15 of October, our long-range Air Force, carried our raids on the German city Tilsit and bombarded transports and military warehouses at the Ports of Klaipeda (Memel) and Liepaja (Libau). As a result of bombardment at the railway junction of Tilsit, fires broke out among which two huge explosions were heard. The fires were also noted among the concentration of trucks in the northern part of the city and at the crossings of the River Niemen.

At Port Klaipeda, in the course of bombardment, over 30 fires were started. At the completion of the raid, flames spread out at the port and military objectives in the north-eastern part of the city. In the area of the ship building wharf and in the southern part of the city, several explosions were noted.

At Port Liepaja, there were nearly 25 German transport. As a result of bombardment, dozens of fires broke out. At the pier of the new port, two German transports were burning. The fires started amongst the transports at the piers

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

of Avan Port, also at the Avan Port with direct bomb hits, a transport was blown up at the entrance of naval port. Explosions of high magnitude happened at the Free Port amongst the transports. Huge fires were seen on the territory of the railway station, kerosine warehouses and in the area of naval fleet. The flames were observed by our fliers leaving the objective from a distance of 200 kilometers.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 15 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Operations having wide scope are under way in the Venetian sub-Alpine region. Reports are as yet lacking as to details and results of fighting now in progress. An enemy attack in strength near Valdagno was repulsed with serious losses to the invader.

The Nazi-Fascists are continuing to mass troops and war material for an attempt to regain control of the Ossola Valley. Garibaldi Divisions in the Domodossola area are also stepping up their fighting efficiency. Violent attacks launched by the enemy, especially in the proximity of Gravellon Toce, were either held or repulsed.

In the Susa Valley, enemy SS troops under the command of Colonel Bull attacked positions held by Patriots and were met with strenuous resistance. The enemy offensive, which began October 5, has not gained any real success.

Of the Patriot forces operating in Piedmont, the 3rd Patriot Division was signaled out for particular distinction for the enterprise and audacity displayed in the past few weeks in numerous and useful actions against the enemy.

In the Spezia area German attacks have ceased. During recent clashes Patriots killed nine German soldiers and captured two non-commissioned officers besides inflicting other losses on the enemy.

The «Giustizia e Liberta» Brigade, which is operating in the Biellese area, attacked an enemy convoy carrying many German officers. The commander of the 75th Armored Division and 15 men were killed.

It can now be disclosed that on August 9 20 Germans were killed in an engagement which took place at Monte Gabberi between Patriots and SS detachments. That same evening the nearby village of Farnocchia was burned down by the SS. Several of its inhabitants were killed in reprisal.
(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 15 — The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

Fierce fighting for the Scheide estuary continues. English pressure on the Maas, south of Gennep, has increased.

In the course of heavy continual battles fought on both sides with the greatest ferocity, our troops smashed enemy attacks, northeast of Aix la Chapelle and effectively attacked American units advancing toward the eastern fringe of the town.

Last night, fast German bombers and nightbattle planes successfully attacked an enemy supply base near Aix la Chapelle.

East of Luneville and Epinal and particularly to the southeast of Remiremont, the enemy with concentrated forces continued his attacks. They were frustrated, yesterday, following small initial successes. Attempts made by the American 7th Army and their auxiliary troops at penetrating into Lorraine and gaining the Vosges passroads resulted in the enemy suffering heavy losses and achieving small local gains, without being able to approach considerably his objectives.

Continuous artillery fire and air attacks are reported.

Eastern Front:

On the Morava and on the southern fringe of Belgrade, our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with advanced Bolshevist forces.

On the Theiss crossings between Szeged and Csongrad our and enemy attacks resulted in fierce fighting.

In the Puszta plain, south of Debreczen, strong enemy attacks were unsuccessful, yesterday. At several points, determined counter-attacks made by panzergrenadiers and supported by battleplanes drove back the Bolshevists. In the area of the Csirokatal and Dukla pass, enemy pressure increased.

In the central front sector, the enemy continued his large-scale attacks. Apart from a small penetration made north of Seroes, our troops in cooperation with the Luftwaffe everywhere achieved a particular defensive success against the enemy superior in number and material. Numerous Bolshevist attacks against the bridgehead of Memel, southeast of Libau, were frustrated.

Sixty-eight enemy tanks were shot up. Enemy losses were heavy.

Soviet attempts at crossing the Dvina near Riga were smashed.

During the past few days off the coast of Kurland, a naval formation in order to relieve our heavily fighting troops near Memel repeatedly shelled Soviet frontal sectors with good effect. In the far Nortic our mountain troops disengaged themselves from the northern part of the Petsamo Fjord and fought free their rear communication line in heavy fighting against Bolshevist attempts of encirclement.

Air:

British and American bombers carried out daylight terror attacks on Cologne, Duisburg, Koenigswinter and attacked other localities in the Rhineland and in Upper Silesia. Last night, the British dropped indiscriminately a great number of explosive and incendiary bombs on residential sections of the towns of Duisburg and Brunswick. Tilsit, Hamburg and Berlin were the target of other night terror attacks. Fifty enemy planes including forty four-engined bombers were shot down.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Eastern Front: Correspondent Karl Bluecher reports that stiffening stubborn German resistance marks the fighting on all sectors of the Eastern Front, during the past 24 hours. This grim resistance is dramatically manifesting itself especially in the fighting for the city and harbor of Memel.

Western front: Correspondent Walter Plato says that heavy local fighting marked the situation on the Western Front over the week-end. Grim struggle is still raging in the Aix-la-Chapelle region and on the Scheldt mouth. Nowhere were the attackers able to force a decision. In tenacious defence and determined counterthrusts the Germans kept the lines into the city open. General Hodges' troops again suffered unusually high losses in men and in all kind of war material. In the Flanders-Netherland region Canadian tank formations again tried to cut off the land route to Walcheren island and to wear down the German bridgehead on the lower Scheldt. The Canadians were repulsed suffering heavy losses.

Italian Front: During the past 24 hours, the British made heavy attacks against German positions in the foothills of the Etrurian Apennines, south of Bologna and on the Adriatic coast. With support of strong battleplanes they succeeded in making some breaks after many hours of grim fighting. Quick German counter-thrusts removed some breaches while others were balanced by withdrawing the German main defence line.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789231

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

round of Colonel Buk attacked positions held by Patriots and were met with strenuous resistance. The enemy offensive, which began October 5, has not gained any real success.

Of the Patriot forces operating in Piedmont, the 3rd Patriot Division was signaled out for particular distinction for the enterprise and audacity displayed in the past few weeks in numerous and useful actions against the enemy.

In the Spezia area German attacks have ceased. During recent clashes Patriots killed nine German soldiers and captured two non-commissioned officers besides inflicting other losses on the enemy.

The «Giustizia e Liberta» Brigade, which is operating in the Biellese area, attacked an enemy convoy carrying many German officers. The commander of the 75th Armored Division and 13 men were killed.

It can now be disclosed that on August 9 20 Germans were killed in an engagement which took place at Monte Gabbeti between Patriots and SS detachments. That same evening the nearby village of Farnocchia was burned down by the SS. Several of its inhabitants were killed in reprisal.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 15 — The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

Fierce fighting for the Scheide estuary continues. English pressure on the Maas, south of Gennep, has increased.

In the course of heavy positional battles fought on both sides with the greatest ferocity, our troops smashed enemy attacks, northeast of Aix la Chapelle and effectively attacked American units advancing toward the eastern fringe of the town.

Last night, fast German bombers and nightbattle planes successfully attacked an enemy supply base near Aix la Chapelle.

East of Luneville and Epinal and particularly to the southeast of Remiremont, the enemy with concentrated forces continued his attacks. They were frustrated, yesterday, following small initial successes. Attempts made by the American 7th Army and their auxiliary troops at penetrating into Lorraine and gaining the Vosges passroads resulted in the enemy suffering heavy losses and achieving small local gains, without being able to approach considerably his objectives.

Continuous artillery fire and air attacks are reported from our coastal strongpoints.

London and its suburbs were again subjected to the fire of our V-1.

Italy:

In Italy, the enemy supported by superior air forces continued his heavy attacks on both sides of the Bologna-Florence road and on the Adriatic front. The attempt at breaking through was denied to the enemy owing to the tenacious resistance and the determined counter-attacks carried out by our grenadiers, panzergrenadiers and paratroops.

Greece:

The German position in the Balkans has been threatened in the rear as a result of the betrayal by Rumania and Bulgaria. For this reason it became necessary to evacuate southern Greece. These movements which have begun in the Aegean islands and on the Peloponnesus have been going on for weeks. On October 12th, the last rearguard units without fighting have evacuated Athens. In the abandoned areas, fighting between Communist and anti-Communist Greeks immediately flared up.

Some well-supplied islands in the Aegean continue to be held.

troops near Memel repeatedly shelled Soviet frontal sectors with good effect. In the far North, our mountain troops disengaged themselves from the northern part of the Persamo Fjord and fought free their rear communication lines in heavy fighting against Bolshevist attempts of encirclement.

Air.

British and American bombers carried out daylight terror attacks on Cologne, Duisburg, Kaiserslautern and attacked other localities in the Rhineland and in Upper Silesia. Last night, the British dropped indiscriminately a great number of explosive and incendiary bombs on residential sections of the towns of Duisburg and Brunswick. Tilsit, Hamburg and Berlin were the target of other night terror attacks. Fifty enemy planes including forty four-engined bombers were shot down.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Eastern Front: Correspondent Karl Bluecher reports that stiffening stubborn German resistance marks the fighting on all sectors of the Eastern Front, during the past 24 hours. This grim resistance is dramatically manifesting itself especially in the fighting for the city and harbor of Memel.

Western front: Correspondent Walter Plate says that heavy local fighting marked the situation on the Western Front over the week-end. Grim struggle is still raging in the Aix-la-Chapelle region and on the Scheldt mouth. Nowhere were the attackers able to force a decision. In tenacious defence and determined counterthrusts the Germans kept the lages into the city open. General Hodges' troops again suffered unusually high losses in men and in all kind of war material. In the Flanders-Netherland region Canadian tank formations again tried to cut off the land route to Walcheren island and to wear down the German bridgehead on the lower Scheldt. The Canadians were repulsed suffering heavy losses.

Italian Front: During the past 24 hours, the British made heavy attacks against German positions in the foothills of the Etruscan Apennines, south of Bologna and on the Adriatic coast. With support of strong battleplanes they succeeded in making some breaks after many hours of grim fighting. Quick German counter-thrusts removed some breaches while others were balanced by withdrawing the German main defence line.

Allied Landing Operations expected in Denmark: Naval correspondent Saalwaechter says that numerous Allied air attacks against the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, against Kiel, Hamburg and other traffic centers make landing operation on Danish soil appear possible, especially since the Anglo-American advance in the West also created better conditions for Allied air operations in the Danish invasion region.

Operations Against Partisans in Northern Italy: Operations against Partisans in northern Italy have been renewed. It is said that cold and snowfall in the mountains drove many insurgents down. German and Italian formations especially Black Shirts operate against fleeing columns of Partisans.

Propaganda for Roosevelt's Reelection: It is said that millions of leaflets and postcards, all making propaganda for Roosevelt's third reelection fill to the utmost mailbags to American troops in Europe thus leaving no space for any letters from families of U. S. soldiers fighting on the European Continent. Copies of the American soldier newspaper «Star and Stripes» which has fallen into German hands contain columns of angry protests from soldiers and their families against this «misuse» of U. S. mailbags. Letter writers express plainly that they had to complain about delays in the delivery of their mail up to several weeks.

Intelligence 1 & 6

INFOR... ION DIVISION
ACC

15 OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 15 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Largest Superfortress attack hits Formosa; Kweiping falls to Japs; Allies occupy Athens and Piraeus; 8th Army breaches German lines; MAAF hits Silesia, North Italy, Austria, Hungary; More Brazilian troops land in Italy; Americans inch slowly into Aachen; RAF saturates Duisburg with 4,500 tons; Airborne assault saved 25,000 casualties; Red Army and Yugoslavs fight Germans in Belgrade streets; Hungarian delegation to Moscow reported.

LIBERATED ITALY — Prisoners repatriated from Algiers; Ministry dismisses nine officials; National Press Association formed; Azzolini sentenced to 30 years; U. S. Rome Consulate reopens; Radio Rome to carry Workers' program; Archbishop recounts German atrocities.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Stalin confer with Polish Liberation Committee; Welles asks for common action against Argentina; Subasic returns to Yugoslavia; Russia wants democracy in Europe, Cot says; Stimson says Palestine situation changed.

WAR FRONTS

LARGEST SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK HITS FORMOSA

WASHINGTON, October 14 — The largest number of giant Superfortresses ever employed in attack today smashed at the Japanese base at Okayama, on the Island of Formosa, from bases in China.

A terse communique from General Henry Arnold, Commanding General of the USAAF and of the all-Superfortress global 20th Bomber Command, indicated that the operation was one of the most successful ever engaged in by this force. The communique follows:

- A large task force of B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command today attacked Okayama, on the Island of Formosa. Okayama is a vital Japanese repair base and supply depot, and is considered the most important air target south of Japan proper. The mission was carried out from bases in China.

B-17 Flying Fortress. General Arnold said also that the Superfortress is well able to take care of itself in combat, pointing out that only three B-29's have been lost through enemy action.

The communique's reference to bases in China as the starting point for the Formosa mission indicated, according to the Associated Press, that the B-29's flew about 2,000 miles round-trip. While the extreme range of the Superfortress has never been announced, its longest mission was against Japanese oil production centers at Palembang, Sumatra. That flight, from bases outside of China near the equator, was a probable round-trip of about 3,000 miles.

The Superfortress attack, while spectacular, was only one element of a larger plan which has been in execution for some time, Percy Finch, Reuter special correspondent at U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, outlined the plan in a dispatch today. He wrote:

- The Pacific Fleet's ability to launch carrier-borne, 1,600-plane attacks on inner Japanese strongholds like Formosa, which is 5,000 miles from Pearl Harbor and 1,500 miles from the nearest American base in the Marianas, demonstrates America's overwhelming naval and air superiority in the Pacific.

- Using the newest, largest carriers of the Essex class, history's biggest single fleet roves the Pacific striking at will, unchallenged by the Japanese Fleet. Admiral Raymond Spruance's 5th Fleet destroyed Japanese carrier strength in the Philippines sea battle in June, enabling Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet in September to smash Japan's air strength in the Philippines and compel the Japanese Fleet to seek safer anchorages.

LATE BULLETINS

TWO POLISH GROUPS TO REOPEN DISCUSSIONS

MOSCOW, October 14 — The Polish Government in London and the Polish National Committee of Liberation have agreed to reopen formal negotiations for a combined government, an Associated Press dispatch reported late tonight.

Both Polish groups met with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in a series of conferences lasting 5½ hours last night. U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman acted as observer in the meeting with Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. (OWI)

MACARTHUR HITS AMBOINA, CERAM

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 15 — Allied bombers have dropped another 130 tons of bombs on the Japanese-held Netherlands Indies islands of Amboina and Ceram. A communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said Japanese defense installations were hit heavily. Amboina was a major Dutch naval base. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

RAF saturates Duisburg with 4,500 tons; Airborne assault saved 25,000 casualties; Red Army and Yugoslavs fight Germans in Belgrade streets; Hungarian delegation to Moscow reported.

LIBERATED ITALY — Prisoners repatriated from Algiers; Ministry dismisses nine officials; National Press Association formed; Azzolini sentenced to 30 years; U. S. Rome Consulate reopens; Radio Rome to carry Workers' program; Archbishop recounts German atrocities.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Stalin confer with Polish Liberation Committee; Welles asks for common action against Argentina; Subasic returns to Yugoslavia; Russia wants democracy in Europe, Cot says; Stimson says Palestine situation changed.

WAR FRONTS

LARGEST SUPERFORTRESS ATTACK HITS FORMOSA

WASHINGTON, October 14 — The largest number of giant Superfortresses ever employed in attack today smashed at the Japanese base at Okayama, on the Island of Formosa, from bases in China.

A terse communique from General Henry Arnold, Commanding General of the USAAF and of the all-Superfortress global 20th Bomber Command, indicated that the operation was one of the most successful ever engaged in by this force. The communique follows:

"A large task force of B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command today attacked Okayama, on the Island of Formosa. Okayama is a vital Japanese repair base and supply depot, and is considered the most important air target south of Japan proper. The mission was carried out from bases in China.

Good Weather

"The weather over the target was good, and visual bombing was accomplished. Eyewitness reports of returning crews indicate a successful attack. On this mission, a larger number of Superfortresses was engaged than on any previous attack.

"No report is yet available on enemy opposition, but none of our aircraft so far has been reported lost."

The Superfortress blow followed a heavy attack on Formosa installations by carrier-based planes of the U. S. Pacific Fleet on Wednesday. On Thursday, the carrier-borne aircraft delivered an equally heavy assault on Japanese installations in the Pescadores Islands, which lie between Formosa and the Chinese mainland. In those operations, 63 large ships were sunk or badly damaged, and 396 Japanese planes were destroyed.

Formosa, stolen from China by the Japanese in 1895, lies athwart the coastwise shipping route between Japan and the raw materials of her stolen empire in Southeast Asia.

General Arnold said at a press conference here Friday that production of Superfortresses is being so stepped up in The United States that Japan will soon be bombed by B-29's as heavily as Germany is being hit by the smaller

The Superfortress attack, while spectacular, was only one element of a larger plan which has been in execution for some time, Leroy Finch, Reuter special correspondent at U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, outlined the plan in a dispatch today. He wrote:

"The Pacific Fleet's ability to launch carrier-borne, 1,000-plane attacks on inner Japanese strongholds like Formosa, which is 5,000 miles from Pearl Harbor and 1,500 miles from the nearest American base in the Marianas, demonstrates America's overwhelming naval and air superiority in the Pacific.

"Using the newest, largest carriers of the Essex class, history's biggest single fleet roves the Pacific striking at will, unchallenged by the Japanese Fleet. Admiral Raymond Spruance's 5th Fleet destroyed Japanese carrier strength in the Philippines sea battle in June, enabling Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet in September to smash Japan's air strength in the Philippines and compel the Japanese Fleet to seek safer anchorages.

LATE BULLETINS

TWO POLISH GROUPS TO REOPEN DISCUSSIONS

MOSCOW, October 14 — The Polish Government in London and the Polish National Committee of Liberation have agreed to reopen formal negotiations for a combined government, an Associated Press dispatch reported late tonight.

Both Polish groups met with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in a series of conferences lasting 5½ hours last night. U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman acted as observer in the meeting with Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. (OWI)

MACARTHUR HITS AMBOINA, CERAM

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 15 — Allied bombers have dropped another 130 tons of bombs on the Japanese-held Netherlands Indies islands of Amboina and Ceram. A communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said Japanese defense installations were hit heavily. Amboina was a major Dutch naval base. (OWI)

FOUR SUPERFORTRESSES MISSING

WASHINGTON, October 14 — Four of the Superfortresses which attacked the Japanese base on Okayama, Formosa, this morning, have not been reported, a U. S. War Department communique said tonight.

The communique said some might be expected to report later from friendly bases. No fighter opposition was encountered during the mission, and anti-aircraft fire over the target was slight. Preliminary reports indicate bombing results were good. (Reuter)

FASCISTS AGREE TO DESTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIES

GENEVA, October 14 — The Mussolini Government was said today to have signed an agreement with the German Government to permit the Nazis to remove or destroy all Italian industrial equipment south of the Po Valley.

The *Tribune de Geneve*, publishing a dispatch from Chiasso, said that the Germans have been authorized by Mussolini's Ministry of Economics to remove all machinery useful to the German war effort from the factories south of the Po, and to destroy the remainder to keep it from being used after the area is liberated. (OWI)

3976

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

—The Formosa [carrier-borne] attack is a development of Spruance's crippling blow, which reduced the Japanese Fleet to a 1914 model. No carriers have appeared since to hamper American operations as the U. S. Fleet moves inexorably toward its final objectives on the Japanese homeland. »

A communique from Admiral Nimitz's Pacific Fleet headquarters today, summing up the air and naval assaults on Formosa, the Pescadores, and the Ryukyu Islands, Monday through Thursday, placed total Japanese losses at 227 ships and smaller craft, and 515 planes. American losses were eight planes. (OWI-Reuter)

KWEIPING FALLS TO JAPS; 14TH USAAF ACTIVE

CHUNGKING, October 14 — Kweiping, important town in southern Kwangsi Province, has fallen to Japanese forces, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Bitter fighting preceded the city's fall. The Japanese poured reinforcements into their positions until they outnumbered the defenders four-to-one. The defenders died to the last man.

Kweiping is 70 miles south and east of Liuchow, an important rail city south of Kweilin.

Fliers of the 14th USAAF bombed and strafed Kweiping today and attacked Japanese positions north and south of that city. Enemy concentrations on the West River in Kwangsi Province were attacked Thursday and yesterday. Three steamers and 19 barges were destroyed, and 44 other vessels were destroyed or damaged. The scarcity of even river shipping is emphasized by the Japanese use of sampans, 130 of which, in use as troop or supply craft, were hit by General Stilwell's pilots.

On the Salween River front in Northern Burma, the 14th USAAF attacked in support of Chinese ground operations in spite of poor flying conditions. All planes returned safely from these operations.

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, reported that tanks of a British cavalry regiment, with artillery and air support, attacked Japanese positions north of Tiddim in the Chin Hills of northwestern Burma. Indian troops threw back a counter-attack. The Japanese north of Fort White were said to have withdrawn to new positions nearer the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIES OCCUPY ATHENS AND PIRAEUS

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 14 — Allied forces, consisting of British and Greek troops supported by ships of the Royal Navy and the Greek Navy, and British airborne troops carried in American planes, today occupied Athens, capital of Greece, and the Piraeus, it was announced in a special communique at 2200 hours tonight.

The communique stated:

« The occupation was carried out by British and Greek troops, who were transported, landed, and supported by ships of the Royal Navy, which included units of the Greek Navy. »

It added that planes of the United States Army Air Force landed British airborne troops in the operation, which liberated Athens, located on the Sea of Candia.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Athens' liberation, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean, announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Scobie as land task force commander in Greece.

The communique also stated that the evacuation of enemy garrisons by air from islands in the Aegean « has been gravely hampered by successful attacks carried out on the airfields in Greece by the American 5th USAAF under the command of Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining. »

The announcement said:

rimini-Bologna Highway, the Scolo Rigossa Canal, 2nd are poised for a direct assault on another, the Rubicone Cesenate Canal farther north, it was announced here this morning.

The two canals, radiating inland from Cattolica Mare, coastal town 10 miles north of Rimini, are a keystone of the enemy defenses in the coastal sector, and in addition to being natural tank obstacles, provide good covering positions for infantry.

Capture of a bridge over the Rigossa will facilitate movement of Allied tanks and armor, and with improving weather conditions resulting in better terrain, greater utilization of Allied motorized equipment is anticipated.

Enemy opposition is still strong, however, and mines and artillery fire were encountered north of the Rimini-Bologna Road.

South of the road, units holding the Montano-Montenove-Montecedrozzo Ridge advanced across the valley below on a broad front and overcame moderate resistance, to gain footholds on the slopes of the next ridge.

Bitter enemy resistance continued all along the entire 5th Army front, but American troops pushed back German positions to clear the town of Gesso and capture a dominating height about 18 miles southeast of Bologna. Advances north and northwest of the town continued.

Further to the west, Poggioli was seized, while heavy fighting took place on both sides of the Florence-Bologna Highway, where the Allies took high ground east of the road.

The advance beyond Livergnano, 14 miles to the south of Bologna, was slowed as the Germans put up a fierce defense of a hill just north of the city.

American units also pressed forward in the central sector of the front, far to the southwest of Bologna, while Brazilian troops, in action along the western sectors, took Coreglia, four miles north of the Serchio River. (PRO)

GERMANS IN CORFU SURRENDER

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 14 — German troops on the Island of Corfu have surrendered and the island is now in Allied hands, it was announced here this morning.

British forces which landed on the island found no Germans in the town of Corfu, but a group of 60 trapped on the northeast corner of the island surrendered in a body. No other enemy units are now reported, with the exception of a number of deserters who are being rounded up.

Liberation of Corfu followed the dropping of leaflets by the RAF urging capitulation and giving instructions for surrender.

Shortly afterward, white flags and white crosses were observed in the town and all over the island, and air observers could see crowds waving in the towns and villages.

Meanwhile, Balkan Air Force headquarters announced that the center of the Albanian port town of Sarande, captured earlier in the week by British troops, had been destroyed by an enormous explosion Wednesday evening. The area had previously been roped off, and no casualties were suffered.

The explosion, occurring more than two days after the surrender of the German garrison commander, followed the uncovering of a great many mines and booby traps planted elsewhere in the town. Failure of the commander to disclose the delayed action charge was described as « a gross breach of the Geneva Convention. »

Delvino, Albanian town inland from Sarande, has been occupied by the Partisans following the defeat and evacuation of the Germans there. Partisans entered the town on Tuesday after heavy fighting and bombardment by fighter-bombers of the BAF.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795821

that city. Enemy concentrations on the West River in Kwangsi Province were attacked Thursday and yesterday. Three steamers and 10 barges were destroyed, and 44 other vessels were destroyed or damaged. The scarcity of even river shipping is emphasized by the Japanese use of sampans, 130 of which, in use as troop or supply craft, were hit by General Stilwell's pilots.

On the Salween River front in Northern Burma, the 14th USAAF attacked in support of Chinese ground operations in spite of poor flying conditions. All planes returned safely from these operations.

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, reported that tanks of a British cavalry regiment, with artillery and air support, attacked Japanese positions north of Tiddim in the Chin Hills of northwestern Burma. Indian troops threw back a counter-attack. The Japanese north of Fort White were said to have withdrawn to new positions nearer the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIES OCCUPY ATHENS AND PIRAEUS

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 14 — Allied forces, consisting of British and Greek troops supported by ships of the Royal Navy and the Greek Navy and British airborne troops carried in American planes, today occupied Athens, capital of Greece, and the Piraeus, it was announced in a special communique at 2200 hours tonight.

The communique stated:

« The occupation was carried out by British and Greek troops, who were transported, landed, and supported by ships of the Royal Navy, which included units of the Greek Navy. »

It added that planes of the United States Army Air Force landed British airborne troops in the operation, which liberated Athens, located on the Sea of Candia.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Athens' liberation, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean, announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Scobie as land task force commander in Greece.

The communique also stated that the evacuation of enemy garrison by air from islands in the Aegean « has been gravely hampered by successful attacks carried out on the airfields in Greece by the American 5th USAAF under the command of Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining. »

The announcement said:

« This operation for the liberation of Athens has been greatly facilitated by preliminary operations carried out in the Aegean by a mixed force of cruisers, carriers, and destroyers of the Royal Navy operating under the command of Rear Admiral Troubridge and later under Commodore G. N. Oliver, also by action of Land Forces Adriatic under Brigadier Davy in the Peloponnesus, and the Balkan Air Force under the command of Air Vice Marshal Elliott. »
(PRO)

ATHENS RECEIVES FOOD

AFHQ, MEDITERRANEAN, October 14 — Hundreds of tons of food and emergency medical supplies have already been flown to Athens from Allied sources.

An official statement said tonight that the supplies reached the Greek capital city by American aircraft within a few hours after the entry of British troops. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY BREACHES GERMAN LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — Continuing their steady advance against German positions along the Adriatic sector, 8TH Army troops yesterday pushed across one of the main German defense positions north of the Rimini and attacked Japanese positions north and south of that city. Enemy concentrations on the West River in Kwangsi Province were attacked Thursday and yesterday. Three steamers and 10 barges were destroyed, and 44 other vessels were destroyed or damaged. The scarcity of even river shipping is emphasized by the Japanese use of sampans, 130 of which, in use as troop or supply craft, were hit by General Stilwell's pilots.

On the Salween River front in Northern Burma, the 14th USAAF attacked in support of Chinese ground operations in spite of poor flying conditions. All planes returned safely from these operations.

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, reported that tanks of a British cavalry regiment, with artillery and air support, attacked Japanese positions north of Tiddim in the Chin Hills of northwestern Burma. Indian troops threw back a counter-attack. The Japanese north of Fort White were said to have withdrawn to new positions nearer the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIES OCCUPY ATHENS AND PIRAEUS

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 14 — Allied forces, consisting of British and Greek troops supported by ships of the Royal Navy and the Greek Navy and British airborne troops carried in American planes, today occupied Athens, capital of Greece, and the Piraeus, it was announced in a special communique at 2200 hours tonight.

The communique stated:

« The occupation was carried out by British and Greek troops, who were transported, landed, and supported by ships of the Royal Navy, which included units of the Greek Navy. »

It added that planes of the United States Army Air Force landed British airborne troops in the operation, which liberated Athens, located on the Sea of Candia.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Athens' liberation, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean, announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Scobie as land task force commander in Greece.

The communique also stated that the evacuation of enemy garrison by air from islands in the Aegean « has been gravely hampered by successful attacks carried out on the airfields in Greece by the American 5th USAAF under the command of Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining. »

The announcement said:

« This operation for the liberation of Athens has been greatly facilitated by preliminary operations carried out in the Aegean by a mixed force of cruisers, carriers, and destroyers of the Royal Navy operating under the command of Rear Admiral Troubridge and later under Commodore G. N. Oliver, also by action of Land Forces Adriatic under Brigadier Davy in the Peloponnesus, and the Balkan Air Force under the command of Air Vice Marshal Elliott. »
(PRO)

ATHENS RECEIVES FOOD

AFHQ, MEDITERRANEAN, October 14 — Hundreds of tons of food and emergency medical supplies have already been flown to Athens from Allied sources.

An official statement said tonight that the supplies reached the Greek capital city by American aircraft within a few hours after the entry of British troops. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY BREACHES GERMAN LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — Continuing their steady advance against German positions along the Adriatic sector, 8TH Army troops yesterday pushed across one of the main German defense positions north of the Rimini fighting took place on both sides of the Florence-Bologna Highway, where the Allies took high ground east of the road.

The advance beyond Livergnano, 14 miles to the south of Bologna, was slowed as the Germans put up a fierce defense of a hill just north of the city.

American units also pressed forward in the central sector of the front, far to the southwest of Bologna, while Brazilian troops, in action along the western sectors, took Coreglia, four miles north of the Serchio River. (PRO)

GERMANS IN CORFU SURRENDER

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 14 — German troops on the Island of Corfu have surrendered and the island is now in Allied hands, it was announced here this morning.

British forces which landed on the island found no Germans in the town of Corfu, but a group of 60 trapped on the northeast corner of the island surrendered in a body. No other enemy units are now reported, with the exception of a number of deserters who are being rounded up.

Liberation of Corfu followed the dropping of leaflets by the RAF urging capitulation and giving instructions for surrender.

Shortly afterward, white flags and white crosses were observed in the town and all over the island, and air observers could see crowds waving in the towns and villages.

Meanwhile, Balkan Air Force headquarters announced that the center of the Albanian port town of Sarande, captured earlier in the week by British troops, had been destroyed by an enormous explosion Wednesday evening. The area had previously been roped off, and no casualties were suffered.

The explosion, occurring more than two days after the surrender of the German garrison commander, followed the uncovering of a great many mines and booby traps planted elsewhere in the town. Failure of the commander to disclose the delayed action charge was described as « a gross breach of the Geneva Convention. »

Delvino, Albanian town inland from Sarande, has been occupied by the Partisans following the defeat and evacuation of the Germans there. Partisans entered the town on Tuesday after heavy fighting and bombardment by fighter-bombers of the BAF.

Tribute to the Partisan Forces who cooperated in the capture of Sarande was made by the commander of the British Forces, who said: « Cooperation of the Partisan Forces in the recent Sarande action has been most efficient under the direction of Partisan Brigade Commander Colonel Islan Radovicka. »
(PRO)

15TH A.A.F. HITS SILESIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — For the second consecutive day, Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the 15th AAF bombed oil targets in Silesia this morning, while other formations headed for central Europe and struck communication targets in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, it was announced here tonight.

Both instrument and visual bombing were used in hitting the synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer, also bombed yesterday, and nearby Odertal.

Heavy cloud cover was encountered on the route of the bombers, which hammered key communications targets.

Rail yards at Bratislava, on the Danube in Slovakia, were hit, while other formations dropped explosives on Ersekujvar and Komarom, both in Hungary on the main line to Vienna.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

In northern Yugoslavia, a rail bridge at Maribor, on a line to Italy, was bombed.

Fighter-bombers of the 12th Air Force were out in strength again this morning in their continued assault on German defense positions and supply lines in a concentrated area just south of Bologna. Hundreds of sorties were flown in the third day's operations of the heavy air attack in support of 5th Army troops, and excellent results were reported.

For the second night in a row, RAF medium and heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force struck at the rail yards at Szekesfehervar, 40 miles southwest of Budapest. Hits on the rail line and buildings were reported, and fires visible 70 miles away resulted from the bombardment. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HITS NORTH ITALY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — While medium bombers and fighters of the Tactical Air Force continued their assault on German positions around Bologna, Liberators and Flying Fortresses yesterday went after targets in northern Italy, southeastern Germany, Austria, and Hungary for the second consecutive day.

Striking in great force, the heavy bombers penetrated a heavy smoke screen to continue Allied blows against German oil resources with a concentrated raid on the Blechhammer oil refinery, 75 miles southwest of Breslau.

Other units of the bombing force swung toward Vienna, rail yards and repair shops were the targets. Rail yards were also bombed at Borbida, 45 miles west of Budapest, and at Szekesfehervar, 55 miles southwest of Budapest. The former is a concentration point for transport and supplies moving toward the Russo-German front in Hungary, and the aerial blows were in direct support of Red Army troops moving across the Hungarian plain.

In a continuation of this attack, RAF bombers went out last night to hit the Szekesfehervar yards again after the daylight assault by Liberators.

Fighters escorting the 15th AAF bombers strafed a number of ground targets and, in addition to destroying a number of aircraft on the ground, were credited with hitting 15 locomotives, two oil cars, two motor vehicles, and an ammunition dump. They also damaged 20 locomotives, 161 rail cars, and 37 vehicles.

Road, rail, and river traffic were also strafed by Mustangs operating between Budapest, Gyor, and Vienna, with the destruction of 48 locomotives, 82 oil tank cars, and other rolling stock.

No Fighter Opposition

Moderate to heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered in these operations but, while more than 30 enemy fighters were sighted in the Vienna area, they failed to give battle, and the bombers continued on their mission unmolested by air interference.

From all of these operations, 36 heavy bombers and 12 others are missing, some of which are thought to have come down in friendly territory.

In the Bologna area, adverse weather failed to stop the air assault on German positions surrounding the city, and Mitchells and Marauders went after enemy communications, bridges north and south of the city, and fuel dumps.

Thunderbolts were also out in force, striking at gun positions, buildings, and transport near the edges of the battle area.

Other bombers went after German transport as far away as the Vienna area, sinking five barges moving down the canals with supplies for enemy troops facing the 8th Army.

Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force struck at troops

the colors of the RHAF had flown over their homeland in 3½ years.

Piloted by airmen who joined forces with the British Middle East Armies in 1941, after the fall of Greece, the planes flew low over the northern part of the newly-liberated Peloponnesus and continued ahead on their missions in support of the advancing Allied troops.

For three years, the pilots, all former members of the RHAF, have been flying with the RAF in the Mediterranean area.

Some of the squadron had previously seen action over Crete, but today was the first time any of them had been over their homes since 1941.

Their commanding officer, holder of both the British and Greek D.F.C., said: "We have great hopes of seeing Athens again very shortly." (PRO)

MORE BRAZILIAN TROOPS LAND IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — Thousands of Brazilian troops, reinforcements for the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, have landed at an Italian port and will soon take their places in the line as part of Lt Gen Mark Clark's 5th Army, it was announced here today.

Included in the contingent, the largest group thus far to be sent by Brazil against the Nazi armies, are infantry, artillery, engineer, and air force units, military police, medical detachments, and quartermaster and other troops.

The troops have been transported to a camp area, and will be given a short period of intensive training before being sent into the line, where their companions are now pushing ahead through the breached Goth Line fortifications.

Commanded by two Brazilian brigadier generals, the newly-arrived troops were greeted on their arrival by Maj. Gen. Joao Baptista Mascarenhas, commanding general of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force.

The large convoy, escorted by Brazilian and U.S. cruisers, destroyers, other craft, and planes, made the crossing without interference by enemy submarines.

The original contingent of Brazilian troops landed in Italy last July and have since seen heavy action with the 5th Army. They have been commended by General Clark for their excellent progress against the enemy.

Brazil declared war on Germany on 22 August 1942, after a number of Brazilian ships had been sunk with heavy loss of life. (PRO)

GREEKS HARRY GERMAN RETREAT ROUTES

CAIRO, October 14 — Greek Patriots have been carrying out large-scale attacks on German retreat routes, particularly in Thessaly, Radio Cairo said today.

A German troop train was derailed west of Lamia in a night attack, and the Germans suffered heavy losses. (OWI)

AMERICANS INCH SLOWLY INTO AACHEN

SHAEF, October 14 — The American advance into the center of Aachen continued slowly today with bitter house-to-house fighting. The Germans have succeeded in strengthening their Aachen garrison by slipping small groups at night through the half-mile wide corridor northeast of the city. Press dispatches report that approximately 1,000 German prisoners have so far been taken.

For 24 hours the Germans have been unable to make any counter-attack to relieve their garrison, and all their efforts to bring up tanks have been repelled. A combined artillery and aerial bombardment in the past two days destroyed 84 tanks and 30 fighter planes, as well as a large armored force

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

Striking in great force the heavy bombers penetrated a heavy smoke screen to continue Allied blows against German oil resources with a concentrated raid on the Blechhammer oil refinery, 75 miles southwest of Breslau.

Other units of the bombing force swung toward Vienna, rail yards and repair shops were the targets. Rail yards were also bombed at Banhida, 45 miles west of Budapest, and at Szekesfehervar, 35 miles southwest of Budapest. The former is a concentration point for transport and supplies moving toward the Russo-German front in Hungary, and the aerial blows were in direct support of Red Army troops moving across the Hungarian plain.

In a continuation of this attack, RAF bombers went out last night to hit the Szekesfehervar yards again after the daylight assault by Liberators.

Fighters escorting the 15th AAF bombers strafed a number of ground targets and, in addition to destroying a number of aircraft on the ground, were credited with hitting 15 locomotives, two oil cars, two motor vehicles, and an ammunition dump. They also damaged 20 locomotives, 161 rail cars, and 37 vehicles.

Road, rail, and river traffic were also strafed by Mustangs operating between Budapest, Gyor, and Vienna, with the destruction of 48 locomotives, 82 oil tank cars, and other rolling stock.

No Fighter Opposition

Moderate to heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered in these operations but, while more than 30 enemy fighters were sighted in the Vienna area, they failed to give battle, and the bombers continued on their mission unmolested by air interference.

From all of these operations, 36 heavy bombers and 12 others are missing, some of which are thought to have come down in friendly territory.

In the Bologna area, adverse weather failed to stop the air assault on German positions surrounding the city, and Mitchells and Marauders went after enemy communications, bridges north and south of the city, and fuel dumps.

Thunderbolts were also out in force, striking at gun positions, buildings, and transport near the edges of the battle area.

Other bombers went after German transport as far away as the Vienna area, sinking five barges moving down the canals with supplies for enemy troops facing the 8th Army.

Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force struck at troops and guns in the sector of Cesena, key communications point on the main highway to northern Italy and now only a few miles from advance Allied troops.

The persistent campaign against bridge communications across the Savio River, across which supplies must be carried to Kesselring's troops in this area, has met excellent success, with the destruction of all bridges except one small railroad bridge north of Cesena. The destruction of land communications has forced the Germans to turn to canals and inland waterways in moving supplies to their base at Ravenna.

For the past several days, it is revealed, fighter-bombers have been hammering these targets and yesterday alone destroyed five barges, a 60-foot schooner, and a Siebel ferry, and in addition damaged other rail and river transport.

Planes of the Balkan Air Force attacked shipping, railways, and motor transport in the Salonika, Larissa, and Sunja areas, and sank two ships near Volos. (PRO)

GREEK PILOTS FLY OVER HOMELAND

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — Spitfire fighter planes, bearing the markings of the Royal Hellenic Air Force, flew over Greece today in support of British ground forces pushing toward Athens from Corinth, it was announced here tonight. It was the first time planes bearing

Included in the contingent, the largest group thus far to be sent by Brazil against the Nazi armies, are infantry, artillery, engineer, and air force units, military police, medical detachments, and quartermaster and other troops.

The troops have been transported to a camp area, and will be given a short period of intensive training before being sent into the line, where their companions are now pushing ahead through the breached Goth Line fortifications.

Commanded by two Brazilian brigadier generals, the newly-arrived troops were greeted on their arrival by Maj. Gen. Joao Baptista Mascarenhas, commanding general of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force.

The large convoy, escorted by Brazilian and U.S. cruisers, destroyers, other craft, and planes, made the crossing without interference by enemy submarines.

The original contingent of Brazilian troops landed in Italy last July and have since seen heavy action with the 5th Army. They have been commended by General Clark for their excellent progress against the enemy.

Brazil declared war on Germany on 22 August 1942, after a number of Brazilian ships had been sunk with heavy loss of life. (PRO)

GREEKS HARRY GERMAN RETREAT ROUTES

CAIRO, October 14 — Greek Patriots have been carrying out large-scale attacks on German retreat routes, particularly in Thessaly, Radio Cairo said today.

A German troop train was derailed west of Lamia in a night attack, and the Germans suffered heavy losses. (OWI)

AMERICANS INCH SLOWLY INTO AACHEN

SHAEF, October 14 — The American advance into the center of Aachen continued slowly today with bitter house-to-house fighting. The Germans have succeeded in strengthening their Aachen garrison by slipping small groups at night through the half-mile wide corridor northeast of the city. Press dispatches report that approximately 1,000 German prisoners have so far been taken.

For 24 hours the Germans have been unable to make any counter-attack to relieve their garrison, and all their efforts to bring up tanks have been repelled. A combined artillery and aerial bombardment in the past two days destroyed 84 tanks and 30 fighter planes, as well as a large armored force massing north of the city.

More than 200 guns, including eight-inch rifles, were turned on German concentrations in the vicinity of Wurselen today. The Germans sustained heavy losses, but press reports stated that the threat of a heavy counter-attack has not yet passed.

Weather conditions today prevented tactical operations against Aachen objectives. An artillery reconnaissance plane report said that not a single building in the city was intact.

The Germans north of Antwerp are fighting hard to keep the Canadian 1st Army from establishing a firm hold on the bottleneck causeway to Beveland and Walcheren Islands. German SS and paratroop spearheads are trying to widen the 600-yard gap to permit the passage of 15,000 trapped troops on the islands.

The Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal has been extended, while Allied troops pushed southward two miles through soggy ground from Biervliet against stiff opposition in an attempt to effect a junction. Canadian tanks have crossed the Leopold Canal over bridges thrown up yesterday by engineers, despite 88-millimeter and mortar shellfire. The tanks are now blasting their way through strong German fortified positions in support of ground forces. Fighter-bombers renewed their attacks on gun emplacements and strongpoints in the Breskens area, on the seaward side of the pocket.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

On the eastern flank of the British salient in Holland, 2nd Army troops continued to advance slowly through densely wooded terrain against touch resistance from German infantry and armor. They are now operating three miles from the River Meuse (Maas), in the vicinity of Venraij.

French and American forces have seized four villages and have fought their way to within 12 miles of Schlucht Pass, 28 miles north of Belfort. Pressure is being maintained near Le Thillot, which is now hemmed in on three sides by Allied units.

Far to the west, 60,000 German troops are still holding out in the Atlantic coast ports of St. Nazaire, La Rochelle, and Royan, and are getting ready for renewed battle, a French Forces of the Interior communique stated.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

R.A.F. SATURATES DUISBURG WITH 1,500 TONS

LONDON, October 14 — With weather in the Dover Strait the best for several days, a fleet of over 1,000 RAF heavy bombers today attacked Duisberg, while about that many USAAF heavies attacked Cologne. More than 3,300 British and American planes took part in these two major assaults, and in other attacks on military targets in the Saarbrücken and Kaiserslautern areas.

RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes saturated Duisberg with 4,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries in a concentrated attack lasting only 25 minutes. This operation broke all previous records for the weight of bombs dropped in a single attack on a German city in daylight. Fourteen British bombers are missing.

First reports indicated that great damage was done to Duisberg's rail, port, and industrial installations.

Railway junctions, docks, and factories were all bombed, and very large fires were left burning. As crews turned for home, they saw the whole area obscured with smoke, one column rising to a height of 5,000 feet from burning steel-works.

Although the Germans offered no serious air opposition, one ME-109 attempting to interfere was destroyed. Ground defenses, however, at times put up a heavy barrage.

The 1,000 bombers of the 8th USAAF which attacked Cologne's marshaling yards and other targets were escorted by Thunderbolts and Mustangs numbering more than 1,100. They followed close on the heels of RAF Mosquitoes which attacked Cologne last night, together with other objectives in western Germany.

Medium and fighter-bombers yesterday not only blasted Aachen, but ranged on into western Germany. They destroyed 246 rail cars and damaged 126. They destroyed 42 motor trucks and damaged 30. They wrecked 54 locomotives and damaged two, knocked out eight gun positions, and smashed 19 factories. A bridge was destroyed, and railway lines were cut at 86 places.

Strong German Opposition

Thunderbolts and Lightnings encountered some of the strongest German air opposition in weeks, running into formations of Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs, sometimes 100 strong. In air battles they destroyed 18 German planes and damaged 13. Thirteen American planes were lost, Associated Press reported.

In Holland Mitchells and Bostons late yesterday bombed loaded freight cars at Amersfoort and Utrecht, where the Air Ministry said the Germans were suspected of trying to evacuate troops by rail.

Rocket-firing RAF Typhoons smashed their second German field headquarters in Holland in three days. Yesterday's attack was timed for 1100 hours, when the German commander was believed to hold his daily conference.

AIRBORNE ASSAULT SAVED 25,000 CASUALTIES

LONDON, October 14 — The Allied airborne assault in the Nijmegen and Arnhem areas last month saved the British 2nd Army an estimated 25,000 casualties, and enabled the British to drive 60 miles through the Netherlands, Maj. Gen. Frederick M. Browning, Deputy Commander of the Allied 1st Airborne Army, said here today.

"Our present positions are largely the result of that attack and a study of the map will show that the paratroopers did not die in vain," he said. "I feel certain that the Germans are studying the map with acute apprehension."

General Browning returned General Dwight Eisenhower's tribute to the British 1st Airborne Division by praising the American 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions, which held off terrific attacks, wiped out two enemy wedges across the British salient, and opened an avenue now pointing to the heart of Germany.

The world's greatest airborne operation, General Browning said, has brought the British and American armies closer together than ever. (OWI)

GERMAN TORTURE CHAMBER DISCOVERED

LONDON, October 14 — British troops advancing across Belgium discovered a German torture chamber in an old fort near Breendonck, between Brussels and Antwerp, a Reuter dispatch reported.

British troops were shown rooms where the Gestapo tortured their prisoners. In a lethal chamber, bodies were beaten and shot, and thrown naked on the floor and gassed, whether they were dead or not.

The torture chamber is now empty but for a wooden table and a small stove with a hooked branding iron beside it. From two hooks in the ceiling hung ropes by which victims were hoisted up and down. Across the floor was a streamlet leading to a drain, down which the blood of the tortured men flowed. Electric light wires had been extended from wall plugs to electrocute the prisoners.

For punishment, the report said, prisoners had their wrists shackled to a wall by a one-foot chain in cells measuring six feet by four feet. Their food was placed in a bowl on a low trap door, and by straining forward to the fullest extent of their chains, prisoners were just able to reach the bowl. The German guards frequently left the bowl in that position for only a few minutes, and prisoners unable to reach the food quickly went without. (Reuter)

AMERICAN GENERAL CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, October 14 — The War Department today announced the capture of the first American general to fall into German hands. Brigadier General Arthur W. Vanaman was reported missing in action over Germany while acting as an observer on an aerial bombing mission. (Reuter)

RED ARMY, YUGOSLAVS FIGHT GERMANS IN STREETS OF BELGRADE

MOSCOW, October 14 — Red Army and Free Yugoslav troops are "fighting the enemy in the streets of Belgrade," Marshal Tito announced tonight.

At the same time, tonight's Soviet communique told of further advances in the Belgrade area and the capture of a town two miles south of the encircled Yugoslav capital.

The Soviet communique also announced gains south of Riga, including the capture of Valmi, a rail station; and gains in Northern Transylvania.

Trapped Germans were the target in heavy Red Air Force bombing attacks on the Baltic port of Memel, in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

assaults, and in other attacks on military targets in the Saarbrücken and Kaiserslautern areas.

RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes saturated Duisberg with 4,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries in a concentrated attack lasting only 23 minutes. This operation broke all previous records for the weight of bombs dropped in a single attack on a German city in daylight. Fourteen British bombers are missing.

First reports indicated that great damage was done to Duisberg's rail, port, and industrial installations.

Railway junctions, docks and factories were all bombed, and very large fires were left burning. As crews turned for home, they saw the whole area obscured with smoke, one column rising to a height of 5,000 feet from burning steel-works.

Although the Germans offered no serious air opposition, one ME-109 attempting to interfere was destroyed. Ground defenses, however, at times put up a heavy barrage.

The 1,000 bombers of the 8th USAAF which attacked Cologne's marshalling yards and other targets were escorted by Thunderbolts and Mustangs numbering more than 1,100. They followed close on the heels of RAF Mosquitoes which attacked Cologne last night, together with other objectives in western Germany.

Medium and fighter-bombers yesterday not only blasted Aachen, but ranged on into western Germany. They destroyed 246 rail cars and damaged 126. They destroyed 42 motor trucks and damaged 30. They wrecked 54 locomotives and damaged two, knocked out eight gun positions, and smashed 19 factories. A bridge was destroyed, and railway lines were cut at 86 places.

Strong German Opposition

Thunderbolts and Lightnings encountered some of the strongest German air opposition in weeks, running into formations of Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs, sometimes 100 strong. In air battles they destroyed 18 German planes and damaged 13. Thirteen American planes were lost, Associated Press reported.

In Holland, Mitchells and Bostons late yesterday bombed loaded freight cars at Amersfoort and Utrecht, where the Air Ministry said the Germans were suspected of trying to evacuate troops by rail.

Rocket-firing RAF Typhoons smashed their second German field headquarters in Holland in three days. Yesterday's attack was timed for 1100 hours, when the German commander was believed to hold his daily conference.

The conference ended abruptly and violently, the Air Ministry said, when the Typhoons put 500-pound bombs on the headquarters buildings and razed them to the ground.

Eight barges were sunk and 21 others damaged in the Scheldt Estuary yesterday by RAF fighter-bombers based on the Continent. The barges were being used to evacuate German troops.

Reconnaissance of Walcheren Island revealed the sea wall breached in many places after the recent attacks, and water penetrating some way inland on a wide front.

A large-scale flying bomb attack was launched from German planes over the North Sea during the night, against southern England and the London area. An American news service said some casualties and damage were caused, but shore defenses knocked down most of the flying bombs and the assault was termed «a failure.»

Casualties from flying-bomb attacks on Britain during September were announced today as 170 killed, including 27 children, and 360 injured. (OWI-Reuter)

U-BOATS ATTACK ALLIED CONVOY

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, October 14 — The largest convoy ever to sail from the United Kingdom was attacked by a U-boat pack, it was disclosed today, when 35 survivors from a merchantman sunk in the four-day running battle were landed here from a British rescue ship. (OWI)

LONDON, October 14 — British troops [illegible] Belgium discovered a German torture chamber in an old fort near Breendonck, between Brussels and Antwerp, a Reuter dispatch reported.

British troops were shown rooms where the Gestapo tortured their prisoners. In a lethal chamber, bodies were beaten and shot, and thrown naked on the floor and gassed, whether they were dead or not.

The torture chamber is now empty but for a wooden table and a small stove with a hooked branding iron beside it. From two hooks in the ceiling hung ropes by which victims were hoisted up and down. Across the floor was a streamlet leading to a drain, down which the blood of the tortured men flowed. Electric light wires had been extended from wall plugs to electrocute the prisoners.

For punishment, the report said, prisoners had their wrists shackled to a wall by a one-foot chain in cells measuring six feet by four feet. Their food was placed in a bowl on a low trap door, and by straining forward to the fullest extent of their chains, prisoners were just able to reach the bowl. The German guards frequently left the bowl in that position for only a few minutes, and prisoners unable to reach the food quickly went without. (Reuter)

AMERICAN GENERAL CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, October 14 — The War Department today announced the capture of the first American general to fall into German hands: Brigadier General Arthur W. Vanaman was reported missing in action over Germany while acting as an observer on an aerial bombing mission. (Reuter)

RED ARMY, YUGOSLAVS FIGHT GERMANS IN STREETS OF BELGRADE

MOSCOW, October 14 — Red Army and Free Yugoslav troops are «fighting the enemy in the streets of Belgrade,» Marshal Tito announced tonight.

At the same time, tonight's Soviet communique told of further advances in the Belgrade area and the capture of a town two miles south of the encircled Yugoslav capital.

The Soviet communique also announced gains south of Riga, including the capture of Valuzi, a rail station, and gains in Northern Transylvania.

Trapped Germans were the target in heavy Red Air Force bombing attacks on the Baltic port of Memel, in Lithuania, and the East Prussian town of Tilsit.

Nine German transports were in the port when the bombers came over, and the pilots saw a large concentration of troops and military equipment. Forty fires were started, and explosions «of great force» were seen, the communique said.

At Tilsit, the bombers obtained a direct hit on a train in the railroad station and started large fires near bridges across the Niemen River.

The Northern Transylvania fighting was in cooperation with Rumanian troops. Eight railway stations were captured, as well as a number of inhabited localities.

While the fighting raged in Belgrade, Marshal Tito's Partisans advanced on Skoplje, a rail-center in the south of Yugoslavia. Kacanik, 20 miles northwest, and Vranja, 44 miles northeast of Skoplje, were taken.

What the developments of the past few days in the Balkans mean to the Germans is indicated by an Allied military correspondent, who wrote today:

«The German forces in the Balkans are hounded on every side and don't know which way to turn to escape the Allies. Even if they escape the Patriots in Greece, they will run into their equally unhappily-placed compatriots in Yugoslavia, where Marshal Tito's forces, who have linked up with the Red Army, either hold or have cut the roads into Austria.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

The correspondent added that the German supply situation by this time must be chaotic, with depleted petrol supplies limiting the Germans to horse-drawn vehicles.

In addition, a Reuter dispatch pointed out, a German grouping of about six divisions in north Serbia is cut off from direct communication with Hungary and Germany by the severing of the Orient Express railway line at Subotica. In the Nis area, to the south, another large group, estimated at 160,000 men, is virtually trapped. A third major pocket is eastward of Debrecen in Transylvania, where Allied troops draw a noose tighter around approximately 150,000 Germans.

A Finnish communique today reported continued pursuit of the Germans and the capture of Upper Tornio.

(OWI-Reuter)

CZECHO-SLOVAK 1ST ARMY NAMED

WASHINGTON, October 14 — Edward Benes, President of Czecho-Slovakia, in London, has named the Czecho-Slovak troops fighting against the Germans in their homeland the 1st Czecho-Slovakian 1st Army, the BBC said today.

The broadcast also said that General Rudolf Viest, former commander of the «1st Army,» arrived somewhere in Czecho-Slovakia today. (OWI)

BULGARIA WANTS FRIENDLY BALKAN RELATIONS

SOFIA, October 14 — The Bulgarian Government has offered to pay reparations immediately for damages and injustice done to Yugoslavia by the forces of the former Bulgarian Fascist Government, it was said officially today.

The Bulgar-Tito agreement, it was said, provides for mutual military cooperation against Germany and friendly settlement of all questions affecting the two countries.

This agreement was «only the beginning» said the statement, adding the hope that similar friendly relations might be established with all Bulgaria's Balkan neighbors. (OWI)

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION TO MOSCOW REPORTED

ANKARA, October 14 — The Turkian newspaper *Ulus*, which is claimed by Reuter to have a direct connexion with Hungary, stated today that Hungary is about to send an armistice delegation to Moscow. (Reuter)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION NAMED

WASHINGTON, October 14 — A Bulgarian Armistice delegation, including Foreign Minister Petko Staynov, has been appointed by Premier Kimon Georgiev to proceed to Moscow to conclude terms with delegations from the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States, Radio Sofia said today.

Besides Staynov, Bulgarian Ministers Without Portfolio Dobri Terpeshev and Nikola Petkov, Finance Minister Petko Stoyanov «and four advisers» will make the trip, the broadcast said. (OWI)

DISTANCES TO BERLIN

NEW YORK, October 14 — The Allied armies are now the following distances from Berlin:

Western front from west of Düren, 302 miles; Russian front from Warsaw, 310 miles; Italian front from Livergnano, 560 miles. (OWI)

Pointing out that the new organization could not be representative until northern Italy was freed, Salvatorelli emphasized that inability to attend today's meeting would not place any journalist at a disadvantage later. (UNN)

AZZOLINI SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS

ROME, October 14 — Vincenzo Azzolini, 53, former director of the Bank of Italy in Rome, was today sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment by a special court sitting in Palazzo Corsini. He was found guilty, under extenuating circumstances, of giving aid to an enemy nation by allowing 117 tons of Italian gold to pass into Nazi hands.

The prosecution had demanded the death penalty.

Azzolini, who heard the verdict without visible emotion, was also ordered by the special High Court of Justice to pay the costs of proceedings and accessory damages in a civil action held concurrently with the criminal trial.

The sentence was pronounced by President Judge Lorenzo Maroni, who, with the special eight-man court, deliberated the verdict for two hours. The courtroom in the Palazzo Corsini, where the six-day trial was held, was packed to capacity.

The prisoner was remanded to the Regina Coeli Jail, adjacent to the Palazzo Corsini near the Tiber River, where he will await transfer to an Italian military prison.

Today's session opened at 0925 hours with the conclusion of a defense summation begun yesterday afternoon by Ettore Botti, associate defense counsel. Botti hammered at arguments previously adduced, by which he attempted to show that Azzolini could not possibly have prevented the Italian gold reserve from falling into the hands of the Nazi invaders. «At that time,» the defense argued, «Rome was an open city, completely unprotected, without any armed force on which Azzolini might call to protect the gold.»

The Nazi occupation made it difficult to decide where or how to hide the gold, Botti said. «How many of you,» he asked, «when trying to hide arms and ammunition from the oppressors, were able to decide in what place, in what manner, and under what circumstances it was best to hide the weapons, or whether it might not be the better part of valor to turn your arms over to the Nazis?»

Botti closed with a stirring appeal for acquittal which brought tears to the eyes of many in the audience.

At the close of the address, the prisoner, speaking to the court, declared:

«I rest on the defense placed before you by my attorneys and place my faith in the sense of justice of the High Court.»

The former bank director's career dates back to 1905, when he was appointed to a minor position in the Italian Treasury. He was appointed director-general of the Bank of Italy in 1931. He has a wife, and three children ranging in age from 15 to 27. (UNN)

BRITISH ROME CONSULATE MOVES

ROME, October 14 — The consular section of the British Embassy has transferred its offices from the Embassy to 16, Piazza di Spagna. (UNN)

U. S. CONSULATE REOPENS

WASHINGTON, October 14 — The U. S. Department of State today appointed Lindon Crook and Herman Moss to be Vice Consuls at Rome, attached to the office of the United States representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

mer commander of the «1st Army,» arrived somewhere in Czecho-Slovakia today. (OWI)

BULGARIA WANTS FRIENDLY BALKAN RELATIONS

SOFIA, October 14 — The Bulgarian Government has offered to pay reparations immediately for damages and injustice done to Yugoslavia by the forces of the former Bulgarian Fascist Government. It was said officially today.

The Bulgar-Tito agreement, it was said, provides for mutual military cooperation against Germany and friendly settlement of all questions affecting the two countries.

This agreement was «only the beginning,» said the statement, adding the hope that similar friendly relations might be established with all Bulgaria's Balkan neighbors. (OWI)

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION TO MOSCOW REPORTED

ANKARA, October 14 — The Turkish newspaper Ulus, which is claimed by Reuter to have a direct connexion with Hungary, stated today that Hungary is about to send an armistice delegation to Moscow. (Reuter)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION NAMED

WASHINGTON, October 14 — A Bulgarian Armistice delegation, including Foreign Minister Petko Staynov, has been appointed by Premier Kimon Georgiev to proceed to Moscow to conclude terms with delegations from the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States, Radio Sofia said today.

Besides Staynov, Bulgarian Ministers Without Portfolio Dobri Tarpeshev and Nikola Petkov, Finance Minister Petko Stoyanov «and four advisers» will make the trip, the broadcast said. (OWI)

DISTANCES TO BERLIN

NEW YORK, October 14 — The Allied armies are now the following distances from Berlin:

Western front from west of Duren, 302 miles; Russian front from Warsaw, 310 miles; Italian front from Livergnano, 560 miles. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

PRISONERS REPATRIATED FROM ALGERIA

ROME, October 14 — A group of repatriated Italian prisoners returned to Italy this morning from British camps in Algeria. They were taken for a few days to a transit camp, while arrangements are made for their return home.

The soldiers, who looked extremely fit, showed great joy at their return. All declared the conditions of their imprisonment to have been excellent. (UNN)

MINISTRY DISMISSES NINE OFFICIALS

ROME, October 14 — Nine more officials of the Postal and Telegraphic Offices here have been dismissed and handed over to the jurisdiction of the Epuration Commission, it was announced today. (UNN)

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION FORMED

ROME, October 14 — A reorganised National Press Association was formed here today at a meeting of journalists, who elected Luigi Salvatorelli as President.

The association proposes to set up regional branches, and also centers for the epuration of the press.

The prisoner was remanded to the Regina Coeli Jail, adjacent to the Palazzo Corsini near the Tiber River, where he will await transfer to an Italian military prison.

Today's session opened at 0925 hours with the conclusion of a defense summation begun yesterday afternoon by Ettore Botti, associate defense counsel. Botti hammered at arguments previously adduced, by which he attempted to show that Azzolini could not possibly have prevented the Italian gold reserve from falling into the hands of the Nazi invaders. «At that time,» the defense argued, «Rome was an open city, completely unprotected, without any armed force on which Azzolini might call to protect the gold.»

The Nazi occupation made it difficult to decide where or how to hide the gold, Botti said. «How many of you,» he asked, «when trying to hide arms and ammunition from the oppressors, were able to decide in what place, in what manner, and under what circumstances it was best to hide the weapons, or whether it might not be the better part of valor to turn your arms over to the Nazis?»

Botti closed with a stirring appeal for acquittal which brought tears to the eyes of many in the audience.

At the close of the address, the prisoner, speaking to the court, declared:

«I rest on the defense placed before you by my attorneys and place my faith in the sense of justice of the High Court.»

The former bank director's career dates back to 1905, when he was appointed to a minor position in the Italian Treasury. He was appointed director-general of the Bank of Italy in 1931. He has a wife, and three children ranging in age from 15 to 22. (UNN)

BRITISH ROME CONSULATE MOVES

ROME, October 14 — The consular section of the British Embassy has transferred its offices from the Embassy to 16, Piazza di Spagna. (UNN)

U. S. CONSULATE REOPENS

WASHINGTON, October 14 — The U. S. Department of State today appointed Lindon Crook and Herman Moss to be Vice Consuls at Rome, attached to the office of the United States representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

The American Consulate, at Via Vittorio Veneto, 121, will be reopened on Monday. (OWI)

RADIO ROME TO CARRY WORKERS' PROGRAM

ROME, October 14 — Allied authorities have allotted three weekly periods for the transmission of a Workers' Hour Program sponsored by the Italian General Confederation of Labor, it was reported today.

The broadcasts will take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1945 hours. (UNN)

«TE DEUM» FOR LIBERATION OF ATHENS

ROME, October 14 — *Te Deum* for the liberation of Athens will be celebrated Monday in the Russian Orthodox Church in Via Palestro, the Greek representative on the Advisory Council for Italy announced today. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES CARDINAL VILLENEUVE

VATICAN CITY, October 14 — The Pope today received Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, the Vatican Press Service announced. The Archbishop will return to Canada next week. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

POLISH PRESIDENT, POPE EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LONDON, October 14 — An exchange of messages between President Wladyslaw Raciewicz of Poland and Pope Pius XII was published in London today.

The President, in his message, sent on October 4, thanked the Pontiff for receiving a group of Polish soldiers on September 15, and for the «new proof of invaluable moral support» extended to Poland at this critical period.

In his reply, received today, the Pope said:

«In these hours of trials and tribulations for Poland, we wish to stress once again that we are offering our most fervent prayers before the throne of the Almighty in order that an abundance of heavenly help may balance the extent of Poland's sufferings and trials.» (OWI)

ARCHBISHOP RECOUNTS GERMAN ATROCITIES

ROME, October 14 — During his brief stay in Rome, where he was received in audience by Pope Pius XII, Monsignor Giorgis, Archbishop of Fiesole, in an interview granted to a UNN correspondent, describing the brutal acts carried out by the Germans in the Arno district, related how 100 Italians were killed «reprisal for the killing of two German soldiers in the town of Meleto.

The Germans divided their victims into four groups and later massacred them in the square of the town. Don Giovanni Fondelli, the parish priest, who tried to prevent this terrible act, was himself a victim of the Germans, he said.

«When all were massacred,» the prelate added, «German soldiers threw large quantities of gasoline over the heaps of bodies and then set fire to them and to the houses of the vicinity. All families, without exception, had at least one of their members among the burning ashes.

At Castelnuovo dei Sabbioni, the Archbishop of Fiesole stated, he saw 70 bodies lying in the square and recalled that the Germans had issued strict orders against the burial of the bodies.

«When the Germans heard of my coming,» he said, «they burned the corpses and when I arrived in the square the horrible mound was burning frightfully.»

After recounting other brutal acts committed by the Germans, Monsignor Giorgis told the reporter that when he returned to Fiesole, the Germans were carrying out their last depredations before withdrawing. Three parish priests were killed, among them one 80 years of age.

(UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH COMMITTEE CONFERS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 14 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin last night conferred with the President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Boleslaw Berut, it was learned today.

Joseph Morawsky and General Michael Rola-Zymierski, director of national defense, met with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a conference lasting one hour and a half.

In a broadcast today, Liberation Committee President Berut stated that he was optimistic over the results of the discussions, and that he believed the talks would not take more than two or three days.

«Poland needs unification of all her forces,» Berut said. «The greater part of Poland is still under German domina-

«Citizens of other American nations would agree,» that the present Argentine Government «has frequently evaded compliance with the spirit of its obligations, and that some of its members not only permitted, but even fostered Nazi activities on Argentine territory, which have resulted in grave danger to the safety of other American nations.

«It is also generally felt, I think, that the present Argentine dictatorship has imposed itself upon the Argentine people counter to the will of the great majority of them, and that measures undertaken by this regime are not only repugnant to the freedom-loving peoples of the American continent, but have also assumed many of the most evil aspects of Fascism.

«It was a general impression,» that some officials of the dictatorship «have undoubtedly been inspired by Nazi sympathies and that these, and others, have endeavored to intervene directly in the domestic affairs of Argentina's neighbors for the purpose of procuring the overthrow of existing governments and for prompting hostility against The United States and other governments friendly to this country.

«There is, equally, the far-reaching conviction to be found among all classes of citizens in the American republics that the severance of all official relations with the present Argentine Government, and the subsequent unilateral adoption by The United States of measures which are tantamount to sanctions, have produced results contrary to what the objectives of our own Government, and of many of their Governments really were.»

Welles listed two other root causes of what he described as «deteriorating inter-American relations.» These were, he said, failure on the part of The United States to give assurance of practical post-war economic cooperation to present neighboring economies, and failure to obtain the expression of the opinions or desires of other American nations regarding the nature of the international organization which «we all hope will be functioning upon the conclusion of the war.»

«The feeling persists,» Welles said, «that at a moment of great danger, The United States consulted freely with its American neighbors for purposes of defense, but that it has not seen fit to consult freely with them for the purpose of assuring a united American front when plans for the peace were to be formulated.»

The American Foundation was established on Columbus Day, 1942 — the anniversary of the discovery of the New World — and holds yearly dinners to help finance its Inter-American Bolivar Scholarships. Similar meetings to the one addressed by Sumner Welles were held in several other United States cities. (OWI)

RUSSIA WANTS DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

PARIS, October 14 — Russia wants a just peace and the reestablishment of democracy in Europe, the former French Minister for Air, Pierre Cot, said in a lecture on his recent Russian tour.

«When the war is finished, the Soviet Union will surprise the world by her moderation and wisdom,» Cot said. «She wants order in Europe which will prevent all future German aggression.

«We in France must reestablish democracy at home, for this war is a war against Fascism, and the German occupation and the Vichy Régime have left behind many Fascist marks.» (OWI)

SUBASIC RETURNS TO YUGOSLAVIA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

out by the Germans in the Arno district, related how 100 Italians were killed in reprisal for the killing of two German soldiers in the town of Meleto.

The Germans divided their victims into four groups and later massacred them in the square of the town. Don Giovanni Fondelli, the parish priest, who tried to prevent this terrible act, was himself a victim of the Germans, he said.

«When all were massacred,» the prelate added, «German soldiers threw large quantities of gasoline over the heaps of bodies and then set fire to them and to the houses of the vicinity. All families, without exception, had at least one of their members among the burning ashes.

At Castelnuovo dei Sabbioni, the Archbishop of Fiesole stated, he saw 70 bodies lying in the square and recalled that the Germans had issued strict orders against the burial of the bodies.

«When the Germans heard of my coming,» he said, «they burned the corpses and when I arrived in the square the horrible mound was burning frightfully.»

After recounting other brutal acts committed by the Germans, Monsignor Giorgis told the reporter that when he returned to Fiesole, the Germans were carrying out their last depredations before withdrawing. Three two parish priests were killed, among them one 80 years of age.

(UNRRA)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH COMMITTEE CONFERS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 14 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin last night conferred with the President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Boleslaw Berut, it was learned today.

Joseph Moravsky and General Michael Rola-Zymierski, director of national defense, met with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a conference lasting one hour and a half.

In a broadcast today, Liberation Committee President Berut stated that he was optimistic over the results of the discussions, and that he believed the talks would not take more than two or three days.

«Poland needs unification of all her forces,» Berut said. «The greater part of Poland is still under German domination and, in order to fight successfully, we must achieve unity.»

Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin also conferred last night with the Premier of the Polish Government-in-London, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, and other members of the delegation. They were to have met again today.

(OWI)

WELLES ASKS COMMON ACTION AGAINST ARGENTINA

NEW YORK, October 14 — Common action by all American governments against the regime in Argentina was called for here yesterday by Sumner Welles, former United States Under Secretary of State, in a speech at the third annual dinner of The Americas Foundation.

Welles asked for «the holding without delay of a meeting between all of the American governments . . . so that whatever charges may exist against the Argentine regime may be fully ventilated, in order that the American states may, by common accord thereafter, undertake a common course.»

He continued:

«Persistence on the part of our government in coercive measures or in unilateral action will only widen the present breach, and may well result in the accentuation of growing antagonism bound to be fatal to the continuation of any healthy inter-American relationship.

found among all classes of citizens in the American republics that the severance of all official relations with the present Argentine Government, and the subsequent unilateral adoption by The United States of measures which are tantamount to sanctions, have produced results contrary to what the objectives of our own Government, and of many of their Governments really were.»

Welles listed two other root causes of what he described as «deteriorating inter-American relations.» These were, he said, failure on the part of The United States to give assurance of practical post-war economic cooperation to present neighboring economies, and failure to obtain the expression of the opinions or desires of other American nations regarding the nature of the international organization which «we all hope will be functioning upon the conclusion of the war.»

«The feeling persists,» Welles said, «that at a moment of great danger, The United States consulted freely with its American neighbors for purposes of defense, but that it has not seen fit to consult freely with them for the purpose of assuring a united American front when plans for the peace were to be formulated.»

The American Foundation was established on Columbus Day, 1942 — the anniversary of the discovery of the New World — and holds yearly dinners to help finance its inter-American Bolivar Scholarships. Similar meetings to the one addressed by Summer Welles were held in several other United States cities.

(OWI)

RUSSIA WANTS DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

PARIS, October 14 — Russia wants a just peace and the reestablishment of democracy in Europe, the former French Minister for Air, Pierre Cot, said in a lecture on his recent Russian tour.

«When the war is finished, the Soviet Union will surprise the world by her moderation and wisdom,» Cot said. «She wants order in Europe which will prevent all future German aggression.

«We in France must reestablish democracy at home, for this war is a war against Fascism, and the German occupation and the Vichy Régime have left behind many Fascist marks.»

(OWI)

SUBASIC RETURNS TO YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, October 14 — Yugoslav Prime Minister Subasic accompanied by General Velebit, the London representative of Marshal Tito, flew from England to liberated Yugoslav territory yesterday.

(OWI)

STIMSON SAYS PALESTINE SITUATION CHANGED

WASHINGTON, October 14 — Political considerations now outweigh military strategy in giving the Jews free entry into Palestine, it was stated in a letter from Secretary of War Henry Stimson to Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, and made public here yesterday.

Stimson had objected on military grounds last spring to the legislation calling on The United States to use its influence to open the doors of Palestine for the free entry of the Jews. He wrote, however, «that military factors have now lost strength and political considerations should now govern.»

His letter was in reply to one he had recently received from Senator Taft, who asked whether his reasons for opposing the measure still existed. Senator Taft, together with Senator Robert Wagner of New York, had originally sponsored this resolution.

(OWI-Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 14 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy fighting continues on the 5th Army front. American troops of the 5th Army, against very strong resistance, have cleared Gesso and captured a feature overlooking the town. Farther west, north of the Prato-Bologna road, other American troops of the 5th Army made a rapid advance and seized Mount Bombiana.

North of the Rimini-Bologna Road despite water-logged ground, 8th Army troops have pushed back enemy rear guards and are now in contact with the main German positions on the Scolo Rigossa Canal. Some progress has been made in the foothills south of the road.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Very strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked a synthetic oil refinery in Germany, and marshalling yards in northern Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

Medium bombers again attacked supply dumps, troop concentrations, and communications targets in the Bologna area. Fighters and fighter-bombers flew close-support missions on the Italian front, attacking gun positions, bivouac areas, transport, supply depôts, bridges, and roads.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers flew anti-shipping patrols over the Adriatic.

Light bombers attacked harbor installations in Yugoslavia.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Szekesfehervar.

During these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Thirty-six of our heavy bombers and 12 other aircraft are missing. Some of these aircraft are believed to be down on friendly fields.

MAAF flew approximately, 2,500 sorties.

Balkan Air Force:

The few remaining German troops in Corfu have now surrendered. At Sarande, an enormous delayed-action explosion blew up the center of the town, but no casualities were sustained.

The commander of the British forces who captured Sarande has paid tribute to the cooperation of the Partisans' commander and forces. Partisans have occupied Delvine.

Navy:

An enemy battery on Aegina Island, in the Gulf of Saronkios in Greece, was bombarded by *HMS Colombo* during the early hours of October 12. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 14 — Today's communique:

In the neck of the Zuid Beveland Peninsula, the enemy continues to counter-attack fiercely.

In the Dutch salient, a local enemy counter-attack southeast of Hertogenbosch was repulsed. North of the salient, medium bombers struck at rail targets at Utrecht and Amersfoort.

Allied troops south of Overloon have advanced some 1,500 yards through difficult wooded country, in face of stiff opposition.

[illegible] of our troops in this sector, light bombers

Fighter-bombers struck at rail communications at a number of points in western Germany.

East of Nancy, our patrols have penetrated the De Parroy Forest, and three-quarters of the forest has now been cleared of the enemy.

Our forces have made further progress against heavy resistance in the Moselotte River bend, southeast of Epinal, and have advanced over rugged terrain to the vicinity of Cornimont.

Pressure has been maintained near Le Thillot.

Elsewhere in the Vosges foothills, activity was limited chiefly to artillery exchanges and vigorous patrolling. (OWI - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 14 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, south of Riga, our troops fought advancing battles, in the course of which they captured the populated localities of Rakanizhe, Mezeny, Valuzhy, Plakali, Pliets, Dramas, Jauzeni, Ziruli, and Berzu, and the railway station of Valuzhy.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Mayer, Olatinbierg, Feldru, Neposh, Mintiu, Vepler, Urungash, Gerla, Bersa, and Mekeshki, and the railway stations of Mayer, Olatinbierg, Milvanite, Cherdle, Neposh, Koch, Vepler, and Gerla.

South and southeast of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Pumordrash, Beli-Potok, Ripan, Arandelovash, Chuprie, Parachen, Veligrad, and Alexanov.

On all other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 13, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 195 German tanks. In aerial combats and by antiaircraft fire, 56 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of 13/14 October, our long-range Air Force carried out a massive raid on the Port of Klaipeda (Memel) and the German city of Tilsit.

At the time of a raid on Klaipeda, there were nine German transports at the port. In the northwestern part of the town, a large number of troops and equipment of the enemy were noted. As a result of the bombardment, over 40 fires broke out. Especially large fires which were followed by explosions were observed in the area of the winter harbour and at the central part of the port, in the area of the oil town, ship yard, on the region of warehouses and the railway junction.

Our fliers leaving the objective observed flames from a distance of more than 200 kilometers.

At the railway station of Tilsit, with direct bomb hits, a parked railway train was blown-up. Large fires broke out at the crossings of the River Niemen and also at the northern and western parts of the city; among the fires several huge explosions were observed. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 14 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Bitter fighting continues to take place in the northern Apennines between groups of Patriots and German troops. In the clashes in the last two days of September, enemy losses were particularly heavy. On September 20, in the vicinity of Rivoli, seven Germans were killed in one encounter [illegible] The following day in the same sector, a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Medium bombers again attacked supply dumps, troop concentrations, and communications targets in the Bologna area. Fighters and fighter-bombers flew close-support missions on the Italian front, attacking gun positions, bivouac areas, transport, supply depots, bridges, and roads.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers flew anti-shipping patrols over the Adriatic.

Light bombers attacked harbor installations in Yugoslavia.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Szekesfehervar.

During these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Thirty-six of our heavy bombers and 12 other aircraft are missing. Some of these aircraft are believed to be down on friendly fields.

MAAF flew approximately 2,500 sorties.

Balkan Air Force:

The few remaining German troops in Corfu have now surrendered. At Sarande, an enormous delayed-action explosion blew up the center of the town, but no casualties were sustained.

The commander of the British forces who captured Sarande has paid tribute to the cooperation of the Partisans' commander and forces. Partisans have occupied Delvine.

Navy:

An enemy battery on Aegina Island, in the Gulf of Saronikos in Greece, was bombarded by *HMS Colombo* during the early hours of October 12. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 14 — Today's communique:

In the neck of the Zuid Beveland Peninsula, the enemy continues to counter-attack fiercely.

In the Dutch salient, a local enemy counter-attack southeast of Hertogenbosch was repulsed. North of the salient, medium bombers struck at rail targets at Utrecht and Amersfoort.

Allied troops south of Overloon have advanced some 1,500 yards through difficult wooded country, in face of stiff opposition.

In support of our troops in this sector, light bombers cut the railway line leading to the bridge at Venlo, and destroyed the western end of the Meuse Bridge at Roermond.

Our troops are advancing slowly in house-to-house fighting in the northeast section of Aachen.

Fighter-bombers continued the air attack on Aachen, and also struck at rail communications in this sector. Enemy aircraft were also sent up, and our fighters shot down 18 of them for a loss of eight.

North of the city, in the region of Bardenberg, the Germans, reinforced by armor, have increased their pressure, but several counter-attacks have been dispersed by our planes and artillery.

Just south of Kohlscheid and Würselen, our forces are moving forward slowly against stubborn resistance, from both mobile guns and tanks.

In Hurtgen Forest near Germeter, we are making slow progress against stiff opposition to regain ground lost earlier in a strong enemy counter-attack.

Two miles southwest of Germeter, slight advances have been made, and pillboxes are being mopped up.

The bridges at Mayen, west of Coblenz, and at Euskirchen were also attacked.

One medium bomber is missing from these operations.

with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Mayer, Olatinberg, Feldru, Nepoah, Mistiu, Vepler, Urungash, Gerla, Borse, and Mekeshki, and the railway stations of Mayer, Olatinberg, Milvanide, Cheedle, Nepoah, Koch, Vepler, and Gerla.

South and southeast of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Pumudrash, Beli-Potok, Ripan, Arandelovash, Chuprie, Paracheu, Veligrad, and Alexanov.

On all other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 13, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 195 German tanks. In aerial combats and by antiaircraft fire 56 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of 13/14 October, our long-range Air Force carried out a massive raid on the Port of Klaipeda (Memel) and the German city of Tilsit.

At the time of a raid on Klaipeda, there were nine German transports at the port. In the northwestern part of the town, a large number of troops and equipment of the enemy were noted. As a result of the bombardment, over 40 fires broke out. Especially large fires which were followed by explosions were observed in the area of the winter harbour and at the central part of the port, in the area of the oil town, ship yard, on the region of warehouses and the railway junction.

Our fliers leaving the objective observed flames from a distance of more than 200 kilometers.

At the railway station of Tilsit, with direct bomb hits, a parked railway train was blown-up. Large fires broke out at the crossings of the River Niemen and also at the northern and western parts of the city; among the fires several huge explosions were observed. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 14 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Bitter fighting continues to take place in the northern Apennines between groups of Patriots and German troops. In the clashes in the last two days of September, enemy losses were particularly heavy. On September 20, in the vicinity of Rivoli, seven Germans were killed in one encounter and 31 wounded. The following day in the same sector, a German motor column was attacked, damaged, and dispersed by Patriots. In Valle Sagone, repeated encounters took place, during the course of which the enemy lost 73 dead and 25 wounded.

Nazi-Fascist attempts to break through the barricade at the opening of the D'Ossola Valley were frustrated.

The enemy was defeated in the Intra sector, and German garrison were captured in the upper part of the valley.

Highway traffic between Turin and Milan and Turin and Ivrea was subjected to continuous attacks. Patriots captured one tank and one armored car.

It is confirmed that in the battle in the Grappa Mountains, the Nazi-Fascists lost approximately 2,000 men. To the destruction caused by the enemy must be added the numerous houses burned by the Germans in reprisal at Borgo del Grappa and Romano d'Ezzelino.

A violent battle took place northeast of Barcis, in Udine Province, on September 11. The Nazi-Fascists, many of whom were dispersed, lost 64 killed and many wounded. The village was completely destroyed by the Germans after a long series of acts of robbery and massacre. A group of Patriots surrounded and forced the German garrison of Castello Tesino, in Trento Province, to surrender. Patriots

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

took 55 German soldiers prisoner and seized a large quntity of war boots which included machine guns, rifles, and ammunition.

A German depôt of ammunition was blown up near San Giovanni in Persiceto (Bologna).

On September 4 in the Spezia sector, a Patriot patrol ambushed a few enemy vehicles, and though not successful in destroying them, inflicted losses on the enemy in men and materiel.

During the first half of September, Patriots of the sector destroyed 10 bridges on the road northeast of Spezia. On September 7, the Fascist Carlo Marchese, who was an active collaborater with the Germans to the detriment of the local population, was executed by Patriots.

The Germans are carrying off the railway tracks on the Voghera-Genoa line. Many vehicles stolen by them were deported to Germany. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 14 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the isthmus leading toward the South Beveland Peninsula, five grim enemy attacks were repelled.

At Aix la Chapelle, the Americans achieved only small successes in positional warfare, despite grim tank attacks, owing to the gallant resistance of our grenadiers. They devastated the old imperial city, bombarding areas far beyond our positions with heavy caliber shells and bombs. On the northern fringe of the city, west of Stolberg and in the Hürtgen forest, several enemy attacks were smashed.

Southeast of Remiremont, the Americans resumed their attacks with strong forces on a broad front. There is still fighting at some points of infiltration. Last night, fast bombers and night fighter-bombers attacked enemy supply centers with good success. As to our coastal strongpoints, fierce artillery fire and unsuccessful enemy attacks are reported from Dunkirk and Lorient, respectively.

London was again harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

South of Bologna, the American 5th Army continues to launch fierce attacks. South of Vergato, the enemy made some progress and captured a height after fluctuating fighting. East of the Bologna-Florence Road, our grenadiers halted the attacking U. S. formations in grim fighting.

On the Adriatic Front, British attacks were frustrated, and small local infiltrations sealed off.

Armed ferry boats of the Navy and escort vessels of a German convoy sank three British motor assault boats and damaged four others, one of which may be regarded as lost in the waters of the Dalmatian islands and in the northern part of the Adriatic Sea.

Eastern Front:

Southwest of Sofia, at the former western frontiers of Bulgaria, our troops repulsed the attack of a Bulgarian division.

On the banks of the Morawa, between Nis and the Danube and south of Belgrade, attack and defence succeeded each other in fierce fighting. In the Belgrade sector, 30 tanks were destroyed. On the upper reaches of the Tisza, counter-attacks of German and Hungarian formations resulted in additional successes. South of Debreczen, the battle goes on with fierce fighting.

Between Kolosvar and the southern foothills of the Forest Carpathians, our troops withdrew from the northern part of the Szekl corner to new positions, without being disturbed by the enemy.

On the Dukla and Cziroka Valley passes in the eastern [illegible] repulsed enemy attempts at advancing through the

On the banks of the Duena, several Bolshevik attacks broke down. Formations operating on the eastern banks of the Duena were withdrawn to the western banks to shorten the front.

All installations of military importance in the eastern part of the town of Riga were destroyed.

Light German naval forces frustrated additional Soviet landing attempts off the Sworde Peninsula, and sank one landing craft and one motor assault boat. The destruction of another is probable.

Yesterday, the Soviets lost 45 planes in dogfights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

In the Bight of Petsamo, fierce fighting is in progress against the enemy who landed. Naval artillery sank a large Bolshevik landing craft. Farther south, our mountain troops frustrated all Soviet attempts at crossing the Naamajoki.

In Norwegian waters, patrol vessels of the Navy sank two Soviet motor assault boats which had attacked unsuccessfully.

Air:

USAAF terror flyers attacked Vienna and upper Silesian territory. In western and southwestern Germany, the civil population suffered losses by indiscriminate bombing and strafing.

This morning, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Cologne. Fifty-five Anglo-American planes were brought down.

Submarines sank three ships totalling 17,000 tons, six destroyers, and escort vessels. Another steamer was damaged by a torpedo hit. Besides, three enemy planes were shot down. (Radio-Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Hungary Prepares Home Guards. « In all the Hungarian localities, home guard units have been formed within the last 48 hours. The police and the gendarmes are their leaders. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front. Sertorius reports that « the situation on the western front has not changed during the last 24 hours (that is, from Friday noon to Saturday noon) although the Allies are keeping up pressure upon some sectors, such as at the mouth of the Scheldt, in the Aachen area, and in the southwestern foothills of the Vosges Mountains. »

Eastern Front: Max Krull reports: « For the first time, a major clash has occurred in the Balkans between German and Bulgarian formations. An entire Bulgarian division launched the attack and was repulsed, while the Soviets succeeded in crossing the Morava in the general direction of Belgrade...

In Latvia, German disengaging movements have been concluded. German troops were withdrawn from the eastern bank of the Dvina, and the eastern part of Riga was evacuated in order to avoid major losses. The western part of Riga remains in German hands. »

FASCIST RADIO

War in Italy. Powerful formations of the British 8th Army are still exerting a strong pressure against German defensive lines on the Florence-Bologna Road. Supported by numerous tanks and a powerful artillery barrage, Anglo-American forces renewed their attack against the German positions in the southern part of the front, and particularly in the central mountainous sector.

In the Adriatic sector, only local engagements took place, which brought no change in the situation.

In the Tyrrhenian zone, the invader resumed activity

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

On the Eastern Reading toward the South Beveland Peninsula, five grim enemy attacks were repelled.

At Aix la Chapelle, the Americans achieved only small successes in positional warfare, despite grim tank attacks, owing to the gallant resistance of our grenadiers. They devastated the old imperial city, bombarding areas far beyond our positions with heavy caliber shells and bombs. On the northern fringe of the city, west of Stolberg and in the Rütgen forest, several enemy attacks were smashed.

Southeast of Remiremont, the Americans resumed their attacks with strong forces on a broad front. There is still fighting at some points of infiltration. Last night, fast bombers and night fighter-bombers attacked enemy supply centers with good success. As to our coastal strongpoints, fierce artillery fire and unsuccessful enemy attacks are reported from Dunkirk and Lorient, respectively.

London was again harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy:

South of Bologna, the American 5th Army continues to launch fierce attacks. South of Vergate, the enemy made some progress and captured a height after fluctuating fighting. East of the Bologna-Florence Road, our grenadiers halted the attacking U. S. formations in grim fighting.

On the Adriatic Front, British attacks were frustrated, and small local infiltrations sealed off.

Armed ferry boats of the Navy and escort vessels of a German convoy sank three British motor assault boats and damaged four others, one of which may be regarded as lost in the waters of the Dalmatian islands and in the northern part of the Adriatic Sea.

Eastern Front:

Southwest of Sofia, at the former western frontiers of Bulgaria, our troops repulsed the attack of a Bulgarian division.

On the banks of the Morawa, between Nis and the Danube and south of Belgrade, attack and defence succeeded each other in fierce fighting. In the Belgrade sector, 36 tanks were destroyed. On the upper reaches of the Tisza, counter-attacks of German and Hungarian formations resulted in additional successes. South of Debrecen, the battle goes on with fierce fighting.

Between Kolosvar and the southern foothills of the Forest Carpathians, our troops withdrew from the northern part of the Szekl corner to new positions, without being disturbed by the enemy.

On the Dukla and Cziroka Valley passes in the eastern Beskides, resumed enemy attempts at advancing through the passes were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our divisions.

North of Warsaw and west of Rozan at the Narew bridgehead, Soviet attempts at breaking through, which were supported by grim artillery fire and continual bomber attacks, failed.

On the reaches of the lower Memel, yesterday, the enemy, under the shock of the losses in men and material suffered in the course of the last days, unsuccessfully attacked with weak forces. North of Warsaw and north of Tilsit, our land troops which were engaged in grim defensive fighting, were considerably relieved by our bombers.

straling.

This morning, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Cologne. Fifty-five Anglo-American planes were brought down.

Submarines sank three ships totalling 17,000 tons, six destroyers, and escort vessels. Another steamer was damaged by a torpedo hit. Besides, three enemy planes were shot down. (Radio-Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Hungary Prepares Home Guards: « In all the Hungarian localities, home guard units have been formed within the last 48 hours. The police and the gendarmes are their leaders. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Sertorius reports that « the situation on the western front has not changed during the last 24 hours (that is, from Friday noon to Saturday noon) although the Allies are keeping up pressure upon some sectors, such as at the mouth of the Scheldt, in the Aachen area, and in the southwestern foothills of the Vosges Mountains. »

Eastern Front: Max Krull reports: « For the first time, a major clash has occurred in the Balkans between German and Bulgarian formations. An entire Bulgarian division launched the attack and was repulsed, while the Soviets succeeded in crossing the Morava in the general direction of Belgrade...

In Latvia, German disengaging movements have been concluded. German troops were withdrawn from the eastern bank of the Dvina, and the eastern part of Riga was evacuated in order to avoid major losses. The western part of Riga remains in German hands. »

FASCIST RADIO

War in Italy: Powerful formations of the British 8th Army are still exerting a strong pressure against German defensive lines on the Florence-Bologna Road. Supported by numerous tanks and a powerful artillery barrage, Anglo-American forces renewed their attack against the German positions in the southern part of the front, and particularly in the central mountainous sector.

In the Adriatic sector, only local engagements took place, which brought no change in the situation.

In the Tyrrhenian zone, the invader resumed activity north of Viareggio and near Castelnuovo, but was repelled by the Germans on his initial positions.

German naval units sank three British motor torpedo boats and damaged four others in the waters of the Dalmatian islands and in the Adriatic.

Mussolini's Speech: During a ceremony in honor of the officers and men of the « Aldo Resega, » Black Brigade, the Duce delivered a speech, summarising the programme of the Fascist Republican Party in three key words: Italy, Republic, Socialisation. The Duce then explained their full significance, and stressed the fact that Germany will never surrender.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

14 OCT 1944

United Nations News Service — Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ

Compiled by PWB — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday 14 October 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 396 Jap planes destroyed; 63 Jap ships sunk or damaged; Moulmein raided again; Foochow falls; Japs close on Kweilin; American troops enter Aachen; Bordeaux firmly in French hands; Riga falls to Red Army; Soviets advance in Transylvania and Yugoslavia; 8th Army consolidates positions; Unconfirmed reports say Germans evacuate Athens; MAAF bombers hit Silesia and Vienna; 1,200 tons on Germans in Bologna; Allies and Greek Government issue proclamations to Greek people.

LIBERATED ITALY — Ministers speak on anniversary of war against Germany; U. S. labor leaders report on Italy visit; Defense asks dismissal of charges against Azzolini; High cost of living grants introduced.

UNITED NATIONS — Molotov receives Polish Prime Minister; Roosevelt orders production of more farm machinery.

WAR FRONTS

396 JAP PLANES DESTROYED
63 JAP SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED

PEARL HARBOR, October 13 — A powerful force of swiftly striking carrier-based planes of the United States Pacific Fleet has carried out smashing raids on the Japanese island of Formosa, and on the Pescadores in Formosa Strait.

The attacks were begun on Wednesday with heavy raids on six target areas in Formosa, and continued on Thursday with equally smashing raids on the small Pescadores group.

The United States Naval communique tonight put total Japanese losses at 63 ships sunk or badly damaged, and 396 Japanese planes destroyed.

Total losses of American aircraft in the two-day assault were put at 45. In the first announcement of the Formosa attack, Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters said that no damage was done to Fleet surface craft.

From first photographs of the results in Formosa, Nimitz

"Accordingly, they have established an iron wall of defense."

At the same time, the German news agency, *DNB*, quoted Tokyo as saying that heavy air battles had been raging over Formosa for more than 30 hours.

Subsequently, *DNB* quoted Japanese sources as saying that the war in east Asia "has now entered its most serious phase." The Japanese were said fully to be aware that this first strike against their "iron wall" at Formosa was only a prelude to coming major events.

Formosa was often described by the Nipponese as their "plane carrier" in the waters of the China Seas. It has been part of the Japanese Empire since 1895, when it was seized from the Chinese.

Neutralization of Formosa is one of the conditions Tokyo strategists have laid down as prerequisite for a successful attack on Japan itself. The other two tactical prerequisites, according to the Tokyo tacticians, are occupation of the Philippines, and neutralization of Rabaul, on New Britain. Rabaul has been "neutralized" for some months.

These attacks on the Pescadores and Formosa followed by only two days the shattering raid on the Ryukyu Islands, which lie between Formosa and the Japanese mainland. In that attack, American aircraft destroyed 89 Japanese planes, and sank or damaged 58 Japanese ships. (OWI)

MOULMEIN RAIDED AGAIN

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HQ, October 13 — RAF bombers of Lord Louis Mountbatten's command returned today to the Moulmein area of lower Burma, and struck rail facilities in the Moulmein yards and shipping in the nearby Gulf of Martaban.

On the northern Burma front, Japanese forces suffered heavy casualties in unsuccessful counter-attacks around their base in the Chin Hills. Allied troops made further advances up the winding hill paths toward Tiddim, while British artillery continued harassing Japanese communications. (OWI)

FOOCHOW FALLS; JAPS CLOSE ON KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, October 13 — A spokesman for the Chinese High Command said tonight that Foochow, capital of the Chinese maritime province of Fukien, has fallen to Japanese landing forces which entered the Min Kiang River on September 27. He said the Japanese were in effective control of the Foochow port area on Sunday.

The High Command said Japanese columns advancing on Kweilin, in Kwangsi province, from the east and from the north, have closed their gap to about 60 miles. The Japanese were reported, also, to have broken into the communications center of Kweiping, 70 miles southeast of Liuchow. Chungking said there was bitter fighting in the streets. (OWI)

in French hands; Riga falls to Red Army; Soviets advance in Transylvania and Yugoslavia; 8th Army consolidates positions; Unconfirmed reports say Germans evacuate Athens; MAAF bombers hit Silesia and Vienna; 1,200 tons on Germans in Bologna; Allies and Greek Government issue proclamations to Greek people.

LIBERATED ITALY — Ministers speak on anniversary of war against Germany; U. S. labor leaders report on Italy visit; Defense asks dismissal of charges against Azzolini; High cost of living grants introduced.

UNITED NATIONS — Molotov receives Polish Prime Minister; Roosevelt orders production of more farm machinery.

WAR FRONTS

396 JAP PLANES DESTROYED 63 JAP SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED

PEARL HARBOR, October 13 — A powerful force of swiftly striking carrier-based planes of the United States Pacific Fleet has carried out smashing raids on the Japanese island of Formosa, and on the Pescadores in Formosa Strait.

The attacks were begun on Wednesday with heavy raids on six target areas in Formosa, and continued on Thursday with equally smashing raids on the small Pescadores group.

The United States Naval communique tonight put total Japanese losses at 63 ships sunk or badly damaged, and 396 Japanese planes destroyed.

Total losses of American aircraft in the two-day assault were put at 45. In the first announcement of the Formosa attack, Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters said that no damage was done to Fleet surface craft.

From first photographs of the results in Formosa, Nimitz said American pilots shot down 124 Japanese aircraft which rose to intercept. They destroyed 97 others on the ground. They sank 16 Japanese ships and damaged 19 others. In addition, they bombed warehouses, hangars, docks, industrial establishments, and other buildings.

The American communique mentioned six different target areas over Formosa. One of these was Tanshui, on the northwestern tip of Formosa — somewhat less than 700 miles from the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu.

Details were scanty tonight on the Pescadores attack. The islands lie between Formosa and the coast of China in the 65-mile-wide Formosa Strait.

« Iron Defense Wall »

Three hours after the devastating raid, Japanese Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor General of Formosa, was summoned to the Imperial Palace by Emperor Hirohito. After the conference, Hasegawa had this to say of the Formosa attacks:

« So they have come at last. The enemy is very audacious. But we, too, have made every preparation to meet him.

« For a long time, Formosa's 6,700,000 people have not only been prepared for air raids, but have also given serious thought to the possibility of enemy landings.

Formosa was often described by the Nipponese as their « plane carrier » in the waters of the China Seas. It has been part of the Japanese Empire since 1895, when it was seized from the Chinese.

Neutralization of Formosa is one of the conditions Tokyo strategists have laid down as prerequisite for a successful attack on Japan itself. The other two tactical prerequisites, according to the Tokyo tacticians, are occupation of the Philippines, and neutralization of Rabaul, on New Britain. Rabaul has been « neutralized » for some months.

These attacks on the Pescadores and Formosa followed by only two days the shattering raid on the Ryukyu Islands, which lie between Formosa and the Japanese mainland. In that attack, American aircraft destroyed 89 Japanese planes, and sank or damaged 58 Japanese ships. (OWI)

MOULMEIN RAIDED AGAIN

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HQ, October 13 — RAF bombers of Lord Louis Mountbatten's command returned today to the Moulmein area of lower Burma, and struck rail facilities in the Moulmein yards and shipping in the nearby Gulf of Martaban.

On the northern Burma front, Japanese forces suffered heavy casualties in unsuccessful counter-attacks around their base in the Chin Hills. Allied troops made further advances up the winding hill paths toward Tiddim, while British artillery continued harassing Japanese communications. (OWI)

FOOCHOW FALLS; JAPS CLOSE ON KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, October 13 — A spokesman for the Chinese High Command said tonight that Foochow, capital of the Chinese maritime province of Fukien, has fallen to Japanese landing forces which entered the Min Kiang River on September 27. He said the Japanese were in effective control of the Foochow port area on Sunday.

The High Command said Japanese columns advancing on Kweilin, in Kwangsi province, from the east and from the north, have closed their gap to about 60 miles. The Japanese were reported, also, to have broken into the communications center of Kweiping, 70 miles southeast of Luichow. Chungking said there was bitter fighting in the streets. (OWI)

LATE BULLETINS

R.A.F. MEDIUMS SMASH RAIL CONCENTRATIONS

LONDON, October 13 — Concentrations of rail traffic at Amersfoort and Utrecht in northern Holland were hard hit by medium bombers of the RAF Tactical Air Force today.

The Air Ministry said the attacks were carried out with smashing effect, despite bad weather conditions. (PWB)

3975

MACARTHUR HITS JAP AIRFIELDS, SHIPPING

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 14 — Night patrol aircraft of General Douglas MacArthur's forces struck at Japanese airfields and shipping in the Mindanao area of the Philippines on Wednesday.

Four small freighters were hit, and numerous landing strips were pocked with bombs. The communique said other Allied aircraft ranged « over the frequently pounded targets of the Netherlands East Indies, New Guinea, the Bismarcks, and the Solomons. » (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND NO. 759021

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER AACHEN

SHAEF, October 13 — American 1st Army troops and armored elements penetrated into Aachen proper after capturing all of the suburban factory districts on the northeastern outskirts of the city, it was reported tonight.

The entry was made by crossing the railway line into the city. No German artillery fire has been encountered but considerable small arms fire was being met.

American troops are clearing the Germans soldiers out of Aachen, street by street, and house by house, taking many prisoners. American casualties have been light.

Allied aircraft dive-bombed German positions in the center of the city in advance of Allied troops. American artillery yesterday poured 5,000 shells into Aachen, and this number was reported to have been exceeded today.

The Germans wheeled up reinforcements from the Arnhem area, including one of their finest tank divisions, and made a heavy counter-attack at Bardenberg as a last minute attempt to relieve the Aachen garrison. American Thunderbolt dive-bombers have been attacking them since early this morning, and artillery laid down a box barrage against the massing force. A late report tonight stated that 64 German tanks were destroyed and a large armored force almost wiped out.

Farther to the north, increased German artillery fire is being met southeast of Gellenkirchen, and Allied troops near Schaufenberg and Sierstorf, east of Alsdorf, have been bombed.

Leopold Canal Bridgehead Expanded

Hard fighting is taking place between crack German troops and Canadian forces in the pocket south of the Scheldt Estuary. Some progress has been made by the Canadians, who have again been reinforced, and the bridgehead over the Leopold Canal has been expanded.

RAF fighter-bombers, supporting ground operations in this sector, attacked barges which have suddenly filled the waterways between Walcheren Island and the Dutch mainland to the south. It is believed that they are being assembled to evacuate the Germans in the Scheldt pocket.

Reconnaissance photographs show that the sea wall on Walcheren Island has been breached in seven places, the largest gap being 100 feet across, and that the water has flooded the island on a wide front.

Heavy German artillery fire is being directed against Canadian positions east of the Beveland Isthmus. German armored forces have been pulled away from the Dutch communications center of Tilburg to reinforce their troops in the Scheldt island bottleneck which controls the entry into Antwerp harbor.

British 2nd Army forces on the eastern flank of the Dutch salient are now less than four miles from the road and rail center of Venlo, following the recapture of Overloon yesterday. Allied fighters yesterday blasted German troops and strongpoints in this sector, which is 10 miles from the German frontier.

At the northern tip of the salient, the Arnhem bridge over the lower Rhine was destroyed by Allied aircraft as a protective measure against six German divisions massed on the northern bank. British artillery kept up a thunderous non-stop barrage against these German forces all day today.

American 3rd Army troops are fighting hand-to-hand battles with German troops in the streets of Maizieres les Metz, while the underground battle at Fort Driant remained unchanged today. (OWI-Reuter-AP-INS)

AIR FORCES BLAST AACHEN, SUPPORT LAND FORCES

LONDON, October 13 — Long-range British Mosquitoes flew more than 650 of them over the Scheldt Estuary area.

Flying bombs were launched over the North Sea last night. A barrage opened up along the east coast, and watchers believe that at least two of the bombs were destroyed. One which got through crashed in open country.

Some of the results of the recent Allied bombing offensive have been made known today. The Kiel Canal has been completely blocked by Allied bombs or mines. One wall of the canal is reported to have been shattered for 100 yards at one of the narrowest stretches. Except for light craft, all sea traffic between Hamburg and Denmark through the canal has ceased.

Two German towns which served as advanced bases for the defence of the German frontier are now so completely devastated as to be useless, the British Air Ministry announced tonight, in reporting reconnaissance made yesterday. They are Kleve and Emmerich, near Nijmegen, which were attacked in daylight on October 8 by Lancasters and Halifaxes. Both towns were full of stores and equipment and ornament of all kinds.

General Henry Arnold, commander of the USAAF, yesterday revealed that Allied bombers wrecked the Luftwaffe beyond recovery in one week of devastating attacks on German aircraft plants last February. German plane production was thereby cut from 1,650 aircraft of all types monthly down to 800 per month. In contrast to these figures, U. S. aircraft production for February was 8,760.

The USAAF and RAF sent 8,148 bombers, escorted by 4,454 fighters, to drop over 19,000 tons of bombs on air production objectives. In aerial combats during the week the Allies destroyed 642 enemy fighters. They themselves lost 400 bombers and 39 fighters, General Arnold said.

Nearly perfect flying weather favored the seven-day attack. The following German aircraft plants were destroyed: two in Leipzig, two in Regensburg, and one in Gotha. Those damaged included plants at Aschersleben, Bernburg, Brunswick, Augsburg, Steyr, Fürth, Oschersleben and Halberstadt. (OWI-Reuter)

R. N. AVENGERS HIT ENEMY MINESWEEPER

LONDON, October 13 — An enemy minesweeper was attacked and set on fire by Avenger aircraft of the British Navy yesterday, off the Dutch Coast at Ijmuiden, the Air Ministry announced today. (OWI)

BORDEAUX FIRMLY IN FRENCH HANDS

BORDEAUX, October 13 — In the first press dispatch from here since the city was liberated by French forces, an American correspondent said yesterday that the city, the second largest seaport of France, was again firmly in French hands after its inhabitants had endured four years of martyrdom and purges under the Germans. The dispatch said, in part:

"Port installations are virtually intact. French armed forces are in complete control of the city, although some thousands of Germans are still isolated on both sides of the Gironde River Estuary on which Bordeaux is located.

"The city itself has returned to normal, with buses and street cars running, stores and shops open, and the municipal services functioning.

"Throughout the German occupation, Bordeaux was one of the most important Nazi bases, particularly for the German Navy.

"The repression of the population was carried out by three separate Nazi authorities — the dread Gestapo, the German Army tribunals, and the German Navy's own courts martial." (OWI)

R.A.F. WING HAS TWO LOSSES SINCE D-DAY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

almost wiped out.

Farther to the north, increased German artillery fire is being met southeast of Gellenkirchen, and Allied troops near Schaufenberg and Siersdorf, east of Aachen, have been bombed.

Leopold Canal Bridgehead Expanded

Hard fighting is taking place between crack German troops and Canadian forces in the pocket south of the Schelde Estuary. Some progress has been made by the Canadians, who have again been reinforced, and the bridgehead over the Leopold Canal has been expanded.

RAF fighter-bombers, supporting ground operations in this sector, attacked barges which have suddenly filled the waterways between Walcheren Island and the Dutch mainland to the south. It is believed that they are being assembled to evacuate the Germans in the Schelde pocket.

Reconnaissance photographs show that the sea wall on Walcheren Island has been breached in seven places, the largest gap being 100 feet across, and that the water has flooded the island on a wide front.

Heavy German artillery fire is being directed against Canadian positions east of the Beveland Isthmus. German armored forces have been pulled away from the Dutch communications center of Tilburg to reinforce their troops in the Schelde island bottleneck which controls the entry into Antwerp harbor.

British 2nd Army forces on the eastern flank of the Dutch salient are now less than four miles from the road and rail center of Venraij, following the recapture of Overloon yesterday. Allied fighters yesterday blasted German troops and strongpoints in this sector, which is 10 miles from the German frontier.

At the northern tip of the salient, the Arnhem bridge over the lower Rhine was destroyed by Allied aircraft as a protective measure against six German divisions massed on the northern bank. British artillery kept up a thunderous non-stop barrage against these German forces all day today.

American 3rd Army troops are fighting hand-to-hand battles with German troops in the streets of Maizieres les Metz, while the underground battle at Fort Driant remained unchanged today. (OWI-Reuter-AP-INS)

AIR FORCES BLAST AACHEN, SUPPORT LAND FORCES

LONDON, October 13 — Long-range British Mosquitoes yesterday flew to airfields in Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia and destroyed 14 aircraft and damaged others on the ground.

One Canadian wing of the Mosquitoes destroyed eight of the enemy aircraft on two airfields 60 miles south of Prague. Another, in a round trip of more than 2,000 miles to Yugoslavia, destroyed six aircraft on fields near Zagreb.

Other RAF bombers attacked targets at Hamburg and elsewhere in western Germany last night, losing one bomber.

Cooperating with American artillery in the assault on Aachen, Lightnings and Thunderbolts today sent 500-pound bombs crashing into strongpoints and artillery positions in and around the town. Fragmentation bombs fell into a wooded area, where German troops were dug in and were shelling the advancing Americans.

Yesterday, American dive-bombers and artillery combined to wipe out a large German armoured force east of Aachen, near Wurselen. They destroyed 84 German tanks.

Last night, the Germans sent up 150 fighter planes against the American siege lines at Aachen. It was one of the largest forces the enemy has committed to a single action in recent weeks. 12 of the enemy planes were shot down and six were damaged.

The 2nd TAF flew more than 1,300 sorties yesterday in support of British forces in Belgium and Holland. One group was thereby cut from two aircraft to [illegible] down to 900 per month. In contrast to these figures, U. S. aircraft production for February was 8,769.

The USAAF and RAF sent 8,148 bombers, escorted by 4,454 fighters, to drop over 19,000 tons of bombs on air production objectives. In aerial combats during the week the Allies destroyed 642 enemy fighters. They themselves lost 490 bombers and 39 fighters, General Arnold said.

Nearly perfect flying weather favored the seven-day attack. The following German aircraft plants were destroyed: two in Leipzig, two in Regensburg, and one in Gotha. Those damaged included plants at Aschersleben, Bernburg, Brunswick, Augsburg, Steyr, Fürth, Oschersleben, and Halberstadt. (OWI-Reuter)

R. N. AVENGERS HIT ENEMY MINESWEEPER

LONDON, October 13 — An enemy minesweeper was attacked and set on fire by Avenger aircraft of the British Navy yesterday off the Dutch Coast at Ijmuiden, the Air Ministry announced today. (OWI)

BORDEAUX FIRMLY IN FRENCH HANDS

BORDEAUX, October 13 — In the first press dispatch from here since the city was liberated by French forces, an American correspondent said yesterday that the city, the second largest seaport of France, was again firmly in French hands after its inhabitants had endured four years of martyrdom and purges under the Germans. The dispatch said, in part:

"Port installations are virtually intact. French armed forces are in complete control of the city, although some thousands of Germans are still isolated on both sides of the Gironde River Estuary on which Bordeaux is located.

"The city itself has returned to normal, with buses and street cars running, stores and shops open, and the municipal services functioning.

"Throughout the German occupation, Bordeaux was one of the most important Nazi bases, particularly for the German Navy.

"The repression of the population was carried out by three separate Nazi authorities — the dread Gestapo, the German Army tribunals, and the German Navy's own courts martial." (OWI)

R.A.F. WING HAS TWO LOSSES SINCE D-DAY

LONDON, October 13 — Only two pilots have been lost by one RAF wing which has been dive-bombing and ground strafing in France since D-day, a British United Press correspondent said today.

The wing has flown 10,000 sorties since June 6, and has been moving forward almost continually to new airfields. (OWI)

FACTORY PRODUCING FOR NAZIS THREATENED

PARIS, October 13 — The huge factories of the Peugot Motor Company in the valley of the Doubs, south of Belfort, near the Swiss frontier, are threatened by advancing Allied forces, a *London Daily Telegraph* correspondent said yesterday.

Before the war, the factories turned out more than 50,000 vehicles a year, and employed more than 18,000 men. The correspondent said that a special detachment of workers from the German Mercedes-Benz plant has been sent to the factories to remove the most valuable machinery to Germany. The remainder is being systematically demolished. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

GERMAN CIVILIANS BUILD FORTIFICATIONS

WASHINGTON, October 13 — German employers and employees, as well as entire populations of towns along the western front, have been ordered to construct fortifications against the steady Allied advance, it was learned here today.

Nazi district leaders in Saarbrücken ordered the population to participate in trench digging and commanded all enterprises not essential to «life and the war» to close for 10 days to release workers to dig trenches. Only food stores and other public services may remain open for a limited time.

The labor office in Mannheim on orders from Gauleiter Robert Wagner announced that schools in Baden would extend their vacations until further notice, in order that pupils of 12 and 13 might continue to work in war industries and agriculture. (OWI)

GERMAN OFFICERS MUST RENEW PLEDGE

LONDON, October 13 — German officers are again being asked to pledge their loyalty to the Nazi Regime above all military considerations, a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent said today in a dispatch from the Beveland Isthmus in Holland.

The correspondent said an order of the day has been issued by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt to all German troops in the Beveland Isthmus area, calling on them to hold out to the last man. At the same time, a written pledge was circulated among the officers in the area. Signatories undertake to fight to the last, and under no circumstances to desert. Unless they reaffirmed their pledge of loyalty, the officers were asked to resign their commissions, the dispatch said. (OWI)

RIGA FALLS TO RED ARMY
SOVIETS ADVANCE IN TRANSYLVANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

MOSCOW, October 13 — The capture of Riga, largest port on the eastern Baltic and last of three Baltic capitals to be liberated, was announced tonight by Marshal Stalin.

His order of the day, addressed to General Maslenikov and Yeremenko, revealed that the Red Army troops who had been steadily constricting the iron band about the city finally took it by storm. The order described Riga as an «important naval base and mighty defense center.»

Another Red Army iron band — around a pocket of German troops in Northern Transylvania — was constricted by the capture of Bistrita and more than 50 other inhabited localities. Bistrita is 48 miles northeast of the Transylvanian center of Cluj, captured Wednesday.

Still another iron ring was tightening around Belgrade. Tonight's Soviet communique told of the capture of a number of inhabited localities in the area in action shared by troops of the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation. Another railway line was cut, reducing still further German mobility of defense within the pocket.

A special communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said that units of two corps of the People's Army had penetrated to the «walls» of Belgrade. The Yugoslav communique also announced that Ripat, about 12 miles south of Belgrade, and Beli Potok, the same distance southeast of the city, had been liberated. Knjazevac, 25 miles northeast of Nis, and Leskovac, 22 miles southeast on the Nis-Skoplje railroad, were cleared of Germans, as was Livno, 80 miles east of the Dalmatian port of Split and connected with Split by a railroad.

Elsewhere on the far-flung Eastern front, the Soviet communique said, there was local action. Moscow reports that a great Russian assault against the East Prussian border had begun were without official confirmation. The reports said the attack was going forward on a 200-mile front, while PIBC reported that the Red Army had already crossed the border.

The threat to Cesena, whose capture would give the Allies a firm hold on the Emilia Highway leading into the heart of northern Italy, was increased with the liberation by British troops of the towns of Bagnigano, Massa, and Badia, and the larger town of Montiano.

Montenovo, in the same general area, was taken Wednesday night and the Allied line now forms a rough semi-circle from which advances can be made north toward the highway or northwest toward Cesena.

Farther to the west, advances were reported northwest of Montecodruzzo, seven miles south of Cesena, while the capture of Mt. di Ruffato and Rocchio in the central mountain sector gave Allied troops dominating positions overlooking the Borello Valley.

Only on the coastal sectors did the 8th Army fail to make gains. In this area, the enemy was able to put up strong defenses along a series of canalized rivers situated in this sector.

Improving weather conditions and better terrain resulted in heavy fighting along the 5th Army front astride the Florence-Bologna Road, today's communique stated. While no material advances were reported, infantry units were pushing steadily ahead in the face of increased enemy resistance.

Fanatical enemy opposition was reported on the approaches to Bologna and, with the clearing weather, the full strength of Allied air power was thrown into the battle as heavy, medium, and fighter-bombers bombarded enemy positions between the front lines and the city itself.

A number of important terrain features were taken by Allied troops in one sector, and 300 prisoners were captured.

Lavergnano, 12 miles from the outskirts of the industrial center on a main route to the city, was partly flanked by the 5th Army units, while Molinette, three miles southeast of Lavergnano, was by-passed. A one-mile advance north of Monteramici, farther to the west, also was registered.

Enemy troops, making desperate attempts to retain the high ground still in their control, are continuing to make costly counter-attacks, which have failed to push back the Allies. One such counter-attack Wednesday against Mt. Battiglia, southeast of Bologna, resulted in heavy enemy losses and the capture of 86 prisoners. (PRO)

REPORTS SAY GERMANS EVACUATE ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Unconfirmed reports received here this afternoon said that the Germans have evacuated Athens, and that the Greek flag is flying over the Acropolis.

The reports said also that the Greek Government has taken over administration of the capital.

There is no official confirmation of the reports. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. BOMBERS HIT SILESIA AND VIENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Strong forces of Liberators and Flying Fortresses attached to the 15th AAF today struck at railroad yards, a large motor plant, and a key rail junction in widespread attacks on targets in Silesia, Vienna, and western Hungary, it was announced here tonight.

The bomber forces, attacking again following their record-breaking assault on German positions around Bologna yesterday, found some targets obscured by clouds, so they bombed by means of instruments with unobserved results. Liberators hitting rail yards found the targets clear, however, and obtained good results. Anti-aircraft fire of varying intensity was encountered. No enemy aircraft were seen.

The targets included the Floridsdorf rail yards and nearby Austrian motor works in the western part of Vienna, the Budaors rail yards, 35 miles west of Budapest on the Budapest-Vienna line; and the Szekesfehervar rail yards,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

The correspondent said an order of the day has been issued by Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt to all German troops in the Reveland Isthamus area, calling on them to hold out to the last man. At the same time, a written pledge was circulated among the officers in the area. Signatories undertake to fight to the last, and under no circumstances to desert. Unless they reaffirmed their pledge of loyalty, the officers were asked to resign their commissions, the dispatch said. (OWI)

RIGA FALLS TO RED ARMY
SOVIETS ADVANCE IN TRANSYLVANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

MOSCOW, October 13 — The capture of Riga, largest port on the eastern Baltic and last of three Baltic capitals to be liberated, was announced tonight by Marshal Stalin.

His order of the day, addressed to General Meslenkoy and Yeremenko, revealed that the Red Army troops who had been steadily constricting the iron band about the city finally took it by storm. The order described Riga as an «important naval base and mighty defense center.»

Another Red Army iron band — around a pocket of German troops in Northern Transylvania — was constricted by the capture of Bistrita and more than 50 other inhabited localities. Bistrita is 48 miles northeast of the Transylvanian center of Cluj, captured Wednesday.

Still another iron ring was tightening around Belgrade. Tonight's Soviet communique told of the capture of a number of inhabited localities in the area in action shared by troops of the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation. Another railway line was cut, reducing still further German mobility of defense within the pocket.

A special communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said that units of two corps of the People's Army had penetrated to the «walls» of Belgrade. The Yugoslav communique also announced that Ripanj, about 12 miles south of Belgrade, and Bel Potok, the same distance southeast of the city, had been liberated. Knjazevac, 35 miles northeast of Nis, and Leskovac, 22 miles southeast on the Nis-Skoplje railroad, were cleared of Germans, as was Livno, 30 miles east of the Dalmatian port of Split and connected with Split by a railroad.

Elsewhere on the far-flung Eastern front the Soviet communique said there was local action. Moscow reports that a great Russian assault against the East Prussian border had begun were without official confirmation. The reports said the attack was going forward on a 200-mile front, while BBC reported that the Red Army had already crossed the border.

A Finnish communique said the Germans in Finland are retreating while attempting to fight delaying actions in the Kemi Valley. Finnish troops have reached the Leivejoki River. (OWI-Reuter)

DECREE TO PUNISH RUMANIAN WAR CRIMINALS

BUCHAREST, October 13 — King Michael signed a decree yesterday fixing punishment for Rumanian war criminals and confiscation of their fortunes an American news agency reported.

The press service quoted Colonel Lonescu Radu, new Rumanian police chief, as saying «we know all war criminals» in Rumania. He added that none would escape punishment. (OWI)

8TH ARMY CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Eighth Army troops, consolidating their breach of the Rimini-Bologna Highway, yesterday pushed three miles beyond Savignano, which lies north of the road and southwest of still other units approaching the vital communications route at a point about four miles from Cesena, it was announced here today.

approaches to Bologna and, with the clearing weather, the full strength of Allied air power was thrown into the battle as heavy, medium, and fighter-bombers bombarded enemy positions between the front lines and the city itself.

A number of important terrain features were taken by Allied troops in one sector, and 300 prisoners were captured.

Livergnano, 12 miles from the outskirts of the industrial center on a main route to the city, was partly flanked by the 5th Army units, while Molinetto, three miles southeast of Livergnano, was by-passed. A one-mile advance north of Monteramici, farther to the west, also was registered.

Enemy troops, making desperate attempts to retain the high ground still in their control, are continuing to make costly counter-attacks, which have failed to push back the Allies. One such counter-attack Wednesday against Mt. Bartolina, southeast of Bologna, resulted in heavy enemy losses and the capture of 86 prisoners. (PRO)

REPORTS SAY GERMANS EVACUATE ATHENS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Unconfirmed reports received here this afternoon said that the Germans have evacuated Athens and that the Greek flag is flying over the Acropolis.

The reports said also that the Greek Government has taken over administration of the capital.

There is no official confirmation of the reports. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. BOMBERS HIT SILESIA AND VIENNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Strong forces of Liberators and Flying Fortresses attached to the 15th AAF today struck at railroad yards, a large motor plant, and a key rail junction in widespread attacks on targets in Silesia, Vienna, and western Hungary, it was announced here tonight.

The bomber forces, attacking again following their record-breaking assault on German positions around Bologna yesterday, found some targets obscured by clouds, so they bombed by means of instruments with unobserved results. Liberators hitting rail yards found the targets clear, however, and obtained good results. Anti-aircraft fire of varying intensity was encountered. No enemy aircraft were seen.

The targets included the Floridsdorf rail yards and nearby Austrian motor works in the western part of Vienna, the Bauhids rail yards, 35 miles west of Budapest on the Budapest-Vienna line, and the Szekesfehervar rail yards, 45 miles southwest of Budapest, an important rail junction.

Bad flying weather failed to ground Thunderbolts supporting the Allied drive toward Bologna, and they continued their attacks on gun positions, command posts, tank parks, and enemy troop concentrations. (PRO)

1,200 TONS ON GERMANS IN BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 1 — More than 1,200 tons of bombs were dropped on German barracks, bivouacs, ammunition factories and supply depots in the 15th AAF's record-breaking assault on enemy positions surrounding Bologna yesterday, it was announced here this afternoon.

The attack, in which more planes were used than in any other single operation of the 15th AAF, was coordinated with attacks by medium bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters against other German installations along the 5th and 8th Army fronts.

Meanwhile, Mustangs in their second successive day's forays into the Budapest-Vienna area shot down 18 enemy aircraft and destroyed several more on the ground as they went for vital enemy communications in this sector threatened by the advancing Russian Army.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The attack on the Bologna positions encountered no air opposition, although some anti-aircraft fire was met, and three heavy bombers and one escorting plane are missing.

Flying Fortresses with a Lightning fighter escort struck at the German troops' bivouac area four miles south of Bologna, while the other targets were hit by bombs dropped from Liberators.

As the heavy bombers were concentrating their assault on the Bologna area, the medium-bomber offensive on targets in the same area just north of the 5th Army lines attained excellent results in blows at fuel and ammunition dumps, troop concentrations, bivouac areas, command posts, guns, and supply lines. At the same time, Thunderbolts destroyed or damaged about 50 German-occupied buildings, knocked out gun positions, hit rail and motor transport, and destroyed grounded aircraft. Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force and Mustangs also participated in the tremendous air blow.

Last night, RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked the Bronzolo railyards on the Brenner route with good results. All planes returned to their bases.

Airfields were the chief targets of the strategic fighters which ranged over Hungary in large numbers during the day. Encountering what was described as considerable air opposition for the first time in weeks, Mustangs struck at the Budapest-Vienna area for the second day in a row, and scored several air victories in combat over the targets.

Locomotives, trucks, and barges were also strafed and bombed.

Airdromes at Sereceeles, Kaposvar, Csakvar and Gyor in Hungary were all bombed, and large numbers of planes destroyed on the ground.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force carried out a number of successful missions during the day. Rocket and cannon-firing Beaufighters attacked barracks and motor transport in the Tirana area, while other planes hit enemy shipping in the channels of the northern Adriatic. Spitfires were over Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece in far-flung attacks on motor and rail communications. (PRO)

R. N. CARRIER PLANES BOMB ENEMY IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Naval aircraft from a force of British escort carriers Wednesday carried out heavy assaults against German landingcraft and other naval units along the eastern and northeastern Greek coasts and in other areas, it was announced here today.

Targets in the Gulf of Salonika and the Gulf of Volo were hit, while a large concentration of small enemy craft at Khalkis, midway in the Euboea Channel, south of the Gulf of Volo, was heavily and successfully bombed twice during the day.

Five enemy landing craft loaded with troops, three «E» boats, a large trawler, a ferry, and a flak escort vessel in other areas were attacked, and the «E» boats and trawler destroyed.

Other planes form the carrier force cut the railway between Athens and Salonika, and also destroyed an ammunition train and two locomotives.

Two Royal Navy destroyers, the *Laget* and the *Lookout*, operating in support of the 8th Army, yesterday bombarded enemy positions and batteries in the neighborhood of Cesenatico, on the Adriatic coast, north of Rimini. Twelve hundred rounds were fired. (PRO)

ALLIES, GREEK GOVERNMENT ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Three and a half years after Greece capitulated to Axis military domination, Allied troops are on the move against the invaders and an Allied force is al out to land on the Greek mainland, people, and was dropped in leaflet form on Greek towns and cities.

The Greek Government called for full coöperation of guerrilla and clandestine Patriotic organizations to hasten Allied victory on Greek soil. Police forces and members of the military are instructed to obey Government instructions and to give every assistance to the liberating troops.

«The great hour of freedom has come,» the proclamation stated. Allied troops have landed on Greek soil to dispose of enemy forces and reestablish the national sovereignty of the Greek people, it adds. Fulfillment of all orders of the Allied Command is called for, and particular emphasis is laid on coöperation by Greek Forces of the Interior equipped with arms.

Civil servants are told to remain at their posts and await the orders of their Government; premature and unorganized movements of evacuated portions of the population are forbidden; and the people are requested to avoid political disputes and other differences.

The proclamation pledges that all civil servants «who during the period of occupation conducted themselves in a manner contrary to the national conscience will be removed.»

«The just punishment of these, as well as of every person who collaborated with the enemy, will be swiftly imposed by the Greek State,» the Government statement declared.

Punitive action against Nazi collaborators by isolated individuals or organizations which would be contrary to legal and constitutional procedures for dealing out justice «would constitute an arbitrary usurpation of the functions of the State,» the statement says.

Foodstuffs and relief will be provided by the Allies, it is disclosed, and immediate necessities will be available to aid the Greek people, deprived for many years of essential food and clothing.

Restoration of Nation's Liberties

Full restoration of the nation's liberties is promised by the proclamation which points out that only the Greek people have the sovereign right to decide on their constitution, their social order, and a government of their own choice. They will be called on to make this decision as soon as it is possible, the Government statement declares.

«Together with our Allies, we have already won the war,» the proclamation said. «Let us attain final victory in unity, so as to be able to win the peace as well.»

General Scobie, Commander of the British Forces in Greece, pledged his army to non-interference in the internal affairs of Greece, and said «our only wish is to see her [Greece] as soon as possible happy, prosperous, and united.»

He listed seven ways in which the Greek people and Patriot groups can coöperate with the liberating troops.

Full and prompt compliance with all Greek Government and Allied Command orders is requested, and the people are cautioned against obeying or passing on false orders emanating from the enemy or enemy agents.

The populace is instructed to retain order, and to keep the roads clear, public officials are told to stay at their posts, and the people are asked to remain in their homes.

Conservations of supplies is urged pending organization of a relief program and, finally, coöperation of all Greeks in preserving order and in hastening the work of relief is solicited. (PRO)

5TH ARMY SOLDIERS BECOME U. S. CITIZENS

WITH 5TH ARMY, ITALY, October 13 — Ninety-four 5th Army soldiers took the oath of United States citizenship in a special Columbus Day ceremony at Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters, a UNN correspondent said in a dispatch

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

day. Encountering what was described as considerable air opposition for the first time in weeks, Mustangs struck at the Budapest-Vienna area for the second day in a row, and scored several air victories in combat over the targets.

Locomotives, trucks, and barges were also strafed and bombed.

Airdromes at Szeregyles, Kaposvar, Csakvar and Gyor in Hungary were all bombed, and large numbers of planes destroyed on the ground.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force carried out a number of successful missions during the day. Rocket and cannon-firing Beaufighters attacked barracks and motor transport in the Tirana area, while other planes hit enemy shipping in the channels of the northern Adriatic. Suitfires were over Yungslavia, Albania, and Greece in far-flung attacks on motor and rail communications. (PRO)

R. N. CARRIER PLANES BOMB ENEMY IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Naval aircraft from a force of British escort carriers Wednesday carried out heavy assaults against German landingcraft and other naval units along the eastern and northeastern Greek coasts and in other areas, it was announced here today.

Targets in the Gulf of Salonika and the Gulf of Volo were hit, while a large concentration of small enemy craft at Khalkis, midway in the Euboea Channel, south of the Gulf of Volo, was heavily and successfully bombed twice during the day.

Five enemy landing craft, loaded with troops, three «F.» boats, a large trawler, a ferry, and a flak escort vessel in other areas were attacked, and the «F.» boats and trawler destroyed.

Other planes form the carrier force cut the railway between Athens and Salonika, and also destroyed an ammunition train and two locomotives.

Two Royal Navy destroyers, the *Loyal* and the *Lookout*, operating in support of the 8th Army, yesterday bombarded enemy positions and batteries in the neighborhood of Cesenatico, on the Adriatic coast, north of Rimini. Twelve hundred rounds were fired. (PRO)

ALLIES, GREEK GOVERNMENT ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Three and a half years after Greece capitulated to Axis military domination, Allied troops are on the move against the invaders and an Allied force is about to land on the Greek mainland, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, said in a proclamation to the Greek people tonight.

Recalling the «heroic resistance and glorious victories» of the Greek armies fighting against superior forces in 1941, General Wilson said that «three and a half years of untold suffering and privation of a brave nation» is about to be ended with the ousting of the aggressors. Issuing his proclamation in conjunction with military announcements by the Greek Government and by Lt. General Ronald M. Scobie, Commander of the British Forces in Greece, General Wilson called for the cooperation and assistance of the Greek people.

«Final victory is now assured,» he said. «When we were forced to leave Greece in April 1941, you called to us to "come back again," and we are now responding to that call.

«The tasks ahead, in order to assure the distribution of relief, are heavy and pressing,» he continued. «To achieve this object, I call on you all to work together, both amongst yourselves and with us, and to devote to that end the qualities of determination and self-sacrifice you have shown during these last bitter years.»

General Wilson's proclamation, along with the other two, is being broadcast at regular intervals to the Greek people who collaborated with the enemy, will be swiftly imposed by the Greek State,» the Government statement declared.

Punitive action against Nazi collaborators by isolated individuals or organizations which would be contrary to legal and constitutional procedures for dealing out justice «would constitute an arbitrary usurpation of the functions of the State,» the statement says.

Foodstuffs and relief will be provided by the Allies, it is disclosed, and immediate necessities will be available to aid the Greek people, deprived for many years of essential food and clothing.

Restoration of Nation's Liberties

Full restoration of the nation's liberties is promised by the proclamation which points out that only the Greek people have the sovereign right to decide on their constitution, their social order, and a government of their own choice. They will be called on to make this decision as soon as it is possible, the Government statement declares.

«Together with our Allies, we have already won the war,» the proclamation said. «Let us attain final victory in unity, so as to be able to win the peace as well.»

General Scobie, Commander of the British Forces in Greece, pledged his army to non-interference in the internal affairs of Greece, and said «our only wish is to see her [Greece] as soon as possible happy, prosperous, and united.»

He listed seven ways in which the Greek people and Patriot groups can cooperate with the liberating troops.

Full and prompt compliance with all Greek Government and Allied Command orders is requested, and the people are cautioned against obeying or passing on false orders emanating from the enemy or enemy agents.

The populace is instructed to retain order, and to keep the roads clear, public officials are told to stay at their posts, and the people are asked to remain in their homes.

Conservations of supplies is urged pending organization of a relief program and, finally, cooperation of all Greeks in preserving order and in hastening the work of relief is solicited. (PRO)

5TH ARMY SOLDIERS BECOME U. S. CITIZENS

WITH 5TH ARMY, ITALY, October 13 — Ninety-four 5th Army soldiers took the oath of United States citizenship in a special Columbus Day ceremony at Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters, a UNN correspondent said in a dispatch today. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN MINISTERS SPEAK ON ANNIVERSARY

ROME, October 13 — Palmiro Togliatti and Alcide De Gasperi, Italian Ministers Without Portfolio, spoke here yesterday on the first anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Germany.

Each Minister stressed the importance of the declaration and the determination shown by Italy to assume an active part in the struggle against the common enemy.

«Practically all Italians have shown their keenness to fight wholeheartedly against the Nazis in an effort to liberate their country,» Togliatti asserted.

«The war contribution made by the Italian people has been very great, both in the liberated and occupied regions. Given the opportunity to fight side-by-side with the Allies, the Italians will prove they are willing and ready to fight both for their own liberty, and for the liberty of the world.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

Minister De Gasperi declared.

«I would rather not speak today of past events, but instead, look to the future, hoping that our struggle will soon be crowned with success.

«We urged, after the *coup d'etat* against Mussolini, that a decisive stand be taken against Germany. But the Government in office at that time was of the opinion that this would have been too risky, and, instead, it tried to gain time.

«It is not time for criticism or accusation. War is still being waged. When victory comes, that will be the moment to place the responsibilities for the past faults.

«The Italians are fighting together with the sons of the great Allies. They are fighting in the line, as well as in Partisan warfare.

«On the first anniversary of her co-belligerence, Italy's greatest wish is to see an ever-increasing number of her soldiers, well-armed and well-equipped, in the field — allowing her thus to contribute her share in the liberation of her own territory.

«Should the Allies give her the opportunity to do it, helping her both morally and economically, Italy would like to see her soldiers offer this cooperation to the Allies in every land, and on every ocean, in order to bring about the destruction and the punishment of every form of imperialism.» (UNN)

PRESS COMMENTS ON ITALY'S WAR DECLARATION

ROME, October 13 — The first anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Germany was today the subject of wide comment in the Rome press.

The Corriere di Roma emphasized the strong and earnest desire of the Italian people to fight alongside the Allies in expelling the Germans from Italy.

«Italians have one desire,» said *Il Popolo*, «and that is to increase the number of fighting troops, to arm them for victory, and to contribute with their own efforts in liberating Italy.» The newspaper pointed out that Italy is fighting to redeem herself, and wanted an alliance because she insisted on doing everything that would contribute to the common cause.

Referring to the bonds between America and Italy, the *Risorgimento Liberale* remarked that the declaration of war coincided with the Columbus Day celebration, and in this connection said:

«The Italians of America, both illustrious representatives of our culture and modest workers, are contributing with all their energy to strengthening this tie on which we may rely for the future.»

Pointing out that the Italian people refused to fight for Fascism, *Unità* stressed the contribution made by the people by their political strikes while a ruling class which had lost all its national dignity was doing its utmost to enrich itself. Speaking of the future of the nation, *Unità* stressed that the Fascist mentality must disappear, and national life be epurated.

«Let us break with the past and march in step with the Patriots,» the newspaper said. (UNN)

U. S. LABOR LEADERS REPORT ON ITALY VISIT

NEW YORK, October 13 — Two American labor leaders recently returned from a month's visit to Italy reported last night in speeches to the Italian-American Labor Council that there is a new spirit of unity in that country, and that the Italian people are burning to wipe out the disgrace of the Mussolini dictatorship.

Luigi Antonini, Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (American Federation of [illegible] and President of the Council, said:

He added that it would take «time, work, and courage» to rebuild Italy, and the Italians will need all the help they can get from free nations.

Baldanzi's visit to Italy was as CIO delegate to the Italian labor movement, and Antonini served in a similar capacity for the AFL. (OWI)

U. S. GROUP SHIPS CLOTHING TO ITALY

NEW YORK, October 13 — Five million garments, 110,000 pairs of shoes, and 130 tons of other relief material, collected in a nation wide campaign, have been shipped to Italy by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, its Executive Director of War Relief Services, the Reverend Patrick Boyle, said yesterday. (UNN)

DEFENSE ASKS DISMISSAL OF AZZOLINI CHARGES

ROME, October 13 — Defense attorneys in the trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, former director of the Bank of Italy in Rome, today asked a special court sitting in the Palazzo Corsini to absolve the accused of all guilt in connection with the transfer of 117 tons of Italian gold reserve from the vaults of the Rome branch of the Bank of Italy to Berlin.

Public Prosecutor Cristoforo De Villa yesterday asked for the death penalty on the charge that Azzolini's alleged participation in the gold transfer had given aid to an enemy nation. Today's session was recessed at 1350 hours, in the midst of a summation by Ettore Botti, second defense attorney.

Annibale Angelucci, the first defense attorney, confining himself to questions of fact, opened the session with the assertion that the accused, standing alone against Nazi demands for the gold, was finally forced to yield to Nazi pressure. The Bank of Italy was the victim of Nazi depredations, not of the defection of its director, he declared.

«Therefore,» continued Angelucci, «the defendant may be made to pay the supreme penalty, or at least death through long imprisonment, if the court is guided by the circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution.»

At this point, a lively controversy ensued between Angelucci and the prosecutor, the latter declaring, «I have asked only for the death penalty.»

Basis of Defense

Angelucci based his defense on the assertion that Azzolini was not alone responsible for the protection of the gold. It was also the responsibility of the liberated Italian Government to make provisions for safeguarding it, the defense attorney charged. He added that no other official of the Government made any attempt to keep the hoard from falling into the hands of the Nazis.

Citing as precedent a similar case in France in 1870, Angelucci averred that in that instance the banker was not held responsible, but instead the blame was placed on Marshal Bazaine, a high government official. He pointed to a similar historical precedent in Italy, in which an admiral on trial was simply reduced in rank.

Other arguments advanced by the defense were that it was physically impossible effectively to hide the gold from the Germans, that Azzolini honestly believed that the safest place for the gold was in Rome, where it would be accessible to the Allies, whose arrival was expected hourly, and that Azzolini could not by any means have prevented Vittorio Mussolini from obtaining more than 10,000,000 lire, in which the prosecution charged that Azzolini cooperated.

Angelucci closed with the assertion that the only possible charge that might be leveled at the accused was that he was weak — «but then, in that period, many persons

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 795021

like to see her soldiers offer this cooperation to the Allies in every land, and on every ocean, in order to bring about the destruction and the punishment of every form of imperialism.» (UNN)

PRESS COMMENTS ON ITALY'S WAR DECLARATION

ROME, October 13 — The first anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Germany was today the subject of wide comment in the Rome press.

The *Corriere di Roma* emphasized the strong and earnest desire of the Italian people to fight alongside the Allies in expelling the Germans from Italy.

«Italians have one desire,» said *Il Popolo*, «and that is to increase the number of fighting troops, to arm them for victory, and to contribute with their own efforts in liberating Italy.» The newspaper pointed out that Italy is fighting to redeem herself, and wanted an alliance because she insisted on doing everything that would contribute to the common cause.

Referring to the bonds between America and Italy, the *Risorgimento Liberale* remarked that the declaration of war coincided with the Columbus Day celebration, and in this connection said:

«The Italians of America, both illustrious representatives of our culture and modest workers, are contributing with all their energy to strengthening this tie on which we may rely for the future.»

Pointing out that the Italian people refused to fight for Fascism, *l'Unità* stressed the contribution made by the people by their political strikes while a ruling class which had lost all its national dignity was doing its utmost to enrich itself. Speaking of the future of the nation, *l'Unità* stressed that the Fascist mentality must disappear, and national life be separated.

«Let us break with the past, and march in step with the Patriots,» the newspaper said. (UNN)

U. S. LABOR LEADERS REPORT ON ITALY VISIT

NEW YORK, October 13 — Two American labor leaders recently returned from a month's visit to Italy reported last night in speeches to the Italian-American Labor Council that there is a new spirit of unity in that country, and that the Italian people are burning to wipe out the disgrace of the Mussolini dictatorship.

Luigi Antonini, Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (American Federation of Labor affiliate), and President of the Council said:

«I have faith in the future of our country and in the future of the people of the Italy that is now passing through its last dark hours before the dawn of a happier and brighter day.

«I found everywhere that the Italian people are deeply anxious to atone for the sins and crimes committed by the Mussolini dictatorship against their good name and against them. They have a burning desire to avenge these wrongs, wipe out the disgrace, and vindicate their noble tradition by doing their all to speed the destruction of Nazi-ism and Fascism.

«It is because we have the fullest confidence that our President is determined to do all in his power to lay a firm foundation for them, and lend life to them in liberated Italy, that the Italian-American Labor Council has decided to give him this year's annual Four Freedoms award...»

The other labor leader, George Baldanzi, Executive Vice President of the Textile Workers' Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate), declared:

«The common struggle of the Italian people has created a strong bond between various elements in the social structure. Those on the top level, who were the backbone of Fascism, naturally are not included in this new unity. They continue to lounge around the best hotels, hoping for a return of the old system, but they are not true Italians.»

the vaults of the Rome branch of the Bank of Italy to Berlin.

Public Prosecutor Cristoforo De Villa yesterday asked for the death penalty on the charge that Azzolini's alleged participation in the gold transfer had given aid to an enemy nation. Today's session was recessed at 1350 hours, in the midst of a summation by Ettore Botti, second defense attorney.

Annibale Angelucci, the first defense attorney, confining himself to questions of fact, opened the session with the assertion that the accused, standing alone against Nazi demands for the gold, was finally forced to yield to Nazi pressure. The Bank of Italy was the victim of Nazi depredations, not of the defection of its director, he declared.

«Therefore,» continued Angelucci, «the defendant may be made to pay the supreme penalty, or at least death through long imprisonment, if the court is guided by the circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution.»

At this point, a lively controversy ensued between Angelucci and the prosecutor, the latter declaring, «I have asked only for the death penalty.»

Basis of Defense

Angelucci based his defense on the assertion that Azzolini was not alone responsible for the protection of the gold. It was also the responsibility of the liberated Italian Government to make provisions for safeguarding it, the defense attorney charged. He added that no other official of the Government made any attempt to keep the hoard from falling into the hands of the Nazis.

Citing as precedent a similar case in France in 1870, Angelucci averred that in that instance the banker was not held responsible, but instead the blame was placed on Marshal Bazaine, a high government official. He pointed to a similar historical precedent in Italy, in which an admiral on trial was simply reduced in rank.

Other arguments advanced by the defense were that it was physically impossible effectively to hide the gold from the Germans; that Azzolini honestly believed that the safest place for the gold was in Rome, where it would be accessable to the Allies, whose arrival was expected hourly; and that Azzolini could not by any means have prevented Vittorio Mussolini from obtaining more than 10,000,000 lire, in which the prosecution charged that Azzolini cooperated.

Angelucci closed with the assertion that the only possible charge that might be leveled at the accused was that he was weak — «but then, in that period, many persons were guilty of weakness.»

Botti's recapitulation, which followed immediately after his colleague's three-hour summation, was a refutation, on legal grounds, of the prosecution's request for the death penalty under the Italian Military Penal Code. Botti will resume his address at 0900 hours tomorrow. (UNN)

COMPENSATORY GRANTS INTRODUCED

ROME, October 13 — Under an agreement reached here this morning between the Italian General Confederation of Labor and representatives of private firms, employees will pay heads of families a basic grant designed as partial compensation for the high cost of living. In Rome, Naples, and Florence, the grant will be 35 lire, and in the rest of Italy, 30 lire daily.

Civil servants were recently granted similar compensation.

The agreement also provided for supplementary grants to heads of families for all dependents, including wives, and relatives without means of self-support.

This second measure contrasts with the Fascist system of providing financial assistance to families solely in proportion to the number of children.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The agreement, which is retroactive to August 16, becomes effective immediately by virtue of the powers delegated to the ICCI, by the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, and is expected to be made law at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers. (UNN)

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN

ROME, October 13 — Mauricio Nabuco, son of the first Brazilian Ambassador to The United States, has been appointed to succeed Pompeo Pinto Accioly as Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See, the Vatican Press Service announced today.

The present Ambassador, who held this post for the last seven years and was dean of the Vatican diplomatic corps, will leave Rome Monday to take up a Foreign Office post in Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Consulate in Naples has been reopened under Nathal Costa, it was announced today. (UNN)

SPELLMAN LEAVES ROME FOR NAPLES

ROME, October 13 — Monsignor Francis Spellman, Catholic Primate of New York and Vicar General of the U.S. armed forces, who is now visiting Italy, has left Rome for Naples. He will return shortly to the United States, the Vatican Press Service announced today. (UNN)

PAPAL AUDIENCE POSTPONED

ROME, October 13 — The audience normally granted to Allied troops by the Pope each day from 1245 to 1330 will not take place next Sunday, the Vatican Press Service announced today.

The audiences will be resumed on Monday. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

MOLOTOV RECEIVES POLISH PRIME MINISTER

MOSCOW, October 13 — The Commissar of Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, today received the Polish Prime Minister, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, for the first time since his arrival here.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Tadeusz Romer, and the President of the National Council, Stanislaw Grabski, accompanied the Prime Minister. (Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER HOPES FOR AGREEMENT

LONDON, October 13 — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk said at a press conference in Moscow today that he « was most hopeful that an accord could be reached with the Polish Committee of National Liberation. »

He stated that the invitation to return to Moscow was an indication of the British and Russian desire to see Polish problems satisfactorily settled.

The Polish Premier had a long conference with American Ambassador Averell Harriman, and with Foreign Secretary Eden. (OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT ORDERS MORE FARM MACHINERY

WASHINGTON, October 13 — President Roosevelt has directed War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug to step up production of farm machinery so that The United States can continue its unprecedentedly high food production into the post-war period.

The President's letter to Krug, made public at

DEPARTURE OF M.E.F. RELIEVES INFLATION

NEW DELHI, INDIA, October 13 — The departure of Allied armies from the Middle East theater has alleviated that region's inflation difficulties, a survey group revealed here today. The study was made in connection with combatting inflation in India. (Reuter)

FRENCHMEN BETWEEN 18 AND 47 MUST REGISTER

PARIS, October 13 — All Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 47 years have been ordered to register under the new mobilization decree, Radio Paris said today. (OWI)

AMERICAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN PARIS

PARIS, October 13 — Jefferson Caffery, recently appointed representative to France, arrived here last night by air, a Reuter dispatch reported. Caffery has the personal status of Ambassador. (OWI)

DUTCH MINISTER CALLS FOR REPARATIONS

WASHINGTON, October 13 — The right of the Netherlands to exact some reparation from Germany for the scorched earth and inundation policy by which the Germans are devastating the country was voiced yesterday by Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territory and acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

« There should be a possibility of acquiring some compensation in kind for the land the Germans spoiled, for the materials they looted and, maybe, for the labor they enslaved, » van Mook said. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

MILAN POLICE CHIEFS ARRESTED

BERNE, October 13 — The former military commander of the Lombard region, General Diamanti, has been arrested by Neo-Fascists in Milan, according to a dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Popolo e Liberta* from the Swiss-Italian frontier. He is reported to have been jailed at the San Vittore Prison and accused of corruption.

Another member of Milan's police headquarters, Dr. Mondia, head of the mobile squad, was arrested recently on charges of corruption. A preliminary examination of Mondia's case showed that in a few months he had accumulated some 25 to 30 million lire. The dispatch said that his case will shortly come before a military court.

Mondia is alleged to have employed an ingenious system for collecting wealth: his agents were ordered to make contact with persons suspected of trying clandestinely to export foreign exchange, gold, and precious stones.

After meetings had been arranged to « complete » such transactions, the police arrived and arrested the suspects. Mondia then pretended to have had enough of Neo-Fascism, declared himself disposed to shut one eye, and in return took 50 to 60 per cent from the persons involved. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Catholic Primate of New York and Vicar General to the U.S. armed forces, who is now visiting Italy, has left Rome for Naples. He will return shortly to the United States, the Vatican Press Service announced today. (UNN)

PAPAL AUDIENCE POSTPONED

ROME, October 13 — The audience normally granted to Allied troops by the Pope each day from 1245 to 1330 will not take place next Sunday, the Vatican Press Service announced today.

The audiences will be resumed on Monday. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

MOLOTOV RECEIVES POLISH PRIME MINISTER

MOSCOW, October 13 — The Commissar of Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, today received the Polish Prime Minister, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk for the first time since his arrival here.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Tadeusz Romer, and the President of the National Council, Stanislaw Grabski, accompanied the Prime Minister. (Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER HOPES FOR AGREEMENT

LONDON, October 13 — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk said at a press conference in Moscow today that he « was most hopeful that an accord could be reached with the Polish Committee of National Liberation. »

He stated that the invitation to return to Moscow was an indication of the British and Russian desire to see Polish problems satisfactorily settled.

The Polish Premier had a long conference with American Ambassador Averell Harriman, and with Foreign Secretary Eden. (OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT ORDERS MORE FARM MACHINERY

WASHINGTON, October 13 — President Roosevelt has directed War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug to step up production of farm machinery so that The United States can continue its unprecedentedly high food production into the post-war period.

The President wrote in a letter to Krug, made public at his news conference today:

« Wartime experience has demonstrated that a fully-employed America will consume food in quantities substantially in excess of the pre-war period.

« Our plans call for maintaining full employment at home and hence the production of food for consumption at home must remain at high levels to satisfy the needs and demands of a fully-employed America. »

In addition to domestic needs, the President said, The United States will have vast food exports after the war, sending them overseas both through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, for liberated countries, and through the commercial channels of foreign trade.

He said that the farm machinery problem already is well in hand, and that very substantial increases in the production of agricultural equipment are being made. Because of the war emergency, however, the President continued, farm machinery had become scarce and obsolete, and some of it had worn out, which is why the WPB should give all possible assistance to the production of new machinery.

The President said he is being kept fully abreast of the Churchill-Stalin conference in Russia, and that he had no idea whether he will meet with the Soviet Premier this year. (OWI)

scorched earth and inundation policy by which the Germans are devastating the country was voiced yesterday by Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territory and acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

« There should be a possibility of acquiring some compensation in kind for the land the Germans spoiled, for the materials they looted and, maybe, for the labor they enslaved, » van Mook said. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

MILAN POLICE CHIEFS ARRESTED

BERNE, October 13 — The former military commander of the Lombard region, General Domanti, has been arrested by Neo-Fascists in Milan, according to a dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Popolo e Liberta* from the Swiss-Italian frontier. He is reported to have been jailed at the San Vittore Prison and accused of corruption.

Another member of Milan's police headquarters, Dr. Mendia, head of the mobile squad, was arrested recently on charges of corruption. A preliminary examination of Mendia's case showed that in a few months he had accumulated some 25 to 30 million lire. The dispatch said that his case will shortly come before a military court.

Mendia is alleged to have employed an ingenious system for collecting wealth: his agents were ordered to make contact with persons suspected of trying clandestinely to export foreign exchange, gold, and precious stones.

After meetings had been arranged to « complete » such transactions, the police arrived and arrested the suspects. Mendia then pretended to have had enough of Neo-Fascism, declared himself disposed to shut one eye, and in return took 50 to 60 per cent from the persons involved. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 13 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

With the improvement in the weather, heavy fighting has broken out on the 5th Army front astride the Florence-Bologna Road. No material advances have been made.

On the 8th Army front, in the Adriatic sector, our troops have fought their way forward in the foothills south of the main Rimini-Bologna Road and occupied the village of Montiano, and are approaching Monte dell'Erta. Farther west, in the mountain sector, our troops have occupied Monte di Rullato.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Very strong forces of 15th AAF heavy bombers yesterday, in direct support of 5th Army operations, attacked troop concentrations, ammunition dumps, and factories, and supply centers in the Bologna area. The heavy-bomber attack was supplemented by a coordinated medium-bomber offensive against objectives in the same area.

Large forces of strategic fighters strafed airfields in Hungary, destroying or damaging a large number of enemy aircraft on the ground. The long-range fighters also attacked rail lines, river shipping, and road targets in Austria and Hungary.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked close-support targets, communications, and an air-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

dromes north of the Italian front. Adriatic shipping and transport targets in Yugoslavia were the objectives of other fighter and fighter-bomber attacks.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers bombed the Bronzola rail yards.

During these operations, 18 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Three of our heavy bombers and 17 other planes are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,200 sorties.

Navy:

It is reported from the Aegean that on 11 October, naval aircraft from a force of escort carriers, under the command of Commodore Geoffrey N. Oliver were very active in the Gulf of Salonika, the Gulf of Volo, and the Euboea Channel. Twice during the day a large concentration of enemy small craft at Khalkis were heavily and successfully bombed.

In other areas, three "F" boats and a large trawler were destroyed, and five landing craft, one flak escort-vessel, one Siebel ferry, and a caique damaged. There were heavy losses to enemy troops in the landing craft.

On the railway between Atheto and Salonika, naval aircraft in low-flying attacks also destroyed two locomotives and an ammunition train, besides damaging another train and cutting the railway.

On 11 October while supporting minesweepers at work off Ventimiglia, the *USS Gleaves* bombarded an enemy mobile battery. In spite of enemy interference, minesweepers have successfully cleared the minefields.

On 12 October while supporting the 8th Army, *HMS Legal* and *Lookout* fired some 1,200 rounds at enemy positions and batteries in the neighborhood of Cesenatico. Their bombardment was reported as accurate and effective. There was enemy return fire from the shore, but it caused neither damage nor casualties to our ships. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 13 — Today's communique:

Further reinforcements were landed on the south shore of the Schelde Estuary, east of Breskens. In the Leopold Canal bridgehead, the village of Bieren was cleared of the enemy. Heavy fighting continues in both areas.

North of Antwerp, an enemy counter-attack has been repelled.

Fighters and fighter-bombers continued to support our ground forces in the Breskens area. Troops and strongpoints were hit. Fortified positions at Oostburg, Sluis, and Schoondijke were again attacked by rocket-firing fighters. Heavy bombers struck at gun emplacements at Fort Frederick Hendrik. Batteries north of Knocke were bombed without loss by medium bombers.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers provided support for our troops near Arnhem and Nijmegen, and attacked transportation targets in the Amersfoort and Apeldoorn areas, and elsewhere in Holland.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, Allied troops have retaken Overloon. Medium and light bombers hit road junctions at Venraij, south of Overloon.

Aachen was dive-bombed and strafed yesterday by hundreds of fighter-bombers. Other fighter-bombers attacked tanks east of Aachen. Enemy fighters came up to give battle over the city; 12 were shot down and others damaged for a loss of four of our aircraft.

Northeast of Aachen, a heavy enemy counter-attack with infantry and tanks has been launched in the Barden-burg area. Earlier counter-attacks from the east in the vicinity of Verlautenheide and Haaren were repulsed by our artillery. Fighting is still in progress at Haaren and Würselen, where the enemy pocket has been cleared up.

been taken. Heavy counter-attacks were repulsed in this area, as well as in the vicinity of Le Thillot, where our positions were improved.

Elsewhere in the Vosges foothills, activity was limited mostly to artillery exchanges and patrolling. Strong forces of heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked an aircraft component factory at Bremen and other targets in northwest Germany. Other escorted bombers struck at a synthetic oil plant at Wanne-Eickel. Medium and light bombers attacked targets in Memmingen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 13 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 3rd Pre-Baltic Front, with the direct cooperation of troops of the 2nd Pre-Baltic Front, developing their successful offensive, today captured by storm the capital of the Latvian S.S.R., the city of Riga, important naval base and mighty center of German defenses in the Pre-Baltic.

In northern Transylvania, our troops captured the town and large railway station of Bistrita, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including Terten, Kerlesh, Yai, Kolparo, Tsigulai, Kultu, Bit, Tsente, Tishgor, Sarthoma, Nesol, Seige, Kuion, Peresha, Tolpede, and Dumbrava, and the railway stations of Gorgonia, Yai, Petsenya, Teretse, and Permesh.

Southeast of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied the populated localities of Meduzhye, Sokola, Dolnya-Shalomnya, Sernekao, Panske, and Krotsar, and have cut the Belgrade-Kragujeva railway line.

On all other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 12, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 123 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 19 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 13 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Patriots carried out extensive operations in support of the Allied advance, in particular in the provinces of Liguria and Emilia, attacking garrisons and enemy transports. In Spezia Province, they killed eight German officers, 35 non-commissioned officers, and an undetermined number of other soldiers in the period from September 18 to October 2. Others were wounded or taken prisoner. In addition, a number of transports, machine-guns, rifles, and vehicles of various types were destroyed or captured. On the Carrelo Road, a column of 14 armoured vehicles was attacked and dispersed. An SS patrol was annihilated on October 2.

In Val d'Ossola, no more Germans now remain, but a German unit moving up from Gravellona Toce threatens some Patriot positions in the valley. A German-Fascist attack, supported by tanks, in the direction of Mergozzo, was repulsed with heavy losses.

Another enemy thrust in the Cannobio zone was frustrated.

The Osoppo Brigades, which had suffered greatly in recent encounters, have now reformed and organised their military efficiency. The Nazi-Fascists, who had managed to hold these brigades at bay for a time at a heavy cost, are now again confronted by them, more hardened than before.

Fierce fighting took place in Carnia between Patriot groups and strong German contingents, who are trying to hold open the route to Austria.

Between Taurjano and the Tagliamento, high-tension pylons were destroyed.

and an ammunition train, besides damaging another train and cutting the railway.

On 11 October while supporting minesweepers at work off Ventimiglia, the *USS Gleaves* neutralized an enemy mobile battery. In spite of enemy interference, minesweepers have successfully cleared the minefields.

On 12 October while supporting the 8th Army, *HMS Loyal* and *Lookout* fired some 1,200 rounds at enemy positions and batteries in the neighborhood of Cesenatico. Their bombardment was reported as accurate and effective. There was enemy return fire from the shore, but it caused neither damage nor casualties to our ships. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 13 — Today's communique:

Further reinforcements were landed on the south shore of the Schelde Estuary, east of Breskens. In the Leopold Canal bridgehead, the village of Eerzen was cleared of the enemy. Heavy fighting continues in both areas.

North of Antwerp, an enemy counter-attack has been repelled.

Fighters and fighter-bombers continued to support our ground forces in the Breskens area. Troops and strongpoints were hit. Fortified positions at Oostburg, Sluis, and Schoondijke were again attacked by rocket-firing fighters. Heavy bombers struck at gun emplacements at Fort Frederick Hendrik. Batteries north of Knokke were bombed without loss by medium bombers.

Other fighters and fighter-bombers provided support for our troops near Arnhem and Nijmegen, and attacked transportation targets in the Amersfoort and Apeldoorn areas, and elsewhere in Holland.

On the east side of the Dutch salient, Allied troops have retaken Overloon. Medium and light bombers hit road junctions at Venraij, south of Overloon.

Aachen was dive-bombed and strafed yesterday by hundreds of fighter-bombers. Other fighter-bombers attacked tanks east of Aachen. Enemy fighters came up to give battle over the city; 12 were shot down and others damaged for a loss of four of our aircraft.

Northeast of Aachen, a heavy enemy counter-attack with infantry and tanks has been launched in the Bardenberg area. Earlier counter-attacks from the east in the vicinity of Verlautenheide and Haaren were repulsed by our artillery. Fighting is still in progress at Haaren and Würselen, where the enemy pocket has been cleared up.

Air attacks were made during Wednesday night on our troops in the areas of Scharfenberg and Sierdorf, east of Alsdorf, and increased artillery fire has been encountered in the area southeast of Gelienkirchen. Four miles east of Stolberg, our forces have advanced slightly against heavy resistance.

Farther south, in the Hurtgen sector, we reached Vossenack but were pushed back slightly by a counter-attack.

Striking at communications in the Aachen sector, medium and light bombers with fighter escort bombed the railway bridge across the River Erft at Grevenbroich, and the towns of Aldenhoven and Langerwehe. At Ahrweiler also, the rail bridge was bombed.

South of Monschau, patrol activity continues, and our troops are encountering sporadic artillery and mortar fire.

Near Nancy, fighter-bombers in advance of our infantry dropped fragmentation bombs in wooded country.

East of Luneville, our patrols have advanced to the eastern edge of the Foret de Parroy, and the town of Parroy has been cleared of the enemy.

Local counter-attacks have been met near Coincourt.

In the Epinal-Belfort sector, our troops have made substantial gains over rugged country in the bend of the Moselotte River north of Le Thillot. Several villages have been cleared of the enemy, including Basse-sur-le-Rupt, Noidl, Seige, Kuron, Peresnay, Rogeot, and Dommartin, and the railway stations of Gargouri, Yal, Pelenyo, Teretsel, and Permesh.

Southeast of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied the populated localities of Medjuzhye, Sokolu, Dolnya-Shatornya, Sernekno, Ponere, and Krutsar, and have cut the Belgrade-Kragujeva railway line.

On all other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 12, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 123 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 19 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 13 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Patriots carried out extensive operations in support of the Allied advance, in particular in the provinces of Liguria and Emilia, attacking garrisons and enemy transports. In Spezia Province, they killed eight German officers, 35 non-commissioned officers, and an undetermined number of other soldiers in the period from September 18 to October 2. Others were wounded or taken prisoner. In addition, a number of transports, machine-guns, rifles, and vehicles of various types were destroyed or captured. On the Carreto Road, a column of 14 armoured vehicles was attacked and dispersed. An SS patrol was annihilated on October 2.

In Val d'Ossola, no more Germans now remain, but a German unit moving up from Gravellona Toce threatens some Patriot positions in the valley. A German-Fascist attack, supported by tanks, in the direction of Mergozzo, was repulsed with heavy losses.

Another enemy thrust in the Cannobio zone was frustrated.

The Osoppo Brigades, which had suffered greatly in recent encounters, have now reformed and organized their military efficiency. The Nazi-Fascists, who had managed to hold these brigades at bay for a time at a heavy cost, are now again confronted by them, more hardened than before.

Fierce fighting took place in Carnia between Patriot groups and strong German contingents, who are trying to hold open the route to Austria.

Between Tauriano and the Tagliamento, high-tension pylons were destroyed.

Armored cars transporting war material were captured in the Casarsa zone.

A railway bridge on the Milan-Trieste line about 700 meters south of Stresa was blown up. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 13 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front.

Southeast of Breskens, our troops, despite the growing air activity of the enemy, halted further Canadian attacks on their bridgehead.

In Holland, from the Schelde Estuary up to the river Maas, local enemy attacks were frustrated.

Yesterday, in the battle for Aix la Chapelle, the Americans engaged strong forces of their Air Force. Our fighters brought down eight enemy planes in grim dog fights.

At the eastern fringe of the town, tank and infantry attacks were frustrated and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. North and northeast of Aix la Chapelle, German assault troops pushed back the enemy. On both sides of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Remiremont, the Americans and French auxiliary troops again attacked our mountain positions. They captured a height and some forest ground in grim fighting.

London continues to be harassed by «V-1».

Italy:

In the Etruscan Mountains and on the Adriatic coast, the enemy, after unsuccessful attempts at breaking through, concentrated his forces and much material at a still larger scale than before. Yesterday, the enemy attacks were, notwithstanding, frustrated everywhere. In a small sector, the enemy gained a few hundred meters of ground.

On the Ligurian coast, the enemy made some unsuccessful attacks.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, east and southeast of Nis, fighting developed with Bulgarian formations.

On the lower reaches of the Morawa, southeast of Belgrade, fighting is in progress with Soviet formations which crossed the river.

On the western banks of the upper reaches of the Tisa, German and Hungarian troops repelled the Soviets at several points. In the Debrecen and Grosswardein sectors, the intensity of the battle increased.

Yesterday, 70 enemy tanks were destroyed. Our bombers smashed numerous Bolshevik columns.

In the eastern Beskides, the enemy, reinforced by fresh forces, resumed his attacks on the pass-roads unsuccessfully.

North of Warsaw, the Soviets threw fresh divisions into the battle and again attacked our positions. Most of the attacks have already broken down in our barrage.

At Rozan, the enemy gained only little ground, and suffered high losses owing to our stubborn resistance.

On the lower reaches of the Memel, continued Soviet attacks with strong infantry and tank forces were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops. On October 11, the garrison of Memel destroyed 44 tanks in successful defensive fighting.

Southeast of Libau, at Riga, and on the Sworde Peninsula, the Soviets launched unsuccessful attacks and lost 78 tanks. A fresh attempt at landing on Sworde failed. Numerous landing craft were destroyed, and several hundred prisoners captured.

In the Baltic Sea, Soviet planes attacked two hospital ships, one of which was damaged by a direct hit.

In central Finland, our movements are being carried out according to plans.

On the Arctic Front, troops which had been withdrawn toward Petsamo repelled all attacks of the enemy, who pressed hard on their heels.

Patrol vessels of a German convoy sank two Soviet motor assault boats off the coast of Norway.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers made daylight attacks on Osnabrück and Bremen, as well as on localities of the Rhineland and Westphalia.

In southern and southwestern Germany, bombers inflicted losses on the civil population by bombing and machine-gunning people in villages and streets in low-level attacks.

Last night, British planes dropped bombs on Hamburg.

Yesterday, the Anglo-Americans lost 24 planes, 12 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

German Forts: Berlin: «The German fortifications in the west extend over large territories, and they cannot be penetrated by the dropping of the heaviest bombs nor by repeated and concentrated tank attacks. These fortifications are extremely well camouflaged.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Ludwig Sertorius writes tonight: «The war in the west is still in that interim stage which began with the Allied set-back at Arnhem... Eisenhower's armies are, of course, fighting for a more favorable starting position for a new general onslaught against the Reich, shortly to be expected. This also applies to the continued heavy struggle in the Aachen area.»

Eastern Front: Hallensleben reports: «The situation on the eastern front has become more tense. In the area north of Warsaw, numerous Soviet divisions are attacking the German positions in order to enforce a break-through toward East Prussia from the south... In the area east of the German bridgehead of Riga ... German groups at the left wing withdrew to new positions in accordance with orders.»

•

FASCIST RADIO

Local Infiltrations in Italy: Violent fighting took place astride the Florence-Bologna Road, around Monzuno and Sassoleone. The British 8th Army, supported by colored mercenary units, attacked and succeeded in obtaining some local infiltrations. Several of these infiltrations were eliminated in counter-attacks. In a particularly successful counter-attack, Wehrmacht units penetrated deep into the enemy lines and captured a considerable booty of war materiel, as well as a number of prisoners.

America's Post-War Designs: America, whose post-war economy is threatened by a grave crisis, intends to flood European markets with manufactured goods and use its influence to abolish all customs tariffs, the only guarantee of prosperity for European nations.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Tisa, German and Hungarian troops repelled the Soviets at several points. In the Debrecen and Grosswardein sectors, the intensity of the battle increased.

Yesterday, 70 enemy tanks were destroyed. Our bombers smashed numerous Bolshevik columns.

In the eastern Beskides, the enemy, reinforced by fresh forces, resumed his attacks on the pass-roads unsuccessfully.

North of Warsaw, the Soviets threw fresh divisions into the battle and again attacked our positions. Most of the attacks have already broken down in our barrage.

At Bozan, the enemy gained only little ground, and suffered high losses owing to our stubborn resistance.

On the lower reaches of the Memel, continued Soviet attacks with strong infantry and tank forces were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops. On October 11, the garrison of Memel destroyed 44 tanks in successful defensive fighting.

Southeast of Libau, at Riga, and on the Sworde Peninsula, the Soviets launched unsuccessful attacks and lost 78 tanks. A fresh attempt at landing on Sworde failed. Numerous landing craft were destroyed, and several hundred prisoners captured.

In the Baltic Sea, Soviet planes attacked two hospital ships, one of which was damaged by a direct hit.

In central Finland, our movements are being carried out according to plans.

On the Arctic Front, troops which had been withdrawn toward Petsamo repelled all attacks of the enemy, who pressed hard on their heels.

Patrol vessels of a German convoy sank two Soviet motor assault boats off the coast of Norway.

Western Front: Ludwig Sertorius writes tonight: "The war in the west is still in that interim stage which began with the Allied set-back at Arnhem... Eisenhower's armies are, of course, fighting for a more favorable starting position for a new general onslaught against the Reich, shortly to be expected. This also applies to the continued heavy struggle in the Aachen area."

Eastern Front: Hollensleben reports: "The situation on the eastern front has become more tense. In the area north of Warsaw, numerous Soviet divisions are attacking the German positions in order to enforce a break-through toward East Prussia from the south... In the area east of the German bridgehead of Riga ... German groups at the left wing withdrew to new positions in accordance with orders."

•

FASCIST RADIO

Local Infiltrations in Italy: Violent fighting took place astride the Florence-Bologna Road, around Monzumo and Sassoleone. The British 8th Army, supported by colored mercenary units, attacked and succeeded in obtaining some local infiltrations. Several of these infiltrations were eliminated in counter-attacks. In a particularly successful counter-attack, Wehrmacht units penetrated deep into the enemy lines and captured a considerable booty of war materiel, as well as a number of prisoners.

America's Post-War Designs: America, whose post-war economy is threatened by a grave crisis, intends to flood European markets with manufactured goods and use its influence to abolish all customs tariffs, the only guarantee of prosperity for European nations.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

13 OCT 194

United Nations News Service — **Compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday — 13 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Bombardment of Aachen continues. U. S. troops enter outskirts; No resisting German city to be spared, Stimson says; 8th Army extends Fiumicino bridgehead to 10 miles; Record MAAF assault on Bologna; Red Army takes vital Transylvanian junction city; 11th isle in Palau seized.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi asks status of Ally be given Italy; Biddle lauds Italy at Columbus Day celebration; British support for separatists denied; Commons minutes show no Eden statement on Italian colonies; Death penalty asked for Azzolini.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Premier arrives in Moscow; Moscow Conference "going well"; Roosevelt calls for peace organization without delay; Half of U. S. resources devoted to war.

NEUTRAL — Franco Government denies having provocateurs in South America; Swedes halt export of ball-bearings to Germany.

WAR FRONTS

BOMBARDMENT OF AACHEN CONTINUES U. S. TROOPS ENTER OUTSKIRTS

SHAEF, October 12 — American 1st Army troops probed through the factory area on the outskirts of Aachen today while heavy artillery and fighter-bombers continued to bombard key German positions. Penetrating troops met little opposition and have gained high ground dominating the city. They are methodically clearing up the factory area, building by building, and are getting into position for an assault on the center of the city.

American fighters and bombers today continued to bomb and strafe the city, sweeping over in waves at 15-minute intervals. Huge fires are blazing in the northeastern outskirts of the town, and during the night nine major fires were seen in the city itself. The bulk of the bombing and shelling has been concentrated on the city's outer rim, as it is believed the center is completely deserted.

The two German columns sent from the west to relieve

The Canadian 1st Army thrust into Beveland and Walcheren Islands has not yet completely cut off the peninsula, as was announced yesterday. Reconnaissance patrols moved westward to test German defenses and to protect the flank of the Canadian forces moving northward to Bergen op Zoom. The Germans are pinned down 400 to 500 yards north of the rail line, and Allied gunners are shelling their positions incessantly.

The two Canadian bridgeheads south of the Schelde Estuary continue to be reinforced. German paratroopers have wedged themselves into the two-mile gap which separates the beachhead troops in the northeast, and Canadian troops who penetrated German positions over the Leopold Canal to the south. Vicious fighting is in progress.

The trapped German garrison at Dunkirk launched a sudden attack last night against the 35-mile Allied perimeter. Hard fighting took place before they were driven back this morning.

At the northwestern tip of the British 2nd Army salient in Holland, German troops withdrew from their precarious position south of the Lower Rhine. British troops now hold a solid line along the southern banks of the river from Arnhem west to Opheusden.

On the east flank of the corridor, British troops made an advance of one mile west of the Meuse (Maas) River against German mortar and artillery fire, to pass beyond the captured town of Overloon.

American 3rd Army troops have fought their way through to the eastern edge of the Parroy Forest and have reached the town of Parroy. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

PLANTS BOMBED AT BREMEN AND WANNE-EICKEL

LONDON, October 12 — In a multi-pronged daylight assault on Germany today, Allied heavy bombers attacked an aircraft components factory at Bremen, synthetic oil plants at Wanne-Eickel in the Ruhr, and gun emplacements near Breskens in Holland, it was officially announced.

The Breskens operations were carried out by RAF Lancaster bombers to support the Allied drive to open the port of Antwerp to military use. Rocket-firing Typhoons attacking shipping off Breskens, hit one vessel of 1,000 tons with a salvo of rockets.

Strong Forces of American Liberators and Flying Fortresses bombed marshaling yards at Bremen and Osnabruck and airdromes and other targets in northwestern Germany. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate, and no aerial opposition was met. Three heavy bombers and six fighters are reported missing.

Escorting fighters shot down 18 German aircraft in combat over the Bremen and Hanover areas. Others went down and strafed locomotives and radio location installations.

Hundreds of American bomber crews were standing by today for possible participation in the annihilation of Aachen, press reports stated. Heavy bombers will not be called in unless the weather is perfect for visual bombing.

Yesterday, Thunderbolts and Lightnings dropped more than 100 tons of bombs on Aachen in five hours.

Bomb-laden Mosquitoes of the RAF Bomber Command

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND 963 [illegible]

Army takes vital Transylvanian junction city; 11th isle in Palau seized.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi asks status of Ally be given Italy; Biddle lauds Italy at Columbus Day celebration; British support for separatists denied; Commons minutes show no Eden « statement » on Italian colonies; Death penalty asked for Azzolini.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Premier arrives in Moscow; Moscow Conference « going well »; Roosevelt calls for peace organization without delay; Half of U. S. resources devoted to war.

NEUTRAL — Franco Government denies having provocateurs in South America; Swedes halt export of ball-bearings to Germany.

WAR FRONTS

BOMBARDMENT OF AACHEN CONTINUES U. S. TROOPS ENTER OUTSKIRTS

SHAEF, October 12 — American 1st Army troops probed through the factory area on the outskirts of Aachen today while heavy artillery and fighter-bombers continued to bombard key German positions. Penetrating troops met little opposition and have gained high ground dominating the city. They are methodically clearing up the factory area, building by building, and are getting into position for an assault on the center of the city.

American fighters and bombers today continued to bomb and strafe the city, sweeping over in waves at 15-minute intervals. Huge fires are blazing in the northeastern outskirts of the town, and during the night nine major fires were seen in the city itself. The bulk of the bombing and shelling has been concentrated on the city's outer rim, as it is believed the center is completely deserted.

The two German columns sent from the west to relieve the besieged city yesterday fell back under withering artillery fire and strafing from dive-bombers. The Germans made a futile counter-attack against American troops encircling the town, hitting to the northeast in the vicinity of Würselen. It was the second counter-attack in this sector in two days which had been beaten back.

Ultimatum Not a Precedent

General Eisenhower stated at his press conference today that the surrender ultimatum issued to the German commander at Aachen should not be considered a precedent: the decision was taken by the American field commander, who was left to his own devices as how best to kill German soldiers.

German troops escaping from Aachen by way of the railway line have been shot by German officers, who took up positions in a rail station. Civilians who managed to escape stated that conditions inside of the city are very bad. There has been no water for the last three days, and troops and civilians have been using rain water. Food supplies are running short.

The German Overseas News Agency reported today that the Germans have bombed American-held German villages with heavy and fragmentation bombs.

troops who penetrated German positions over the Leopold Canal to the south. Vicious fighting is in progress.

The trapped German garrison at Dunkirk launched a sudden attack last night against the 20-mile Allied perimeter. Hard fighting took place before they were driven back this morning.

At the northwestern tip of the British 2nd Army salient in Holland, German troops withdrew from their precarious position south of the Lower Rhine. British troops now hold a solid line along the southern banks of the river from Arnhem west to Opheusden.

On the east flank of the corridor, British troops made an advance of one mile west of the Mouse (Maas) River against German mortar and artillery fire, to pass beyond the captured town of Overloon.

American 3rd Army troops have fought their way through to the eastern edge of the Parroy Forest and have reached the town of Parroy. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

PLANTS BOMBED AT BREMEN AND WANNE-EICKEL

LONDON, October 12 — In a multi-pronged daylight assault on Germany today, Allied heavy bombers attacked an aircraft components factory at Bremen, synthetic oil plants at Wanne-Eickel in the Ruhr, and gun emplacements near Breskens in Holland, it was officially announced.

The Breskens operations were carried out by RAF Lancaster bombers to support the Allied drive to open the port of Antwerp to military use. Rocket-firing Typhoons attacking shipping off Breskens, hit one vessel of 1,000 tons with a salvo of rockets.

Strong Forces of American Liberators and Flying Fortresses bombed marshaling yards at Bremen and Osnabrück and airdromes and other targets in northwestern Germany. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate, and no aerial opposition was met. Three heavy bombers and six fighters are reported missing.

Escorting fighters shot down 18 German aircraft in combat over the Bremen and Hanover areas. Others went down and strafed locomotives and radio location installations.

Hundreds of American bomber crews were standing by today for possible participation in the annihilation of Aachen, press reports stated. Heavy bombers will not be called in unless the weather is perfect for visual bombing.

Yesterday, Thunderbolts and Lightnings dropped more than 100 tons of bombs on Aachen in five hours.

Bomb-laden Mosquitoes of the RAF Bomber Command attacked targets in Berlin last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Other objectives in western Germany were also bombed. One plane is missing.

LATE BULLETIN 3974

MACARTHUR STRIKES HEAVILY AT BALIKPAPAN

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 13 (Friday) — The Japanese-held oil refineries at Balikpapan, on the east coast of the Netherlands Indies island of Borneo, were struck heavily on Tuesday by fighter-escorted heavy bombers.

General MacArthur's communique said the heavy aircraft struck in five groups, and indicated that their bomb patterns were thickly clustered over wide areas of the target.

This was the first time in a long series of attacks on Balikpapan that General MacArthur's communique mentioned fighter escorts.

Balikpapan lies about 800 miles southwest of Morotai, in the Moluccas — Allied airbase closest to Borneo. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No: 789021

Late yesterday, RAF Lancasters, in their third [illegible]ning mission off the Dutch mainland, breached the sea wall on the eastern side of Walcheren Island, making the escape of flood-trapped German troops almost impossible. British, Polish, and Czechoslovak Mustang and Spitfire squadrons were reported to have accompanied the heavy bombers on this mission. They ranged farther east and struck at an important German rail junction at Aurich, 15 miles northeast of Emden. No German interceptors were met.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF attacked transportation targets in Germany yesterday. Rail lines west of Cologne, near Bonn, and at Coblenz were hit. In the Saarburg area, two canal locks were destroyed.

Other tactical aircraft struck at German troops lodged in three pockets south of the Schelde Estuary, who are holding up the Canadian 1st Army advance. The villages of Oostburg, Schoondijke, and Sluis were practically obliterated by 500-pound bombs.

Southern England suffered one of its steadiest poundings in months from flying bombs when the Germans made three attacks within a few hours. Fighter-bombers and antiaircraft batteries scored a number of hits, but some missiles exploded inland. (AP)

ENEMY TRAWLERS SUNK OFF DUTCH COAST

LONDON, October 12 — Light coastal forces of the British Navy attacked four heavily-armed enemy trawlers off the Hook of Holland early yesterday morning.

The British ships launched torpedoes, and one of the trawlers was seen to blow up, an Admiralty communique said today. Gunfire hits were reported on a second vessel.

None of the British ships suffered damage. (OWI)

NO RESISTING GERMAN CITY TO BE SPARED

WASHINGTON, October 12 — U. S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared at a press conference today that other German cities may expect to suffer the same fate as Aachen, if the German High Command incorporates them into the battle line.

«No German city,» he said, «may expect to have immunity from destruction. There is no middle course. Either surrender or destruction must be chosen by the Nazis.»

Referring to the stepped-up air offensive within recent days, Secretary Stimson said:

«Allied air power has given to enemy industry a taste of what is to come on a larger scale, now that the Germans are driven back to their own frontier, and the German Air Force is losing the advantage of coastal bases and warning systems.»

The Secretary reiterated that the fight on the German western front would be a bitter one. He said the German line is «cohesive,» and that German military discipline is good. He said the German mobilization effort has produced sufficient recruits to form a sizable army — even though their training and quality, he said, are not all the German commanders would desire. (OWI)

GERMAN PEOPLE FIGHTS WITH PISTOL AT ITS BACK

PARIS, October 12 — General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, summed up the war situation at a press conference today and said that the German people was fighting with a pistol at its back. Otherwise, he said, there would not be enough Germans left fighting to make it a national war. The Supreme Commander said:

«We have a hard job ahead, but victory is certain.

«With the Germans there will be no fraternization. We go in as conquerors. We shall treat them justly, in conformity with civilized standards as exemplified by our governments. We shall have nothing else to do with them, except in necessary official relationship.»

Telling of the press conference, a Reuter Correspondent J. H. Lessing said:

«This was the first time I had attended a meeting with Eisenhower since the day we landed in Sicily, and I found him as much changed as the situation. Then, he was cautious and obviously concerned about the outcome of those all-important operations which were to spell the doom of the Germans in the Mediterranean zone. When I met Eisenhower today, he had many successes behind him and, although he was just as concerned about operations still ahead as in those days, he gave me the impression of being over so much more confident about their outcome...»

(OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS PLANNING FOR FINAL DESTRUCTION

BASLE, October 12 — The Germans are strengthening their forward positions with their best troops, not for a battle to delay the Allied advance, but for a last all-out fling of destruction, Reuter military commentator Jon Kimche wrote in a dispatch here yesterday.

«The renewal of an Allied offensive on the western front is imminent,» he said. «Fighting will be difficult as long as the Germans are not compelled to move out of their static position. Once that happens, the tables will turn emphatically.

«It is important to consider what the German High Command is attempting to achieve. There is no question of victory, nor is it any longer a question of delaying action.

«As one report after another reaches here of conditions in the Reich, it becomes clear that Germany has neither the moral nor the physical capacity to maintain prolonged resistance. The last mobilization must have reduced war production almost as much as months of Allied bombing. A last, all-out fling of destruction is being planned by the German High Command.

«Internal disintegration of the Reich, in spite of the control by the Waffen SS and the Gestapo, is proceeding far more rapidly than at the front. No one knows this better than Nazi leaders.

«There are many signs that they recognize the impossibility of a winter war. The talk of German 'maquis', and of new weapons on top of Norwegian mountains, is nothing more than diversion. Germany is not in a position industrially to launch something new with any hope of success.

«If the German home front breaks, once again, neither 'maquis' plans nor those of revenge and destruction against Britain will materialize. A critical phase of the war has now been reached, not only militarily, but also in that the future of Europe may depend on the frustration of final Nazi plans of destruction.

«The Allied High Command can certainly have no illusions about the state of Germany, nor of the intention of its leaders. General Marshall's presence in Europe, and the unfolding of the Soviet offensives in the east, suggest that the final decision is nearer than the purely military appearance of the war would suggest.» (Reuter)

TWO 1ST ARMY DIVISION COMMANDERS NAMED

WITH AMERICAN 1ST ARMY, October 12 — It was announced today that Major General Maurice Rose commanded the American 3rd Armored Division which drove across Belgium in 10 days and made the first American penetration of Germany, taking Roetgen on September 12.

It was also announced that Major General Louis A. Craig is commander of the American 9th Infantry Division. (OWI)

8TH ARMY EXPANDS BRIDGEHEAD TO 10 MILES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Troops of the 8th Army, expanding their bridgehead across the swollen [illegible] River to 10 miles in width and pushing westward

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ENEMY TRAWLERS SUNK OFF DUTCH COAST

LONDON, October 12 — Light coastal forces of the British Navy attacked four heavily-armed enemy trawlers off the Hook of Holland early yesterday morning.

The British ships launched torpedoes, and one of the trawlers was seen to blow up, an Admiralty communique said today. Gunfire hits were reported on a second vessel. None of the British ships suffered damage. (OWI)

NO RESISTING GERMAN CITY TO BE SPARED

WASHINGTON, October 12 — U. S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared at a press conference today that other German cities may expect to suffer the same fate as Aachen, if the German High Command incorporates them into the battle line.

«No German city,» he said, «may expect to have immunity from destruction. There is no middle course. Either surrender or destruction must be chosen by the Nazis.»

Referring to the stepped-up air offensive within recent days, Secretary Stimson said:

«Allied air power has given to enemy industry a taste of what is to come on a larger scale, now that the Germans are driven back to their own frontier, and the German Air Force is losing the advantage of coastal bases and warning systems.»

The Secretary reiterated that the fight on the German western front would be a bitter one. He said the German line is «cohesive,» and that German military discipline is good. He said the German mobilization effort has produced sufficient recruits to form a sizable army — even though their training and quality, he said, are not all the German commanders would desire. (OWI)

GERMAN PEOPLE FIGHTS WITH PISTOL AT ITS BACK

PARIS, October 12 — General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, summed up the war situation at a press conference today and said that the German people was fighting with a pistol at its back. Otherwise, he said, there would not be enough Germans left fighting to make it a national war. The Supreme Commander said:

«We have a hard job ahead, but victory is certain.

«With the Germans there will be no fraternization. We go in as conquerors. We shall treat them justly, in conformity with civilized standards as exemplified by our governments. We shall have nothing else to do with them, except in necessary official relationship.»

Eisenhower added:

«The Allied Expeditionary Force will continue to fight aggressively until the war is won. I have complete confidence in the peoples of The United States, Britain, France, and all the United Nations to see this war through to final victory, and as long as they will see it through. I know well that the soldiers, sailors, and airmen possess the indomitable will to win.»

The general said that resumption of full-scale onslaughts against the Germans must await the providing of communications and supplies, which he observed, is a tremendous job. He added, however, that not a single Allied commander was giving the Germans a moment's rest.

Insofar as conditions of weather and terrain permit, he continued, the war goes on steadily and aggressively.

Eisenhower praised the British 1st Airborne Division for providing one of the most gallant examples of courage in this war in its stand near Arnhem. He said its stand, by drawing the fury of the Germans, enabled the Allied forces to hold important bridges. He praised also the U. S. 82nd and 101st Divisions, which supported the British airborne troops.

He termed the present German resistance as born of desperation, rather than common sense.

phatically:

«It is important to consider what the German High Command is attempting to achieve. There is no question of victory, nor is it any longer a question of delaying action.

«As one report after another reaches here of conditions in the Reich, it becomes clear that Germany has neither the moral nor the physical capacity to maintain prolonged resistance. The last mobilization must have reduced war production almost as much as months of Allied bombing. A last, all-out fling of destruction is being planned by the German High Command.

«Internal disintegration of the Reich, in spite of the control by the Waffen SS and the Gestapo, is proceeding far more rapidly than at the front. No one knows this better than Nazi leaders.

«There are many signs that they recognize the impossibility of a winter war. The talk of German 'maquis' and of new weapons on top of Norwegian mountains, is nothing more than diversion. Germany is not in a position industrially to launch something new with any hope of success.

«If the German home front breaks, once again, neither 'maquis' plans nor those of revenge and destruction against Britain will materialize. A critical phase of the war has now been reached, not only militarily, but also in that the future of Europe may depend on the frustration of final Nazi plans of destruction.

«The Allied High Command can certainly have no illusions about the state of Germany, nor of the intention of its leaders. General Marshall's presence in Europe, and the unfolding of the Soviet offensives in the east, suggest that the final decision is nearer than the purely military appearance of the war would suggest.» (Reuter)

TWO 1ST ARMY DIVISION COMMANDERS NAMED

WITH AMERICAN 1ST ARMY, October 12 — It was announced today that Major General Maurice Rose commanded the American 3rd Armored Division which drove across Belgium in 10 days and made the first American penetration of Germany, taking Rötgen on September 12.

It was also announced that Major General Louis A. Craig is commander of the American 9th Infantry Division. (OWI)

8TH ARMY EXPANDS BRIDGEHEAD TO 10 MILES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Troops of the 8th Army, expanding their bridgehead across the swollen Fiumicino River to 10 miles in width and pushing westward into the Po Plain in advances of up to two miles, yesterday captured the German stronghold of Longiano, key outpost defense guarding Cesena and the Rimini-Bologna highway, it was announced here this morning.

German forces, dislodged from strong positions they have held for more than a week, have begun to fall back to positions pivoted around the village of Gambettola, only 4½ miles from Cesena, first important city along the Emilia Highway skirting the southern fringe of the Po Valley and leading northwest into the heart of industrial North Italy.

On the 5th Army Front, American troops pushing toward Bologna are engaged in heavy fighting for the key town of Livergnano, which is astride Route 65 at a point 11 miles south of Bologna. Stiffening German resistance was encountered along the entire front, and in contrast to the former tactics of withdrawing after tough delaying actions, the enemy is now making a stubborn stand, counter-attacking when he can, and fighting until killed or captured.

Several counter-attacks against British positions on Mt. Battaglia were thrown back. The position is 11 miles southwest of Imola, between Sunterno and Sesto.

For the first time in recent days, the communique disclosed the position of British troops of the 5th Army

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

when an advance to Barga, 16 miles north of Lucca in the Serchio River Valley, was announced.

The British advance across the Fiumicino River in the Savignano area also resulted in the capture of Gatteo, a mile and a half northwest of Savignano, and San Giovanni in Compito, just west of Savignano. Advance elements are already one mile beyond the strong point of Longiano, and the advance is continuing.

Cesana, key communications point on the Rimini-Bologna Road, came under the threat of Allied guns with the capture of Monteleone, seven miles south of the city, and Montecrampo, two miles farther to the south.

Mercato Saraceno, 13 miles southwest of Cesana, and on the road which leads north to make a junction with the Rimini-Bologna Road, was also taken after being cleared by patrols.

Positions along the Adriatic coastal sector remained unchanged. (PRO)

RECORD M.A.A.F. ASSAULT HITS BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — The heaviest force of bombers ever sent out by the 15th AAF over one target bombarded German communications and other targets on the outskirts of Bologna this morning in a devastating raid, it was announced here tonight.

This force, consisting exclusively of Liberators and Flying Fortresses, attacked in close support of the 5th Army, now approaching the outskirts of Bologna, and dropped explosives on barracks, bivouac areas, stores, and ammunition depots, and other targets situated in a rough circle about the northern Italian industrial center.

Early reports from bomber crews and accompanying fighters indicated a complete absence of air opposition, but anti-aircraft fire accounted for a few of the four-engined bombers, the announcement of the record raid said.

Among the specific targets hit by the assault were four stores depots, two barracks, a group of workshops, an ammunition depot, and an ammunition factory.

Just south of Bologna, Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers concentrated on targets in the immediate battle area, and seven waves of B-25 Mitchells penetrated cloud cover this morning to attack storage and bivouac areas and troop concentrations, starting explosions and fires. Excellent results were reported from P-47 Thunderbolt attacks on occupied buildings and gun positions in the same area.

Today's attack, exceeding in numbers of planes used the previous record raid by the 15th AAF on Budapest last spring, was in direct support of Allied troops last reported approximately 11 miles from Bologna.

Fragmentation and demolition bombs were dropped. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, ITALY, HUNGARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Wide-ranging aircraft of the 15th AAF and RAF, striking at targets in Austria, Hungary, and northern Italy, yesterday and last night hit communications, supply lines, and armament plants in missions that took them all the way from Bologna to Vienna and to Budapest.

15th AAF heavy bombers, in a daylight attack, struck at ordnance and motor works as well as rail lines in the Vienna area. Clouds obscured most of the targets, and bombing was done with instruments.

RAF medium and heavy bombers took off after dark for a concentrated attack against the rail yards at Verona, in northern Italy, in a raid which followed a successful daylight bombing of Trieste harbor and the rail bridge at [illegible] In the Bologna area, Marauder bombers struck for

Fifty-six of the Balkan Air Force yesterday attacked military targets in Ston, Yugoslavia, and destroyed oil storage tanks at Subjepan.

The Coastal Air Force attacked shipping off the Dalmatian coast, and also struck at the harbors of Cittanova and Rovigno in the Gulf of Venice.

A total of 1,700 sorties was flown by the MAAF yesterday and last night. (PRO)

ALBANIAN PARTISANS CAPTURE GJASHDLE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Using a captured 25-pounder German gun, Albanian Partisans have completely cleared the town of Gjashdle, two miles east of the port town of Sarande, taken earlier in the week by British troops, it was announced here this morning.

Over 600 Nazi prisoners have been taken by the British in the fighting in this area, and the Partisans were said to be holding at least 100 more. In addition, large numbers of the enemy were killed. Allied casualties are slight.

A varied assortment of German equipment has already been classified, including 24-pounder guns, Italian 77-mm. howitzers, German 20-mm. flak guns, staff cars, small arms, diesel oil, and other miscellaneous equipment. (PRO)

R. N. DESTROYERS SUPPORT ALBANIAN ACTION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Two destroyers of the Royal Navy, supporting Allied troops moving along the Albanian coast north of Corfu, successfully bombarded enemy batteries last Monday, it was announced today. Other naval units have captured several enemy boats, operating in the same area in recent days, and have made their crews prisoner.

Aircraft of the Royal Navy bombarded a thousand-ton merchant ship in the Greek Gulf of Petali last Sunday, the announcement said, and also hit a ferry. Two locomotives and 20 trucks were destroyed in the same operation.

Last Tuesday, carrier-borne aircraft from the British carrier *HMS Hunter* attacked harbor installations at Syros and Porto Largo in Leros. (PRO)

THREE ITALIAN SOLDIERS GIVEN U. S. AWARD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Because they risked their lives to save two American airmen from a burning Liberator bomber, three soldiers of the Italian Army yesterday were presented with the Soldier's Medal, U. S. military award for bravery, it was announced here today.

The award was made by Brig. Gen. Fay Upthegrove, a wing commander of the U. S. 15th USAAF, and was accompanied by a citation from Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

The three soldiers are: Sgt. Maj. Nicola Surdo, 8 de Santani, Bari; Sgt. Maj. Santo Tedone, Ruvo di Puglia; and Private Giovanni Pannetta, Pisticci, Potenza.

At great peril to themselves, the soldiers rescued the airmen from their burning Liberator bomber on July 25 after the ship had crashed in a field near where they were working.

Exploding demolition bombs and burning gasoline failed to stop the three soldiers as they made their way toward the plane and rescued two injured men, who had been thrown a few feet from the wreckage.

They carried the two airmen to an American field hospital, and then rushed back to the burning plane to attempt further rescues. However, as they returned to the bomber an explosion demolished the ship, making it impossible for them to save the others in the crew. (PRO)

RED ARMY TAKES VITAL TRANSYLVANIAN CITY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

target bombarded German communications and other targets on the outskirts of Bologna this morning in a devastating raid, it was announced here tonight.

This force, consisting exclusively of Liberators and Flying Fortresses, attacked in close support of the 5th Army, now approaching the outskirts of Bologna, and dropped explosives on barracks, bivouac areas, stores, and ammunition depots, and other targets situated in a rough circle about the northern Italian industrial center.

Early reports from bomber crews and accompanying fighters indicated a complete absence of air opposition, but anti-aircraft fire accounted for a few of the four-engined bombers, the announcement of the record raid said.

Among the specific targets hit by the assault were four stores depots, two barracks, a group of workshops, an ammunition depot, and an ammunition factory.

Just south of Bologna, Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers concentrated on targets in the immediate battle area, and seven waves of B-25 Mitchells penetrated cloud cover this morning to attack storage and bivouac areas and troop concentrations, starting explosions and fires. Excellent results were reported from P-47 Thunderbolt attacks on occupied buildings and gun positions in the same area.

Today's attack, exceeding in numbers of planes used the previous record raid by the 15th AAF on Budapest last spring, was in direct support of Allied troops last reported approximately 11 miles from Bologna.

Fragmentation and demolition bombs were dropped. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, ITALY, HUNGARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Wide-ranging aircraft of the 15th AAF and RAF, striking at targets in Austria, Hungary, and northern Italy, yesterday and last night hit communications, supply lines, and armament plants in missions that took them all the way from Bologna to Vienna and to Budapest.

15th AAF heavy bombers, in a daylight attack, struck at ordnance and motor works as well as rail lines in the Vienna area. Clouds obscured most of the targets, and bombing was done with instruments.

RAF medium and heavy bombers took off after dark for a concentrated attack against the rail yards at Verona, in northern Italy, in a raid which followed a successful daylight bombing of Trieste harbor and the rail bridge at Casara. In the Bologna area, Marauder bombers went for bridges and an ammunition dump, while other medium and light bombers supported Allied troops pressing on the key city with attacks on communications and gun positions in the battle area.

P-51 Mustangs, ranging across Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, strafed an airfield north of Budapest and another field north of Brao. Three enemy fighters encountered over the latter target were brought down.

The Mustangs also went for rail and oil targets and were credited with destruction of 58 locomotives, five oil storage tanks, 15 oil tank cars, and four flat cars loaded with armoured vehicles.

Other Mustangs of the Desert Air Force, ranging over northern Italy, destroyed 15 enemy locomotives, damaged several others, and also hit two merchant vessels of about 2,000 tons each in Parenzo harbor on the west coast of the Istrian Peninsula.

Bombers also struck at seven railroad bridges in northern Italy, and one unit bombed a rail link near Chivasso, 10 miles northeast of Turin.

Photo reports show that the Casara rail bridge, 20 miles west of Udine and one of the main lines leading into northeastern Italy from Austria, has been made impassable by a recent Liberator attack.

R. N. DESTROYERS SUPPORT ALBANIAN ACTION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Two destroyers of the Royal Navy, supporting Allied troops moving along the Albanian coast north of Corfu, successfully bombarded enemy batteries last Monday, it was announced today. Other naval units have captured several enemy boats, operating in the same area in recent days, and have made their crews prisoner.

Aircraft of the Royal Navy bombarded a thousand-ton merchant ship in the Greek Gulf of Petali last Sunday, the announcement said, and also hit a ferry. Two locomotives and 20 trucks were destroyed in the same operation.

Last Tuesday, carrier-borne aircraft from the British carrier *HMS Hunter* attacked harbor installations at Syros and Porto Largo in Leros. (PRO)

THREE ITALIAN SOLDIERS GIVEN U. S. AWARD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Because they risked their lives to save two American airmen from a burning Liberator bomber, three soldiers of the Italian Army yesterday were presented with the Soldier's Medal, U. S. military award for bravery, it was announced here today.

The award was made by Brig. Gen. Fay Upthegrove, a wing commander of the U. S. 15th USAAF, and was accompanied by a citation from Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

The three soldiers are: Sgt. Maj. Nicola Surdo, 8 de Santani, Bari; Sgt. Maj. Santo Tedono, Ruvo di Puglia; and Private Giovanni Pannetta, Pisticci, Potenza.

At great peril to themselves, the soldiers rescued the airmen from their burning Liberator bomber on July 25 after the ship had crashed in a field near where they were working.

Exploding demolition bombs and burning gasoline failed to stop the three soldiers as they made their way toward the plane and rescued two injured men, who had been thrown a few feet from the wreckage.

They carried the two airmen to an American field hospital, and then rushed back to the burning plane to attempt further rescues. However, as they returned to the bomber an explosion demolished the ship, making it impossible for them to save the others in the crew. (PRO)

RED ARMY TAKES VITAL TRANSYLVANIAN CITY

MOSCOW, October 12 — Russian forces, widening their offensive sweep into the Hungarian plains country, today took the Transylvanian city of Oradea-Mare, on the right flank of their drive toward Budapest.

Fall of the city was announced in an order of the day by Marshal Stalin, in which the city was described as a "mighty" strong-point in the German defenses of central Europe, and as an important communications center.

The order was addressed to Marshal Malinovsky and his troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front.

In the Baltic region to the north, Russian troops smashed to within 2 1/2 miles of the Latvian capital of Riga tonight, after days of intense artillery and aerial bombardment of the city's outer defenses.

Other Russian forces, in the offensive against East Prussia, overran 60 small towns and villages around the Lithuanian port of Memel. A Reuter dispatch said that the Germans were counter-attacking bitterly in the Memel area, trying to hold off the Russian push against one of the few remaining ports out of which the Nazis can still hope to evacuate trapped troops.

Of the battle for Hungary, Reuter said tonight that Russian operations were swinging into the final phase, with the Germans and Hungarians trying to withdraw across the Tisa River for the last-ditch defense of Budapest.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Russian battle-line dispatches indicated that the Red Army was more interested in widening and consolidating the Hungarian salient at the moment, than in putting all efforts into an assault on the Hungarian capital.

Dispatches said Russian troops were fighting in the streets of Debrecen, the third largest city of Hungary, lying 116 miles east of Budapest. This assault north and east of the point where Russian troops first entered Hungary is toward the Red Army column thrusting down into Slovakia from the northern Carpathians.

The drive over the Carpathians, according to a Czecho-Slovak communique, has broken through into Czech territory, and a small Czech town has already been liberated. The communique said the Russian penetration was supported by the Czecho-Slovak 1st Army Corps.

Marshal Tito's communique said tonight that Russian and Yugoslav troops operating in Serbia have cut the remaining German occupation forces into two groups, and that action to compress the pockets was being carried out.

To the north of encircled Belgrade, Russian troops have taken the Yugoslav railway-junction city of Subotica, a few miles southwest of the Hungarian city of Szeged, which fell yesterday. (Reuter)

11TH ISLE IN PALAU GROUP SEIZED

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HQ, October 12 — Troops of the United States 81st Infantry Division have landed unopposed on Bariekasern Islet, seven miles northwest of recently-occupied Garakayo Islet in the Palau Group, it was officially announced here today.

This is the 11th islet invaded during the Palau campaign.

Marines on Peleliu, in the Palau Group, have exploded an ammunition dump in one of the few cave positions still left to the Japanese, the communique said.

A recent communique stated in error that Japanese dead on Peleliu amounted to 11,083. The figure should have read 10,083. Additional figures up to October 10 bring the total of enemy dead on Peleliu to 10,305. On Angaur, the number of enemy dead up to October 10 was 1,165. On Peleliu, 284 Japanese have been taken prisoner. On Angaur, 11 have been taken. In addition, 184 civilians have been interned on Angaur.

Balikpapan, the major Borneo oil-refining center and source of 15 per cent of Japan's aviation spirit, was blasted for four hours Sunday by Liberator bombers.

On Monday, Allied bombers dropped 74 tons of bombs on the Ceram Island port of Poela, and struck airdromes and oil-storage depôts on Amboina Island, where large fires started.

Six more Japanese barges, attempting to find sanctuary off Morotai in the Moluccas, have been sunk by Allied fighter planes, said General MacArthur's communique today.

Mitchell bombers manned by Netherlands and Australian pilots destroyed a small enemy freighter and a schooner off Koepang, Timor.

On Monday supply dumps, personnel areas, and a radio station on Pagan Island in the Marianas were bombed and strafed. One Allied plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, but the pilot was saved. (OWI-Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS MOULMEIN HARBOR, RAIL YARDS

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HQ, October 12 — The vital Japanese supply base of Moulmein, in southern Burma, was hit yesterday by RAF Mosquitos and Beaufighters, which shot up and bombed the rail yards and harbor shipping.

Rolling stock in the rail yards was heavily damaged, along with three adjacent factories, while in the harbor and in the Gulf of Martaban, Beaufighters sank one vessel.

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI ASKS STATUS OF ALLY FOR ITALY

ROME, October 12 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi in a Columbus Day broadcast today to Italian-Americans, pleaded that Italy should now be considered as a full ally.

Bonomi added: « At present, we are not Allies, but simply co-belligerents. We are joined to you in the struggle, we are your equals in the sacrifices; yet we must remain in a position of inferiority. »

Bonomi recalled how, through the blending of many nationalities, a new people arose in America who had not inherited the ancient feuds which made Europe a battleground. Thus, he said, they escaped the domination of adventurers such as those who, for the last 20 years, had subjected to their brutal doctrine the Italian people, cutting them off from the people of the United States.

« But today, » the Prime Minister continued, « the Italy which speaks through me is the democratic Italy which you have always loved. It is the Italy of the Risorgimento — the Italy which accomplished the miracle of a unifying and liberal revolution; the Italy which in 1918 was your ally in the war against German militarism... Today, this Italy, old and new, returns to your side and greets you on this auspicious day with the same joy with which our liberated population welcomes the American troops... »

Emphasizing that no country can emerge from a shameful period in its history without a painful process of redemption, Bonomi declared that this process is already taking place, and is one of the hardest and most severe.

« Italy today, » he said, « has suffered enough to feel herself purified and renewed. She is now well worthy of resuming her place among the free democracies, and justified in asking the American people to accept her as a sister nation who has suffered much and expiated much. »

Speaking of the common ideals which unite Americans and Italians, Bonomi said:

« We too desire that man should rise again to full consciousness of his rights and obligations, that he be freed from misery and ignorance, and that he be worthy to take his place among a free community of equals, in which only merit determines extent of power and function. »

Bonomi concluded:

« The future which is about to unfold before us is the future of which we dreamed a quarter of a century ago, at the end of another war. We failed then in our purpose. Today, we shall not fail again... The world must have a stable peace, and liberty must not again be menaced.

« Italy, which fought the other war with this bright hope, returns today to the ranks with the same faith... I bid you accept this returning Italy, who on this day... asks for herself only that justice to which she is entitled. » (UNN)

BONOMI TELEGRAM TO ROOSEVELT

ROME, October 12 — In a Columbus Day telegram to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Bonomi said today that the Italian people know they can count on American friendship and support in their present trials.

« The name of Columbus, » said the message, « is the concrete symbol of the centuries-old ties which link Italy to the United States — ties today cemented and consolidated by blood shed in common against the common enemy, and splendidly confirmed by the generous and spontaneous sympathy shown us in our present sorrows and hardships by the great North American republic.

« The Italian people are grateful to you, Mr. President, for your cordial words concerning them and for the measures

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

11TH ISLE IN PALAU GROUP SEIZED

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HQ, October 12 — Troops of the United States 81st Infantry Division have landed unopposed on Bariakasera Islet, seven miles northwest of recently-occupied Garakayo Islet in the Palau Group, it was officially announced here today.

This is the 11th islet invaded during the Palau campaign.

Marines on Peleliu, in the Palau Group, have exploded an ammunition dump in one of the few cave positions still left to the Japanese, the communique said.

A recent communique stated in error that Japanese dead on Peleliu amounted to 11,083. The figure should have read 10,083. Additional figures up to October 10 bring the total of enemy dead on Peleliu to 10,365. On Angaur, the number of enemy dead up to October 10 was 1,165. On Peleliu, 284 Japanese have been taken prisoner. On Angaur, 11 have been taken. In addition, 184 civilians have been interned on Angaur.

Balikpapan, the major Borneo oil-refining center and source of 15 per cent of Japan's aviation spirit, was blasted for four hours Sunday by Liberator bombers.

On Monday, Allied bombers dropped 74 tons of bombs on the Ceram Island port of Boela, and struck airdromes and oil-storage depôts on Amboina Island, where large fires started.

Six more Japanese barges, attempting to find sanctuary off Morotai in the Moluccas, have been sunk by Allied fighter planes, said General MacArthur's communique today.

Mitchell bombers manned by Netherlands and Australian pilots destroyed a small enemy freighter and a schooner off Koepang, Timor.

On Monday supply dumps, personnel areas, and a radio station on Pagan Island in the Marianas were bombed and strafed. One Allied plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, but the pilot was saved. (OWI-Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS MOULMEIN HARBOR, RAIL YARDS

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HQ, October 12 — The vital Japanese supply base of Moulmein, in southern Burma, was hit yesterday by RAF Mosquitos and Beaufighters, which shot up and bombed the rail yards and harbor shipping.

Rolling stock in the rail yards was heavily damaged, along with three adjacent factories, while in the harbor and in the Gulf of Martaban, Beaufighters sank one vessel, set another afire, and caused heavy damage to three more.

In northern Burma, the British 14th Army offensive into the Chin Hills pressed closer to the Japanese base at Tiddim, inflicting heavy casualties. Allied aircraft gave close support with a day-long round of attacks on Tiddim itself.

At Chungking, the Chinese High Command said today that fighting has suddenly flared up along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, about 25 miles north of the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin.

The Chinese said several days ago that the Japanese drive on Kweilin had been stopped at that point. Since then, said Chungking, the Japanese have brought in heavy reinforcements, and the drive toward the Kwangsi capital has been resumed. (OWI)

NAZI WEATHER STATION IN GREENLAND CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, October 12 — American forces have located and captured in the past week what probably is the last German weather station on Greenland, an Army spokesman disclosed yesterday.

Three officers, nine men, and considerable tactical radio, ordnance, and scientific equipment were captured, International News Service said. (OWI-INS)

ally in the war against German militarism... Today, this Italy, old and new, returns to your side and greets you on this auspicious day with the same joy with which our liberated population welcomes the American troops... »

Emphasizing that no country can emerge from a shameful period in its history without a painful process of redemption, Bonomi declared that this process is already taking place, and is one of the hardest and most severe.

« Italy today, » he said, « has suffered enough to feel herself purified and renewed. She is now well worthy of resuming her place among the free democracies, and justified in asking the American people to accept her as a sister nation who has suffered much and expiated much. »

Speaking of the common ideals which unite Americans and Italians, Bonomi said:

« We too desire that man should rise again to full consciousness of his rights and obligations, that he be freed from misery and ignorance, and that he be worthy to take his place among a free community of equals, in which only merit determines extent of power and function. »

Bonomi concluded:

« The future which is about to unfold before us is the future of which we dreamed a quarter of a century ago, at the end of another war. We failed then in our purpose. Today, we shall not fail again... The world must have a stable peace, and liberty must not again be menaced.

« Italy, which fought the other war with this bright hope, returns today to the ranks with the same faith... I bid you accept this returning Italy, who on this day... asks for herself only that justice to which she is entitled. » (UNN)

BONOMI TELEGRAM TO ROOSEVELT

ROME, October 12 — In a Columbus Day telegram to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Bonomi said today that the Italian people know they can count on American friendship and support in their present trials.

« The name of Columbus, » said the message, « is the concrete symbol of the centuries-old ties which link Italy to the United States — ties today cemented and consolidated by blood shed in common against the common enemy, and splendidly confirmed by the generous and spontaneous sympathy shown us in our present sorrows and hardships by the great North American republic.

« The Italian people are grateful to you, Mr. President, for your cordial words concerning them and for the measures in their favor which you have announced will be taken. They know that they they can count on friendship and support in their national rebirth from the great free people of the United States. » (UNN)

BIDDLE LAUDS ITALY

NEW YORK, October 12 — The Italian-American Labor Council tonight presented to President Roosevelt the Four Freedoms award. The award was given to the President's representative, U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, at a Columbus Day dinner which was one of many observances throughout the country.

Attorney General Biddle declared that every possible effort, subject only to military necessities, is being made to permit the Italian people to help themselves. He said:

« No civilization can go unscathed from 20 years of Fascist misrule. But that people which produced Dante, da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Galileo, and Columbus, cannot long be delayed by the depredations of sawdust Caesar. One day, sooner than most Italians dare hope, Italy will be restored to her proud place among nations. »

The discovery of America by Columbus 452 years ago, Biddle said, is now as symbolic as it then was prophetic.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

«A direct product of Italian imagination,» he continued, «was to link the ancient thought and culture of the old world with the boundless vision of the new. Today, that link is the symbol of an uninterrupted friendship of two peoples, measuring nearly half a thousand years — a friendship which endured until Italy was taken into captivity by lackey Fascists who appreciated nothing of her ancient heritage, and cared even less for her great future.

«The boundaries of Italy are more than mere lines on a map. Italy extends into the heart of every civilized man.»

President Roosevelt maintained long ago, Biddle said, that the Hitler-Mussolini alliance was a «monstrous crime» against the Italian people.

«Accordingly,» he said, «just two years ago I promulgated the order by which Italian nationals were henceforth to be regarded in their true status: non-enemy aliens.

«It is therefore with no ordinary pride that I present this Four Freedoms award to the President. It presents not only a hope for the future, but a justified belief of the past. It marks an act of faith, and an act of faith repaid — without which there can be no road to peace.» (OWI)

SFORZA MESSAGE TO U. S.

ROME, October 12 — In a Columbus Day broadcast to America today, Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio, asked the United States to show Italy generosity and confidence as the best way of serving American interests.

As an instance of how successful such a policy had been, he recalled the action of Attorney General Francis Biddle in removing the stigma of «enemy alien» from the numerous Italians in the United States, who subsequently performed much useful work in American factories, arsenals, and ports.

«You will realize,» he continued, «that, in order to give employment to 44 million Italians, united today for final victory, tomorrow for the final peace of the world, the first necessity is to make our people feel that you have entire confidence in democratic Italy.»

Emphasizing that the present Italian leaders never lost faith in democracy, Sforza said:

«From the beginning, they identified the cause of Italy with the cause of world liberty, and hence with the cause of the great democracies.» (UNN)

ALLIED ENVOYS AT COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

ROME, October 12 — Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, United States and British representatives on the Advisory Council for Italy, and Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, took part today in a celebration in the Campidoglio here of the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America.

Prime Minister Bonomi in an address recalled the close ties which had always existed between the United States and Italy. (UNN)

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR SEPARATISTS DENIED

ROME, October 12 — British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles has informed Prime Minister Bonomi that rumors concerning alleged British support to separatist movements in Italy are devoid of any foundation, according to a statement issued today by the Undersecretariat for Press and Information.

The statement said Sir Noel was instructed to notify Premier Bonomi officially of his Government's position on this question. (UNN)

EDEN «STATEMENT» ON COLONIES

ROME, October 12 — Minutes of a recent session of the British House of Commons, at which disposition of

«Azzolini,» declared the prosecutor, «has repeatedly denied having connived and cooperated with politicians of the defunct régime, but all his actions demonstrate the contrary... He preferred to acquiesce and applaud, preoccupied solely with maintaining a position of eminence attained by obsequious subservience, rather than real merit.»

Nazi depredations elsewhere, the prosecutor asserted, should have warned Azzolini of the Nazi intention when they first asked for the Italian gold. Further proof that Azzolini was aware of the Nazis' intentions toward the gold, De Villa pointed out, was contained in the testimony of prosecution witness Nicola Introna, functionary of the Bank of Italy, who declared that Azzolini had spoken with him about a hide-away for the gold.

Refuting the claim that Azzolini had resisted every attempt of the Nazis to obtain the gold hoard, the prosecutor declared that Azzolini did not even put up a minimum of resistance at the time it was removed from the subterranean vaults of the bank.

Buttressing his charge that Azzolini was cooperating fully with the Fascists, De Villa referred to two letters, introduced by him yesterday, which showed that the accused had aided in the transfer of more than 10 million lire of state funds to the account of Vittorio Mussolini, son of the ex-dictator.

«Further to give the lie to the accused,» the prosecutor declared, «there are the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Italy over a period of 20 years, in which there is nothing but praise for the Fascist Régime, and especially for its chief.»

In concluding his summation, De Villa declared that Azzolini's action, in turning over the gold to the Nazis, gave aid and comfort to an enemy nation, a crime punishable by death under section 55 of the Italian Military Penal Code.

Sinibaldo Tino's summation in the interests of the Bank of Italy's concurrent civil trial was a fiery denunciation of the prisoner, in which he charged that nowhere in the testimony was evidence given that Azzolini had made any attempt to protect the gold reserve from the Nazis. Throughout his speech, he emphasized the testimony which indicated that Azzolini was collaborating fully with the Nazis when the gold was removed from the Bank of Italy vaults.

Two defense attorneys will sum up at tomorrow's session, scheduled to begin at 0900 hours.

The court then will retire to deliberate on the verdict, which is expected either late tomorrow night or Saturday. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH PREMIER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 12 — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who had received an invitation to attend the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, arrived here today. (Reuter)

MOSCOW CONFERENCE SEEN AS «GOING WELL»

MOSCOW, October 12 — Allied circles here were said today to be «generally optimistic» about the outcome of military, political, and economic discussions going on around the central platform of the conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin.

An American correspondent, recalling that Churchill said he had come to speak his mind when he arrived here on Sunday, said tonight that it was clear that Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin are not only speaking their minds, but that the conference is a close «meeting of minds.» He

ROME, October 12 — In a Columbus Day broadcast to America today, Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio, asked the United States to show Italy generosity and confidence as the best way of serving American interests.

As an instance of how successful such a policy had been, he recalled the action of Attorney General Francis Biddle in removing the stigma of «enemy aliens» from the numerous Italians in the United States, who subsequently performed much useful work in American factories, arsenals, and ports.

«You will realize,» he continued, «that, in order to give employment to 44 million Italians, united today for final victory, tomorrow for the final peace of the world, the first necessity is to make our people feel that you have entire confidence in democratic Italy.»

Emphasizing that the present Italian leaders never lost faith in democracy, Sforza said:

«From the beginning, they identified the cause of Italy with the cause of world liberty, and hence with the cause of the great democracies.» (UNN)

ALLIED ENVOYS AT COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

ROME, October 12 — Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, United States and British representatives on the Advisory Council for Italy, and Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, took part today in a celebration in the Campidoglio here of the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America.

Prime Minister Bonomi in an address recalled the close ties which had always existed between the United States and Italy. (UNN)

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR SEPARATISTS DENIED

ROME, October 12 — British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles has informed Prime Minister Bonomi that rumors concerning alleged British support to separatist movements in Italy are devoid of any foundation, according to a statement issued today by the Undersecretariat for Press and Information.

The statement said Sir Noel was instructed to notify Premier Bonomi officially of his Government's position on this question. (UNN)

EDEN «STATEMENT» ON COLONIES

ROME, October 12 — Minutes of a recent session of the British House of Commons, at which disposition of Italian colonies was discussed, show no special statement on the subject by Foreign Secretary Eden, despite reports by a news agency.

The Italian Undersecretariat for Press and Information announced today that Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador, had made the minutes available to Prime Minister Bonomi.

The Undersecretariat said the minutes made it clear that the news agency had ascribed to Eden a statement made by his questioner in Commons. (UNN)

DEATH PENALTY ASKED FOR AZZOLINI

ROME, October 12 — Public Prosecutor Cristoforo De Villa this afternoon asked the death penalty for Vincenzo Azzolini, former director of the Bank of Italy in Rome, if adjudged guilty of having caused 117 tons of Italian gold to be shipped to Berlin. The demand for the death verdict climaxed the fourth day of the trial held before a special court in Palazzo Corsini.

The accused listened intently to the prosecutor's 70-minute summation.

The prosecutor attacked yesterday's defense testimony, which presented Azzolini as a man, highly esteemed in international banking circles, who had been unjustly accused of having connived with the Nazis and Fascists.

the ex-dictator.

«Further to give the lie to the accused,» the prosecutor declared, «there are the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Italy over a period of 20 years, in which there is nothing but praise for the Fascist Régime, and especially for its chief.»

In concluding his summation, De Villa declared that Azzolini's action, in turning over the gold to the Nazis, gave aid and comfort to an enemy nation, a crime punishable by death under section 55 of the Italian Military Penal Code.

Sinibaldo Tino's summation in the interests of the Bank of Italy's concurrent civil trial was a fiery denunciation of the prisoner, in which he charged that nowhere in the testimony was evidence given that Azzolini had made any attempt to protect the gold reserve from the Nazis. Throughout his speech, he emphasized the testimony which indicated that Azzolini was collaborating fully with the Nazis when the gold was removed from the Bank of Italy vaults.

Two defense attorneys will sum up at tomorrow's session, scheduled to begin at 0900 hours.

The court then will retire to deliberate on the verdict, which is expected either late tomorrow night or Saturday. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH PREMIER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 12 — Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who had received an invitation to attend the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, arrived here today. (Reuter)

MOSCOW CONFERENCE SEEN AS «GOING WELL»

MOSCOW, October 12 — Allied circles here were said today to be «generally optimistic» about the outcome of military, political, and economic discussions going on around the central platform of the conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin.

An American correspondent, recalling that Churchill said he had come to speak his mind when he arrived here on Sunday, said tonight that it was clear that Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin are not only speaking their minds, but that the conference is a close «meeting of minds.» He added:

«Allied circles are generally optimistic. The Russians are good actors, but seldom are able to conceal their feelings when things are going badly. Their attitude now indicates that things are going well.»

The dispatch said the talks between Churchill and Stalin are concerned with post-war problems, although British and Russian officers are still deeply involved in tactics and strategy for the final blow to defeat Hitler.

Many other problems, said the correspondent, must certainly be receiving attention at the conference, such as the supposedly imminent capitulation of Hungary, and the fates of Bulgaria and Rumania — wherein the Allies have large vested interests still unsettled.

And now, said the dispatch, the arrival of Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the Polish Government in London, has brought the subject of the future Poland into the forefront. Mikolajczyk, under Churchill-Stalin guidance, was scheduled to start negotiations with the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Diplomatic observers said that Marshal Stalin's remarks at Tuesday night's state banquet set «a masterly lead» for the discussions when he called for a strong post-war security organization as the only check against aggressor nations. His emphasis on this point was interpreted as a confirmation

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of past Soviet assertions that Russia's only aim is for peace and an opportunity to build up her vast country, with resulting happiness, comfort, and security for her many millions of people.

Stalin's statement was described in diplomatic circles as «the greatest kind of contribution to future Allied cooperation.»

Last night, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr honored Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin at a dinner. An unplanned feature of the occasion was the firing of Moscow's victory guns saluting the Red Army capture of Cluj, Transylvania capital. Exclaiming that this was the first such salute he had witnessed, Mr. Churchill led the way to the broad windows of the dining room to watch the spectacle.

From London, a dispatch by the *Daily Mail* diplomatic correspondent asserted that Marshal Tito is going to Moscow for a conference with the two leaders. (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR PEACE ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, October 12 — President Roosevelt, in a Columbus Day radio address before the chiefs of the diplomatic missions of other American Republics, said today that it is America's «objective to establish the solid foundations of the peace organization without further delay, and without waiting for the end of hostilities.»

He also praised the Italians for their part in the liberation of Italy.

Of the peace organization, the President said, «Substantial progress has already been made, and it must be continued as rapidly as possible.» He said that there must be time for thorough discussion of the peace organization by «all the peace-loving nations — large and small.»

Mr. Roosevelt paid tribute to the Italians fighting for the liberation of their country in the Allied armies and in the underground forces behind the German lines. He added:

«One of the many reasons why the forces of liberation have been welcomed so cordially by the Italian people after 20 years of Fascism is that there is hardly a town or village in Italy that does not contain families who have blood ties with the New World.

«It is a significant fact in this hemisphere that today in Italy, the homeland of Columbus, forces from many distant parts of the civilized world are fighting for freedom against the German threat of medieval tyranny. Serving with the Allied armies in Italy are men from the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, as well as strong, well-trained, well-equipped forces from Brazil.»

Speaking of inter-American solidarity when the Japanese attacked, President Roosevelt said:

«We have maintained that solidarity of governments of all American republics — except one. We have not labored long and faithfully to build in this new world a system of international security and cooperation merely to let it be dissipated in any period of post-war indifference.»

(OWI-Reuter)

DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN DIFFERS FROM LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, October 12 — Experts here today outlined the major differences between the post-war security organization proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks conferences, and the League of Nations. They are as follows:

Powers in the field of security.

1. The organization would be empowered to deal not only with acts of aggression or war, as was the League, but would be empowered also to act where threats to or breaches of the peace are involved.

2. Unlike the League, where both the Assembly and immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action.

Economic and social cooperation.

1. The organization would be empowered to consider not only an enumerated list of problems in the field of economic and social cooperation, as was the League, but also to facilitate by its recommendations the solution of these and other humanitarian problems generally, and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom.

2. Unlike the League, where both the Assembly and the Council had similar functions with respect to economic and social questions, the proposed organization would assign responsibility for recommendations in this field to the General Assembly, and, under its authority, to an Economic and Social Council.

3. In contrast to the League, which provided for placing only existing international bureaus under its direction, it is provided in the present proposal that each specialized economic, social, and other organizationship with the proposed organization on mutually agreeable terms, and that the General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordination of the policies of these agencies.

Voting and structure.

1. The unanimity rule that prevailed in the League would not be applied in the new organization, except in restricted categories of cases yet completely to be defined, where unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council would be necessary. The General Assembly would deal with important questions by a two-thirds majority vote, and the Economic and Social Council would make its recommendations by majority vote.

2. The proposed organization would not have only one Council to act on all matters, as did the League, but would have, instead, more specialized councils, including a Security Council and an Economic and Social Council, each with responsibilities in clearly-defined fields and with different composition and powers to correspond with their specialized tasks.

3. The International Court of Justice would be one of the principal organs of the proposed organization, instead of being a related body as was the case with the Permanent Court of International Justice.

4. The Military Staff Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council, would be a new feature in international organization.

5. The development of semi-permanent seats, which occurred in connexion with the League Council, would be precluded in the proposed Security Council by the provision of reelection.

Membership.

1. New members of the proposed organization would be admitted by action of the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council, not simply by action of the Assembly, as in the League.

2. The proposed organization would ensure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with the principles of the organization so far as might be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security, whereas the League Covenant contained no such provision with respect to non-member states.

3. Provision would be made for the suspension from the exercises of any right or privilege of membership, of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action might be taken a provision not contained in the League Covenant.

Independence of treaty.

The charter of the proposed organization would be an independent instrument, unlike the League Covenant, which was part of the Treaty of Versailles. (OWI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

that it is America's « objective to establish the solid foundations of the peace organization without further delay, and without waiting for the end of hostilities. »

He also praised the Italians for their part in the liberation of Italy.

Of the peace organization, the President said, « Substantial progress has already been made, and it must be continued as rapidly as possible. » He said that there must be time for thorough discussion of the peace organization by « all the peace-loving nations — large and small. »

Mr. Roosevelt paid tribute to the Italians fighting for the liberation of their country in the Allied armies and in the underground forces behind the German lines. He added:

« One of the many reasons why the forces of liberation have been welcomed so cordially by the Italian people after 20 years of Fascism is that there is hardly a town or village in Italy that does not contain families who have blood ties with the New World.

« It is a significant fact in this hemisphere that today in Italy, the homeland of Columbus, forces from many distant parts of the civilized world are fighting for freedom against the German threat of medieval tyranny. Serving with the Allied armies in Italy are men from the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, as well as strong, well-trained, well-equipped forces from Brazil. »

Speaking of inter-American solidarity when the Japanese attacked, President Roosevelt said:

« We have maintained that solidarity of governments of all American republics — except one. We have not labored long and faithfully to build in this new world a system of international security and cooperation merely to let it be dissipated in any period of post-war indifference. »

(OWI-Reuter)

DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN DIFFERS FROM LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, October 12 — Experts here today outlined the major differences between the post-war security organization proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks conferences and the League of Nations. They are as follows:

Powers in the field of security:

1. The organization would be empowered to deal not only with acts of aggression or war, as was the League, but would be empowered also to act where threats to or breaches of the peace are involved.

2. Unlike the League, where both the Assembly and the Council had similar powers for dealing with matters affecting the peace of the world, in the proposed organization the primary responsibility for enforcement action would be assigned to a smaller Security Council.

The General Assembly, which would discuss principles and questions relating to peace and security would not, however, on its own initiative, make recommendations on matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security being dealt with by the Security Council.

3. The proposed organization, in contrast to the League, would be empowered to decide whether regional agencies or arrangements, and their actions in the field of pacific settlement and enforcement, were consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization. No enforcement action would be permitted under regional arrangements, or by regional agencies, without the authorization of the Security Council.

4. The projected agreements and arrangements for provision of armed forces, facilities, and assistance would strengthen much beyond the powers of the League Council the powers of the Security Council in enforcement action by placing two basic obligations on states not explicitly recognized under the League, namely, the obligation to make available forces, facilities, and assistance necessary to the Security Council in maintaining peace, and to hold

1. The unanimity rule that prevailed in the League would not be applied in the new organization, except in restricted categories of cases yet completely to be defined, where unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council would be necessary. The General Assembly would deal with important questions by a two-thirds majority vote, and the Economic and Social Council would make its recommendations by majority vote.

2. The proposed organization would not have only one Council to act on all matters, as did the League, but would have, instead, more specialized councils, including a Security Council and an Economic and Social Council, each with responsibilities in clearly-defined fields and with different composition and powers to correspond with their specialized tasks.

3. The International Court of Justice would be one of the principal organs of the proposed organization, instead of being a related body as was the case with the Permanent Court of International Justice.

4. The Military Staff Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council, would be a new feature in international organization.

5. The development of semi-permanent seats, which occurred in connexion with the League Council, would be precluded in the proposed Security Council by the provision of reelection.

Membership:

1. New members of the proposed organization would be admitted by action of the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council, not simply by action of the Assembly, as in the League.

2. The proposed organization would ensure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with the principles of the organization so far as might be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security, whereas the League Covenant contained no such provision with respect to non-member states.

3. Provision would be made for the suspension from the exercices of any right or privilege of membership, of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action might be taken a provision not contained in the League Covenant.

Independence of treaty:

The charter of the proposed organization would be an independent instrument, unlike the League Covenant, which was part of the Treaty of Versailles. (OWI)

HALF U. S. RESOURCES DEVOTED TO WAR

NEW ORLEANS, October 12 — Half the total resources of the United States are now being devoted to waging war, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau told a war bond rally here today.

« Since Pearl Harbor, » said Secretary Morgenthau, « war expenditures have amounted to about 208,000 million dollars.

« During this period non-war expenditures have been kept down to 16,000 million dollars, making a total government outlay for the course of the war to date, of 224,000 million dollars. »

Secretary Morgenthau said that approximately 39 per cent of the total bill had been met by revenue.

During the fiscal year just ended, expenditures were slightly more than 95,000 million dollars, and net receipts climbed to a little more than 44,000 million dollars, or 46 per cent.

« This means, » he said, « that there has been an upward trend in our coverage of war costs through taxation. It is a trend which may be surprising to some, and which certainly should be encouraging to all. » (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ROOSEVELT WANTS POLAND RECONSTITUTED

WASHINGTON, October 12 — Disclaiming to have full information on conditions inside Poland, President Roosevelt told a group of Polish-American leaders that Poland must «be reconstituted as a great nation.»

The President added, «It is very important that the new Poland should be one of the bulwarks of the structure upon which we hope to build a permanent peace.»

A delegation of eight members of the Polish-American Congress presented to President Roosevelt a petition urging The United States to oppose any partition of Poland after the war. The delegation also endorsed recognition of the Polish Government in London. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

FRANCO DENIES HAVING PROVOCATEURS

MADRID, October 12 — The Franco Government's Foreign Minister, Jose Felix Lequerica, said today that Spain is not sending any agents into South America to stir up trouble.

Lequerica said this in a speech to South American diplomats, in observance of the 452nd anniversary of the discovery of America. (Reuter)

SWEDES HALT EXPORT OF BALL-BEARINGS

WASHINGTON, October 12 — Sweden today officially halted the export of ball bearings to Germany, an International News Service dispatch from Stockholm said.

The dispatch said that insurance bans on Swedish ships, and the prohibition on foreign ships entering Swedish waters of the Baltic Sea, had practically stopped all trade between Germany and Sweden. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The successful actions fought by British and Indian troops of the 8th Army in the foothills south of the Bologna-Rimini Road during the last few days, despite the bad weather conditions, have compelled the enemy to withdraw to positions running northeast and southwest through Gambettola. Advances of up to two miles have been made against decreased resistance.

Brazilian troops of the 5th Army have advanced up the Serchio Valley, and leading elements are now in the vicinity of Gallicano and Barga.

Elsewhere, there is no major change in the situation.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Heavy bombers yesterday attacked industrial targets in the Vienna area. Strategic fighters strafed airdromes in Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Hungary.

Medium bombers bombed bridges and supply centers in northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers were active against close-support targets on the Italian front and shipping in the Adriatic. Light bombers and fighters attacked targets in Yugoslavia.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Verona.

During these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Three of our heavy bombers and six other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew about 1,700 sorties.

craft [illegible] *HMS Hunter* attacked harbor installations at Syros and Porto Largo in Leros.

On October 9, H.M. Destroyers *Belvoir* and *Wilton* with LCG'S Numbers 12 and 8, supported their troops on the Albanian coast north of Corfu, by successfully bombarding batteries. Within the last few days, various enemy craft have been operating in the same area and have been captured, their crews being made prisoners. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 12 — Today's communique:

Land:

The Allied bridgehead over the Leopold Canal held firmly yesterday, and our landings on the south shore of the Schelde were reinforced.

Fighters and fighter-bombers continued their support of our troops in the Breskens area. Fortified positions at Oostburg, Sluis, and Schoondijke were hit with rockets and bombs.

Heavy bombers with fighter cover attacked a dyke, near Veere, and gun emplacements on the island of Walcheren, and on the Dutch mainland opposite Flushing. One bomber is missing.

West of Arnhem, the enemy has withdrawn from one area on the south bank of the Neder River. Strongpoints, troop concentrations, and tanks in the Arnhem area were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers in support of our ground forces.

Our troops encircling Aachen renewed their attack on the city following the refusal of the German garrison to surrender. The city was bombarded for five hours by medium bombers. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops southeast of the city.

North of Aachen, enemy infantry and tanks were engaged in Bardenberg. Counter-attacks were beaten off in the Haaren area, and heavy losses were inflicted by our infantry with close artillery support.

Southeast of Aachen, our troops have advanced against stubborn resistance to cut the Monschau-Dueren Road about one mile southwest of Huertgen.

Hard fighting continues in Maizieres les Metz. The enemy is using basements of houses as anti-tank positions.

We repulsed a strong counter-attack in the vicinity of Letricourt, north of Nancy.

In the Vosges foothills, limited advances were made northeast of Epinal and in the Le Thillot area where, in hard fighting, enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed. The village of Sapois is in our hands. The bridgehead over the Moselotte River has been extended.

Air:

Transportation targets in the Rhineland were hit by fighter-bombers. Canal locks and railway bridges in the Saarbrücken area were also attacked.

Escorted heavy bombers struck at military targets in the region of Cologne and Coblenz.

Five bombers and one fighter are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 12 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Riga direction, our troops fought advancing battles, in the course of which they captured the populated localities of Langstsen, Kanguntsiense, Jaunsiens, Elinburga, Iuglasmuzho (nine kilometers south of Riga), Kavell, Svalkani, Priede, Testertsien, Viltini, and Narkirichi, and the railway stations of Langetsien, Valteezart, Sauershi, and Saluspils.

North and southeast of Klaipeda (Memel), our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Ozolmezhi, Miemis, Shkiti, Patesk, Tomusien, Javne, Rimzhents, Ladzunyani, Sartiniki, and Margeshki, and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

diplomats, in observance of the 452nd anniversary of the discovery of America. (Reuter)

SWEDES HALT EXPORT OF BALL-BEARINGS

WASHINGTON, October 12 — Sweden today officially halted the export of ball bearings to Germany, an International News Service dispatch from Stockholm said.

The dispatch said that insurance bans on Swedish ships and the prohibition on foreign ships entering Swedish waters of the Baltic Sea had practically stopped all trade between Germany and Sweden. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 12 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The successful actions fought by British and Indian troops of the 8th Army in the foothills south of the Bologna-Rimini Road during the last few days, despite the bad weather conditions, have compelled the enemy to withdraw to positions running northeast and southwest through Gambettola. Advances of up to two miles have been made against decreased resistance.

Brazilian troops of the 5th Army have advanced up the Serchio Valley, and leading elements are now in the vicinity of Gallicano and Barga.

Elsewhere, there is no major change in the situation.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Heavy bombers yesterday attacked industrial targets in the Vienna area. Strategic fighters strafed airdromes in Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Hungary.

Medium bombers bombed bridges and supply centers in northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers were active against close-support targets on the Italian front and shipping in the Adriatic. Light bombers and fighters attacked targets in Yugoslavia.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Verona.

During these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Three of our heavy bombers and six other aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew about 1,700 sorties.

Balkan Air Force:

Mopping up operations in Gjashdie by the Partisans are now complete. Further details of prisoners and material captured at Sarande have been received.

Navy:

The U. S. Destroyer *Gleaves* bombarded a bridge with 240 rounds in the neighborhood of the Franco-Italian frontier. Direct hits were obtained and the whole area well covered.

On October 10, the U. S. Destroyer *Jouett* fired more than 400 rounds at a bridge over a pass in the same area, obtaining direct hits. During both these bombardings, fire was returned from the shore.

It is reported from the Aegean that on October 8, aircraft of the Royal Navy successfully bombarded a thousand-ton merchant vessel in the Gulf of Petali. The ship was left sunk. A direct hit was also obtained on a Siebel ferry, while two locomotives and 20 trucks were destroyed on the ground on the west shore of the Gulf of Salonika.

On October 9, German survivors from recent actions were picked up from small boats and on October 10, air-

is missing.

West of Arnhem, the enemy has withdrawn from one area on the south bank of the Neder River. Strongpoints, troop concentrations, and tanks in the Arnhem area were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers in support of our ground forces.

Our troops encircling Aachen renewed their attack on the city following the refusal of the German garrison to surrender. The city was bombarded for five hours by medium bombers. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy troops southeast of the city.

North of Aachen, enemy infantry and tanks were engaged in Hardenberg. Counter-attacks were beaten off in the Haaren area, and heavy losses were inflicted by our infantry with close artillery support.

Southeast of Aachen, our troops have advanced against stubborn resistance to cut the Monschau-Düren Road about one mile southwest of Hürtgen.

Hard fighting continues in Maizieres les Metz. The enemy is using basements of houses as anti-tank positions.

We repulsed a strong counter-attack in the vicinity of Letricourt, north of Nancy.

In the Vosges foothills, limited advances were made northeast of Epinal and in the Le Thillot area where, in hard fighting, enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed. The village of Sapois is in our hands. The bridgehead over the Moselotte River has been extended.

Air:

Transportation targets in the Rhineland were hit by fighter-bombers. Canal locks and railway bridges in the Saarbrücken area were also attacked.

Escorted heavy bombers struck at military targets in the region of Cologne and Coblenz.

Five bombers and one fighter are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 12 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Riga direction, our troops fought advancing battles, in the course of which they captured the populated localities of Langitsien, Kangulatsiense, Jaunsiens, Elinburga, Juglasmuzha (nine kilometers south of Riga), Kavell, Syalkani, Priede, Testertsien, Viitini, and Narkirichi, and the railway stations of Langetsien, Valteezart, Sauershi, and Salaspils.

North and southeast of Klaipeda (Memel), our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Ozolmezhi, Miernis, Shkiti, Patesk, Tonusien, Javne, Rimzhentsi, Ladzunyani, Sartiniki, and Margeshki, and the railway stations of Jeichi and Pate.

West of Sakiai, our troops, as a result of advance battles, captured the following populated localities: First Rzhevotniki, Second Rzhevotniki, Dvevaytse, Rutsishki, Zhury, Shelinki, Buklevishki, Shingalye, and Rukshne.

In northern Transylvania, our troops occupied in fighting the towns of Oradna and Borsa, and over 80 other populated localities, including Magura, Perguil-Zhosent, Kushmak, Petresh, Vilak, Vigsa, Satmate, Buza, Vieke, Pulatka, Gegelinu, Seurdeny, Suchak, and Dzhuru, and the railway station of Radna, Nodyelva, Megura, Tina, Bistretsa-Bergelay, Natyida, Letentse, Kaksenberg, and Kechet.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, on October 12, as a result of a skillful turn maneuver of cavalry and tanks, captured the large administrative and economic center of Transylvania and important communication center, the town of Oradea-Mare (Gross-Vardein).

In Hungary, southwest of Debreczen, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction of Kisujszallas; the town and large railway station of Kunhegyes; and also occupied the large populated localities of Tiszaszentimre, Abadszalok, Tiszafoldvar, and Kunszentmarton.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Southwest of the Hungarian town of Szeged, our troops, on the territory of Yugoslavia, occupied the town and large railway junction of Subotica and the town and railway junction of Horgosz.

Southeast of Belgrade, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured the town of Smederevo, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Kusichi, Maylovets, Srednevo, Stankovo, Dolnaya-Levadetsa, Palanka, Glibovat, Mokalintsy, and Svilapits, and the railway stations of Palanka and Glibovats.

On other sectors of the front, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 11, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 98 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 26 enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 12 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots of the Domodossola sector now have at their disposal several airplanes, with which they bombed Fascist positions at Luino and at Laveno on Lake Maggiore. Two transports of Fascist troops were sunk following Patriot air raids.

The Osoppo Garibaldi Brigade, which is operating in Udine Province, carried out several attacks against the Trieste-Venice highway, and on the Sacile-Caserta line, during the period September 15-28. In these actions, the Germans suffered the loss of 52 dead, 32 wounded,and 18 prisoners. Nineteen acts of sabotage carried out by the same brigade resulted in eight locomotives being rendered unserviceable, 12 trains burned, and two freight cars destroyed. On September 28, the enemy began a violent offensive against the Osoppo Brigade in the sector between the villages of Nimis, Attimis, and Faedis, with the strong support of artillery, armored cars, and tanks.

A two-fold attack was launched by the Nazi-Fascists against Patriot positions in Val Torre and Val Natisone. In the fighting that followed, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

After offering stout resistance, the Patriots retired to more advantageous positions. The Nazi-Fascists took advantage of this to set fire to homes and to deport the inhabitants. The villages of Faedis, Attimis, Forame, Subit, and Nimis were devastated and burned by the German troops.

All civilians over 14 years of of age have been deported to Germany.

Latest particulars on the battle fought by Patriots in defense of Monte Grappa on September 8 confirm the heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. The commander of the Italia Libera Patriot Battalion, Lieut. Ludovico Todesco, was killed after a heroic fight. One hundred and twenty-four Patriots who were taken prisoner, after having fought to the last cartridge, were barbarously hanged and 22 were shot in different towns at the foot of the Alps — in particular at Bassano del Grappa. Mussolini sent his congratulations to the Vicenza Blackshirt Brigade, which distinguished itself for hanging Patriots.

Enemy attempts at mopping-up operations in Val Trompia and in the vicinity of Brescia were unsuccessful.

Patriots operating in the sector farther south interrupted the highway between Bobbio and Santo Stefano d'Aveto. On September 19, between Cortemaggiore and Fiorenzuola d'Adda, in Piacenza Province, Patriots captured two tanks full of gasoline.

On the same day, a clash took place near Cadeo, where the Germans suffered losses in men and materiel. (UNN)

East of Remiremont, grim fighting with Algerian and Moroccan units which penetrated into our positions is in progress.

The fighting around our coastal strongpoints was limited to artillery and reconnaissance activities on both sides, owing to the Autumn weather.

London continued to be harassed by «V-1.»

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, on both sides of the Florence-Bologna Road, the intensity of the fighting increased during the day. Enemy attacks launched on a broad front were repulsed. A mountain position which changed hands three times was this evening held by the enemy.

Balkans and Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, in the Zajecar-Belgrade sector, the Soviet pressure increased, particularly on the lower reaches of the Morawa.

In the Aegean Sea, patrol vessels of the Navy set a British motor assault boat on fire and damaged another one by artillery fire. In the same waters, the anti-aircraft guns of a troop transport warded off the attack of 16 bombers, five of which were brought down.

In addition, an enemy submarine was seriously damaged in an encounter with a German patrol vessel.

In southern Hungary, the fighting with the enemy, who is advancing beyond the Theiss in an easterly direction, is in full swing. A Hungarian cavalry formation repelled the enemy who advanced towards Kecskemet beyond the river eastward.

South of Debrecen, grim fighting is in progress. Our troops, according to orders received, withdrom from the Koloscar region in a northerly direction. The enemy, who pressed hard on our heels, was repelled.

North of Warsaw, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS scored a complete success against the attacking Soviets.

South of Rozan and a Wilkowishken, strong enemy attacks failed.

North of Tilsit and in the Memel area, the grim fighting continues. Fourty-two enemy tanks were destroyed. Enemy attempts at smashing our Memel bridgehead were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the garrison.

At Riga, the Bolsheviks attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. The attack broke down.

Bolshevist attacks on the Sworbe Peninsula were frustrated. An attempt at landing on the western side failed.

On the Arctic Front, mountain troops repelled outflanking attacks of superior Soviet forces in grim fighting and wiped out a Soviet regiment. Enemy forces which had made a landing on the Fisher Peninsula were checked.

Air:

From October 9 to 11, the Soviets lost 110 planes in the course of air battles over Petsamo, 89 of which were brought down by fighters.

USAAF terror flyers dropped bombs on Vienna, Cologne, and Coblenz.

Last night, isolated British nuisance raiders attacked the Reich capital. The anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 11 four-engined bombers and two fighters.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Finns «Interfere» with German Troops. «At the southern Finnish front, attempts of the Finns' to interfere with our movements of disengagement continued. They were frustrated, however.»

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

disposal several airplanes, with which they bombed Fascist positions at Luino and at Laveno on Lake Maggiore. Two transports of Fascist troops were sunk following Patriot air raids.

The Osoppo Garibaldi Brigade, which is operating in Udine Province, carried out several attacks against the Trieste-Venice highway, and on the Sacile-Casarsa line, during the period September 15-28. In these actions, the Germans suffered the loss of 52 dead, 32 wounded and 18 prisoners. Nineteen acts of sabotage carried out by the same brigade resulted in eight locomotives being rendered unserviceable, 12 trains burned, and two freight cars destroyed. On September 28, the enemy began a violent offensive against the Osoppo Brigade in the sector between the villages of Nimis, Attimis, and Faedis, with the strong support of artillery, armored cars, and tanks.

A two-fold attack was launched by the Nazi-Fascists against Patriot positions in Val Torre and Val Natisone. In the fighting that followed, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

After offering stout resistance, the Patriots retired to more advantageous positions. The Nazi-Fascists took advantage of this to set fire to homes and to deport the inhabitants. The villages of Faedis, Attimis, Forame, Subit, and Nimis were devastated and burned by the German troops.

All civilians over 14 years of of age have been deported to Germany.

Latest particulars on the battle fought by Patriots in defense of Monte Grappa on September 8 confirm the heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. The commander of the Italia Libera Patriot Battalion, Lieut. Ludovico Todesco, was killed after a heroic fight. One hundred and twenty-four Patriots who were taken prisoner, after having fought to the last cartridge, were barbarously hanged, and 22 were shot in different towns at the foot of the Alps — in particular at Bassano del Grappa. Mussolini sent his congratulations to the Vicenza Blackshirt Brigade, which distinguished itself for hanging Patriots.

Enemy attempts at mopping-up operations in Val Trompia and in the vicinity of Brescia were unsuccessful.

Patriots operating in the sector farther south interrupted the highway between Bobbio and Santo Stefano d'Avato. On September 19, between Cortemaggiore and Fiorenzuola d'Adda, in Piacenza Province, Patriots captured two tanks full of gasoline.

On the same day, a clash took place near Cadeo, where the Germans suffered losses in men and materiel. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 12: The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, in the course of the last few days, fierce fighting developed at the bridgehead south of the Westerscheldt. The enemy, who had made a landing east of Breskens, suffered heavy losses by artillery fire and counter-attacks.

The isthmus leading toward Southbeveland, which had been temporarily cut off by Canadian attacks, was cleared of the enemy.

In the Aix la Chapelle battle, American units north of the town were forced into the defensive by our counter-attacks.

East of the town, the enemy gained some ground after fierce fighting.

In the Rötgen Forest, our grenadiers repulsed the enemy, who repeatedly attacked with strong forces.

In the front sector reaching from Metz up the region east of Epinal, local enemy attacks, which were supported by tanks, were repulsed.

five of which were brought down.

In addition, an enemy submarine was seriously damaged in an encounter with a German patrol vessel.

In southern Hungary, the fighting with the enemy, who is advancing beyond the Theiss in an easterly direction, is in full swing. A Hungarian cavalry formation repelled the enemy who advanced towards Kecskemet beyond the river eastward.

South of Debrecen, grim fighting is in progress. Our troops, according to orders received, withdrew from the Koloscar region in a northerly direction. The enemy, who pressed hard on our heels, was repelled.

North of Warsaw, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS scored a complete success against the attacking Soviets.

South of Rozan and a Wilkowishken, strong enemy attacks failed.

North of Tilsit and in the Memel area, the grim fighting continues. Fourty-two enemy tanks were destroyed. Enemy attempts at smashing our Memel bridgehead were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the garrison.

At Riga, the Bolsheviks attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. The attack broke down.

Bolshevist attacks on the Sworbe Peninsula were frustrated. An attempt at landing on the western side failed.

On the Arctic Front, mountain troops repelled outflanking attacks of superior Soviet forces in grim fighting and wiped out a Soviet regiment. Enemy forces which had made a landing on the Fisher Peninsula were checked.

Air:

From October 9 to 11, the Soviets lost 110 planes in the course of air battles over Petsamo, 89 of which were brought down by fighters.

USAAF terror flyers dropped bombs on Vienna, Cologne, and Coblenz.

Last night, isolated British nuisance raiders attacked the Reich capital. The anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 11 four-engined bombers and two fighters. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Finns «Interfere» with German Troops: «At the southern Finnish front, attempts of the Finns to interfere with our movements of disengagement continued. They were frustrated, however.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Walter Plato reports: «The battle for the possession of Aachen is again developing into the dramatic focal point of the fighting on the western front. Suffering the heaviest losses in men and material, General Hodges is waging an embittered struggle in an effort to encircle the city. It even seems as if the Americans are willing to neglect the other front sectors, in order to force a success in Aachen.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Oiberg writes: «The battle of Hungary has now entered the decisive stage, after lightning operations by both parties which have taken place in the past three days. South of Debreczen, a battle by German tanks continues; they attacked the Russians from the north, in the flank, and thus encircled several corps.»

FASCIST RADIO

The Fate of Turn-Coats: Domenico Soprano, the former Prefect of Naples, will shortly be tried by a Military Tribunal for aiding the so-called enemy. Soprano, once a Fascist, and later a faithful henchman of Bonomi, meets the just fate of all traitors. If he is put into prison, he will stay there also after our return.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

1476